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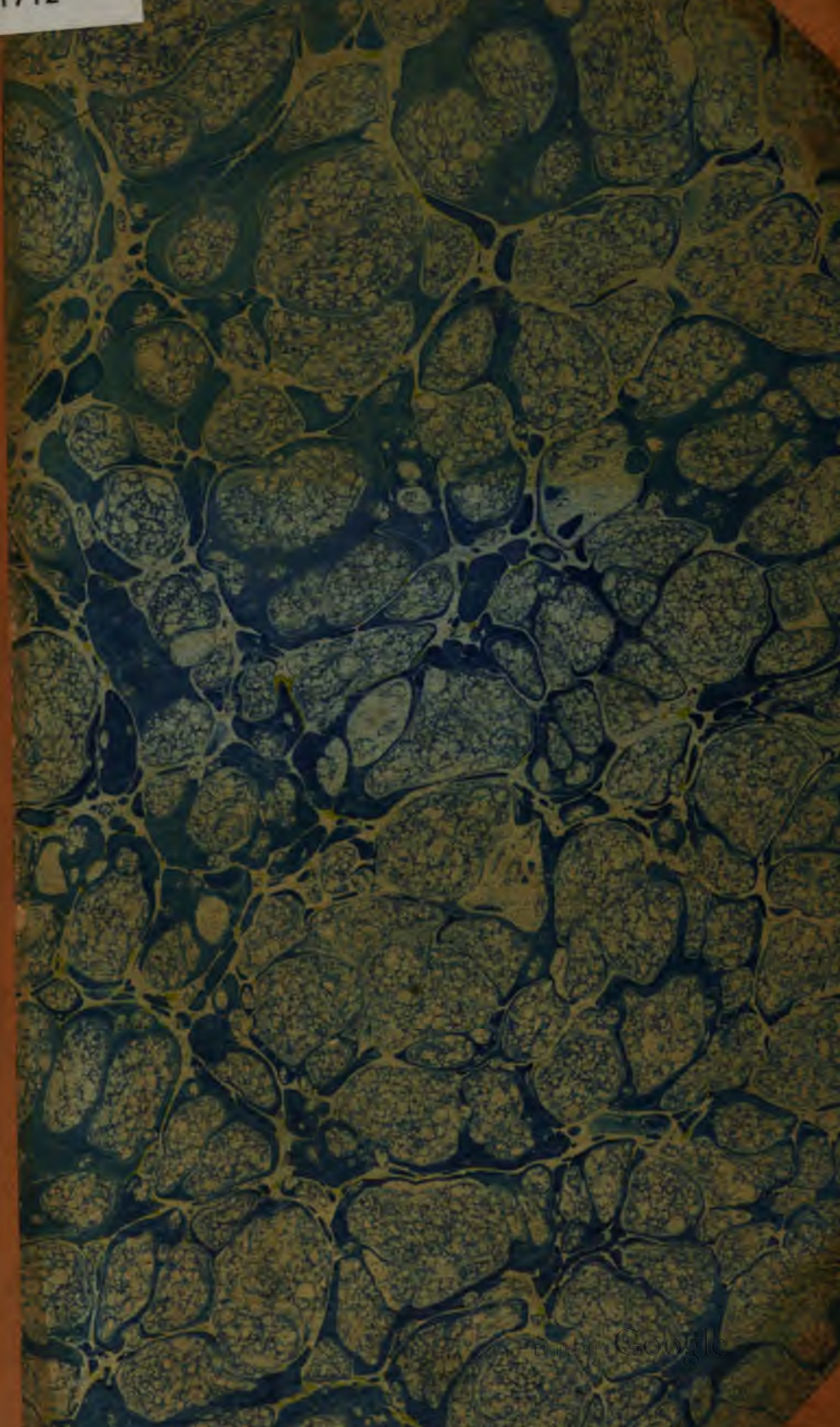
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APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Legislature

1907



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907

Gift
Secretary of State,
Nevada
10-16-1935

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STATE OF NEVADA

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1907
(Twenty-Third Session)



CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CARSON CITY, January 21, 1907.

To the Honorable, the Senate and the Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: 'The Constitution provides that the Governor "shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient." In obedience to this command I have the honor to congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which you have assembled as a legislative body. There are many laws that may be passed beneficial to the State, and it is possible that others may be presented which will not only be without merit, but actually detrimental. I believe that you will exercise a wise discrimination, and work together for the common welfare and future prosperity of our State.

The general condition affecting business interests, increase of population and wealth have certainly been manifested since the last Legislature adjourned in a degree beyond all expectations of the most sanguine believers in our future greatness. Looking forward, hopes are better founded than ever before for a continuance of progress and development. Our natural resources so plentifully distributed have scarcely been touched in a way that might be considered as covering more than a small fraction of the unexplored wealth-producing capacity of our State.

With reference to the discoveries and development of our mines it must be conceded that the influx of practical miners, with the aid of scientific educators and backed by capital from every region of the earth, has accomplished the wonder-

ful results attained, and yet the field at large remains open to the prospector with inducements for success more flattering than ever before.

We have at last learned that the mining possibilities within the borders of our State are inestimable and do not hesitate to encourage investors with assurance of reasonable profit in virgin ground subject to location.

It is apparent that the mining industry requires a State Mineralogist to examine scientifically the mining claims in every district in the State. The reports will bear the impress of official indorsement which will disseminate knowledge and instruction not accessible from other sources. Hundreds of letters asking for literature explanatory of the mines have been received. Some desired technical knowledge, others merely asked for general information and opinions, but there is nothing available for distribution.

The State has as we believe wisely created the office of State Engineer for the purpose of coöperation with the General Government in respect to adjustment of water rights, measurement of streams and estimating the amount of surplus water that can be utilized in the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands.

It has also created the office of State Veterinarian for the purpose of caring for the health of live stock and to prevent the spread of disease throughout the State. Both offices have proved beneficial.

It is strange, indeed, that the paramount industry should not have been recognized by placing a competent officer at the head with duties defined and equipments furnished and a salary commensurate with the ability and talent required to perform the duties acceptably. I earnestly recommend that such an office be created and provided for.

The only adverse condition that has retarded development in all lines of business has been the scarcity and high price of fuel. We must all acknowledge that our forests have been used and destroyed in a wasteful manner from the first settlement to the present day—a fact referred to by President Roosevelt in his speech in Carson City. Whether this can be remedied by legislation now is doubtful; the damage has been done, and there are no means of restoration other than the planting of trees of quick growth, such as cottonwood, poplar,

and soft maple, which when planted in good soil will make a growth in five or six years that will give great relief, and it would not be detrimental to start the hardwood or nut-bearing varieties.

The General Government has initiated a policy of establishing forest reserves covering the greater portion of the timber lands of the State of Nevada, and is enforcing the law for the protection and preservation of timber in a strict and impartial manner.

The following letter from the Acting Auditor of the Treasury Department, together with the reply, will convince you that additional legislation is required to meet the suggestions of the Auditor and possibly give revenue to the State for the public schools and public roads as therein indicated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1906.

The Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the provisions of the appropriation for the General Expenses, Forest Reserve Service, found on page 17 of the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, approved June 30, 1906 (Public—No. 382), as follows:

"That ten per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial Legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated; *provided*, that when any forest reserve is in more than one State or Territory or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportional to its area therein; *and provided further*, that there shall not be paid to any State or Territory for any county an amount equal to more than forty per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources."

The Controller of the Treasury has decided that the provision contained in said Act does not authorize the payment to any State or Territory of an amount greater than forty per centum of the total income from all sources of the counties in which the forest reserve is located.

In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, I have the honor to request that you furnish me a statement, duly authenticated by the proper officer, showing the total income for the last year from all sources of the following counties of your State in which forest reserves are located in whole or in part: Washoe, Douglas.

Respectfully,

G. W. ESSERLY,
Acting Auditor.

G. W. ESSERLY, *Acting Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication bearing date of November 15th, calling my attention to Federal law relating to proceeds from forest reserves.

In reply I will state that I am unable to give you the information desired, as no reports have come to this office from such sources, and there is no State law requiring statements to be made. It has been considered a purely Government affair, and it is impossible for me to ascertain the area or boundaries as between the several counties in this State with respect to forest reserves.

Washoe and Douglas Counties adjoin the eastern boundary of California. I will call the attention of the Legislature and request that legislation be enacted in conformity with the law as cited by you.

According to information received from the United States Land Office here, the following list is of reserves in which Nevada is situated:

<i>County.</i>	<i>Reserve.</i>
Lincoln.....	Charleston Mountain
Elko and White Pine.....	Ruby Mountain
White Pine.....	Osceola Forest
Elko.....	Independent
Washoe (California and Nevada).....	
Ormsby and Douglas.....	Tahoe Forest
Nye.....	Ellsworth
Lander and Nye.....	Reese River
Oregon, California and Washoe.....	Warner Mountains
Humboldt and Churchill.....	Silver Mountains
California and Douglas.....	Modoc

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

IRRIGATION AND WATER DISTRIBUTION.

This important and essential factor for the farming communities and for the prosperity of the State is certainly being solved in a very satisfactory manner to almost all claimants of water, without appealing to the Courts. The State Engineer has become a mediator in settling differences between claimants, and has certainly been reasonably successful and exceedingly active in the discharge of the duties required of him by statute.

The proofs of the use of water upon about sixty-five thousand acres of land have been collected, and the determination concerning the priority and extent of rights have been made for thirty-five thousand acres.

Water was distributed in accordance with the findings of the State Engineer through the Carson and Dayton Valleys during the extremely dry season of 1905. The distribution was effected through Water Commissioners made by the districts where the services of Commissioners were required and paid by the counties in which they served. These men were very effective in keeping the stream together in but a limited

number of ditches at a time, and conserving the supply in such manner as to get all possible use out of the water available.

The surveys of the irrigated land in the State have proceeded in conjunction with the reclamation work in Nevada. The State has borne a small part only of the expense. The surveys have resulted in maps now on file in the State Engineer's office of the Carson River Valleys, the Walker River Valleys, the Truckee River Valleys, the Humboldt River Valleys below Golconda, and the Muddy River Valley. These maps cover an area of irrigated land embracing about 175,000 acres of very valuable land.

The Reclamation Service does not now carry on these surveys, and the remainder of the work in this State will have to be done by the State itself.

The statute enacted in 1905 concerning new appropriations of water requires all new appropriations to be made through the office of the State Engineer and requires him to learn by such means as are within his power whether or not there is unappropriated water in the source of supply. This has necessitated much travel on his part which has resulted in a very complete and intimate acquaintance with the water resources of this State from one end to the other. The results of his examinations and findings of fact have been such that out of one hundred and forty cases passed upon by his office in the initiation of new rights but one case has been appealed.

The State Engineer has been very earnest and persistent in an effort to bring about a settlement of the suit instituted by Miller & Lux against the other water users on the Walker River.

An agreement among the attorneys for the different groups of interests along the stream has been sought as a basis upon which their clients could agree. A set of stipulations has been drawn that the attorneys are now recommending to their clients, whereby the State Engineer is chosen as a special Master in Chancery to take proof in regard to the many claims for water and make findings thereon.

The stipulations provide for a court review of the Engineer's findings and necessary corrections thereto and provide for a court decree enforcing the corrected findings.

This is a matter of very great interest to the settlers all along this stream and affects about one hundred and sixty different

water users and upwards of forty thousand acres of irrigated land.

I know of no subject that more nearly affects the interests of the agricultural portion of our citizens than their water supply, and such effort as the State Engineer is making to give a clear and well-defined title to the use of water, to make the methods of initiating new rights certain and effective, to minimize expensive litigation over water rights, meets my hearty approval, and I recommend that adequate support be given his office and necessary appropriation made for its continuance.

STATE LANDS.

The following suggestions, from the report of the Surveyor-General and ex officio Land Register, meet with my approval and are recommended to you for careful consideration. The educational funds are mainly derived from land sales, and what benefits the schools is beneficial to the public:

GRAZING LANDS.

Of the 62,000,000 acres of Government lands, that is, lands unappropriated and owned by the United States in Nevada, about 25,000,000 acres are grazing, 20,000,000 acres are mineral, 6,000,000 acres are agricultural, 2,000,000 acres forestry, and 9,000,000 acres desert, lakes, rivers and saline, borax, sulphur, gypsum and other non-metallic mineral deposits. The grazing lands are principally on ridges and plateaus that cannot be irrigated, and, therefore, cannot be settled under the homestead laws, as no family could make a living on 160 acres of such lands, which are valuable only for the pasturage they afford flocks and herds. As the United States derives no benefit from those lands and is not likely to derive any benefit from them, Congress might be asked to grant to the State at least 2,000,000 acres of them, that being about the difference between the 2,000,000-Acre Lieu Grant, and the aggregate acreage of the 16th and 36th sections in each township which the State relinquished to the Government in lieu of the 2,000,000-Acre Grant.

Considering the fact that Nevada was admitted into the Union as a war measure before its population entitled it under the apportionment to a Representative in Congress or its revenue from taxable property was sufficient to support a State Government, and that the State relinquished its right to 1,992,000 acres when it accepted the 2,000,000-Acre Grant for the 16th and 36th sections, it would be only strict justice to Nevada to have the Congress of the United States grant it at least 2,000,000 acres of those uplands and plateaus. I would suggest that the attention of the Legislature be directed to this matter and, if it receives the approval of that honorable body, a memorial to Congress setting forth the facts might have a favorable effect.

SUBSTITUTE CONTRACT LANDS.

Originally the land laws of Nevada required the payment of interest at 10 per cent and the payment of one-tenth of the principal annually on all contract lands. The Legislature of 1885 passed an Act fixing the price of lands and providing that the applicant for lands might enter into contract to purchase the

lands upon payment of one-fifth of the purchase price when making the application, the remainder to be paid in twenty-five years from date of contract, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the deferred payment. The option was given the purchaser of making full payment and receiving patent for the lands in the name of the applicant at any time. All contracts in existence at the time of the passage of the Act might remain in force under the conditions stipulated in the contract, or the unpaid principal could be made the subject of a new contract under the provisions above stated, at the option of the holder of such contract.

Under the liberal provisions of this Act 360 applicants surrendered their contracts and entered into new contracts with the State to make full payment on the lands in twenty-five years and pay interest annually on the principal due at 6 per cent.

Eighteen of the substitute contracts have been paid in full, leaving 342 yet in force. In addition to the substitute contracts 71 regular contracts were entered into in 1885. These contracts cover 96,990.80 acres and the principal due on the deferred payments amounts to \$81,675.46, on which the annual interest is \$4,900.57. As these contracts mature in 1910, full payment will be required at that time under penalty of forfeiture of the lands. If full payment is made and the principal invested in bonds, it will reduce the interest at least one-half, as the bonds in which the school funds are invested do not average 3 per cent per annum interest, while the interest derived from contract lands amounts to 6 per cent per annum.

In view of these facts it seems advisable to extend the time for full payment on the contracts fifteen or twenty years, the holders of the contracts to be given the option of entering into new contracts or making full payment. However, it is for the Legislature to determine whether the change indicated in the Land Laws would be beneficial or otherwise to the School Fund.

RAILROADS.

The message sent from this office to the Legislature two years ago contained the following with reference to railroads:

For the first time in the history of Nevada prospective railroad building begins to meet general favor with the great magnates engaged in transportation, and it is not beyond reasonable expectation to predict the construction of railroads not only as trans-continental extensions, but that will radiate in all directions, thus connecting hitherto remote districts and completing a system of transportation long hoped for by our people. This is an age of enterprise and progress, but it requires facilities for intercourse to accommodate business. Our natural and undeveloped wealth will bring railroads, and business will follow.

It is, therefore, highly important that encouragement be given to the promotion of this enterprise, by adopting a fair and liberal policy of taxation, and also by enacting laws giving full and safe protection. This accomplished, taxable property will increase, cities will be built which will become terminals, and, naturally, transportation charges will be reduced. More main lines will produce more branches reaching undeveloped regions in our State. It is a fact that railroads are the developers of all new countries, and especially contribute to the success of mining districts.

The last two meetings of the State Board of Assessors have shown a very conservative disposition in favor of railroad assessments, and other classes of property throughout the State.

As an illustration, the San Pedro and Los Angeles Railroad running

through Lincoln County for a distance of about 200 miles will so benefit the county as to enable it, in a few years, to be relieved from a very burdensome bonded debt now hanging over it.

The encouragement and fair treatment, as expressed above, have been fully carried out by the officers, both State and county, which it is hoped will continue in the future.

One of the leading railroad builders of the United States remarked to me that it takes nerve and a great amount of money to construct railroads under conditions prevailing in Nevada, with deserts unpopulated and undeveloped stretching a hundred miles or more before an object of uncertainty can be reached at the other end. He was assured that Nevada would never go backward, and the road is now being pushed to completion.

Admitting that railroads are very desirable and that Nevada has treated them generously, the fact remains that in some instances our people have cause for complaint. Terminal points should be established in this State for the convenience of business the same as prevails in all other States of the Union. It is hardly possible that you are possessed of the power to remedy this condition, but the State has the power of valuation and assessment for taxation purposes, and railroads have been and are now paying, in comparison to actual value, less than any other class of property. We demand terminals and, if the worst comes to the worst, retaliatory measures upon these lines may be resorted to, which will be regrettable and should be avoided by the managers of railroads yielding to a reasonable request.

FISH.

I feel that the stocking of the streams of the State of Nevada with suitable varieties of fish, and the passage of laws relating to their preservation, should have a part in this message, and I would especially call the attention of the Legislature to its importance. It is but natural for the wild trout to decrease and gradually disappear with the advance of settlement, and to prevent this will require some modifications of the present laws, as well as substantial help to the Nevada Fish Commission.

On this commission I have appointed Hon. Geo. T. Mills of Carson City, Hon. E. B. Yerington of Carson City and Hon. Horace H. Coryell of Wells, gentlemen in whom I have every

confidence, who are enthusiasts on the subject of trout propagation and who are familiar with the advantages of the different waters in Nevada, and I would request earnest consideration of their requirements.

As the Legislature of 1905 did not make any appropriation for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, the Board of Examiners allowed the Commission to incur a deficiency of \$3,000, but I understand a portion only of this has been used, and a hatchery has been installed and is in full operation, which you are cordially requested to visit.

In conclusion, I would ask for the Commission the allowance of their deficiency and a liberal appropriation for the ensuing two years.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Not wishing to reflect upon the moral standing of the people of this State by alluding to this subject, but rather to correct an evil which emanated wholly through legislative enactment and which has never been endorsed by popular vote at the polls, nor would it be if submitted to the will of the people, it is my desire to condemn prize-fighting more emphatically than the proposed amendment authorizing a State lottery, and say further that this is the only State that licenses prize-fighting to a finish, and, therefore, invites an element more vicious than any so-called sport, except perhaps bull-fighting, which is not licensed by the State and which can be punished criminally for cruelty to animals.

The pernicious influence exerted through prize-fighting upon the youth of this Commonwealth cannot be estimated or counteracted while the present law exists. Other States may claim to be more holy than Nevada, but whether true or not we should endeavor to respect sentiments entertained by a great majority of the good people of the United States, and restrain the demoralizing influence authorized by the present law.

Protection is desired to free our people of this baneful tendency, and I recommend that the prize-fight law approved January 29, 1897, be repealed, and that a rigid prohibitory measure be enacted in its stead.

NOTABLES PUBLIC.

One of the most perplexing duties which has come before me during the last two years has been the distribution of com-

missions for Notaries Public. It has been my desire to conserve the interests of all communities where the necessity was urgent. The law, however, limits the number to be appointed, and as the State is large in area the counties are correspondingly large.

The new towns and districts which are every day springing into existence far remote from notarial services require and request this accommodation and should receive it for the general convenience and advantage of both citizens and State.

The last Legislature made an apportionment to each county which was satisfactory, but developments since could not be foreseen, and the apportionment has fallen short of meeting the demand. Nearly every county has exhausted its quota.

Under present circumstances it seems advisable to greatly increase the number of Notaries by giving to each county a full sufficiency, or, if more practicable, to allow the issuance of commissions on applications of citizens for the State at large.

MILITIA.

I am not opposed to this State having organized militia, but the reports of four annual inspections made by the United States Army officers, the last two of which are to be found in the report of the Adjutant-General of this State for the years 1905-1906, determined me to disband the National Guard. General Orders No. 3 of May 12, 1906, ordered the disbandment on May 20th of that year, since which date there have not been any new organizations.

The Federal law requires that unless the State has not less than three hundred "regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed" men, no more military property can be issued to it, and its requirements as to drills, target practice, camps of instruction and practice marches are such that, in my judgment, the young men of this State would not care to comply with.

This condition is to be regretted, as Nevada is probably the only State in the Union without a National Guard. This might be construed by some to be unpatriotic, and granting that such organization is not actually necessary in this State, a turnout of a fine military company in procession on State and other occasions, especially on the Fourth of July, certainly revives emotional reverence for those who stood for liberty

from the days of '76 to the close of the Revolutionary War, and builded a republic grander than any on earth.

If the Legislature sees the way clear to give financial aid in reorganizing the militia as required by law, it will not prove detrimental to the State.

PURCHASE OF ARMORY BUILDING.

The Legislature of the State of Nevada by Act approved March 17, 1905, provided as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever in the judgment of the State Board of Military Auditors it becomes necessary for the storing of arms, equipments, military stores and all other property belonging to the State, the said Board of Military Auditors are hereby authorized and empowered to obtain by purchase the pavilion formerly owned by Agricultural District No. 2, or any other building situated in Carson City.

SEC. 2. The sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the General Fund of the State, to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for said amount and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

By authority of this Act the Board, after careful investigation, became convinced that the pavilion was most suitable for the purposes named, and on the 8th day of December, 1905, this Board purchased, and the Attorney-General received a deed prepared by him, from the Dangberg Land and Live-stock Company of the State of Nevada, for Block 2 of Sears, Thompson & Sears' Division of Carson City.

The building thereon has been made suitable for the purposes for which it is intended at considerable expense. An itemized account accompanied by a full description of the property will be found in the report of the Adjutant-General and Secretary of the Board of Military Auditors, from which the foregoing has been obtained.

REPUBLICATION OF STATUTES.

The following is taken from the report of the State Printer, and is self-explanatory:

REPUBLICATION OF THE NEVADA STATUTES OF 1901, 1903, AND 1905.

Early in 1906 the Secretary of State notified the State Board of Examiners that every copy of the Nevada Statutes of 1901 and 1903 had been sold by him and that, consequently, he was no longer able to meet the great demand for more copies of the Session Laws of those two years. Accordingly the State Board of Examiners held a meeting to consider the matter, and decided that it was for the interest of the State of Nevada to order the republication of those statutes. An order was made directing the Superintendent of State Printing to print and bind four hundred copies each of the Statutes of 1901

and 1903. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature of the State of Nevada for this purpose, the State Board of Examiners borrowed the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars from The State Bank and Trust Company of this city to defray the cost of printing and binding the additional copies.

Subsequently the Secretary of State informed the State Board of Examiners that the supply of the Nevada Statutes of 1905 was also exhausted, and requested that four hundred copies be ordered printed and bound. Accordingly the Board made the order and borrowed the additional sum of one thousand dollars from the above-named bank to defray the cost of printing and binding said statutes.

Following is a detailed statement of the expenditures—the itemized bills are on file in the office of the State Controller and in the office of the Secretary of State:

Amount borrowed from the State Bank and Trust Company by the State Board of Examiners		\$2,500.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Labor	\$1,647.10	
Paper	126.00	
Gas	29.40	
Binding	672.26	
	\$2,474.76	
Balance in bank unexpended January 1, 1907.....		\$25.24

I will add that a portion of the money borrowed from The State Bank and Trust Company will eventually be paid into the State Treasury from the sale of the statutes. To insure the return of all the money the price of these statutes must be increased. The present prices do not cover the cost of binding.

I earnestly recommend that your honorable bodies appropriate sufficient money, together with interest on the same, to meet the amount borrowed from The State Bank and Trust Company.

STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

This building as far as it has progressed has been erected under very adverse circumstances and conditions impossible to have been averted by the contractors, as will be understood from statement made by the Superintendent and Architect, which follows:

RENO, NEVADA, January 10, 1907.

*To the Governor of the State of Nevada, and Board of Capitol Commissioners,
Carson City, Nevada.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to report to your honorable body, and will try to explain why your contractors for building the new State Library have failed to complete the building on time, or as soon as the contract called for. The impossibility of getting material for this class of building caused partly or wholly by the San Francisco disaster of April 18, 1906, scarcity of skilled

help caused by the unprecedented demand for labor, and poor railroad facilities (one carload of metal roofing and cornices being lost for more than six weeks, and at last found in Goldfield) caused great delay. All these things were greatly detrimental to the contractors.

The work done on this building, so far, is of the best of its several kinds, and the building when completed will be an ornament to the State and a credit to the builders, Burke Bros. & Shaff, who have asked for further time (five months) to complete the structure, which I think should be granted them.

It was not the intention of the specifications for the building contractor to furnish the metal bookstacks, but those were to be furnished by another contractor. The Library Bureau of Boston, Mass., have fitted up more State Libraries, probably, than any other company of the kind in the United States. I expect an estimate from them in the near future on the exact cost to properly shelve this Library. I have sent them the floor plans and proper data for this work for a special estimate, which will be about \$22,500, which the Legislature should be asked to appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. CURTIS,
Superintendent.

Believing that the contractors have done everything in their power to carry out the contract as agreed upon and that they are entitled to generous consideration by the State, it is recommended that they be released from responsibility of the failure to complete the building as directed by law and by agreement with the Board of Capitol Commissioners that the same should be completed on the 1st day of December, 1906.

It certainly would be just to extend the time, and, if necessary, make a new appropriation for furnishing the structure.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation	\$40,000.00
Amount expended	31,067.08
Unexpended	\$8,932.92

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

It is nearly six years since an appropriation was made by the Legislature for the repair of the Capitol building. As time passes it naturally grows worse until now it has become imperative that something be done for its preservation. The dome is leaking badly and requires tubs and buckets to catch the drippings, which plan is not always successful owing to new leaks springing unexpectedly, saturating the floor and penetrating the ceilings and plaster of the offices below.

It is in my judgment useless to attempt repairing the present covering. It should have a new roofing made of sheet copper of the kind used upon towers and domes, which presents an attractive appearance and is much more durable for such pur-

poses than the kind on the dome of the Capitol at this time. The roof of the main building is greatly in need of a fresh coat of paint. The interior of the Capitol, especially the offices, could be made much more comfortable by fresh paint and new furniture. The equipment heretofore used is now insufficient by reason of the great increase of business. A beautiful Capitol building is always appreciated by strangers and is a matter of pride to our citizens.

WATER WORKS.

It has developed that the pipe leading from the reservoir is too small to carry a sufficient supply of water for the Capitol Building and grounds, the State Printing Office and grounds, the State Armory and grounds, and the State Orphans' Home and grounds. This represents nearly twenty acres of land to be irrigated, besides the buildings to be supplied. Generally there is sufficient water for all purposes, but it goes to waste by reason of the insufficient capacity of the pipes to carry it to the places needed. The only remedy is the substitution of a larger pipe; the one leading from the reservoir now is six inches. Persons well informed express the opinion that a twelve-inch pipe should be substituted. A competent engineer's opinion would be more satisfactory. The reservoir should by all means be put in condition. At present it is nothing but an excavated sump in the ground filled with stagnant water. It should be lined, bottom and sides, with concrete, which would not only be a great saving of water, but prevent seepage and percolation, and afford a pure supply, which is much needed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no subject of greater interest to the public than the education of children. This is so because learning is acknowledged by all to be both desirable and beneficial. It is fortunate that the Commonwealth of Nevada is so well prepared to gratify this commendable ambition by guaranteeing a free common-school education to every child within its borders. It may be pardonable to indulge in a little boasting about our magnificent School Fund, but the real pleasure is only realized when the result of its application to the youthful mind by intellectual culture is observed.

The securities standing to the credit of the State School

Fund now in the State Treasury amount to one million six hundred and thirty thousand four hundred dollars. The securities belonging to the State University amount to one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred dollars, making a total in the Treasury of one million seven hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, including bonds now in the Treasury.

There is another source of revenue which in amount will exceed that from other sources, namely, State land contracts drawing 6 per cent per annum. The bonds in the Treasury, except Nevada bonds, net the School Fund about 2 per cent or less, and rather than pay the high rate of interest many land contractors are paying up on their lands. This money must go into the State School Fund and be invested in bonds of no more productive value than the lowest securities we now hold. An amendment to the Constitution is needed, increasing the power of investment of State funds, and instead of restricting investments to "bonds of the United States, the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union," as provided by the Constitution, the power should be given to invest at least a portion of the funds in county bonds, municipal and other bonds based on community taxation, which shall be under control of the State, and governed by the State. This would benefit the borrower by allowing him a lower rate of interest, and would give the State a higher rate than is now received.

The State of Massachusetts has been pursuing this policy for years. Towns and cities desiring to negotiate loans for the purposes of sewerage, parks or water supply do not have to go into the market and take what they can get for their bonds, but can go to the State Board, and upon a proper showing the State accepts the municipality for the amount and issues State bonds sufficient for the purpose.

The State of Nevada now holds nearly one million dollars worth of these bonds, and is receiving more interest from them than is received net on United States bonds, and the interest is paid promptly.

The adoption of such an amendment would add greatly to the support of common schools and the University. It must be remembered that every dollar of premium paid in the purchase of bonds decreases the amount to be distributed to

the several counties for school purposes to the extent of the premium.

It is evident from the vote cast at the last election on the amendment then submitted that the people of the State are willing to change the Constitution to meet present requirements. The proposed amendment to tax patented mines received the following vote:

For	5,450
Against	1,359

I believe that an amendment to the manner of investing school money will be unanimously endorsed.

NEVADA STATE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is a fitting crown to the public schools, and its usefulness in the final preparation of students for active life, and equipment sufficient to insure standing in all work for which they have been trained deserves recognition and praise from all sources for the efficiency and diligence exercised by the management and faculty in their efforts to carry out the educational objects for which the institution was founded. It has passed beyond the experimental stage, and many graduates are now occupying positions of honor and responsibility earned in recognition of the training received at the Nevada State University.

It is an honor to the State, attracting attention from abroad, and with the liberal support of the Legislature supplementing the generous gift of Clarence Mackay in memory of his father, whose fortune and fame were achieved in Nevada, and whose efforts were contributed to develop its early history, I recommend the careful consideration of the report submitted by the Regents and President.

RATE OF STATE TAXATION.

At a meeting of the State Board of Assessors held in Carson City, January 15, 1907, I was requested to embody in my message to the Legislature a recommendation that the State tax rate be reduced in order to maintain with the several counties a proportionate reduction of the tax rate so that the same may harmonize with what is known as the Newlands Act, as amended by the Legislature of 1905.

It will, however, be difficult to make a satisfactory estimate of the State tax rate until after the amount of appropriations

by your honorable body for carrying on the State Government for the years 1907 and 1908 have been made.

The assessed value of property for 1905, including net proceeds of mines amounted to \$42,239,684; for 1906, \$46,843,009 with two counties unsettled, showing an increase for 1906 over 1905 of \$3,603,325.

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance on hand January 1, 1906.....	\$350,221.23
Received during 1906.....	720,341.60
	\$1,070,562.83
Disbursed during 1906.....	597,056.99
Balance, January 1, 1907.....	\$473,505.84

This makes a very favorable start at the beginning of 1907, and, if appropriations are not unusually large, the rate can be considerably reduced.

By a gradual reduction of the State rate proportionally with a reduction of the county rate and by raising the valuation as the Board of Assessors has recommended, it will be seen that the State and county revenues are not reduced and that a more uniform and satisfactory system of taxation is effected.

LIVE STOCK.

While this may seem a trivial matter to present to your honorable body, it is nevertheless of such importance as to deserve careful consideration at your hands.

Nevada stock men are largely interested in this business and desire the privilege of conforming to all rules necessary to prevent the spread of disease by stock coming into this State, and are willing to comply with all restrictions exacted by the Federal Government to prevent the spread of such disease should it appear in our flocks and herds.

To carry on the stock business successfully we must have access to other markets than our own. So far our stock has been in condition to stand inspection whenever demanded. It is now credibly stated that the General Government intends to enforce precautions by refusing to admit all live stock on forest reserves without first being inspected, and in case of sheep all shall be dipped before being admitted. These reserves cover a large portion of the grazing lands, which, being in control of the Government, will be a safeguard against disease. Nevada and all adjoining States have acted

uniformly in a neighborly way to favor interests of all, and it is my desire and intention to maintain, if possible, the harmony now existing, under the law. Should the Nevada State Veterinarian cooperate with the stock growers of this Commonwealth in the event of disease immediate action should be at hand.

BANKING AND BROKERAGE.

The sudden development of our resources and the consequent great increase of business has been a strong incentive to the establishment of banks and brokerage concerns throughout the State. There are few instances of record where dishonorable business methods have been charged or exposed. If a competent Bank Commissioner were appointed, whose duty as prescribed by law would be to visit each bank and brokerage office in the State with power to examine the books, accounts and securities of each for the purpose of ascertaining their safety and value, no one could be harmed, unless it be those who are unable to show a clean record of business and capital sufficient to meet all obligations with their customers. The public is certainly entitled to this knowledge and protection, and it is therefore recommended that a Bank and Brokerage Commissioner be provided for by law with duties defined, and a reasonable salary allowed for his services.

REOPENING OF UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

If there is anything in the argument of home production and the realization of the benefits therefrom, the people of Nevada should join in unanimous petition for the reopening of the United States Branch Mint at Carson City.

The production of the mines in Nevada is now sufficient to supply the bullion for operating the Mint successfully, and were it in operation it would be a great incentive to promote the building of smelters and reduction works in the State. The ore can be worked much cheaper here than in other localities, where high freight charges are to be made for transportation. If the Mint were in operation the ore could be reduced to bullion and coined at much less expense and at a great saving of time.

I recommend that you petition Congress to reopen the Carson Mint for melting, refining and coinage.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

During the past two years the volume of work turned out by the Nevada State Printing Office has been greater than ever. The character and quality of the printing will compare favorably with any executed in the United States. This department is constantly saving money for the State, as the work done there is performed much more correctly, promptly, and cheaply than is possible by private concerns. Your attention is respectfully directed to the exhaustive report and recommendations of Hon. Andrew Maute, the retiring State Printer.

HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES, STATE ORPHANS' HOME, AND STATE PRISON.

There is nothing special to be said regarding these institutions other than that each has been managed in a manner to be commended, and those in charge have done their full duty, and have observed humane and considerate recognition of their obligation to the State by alleviating and consoling the unfortunate wards under their care.

STATE OFFICERS, DEPUTIES, AND EMPLOYEES.

It might be considered fulsome praise should I attempt to give the State officers, their deputies and employees their just dues in connection with the duties heretofore performed. I do, however, unhesitatingly assert that they have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of public duties, and I know of no delinquency on the part of any one from the highest to the lowest in the service.

Such conditions have contributed greatly to the success of the administration, which is hereby acknowledged by me on behalf of the State.

SALARIES OF DEPUTIES AND EMPLOYEES.

Under conditions now prevailing the high price of living and the frequent calls for charitable contributions to the needy, I believe that in justice the salaries of all the appointive positions should be increased. It can truthfully be said that for competency in the discharge of duty the force cannot be surpassed. The increase of business at this time is beyond all precedent, clerks and deputies being called upon frequently to work overtime to keep their files clear and daily duties performed. Considering that ability is a prerequisite in filling

these positions, I am convinced that the service received by the State is not sufficiently rewarded.

This matter is submitted to you, hoping for a favorable response.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen, the foregoing suggestions have been made not expecting that they will enlighten you in any manner concerning your official duties or obligations to the State. I realize, in fact, that you have been elected by the people the same as I have been; your duties are legislative, mine are executive, but under all circumstances we should act in harmony for the interests of the whole State.

I hope you will not become so absorbed in the local interests of your counties as to overlook the welfare of the State at large. During this session it may become my duty to communicate with your honorable body in reference to legislation which may suggest itself to my mind. Believing that your deliberations will be conducted in a clear, dispassionate manner, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF APPOINTMENTS.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Black, E. W.	Fallon	February 9, 1909
McCabe, B. R.	Fallon	September .., 1909
Snider, Wm. M.	White Plains	October 9, 1909
Gelsthorpe, W. H.	Fairview	March 9, 1910
Bertschy, Geo.	Fairview	March 24, 1910
Everett, E.	Fairview	March 28, 1910
Watson, E. C.	Fairview	April 25, 1910
Burd, A. M.	Fallon	May 10, 1910
French, LeRoy N.	Fairview	May 31, 1910
Collins, S. W.	Wonder	August 7, 1910
Joy, Russell T.	Wonder	August 7, 1910
Childs, Geo. T.	Fallon	August 24, 1910
Ross, Henry W.	Wonder	August 24, 1910
Giles, James	Wonder	August 16, 1910
Wall, Wm. S.	Fallon	September 15, 1910

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Klotz, Fred	Genoa	July 14, 1909
Christensen, E.	Gardnerville	September 28, 1909
Springmeyer, George	Gardnerville	November 15, 1910

ELKO COUNTY.

Coryell, H. H.	Wells	March 22, 1909
Hillman, W. S.	Tuscarora	May 28, 1909
Holt, H. L.	Edgemont	June 27, 1909
Johnson, E. A. P.	Tuscarora	December 29, 1909
Henderson, C. B.	Elko	February 2, 1910
Caine, E. E.	Elko	September 20, 1910

ESMERALDA COUNTY.

McDaniel, J. C.	Columbia	January 9, 1909
Fenwick, J. M.	Goldfield	January 23, 1910
Stein, August	Lida	January 31, 1909
Hardy, E.	Goldfield	March 29, 1909
Sullivan, James H.	Goldfield	April 4, 1909
Voorhees, W. T.	Goldfield	April 8, 1909
Thatcher, Geo. B.	Goldfield	April 8, 1909
Volmar, F. A.	Silver Peak	April 11, 1909
Borlini, Alfred (resigned)	Goldfield	April 25, 1909
Douglas, J. F.	Goldfield	May 13, 1909
Cox, F. L.	Goldfield	June 27, 1909
Prentiss, Owen	Goldfield	July 15, 1909
Codd, A. A.	Goldfield	August 10, 1909
Thompson, I. S.	Goldfield	August 10, 1909
Miller, J. H.	Hawthorne	August 14, 1909

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Barlow, A. H.....	Candelaria.....	September 8, 1909
Stanley, Chas. L.....	Goldfield.....	September 20, 1909
Long, C. W.....	Goldfield.....	September 22, 1909
Peer, G. W.....	Goldfield.....	December 14, 1909
Rogers, W. J.....	Atwood.....	December 14, 1909
Fairfield, John M.....	Goldfield.....	December 14, 1909
Tilden, Aug.....	Goldfield.....	December 19, 1909
Gale, Will. Y.....	Buena Vista.....	December 26, 1909
Green, L. A. L.....	Fletcher.....	January 23, 1910
Stimler, Harry.....	Columbia.....	October 17, 1910
Williamson, Geo. D.....	Goldfield.....	December 10, 1910

EUREKA COUNTY.

McCrea, W. R.....	Beowawe.....	June 8, 1910
Trout, Lon L.....	Beowawe.....	November 30, 1910
Rolker, F. A.....	Cortez.....	October 19, 1910
Hancock, John.....	Eureka.....	November 8, 1910
Sasserno, A. J.....	Palisade.....	November 30, 1910
Golding, H. F.....	Palisade.....	December 5, 1910
Delmas, P. D.....	Palisade.....	December 6, 1910
McTerney, H. C.....	Eureka.....	September 15, 1910

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Minor, W. H.....	McDermitt.....	February 13, 1909
Dunn, J. F.....	Winnemucca.....	March 29, 1909
Bonnifield, M. S.....	Winnemucca.....	July 14, 1909
Sheehan, J.....	Winnemucca.....	July 14, 1909
Fitts, Wm. R.....	Lovelock.....	November 21, 1909
Lipman, J. A.....	Winnemucca.....	August 20, 1910
Wilts, H.....	Lovelock.....	August 20, 1910
Case, J. B.....	Paradise.....	December 7, 1910
Bonnifield, W. S.....	Winnemucca.....	November 22, 1910
Thomas, R. L.....	Winnemucca.....	November 22, 1910
Bird, F. H.....	Lovelock.....	November 10, 1910
Willis, A. H.....	Dyke.....	September 15, 1910
Hood, Bert L.....	Lovelock.....	December 11, 1910

LANDER COUNTY.

Maestretti, A. J.....	Austin.....	January 23, 1909
Limbaugh, F. A.....	Battle Mountain.....	January 16, 1910
Millett, A. B.....	Smoky Valley.....	March 5, 1910
Cummings, M. L.....	Battle Mountain.....	May 16, 1910

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Phillips, Frank P.....	Las Vegas.....	April 8, 1909
Moody, George.....	Fay.....	June 14, 1909
Buol, Peter.....	Las Vegas.....	July 14, 1909
Powers, M. I.....	Las Vegas.....	July 15, 1909
Abbott, J. S.....	Bunkerville.....	September 27, 1909
Jarvis, J. R.....	Las Vegas.....	September 27, 1909
Thompson, F. H.....	Las Vegas.....	September 27, 1909
Maynard, W. D.....	Caliente.....	September 29, 1909
Harris, N. B.....	Crescent.....	December 14, 1909
Busteed, Richard.....	Las Vegas.....	December 15, 1909
Thomas, W. R.....	Las Vegas.....	December 15, 1909
Kennedy, W. J.....	Searchlight.....	January 18, 1910

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Doherty, F. A.	Searchlight	March 5, 1910
Stinchcomb, J. K.	Nelson	March 22, 1910
Jones, T. J.	Overton	May 7, 1910
Ronnow, C. C.	Callente	May 10, 1910
Sharpe, W. E.	Gold Butte	May 14, 1910
Ethen, Jos.	Searchlight	June 15, 1910
Noland, D. V.	Las Vegas	June 20, 1910
Chilstrom, P. O.	Crescent	June 20, 1910
Lamey, H. S.	Caliente	November 30, 1910

LYON COUNTY.

Ames, L. R.	Smith	April 16, 1909
Whitacre, E. H.	Yerington	May 2, 1909
Pilkington, H.	Yerington	July 15, 1909
Hannon, W. E.	Yerington	May 10, 1910
Hanby, J. W.	Yerington	June 20, 1910
Fuller, Wm. H.	Ramsey	July 16, 1910
Mack, Thos. P.	Dayton	September 20, 1910

NYE COUNTY.

Sawle, W. M.	Tonopah	March 22, 1909
Averill, Mark R.	Tonopah	March 29, 1909
Elliott, A. D.	Bullfrog	April 3, 1909
McGinn, J. S.	Tonopah	April 8, 1909
Thomas, V. S.	Bullfrog	April 26, 1909
Marshall, J. B.	Beatty	April 29, 1909
Jordan, G. L.	Bullfrog	May 25, 1909
Martinson, George	Bullfrog	June 1, 1909
Meder, Ross B.	Tonopah	July 20, 1909
Siegfriedt, T. A. A.	Tonopah	July 24, 1909
Fairchild, J. J.	Johnny	July 4, 1909
Cohen, S. B.	Manhattan	August 11, 1909
Ford, W. F.	Manhattan	August 21, 1909
Lamb, Walter C.	Tonopah	September 22, 1909
Davis, Lee J.	Tonopah	September 7, 1909
Belden, George M.	Tonopah	October 27, 1909
Weeks, S. C.	Goldyke	November 3, 1909
Smith, A. L.	Tonopah	November 1909
Arnold, H. N.	Bullfrog	December 14, 1909
Miller, Irving	Manhattan	December 18, 1909
Jackson, G. E.	Beatty	December 18, 1909
Conley, L. H.	Manhattan	December 19, 1909
Davis, F. P.	Manhattan	December 19, 1909
Seyboit, Fred	Tonopah	December 26, 1909
Sexton, Chas. E.	Beatty	December 26, 1909
Flowerree, W.	Manhattan	January 13, 1910
Bruce, D. H.	Manhattan	January 23, 1910
Bondio, Chas. Del	Rhyolite	January 23, 1910
Shaw, J. V.	Rhyolite	May 17, 1910
Stewart, W. M.	Bullfrog	May 24, 1910
Forman, S. D.	Tonopah	July 13, 1910
Hovey, M. F.	Goldyke	July 27, 1910
Booth, C. L.	Tonopah	August 6, 1910
Seaman, G. R.	Tonopah	August 18, 1910
McDonald, Irving	Tonopah	September 13, 1910
Green, Geo. S.	Tonopah	September 14, 1910

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Landquist, J. W.	Tonopah	September 25, 1910
Richards, Chas. L.	Manhattan	October 10, 1910
Watson, R. J.	Tonopah	October 16, 1910
Daugherty, E. S.	Tonopah	December 26, 1910
Chambers, J. K.	Manhattan	October 23, 1910

ORMSBY COUNTY.

Peters, C. H.	Carson City	April 1, 1909
Davis, W. R.	Carson City	May 17, 1909
Mulcahy, P. H.	Carson City	September 5, 1909
Murphy, F. E.	Carson City	September 19, 1909

STOREY COUNTY.

Cahill, E. J.	Virginia City	April 15, 1909
Langan, F. P.	Virginia City	September 3, 1909
Huffaker, F. M.	Virginia City	September 1, 1910
Belknap, Clayton	Virginia City	September 1, 1910
Warren, Geo.	Virginia City	September 18, 1910

WASHOE COUNTY.

Packard, P. N.	Reno	February 2, 1909
Jones, W. D.	Reno	February 9, 1909
McCarran, P.	Reno	April 4, 1909
Salisbury, A. N.	Reno	April 8, 1909
Lewers, C. R.	Reno	September 1, 1909
McCusker, J. A.	Reno	September 20, 1909
Mulcahy, Howard	Sparks	October 7, 1909
Branau, Joseph	Reno	October 28, 1909
Orr, J. S.	Reno	December 14, 1909
Turner, D. C.	Reno	March 12, 1910
Barney, W. E.	Reno	April 13, 1910
O'Brien, Edw. C.	Reno	April 25, 1910
Bridges, E. J.	Olinghouse	May 10, 1910
Monroe, J. E.	Reno	May 13, 1910
Norton, H. L.	Salt Marsh	September 25, 1910
Stewart, Gordon A.	Reno	October 22, 1910
Durley, Lyle F.	Reno	October 29, 1910
Hay, J. A.	Reno	November 13, 1910
Moran, T. F.	Reno	November 22, 1910
Stewart, W. E. M.	Sparks	December 20, 1910
Read, J. T.	Reno	January 3, 1911

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

Weber, John	Ely	January 17, 1909
Snow, O. H.	Lund	February 9, 1909
Marrriott, James	Osceola	February 14, 1909
Collins, D. R.	Cherry Creek	April 11, 1909
Van Volkenberg, Reuben	Ely	April 29, 1909
Bush, Henry	Hamilton	June 17, 1909
Chandler, C.	Ely	June 17, 1909
Leishman, J. H.	Cherry Creek	June 20, 1909
Tippett, John	Tippett	July 14, 1909
Ives, R. R.	Ely	January 24, 1910
Boreman, G. F.	Ely	April 13, 1910
West, Elmer W.	Ely	May 10, 1910
Walker, C. A.	Ely	June 16, 1910
Davies, Arthur	Ely	June 20, 1910

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Munro, Neil	Ely	August 25, 1910
Clays, W. D.	Ely	September 5, 1910
Devecmon, G. W.	Ely	September 22, 1910
Putnam, Graham	Ely	October 24, 1910
Ellis, D. W.	Ely	November 30, 1910
Bassett, Frank	Tippett	December 21, 1910
Cannon, Peter H. ....	.....	October 12, 1910

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

CALIFORNIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Commission Expires.</i>
Levy, E. W.	San Francisco	September 5, 1909
McCallan, Jno.	San Francisco	March 6, 1910
Ryan, E. B.	San Francisco	March 7, 1910
Knox, G. F.	San Francisco	April 11, 1910
*Levy, E. W.	San Francisco	June 15, 1910

*NOTE—Original commission destroyed in San Francisco fire.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hund, Thos. J.	Philadelphia	March 9, 1910
Fairman, F. E.	Philadelphia	April 6, 1910

ENGLAND.

Wolstord, F. Cato	London	March 6, 1910
Brandon, Jocelyn	London	June 15, 1910
Peddar, S. H.	London	June 20, 1910

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

DURING 1905.

- March 31—Henry Thurtell, State Engineer.
- April 4—J. H. Neven, State License and Bullion Tax Agent.
- April 4—H. B. Maxson, Phil Triplett, and G. H. True, Experimental Farm Commissioners.
- April 4—G. T. Mills, H. H. Coryell, and P. A. McCarran, Fish Commissioners.
- April 10—W. H. Cavell, Chas. A. Coffin, Helen Rullson, Elston Davis, and W. W. Goode, State Board of Dental Examiners.
- April 14—Dr. White Wolf, State Detective.
- May 4—J. L. Garner, W. J. Clrcé, S. L. Lee, and J. A. Lewis, State Board of Medical Examiners.
- May 18—Claude L. Smith and Harry S. Palmer, First Lieutenants Signal Corps.
- June 12—Will U. Mackey, Chief Engineer on Staff of Governor, with rank of Colonel.
- June 12—John Sunderland, Jr., Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Governor, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
- July 7—Dr. Gardner, Member of State Board of Medical Examiners.
- September 6—Lem Allen, F. L. Wildes, and G. F. Talbot, Directors of the State Board of Agriculture.
- October 5—S. L. Lee, S. C. Gibson, and W. L. Berry, State Board of Health.
- October 27—Richard Riepe, Delegate to American Mining Congress held in Texas, November 14-18, 1905.

DURING 1906.

- May 17—E. B. Yerington, Member of Board of Fish Commissioners.
 July 12—J. J. Sullivan, Member of Board of Medical Examiners, vice W. J. Circé.
 September 24—Lewis Winters, Member of Board of Agriculture.
 November 19—Tom Ramsey, State Detective.
 December 13—James Jason Hart, Major University Cadets.
 December 13—Fred Bruce Stewart, Captain University Cadets.
 December 13—Robert William Sawyer, Captain University Cadets.
 December 13—James Dwight Leavitt, First Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Miles Bryce Kennedy, First Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Alexander Montgomery Boyle, First Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Andrew Charles Curran, Second Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Milan Davidovich, Second Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Robert Francis O'Leary, Second Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Frank LeRoy Peterson, First Lieutenant University Cadets.
 December 13—Louis Hirsch Goldstein, First Lieutenant University Cadets.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

During the years 1905–1906 pardons and paroles have been granted as follows:

PAROLED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Term.</i>
Morris, Benj. A.	Murder, second degree	Life
Winters, Frank	Burglary	4 years
Summerfield, Abe	Grand larceny	5 years
Mitchell, Robt.	Burglary	4 years
Butts, Harry	Assault with intent to kill	8 years
Angall, Chas.	Escape from county jail	1 year

PARDONED.

Andrews, Willie	Burglary	8 years
Cross, Joe	Robbery	10 years
Gordon, Geo.	Burglary	5 years
Smith, Harry	Burglary	10 years
Johnson, Smith	Grand larceny	5 years
Stevens, William	Assault with intent to kill	3½ years
Hastings, W. H.	Grand larceny	2 years
Gerdes, John	Burglary	5 years
Anderson, Henry E.	Housebreaking	1 year
Franklin, F. H.	Housebreaking	1¼ years
Ferrero, G.	Grand larceny	3 years
Anderson, Jos.	Forgery	5 years
Cahill, John	Grand larceny	1 year
Regan, Dan	Manslaughter	3 years
Graham, Geo.	Escape from county jail	1¼ years
McPherson, J. A.	Escape from county jail	1 year
O'Neil, Wm.	Grand larceny	2 years

STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

1905

D. M. RYAN, State Treasurer



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE,

: : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906

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ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 31, 1905.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law I herewith transmit my annual report showing the financial transactions of the State during the year 1905. Yours, very respectfully,

D. M. RYAN,
State Treasurer.

EXHIBIT A.
Apportionment of Cash in Treasury, January 1, 1905.

Date.	Apportioned To.	Totals.	Total.
1905.	Balance, cash in Treasury January 1, 1905		\$394,836.62
Jan. 1	<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>		
	General Fund	\$153,331.58	
	State School Fund	100,992.62	
	General School Fund	54,451.07	
	State Interest and Sinking Fund	12,337.74	
	Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund	15,020.90	
	State University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1885	2,486.76	
	State University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 1	1,646.31	
	State University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 2	1,974.15	
	State University Fund	1,964.85	
	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	114.08	
	State Orphans' Home Fund	1,363.83	
	State Prison Fund	1,647.90	
	Indigent Insane Fund	2,744.65	
	State Library Fund	15,001.76	
	Judicial Salary Fund	1,125.00	
	Contingent University Fund	7,103.87	
	Contingent University Laboratory Fund	3,927.34	
	Contingent University Hospital Fund	1,714.62	
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	6,351.54	
	State Orphans' Home Building Fund	2,013.99	
	State Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund	4,700.98	
	District Judges' Salary Fund	2,779.13	
			\$394,836.62

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT B
Showing Receipts for the Year 1905.

Date.	Sources of Revenue.	Appropriated To.	Amount.	Total.
1905.	Cash on hand January 1, 1905			
Jan. 1	Insurance licenses	General Fund	\$7,455.70	\$894,838.62
	Liquor licenses	General Fund	20,338.08	
	Supreme Court fees	General Fund	297.06	
	Sale of Statutes	General Fund	1,144.50	
	Rent of University ground	General Fund	1.00	31,236.28
	Attorneys' admission fees	General Fund	2,000.00	
	Sale of State School lands	State School Fund	\$65,238.98	79,256.91
	Interest on United States 4 per cent bonds	State School Fund	2,150.00	
	Interest on Massachusetts 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	State School Fund	350.00	
	Five per cent commission on sale of public lands	State School Fund	11,400.00	
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds	State School Fund	117.93	128,154.10
	Escheated estates	State School Fund	117.93	
	Interest on deferred land payments	General School Fund	\$75,216.50	
	Interest on Massachusetts 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	General School Fund	20,886.80	
	Interest on United States 4 per cent bonds	General School Fund	6,432.80	4,285.82
	Interest on Nevada 4 and 5 per cent bonds	General School Fund	25,618.00	
	Interest on deferred land payments	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	\$740.82	
	Interest on Massachusetts 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	1,365.00	6,580.91
	Interest on Nevada 4 per cent bonds	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	2,180.00	
	Redemption of Nevada 4 per cent bonds	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	\$6,000.00	6,180.00
	Sale of land	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	580.91	
	Redemption of Nevada 4 per cent bonds	State University Fund	\$6,000.00	1,912.08
	Sale of land	State University Fund	180.00	
	Interest on deferred land payments	Contingent University Fund	\$478.08	
	Interest on Massachusetts 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	Contingent University Fund	70.00	\$652,452.72
	Interest on Nevada 4 per cent bonds	Contingent University Fund	1,364.00	
	Carried forward			

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Receipts—Continued.

Date.	Sources of Revenue.	Appropriated To.	Amount.	Total.
1905.	Brought forward.....	State Library Fund.....	\$900.00	\$652,452.72
	Attorneys' licenses.....	State Library Fund.....	13,996.85	
	Secretary of State fees.....	State Library Fund.....	545.00	
	Sale of Reports.....	State Library Fund.....	14,481.75	
	Filing incorporations.....	Judicial Salary Fund.....	29,826.60	
	Docket tax, Supreme Court.....	Indigent Insane Fund.....	40.00	
	Board of patients, Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	Orphans' Home Fund.....	862.50	
	Board of children at Orphans' Home.....	State Prison Fund.....	837.50	
	Board of United States prisoners.....	State Prison Fund.....	2,866.10	
	Sale of stone.....	Metallurgical Building Fund.....	7,000.00	
	Issue of Nevada State bonds.....	Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	9,000.00	
	County payments to District Judges' Salary Fund.....	Dining Hall Fund.....	6,000.00	
	County settlements.....	District Judges' Salary Fund.....	19,251.25	
		General Fund.....	266,314.35	
		State School Fund.....	5,589.22	
		General School Fund.....	14,914.29	
		State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	18,368.95	
		Territorial Interest Fund.....	21,641.76	
		University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,866.24	
		Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	356.20	
		Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,069.04	
		Contingent University Fund.....	18,035.03	
		Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....	1,803.41	
		Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	722.85	
		Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3,666.91	
		University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 1, 1897.....	21.97	
		University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1897.....	21.97	
	Total cash and receipts.....		345,352.19	
				\$1,073,515.86

EXHIBIT C
Showing Disbursements for the Year 1905.

Date.	Paid From.	Paid For.	Amount.	Total.
1905.				
Dec. 31.	General Fund	Salary of Governor	\$4,000.00	
		Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	1,900.00	
		Salary of Secretary of State	2,400.00	
		Salary of State Controller	2,400.00	
		Salary of State Treasurer	2,000.00	
		Salary of Attorney-general	1,718.86	
		Salary of Governor's Private Secretary	1,500.00	
		Salary of Deputy Secretary of State	1,714.55	
		Salary of Deputy State Controller	1,700.00	
		Salary of Deputy State Treasurer	2,000.00	
		Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	600.00	
		Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	300.00	
		Salary of Director of Weather Service	900.00	
		Salary of Clerk of State Library	3,720.00	
		Salary of Janitor, Watchman, and Gardener	2,697.80	
		Salary of Stenographers	550.00	
		Salary of State Veterinarian	1,277.80	
		Salary of Bullion Tax Collector	850.00	
		Salary of teacher, Orphans' Home	172.00	
		Salary of Bailiff of Supreme Court	336.00	
		Salary of Revenue Examiner	3,317.62	
		Support of bookbinding	12,205.02	
		Support of printing	998.44	
		Printing Corporation Laws	1,433.28	
		Board of Assessors	674.70	
		Board of Health	1,699.79	
		Capitol grounds	2,709.61	
		Current expenses	325.00	
		Cleaning arms	4188.26	
		Deficiencies for 1903 and 1904	3,445.71	
		Death watch, State Prison	2,068.17	
		Extra guards, State Prison	318.20	
		Experimental farm	675.00	
		Fire extinguisher, State University	8,921.98	
		Furnishing Orphans' Home		
		Carried forward	\$78,015.73	

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	Paid From.	Paid For.	Amount.	Total.
1904.	Brought forward		\$78,015.73	
	General Fund	Irrigation	8,026.48	
		State Teachers' Institute	200.00	
		Insurance State Printing Building	426.00	
		Litigation pollution of Truckee River	1,875.00	
		Measuring streams	688.25	
		New material for State Printing Office	61.75	
		Publishing Supreme Court decisions	600.00	
		Repairing Hospital for Mental Diseases	5,013.99	
		Repairing State Prison	6,917.30	
		Relief of W. Bowen	600.00	
		Stationery, fuel and light	2,402.69	
		State water	9,967.68	
		Traveling expenses District Judges	1,290.85	
		Tuition deaf, dumb and blind	1,771.50	
		Typewriters for Supreme Court	375.00	
		Virginia City School of Mines	1,377.35	
		Care of G. A. R. Cemetery	100.00	
		Repairing Governor's Office	1,992.75	
		Deficiencies Nevada State Prison, 1903-1904	14,369.91	
		Deficiencies Orphans' Home, 1903-1904	6,334.00	
		Deficiencies Nevada State University, 1903-1904	2,740.65	
		Deficiencies St. Louis Exposition	8,954.44	
		Deficiencies Orphans' Home Balance Contract	5,722.00	
		Deficiencies sundries	429.70	
		Deficiencies S. L. Lee	500.00	
		Repairing roof State Printing Office	32.60	
		Printing and binding Nevada Reports	820.38	
		Repairing Legislative Halls	23.22	
		Traveling expenses of License and Bullion Tax Collector	500.00	
		Carpet for Judge Norcross	60.00	
		Relief of A. Chartz et als	2,250.00	
	General School Fund	Support of Common Schools	\$137,948.46	\$164,407.22
		Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000.00	
		Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	126.90	\$140,075.36

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

State School Fund.....	Withdrawals of special deposits.....	\$1,910.05
	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,400.00
	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General.....	1,500.00
	Salary of Draughtsman.....	1,500.00
	Salary of Stenographer.....	900.00
	Salary of Clerks in Land Office.....	942.07
	Purchase of township plats.....	108.00
	Purchase of Nevada bonds.....	16,000.00
	Purchase of Massachusetts 3% per cent bonds.....	114,046.89
State Library Fund.....	Support of State Library.....	\$2,947.50
	Building State Library.....	700.00
Judicial Salary Fund.....	Salary of Supreme Judges.....	3,047.50
District Judges' Salary Fund.....	Salary of District Judges.....	18,500.00
Orphans' Home Fund.....	Support of Orphans' Home.....	19,941.60
State Prison Fund.....	Support of State Prison.....	15,734.78
Indigent Insane Fund.....	Support of Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	35,982.88
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	Support of State University.....	38,571.20
Contingent University Fund.....	Support of State University.....	3,683.46
Contingent Laboratory Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$493.35
	Redemption of bonds.....	4,000.00
Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$144.65
	Redemption of bonds.....	1,400.00
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	Purchase of bonds.....	\$6,420.00
	Issue of Nevada bonds.....	6,000.00
State University Fund.....	Purchase of bonds.....	\$12,840.00
	Withdrawal land.....	50.00
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$1,413.35
	Redemption of bonds.....	4,000.00
University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$1,126.65
	Redemption of bonds.....	2,000.00
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$6,984.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	12,000.00
Territorial Interest Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	18,984.00
Orphans' Home Building Fund.....	Building Orphans' Home.....	19,000.00
Carried forward.....		2,013.99
		\$669,911.38

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	Paid From.	Paid For.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....			\$669,911.38
	Metallurgical Building Fund.....			6,978.86
	Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....			3,876.57
	Dining Hall Fund, State University.....			3,011.00
	University 90,000-Acre Grant Fund.....	Withdrawal.....		66.89
	Legislative Fund.....			39,450.93
	Total disbursements.....			\$723,294.63

EXHIBIT D
Showing Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1906.

Funds.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General Fund	\$287,550.68	\$164,407.22
State School Fund	84,846.13	136,312.99
General School Fund	143,068.39	140,076.36
State Interest and Sinking Fund	18,968.95	18,984.00
Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund	21,641.76	19,000.00
University Interest and Sinking Fund	2,886.24	3,126.65
Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1905	356.20	
Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1905	1,089.04	
State Library Fund	29,826.60	
Judicial Salary Fund	40.00	3,047.50
Orphans' Home Fund	837.50	13,500.00
State Prison Fund	2,883.10	15,734.78
Indigent Insane Fund	862.50	35,982.98
University Fund, 80,000-Acre Grant	6,590.91	38,571.20
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	4,235.82	12,485.89
State University Fund	6,180.00	3,663.46
Contingent University Fund	19,947.11	12,890.00
District Judges' Salary Fund	19,251.25	16,758.40
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory Bonds	1,803.41	19,941.60
Contingent University Fund, Hospital Bonds	722.85	4,493.35
Orphans' Home Building Fund	3,606.91	1,544.65
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund		2,015.99
Legislative Fund		5,413.35
Metallurgical Building Fund		86,450.93
Metallurgical Equipment Fund	7,000.00	6,978.86
Dining Hall Fund, State University	9,000.00	3,876.57
University Interest and Sinking Fund No. 1, 1897	6,000.00	
University Interest and Sinking Fund No. 2, 1897	21.97	
University Interest and Sinking Fund No. 2, 1897	21.97	
Totals	\$678,679.24	\$723,294.63

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT E
Showing Transfers During the Year 1905.

1905.		
Dec. 31.....	From General Fund to Judicial Salary Fund.....	\$13,460.00
	From General Fund to Orphans' Home Fund.....	13,806.80
	From General Fund to State Prison Fund.....	32,696.37
	From General Fund to Legislative Fund.....	39,456.93
	From General Fund to Indigent Insane Fund.....	35,400.45
	Total	\$134,817.55

EXHIBIT F
**Showing Balance on Hand January 1, 1905, and Receipts During 1905; also,
 Disbursements and Balance on Hand December 31, 1905.**

1905.	Balance on hand January 1, 1905.....	\$394,836.62
Dec. 31.....	Received during 1905.....	678,679.24
		\$1,073,515.86
	Disbursed during 1905.....	723,294.63
	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1905.....	\$350,221.23
	<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>	
	General Fund.....	\$141,657.39
	State School Fund.....	39,852.33
	General School Fund.....	57,444.10
	State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	15,389.09
	Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund.....	17,662.66
	University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,256.35
	Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	356.20
	Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,069.04
	State University Fund.....	1,476.09
	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	706.44
	Orphans' Home Fund.....	276.35
	State Prison Fund.....	1,254.49
	Indigent Insane Fund.....	436.40
	State Library Fund.....	41,780.86
	Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00
	Contingent University Fund.....	11,292.58
	Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....	1,237.40
	Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	892.82
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	938.75
	Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,894.64
	District Judges' Salary Fund.....	2,088.78
	Metallurgical Building Fund.....	21.14
	Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	5,125.43
	Dining Hall Fund, State University.....	2,989.00
	Total	\$350,221.23

EXHIBIT G
Showing County Settlements in 1905.

Counties.	June.	December.	Totals.
Churchill County	\$2,219.05	\$11,653.32	\$13,872.37
Douglas County	3,113.30	4,624.12	7,737.42
Elko County	21,455.04	43,943.29	65,398.33
Esmeralda County	7,208.91	14,275.59	21,484.50
Eureka County	5,474.58	7,677.66	13,152.24
Humboldt County	21,154.70	26,568.02	47,722.72
Lander County	3,918.19	6,257.15	10,175.34
Lincoln County	11,825.48	13,312.92	25,138.40
Lyon County	6,263.36	9,275.51	15,538.87
Nye County	6,684.46	15,643.63	22,328.09
Ormsby County	3,972.42	6,161.04	10,133.46
Storey County	3,313.69	5,707.23	9,020.92
Washoe County	29,642.10	47,479.58	77,121.68
White Pine County	1,885.50	4,642.35	6,527.85
Totals	\$128,130.78	\$217,221.41	\$345,352.19

EXHIBIT H

Showing Warrants Outstanding January 1, 1905; Warrants Drawn, Registered, Paid and Returned to Controller During the Year; also Warrants Outstanding December 31, 1905.

Funds.	Outstanding January 1, 1905.	Warrants drawn and registered, 1905.	Warrants paid, canceled and returned.	Warrants outstanding December, 31, 1905.
General Fund	\$6,779.26	\$162,318.47	\$164,407.22	\$4,690.51
State School Fund	650.00	139,359.99	139,312.99	697.00
General School Fund	3,153.45	140,758.46	140,075.36	3,836.55
State Interest and Sinking Fund		18,984.00	18,984.00	
Territorial Interest Fund		19,000.00	19,000.00	
University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1895		3,126.65	3,126.65	
Contingent University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 1, 1905				
Contingent University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1905				
State Library Fund	117.22	3,137.53	3,047.50	207.25
Judicial Salary Fund	1,125.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	1,125.00
Orphans' Home Fund	1,363.73	14,647.40	15,784.78	276.35
State Prison Fund		36,474.87	35,982.88	491.99
Indigent Insane Fund	2,744.65	36,217.95	38,571.20	391.40
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	23.00	3,670.46	3,693.46	
Contingent University Fund		20,688.92	15,758.40	4,930.52
Contingent University Laboratory Fund		4,493.35	4,493.35	
Contingent University Hospital Fund		1,544.65	1,544.65	
District Judges' Salary Fund	2,616.80	18,900.00	19,941.60	1,575.20
Orphans' Home Building Fund	1,041.50	972.49	2,013.99	
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund		5,413.35	5,413.35	
Metallurgical Building Fund		6,981.86	6,978.86	3.00
Metallurgical Equipment Fund		4,774.61	3,876.57	898.04
Dining Hall Fund, State University		3,011.00	3,011.00	
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant		12,485.89	12,485.89	
State University Fund		12,890.00	12,890.00	
Legislative Fund		39,450.93	39,450.93	
Totals	\$19,614.61	\$722,802.83	\$723,294.63	\$19,122.81

EXHIBIT I
Showing List of United States Bonds, Massachusetts State Bonds and Nevada State Bonds Held by the Several Funds.

Date.	Funds.	Description of Bonds.	Amount.	Total.
1905. Dec. 31.....	State School Fund.....	Nevada 5 per cent bond..... Nevada 4 per cent bonds..... Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds..... United States 4 per cent bonds.....	\$380,000.00 172,100.00 791,000.00 215,000.00	\$1,558,100.00
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	Nevada 4 per cent bonds..... Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	\$54,000.00 46,000.00	99,000.00
	State University Fund.....	Nevada 4 per cent bonds..... Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	\$27,000.00 14,000.00	41,000.00
	Total			\$1,698,700.00

EXHIBIT J
Showing Outstanding Nevada Bonds, December 31, 1906.

Fund.	Description of Bonds.	Issued.	Life.	Interest Payments.	Yr. of Cr.	Amount.	Total.		
State School Fund	Nevada 5 per cent bond	Apr. 1, 1879	Irredeemable	Jan. and July	5	\$25,000.00	\$180,000.00		
	26 bonds, 13 to 36, inclusive	Apr. 1, 1886	20 years	Jan. and July	4	20,000.00			
	8 bonds, 1 to 20, inclusive	Sept. 2, 1886	10 years	Jan. and July	4	8,000.00			
	20 bonds, 41 to 48, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1886	10 years	Jan. and July	4	20,000.00			
	25 bonds, 21 to 40, inclusive	Oct. 30, 1886	10 years	Jan. and July	4	25,000.00			
	25 bonds, 1 to 25, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1887	10 years	Jan. and July	4	10,000.00			
	10 bonds, 26 to 35, inclusive	Oct. 31, 1887	10 years	Jan. and July	4	3,000.00			
	3 bonds, 36 to 38, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1887	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,100.00			
	3 bonds, 3 to 5, inclusive, \$700 each	Oct. 1, 1901	20 years	Jan. and July	4	8,000.00			
	8 bonds, 5 to 12, inclusive	Oct. 1, 1901	20 years	Jan. and July	4	84,000.00			
	34 bonds, 5 to 38, inclusive	Sept. 2, 1903	20 years	Jan. and July	4	16,000.00			
	16 bonds, 1 to 16, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1905	20 years	Jan. and July	4				
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	38 bonds, 1 to 38, inclusive	May 1, 1900, to Nov. 11, 1900	10 years	Jan. and July	4		\$39,000.00	172,100.00
		2 bonds, 5 to 6, inclusive	Sept. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4		2,000.00	
		2 bonds, 7 to 8, inclusive	Dec. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4		2,000.00	
		1 bond, No. 11	Feb. 28, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4		1,000.00	
1 bond, No. 14		May 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
2 bonds, 13 to 14, inclusive		Apr. 1, 1896	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
1 bond, No. 18		May 7, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
1 bond, No. 19		June 21, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
6 bonds, 1 to 6, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1905	10 years	Jan. and July	4	6,000.00				
Carried forward						54,000.00	\$96,100.00		

Outstanding Bonds—Continued.

Fund.	Description of Bond.	Issued.	Life.	Interest Payments.	Rate Pr. Ct.	Amount.	Total.
State University Fund	Brought forward						
	3 bonds, 1 to 3, inclusive	May 1, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	\$3,000.00	\$606,100.00
	1 bond, No. 4	June 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00	
	2 bonds, 9 to 10, inclusive	Dec. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00	
	1 bond, No. 12	Apr. 21, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00	
	1 bond, No. 13	May 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00	
	1 bond, No. 15	Oct. 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00	
	2 bonds, 16 to 17, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00	
	3 bonds, 18 to 20, inclusive	Mar. 30, 1896	10 years	Jan. and July	4	3,000.00	
	2 bonds, 15 to 16, inclusive	July 1, 1896	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00	
	1 bond, No. 17	July 7, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00	
	1 bond, No. 20	June 21, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	600.00	
	10 bonds, 21 to 30, inclusive	Jan. 22, 1898	10 years	Jan. and July	4	10,000.00	
	Total						

STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

1906

D. M. RYAN, State Treasurer



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



STATE TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1906.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
CARSON CITY NEVADA, December 31, 1906.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law I herewith transmit my annual report showing the financial transactions of the State during the year 1906. Yours, very respectfully,

D. M. RYAN,
State Treasurer.

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT A.
Apportionment of Cash in Treasury, January 1, 1906.

Date.	Apportioned To.	Totals.	Total.
1906.	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1906.....		\$350,221.23
Jan. 1.....	<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>		
	General Fund.....	\$141,657.39	
	State School Fund.....	39,852.33	
	General School Fund.....	57,444.10	
	State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	15,389.09	
	Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund.....	17,662.66	
	University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,286.35	
	Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	356.20	
	Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,069.04	
	State University Fund.....	1,476.09	
	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	706.44	
	State Orphans' Home Fund.....	276.35	
	State Prison Fund.....	1,254.49	
	Indigent Insane Fund.....	436.40	
	State Library Fund.....	41,780.86	
	Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00	
	Contingent University Fund.....	11,292.58	
	Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....	1,237.40	
	Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	892.82	
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	988.75	
	State Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,894.54	
	District Judges' Salary Fund.....	2,088.78	
	Metallurgical Building Fund.....	21.14	
	Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	5,123.43	
	Dining Hall Fund, State University.....	2,989.00	
			\$350,221.23

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT B
Showing Receipts for the Year 1906.

Date.	Source of Revenue.	Appropriated To.	Amount.	Total.
1906.	Insurance licenses.....	General Fund.....	\$8,611.68	
Dec. 31.	Liquor licenses.....	General Fund.....	42,844.19	
	Supreme Court fees.....	General Fund.....	210.15	
	Sale of Statutes.....	General Fund.....	1,182.00	
	Rent of University ground.....	General Fund.....	1.00	
	Attorneys' admission fees.....	General Fund.....	1,725.00	\$54,574.02
	Sale of State School lands.....	State School Fund.....	\$54,434.60	
	Interest on United States 4 per cent bonds.....	State School Fund.....	2,150.00	
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	State School Fund.....	350.00	
	Five per cent commission on sale of public lands.....	State School Fund.....	1,511.30	
	Redemption Nevada State bonds.....	State School Fund.....	16,700.00	
	Escheated estates.....	State School Fund.....	566.46	75,712.36
	Interest on deferred land payments.....	General School Fund.....	\$74,748.35	
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	General School Fund.....	24,586.00	
	Interest on United States 4 per cent bonds.....	General School Fund.....	6,432.80	
	Interest on Nevada 4 and 5 per cent bonds.....	General School Fund.....	25,830.66	131,597.81
	Interest on deferred land payments.....	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	\$855.20	
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	1,575.00	
	Interest on Nevada 4 per cent bonds.....	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	2,140.00	4,570.20
	Redemption of Nevada 4 per cent bonds.....	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	4,000.00	
	Sale of University land.....	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	2,091.32	6,091.32
	Sale of land.....	State University Fund.....	\$489.14	
	Interest on deferred land payments.....	Contingent University Fund.....	490.00	
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	Contingent University Fund.....	1,104.00	2,083.14
	Interest on Nevada 4 per cent bonds.....	Contingent University Fund.....		
	Attorneys' licenses.....	State Library Fund.....	\$680.00	
	Secretary of State fees.....	State Library Fund.....	64,691.90	
	Sale of Reports.....	State Library Fund.....	972.00	66,353.90
	Carried forward.....			\$68,827.04

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Receipts—Continued.

Date.	Sources of Revenue.	Apportioned To.	Amount.	Total.
1906.	Brought forward.....			\$68,827.04
	Docket tax, Supreme Court.....	Judicial Salary Fund.....	40.00	
	Board of patients at Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	Indigent Insane Fund.....	857.50	
	Board of children at Orphans' Home.....	Orphans' Home Fund.....	1,121.65	
	Board of United States prisoners.....	State Prison Fund.....	2,238.70	
	County payments to District Judges' Salary Fund.....	District Judges' Salary Fund.....	18,775.00	
	County settlements.....	General Fund.....	258,314.20	
		State School Fund.....	6,414.65	
		General School Fund.....	17,027.70	
		State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	19,913.70	
		Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund.....	23,421.70	
		State University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	8,123.43	
		Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	380.34	
		Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,171.21	
		Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....	19,521.75	
		Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	1,952.13	
		State Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	780.79	
			3,904.40	
	Total receipts.....			\$720,341.60

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT C
Showing Disbursements for the Year 1906.

Date.	Paid From.	Paid For.	Amount.	Total.
1906.				
Dec. 31.	General Fund			
		Salary of Governor	\$4,000.00	
		Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	1,500.00	
		Salary of Secretary of State	2,400.00	
		Salary of State Controller	2,400.00	
		Salary of State Treasurer	2,400.00	
		Salary of Attorney-General	2,000.00	
		Salary of Governor's Private Secretary	1,800.00	
		Salary of Deputy Secretary of State	1,800.00	
		Salary of Deputy State Controller	1,800.00	
		Salary of Deputy State Treasurer	1,700.00	
		Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	2,000.00	
		Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	600.00	
		Salary of Director of Weather Service	300.00	
		Salary of Clerk of State Library	800.00	
		Salary of Janitor, Watchman and Gardener	3,720.00	
		Salary of Stenographers	3,600.00	
		Salary of State Veterinarian	2,250.00	
		Salary of Bullion Tax Collector	2,000.00	
		Salary of teachers, Orphans' Home	837.50	
		Salary of Bailiff of the Supreme Court	160.00	
		Support of bookbinding	261.75	
		Support of printing	3,812.73	
		Board of Assessors	2,559.45	
		Board of Health	125.00	
		Capitol grounds	780.63	
		Current expenses	1,279.51	
		Cleaning arms	479.63	
		Deficiencies, 1904	2.00	
		Death Watch, State Prison	2,964.35	
		Extra Guards, State Prison	2,733.80	
		Experimental Farm	8,688.14	
		Furnishing Orphans' Home	2,078.02	
		Irrigation	6,104.62	
		Steel cells, State Prison	9,936.85	
		Heating Capitol	6,000.00	
			\$85,763.98	
		Carried forward		

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	Paid From.	Paid For.	Amount.	Total.
1906. Dec. 31.	Brought forward General Fund	New material State Printing Office	\$85,753.96	
		Insurance	431.78	
		Measuring streams	2,000.00	
		Publishing Supreme Court decisions	1,442.55	
		Repairing Hospital for Mental Diseases	600.00	
		Repairing State Prison	831.10	
		Relief of Wellington Bowen	1,204.46	
		Stationery, fuel and light	350.00	
		Stationery, fuel and light	1,296.96	
		Compiling Nevada Reports	700.00	
		Traveling expenses District Judges	1,161.71	
		California Institute Deaf, Dumb and Blind	4,272.76	
		Virginia City School of Mines	1,187.79	
		Care of G. A. R. Cemetery	100.00	
		Printing and binding Nevada Reports	1,276.80	
		Traveling expenses of License and Bullion Tax Collector	500.00	
		Storing ammunition	25.00	
		Election expenses	480.90	
		Purchase of State Armory	7,687.40	
		Returning Governor's office	.50	
				\$111,303.68
	General School Fund	Support of Common Schools	\$147,705.71	
		Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000.00	
		Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction		
			508.50	
				150,214.21
	State School Fund	Withdrawals of special deposits	\$355.18	
		Salary of Surveyor-General	2,400.00	
		Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General	1,500.00	
		Salary of Draughtsman	1,500.00	
		Salary of Stenographer	900.00	
		Salary of Clerks in Land Office	1,852.33	
		Purchase of township plats	192.00	
		Purchase of Massachusetts 3 per cent bonds	84,782.92	
				93,482.43
	State Library Fund	Support of State Library	\$1,474.07	
		Building State Library	20,842.18	
				22,316.25

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Judicial Salary Fund.....	Salary of Supreme Judges.....	13,500.00
District Judges Salary Fund.....	Salaries of District Judges.....	18,800.00
Orphans' Home Fund.....	Support of Orphans' Home.....	\$15,560.71
State Prison Fund.....	Support of State Prison.....	46,771.94
Indigent Insane Fund.....	Support of Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	38,408.92
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	Support of State University.....	4,329.54
Contingent University Fund.....	Support of State University.....	20,128.51
Contingent Laboratory Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$520.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	1,000.00
Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$84.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	700.00
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	Purchase of bonds.....	784.00
State University Fund.....	Purchase of bonds.....	4,750.00
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	860.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	\$1,860.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	2,000.00
University Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$1,040.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	2,000.00
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	\$6,464.00
	Redemption of bonds.....	15,000.00
Territorial Interest Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	21,464.00
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1906.....	Interest on bonds.....	19,000.00
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1906.....	Interest on bonds.....	220.00
Metallurgical Building Fund.....	Interest on bonds.....	566.68
Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	State University.....	3.00
Dining Hall Fund, University.....	State University.....	3,672.14
	State University.....	2,968.00
Total disbursements.....		\$687,056.99

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER

EXHIBIT D
Showing Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1906.

Funds.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General Fund	\$312,888.22	\$111,303.68
State School Fund	82,127.01	93,482.43
General School Fund	148,625.51	150,214.21
State Interest and Sinking Fund	19,913.70	21,464.00
Territorial Interest Fund	23,421.70	19,000.00
Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1905	390.34	220.00
State University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1897	1,171.21	588.66
Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1905	3,123.43	3,040.00
State Library Fund	66,363.90	22,316.25
Judicial Salary Fund	40.00	13,500.00
Orphans' Home Fund	1,121.65	15,590.71
State Prison Fund	2,238.70	46,771.94
Indigent Insane Fund	857.50	38,403.82
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	6,091.32	4,760.00
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	4,570.20	4,329.54
State University Fund	390.00	950.00
Contingent University Fund	21,604.89	20,128.51
District Judges' Salary Fund	18,775.00	18,900.00
Contingent University Fund Laboratory bonds	1,952.13	1,320.00
Contingent University Hospital bonds	780.79	784.00
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund	3,904.40	3,360.00
Metallurgical Building Fund		3.00
Metallurgical Equipment Fund		3,672.14
Dining Hall Fund, State University		2,966.00
Totals	\$720,341.60	\$597,056.99

EXHIBIT E

Showing Transfers During the Year 1906.

1906.		
Dec. 31	From General Fund to Judicial Salary Fund.....	\$13,460.00
	From General Fund to State Orphans' Home Fund.....	14,485.47
	From General Fund to State Prison Fund.....	46,547.64
	From General Fund to Indigent Insane Fund.....	40,618.62
	Total	\$115,111.73

EXHIBIT F

Showing Balance on Hand January 1, 1906, and Receipts During 1906; also, Disbursements and Balance on Hand December 31, 1906.

1906.	Balance on hand January 1, 1906.....	\$350,221.23
Dec. 31	Received during 1906.....	720,341.60
		\$1,070,562.83
	Disbursed during 1906.....	597,066.99
	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1906.....	\$473,505.84
	<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>	
	General Fund.....	\$228,180.20
	State School Fund.....	28,486.91
	General School Fund.....	55,855.40
	State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	13,838.79
	Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund.....	22,084.36
	University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1895.....	2,339.78
	Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	526.54
	Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,653.59
	State University Fund.....	916.09
	Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	947.10
	Orphans' Home Fund.....	292.76
	State Prison Fund.....	3,268.89
	Indigent Insane Fund.....	3,508.60
	State Library Fund.....	85,818.51
	Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00
	Contingent University Fund.....	12,768.96
	Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....	1,869.53
	Contingent University Hospital Fund.....	889.61
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	2,280.07
	Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3,438.94
	District Judges' Salary Fund.....	1,963.78
	Metallurgical Building Fund.....	18.14
	Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	1,451.29
	Dining Hall Fund, State University.....	23.00
	Total	\$473,505.84

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

EXHIBIT G

Showing County Settlements in 1906.

Counties.	June.	December.	Totals.
Churchill County.....	\$1,146.50	\$9,342.80	\$10,489.30
Douglas County.....	3,496.47	4,972.22	8,468.69
Elko County.....	22,963.63	47,005.29	69,968.92
Esmeralda County.....			
Eureka County.....	6,502.79	8,108.24	14,611.03
Humboldt County.....	21,417.30	27,579.51	48,996.81
Lander County.....	4,502.80	7,554.78	12,057.08
Lincoln County.....	9,605.84	14,982.97	24,588.81
Lyon County.....	6,011.84	13,180.59	19,192.43
Nye County.....	12,244.37	28,282.00	40,526.37
Ormsby County.....	4,124.82	6,558.54	10,683.36
Storey County.....	3,528.82	6,073.00	9,601.92
Washoe County.....	31,474.84	52,457.55	83,932.39
White Pine County.....	2,818.89		2,818.89
Totals.....	\$129,838.51	\$226,097.49	\$355,936.00

EXHIBIT H

Showing Warrants Outstanding January 1, 1906; Warrants Drawn, Registered, Paid and Returned to Controller During the Year; also Warrants Outstanding December 31, 1906.

Funds.	Outstanding January 1, 1906.	Warrants drawn and registered 1906.	Warrants paid, canceled and returned.	Warrants outstanding December 31, 1906.
General Fund.....	\$4,690.51	\$117,952.40	\$111,303.68	\$11,339.23
State School Fund.....	697.00	93,435.43	93,482.43	650.00
General School Fund.....	3,836.35	146,603.11	150,214.21	225.45
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....		21,464.00	21,464.00	
Territorial Interest Fund.....		19,000.00	19,000.00	
University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1895.....		3,040.00	3,040.00	
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....		220.00	220.00	
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....		586.66	586.66	
State Library Fund.....	207.25	31,772.80	22,316.25	9,655.80
Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	1,125.00
Orphans' Home Fund.....	276.35	15,352.60	15,590.71	38.24
State Prison Fund.....	491.99	49,548.84	46,771.94	3,268.89
Indigent Insane Fund.....	391.40	41,521.12	38,403.92	3,508.60
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....		4,329.54	4,329.54	
Contingent University Fund.....	4,950.52	21,311.01	20,128.51	6,113.02
Contingent University Laboratory Fund.....		1,320.00	1,320.00	
Contingent University Hospital Fund.....		784.00	784.00	
District Judges' Salary Fund.....	1,575.20	18,900.00	18,900.00	1,575.20
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....		3,360.00	3,360.00	
Metallurgical Building Fund.....	3.00		3.00	
Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....	898.04	3,309.92	3,672.14	535.82
Dining Hall Fund, State University.....		2,966.00	2,966.00	
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....		4,750.00	4,750.00	
State University Fund.....		950.00	950.00	
Totals.....	\$19,122.81	\$615,977.43	\$597,056.99	\$38,043.25

Showing List of United States Bonds, Massachusetts State Bonds and Nevada State Bonds Held by the Several Funds.

EXHIBIT I

Date.	Funds.	Description of Bonds.	Amount.	Total.
1906.	State School Fund	Nevada 5 per cent bond	\$380,000.00	
Dec. 31		Nevada 4 per cent bonds	155,400.00	
		Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	880,000.00	
		United States 4 per cent bonds	215,000.00	
	University Fund, 80,000-Acre Grant	Nevada 4 per cent bonds	\$50,000.00	\$1,630,400.00
		Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	50,000.00	
	State University Fund	Nevada 4 per cent bonds	\$27,600.00	100,000.00
		Massachusetts State 3 and 3½ per cent bonds	15,000.00	
	Total			\$1,773,000.00

EXHIBIT J
Showing Outstanding Nevada Bonds, December 31, 1906.

Fund.	Description of Bond.	Issued.	Life.	Interest Payments.	Pr. P. C.	Amount.	Total.		
State School Fund.	Nevada 5 per cent bond.	Apr. 1, 1879	Irredeemable	Jan. and July	5	\$24,000.00	\$380,000.00		
	24 bonds, 15 to 38, inclusive	Apr. 1, 1895	20 years	Jan. and July	4	9,000.00			
	9 bonds, 11 to 20, inclusive	Sept. 2, 1895	10 years	Jan. and July	4	8,000.00			
	8 bonds, 41 to 48, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1895	10 years	Jan. and July	4	20,000.00			
	20 bonds, 21 to 40, inclusive	Oct. 30, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	25,000.00			
	25 bonds, 1 to 25, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	10,000.00			
	10 bonds, 26 to 35, inclusive	Oct. 31, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	3,000.00			
	3 bonds, 36 to 38, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,400.00			
	2 bonds, 4 to 5, inclusive, \$700 each	Oct. 1, 1901	20 years	Jan. and July	4	7,000.00			
	7 bonds, 6 to 12, inclusive	Oct. 1, 1901	20 years	Jan. and July	4	32,000.00			
	32 bonds, 7 to 38, inclusive	Sept. 2, 1903	20 years	Jan. and July	4	16,000.00			
	16 bonds, 1 to 16, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1905	20 years	Jan. and July	4				
	38 bonds, 1 to 38, inclusive	May 1, 1900 to Nov. 11, 1900	10 years	Jan. and July	4	\$38,000.00			
	2 bonds, 5 to 6, inclusive	Sept. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
	2 bonds, 7 to 8, inclusive	Dec. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 11	Feb. 28, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
1 bond, No. 14	May 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00				
6 bonds, 1 to 6, inclusive	Aug. 1, 1905	10 years	Jan. and July	4	6,000.00				
State University Fund.	3 bonds, 1 to 3, inclusive	May 1, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	\$3,000.00	50,000.00		
	1 bond, No. 4	June 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
	2 bonds, 9 to 10, inclusive	Dec. 30, 1893	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 12	Apr. 21, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 13	May 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 15	Oct. 31, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
	2 bonds, 16 to 17, inclusive	Nov. 30, 1894	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
	3 bonds, 18 to 20, inclusive	Mar. 30, 1895	10 years	Jan. and July	4	3,000.00			
	2 bonds, 15 to 16, inclusive	July 1, 1896	10 years	Jan. and July	4	2,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 17	May 7, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	1,000.00			
	1 bond, No. 20	June 21, 1897	10 years	Jan. and July	4	600.00			
	10 bonds, 21 to 30 inclusive	Jan. 22, 1898	10 years	Jan. and July	4	10,000.00			
	Total								27,600.00
	University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant							155,400.00	\$613,000.00

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STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

1905

SAM P. DAVIS, State Controller



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE,

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:

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ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906



CONTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 2, 1906.

To the Honorable JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with law, the annual report of the State Controller's office is hereby submitted:

The season of prosperity which Nevada has enjoyed during the past year is apparent from the largely increased valuation of all kinds of property. In addition to this the revenues have been more energetically and systematically collected.

It is a matter of regret that the revenue bill which was submitted to the Legislature as a recommendation from the State Board of Revenue was denied even the right to be heard.

The bill was the result of long experience in the revenue system of this, as well as other States, and it separated State from county taxation in a manner which simplified and economized the collection of revenue.

Its object was also to increase valuations and lower rates, and give the State a better financial standing abroad, instead of repelling capital by a high rate of taxation.

This bill was allowed to sleep in Committee in the Senate, and it succumbed to the secret influences ever at work in this State to prevent any reform or improvement in our worn-out and dilapidated revenue system.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will afford such a bill a more courteous consideration.

The appointment of a State License and Bullion Tax Agent to supervise the collection of revenues, has resulted in a large increase from mines, liquor and gaming.

Mr. James Neven, who was appointed by Governor Sparks to the duties of this very responsible office, has proven himself singularly adapted to the work, and performed his duties without fear or favor, with the happiest results. The law only allowed him about one-tenth of what was necessary for his personal expenses, and realizing that he was giving the State tangible returns, the State Board of Revenue advanced his expenses out of a surplus in the Assessors' Fund, and by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in this manner many thousands of dollars accrued to the State which would have otherwise been lost.

The next Legislature should see that more ample provisions are made for the necessary expenses of this office.

It has been customary to allow an appropriation of from three to

five thousand dollars for the collection of revenue, the enforcement of tax laws and the prosecution of delinquents.

At the last session this was cut out of the appropriation bill, and this office has therefore been compelled to forego the prosecution of many of these suits from lack of money. It has already proven an unwise and false economy, but under the law this state of affairs must continue another year.

Some years ago this office reported to the Legislature the lamentable condition of the books of Lincoln County and called attention to the continuous increase in the amount the county owed the State. An attempt was made to have the books straightened out by sending competent legal and clerical talent from the State, but it only subjected this office to adverse criticism and the taxpayers of Lincoln seemed to regard it as an unwarrantable interference in the affairs of the county.

The recent indictment of three of the county officials for embezzlement and malfeasance in office by a Grand Jury of representative citizens would seem to indicate that the concern manifested by this department of State in the affairs of the County of Lincoln was not without foundation.

Under the present system of revenue a shortage in Lincoln County with the State must be borne by the taxpayers of the other counties.

Under the proposed Oregon system of taxation recommended to the Legislature by the State Board of Revenue the Lincoln County delinquency with the State would fall upon the taxpayers of that county alone.

The revenue receipts for the year 1904 were.....	\$545,171.08
For the year 1905.....	678,799.24
Gain for 1905	\$133,628.16
The assessment roll of 1904 was.....	\$37,195,769.82
For 1905.....	41,645,100.68
Gain for 1905	\$4,449,330.86

Respectfully submitted,

Sam P. Davis

State Controller.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(A) STATEMENT Showing the gross collections of State revenue by counties for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1905, and ending December 31, 1905.

Counties.	Property Tax.				Total Property Tax.	Tax on Proceeds of Mines, 1904.	Tax on Proceeds of Mines, 1905.	Total Tax on Proceeds of Mines.	Totals
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
Churchill County			\$1,482.34	\$11,160.24	\$12,642.58				\$12,642.58
Douglas County			3,044.80	4,211.00	7,255.80				7,255.80
Elko County			21,344.00	42,745.46	64,089.55		\$14.55	\$14.55	64,104.10
Esmeralda County			3,689.44	6,092.71	10,682.15		2,168.19	4,837.21	14,989.46
Eureka County			3,897.17	7,170.84	13,068.01	\$2,169.12			13,503.45
Humboldt County			19,811.57	24,723.49	44,535.06	34.73	250.69	285.42	44,535.06
Lander County		\$1.06	4,154.28	5,864.14	10,019.48				10,019.48
Lincoln County	\$1.92		2,494.29	8,077.61	10,563.82	190.85	608.63	799.48	11,353.30
Lyon County			5,872.46	9,513.51	15,385.97	23.84	90.80	114.14	15,500.11
Nye County			1,783.06	7,287.70	9,060.76	1,516.80	5,928.40	7,443.39	16,494.15
Ormsby County			3,428.79	5,562.47	8,991.26				8,991.26
Storey County			4,353.14	5,469.68	9,822.72				10,467.88
Washoe County			23,176.88	41,692.53	66,869.41	43.87	541.29	585.16	66,869.41
White Pine County			1,651.85	4,278.54	5,929.89		39.48	39.48	5,969.37
Totals	\$1.92	\$1.06	\$104,153.75	\$184,759.82	\$238,916.55	\$3,969.40	\$9,639.53	\$13,608.93	\$302,525.48

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

Counties.	Miscellaneous Sources.										Totals.
	Sale of Land.	Sparring Matches.	Escheated Estates.	Possessory Claims.	Court Fines.	Slot Machines.	Gaming Licenses.	Delinquent Poll Tax.	Poll Tax, 1905.		
Churchill County					\$174.75	\$636.07	\$663.88	\$9.00	\$1,022.10	\$15,148.38	
Douglas County					80.00	215.68	185.65	3.00	560.85	8,301.07	
Elko County				\$195.00	308.70	526.40	828.38	7.50	2,075.88	68,040.98	
Esmeralda County	\$946.00		\$1.20		29.00	130.00	5,419.57	25.50	1,201.65	22,462.18	
Eureka County				7.50	812.55	714.40	1,639.11	31.50	800.85	14,314.48	
Humboldt County				15.00	191.85	150.40	141.01		2,055.65	49,775.77	
Lander County					862.87	676.80	3,144.31	15.00	477.60	10,986.34	
Lincoln County					380.00	237.96			3,963.60	20,015.88	
Lyon County				7.50	1,007.00	686.20	2,837.63	1.50	1,562.10	17,631.67	
Nye County					60.00	188.00	1,333.59	56.50	2,196.19	23,280.13	
Ormsby County					28.00	178.60	569.24	1.50	620.70	11,196.06	
Storey County	\$9.00	900.00			1,518.30	1,287.80	6,538.88	33.00	3,238.85	80,450.24	
Washoe County					40.00	150.40	352.50	10.50	646.50	7,169.27	
White Pine County											
Totals	\$9.00	\$1,746.00	\$1.20	\$225.00	\$5,438.02	\$5,778.71	\$23,083.75	\$186.50	\$21,128.10	\$560,731.76	

(B) STATEMENT
Of the account of each county with the State for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1906.

Counties.	<i>Dr.</i> Gross Col- lection of State Rev- enue as per Auditors' Statements.	<i>Cr.</i> State's portion of Salaries of Treasurers, Auditors and Assess- ors and Deputies.	<i>Cr.</i> Expresage on Cash Remittances from County Treasurers.	<i>Cr.</i> Armory Rents.	<i>Cr.</i> Amount of Net Cash Paid into State Treasury.
Churchill County	\$15,148.38	\$1,238.16	\$37.85		\$13,872.37
Douglas County	8,301.07	558.65	10.00		7,737.42
Eiko County	68,040.98	2,520.60	122.00		65,398.38
Esmeralda County	22,462.18	948.48	28.20		21,484.50
Eureka County	14,314.48	1,129.28	32.86		13,152.24
Humboldt County	49,775.77	1,967.90	85.15		47,722.72
Lander County	10,996.34	793.80	26.20		10,175.34
Lincoln County	20,015.88	812.64	26.20		19,155.45
Lyon County	17,681.67	2,054.20	47.79		15,538.87
Nye County	23,280.18	945.74	38.60		22,328.09
Ormsby County	11,196.06	1,061.69	16.30		10,133.46
Storey County	11,941.37	1,471.45	9.00	\$1,440.00	9,020.92
Washoe County	80,450.24	3,233.71	34.85		77,121.68
White Pine County	7,169.27	625.00	16.42		6,527.85
Totals	\$560,731.76	\$19,417.20	\$505.32	\$1,440.00	\$539,369.24

STATEMENT
Showing receipts into the several funds from all sources for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1906, and ending December 31, 1906.

From counties to various funds.....	\$345,472.19
From payments on land sales and contracts, to State School Fund.....	\$65,238.98
From payments on land sales and contracts, to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	590.91
From payments on land sales and contracts, to State University Fund.....	180.00
From interest on land payments, to General School Fund.....	\$75,216.50
From interest on land payments, to Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	740.82
From interest on land payments, to Contingent University Fund.....	478.08
From interest on United States 4 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	
From interest on Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	
From interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	\$5,166.80
From interest on Massachusetts State 3¼ per cent bonds in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	1,365.00
From interest on Massachusetts State 3¼ per cent bonds in State University Fund.....	70.00
From interest on Nevada State 5 per cent bond in State School Fund.....	\$19,000.00
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	6,618.00
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	2,180.00
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in State University Fund.....	1,364.00
From Secretary of State, sale of Statutes and Compiled Laws.....	\$1,144.50
From Secretary of State, sale of Nevada Reports.....	548.00
From Secretary of State, fees of office.....	28,478.60
From Secretary of State, board of United States prisoners at Nevada State Prison.....	2,826.75
From Secretary of State, sale of stone at Nevada State Prison.....	67.35
From State Controller, insurance fees.....	\$7,415.70
From State Controller, optometry fees.....	40.00
From State Treasurer, State liquor licenses.....	\$20,338.03
From State Treasurer, escheated estates.....	117.93
From State Treasurer, redemption of Nevada State bonds.....	23,400.00
From State Treasurer, purchase of Nevada State bonds.....	22,000.00
From Clerk of Supreme Court, docket tax.....	\$40.00
From Clerk of Supreme Court, fees of office.....	297.05
From Clerk of Supreme Court, attorneys' licenses.....	2,900.00
From State University, rent of grounds.....	\$1.00
From State Orphans' Home, board of children.....	837.50
From Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, maintenance.....	862.50

10,251.25
20,992.25
\$678,769.24

From County Treasurers, District Judges' salaries

Total receipts for 1905

Apportioned as follows:

General Fund.....	\$287,550.63
State School Fund.....	78,172.70
General School Fund.....	143,058.39
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	18,308.96
Territorial Interest Fund.....	21,641.76
State University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1895.....	29,826.60
State Library Fund.....	40.00
Judicial Salary Fund.....	837.50
State Orphans' Home Fund.....	2,893.10
State Prison Fund.....	862.50
State Indigent Insane Fund.....	7,073.10
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	4,285.82
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	12,371.24
State University Fund.....	19,947.11
Contingent University Fund.....	1,803.41
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory Bond Account.....	722.85
Contingent University Fund, Hospital Bond Account.....	19,251.25
District Judges' Salary Fund.....	3,606.91
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	356.20
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	1,069.04
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	7,000.00
Mining and Mechanical Building Fund.....	9,000.00
Mining and Mechanical Equipment Fund.....	6,000.00
Dining Hall Building Fund.....	21.97
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1897.....	21.97
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1897.....	120.00
County Settlement Fund.....	
Total amount apportioned.....	\$678,799.24

Character of cash receipts:

Receipts applicable for general purposes.....	\$292,183.73
Receipts for interest, redemption and purchase of Nevada State bonds.....	50,499.30
Receipts for School Funds.....	221,241.09
Receipts for State Library Fund.....	29,826.60
Receipts for District Judges' Salary Fund.....	19,251.25
Carried forward.....	\$513,001.97

RECEIPTS INTO THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

[C]

Brought forward.....	\$613,001.97	
Receipts for support of State University.....	24,232.93	
Receipts for State University Funds.....	41,444.34	
Receipts for County Settlement Fund.....	120.00	
Total		\$678,799.24
<i>Transfers from fund to fund.</i>		
From General Fund to Legislative Fund.....	\$40,000.00	
From General Fund to Judicial Salary Fund.....	13,460.00	
From General Fund to State Orphans' Home Fund.....	13,809.80	
From General Fund to State Prison Fund.....	32,606.37	
From General Fund to State Indigent Insane Fund.....	35,400.45	
From Legislative Fund to General Fund.....	549.07	
From State School Fund to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	6,191.24	
From State School Fund to State University Fund.....	482.19	
From Contingent University Fund, 1897, No. 1, to State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	1,670.28	
From Contingent University Fund, 1897, No. 2, to State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	1,996.12	
Total transfers		\$146,255.52

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(1) **STATEMENT**
 Showing the amount of each appropriation made by law for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906, the amount expended under each during the first fiscal year ending December 31, 1905, and the balance unexpended.

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.
March 9, 1905	Salary of Governor.....	\$8,000.00	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.....	3,600.00	1,740.85		1,859.15
March 9, 1905	Rewards offered by Governor.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
	Total for office of Governor.....			\$5,740.85	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Lieutenant-Governor, as ex officio Adjutant-General, etc.....	3,600.00	1,900.00		1,800.00
March 9, 1905	Cleaning and shipment of arms.....	880.00	325.00		555.00
	Total for office of Lieutenant-Governor.....			2,125.00	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Secretary of State, as ex officio Clerk of Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian.....	4,800.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State.....	3,000.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer.....	1,800.00	771.50		1,028.50
March 9, 1905	Salary of Clerk in State Library.....	1,800.00	900.00		900.00
	Total for office of Secretary of State.....			5,571.50	
March 9, 1905	Salary of State Controller.....	4,800.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy State Controller.....	3,600.00	1,789.50		1,860.50
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer.....	1,800.00	730.70		1,069.30
	Total for office of State Controller.....			4,870.20	
March 9, 1905	Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,800.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy State Treasurer.....	3,400.00	1,700.00		1,700.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Night Watchman.....	2,640.00	1,320.00		1,320.00
	Total for office of State Treasurer.....			5,420.00	
March 9, 1906	Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
	Carried forward.....	\$54,520.00	\$25,727.55	\$23,727.55	\$28,792.45

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

[D]

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.
March 9, 1905	Brought forward	\$54,520.00	\$25,727.55	\$23,727.55	\$28,792.45
	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	803.60		996.40
	Total for office of Attorney-General			2,803.60	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Surveyor-General and State Land Register	4,800.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register	3,000.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Draughtsman	3,000.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	900.00		900.00
March 9, 1905	Clerk hire in State Land Office	2,800.00	817.07		1,982.93
March 9, 1905	Purchase of township plats	300.00	120.00		180.00
	Total for office of Surveyor-General			7,237.07	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	692.00		1,108.00
March 9, 1905	Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	800.00	126.90		673.10
March 9, 1905	Expense of Teachers' Institute	200.00	200.00		
	Total for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction			3,018.90	
March 9, 1905	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	27,000.00	13,500.00		13,500.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	1,200.00	600.00		600.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Bailiff of Supreme Court	400.00	172.00		228.00
	Total for Judicial Department			14,272.00	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
March 9, 1905	Support of State Printing Office	16,500.00	12,097.67		4,402.33
March 9, 1905	Support of bookbindery	3,700.00	3,317.62		382.38
March 9, 1905	New material for State Printing Office	500.00	58.30		441.70
March 9, 1905	Printing and binding Nevada Reports	4,800.00			4,800.00
March 9, 1905	Insurance	500.00	426.00		74.00

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

March 9, 1906	State indigent insane, training institution, care and support of	74,000.00	30,217.165	41,782.835
March 9, 1906	State indigent insane, repairs	7,000.00	5,045.184	1,954.816
	Total for Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases		41,262.349	
March 9, 1906	State Orphans' Home, support of	30,000.00	14,647.40	15,352.60
March 9, 1906	State Orphans' Home, salary of teachers	2,400.00	850.00	1,550.00
March 16, 1906	State Orphans' Home, repairs and furnishing	11,000.00	8,921.58	2,078.42
	Total for State Orphans' Home		24,419.38	
March 8, 1906	State Prison, support of	86,115.00	36,474.87	49,640.13
March 9, 1906	State Prison, death watch	7,500.00	3,680.71	3,839.29
March 9, 1906	State Prison, extra guards	5,400.00	2,104.17	3,295.83
March 17, 1906	State Prison, extra cells	10,000.00		10,000.00
March 17, 1906	State Prison, repairs	8,000.00	7,129.91	870.09
	Total for State Prison		49,369.66	
March 9, 1906	Typewriters for Supreme Court	375.00	375.00	
March 9, 1906	Carpet for Judge Norcross' office	60.00	60.00	
March 9, 1906	Repairing and painting porch	75.00		75.00
March 9, 1906	Official advertising	1,200.00	550.00	650.00
March 8, 1906	Indexing and compiling Nevada Reports	1,200.00		1,200.00
March 9, 1906	Tuition and support of deaf, dumb and blind	6,500.00	1,771.50	4,728.50
March 9, 1906	District Judges' traveling expenses	3,000.00	1,216.60	1,783.40
March 9, 1906	Salary of Janitor	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
March 9, 1906	Salary of Gardener	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
March 9, 1906	Stationery, fuel and light for State officers	3,700.00	2,404.44	1,295.56
March 9, 1906	Current expenses for State officers	4,000.00	2,718.79	1,281.21
March 8, 1906	Election expenses, purchase of paper, etc.	500.00		500.00
March 9, 1906	Capitol grounds and water works	2,500.00	1,710.82	789.18
March 9, 1906	Salary of Director of State Weather Service	600.00	300.00	300.00
March 9, 1906	Insurance on State Capitol Building, etc.	2,000.00		2,000.00
March 9, 1906	Support of State Board of Health	1,000.00	558.20	441.80
March 8, 1906	Repairs to Legislative Halls for Twenty-third Session	200.00		200.00
March 8, 1906	State Board of Assessors	5,000.00	1,128.28	3,871.72
March 9, 1906	Storing ammunition	50.00		50.00
March 9, 1906	Support of Virginia City Mining School	3,000.00	1,279.56	1,720.44
March 9, 1906	License and Bullion Tax Inspector, salary	4,000.00	1,444.50	2,555.50
March 9, 1906	License and Bullion Tax Inspector, traveling expenses	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
March 9, 1906	Returning Governor's office	2,000.00	1,992.75	7.25
	Carried forward	\$480,601.00	\$205,420.57	\$185,010.13
				\$225,174.43

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

[D]	Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1905.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1905.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1905.
		Brought forward	\$430,601.00	\$205,420.57	\$185,010.13	\$225,174.43
	March 9, 1905	Covering dome of Capitol, etc.	1,200.00			\$1,200.00
	March 9, 1905	Support of State University, Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	8,000.00	3,670.46		4,329.54
	March 9, 1905	Support of State University, Contingent University Fund	42,000.00	20,688.92		21,311.08
		Total amount appropriated for 1905 and 1906.	\$481,795.00		44,769.52	
		Total amount disbursed from general appropriation for 1905			\$229,779.95	\$252,015.05
		Balance in general appropriation account				
		<i>Special Appropriation Acts for 1905 and 1906.</i>				
		State Legislative Fund	\$40,000.00			
	Jan. 19, 1905	Per diem of State Senators		\$6,800.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Mileage of State Senators		1,263.30		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Stationery for State Senators		340.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Officers and attachés of State Senate		4,743.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Contingent expenses of Senate		1,229.65		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Per diem of Assemblymen		15,700.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Mileage of Assemblymen		2,961.60		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Stationery for Assemblymen		780.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Officers and attachés of Assembly		4,614.00		
	Jan. 19, 1905	Contingent expenses of Assembly		1,019.38		
		Total for Legislature of 1905			\$39,450.93	\$549.07
	Jan. 19, 1905	Building Orphans' Home	972.49	972.49		
	March 13, 1905	Relief of Wellington Bowen, injuries received	900.00	600.00		300.00
	Jan. 30, 1905	Care of G. A. R. Cemetery at Carson City, Nevada	200.00	100.00		100.00
	Feb. 9, 1905	Relief of Alfred Chartz, James Judge and estate of Trenmor Coffin, deceased	2,250.00	2,250.00		
	Feb. 16, 1905	Relief of Holesworth & Fowler, extra labor on Orphans' Home Building	6,334.00	6,334.00		
	Feb. 20, 1905	Deficiencies at Nevada State University, during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904	2,740.65	2,740.65		
		Deficiencies at Nevada State University, 1903, 1904	4,116.26	4,116.26		

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

Feb. 27, 1905	To prevent pollution of waters of Truckee River	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00
March 1, 1905	Irrigation works	15,000.00	6,045.00	8,955.00
March 1, 1905	Building Dining Hall at Nevada State University	6,000.00	3,011.00	2,989.00
March 2, 1905	Building Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University	7,000.00	6,981.86	18.14
March 2, 1905	Equipment Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University	9,000.00	4,774.61	4,225.39
March 2, 1905	Purchase of chemical fire engine for Nevada State University	675.00	675.00	
March 4, 1905	To establish an Agricultural Experiment Farm	10,000.00	818.20	9,181.80
March 4, 1905	Relief of Holsworth & Fowler, balance on contract Orphans' Home Building	5,722.00	5,722.00	89,174.00
March 13, 1905	Erection of State Library and Supreme Court Building	40,000.00	826.00	
March 13, 1905	Relief of P. J. Phelan, lost poll tax receipts	37.50	37.50	
March 15, 1905	To complete unfinished buildings at Nevada State University	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
March 15, 1905	To secure larger water supply for State Capitol and Orphans' Home	10,000.00	9,997.68	2.32
March 15, 1905	Salary and expenses of State Veterinarian	1,000.00	1,000.00	
March 16, 1905	To provide heating facilities for State Capitol Building	7,500.00	457.75	7,500.00
March 17, 1905	Measurement of streams	2,000.00	34.50	1,642.25
March 17, 1905	Relief of Frank Golden, lost poll tax receipts	34.50	34.50	
March 17, 1905	Erection of additional cells at Nevada State Prison	10,000.00		10,000.00
March 17, 1905	Purchase building for military purposes	8,000.00		8,000.00
March 17, 1905	Deficiencies in 1904	429.70	429.70	
March 24, 1905	Sinking, boring and development of wells in Southern Nevada	4,500.00		4,500.00
	Total appropriations for special purposes	\$222,180.45		
	Total expended during 1905		\$123,118.98	
	Balance unexpended, December 31, 1905			\$100,061.47
March 5, 1873	<i>Miscellaneous disbursements authorized by law.</i>			
March 5, 1873	Withdrawal of special deposits on land from State School Fund		\$2,076.03	
March 5, 1873	Withdrawal of special deposits on land from University Fund, 50,000-Acre Grant		65.89	
March 5, 1873	Withdrawal of special deposits on land from State University Fund		50.00	
March 10, 1903	Salaries of District Judges	\$37,900.00	18,900.00	\$18,900.00
March 1, 1883	State Library, purchase of books		2,311.53	
	Total miscellaneous expended		\$23,403.45	
March 8, 1867	<i>Support of Schools.</i>			
	First semi-annual apportionment for 1905	\$72,713.95		
	Churchill County		\$1,040.97	
	Douglas County		2,444.36	
	Elko County		8,636.23	
	Esmeralda County		1,673.28	
	Eureka County		2,989.55	
	Carried forward		\$16,794.39	

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

[D]

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1906 and 1905.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1905.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1905.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1905.
March 8, 1867.	Brought forward..... Humboldt County..... Lander County..... Lincoln County..... Lyon County..... Nye County..... Ormsby County..... Storey County..... Washoe County..... White Pine County.....		\$16,794.39 5,713.79 2,452.07 5,891.14 3,847.75 2,760.51 5,366.79 7,240.55 18,598.73 4,048.23	\$72,713.85	
March 8, 1867.	Second semi-annual apportionment for 1905..... Churchill County..... Douglas County..... Elko County..... Esmeralda County..... Eureka County..... Humboldt County..... Lander County..... Lincoln County..... Lyon County..... Nye County..... Ormsby County..... Storey County..... Washoe County..... White Pine County.....	\$65,917.61		\$65,917.61	
	Total for support of schools.....	\$138,631.56		\$65,917.61	
	Total disbursed for support of schools.....	\$138,631.56		\$138,631.56	

	Interest on \$283,700 Nevada 4 per cent bonds	10,162.00	\$20,162.00
	Total interest on Nevada State bonds		
	<i>Redemption of Nevada State bonds.</i>		
Feb. 15, 1895	Nevada State 4 per cent bonds	\$2,000.00	
March 16, 1895	Nevada State 4 per cent bonds	12,000.00	
March 12, 1901	Nevada State 4 per cent bonds	4,000.00	
March 15, 1901	Nevada State 4 per cent bonds	1,400.00	
March 14, 1903	Nevada State 4 per cent bonds	4,000.00	
	Total redemption of Nevada State bonds		\$23,400.00
	<i>Purchase of Nevada State bonds.</i>		
March 1, 1905	Building Dining Hall, Nevada State University	\$6,000.00	
March 2, 1905	Building and Equipment, Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory Building, Nevada State University	16,000.00	
	Total purchase of Nevada State bonds		\$22,000.00
	<i>Purchase of bonds.</i>		
	Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds		\$183,306.89
	<i>Recapitulation of disbursements.</i>		
	From General Appropriation	\$229,779.95	
	Under special Acts	123,118.98	
	For miscellaneous purposes	23,408.45	
	For support of schools	138,631.56	
	For interest payment on Nevada State bonds	20,162.00	
	For redemption of Nevada State bonds	23,400.00	
	For purchase of Nevada State bonds	22,000.00	
	For purchase of Massachusetts State bonds	133,306.89	
	Total		\$722,902.83

[D] Recapitulation of Expenditures for the fiscal year 1905.

Office of Governor.....	\$5,740.85
Office of Lieutenant Governor and ex officio Adjutant-General.....	2,125.00
Office of Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian.....	5,571.50
Office of State Controller.....	4,870.20
Office of State Treasurer.....	5,420.00
Office of Attorney-General.....	2,808.60
Office of Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	7,237.07
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,018.90
Judicial Department.....	14,272.00
State Printing Office.....	18,898.03
Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, support of, etc.....	41,263.94
State Orphans' Home, support of, etc.....	24,419.38
Nevada State Prison, support of, etc.....	48,449.11
Typewriters for Supreme Judges.....	375.00
Carpet for office of Judge Norcross.....	60.00
Official advertising.....	550.00
Tuition and support of deaf, dumb and blind.....	1,771.50
District Judges' traveling expenses.....	1,216.60
Salary of Janitor.....	1,200.00
Salary of Gardener.....	1,200.00
Stationery, fuel and light for State offices.....	2,404.54
Current expenses for State officers.....	2,708.79
Capitol grounds and water works.....	1,710.82
Salary of Director of State Weather Service.....	300.00
Support of State Board of Health.....	558.20
State Board of Assessors.....	1,128.28
Support of Virginia City Mining School.....	1,279.56
Salary of License and Bullion Tax Inspector.....	1,444.50
Traveling expenses of License and Bullion Tax Inspector.....	500.00
Refurnishing Governor's office.....	1,992.75
Support of State University, Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	3,670.46
Support of State University, Contingent University Fund.....	20,688.92
Support of State Legislature.....	39,450.93
Relief of Wellington Bowen, injuries received.....	600.00
Rebuilding Orphans' Home.....	972.49
Care of Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery at Carson City, Nevada.....	100.00
Relief of Alfred Chartz, J. R. Judge and estate of Trenmor Coffin, deceased.....	2,250.00
Relief of Holesworth & Fowler, extra labor on State Orphans' Home Building.....	6,334.00
Deficiencies at Nevada State University during 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.....	2,740.65
Deficiencies in General Appropriation for the years 1903 and 1904.....	4,116.26
Deficiencies, Commissioners to World's Fair.....	8,956.44
Deficiencies, Nevada State Prison, 1904.....	14,311.91
Investigation of epidemic at Goldfield, Nevada.....	500.00
To prevent pollution of waters of Truckee River.....	1,875.00
Irrigation works.....	6,645.50
Building Dining Hall at Nevada State University.....	3,011.00
Building Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University.....	6,981.86
Equipment of Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory, Nevada State University.....	4,774.61
Purchase of chemical fire engine for Nevada State University.....	675.00
To establish an Agricultural Experiment Farm.....	318.20
Relief of Holesworth & Fowler, balance on contract, State Orphans' Home Building.....	5,722.00
Erection of State Library and Supreme Court Building.....	826.00
Relief of P. L. Flanagan, lost poll tax receipts.....	37.50
To secure larger water supply for State Capitol and Orphans' Home.....	9,997.68
Salary and traveling expenses of State Veterinarian.....	1,000.00
Measurement of streams.....	457.75
Relief of Frank Golden, lost poll tax receipts.....	34.50
Deficiencies in 1904.....	429.70
Withdrawals of special deposits on land from State School Fund.....	2,076.03
Withdrawals of special deposits on land from University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	65.89
Withdrawals of special deposits on land from State University Fund.....	50.00
Salaries of District Judges.....	18,900.00
State Library, purchase of books.....	2,311.53
Support of schools.....	138,631.56
Interest payments on Nevada State bonds.....	29,021.90
Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....	23,400.00
Purchase of Nevada State bonds.....	22,000.00
Purchase of Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....	123,406.89
Total disbursements for 1905.....	\$722,802.83

[E]

STATEMENT

Showing the transactions of the several funds during the fiscal year 1905, and their condition at the end of the year.

1905.	<i>General Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1	Balance in fund		\$153,331.53
Dec. 31	Insurance fees.....		7,415.70
	Optometry licenses.....		40.00
	Clerk of Supreme Court, fees		297.05
	Sale of Statutes.....		1,144.50
	Attorneys' licenses.....		2,000.00
	State liquor licenses.....		20,338.03
	Sundries.....		1.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers		256,314.35
	Transfer from Legislative Fund		549.07
	Transfer to Judicial Salary Fund	\$13,460.00	
	Transfer to State Orphans' Home Fund	13,809.80	
	Transfer to State Prison Fund	32,696.37	
	Transfer to State Indigent Insane Fund	35,400.45	
	Transfer to Legislative Fund	40,000.00	
	Warrants paid during 1905	164,407.22	
	Balance	141,657.39	
		\$441,431.23	\$441,431.23
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$141,657.39
1905.	<i>State School Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1	Balance in fund		\$100,992.62
Dec. 31	Receipts from land contracts.....		65,238.98
	Receipts from interest on United States bonds		2,150.00
	Receipts from interest on Massachusetts State bonds		350.00
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds		11,400.00
	Escheated estates.....		117.88
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		5,589.22
	Transfers to University Funds.....	\$6,673.43	
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	139,312.99	
	Balance	39,852.33	
		\$185,838.75	\$185,838.75
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$39,852.33
1905.	<i>General School Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1	Balance in fund		\$54,451.07
Dec. 31	Interest on deferred land payments.....		75,216.50
	Interest on United States bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,432.80
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent		15,720.00
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent		5,166.80
	Interest on Nevada State bond, 5 per cent.....		19,000.00
	Interest on Nevada State bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,618.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		14,914.29
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$140,075.36	
	Balance	57,444.10	
		\$197,519.46	\$197,519.46
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$57,444.10
1905.	<i>State Interest and Sinking Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1	Balance in fund		\$12,337.74
Dec. 31	Receipts from County Treasurers		18,368.95
	Transfer from University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1897, No. 1.....		1,670.28
	Transfer from University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1897, No. 2.....		1,996.12
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$18,984.00	
	Balance	15,389.09	
		\$34,373.09	\$34,373.09
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$15,389.09

[E] TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1905.	<i>Territorial Interest Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			\$1
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			\$
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$19,000.00		
	Balance	17,662.66		
		\$36,662.66		\$
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905			\$
1905.	<i>University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers			
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$3,126.65		
	Balance	2,256.35		
		\$5,383.00		
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905			
1905.	<i>University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 1, 1897.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers			
	Transfer to State Interest and Sinking Fund	\$1,670.28		
		\$1,670.28		
1905.	<i>University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1897.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			
Dec. 30..	Receipts from County Treasurers			
	Transfer to State Interest and Sinking Fund	\$1,996.12		
		\$1,996.12		
1905.	<i>State Library Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			
Dec. 31..	Secretary of State, fees			
	Sale of Nevada Reports			
	Attorneys' licenses			
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$3,047.50		
	Balance	41,780.86		
		\$44,828.36		
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905			
1905.	<i>Judicial Salary Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund			
Dec. 31..	Docket tax			
	Transfers from General Fund			
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$13,500.00		
	Balance	1,125.00		
		\$14,625.00		
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905			

[E] TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1905.		<i>State Orphans' Home Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$1,363.83
Dec. 31.	Receipts				887.50
	Transfers from General Fund				13,809.80
	Warrants paid during 1905		\$15,734.78		
	Balance		276.35		
			\$16,011.13		\$16,011.13
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$276.35
1906.		<i>State Prison Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$1,647.90
Dec. 31.	Board of United States prisoners				2,825.75
	Sale of stone				67.35
	Transfers from General Fund				32,696.37
	Warrants paid during 1905		\$35,982.88		
	Balance		1,254.49		
			\$37,237.37		\$37,237.37
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$1,254.49
1905.		<i>State Indigent Insane Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$2,744.65
Dec. 31.	Board of patients				862.50
	Transfers from General Fund				35,400.45
	Warrants paid during 1905		\$38,571.20		
	Balance		436.40		
			\$39,007.60		\$39,007.60
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$436.40
1905.		<i>University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$6,351.54
Dec. 31.	Transfer from State School Fund				482.19
	Receipts from land contracts				560.91
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds				6,000.00
	Warrants paid during 1905		\$12,485.89		
	Balance		938.75		
			\$13,424.64		\$13,424.64
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$938.75
1906.		<i>Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$114.08
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments				740.82
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds				1,365.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds				2,180.00
	Warrants paid during 1905		\$3,693.46		
	Balance		706.44		
			\$4,399.90		\$4,399.90
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$706.44

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

[E]

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1905.	<i>State University Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$1,994.85
Dec. 31..	Receipts from land contracts		180.00
	Redemption of Nevada State 4 per cent bonds		6,000.00
	Transfer from State School Fund		6,191.24
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$12,890.00	
	Balance	1,476.09	
		\$14,366.09	\$14,366.09
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$1,476.09
1905.	<i>Contingent University Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$7,103.87
Dec. 31..	Interest on deferred land payments		478.06
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds		70.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds		1,364.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers		18,035.03
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$15,758.40	
	Balance	11,292.58	
		\$27,050.98	\$27,050.98
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$11,292.58
1905.	<i>Contingent University Fund—Laboratory Bonds.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$3,927.34
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		1,803.41
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$4,493.35	
	Balance	1,237.40	
		\$5,730.75	\$5,730.75
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$1,237.40
1905.	<i>Contingent University Fund—Hospital Bonds.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$1,714.62
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		722.85
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$1,544.65	
	Balance	892.82	
		\$2,437.47	\$2,437.47
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$892.82
1905.	<i>District Judges' Salary Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$2,779.13
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		19,251.25
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$19,941.60	
	Balance	2,088.78	
		\$22,030.38	\$22,030.38
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$2,088.78
1905.	<i>Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1...	Balance in fund		\$4,700.98
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		3,606.91
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$5,413.35	
	Balance	2,894.54	
		\$8,307.89	\$8,307.89
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905		\$2,894.54

[E] TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1905.		<i>Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers				\$356.20
	Balance	\$356.20			
		\$356.20			\$356.20
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$356.20
1905.		<i>Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers				\$1,069.04
	Balance	\$1,069.04			
		\$1,069.04			\$1,069.04
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$1,069.04
1905.		<i>Legislative Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Transfer from General Fund				\$40,000.00
Dec. 31.	Warrants paid during 1905	\$39,450.93			
	Transfer to General Fund	549.07			
		\$40,000.00			\$40,000.00
1905.		<i>Orphans' Home Building Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund				\$2,013.99
Dec. 31.	Warrants paid during 1905	\$2,013.99			
		\$2,013.99			\$2,013.99
1905.		<i>Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Aug. 31.	Receipts from sale of Nevada State bonds				\$7,000.00
Dec. 31.	Warrants paid during 1905	\$6,978.86			
	Balance	21.14			
		\$7,000.00			\$7,000.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$21.14
1905.		<i>Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Aug. 31.	Receipts from sale of Nevada State bonds				\$9,000.00
Dec. 31.	Warrants paid during 1905	\$5,876.57			
	Balance	5,123.43			
		\$9,000.00			\$9,000.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$5,123.43
1905.		<i>Nevada State University Dining Hall Building Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Aug. 31.	Receipts from sale of Nevada State bonds				\$6,000.00
Dec. 31.	Warrants paid during 1905	\$3,011.00			
	Balance	2,989.00			
		\$6,000.00			\$6,000.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$2,989.00
1905.		<i>County Settlement Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers				\$345,472.19
	Warrants paid during 1905	\$345,352.19			
	Balance	120.00			
		\$345,472.19			\$345,472.19
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905				\$120.00

[F] STATEMENT
 Showing the balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the various funds on January 1, 1905, and the apportionment of the receipts and transfers for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1905.

Apportioned to—	Balance in Treasury January 1, 1905.	Receipts and transfers during the year 1905.	Total.
General Fund.....	\$153,331.53	\$288,069.70	\$441,431.23
State School Fund.....	100,992.62	84,846.13	185,838.75
General School Fund.....	54,451.07	145,068.39	197,519.46
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	12,337.74	22,035.35	34,373.09
Territorial Interest Fund.....	15,020.90	21,641.76	36,662.66
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.....	2,496.76	2,886.24	5,383.00
State Library Fund.....	15,001.76	29,826.60	44,828.36
Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00	13,500.00	14,625.00
State Orphans' Home Fund.....	1,863.83	14,647.30	16,011.13
State Prison Fund.....	1,647.90	35,589.47	37,237.37
State Indigent Insane Fund.....	2,744.65	36,262.95	39,007.60
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	6,351.54	7,073.10	13,424.64
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	114.08	4,285.82	4,399.90
State University Fund.....	1,994.85	12,371.24	14,366.09
Contingent University Fund.....	7,103.87	19,947.11	27,050.98
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds.....	3,927.34	1,863.41	5,790.75
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds.....	1,714.62	722.85	2,437.47
District Judges' Salary Fund.....	2,779.13	19,251.25	22,030.38
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	4,700.98	3,606.91	8,307.89
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....		356.20	356.20
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....		1,069.04	1,069.04
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund.....		7,000.00	7,000.00
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....		9,000.00	9,000.00
State University Dining Hall Fund.....		6,000.00	6,000.00
State Orphans' Home Building Fund.....	2,013.99		2,013.99
Legislative Fund.....		40,000.00	40,000.00
State University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 1, 1897.....	1,648.31	21.97	1,670.28
State University Interest and Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1897.....	1,974.15	21.97	1,996.12
		\$204,014.76	\$1,910,771.38

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT

Showing the outstanding warrants on the several funds on January 1, 1906, the amounts drawn during the year 1905, the amounts paid, canceled and returned by the State Treasurer during 1905, and the amounts outstanding December 31, 1905.

Names of Funds.	Amounts outstanding January 1, 1905.	Amounts drawn during 1905.	Amounts paid and returned during 1905.	Amounts outstanding December 31, 1905.
General Fund.....	\$1,779.26	\$162,318.47	\$164,407.22	\$4,680.51
State School Fund.....	650.00	139,359.99	139,312.99	687.00
General School Fund.....	3,153.45	140,758.46	140,075.36	3,836.55
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....		18,984.00	18,984.00	
Territorial Interest Fund.....		19,000.00	19,000.00	
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.....		3,126.25	3,126.25	
State Library Fund.....	117.22	3,137.53	3,047.50	207.25
Judicial Salary Fund.....	1,125.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	1,125.00
State Orphans' Home Fund.....	1,363.73	14,647.40	15,734.78	276.35
State Prison Fund.....		36,474.87	35,982.88	491.99
State Indigent Insane Fund.....	2,744.65	36,217.95	38,571.20	391.40
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....		12,485.89	12,485.89	
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	23.00	3,670.46	3,683.46	
State University Fund.....		12,890.00	12,890.00	
Contingent University Fund.....		20,988.92	15,758.40	4,930.52
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds.....		4,493.35	4,493.35	
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds.....		1,544.65	1,544.65	
District Judges' Salary Fund.....		18,900.00	19,941.00	1,575.20
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	2,616.90	5,413.35	5,413.35	
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....				
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....				
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund.....		6,981.86	6,978.86	3.00
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund.....		4,774.61	3,876.57	898.04
State University Dining Hall Building Fund.....		3,011.00	3,011.00	
State Orphans' Home Building Fund.....	1,041.50	972.49	2,013.99	
Legislative Fund.....		39,450.93	39,450.93	
Totals.....	\$19,614.61	\$722,802.83	\$723,234.63	\$19,122.81

[H] **STATEMENT**
Showing the balance in the several funds of the State Treasury, the outstanding warrants and the net balance on December 31, 1905.

Names of Funds.	Balance in funds.	Warrants outstanding.	Net balance in funds.
General Fund	\$141,657.39	\$4,690.51	\$136,966.88
State School Fund	39,852.33	687.00	39,165.33
General School Fund	57,444.10	3,896.56	53,547.55
State Interest and Sinking Fund	15,989.09		15,989.09
Territorial Interest Fund	17,662.66		17,662.66
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895	2,256.35		2,256.35
State Library Fund	41,780.86	207.25	41,573.61
Judicial Salary Fund	1,125.00	1,125.00	
State Orphans' Home Fund	276.35	276.35	
State Prison Fund	1,254.49	491.99	
State Indigent Insane Fund	436.40	391.40	
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	938.75		938.75
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	706.44		706.44
State University Fund	1,476.09		1,476.09
Contingent University Fund	11,292.58		11,292.58
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds	1,297.40	4,980.52	6,362.06
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds	892.82		1,297.40
District Judges' Salary Fund	2,088.78	1,575.20	892.82
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund	2,894.54		513.58
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905	356.20		2,894.54
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1906	1,069.04		356.20
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund	21.14	3.00	1,069.04
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund	5,123.43		21.14
State University Dining Hall Building Fund	2,989.00	896.04	4,225.39
County Settlement Fund	120.00		2,989.00
Totals	\$850,341.23	\$19,122.81	\$831,218.42

(11) **STATEMENT**
Showing the assessed value of property for the year 1905, and the amount of State and county taxes thereon, with the amount due in June, 1906, and the amount delinquent as reported by the County Auditors in December, 1905.

Counties.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total of Valuation.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.	Taxes due in June, 1906.	Delinquent for State Purposes.	Delinquent for County Purposes.	Total Amount Delinquent.
Chauchoill	621,846.00	\$1,159,300.00	\$1,680,646.00	\$12,805.04	\$13,581.10	\$26,386.14	\$2,834.50	\$63.40	\$102.10	\$165.50
Douglas	713,313.00	2,776,946.00	3,490,259.00	7,426.94	15,349.01	22,775.95	9,817.23	64.15	47.80	112.05
Elko	5,983,680.00	2,724,075.00	8,657,705.00	64,932.79	48,483.14	113,415.93	38,368.23	17,466.88	47,765.39	65,223.37
Esmeralda	2,788,495.40	523,026.25	3,311,521.65	24,836.40	86,170.73	111,007.13	9,045.61	59.51	119.00	178.51
Eureka	1,310,053.02	447,494.37	1,757,547.39	13,181.60	26,363.21	39,544.81	17,837.81	78.06	104.09	182.17
Humboldt	4,672,564.00	1,226,505.00	5,899,069.00	44,318.01	58,691.69	103,009.70	47,371.84	55.36	191.89	247.25
Lander	1,059,086.00	294,381.00	1,353,467.00	10,133.11	35,211.08	45,344.19	18,830.81	506.67	1,676.11	2,182.78
Lincoln	1,849,048.00	32,985.48	1,882,033.48	14,115.24	42,247.84	56,363.08	22,340.04	374.66	1,624.61	1,999.27
Lyon	1,525,106.00	666,712.00	2,191,818.00	15,891.13	17,897.86	33,789.06	20,472.79	1,057.45	3,665.82	4,723.27
Nye	823,983.78	476,372.81	1,300,356.54	9,817.18	51,731.33	61,548.51	16,907.24	54.78	105.91	160.69
Ormsby	1,374,048.32	878,818.00	2,252,866.32	9,079.06	17,562.84	26,641.90	10,176.52	860.80	1,778.99	2,639.79
Storey	6,762,980.00	47,723.35	6,810,703.35	10,663.21	22,039.11	32,702.32	13,185.69	1,619.10	1,619.10	3,238.20
Washoe	491,855.00	2,497,520.00	2,989,375.00	69,453.60	69,453.60	138,907.20	56,791.61	365.55	1,169.76	1,535.31
White Pine	491,855.00	298,000.00	790,855.00	5,931.42	18,980.54	24,911.96	6,348.28			
Totals	\$30,657,241.47	\$10,987,869.21	\$41,645,100.68	\$312,654.73	\$523,758.17	\$836,412.90	\$289,263.17	\$22,656.72	\$59,362.14	\$82,618.86

[J] **STATEMENT**
Showing the annual assessment of real and personal property, and the net proceeds of the mines, from the organization of the State Government to the year 1906, inclusive.

Year.	State Tax Rate.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	Net Proceeds of Mines.	Total Assessment.
Assessment Roll of 1865	\$0.95			\$18,698,275.76	\$5,286,672.34	\$21,984,948.10
Assessment Roll of 1866	.95	\$10,229,597.07	\$8,971,492.94	17,650,214.86	2,207,890.95	19,858,085.71
Assessment Roll of 1867	1.25	10,598,142.73	8,296,077.63	19,203,090.01	7,041,536.56	26,244,626.57
Assessment Roll of 1868	1.25	14,841,620.52	11,345,208.47	26,186,828.99	6,534,169.98	32,720,998.97
Assessment Roll of 1869	1.12%	11,820,113.52	8,377,966.52	20,198,080.04	4,252,897.29	30,430,977.33
Assessment Roll of 1870	1.12%	11,490,442.79	9,410,566.88	20,901,009.67	5,910,896.16	25,808,907.20
Assessment Roll of 1871	1.25	12,129,110.00	10,750,035.32	22,879,145.32	7,856,071.73	30,735,217.05
Assessment Roll of 1872	1.25	13,513,229.87	13,353,275.37	26,866,505.24	14,209,048.58	41,075,553.82
Assessment Roll of 1873	1.25	14,125,578.01	12,504,701.21	26,630,279.22	13,669,578.17	40,299,857.39
Assessment Roll of 1874	.80	15,502,392.68	13,787,472.67	29,289,865.35	17,003,699.95	46,293,565.30
Assessment Roll of 1875	.90	16,820,363.87	12,744,269.36	29,564,633.23	24,167,406.34	53,732,041.57
Assessment Roll of 1876	.90	18,021,252.38	11,600,341.66	29,621,594.04	24,033,532.53	53,655,126.57
Assessment Roll of 1877	.90	17,535,062.00	10,480,548.39	28,024,610.39	23,045,969.11	51,070,579.50
Assessment Roll of 1878	.55	17,941,030.73	11,350,429.45	29,291,460.18	7,298,361.59	36,589,821.77
Assessment Roll of 1879	.55	18,690,620.84	9,476,717.73	28,167,338.57	4,496,738.91	32,664,077.48
Assessment Roll of 1880	.90	19,152,541.59	8,216,793.78	27,369,335.37	1,740,354.49	29,109,689.86
Assessment Roll of 1881	.90	18,845,868.01	8,912,304.80	27,758,172.81	1,643,407.89	29,401,580.70
Assessment Roll of 1882	.90	17,568,271.50	9,029,027.53	26,597,299.03	1,453,696.33	28,050,995.36
Assessment Roll of 1883	.90	16,440,245.50	9,400,344.51	25,840,590.01	939,336.19	27,402,625.20
Assessment Roll of 1884	.90	15,013,562.15	9,308,632.01	24,322,194.16	554,346.62	24,876,540.78
Assessment Roll of 1885	.90	17,013,562.15	10,790,670.22	27,804,232.37	1,557,132.43	29,361,364.80
Assessment Roll of 1886	.90	17,418,101.90	9,724,796.38	27,142,898.28	2,109,292.33	29,252,190.61
Assessment Roll of 1887	.90	16,934,721.02	9,211,579.31	26,146,300.33	1,865,493.57	28,011,793.90
Assessment Roll of 1888	.90	21,470,035.05	7,728,663.55	29,198,693.57	686,709.51	30,885,403.08
Assessment Roll of 1889	.75	21,840,290.17	8,337,507.93	29,807,802.98	762,895.71	30,570,698.69
Assessment Roll of 1890	.75		7,617,130.78	31,046,542.98	222,215.40	31,268,758.38
Assessment Roll of 1891	.75			96,178,000.89	157,514.02	96,335,514.91

Assessment Roll of 1849	192	16,304,656.48	6,823,655.04	28,187,211.16	380,054.13	25,017,240.20
Assessment Roll of 1850	1.00	15,866,727.26	7,762,752.10	25,629,479.36	123,261.33	25,752,740.69
Assessment Roll of 1801	.80	10,578,604.34	7,492,432.43	24,140,836.77	105,900.45	24,246,737.22
Assessment Roll of 1902	.80	19,289,528.00	8,737,265.67	28,026,791.67	294,461.68	28,321,253.25
Assessment Roll of 1903	.75	20,109,308.76	9,215,337.85	29,324,646.60	500,710.18	29,825,356.78
Assessment Roll of 1904	.75	22,764,049.57	9,943,414.23	32,707,463.80	454,219.87	33,161,683.67
Assessment Roll of 1805	.75	25,554,689.36	10,715,436.86	36,270,126.80	825,634.52	37,095,761.32
Assessment Roll of 1806	.75	30,657,241.47	10,987,859.21	41,645,100.68	1,594,584.21	43,239,684.89

STATEMENT
Showing amount of delinquent taxes due the State of Nevada from the various counties.

[K]

Counties.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Totals.
Churchill County	\$44.85					\$9.52	\$385.37	\$49.69		\$102.94	\$63.40	\$686.85
Douglas County	6.59	\$40.44	\$651.06	\$53.31		31.22		5.55	\$1.50	9.98	803.23	1,046.57
Elko County		7.64	28.15	2.31		4.19		407.45	1.78	57.15	64.15	623.82
Esmeralda County	83.00			1.35		6.45	1.35	9.43	28.68	274.88	24,905.00	24,614.88
Eureka County	3.82	10.13	5.51	\$10.25		3.70	3.02	54.47		2.03	59.51	161.94
Humboldt County	213.25	14.65	237.36	15.07								
Lander County	20.69	378.96	7.57	54.06								
Lincoln County	1,139.32	1,300.60	1,156.55	12.01		370.61	898.00	1,180.57	706.43	354.04	506.67	10,350.54
Lyon County	14.82	10.19	30.95	21.27	1,849.83			6.86	13.57	7.50	78.08	617.98
Nye County	121.00	97.60	191.39	880.72	2.73	59.88	99.77	267.48	598.65	22.11	1,579.84	3,180.87
Ormsby County			61.43	2.75	282.32				103.61	7.06		
Storey County		153.52	37.77	86.20	32.29					29.21	54.78	180.44
Washoe County	491.05	703.07	203.41	257.89	106.71	138.61	120.41	38.98	40.70	683.95	860.80	2,428.43
White Pine County	45.58		22.95	77.58	23.28	3.74	23.20	53.50	175.81	1,259.71	1,619.10	4,841.15
Totals	\$2,184.05	\$2,716.80	\$2,934.10	\$1,819.93	\$2,626.44	\$706.07	\$1,595.80	\$2,188.86	\$1,640.73	\$2,820.54	\$29,542.47	\$50,780.79

(1.)

STATEMENT
 Showing the amount of the State debt, with accrued interest, on December 31, 1905; also the cash assets applicable to the payment of the same.

State Bond Debt.	Amount of Principal.	Accrued Interest.	Total.
Nevada 5 per cent bond (irredeemable).....	\$380,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$445,000.00
<i>Nevada 4 per cent Bonds.</i>			
Payable on or before December 31, 1906.....	48,000.00	960.00	48,960.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1906.....	4,000.00	80.00	4,080.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1907.....	3,600.00	72.00	3,672.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1907.....	38,700.00	760.00	38,760.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1908.....	10,000.00	200.00	10,200.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1908.....	5,000.00	100.00	5,100.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1908.....	10,000.00	200.00	10,200.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1910.....	20,000.00	400.00	20,400.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1910.....	8,000.00	160.00	8,160.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1913.....	6,000.00	120.00	6,120.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1913.....	4,000.00	80.00	4,080.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1914.....	3,000.00	60.00	3,060.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1914.....	29,000.00	580.00	29,580.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1915.....	10,100.00	202.00	10,302.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1921.....	6,000.00	120.00	6,120.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1923.....	10,000.00	200.00	10,200.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1924.....	18,000.00	360.00	18,360.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1924.....	22,000.00	440.00	22,440.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1925.....	22,000.00	440.00	22,440.00
Totals	\$633,700.00	\$114,500.66	\$748,200.66

STATEMENT
Showing the amount of bonds, with accrued interest, and cash held by the State of Nevada in trust for the State Educational Funds, not applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the amount of warrants outstanding against said funds December 31, 1905.

Kind of Bonds.	Amount.	Accrued Interest.	Total.
State bond, 5 per cent (irredeemable) belonging to State School Fund.....	\$380,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$389,500.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	172,100.00	3,388.66	175,488.66
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	54,000.00	1,060.00	55,060.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	27,600.00	562.00	28,162.00
United States bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	215,000.00	1,433.33	216,433.33
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	537,000.00	8,055.00	545,055.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	254,000.00	2,983.33	256,983.33
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	45,000.00	525.00	45,525.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	14,000.00	163.33	14,163.33
Cash in State School Fund.....			39,852.33
Cash in General School Fund.....			57,444.10
Cash in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			938.75
Cash in State University Fund.....			1,476.09
Cash in Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			706.44
Cash in Contingent University Fund.....			11,292.58
Totals.....	\$1,698,700.00	\$27,640.65	\$1,838,050.94
Deduct outstanding warrants.....			4,930.52
Net balance in State Educational Funds.....			\$1,833,120.42

STATEMENT.
Description, cost and value of securities owned by the State School Funds, December 31, 1906.

Description of Security.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Last Interest Payment.	Date Acquired.	Face Value.	Cost Value.	Present Market Value.
Nevada State bond (Irredeemable)	5 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1879	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent.	Nov. 13, 1905	1900	100,000.00	134,478.00	131,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent.	Nov. 13, 1905	1901	33,000.00	48,541.50	45,850.00
United States bonds	4 per cent.	Nov. 13, 1905	1902	80,000.00	110,224.57	104,900.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1903	537,000.00	549,082.50	558,490.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 1/4 per cent.	Sept. 7, 1905	1903	189,000.00	209,341.00	202,300.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 per cent.		1905	124,000.00	139,306.89	132,680.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1889	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1890	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1893	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1894	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1895	77,000.00	77,000.00	77,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1896	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1897	41,600.00	41,600.00	41,600.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1898	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1901	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,100.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1903	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1904	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent.	July 7, 1905	1905	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Totals				\$1,696,700.00	\$1,818,675.46	\$1,808,810.00

STATEMENT
Showing the net receipts into the State Treasury from the organization of the State Government to December 31, 1905.

[O]

Year.	State Tax on Real and Personal Property.	State Tax on Proceeds of Mines.	State Poll Tax.	County Miscellaneous Sources.	Receipts of State Prison.	Premium and Interest on Bonds other than Nevada State Bonds.	Sale of State Lands.	State Miscellaneous Sources.	Totals.
1865	\$243,136.92	\$15,447.36	\$17,069.24	\$1,841.19	\$1,505.47		\$6,735.00	\$30,222.13	\$316,047.31
1866	156,877.60	13,554.12	20,454.61	8,198.76	2,061.00		1,332.00	22,930.63	225,468.72
1867	192,010.78	40,755.73	17,945.20	14,482.39	1,204.35		3,126.00	54,705.63	394,230.10
1868	189,687.52	74,034.39	31,315.68	6,751.62	865.69		5,654.90	39,615.26	347,925.06
1869	228,814.52	57,826.76	24,516.26	26,684.98			28,747.00	38,972.89	405,162.41
1870	175,903.57	40,045.64	29,040.03	20,557.17	96.50		50,696.71	18,244.39	334,924.01
1871	214,106.06	70,238.65	20,460.68	15,744.45			27,461.31	32,264.69	381,214.74
1872	254,706.61	121,917.79	20,177.21	23,135.89	3,162.83		37,189.91	76,801.28	537,091.52
1873	275,369.65	179,792.48	23,633.82	22,044.35	2,267.00		218,340.93	6,356.39	737,559.38
1874	244,186.81	163,114.28	25,186.20	28,841.57	21,701.60		30,457.19	3,548.28	548,228.77
1875	188,877.60	153,843.74	33,236.20	33,314.50	17,480.68	\$16,995.00	41,998.78	5,225.17	648,302.88
1876	224,794.89	103,916.53	31,980.79	33,381.23	37,943.09	21,650.00	16,063.93	5,684.81	475,595.27
1877	239,672.53	300,114.30	33,174.00	28,739.00	22,107.55	27,630.00	22,679.34	4,809.27	678,985.99
1878	223,758.24	198,460.68	28,648.00	29,308.88	35,884.07	26,085.00	40,780.90	7,163.84	500,280.61
1879	136,616.16	34,939.53	31,841.73	22,359.30	27,685.68	11,856.09	42,104.75	3,979.58	311,412.82
1880	125,077.48	27,639.14	22,731.40	19,593.80	31,427.57	7,000.00	64,873.74	5,372.90	303,118.03
1881	219,683.37	15,010.97	21,765.92	14,156.35	22,335.38	13,675.00	65,908.68	7,315.39	381,471.06
1882	211,263.51	41,724.06	21,877.45	8,298.40	35,562.44	2,875.00	82,702.55	8,862.54	413,155.95
1883	218,749.21	13,636.36	14,830.95	7,737.25	21,941.32	4,249.32	90,544.94	14,080.11	385,760.46
1884	210,702.62	11,715.71	10,630.92	3,464.90	23,524.03	7,000.00	94,973.77	16,257.14	378,329.14
1885	226,673.51	7,945.56	1,982.32	5,577.76	15,019.04	9,000.00	108,139.08	17,451.89	391,789.16
1886	208,015.99	2,316.47	14,526.71	5,687.01	10,890.07	15,000.00	122,665.06	19,748.47	397,849.78
1887	192,237.63	9,739.21	14,860.92	8,487.47	6,552.85	9,000.00	137,338.56	27,180.14	405,446.30
1888	233,014.68	13,938.32	13,942.52	10,630.07	11,286.18	12,000.00	96,322.94	46,770.54	437,904.86
1889	210,723.96	8,824.98	14,387.43	8,556.84	5,365.84	12,000.00	63,913.30	30,732.19	354,504.23
1890	202,015.22	5,895.69	8,073.18	8,089.88	4,036.13	15,000.00	43,706.92	31,116.52	317,933.54
1891	210,552.56	2,548.60	9,238.47	8,535.80	6,678.65	20,000.00	66,992.07	31,525.70	331,471.94
1892	218,294.36	418.78	4,801.66	5,971.09	5,059.95	20,000.00	95,905.00	44,632.71	385,133.55
1893	211,748.52	685.45	3,744.18	2,465.66	6,227.18	20,000.00	88,691.22	41,750.50	375,023.03
1894	196,737.88	92.97	4,086.34	1,606.34	12,766.71	22,000.00	91,387.81	32,178.31	360,856.30
1895	103,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	9,950.00	1,100.00	10,000.00	110,000.00	10,000.00	200,000.00

1889	284,018.40	631.10	6,773.33	3,314.36	2,028.00	27,364.76	107,423.84	68,022.74	414,082.44
1890	220,200.04	1,180.78	12,051.99	7,290.12	8,877.10	27,763.26	142,386.02	92,539.55	510,096.80
1891	231,417.27	4,104.36	13,654.20	10,210.19	2,222.80	32,383.80	139,024.34	80,008.91	513,070.51
1892	235,647.08	3,300.27	16,684.01	17,323.38	2,222.80	34,530.90	137,628.88	69,160.49	548,170.51
1893	249,703.54	6,684.50	17,547.80	15,763.41	1,801.25	25,592.04	67,872.33	147,469.39	499,024.14
1894	248,916.55	13,008.03	21,324.60	30,881.68	2,803.10	31,254.00	36,024.64	186,287.24	640,171.08
1895							69,009.89	217,919.89	678,798.24
Totals	\$8,792,687.65	\$1,777,901.40	\$714,475.83	\$594,261.21	\$420,407.25	\$610,761.02	\$2,890,270.04	\$1,641,446.71	\$7,670,491.86

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT.
Collections by counties, from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1906.

Year.	Property Tax.	Tax on Proceeds of Mines.	Escheated Estates.	Tolls.	Insurance Licenses.	Tax on Insurance Premiums.	Court Fines.
1879	\$160,676.71	\$41,640.24	\$66.46	\$747.24	\$4,675.00	\$3,811.91	\$1,898.56
1880	148,122.03	30,366.11	154.92	761.54	6,525.00	3,557.91	2,227.40
1881	251,469.42	19,332.08	7.50	654.01	2,425.00	2,615.58	3,617.65
1882	242,859.59	48,355.66	561.57	467.33		106.94	2,425.80
1883	248,101.61	16,354.19	362.03	539.46			2,046.60
1884	235,437.13	13,175.03	51.85	631.46			943.85
1885	236,050.80	9,668.92	1,348.35	434.49			1,181.15
1886	230,743.36	5,199.45	341.79	286.00			1,571.73
1887	236,915.36	13,723.57	50.82	414.10			3,254.70
1888	234,034.84	16,734.88	420.17	153.61			1,702.00
1889	237,034.62	12,347.11		124.13			1,716.15
1890	221,144.07	7,663.66	423.10	75.19			1,618.10
1891	227,681.92	6,085.52	282.85	73.55			1,725.35
1892	233,550.58	1,677.35	35.40	74.83			1,372.59
1893	228,879.77	1,289.32	14.28	65.86			769.90
1894	213,585.07	1,726.26		61.83			1,377.75
1895	204,606.37	1,388.18	22.60	53.17			980.85
1896	187,723.55	3,169.38		51.61			495.60
1897	216,321.41	5,440.95		51.19			908.30
1898	146,854.07	3,262.45	20.00	43.13			1,315.35
1899	225,312.31	1,080.37	10.50	46.03			1,155.00
1900	228,200.94	1,180.78	16.25	20.05			1,580.30
1901	229,644.22	4,104.38	30.00				3,166.29
1902	231,411.71	4,029.67	112.50				2,965.45
1903	235,647.08	3,360.23	1,967.67				3,847.63
1904	249,703.54	6,684.50	1,114.84				2,856.45
1905	288,916.55	13,608.93	1.20				5,438.02
Totals	\$6,040,707.63	\$232,688.07	\$7,446.65	\$5,829.81	\$13,625.00	\$10,062.34	\$54,168.02

STATEMENT - Continued.
Collections by counties, from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1905.

Year.	(Hunting Licenses.	Poll Tax.	(From Collections.	Allowance for Auditors, Assessors and Collectors.	Expenses in charge of cash remittances to State Treasury.	Army and Navy.	Net Amounts Paid into State Treasury.
1879	\$13,092.75	\$35,272.00	\$261,850.87	\$26,923.91	\$465.24	\$8,675.00	\$225,786.72
1880	8,237.50	29,792.00	229,724.41	24,804.96	460.63	9,225.00	194,443.82
1881	6,912.50	23,150.50	315,194.24	34,007.49	660.19	9,600.00	270,616.60
1882	6,506.20	23,608.00	326,880.63	33,544.96	567.25	9,625.00	283,158.42
1883	5,868.75	23,078.00	296,350.64	32,226.70	445.17	8,725.00	254,953.77
1884	4,356.31	20,784.00	275,379.63	31,513.63	391.85	6,900.00	236,574.15
1885	5,843.49	21,464.00	275,991.10	25,504.92	485.80	7,275.00	242,625.38
1886	5,887.85	20,648.00	264,678.18	26,501.85	527.45	7,275.00	230,374.38
1887	7,546.02	16,667.30	278,571.87	24,606.37	547.43	4,202.50	249,215.57
1888	9,943.75	16,653.20	279,662.45	26,797.50	525.60	4,655.00	247,664.35
1889	8,381.23	16,015.00	275,618.24	25,707.49	367.85	7,050.00	242,492.90
1890	8,346.25	15,963.62	255,283.99	23,923.97	337.05	6,900.00	224,073.97
1891	7,518.74	16,339.50	259,707.43	21,650.06	281.85	6,900.00	230,875.52
1892	6,109.99	13,759.20	256,579.94	19,750.63	318.42	6,875.00	229,535.89
1893	4,798.74	12,636.00	248,448.87	21,456.26	314.46	8,025.00	218,664.13
1894	2,737.50	10,699.50	230,202.91	20,872.80	331.64	6,475.00	202,623.47
1895	2,275.15	9,626.64	218,961.96	17,258.53	302.68	3,175.00	188,225.75
1896	2,400.86	9,755.70	219,606.84	16,452.84	240.20		203,153.75
1897	6,594.17	12,893.27	242,199.29	19,661.82	345.20	2,625.00	219,667.27
1898	3,781.86	11,571.90	166,848.76	17,011.63	165.88	2,860.00	146,711.30
1899	4,075.83	14,687.13	246,367.19	16,338.15	254.96	8,600.00	218,737.31
1900	5,663.52	12,651.90	259,383.74	17,654.00	350.64	9,600.00	240,419.10
1901	7,014.50	13,654.20	257,613.59	16,826.28	355.55	1,220.00	239,212.76
1902	9,313.41	16,901.40	264,734.14	16,228.84	308.54	1,320.00	238,071.26
1903	9,253.08	15,537.00	269,906.69	16,568.22	333.57	1,740.00	251,284.90
1904	11,623.46	17,547.90	289,690.35	16,569.81	381.39	1,440.00	271,278.15
1905	31,208.46	21,324.60	360,731.76	19,417.20	506.32	1,440.00	339,369.24
Totals	\$205,286.91	\$479,601.48	\$7,126,128.71	\$609,891.32	\$10,571.73	\$137,168.50	\$6,749,594.83

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STATE

Showing the expenses of the State from the organization of the

Year.	Legislative Department.	Executive Department.	Judicial Department.	Public Printing.	Public Building.	Support of State Prison.
1865	\$79,944.00	\$52,511.15	\$24,849.99	\$25,042.20		\$26,585.41
1866	53,276.53	42,863.77	22,927.64	18,683.66		34,245.00
1867	78,645.10	40,395.26	23,511.06	22,253.40		62,361.43
1868		42,078.74	24,772.75			19,308.60
1869	64,882.60	53,460.21	26,755.43	22,373.61		42,270.90
1870		50,594.24	26,920.62	2,695.47	\$72,569.75	40,017.90
1871	73,235.20	58,894.81	25,126.19	20,988.36	90,430.24	62,158.33
1872		52,022.36	25,010.44	4,372.67		49,050.25
1873	79,276.91	59,017.23	25,884.00	29,792.48	2,954.15	36,324.30
1874		61,012.27	25,876.00	207.52	50,001.87	64,000.00
1875	80,686.60	61,560.35	21,528.00	26,994.08	28,613.00	71,983.50
1876		53,599.35	27,656.00	4,773.30	20,865.38	83,066.33
1877	88,758.88	53,731.50	30,303.37	40,000.00	20,033.94	90,183.20
1878		54,340.80	26,956.00		45.00	87,119.00
1879	77,733.52	51,256.35	31,876.00	20,857.53	17,808.67	74,940.00
1880		48,050.13	26,756.00	4,115.39		83,414.30
1881	73,469.60	49,519.20	26,956.00	12,200.57	47,041.52	71,139.40
1882		47,229.27	26,794.00	4,489.35	32,958.48	76,028.90
1883	53,378.58	39,500.00	24,042.00	14,008.79	13,434.70	70,820.00
1884		36,759.75	23,980.00	4,405.26	483.43	57,732.30
1885	53,131.07	37,871.58	22,210.00	18,614.91	11,700.05	47,275.50
1886		34,796.91	22,156.00	5,619.99	3,299.95	49,588.30
1887	52,487.84	42,878.37	22,192.00	14,651.25	27,661.63	48,110.00
1888		38,987.10	21,964.00	8,056.23	204.59	43,656.00
1889	51,674.15	44,521.28	21,208.00	13,507.38	12,275.28	43,895.00
1890		38,967.12	20,931.87	9,054.34	7,755.00	41,942.00
1891	49,553.04	39,729.37	21,136.00	13,379.09	6,395.04	36,434.00
1892		44,677.16	21,264.00	8,401.54	1,586.76	39,673.00
1893	31,514.95	38,437.28	20,392.00	12,063.90		30,709.00
1894		36,844.32	19,740.00	7,436.10		32,284.00
1895	30,631.08	29,495.80	15,175.00	14,063.49	46,171.84	28,920.00
1896		26,050.20	15,225.00	4,936.41	16,016.66	33,532.00
1897	29,964.34	26,476.40	14,295.00	15,489.09	35,761.93	25,120.00
1898		27,346.20	14,305.00	6,801.04	898.75	32,850.00
1899	30,749.10	25,664.23	13,062.50	11,694.42	3,316.05	23,220.00
1900		31,553.98	15,437.50	6,898.87		34,490.00
1901	31,302.27	28,464.27	14,100.00	14,453.10	6,072.70	25,600.00
1902		22,243.10	13,912.50	6,047.04	1,778.13	29,530.00
1903	36,323.00	32,345.76	14,236.00	19,114.70	13,075.05	31,130.00
1904		39,473.80	14,264.00	6,763.33	31,926.65	31,130.00
1905	39,450.93	36,787.12	14,272.00	18,898.03	23,847.35	49,340.00
Totals	\$1,240,069.29	\$1,732,006.09	\$888,959.86	\$514,193.89	\$655,982.54	\$1,960.90

NOTE.—The interest paid on Nevada bonds held by the State School Funds also goes for support schools.

RENT

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State Government to December 31, 1905—Territorial debt included.

Charitable Purposes.	Support of Schools and State University.	Interest on Territorial and State Bonds.	Premium on United States Bonds.	District Judges.	Miscellaneous Purposes.	Totals.
	\$3,049.52	\$54,347.20			\$124,249.37	\$390,588.90
	7,960.95	63,083.46			114,811.15	357,852.22
\$5,943.77	5,869.33	82,148.09			220,497.88	541,625.32
9,056.22	11,533.13	83,916.77			85,099.36	275,763.58
11,444.39	12,023.48	80,327.51			206,537.07	520,434.34
27,541.82	12,174.41	79,760.84			36,975.58	349,250.72
27,976.34	9,123.70	82,975.00			52,095.63	512,004.02
41,708.40	14,843.74	79,204.42			34,935.79	291,148.09
\$3,722.00	15,689.90	66,399.24			57,294.20	406,364.67
38,478.29	22,015.17	64,304.24	\$15,783.77		24,154.50	365,924.60
43,489.18	33,963.28	80,094.15	1,102.38		50,617.30	500,851.83
47,901.46	42,523.92	52,372.53	6,928.33		42,470.55	382,157.15
55,439.35	41,283.24	52,213.74			40,982.20	512,931.43
51,451.12	44,177.87	52,189.18			35,283.72	351,962.75
63,251.08	36,385.12	146,620.48	2,158.40		41,781.18	594,668.69
61,449.12	25,168.43	24,698.11			29,756.99	295,859.13
63,949.55	26,299.59	22,187.49			26,229.89	448,992.83
63,263.37	35,007.16	24,143.33	1,104.25		19,541.81	330,560.01
73,248.31	29,634.29	25,120.00	20,399.45		19,757.74	382,843.99
53,288.22	32,344.43	25,078.89	11,706.50		10,850.96	256,629.71
53,877.78	33,948.59	24,340.00	23,179.30		16,731.97	342,880.85
61,215.48	40,085.96	23,793.33			14,224.00	254,726.08
68,167.73	38,324.65	22,980.00		\$19,069.30	28,408.89	383,822.06
46,433.47	40,801.59	24,320.00		19,148.73	22,228.94	265,801.17
73,088.09	46,708.57	23,833.33		24,155.10	61,275.01	416,092.06
71,869.69	52,889.68	25,228.88	45,452.18	25,212.44	16,887.40	336,314.74
63,865.07	76,212.50	25,730.00		25,308.46	40,618.72	398,451.74
52,573.17	71,149.43	26,350.00		25,072.80	28,977.02	319,725.30
47,610.93	101,145.65	25,850.00		24,744.55	38,595.69	371,064.21
33,272.86	84,152.27	38,667.67	14,000.00	25,165.95	18,005.54	329,569.63
48,540.85	109,786.58	12,926.66		17,985.30	41,471.44	395,168.15
55,823.61	129,741.70	43,036.66	3,000.07	18,731.45	15,657.68	359,332.38
49,866.76	137,420.38	14,166.85		18,187.15	36,030.19	402,875.84
53,629.22	135,644.72	30,477.48	6,014.63	17,000.00	30,494.90	355,461.69
39,345.54	119,844.88	30,494.56		17,324.95	28,577.49	363,298.33
53,496.59	153,471.89	30,256.83	34,479.56	20,475.05	152,864.88	533,402.50
77,269.53	141,356.51	29,154.00	13,541.50	18,738.75	117,528.40	497,573.32
44,639.47	154,732.20	29,012.33	30,224.57	18,900.00	135,744.50	496,768.65
9,014.76	151,195.88	28,604.00		18,900.00	48,989.81	453,936.70
6,359.89	161,216.30	28,527.33		18,900.00	92,620.40	481,356.60
65,963.32	162,990.94	29,162.00		18,900.00	163,441.48	722,802.83
\$2,000,290.91	\$2,603,901.53	\$1,808,096.58	\$229,074.89	\$391,919.98	\$2,423,746.22	\$16,548,838.78

STATEMENT
Showing total mining products of the State of Nevada, as reported by the County Auditors, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1904, and ending September 30, 1905.

Name of Mine and County.	Quantity worked.		Gross Yield or Value.	Cost of Extraction.	Cost of Transportation.	Cost of Reduction.	Total Cost.	Net Yield.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
ELKO COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1904.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	2,500		\$19,500.00	\$17,000.00	\$250.00	\$5,000.00	\$22,250.00				
Dexter-Tuscarora Con.....	3,000		10,415.00	11,770.59			11,770.59				
Totals.....	5,500		\$29,915.00	\$28,770.59	\$250.00	\$5,000.00	\$34,020.59				
<i>First quarter, 1905.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,000		\$18,350.00	\$18,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$23,000.00				
<i>Second quarter, 1905.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	3,900		\$35,800.00	\$27,000.00	\$500.00	\$6,300.00	\$33,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$14.55	\$11.65	\$26.20
Dexter-Tuscarora Con.....			1,542.85	2,563.88			2,563.88				
Emma.....	3,618		1,800.00	1,800.00	175.50	93.00	2,048.50				
Russell-Peddar.....	300		1,950.00	9,000.00			9,000.00				
Totals.....	7,718		\$41,092.85	\$40,363.88	\$675.50	\$6,393.00	\$47,432.38	\$2,000.00	\$14.55	\$11.65	\$26.20
<i>Third quarter, 1905.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,500		\$35,750.00	\$28,200.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$33,700.00	\$2,050.00	\$14.91	\$11.94	\$26.85
ESMERALDA COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1904.</i>											
Vermilyea and Bartlett.....	111	59	\$26,460.64	\$17,934.21	\$2,790.98	\$9,740.80	\$20,725.19	\$5,735.45	\$41.72	\$118.88	\$160.60
Combination.....	457,395		214,533.29	23,906.98	15,469.83	\$9,740.80	49,117.61	165,435.68	1,203.44	3,163.74	4,367.18
Jumbo.....			102,618.42	32,163.41			32,163.41	70,455.01		512.55	1,972.74
Florence.....	1,758		247,000.12	51,111.91	45,708.00	12,306.00	109,125.91	137,874.21	1,003.03	2,857.44	3,860.47
Totals.....	459,264	59	\$590,632.47	\$125,116.51	\$63,968.81	\$22,046.80	\$211,132.12	\$379,500.35	\$2,740.74	\$7,640.25	\$10,380.99

Second quarter, 1903.
 Monawk-Alphine 1,047
 Richmond 223
 Sandstorm 686
 Combination 1,621
 Totals 2,110

\$22,310.41	\$8,709.40	\$5,023.12	\$0,082.71	\$16,919.03	\$5,491.35	\$39.84	\$113.81	\$153.76
27,840.36	16,511.04	2,219.85	4,018.61	22,779.53	5,040.83	301.81	104.88	141.40
183,753.44	45,796.90	7,316.07	4,747.51	57,420.54	1,013.47	7.55	231.05	34.40
\$233,904.21	\$98,074.40	\$14,565.84	\$13,878.80	\$97,410.13	\$137,498.55	\$1,000.25	\$2,463.97	\$3,826.12
\$177.65	\$0,788.51		\$22,773.75	\$9,788.51	\$10,032.73	\$71.67	\$203.14	\$280.81
32,806.48			7,679.96		9,968.08	70.28	208.80	279.08
17,648.04					570.17	4.02	11.94	15.96
432	7,389.20		5,644.67					
1,500	7,270.60	6,151.34						
178	2,848.47	588.29	1,392.11					
278	32,986.46	6,283.47	2,843.46					
62	4,394.50	63.09	1,066.93					
1,668	\$122,295.98	\$13,086.19	\$41,420.98	\$9,788.51	\$28,321.89	\$200.82	\$592.89	\$793.71

Third quarter, 1905.

1,549	\$44,731.73	\$27,104.34	\$3,871.08	\$40,622.80	\$4,108.93	\$29.88	\$66.67	\$96.55
63	1,755.27	158.00		1,075.84	679.43	4.94	11.08	15.97
233	6,144.79	441.00	882.00	9,227.78				
7	300		1,474.28	5,031.18				
76	1,828	75.00	223.00	1,447.57				
222	2,364.61	220.00	666.00	3,168.94				
33	1,009.48	35.00	100.00	920.27				
2,246	\$58,364.19	\$28,038.34	\$7,218.96	\$61,494.38	\$1,177.67	\$35.46	\$79.16	\$114.62

Fourth quarter, 1904.

12,698	\$35,991.95	\$22,212.83	\$3,173.26	\$34,087.00	\$1,904.95	\$13.85	\$29.01	\$42.86
30	2,032.56	485.20		1,393.06	639.50	4.65	9.74	14.39
450	10,186.98	3,344.78	417.48	10,463.24				
85	2,198.93	1,000.00	552.92	5,532.92				
59	1,652.44	981.19	119.74	1,652.44				
173	3,641.63	2,439.65	346.85	4,357.43				
15	1,430.91	194.75	126.00	1,430.91				
4	1,883	45.01	3.90	169.27				
13,512	\$57,304.67	\$29,404.91	\$4,740.25	\$59,106.27	\$2,544.45	\$18.50	\$38.75	\$57.25

First quarter, 1905.

13,512	\$57,304.67	\$29,404.91	\$4,740.25	\$59,106.27	\$2,544.45	\$18.50	\$38.75	\$57.25
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MINING PRODUCTS—Continued.

[R]

Name of Mine and County.	Quantity worked Tons.	Pounds.	Gross Yield or Value.	Cost of Extraction.	Cost of Transporta- tion.	Cost of Reduction.	Total Cost.	Net Yldd.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax
<i>Second quarter, 1905.</i>											
West	18,082	1,058	\$57,527.94	\$15,120.51	\$28,455.80	\$4,508.13	\$48,084.44	\$9,443.50	\$68.70	\$143.78	\$212.48
Diamond and Excelsior.....	269	1,591	7,888.33	5,906.66	2,400.00	300.00	8,506.66				
Richmond	60	1,941	2,219.56	1,482.56	727.00	90.00	2,279.50				
Eureka Con.	151	297	2,421.90	1,682.84	1,199.10	100.00	2,951.94				
Alexandria	27	900	843.69	713.49	223.20	27.00	963.69				
Totals	18,601	1,787	\$71,021.42	\$24,756.06	\$33,005.10	\$5,025.13	\$62,786.23	\$9,443.50	\$68.70	\$143.78	\$212.48
<i>Third quarter, 1905.</i>											
West	24,971	320	\$78,887.30	\$16,640.54	\$43,734.44		\$60,374.98	\$18,512.32	\$134.67	\$281.86	\$416.53
Laurel and Hidden Jewel.....	197	411	8,273.22	2,070.45	2,243.60		4,314.06	3,969.17	28.80	60.28	89.08
Tenabo	78	61	6,538.59	4,974.16	1,216.31	\$633.25	6,823.72				
Diamond and Excelsior.....	422	80	9,431.95	5,748.78	3,376.00	422.00	9,546.78				
Eureka Con.	352	1,361	7,612.43	4,796.24	2,626.38	350.00	7,775.62				
Richmond	26	499	549.82	417.00	220.00	30.00	687.00				
Cyanide	15	1,220	1,543.20	1,350.00	151.00	153.60	1,654.60				
Totals	26,057	1,952	\$112,886.51	\$36,000.17	\$53,567.73	\$1,588.85	\$91,156.75	\$22,471.49	\$163.47	\$342.14	\$505.61
LINCOLN COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1904.</i>											
Quartette	3,542		\$66,005.68	\$36,916.80		\$15,821.49	\$52,738.29	\$13,267.39	\$96.51	\$354.58	\$451.09
Cyrus Noble Group	775		6,833.33	2,871.62	\$448.48	2,519.25	5,839.35	974.21	7.12	26.00	33.12
Bamberger-Delamar	32,283		182,465.61	44,819.81	1,057.11	153,191.00	199,067.92				
Totals	36,600		\$255,304.62	\$84,608.23	\$1,505.59	\$171,531.74	\$257,645.56	\$14,241.60	\$103.63	\$380.58	\$484.21
<i>First quarter, 1905.</i>											
Quartette	3,380		\$60,978.89	\$37,068.77		\$14,004.84	\$51,013.61	\$9,965.28	\$72.50	\$221.47	\$293.97
Cyrus Noble Group	18	278	1,917.76	120.25	\$314.25	148.10	582.60	1,335.16	9.70	29.69	39.39
Bamberger-Delamar	32,633		174,498.93	60,359.49	797.99	148,501.03	209,458.51				
Totals	36,031	278	\$237,395.58	\$97,548.51	\$1,112.24	\$148,650.74	\$209,012.72	\$13,300.44	\$82.20	\$251.16	\$333.36

Second quarter, 1905.

Quarlette	6,390	\$77,055.00	\$37,848.70	\$12,447.82	\$49,701.52	\$27,204.47	\$1191.34	\$115.193	\$804.30
Bamberger-Delamar	84,545	147,639.72	56,047.67	147,017.30	205,216.59				
New Era	104	630.00	400.00	300.00	1,190.00				
Cyrus Noble	280	1,800.00		702.07	715.87	1,084.13	7.88	24.10	31.68
Totals	40,279	\$227,025.71	\$94,791.37	\$1,064.42	\$161,067.10	\$28,348.60	\$206.22	\$630.06	\$836.28

Third quarter, 1905.

Quarlette	4,693	\$83,041.08	\$39,273.70	\$472.36	\$13,091.23	\$52,837.29	\$220.08	\$672.41	\$882.49
Bamberger-Delamar	33,975	184,981.56	57,130.34	766.92	113,606.19	171,493.45	98.12	320.01	418.13
Cyrus Noble	64	512.60		6.80	264.21	271.01	1.74	5.38	7.12
Totals	38,732	\$268,535.24	\$96,404.04	\$1,236.08	\$126,961.63	\$224,601.75	\$319.94	\$997.80	\$1,317.74

Lyon County—

Fourth quarter, 1904.

Henry Cardew et al. (ores)	137	\$3,566.80	\$3,600.00	\$60.00	\$342.50	\$4,002.50			
Constock (tailings)	2,000	6,000.00			5,000.00	1,000.00	\$7.27	\$9.73	\$17.00
Nevada Reduction Works (tailings)	2,916	6,868.00	1,895.40	1,487.16	3,780.80	7,173.36		.60	1.20
J. W. Phillips (tailings)	1,545	3,411.11	3,340.50			3,840.50		.51	
Totals	6,598	\$19,846.91	\$8,835.90	\$1,547.16	\$9,133.30	\$19,516.36	\$7.78	\$10.42	\$18.20

First quarter, 1905.

Henry Cardew, et al. (ores)	176	\$4,800.00	\$4,242.00	\$74.40	\$515.00	\$4,831.40	\$29.20	\$34.80	\$64.00
Constock Tunnel Company (ores)	4,000	4,000.00				2,740.00	4.80	5.76	10.56
J. W. Phillips (tailings)	1,240	3,409.09	2,740.00			660.09		1.04	1.80
Dunsdon & Pollard (tailings)	700	1,619.00		335.00	1,150.00	1,500.00	.86		
Nevada Reduction Works (tailings)	3,068	7,463.45	1,984.45	1,618.09	3,968.90	7,571.44			
Totals	9,169	\$21,291.54	\$8,966.45	\$2,027.09	\$5,633.90	\$16,642.84	\$34.86	\$41.60	\$76.46

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

MINING PRODUCTS—Continued.											
Name of Mine and County.	Quantity worked. Tons.	Gross Yield or Value.	Cost of Extraction.	Cost of Transporta- tion.	Cost of Reduction.	Total Cost.	Net Yield.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.	
<i>Second quarter, 1905.</i>											
Constock Tunnel Com- pany (ores)	1,736	\$3,490.26		\$457.40	\$1,744.53	\$2,201.93	\$1,288.33	\$9.37	\$11.24	\$20.61	
J. W. Phillips (tailings)	1,610	3,811.65	\$3,002.25			3,002.25	869.40	5.88	7.07	12.96	
J. P. Woodbury (tailings)	2,400	6,500.00				5,500.00	1,000.00	7.27	8.73	16.00	
Herman Davis (tailings)	3,218	7,753.00	1,866.44	1,641.18	4,866.86	7,584.48	158.52	1.15	1.38	2.53	
Pollard & Dunsdon (tail- ings)	1,200	3,600.00		600.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	600.00	4.36	5.24	9.60	
Totals	10,164	\$25,154.91	\$4,868.69	\$2,698.58	\$9,011.39	\$21,298.66	\$3,856.25	\$28.03	\$33.66	\$61.69	
<i>Third quarter, 1905.</i>											
Harry Cardew et al. (ores)	112	\$2,406.13	\$3,159.00	\$46.00	\$280.00	\$3,485.89					
Brown & Blot (ores)	215	430.00		107.50	640.00	747.50					
Constock Tunnel Com- pany (ores)	1,801	2,527.15		664.53	1,150.78	1,815.31	\$711.84	\$5.16	\$6.23	\$11.39	
J. P. Woodbury & Com- pany (tailings)	2,600	7,800.00			6,700.00	6,700.00	1,100.00	8.00	9.00	17.60	
J. W. Phillips (tailings)	2,100	7,207.26	6,200.00			6,200.00	917.26	6.66	8.01	14.67	
Nevada Reduction Works (tailings)	2,254	6,703.45	1,465.10	1,352.40	3,561.32	6,378.82	324.63	2.35	2.84	5.19	
Dunsdon & Pollard (tail- ings)	1,200	3,600.00			3,000.00	3,000.00	600.00	4.36	5.24	9.60	
Totals	10,661	\$30,673.99	\$10,914.10	\$2,170.43	\$15,332.10	\$28,417.52	\$3,653.73	\$26.53	\$31.92	\$58.45	
NYE COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1904.</i>											
Tonopah	7,267	\$254,558.11		\$1,203.12	\$19,281.13	\$72,323.65	\$182,234.46	\$1,325.75	\$5,508.04	\$6,833.79	
Tonopah	1,606	78,845.05	\$32,122.55	749.37	9,691.36	52,660.60	26,285.45	191.22	926.91	1,117.13	
The Nevada Company	2,717	35,253.29	25,520.28	10,929.84	7,385.45	72,885.48					
Montana-Tonopah	1,058	55,190.75	54,020.19			\$233,779.74	\$208,519.91	\$1,516.97	\$6,434.95	\$7,950.92	
Totals	2,70	\$123,897.20	\$111,663.02	\$12,884.33	\$30,908.74						

First quarter, 1903.

2,009	1,000	\$113,124.85	\$42,192.31	\$25,886.72	\$16,443.10	\$16,443.10	\$217.04	\$1,232.73	\$1,450.27
2,454	1,000	76,816.01	30,853.48	25,449.64	21,112.12	25,449.64			
4,914	1,500	\$189,940.46	\$72,045.79	\$51,106.36	\$37,555.22	\$168,197.78	\$217.54	\$1,232.73	\$1,450.37
Second quarter, 1903.									
11,107	.....	\$70,096.89	\$16,696.05	\$10,308.66	\$4,925.20	\$31,521.91	\$240.57	\$1,589.92	\$1,870.49
703	.....	\$40,494.26	18,252.49	17,590.50	.....	158,252.49	1,325.50	7,511.20	8,836.70
2,473	1,000	22,104.41	50,288.47	33,165.65	26,051.25	109,505.35	32.87	196.25	219.12
2,964	871	200,723.01	56,670.85	40,818.43	22,161.53	119,700.81	403.39	2,285.94	2,689.33
Totals	1,871	\$798,314.22	\$128,635.37	\$260,165.71	\$52,737.98	\$436,559.06	\$861,760.36	\$14,913.45	\$17,545.21

Third quarter, 1903.

22,993	.....	\$140,340.00	\$73,964.25	\$27,375.90	\$20,114.84	\$121,454.99	\$18,885.96	\$137.38	\$778.58
10,910	288	44,202.40	21,908.29	7,935.03	5,900.00	35,744.32	8,438.08	61.53	348.68
33,903	288	\$513,628.83	\$95,872.54	\$45,310.93	\$170,149.88	\$301,334.45	\$212,295.33	\$1,544.43	\$8,751.86

STOREY COUNTY—

Fourth quarter, 1904.

1,953	1,584	\$13,114.32	\$22,115.21	\$1,039.24	\$3,427.43	\$36,581.88			
3,803	1,985	64,557.54	62,987.04	2,948.77	8,175.14	74,060.95			
88	475	736.99	3,137.87	59.63	442.03	3,639.53			
500	.....	8,147.17	4,078.65	156.40	2,050.00	6,295.05	\$1,862.12	\$13.55	\$57.21
1,181	.....	14,176.75	7,242.69	1,082.90	5,905.00	14,210.59			\$70.76
4,778	.....	23,385.56	11,743.90	1,385.47	6,087.50	19,216.87	4,168.69	30.31	128.10
Totals	44	\$124,118.33	\$121,255.36	\$6,652.41	\$26,087.10	\$153,494.86	\$6,080.81	\$43.86	\$185.31

First quarter, 1905.

1,376	.....	\$290.50				\$32,433.08			
2,050	1,065	53,744.43	\$53,149.16	\$2,389.50	\$4,378.94	59,917.60			
60	.....	3,431.80	1,104.00	153.96	960.00	2,207.95	\$1,273.85	\$9.25	\$37.88
5,386	.....	23,945.99	11,734.38	1,236.88	6,075.00	19,045.26	4,900.73	45.89	135.44
2,110	.....	5,683.71	6,911.96	56.75	6,968.71				
Totals	11,172	\$87,136.43	\$72,899.40	\$3,836.08	\$11,403.94	\$120,572.60	\$6,174.58	\$55.14	\$173.32

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

MIXING PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Mine and County.	Quantity worked.		Gross Yield or Value.	Cost of Extraction.	Cost of Transportation.	Cost of Reduction.	Total Cost.	Net Yield.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
<i>Second quarter, 1905.</i>											
Con. Cal.-Virginia	570		\$7,907.10	\$17,107.49	\$203.82	\$1,743.50	\$19,054.81	\$32,886.89	\$239.31	\$977.87	\$1,217.18
Ophir	1,283	251	71,915.27	28,226.90	4,029.47	6,782.01	39,018.38				
Overland	286		9,272.92	5,284.60	228.60	772.50	6,285.79	2,987.13	21.72	88.78	110.60
Silver Hill	4,965		31,718.56	13,930.12	1,527.32	7,372.50	22,823.94	8,888.62	64.66	264.22	328.88
Hale & Norcross	59			981.76	29.50	1,011.26	2,022.52				
Ophir	2,254		55,951.81	75,694.79	1,644.10	8,054.70	85,393.59				
Totals	9,406	251	\$176,765.66	\$141,225.75	\$7,652.81	\$25,716.47	\$174,605.03	\$44,772.64	\$325.69	\$1,330.87	\$1,656.56
<i>Third quarter, 1905.</i>											
Overland	340		\$4,578.99	\$3,328.13	\$136.95	\$541.00	\$4,004.08	\$574.91	\$4.15	\$17.10	\$21.25
Silver Hill	2,989		30,517.47	12,411.37	1,902.37	7,472.50	21,486.24	9,031.23	65.70	268.45	334.15
Comstock	3,000		7,000.00			5,500.00	5,500.00	1,500.00	10.84	44.66	55.50
Ophir			49,216.61	27,658.88	9,206.52		36,863.40	12,353.21	89.86	367.21	457.07
Con. Virginia	2,557		226.00	9,920.97			9,920.97				
Ophir			36,211.63	78,071.17	8,556.44		86,627.61				
Totals	8,896		\$127,750.70	\$131,386.52	\$19,502.28	\$13,513.50	\$164,402.30	\$23,459.35	\$170.55	\$697.42	\$867.97
WASHOE COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1904.</i>											
Gold Ledge	6.90		\$3,630.00	\$2,070.00	\$207.00	\$1,380.00	\$3,657.00				
<i>First quarter, 1905.</i>											
None											
<i>Second quarter, 1905.</i>											
None											

WHITK PINK COUNTY		Fourth quarter, 1904.		First quarter, 1905.		Second quarter, 1905.		Rocco-Homestake-Nevada	
No returns		No returns		No returns		No returns		No returns	
Quantity worked.		Gross Yield or Value.		Cost of Extraction.		Cost of Transportation.		Cost of Reduction.	
Tons.	Pounds.								
21,718	1,348	\$125,107.85	\$115,334.47	70	\$10,111.35	\$5,907.31	\$4,776.97	\$10,684.28	\$5,427.00
462,967	1,502	946,832.66	234,138.80						
60,418		260,576.79	111,954.42						
151,642	1,278	988,311.15	373,292.15						
36,592		86,961.35	33,586.14						
68,706	29	1,925,780.71	413,227.14						
41,774	1,360	515,771.12	466,767.03						
600		3,630.00	2,070.00						
420		16,111.55	5,907.31						
844,929	1,687	\$4,918,082.96	\$1,756,276.46			\$663,519.09	\$1,154,191.01	\$1,594,584.21	\$11,632.01
								\$39.48	\$181.47
									\$170.96

[5] **STATEMENT**
 Showing the total mining products of the State of Nevada, as reported by the County Auditors, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1904, and ending September 30, 1905.

Counties.	Quantity worked.		Gross Yield or Value.	Cost of Extraction.	Cost of Transportation.	Cost of Reduction.	Total Cost.	Net Yield.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
Churchill											
Douglas											
Elko	21,718	1,348	\$125,107.85	\$115,334.47	\$2,425.50	\$22,338.00	\$140,152.47	\$4,060.00	\$29.46	\$23.59	\$53.05
Esmeralda	462,967	1,548	946,832.66	234,138.80	91,620.84	77,546.67	318,339.76	545,320.79	3,961.81	11,044.86	15,006.67
Eureka	60,418	1,502	260,576.79	111,954.42	144,016.08	18,573.19	274,543.62	33,637.11	286.13	603.83	889.96
Humboldt											
Lander											
Lincoln	151,642	1,278	988,311.15	373,292.15	4,908.53	622,014.53	1,000,216.01	97,874.13	711.99	2,259.60	2,971.59
Lyon	36,592		86,961.35	33,586.14	8,443.26	39,110.69	85,875.38	13,359.68	97.20	117.60	214.80
Nye	68,706	29	1,925,780.71	413,227.14	369,467.33	296,651.92	1,141,671.03	812,478.12	5,910.70	31,332.09	37,242.79
Ormsby											
Storey	41,774	1,360	515,771.12	466,767.03	37,653.58	76,721.01	613,574.79	80,437.38	685.24	2,386.92	2,982.16
Washoe	600		3,630.00	2,070.00	207.00	1,380.00	3,637.00				
White Pine	420		16,111.55	5,907.31	4,776.97	1,380.00	10,684.28	5,427.00	39.48	131.47	170.96
Totals	844,929	1,687	\$4,918,082.96	\$1,756,276.46	\$663,519.09	\$1,154,191.01	\$3,588,714.94	\$1,594,584.21	\$11,632.01	\$47,860.96	\$59,531.97

STATEMENT
Showing the valuation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main Track. No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Total Value Main Track.	Side Track. No. Miles.	Total Value Side Track.	Telegraph. No. Miles.	Total Value Telegraph.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Land, Number of Acres.	Total Value of Land.	(Grand Total.
Churchill	42.44	\$16,000	\$679,040.00	10.20	\$65,080.00	42.44	\$2,122.00	\$63,011.95	\$4,100.00	263,142	\$140,825.00	\$844,178.95
Elko	143.58	16,000	2,297,280.00	38.01	190,080.00	143.58	7,160.00	213,175.00	64,250.00	1,401,119	1,280,640.00	4,052,585.00
Eureka	36.66	16,000	586,560.00	8.06	43,470.00	36.66	1,833.00	62,000.00	5,150.00	199,361	137,057.80	836,070.80
Humboldt	140.14	16,000	2,242,240.00	31.60	170,640.00	140.14	7,007.00	208,070.00	6,900.00	1,078,526	572,777.11	3,207,634.11
Lander	26.58	16,000	425,280.00	3.20	17,280.00	26.58	1,329.00	39,464.00	5,600.00	209,379	114,166.00	603,119.00
Lyon	12.06	16,000	192,960.00	3.49	18,846.00	12.06	1,900.00	77,922.00	5,000.00	825,704	80,372.00	464,018.00
Ormsby										1,280	470.00	470.00
Storey	13.72	16,000	219,520.00	2.69	14,526.00	13.72	686.00	20,370.00	1,600.00	39,128	22,556.75	289,271.75
Washoe	42.43	16,000	678,880.00	37.00	199,800.00	42.43	2,350.00	73,500.00	242,110.00	186,589	149,370.00	1,348,010.00
Totals	457.61		\$7,321,760.00	134.24	\$709,722.00	457.61	\$24,387.00	\$759,612.95	\$334,710.00	4,164,228	\$2,498,234.66	\$11,745,357.61
Average value of main track, per mile												\$16,000.00
Average value of side track, per mile												5,286.96
Average value of telegraph, per mile												53.29
Average value of rolling stock, per mile of main track												1,659.73
Average value of other property, per mile of main track												731.43
Average value of all property (land excepted), per mile of main track												20,207.43
Average value of land, per acre												.59
Tax for State purposes												\$88,000.18
Tax for county purposes												108,269.97
Total tax for State and county purposes												\$197,360.15

[T] Valuation of Virginia and Truckee Railway Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main Track, No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Total Value Main Track.	Side Track, No. Miles.	Total Value Side Track.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Land, No. Acres.	Total Value of Land.	(Grand Total.
Lyon	6.47	\$8,700.00	\$56,280.00	1.02	\$4,800.00	\$17,671.00	\$3,600.00	.....	.....	\$82,351.00
Ormsby	13.29	8,700.00	115,623.00	8.23	20,575.00	42,327.00	56,992.00	.....	\$3,350.00	240,967.00
Storey	6.34	8,700.00	55,158.00	5.64	14,100.00	9,207.00	11,725.00	.....	.....	90,190.00
Washoe	26.65	8,700.00	231,155.00	2.41	6,025.00	16,560.00	1,020.00	.....	.....	246,760.00
Totals	51.75	.....	\$450,225.00	18.20	\$45,500.00	\$85,785.00	\$75,337.00	.....	\$3,350.00	\$660,177.00
Average value of main track, per mile.....										
Average value of side track, per mile.....										
Average value of rolling stock, per mile of main track.....										
Average value of other property, per mile of main track.....										
Average value of other property (land excepted), per mile of main track.....										
Tax for State purposes.....										
Tax for county purposes.....										
Total tax for State and county purposes.....										
\$12,392.60										

[T] Valuation of Carson and Colorado Railroad Company's property for 1905.

Counties.	Main Track, No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Total Value Main Track.	Side Track, No. Miles.	Total Value Side Track.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Land No. Acres.	Total Value of Land.	Grand Total.
Esmeralda	55.75	\$3,500.00	\$191,125.00							
	83.00	8,700.00	722,100.00	12.43	\$15,537.50	\$80,022.58	\$6,750.00	130	\$150.00	\$1,019,755.08
Lyon	53.25	3,500.00	186,375.00	3.14	3,140.00	63,965.00	9,870.00			233,568.00
Totals	192.00		\$1,103,600.00	15.57	\$18,677.50	\$144,075.58	\$16,620.00	130	\$150.00	\$1,283,123.08
Average value of main track, per mile										
Average value of side track, per mile										
Average value of rolling stock, per mile of main track										
Average value of other property, per mile of main track										
Average value of all property (land excepted), per mile of main track										
Average value of land, per acre										
Tax for State purposes										
Tax for county purposes										
Total tax for State and county purposes										
										\$5,695.83
										1,199.58
										750.39
										86.56
										6,682.16
										1.15
										\$9,623.42
										23,143.61
										\$32,767.03

(T) Valuation of Tonopah Railroad Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main Track, No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Total Value Main Track.	Side Track, No. Miles.	Total Value Side Track.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Land, No. Acres.	Total Value of Land.	Grand Total.
Esmeralda	58.50	\$8,700.00	\$508,950.00	1.25	\$1,375.00	\$600.00			\$505,671.25
Nye	4.50	2,000.00	9,000.00	2.50	2,750.00	11,375.00			79,275.00
Totals	63.00		\$617,950.00	3.75	\$4,125.00	\$110,975.00			\$644,946.25
Average value of main track, per mile									\$8,221.43
Average value of side track, per mile									1,100.00
Average value of rolling stock, per mile									1,760.27
Average value of other property, per mile of main track									190.00
Average value of all property, per mile of main track									10,237.24
Tax for State purposes									\$4,837.09
Tax for county purposes									12,270.09
Total tax for State and county purposes									\$17,107.18

Valuation of Railroad Property—Continued.													
[T]	Name of County, and Railroad.	Main Track, No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Total Value Main Track.	Side Track, No. Miles.	Total Value of Side Track.	Telegraph, No. Miles.	Total Value of Telegraph.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Land, No. of Acres.	Total Value of Land.	Grand Total.
	<i>Emeralda County—</i>												
	Goldfield.....	30.00	\$8,700	\$261,000.00					\$31,350	\$2,500.00			\$294,859.00
	<i>Eureka County—</i>												
	Eureka and Palisade.....	84.00	1,850	155,400.00	2.50	\$2,500.00			15,980	7,300.00	211.00	\$1,150.00	182,340.00
	<i>Humboldt County—</i>												
	Aleisdale.....	10.00	16,000	160,000.00					3,000				163,000.00
	<i>Lincoln County—</i>												
	San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake.....	210.80	4,980	1,049,775.00	26.00	41,980.00			103,600	21,100.00	32.80	7,930.00	1,224,335.00
	<i>Lyon County—</i>												
	Nevada and California.....	Under construction											120,000.00
	<i>Washoe County—</i>												
	Nevada, California and Ore- gon.....	28.14	2,500	78,780.00	2.04	2,040.00			4,570	15,170.00			100,560.00
	<i>Nevada Transit Co.</i>	4.00	1,800	72,000.00					5,170	1,700.00			14,070.00
	<i>Lauder County—</i>												
	Nevada Central.....	93.00	1,250	116,250.00	2.00	1,000.00			17,050	2,302.00	.92	25.00	136,625.00
	<i>Emeralda County—</i>												
	Western Union Telegraph.....						197.25	\$29,700					29,700.00
[T]	Reconciliation of Valuation of Railroad Property for 1905.												
	Total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....												\$16,569,383.94
	Total tax for State purposes on total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....												\$124,270.37
	Total tax for county purposes on total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....												189,854.14
	Total tax for State and county purposes on total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....												\$224,124.51

STATEMENT
Showing the Character, location, etc., of State property, December 31, 1906.

For What Used.	Of What Material Built.	Where Located.	When Erected.	Cost of Buildings.	Cost of Grounds.	Total Cost.	Present Valuation.
State Capitol Building	Stone	Carson City	1870	\$180,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$290,000.00	\$290,000.00
Furniture						40,000.00	40,000.00
Mineral cabinet						40,000.00	40,000.00
State Library						155,000.00	155,000.00
Township plats						16,000.00	16,000.00
State Prison buildings	Stone	Carson City	1864	130,000.00	Not separated	130,000.00	180,000.00
Roof and shoe stock, furniture, etc.						3,000.00	3,000.00
State Orphans' Home buildings	Stone, Wood	Carson City	1870, 1905	60,000.00	1,500.00	61,500.00	61,500.00
Furniture						5,000.00	5,000.00
Live stock, etc.						1,000.00	1,000.00
State Hospital for Mental Diseases, buildings	Brick	Reno	1881, 1902	133,000.00	7,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
Furniture						2,000.00	2,000.00
Live stock, etc.						3,000.00	3,000.00
Water power, etc.						15,000.00	15,000.00
State University buildings	Brick	Reno		150,000.00	6,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
Furniture, library, etc.						20,000.00	20,000.00
Machinery of all kinds						10,000.00	10,000.00
State Printing Office building	Stone	Carson City	1886	13,300.00	2,200.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
Machinery, material, etc.						14,000.00	14,000.00
Sundries for Superintendent of Public Instruction.						1,000.00	1,000.00
Sundries for State Engineer's office						2,000.00	2,000.00
Weather Service instruments						1,000.00	1,000.00
State Agricultural Society buildings	Wood	Reno	1888	19,000.00	17,000.00	36,000.00	86,000.00

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

[V] **STATEMENT**
From the annual statements of County Auditors, showing the financial condition of the several counties in the State on December 31, 1906.

Counties.	Kind of Property.	Estimated Valuation.		Number of Poll Taxes Collected for 1905.....	Number of Poll Taxes Delinquent for 1905.....	Number of Registered Voters.	Rate of Taxation.			
		Value of Each.	Total Value.				State	County	Total	
Churchill	Court House	\$8,000.00								
	Record vault	1,000.00								
	Jail	5,000.00								
	Old Court House	500.00								
	Furniture	1,000.00								
	Telephone lines	5,000.00								
	Lots	5,000.00	\$25,500.00	737	8		\$0.75	\$0.82	\$1.57	
	Court House	10,000.00								
	Bridges	12,000.00								
	Hospital and furniture	700.00	22,700.00	387		483	.75	1.55	2.30	
Elko	Court House and furniture	50,000.00								
	Jail and furniture	18,000.00								
	Hospital and furniture	10,000.00								
	Wells Jail	200.00								
	Tuscarora Jail	300.00								
	Roads and bridges	16,000.00								
	Elko District School	11,000.00								
	Tuscarora School	4,500.00								
	Carlin School	3,000.00								
	Wells School	2,500.00								
	Fifty-two other schools	20,000.00	140,500.00	1,460	1		.75	.56	1.31	
	Court House, Hawthorne	30,000.00								
	Court House, Aurora	5,000.00								
	Hospital, Hawthorne	1,000.00								
	Hospital, Aurora	7,500.00								
Eureka	Hospital, Goldfield	5,000.00	53,500.00	882		1,275	.75	2.05	2.80	
	Jail, Goldfield	50,000.00								
	Court House	10,000.00								
	Jail	5,000.00								
	Hospital	3,000.00								
Humboldt	Books	60,000.00	68,000.00	571	1		.75	1.50	2.25	
	Court House and Jail									
	Fifteen bridges	16,500.00								

STATEMENT
From annual statements of County Auditors—Indebtedness of counties.

[V]

Counties.	Amount and Character of County Indebtedness.						Cash in County Treasury.
	Name of Bonds.	Funded Debt.	Yearly Rate of Interest.	Floating Debt.	Yearly Rate of Interest.		
Churchill County		\$12,000.00	6 per cent	\$3,500.00		\$23,794.27	
Douglas County		2,000.00	4 3/4 per cent			9,480.45	
		1,000.00	4 per cent				
		1,000.00	4 per cent				
Elko County		25,000.00	7 per cent	615.78		75,962.24	
Esmeralda County						36,320.19	
Eureka County						26,600.25	
Humboldt County						84,853.82	
Lander County						36,896.45	
Lincoln County						34,677.55	
	Court House	17,000.00	6 per cent	25,500.00	5 per cent		
	Interest on Court House	181,461.51	10 per cent				
		469,456.11					
Lyon County		14,000.00	4 1/2 per cent			14,358.70	
Nye County		35,000.00	6 per cent	81.46		65,841.83	
	Tonopah School	15,000.00	6 per cent	3,684.74			
	Interest	500.00	8 per cent				
		13,000.00	5 per cent				
Ormsby County						38,948.22	
Storey County		93,000.00	5 per cent	10,621.89		31,898.11	
Washoe County		53,100.00	6 per cent	1,689.54		48,439.25	
White Pine County				15,397.70		33,952.86	

[W] **INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

The following is a list of Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State during the year 1906. All licenses expired December 31, 1905. Yearly licenses for 1906 must be procured on or before January 31, 1906.

Names of Companies.	Agents.
<i>Fire Insurance Companies.</i>	
Aachen and Munich of Aix La Chapelle, Germany.....	T. R. Hofer
Etna of Hartford, Conn.	T. R. Hofer
Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y.	John Lothrop
American Central of St. Louis, Mo.	Lee J. Davis
Atlas Assurance Company (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Caledonian of Edinburgh, Scotland.....	State Controller
California of San Francisco, Cal.	Washoe Co. Bank
Citizens of St. Louis, Mo.	C. H. Peters
Commercial Union (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Connecticut of Hartford, Conn.	T. R. Hofer
Continental of New York, N. Y.	R. S. Osburn
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.	B. F. Wallace
Firemen's Fund of San Francisco, Cal.	T. R. Hofer
Germania of New York, N. Y.	F. A. Bonham
German Alliance of New York, N. Y.	Lee J. Davis
German American of New York, N. Y.	T. R. Hofer
Hamburg-Bremen of Hamburg, Germany.....	M. E. Ward
Hartford of Hartford, Conn.	T. R. Hofer
Home of New York, N. Y.	T. R. Hofer
Home of San Francisco, Cal.	T. R. Hofer
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	M. Scheeline
Liverpool and London and Globe of Liverpool, England.....	T. R. Hofer
London Assurance Corporation of London, England.....	C. H. Peters
London and Lancashire of Liverpool, England.....	C. H. Peters
Moscow of Moscow, Russia.....	T. R. Hofer
Munich Reinsurance, Munich, Bavaria.....	S. P. Davis
National of Hartford, Conn.	State Controller
New Hampshire of Manchester, N. H.	Washoe Co. Bank
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	T. R. Hofer
North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh.....	T. R. Hofer
Norwich Union of Norwich, England.....	C. H. Peters
Orient of Hartford, Conn.	C. T. Bender
Palatine Insurance Company (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, Pa.	State Controller
Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.	T. R. Hofer
Phoenix of Hartford, Conn.	Bank of Nevada
Phoenix (Limited) of London, England.....	A. L. Edwards
Providence Washington of Providence, R. I.	C. H. Peters
Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, N. Y.	T. R. Hofer
Royal of Liverpool, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Royal Exchange, London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, Minn.	F. J. Peck
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh, Scotland.....	T. R. Hofer
Springfield, Springfield, Mass.	State Controller
Sun Insurance Office of London, England.....	C. H. Peters
Swedish Fire and Life Insurance Co. (Limited) of Gothenburg, Sweden.....	R. C. Moore
Traders Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	C. M. Davenport
Western Assurance of Toronto, Canada.....	J. A. Donovan
<i>Life, Accident, and Surety Companies.</i>	
American Surety Company of New York, N. Y.	Sam P. Davis
Etna Indemnity, Hartford, Conn.	Sam P. Davis
Conservative of Los Angeles, Cal.	Sam P. Davis
Continental Casualty of Hammond, Ind.	Sam P. Davis
Continental Building and Loan, San Francisco, Cal.	Bank of Nevada
Employers' Liability of London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., New York, N. Y.	J. C. Spinney
Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, N. Y.	Sam P. Davis
Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, San Francisco, Cal.	Sam P. Davis
Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass, Frankfort, Germany.....	Sam P. Davis
Germania of New York, N. Y.	O. H. Grey
Home of New York, N. Y.	Sam P. Davis
Lloyd's Plate Glass of New York, N. Y.	Lee J. Davis
Manhattan Life of New York, N. Y.	J. N. Mathison
Minnesota Mutual, St. Paul, Minn.	Sam P. Davis

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

Name of Company.	Agent.
Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J.	J. W. Eckley
Mutual Life of New York, N. Y.	A. G. Spencer
Mutual Reserve of New York, N. Y.	F. M. Huffaker
National Life of U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.	M. S. Bonfield
National Life of Montpelier, Vt.	Sam P. Davis
National Surety, New York, N. Y.	Sam P. Davis
Nevada Loan and Investment Company of Reno, Nevada	John McCormack
New York Life of New York, N. Y.	M. D. Noteware
Pacific Mutual of San Francisco, Cal.	T. R. Hofer
Pacific States Savings, Loan and Building of San Francisco, Cal.	
Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, Pa.	Sam P. Davis
Reliance Life of Pittsburg, Pa.	Sam P. Davis
Renters Loan and Trust Company, San Francisco, Cal.	H. R. Cooke
Royal Exchange of London, England	T. R. Hofer
Standard Life and Accident of Detroit, Mich.	J. M. Morrow
State Life of Indianapolis, Ind.	C. C. Blevin
The Title Guaranty and Trust Co., Scranton, Pa.	Sam P. Davis
Travelers' of Hartford, Conn.	T. R. Hofer
Union Mutual of Portland, Me.	J. Doane
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	Sam P. Davis
Western Savings and Loan, Salt Lake City, Utah	Benj. Sanders

[X] LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FOR THE YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

Counties.	County Seats.	Auditor and Recorder.	Treasurer.	Assessor.	District Attorney and ex officio Superintendent of Schools.	Sheriff.	Clerk.
Churchill	Fallon	G. W. Likes	J. W. Richard	J. C. Lothouse	W. C. Grimes	Robt. Sbirley	W. H. Brown
Douglas	Genoa	Fred Klutz	H. C. Jepsen	Wm. McCormick	F. E. Brockliss	Wm. McCormick	H. C. Jepsen
Elko	Elko	C. W. Grover	A. G. Dawley	J. Eggers	O. T. Williams	L. G. Clark	A. G. Dawley
Esmeralda	Hawthorne	Geo. Brodigan	A. C. Roach	J. F. Bradley	J. E. Davidson	J. F. Bradley	A. C. Roach
Eureka	Eureka	Wm. Splinner	J. H. Hoegh	H. C. McTerney	Lew Rodgers	W. H. Sweeney	J. H. Hoegh
Humboldt	Winnemucca	W. L. Wilkinson	F. G. Hoenstine	J. W. Guthrie	E. A. Ducker	S. G. Lamb	George O. Hill
Lander	Austin	H. W. Dyer	Robert Hogan	Wm. Easton	A. J. Maestretti	M. J. Murphy	A. R. Dron
Lincoln	Pioche	Henry Lee	E. Goodrich	J. F. Roeder	Benj. Sanders	Jake Johnson	Eugene Goodrich
Lyon	Dayton	E. T. Powers	D. W. Melarkey	D. P. Randall	John Lothrop	D. P. Randall	D. W. Melarkey
Nye	Tonopah	Paddy Grimes	Robt. F. Gilbert	Thos. W. Logan	W. B. Pittman	Thos. W. Logan	Chas. Bevis
Ormsby	Carson City	H. Dieterich	H. B. Van Etten	Wm. Kinney	E. E. Roberts	Wm. Kinney	H. B. Van Etten
Storey	Virginia City	Jas. E. Meagher	W. V. Ryan	James Quirk	F. P. Langan	James Quirk	W. V. Ryan
Washoe	Reno	C. H. Stoddard	D. B. Boyd	W. S. Beard	W. B. Craig	C. P. Ferrell	W. A. Fogg
White Pine	Ely	D. S. Dickerson	J. F. Miles	A. C. House	C. A. Walker	Alex. Baird	F. D. Oldfield

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STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

1906

SAM P. DAVIS, State Controller



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



CONTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 2, 1907.

To the Honorable JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

DEAR SIR: In making my final report to you in accordance with law I desire again to reiterate, as nearly every other State Controller has done before me, that the present system of collecting taxes in the State of Nevada is becoming yearly more ineffective and inadequate to the needs of the State and is constantly drifting from bad to worse.

The proposed plan of segregating the State from the county taxes, so successfully pursued in other States, should be adopted by the next Legislature. It insures a more perfect collection of taxes, gives each county independent action, and results in a rise in valuation and a decrease in rate which materially assist in bringing capital to the State.

The law provides that all property shall be taxed upon its full cash value and makes it obligatory upon the County Assessors to do this. The law is never carried out, and the reason for this is, if one Assessor obeys the law and others do not, the county obeying the law will have to pay about three times the amount of State tax. To dodge the State tax seems the aim of the various counties, not so much from motives of dishonesty as a desire to protect themselves from their neighbors who are also dodging the State tax.

By adopting the Oregon system, where a State Board of Revenue fixes each year the exact sum each county has to pay the State, all this trouble can be avoided.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill which had been drafted by the Governor, Controller, and Attorney-General was placed before the Senate and went to a committee as Senate Bill No. 5. This bill had been very carefully prepared by the State Board of Revenue after practical experience with the present faulty revenue system of this State. The committee, however, reported adversely and then tabled it, so that it never came up for discussion and was never lifted from the table.

This committee did not pay the authors of the bill the courtesy of granting them a hearing in committee, but allowed one of the most important matters which came before the Legislature to go by default.

That the public may know something of the importance of this proposed legislation the bill is herewith reprinted as a matter likely to again come before the Legislature.

THE OREGON SYSTEM OF STATE TAXATION.

Following is the proposed amendment to the revenue law, as submitted by the State Revenue Board:

"The Assessors of the several counties of the State, at their annual meeting at Carson City, shall fix the percentage of tax which each of

the several counties of the State shall pay into the State Treasury, said percentage being fixed for the year 1905, and each year thereafter, upon the average taxes paid by each county during the five years preceding.

"Where it is deemed advisable to depart from this method of computation and raise or lower a county arbitrarily, it shall require a vote of ten Assessors to fix such percentage.

"After the percentages have been fixed by said Board of Assessors they shall file the same with the State Board of Revenue, and after the adjournment of the Legislature said Board shall figure from such percentages the amount due from each county of the State, as its proportion of the State tax for the ensuing year, and shall file the same with the State Controller.

"The State Controller shall then notify each county through its Auditor of the amount due the State and the same shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer in semi-annual installments, as now provided by law."

ADVANTAGES OF THIS SYSTEM.

At the present writing (January 1st) when the reports of the several counties should be in the hands of the Controller in order that his report may be complete, three counties of the State have submitted no reports and the several counties of the State are in arrears to the amount of nearly \$25,000, *and this delinquency is increasing yearly*. This does not include the shortage in the accounts of Nye County occasioned by the defalcation of the late Sheriff amounting to nearly \$7,000.

This delinquency was occasioned by the dishonesty of a county officer and the chances of the State ever recovering the money are very doubtful, although this Department has ordered the Attorney-General to proceed on behalf of the State and he has ordered suit against the bondsmen through the District Attorney of that county.

A similar condition of affairs exists in Lincoln County, a large amount of money being due the State through the dishonesty of county officials, but the chances of the State recovering the money are about on a par with that of Nye County.

Under the Oregon system of taxation these delinquencies would never occur. The county would settle in a lump sum and, if its officials were dishonest, the penalty would fall upon that county alone instead of being shared by the other counties of the State.

A further reason for the State being unable to force the collection of delinquencies arises from the fact that at the last session of the Legislature the Ways and Means Committee struck from the appropriation bill the amount of money generally placed at the disposal of the Controller for the prosecution of revenue delinquents. This has so crippled the Revenue Department that little, if anything, can be done.

The reasons advanced by the lawmakers for depriving the Controller of the tools with which to carry out the intent of the law were twofold. Some of the committee voted to strike out the \$5,000 generally appropriated on the grounds that the money might be injudiciously used or squandered and the others voted to strike it out on the grounds that in the previous year the Controller had used so little of it that it was not worth while to make any further appropriation.

It so happened, however, that last year there was ample occasion to use it in collecting penalties from the insurance companies who failed to file their statements at the time required by Section 2 of an Act

approved February 23, 1889. Under this Act penalties amounting to over \$100,000 could have been collected by the Controller acting as ex officio Insurance Commissioner had there been money in this fund. This is cited to illustrate the doubtful economy so frequently employed by inexperienced lawmakers.

That money in the fund to press delinquents is wise economy, is evinced by the fact that in 1899 and 1900 the State Revenue Board with that fund at its disposal added over \$99,000 to the State revenue by making war on tax dodgers. The total expense was \$637.85. This work of the Board was very distasteful to the tax dodgers, and their efforts have been directed against a repetition of it.

The Oregon system will do away with the growing delinquency of the counties and make tax matter in each county independent of every other county. With the amount the county had to pay to the State definitely determined there would no longer be any incentive to dodging State taxes by low valuations of property, and each county would immediately proceed to make a high valuation of its property in order to establish a low rate. The low rate would be an invitation to capital and population, and before long each county would be vying with its neighbor to secure low tax rates. Meanwhile the valuation of all property would increase on the Assessors' books and the growing wealth of Nevada paraded to the world. Could there be any better advertisement of the State's growth and prosperity?

In addition to this the necessity of each county making cumbersome reports to the Controller would be done away with and all disputes arising from this source would cease. After once sending the State the money determined upon by the Revenue Board all business relations between the State and county would cease for the rest of the year. The amount of taxes to raise by direct assessment of the counties by the State Board would be determined by the amount appropriated by the Legislature to run the State for the ensuing two years. This amount would have to be divided equitably among the counties in proportion to their wealth and population.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Under the law enacted six years ago, known as the Pitt Revenue Bill, which was a decided advance step toward revenue reform, the original bill made the Controller the Chairman of the Assessors' State Revenue Board. The bill, however, was so amended as to make the Governor Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and under the amendment the Controller (who is the the chief revenue officer of the State) was deprived of even a vote on a subject the merits of which he was supposed to be more thoroughly posted upon than any one in the State, as the subject-matter was under his supervision every day in the year.

I have never before complained of the absurdity of this legislation, as during my term of office the discussion would be attended by an obvious delicacy. I suggest, however, at this time that my successor be made Chairman of the State Board of Assessors, as this position is his official right by virtue of his office.

I further suggest that at least \$5,000 be placed at his disposal at each session of the Legislature to be utilized for the collection of delinquent revenue.

There is obviously no sound reason for electing a man to carry out the revenue laws of the State and then crippling his hands with such

laws as now appear upon the statute books. As well might the Capitol gardner be asked to keep the grass on the lawn in good condition without water.

About sixteen years ago when there was a period of extraordinary depression in Nevada all official salaries were cut down to a starvation point.

Now that the State is enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity, which has every appearance of permanency, I suggest that official salaries be raised by the Legislature, to take effect upon the expiration of the present terms of office.

The Governor should have \$10,000 per annum to maintain the dignity of his high office.

At least \$7,500 should be paid the Justices of the Supreme Court to insure the best class of legal talent on the bench.

The salaries of the State officers should be doubled.

At present men holding responsible offices with millions in accounts and money passing through their hands get less compensation than ordinary accountants in leading banking establishments in this State.

The last Legislature, recognizing the work and responsibility attached to the deputies, advanced their salaries, but they are still far below the compensation due competent persons.

The office of Attorney-General commands the farcical salary of \$166 a month, and the official frequently has to meet the best legal talent on the Coast, men who take cases against the State with a \$10,000 fee. A good lawyer can make more than \$5,000 a year in Nevada, and the salary of the Attorney-General should be such that the office will tempt the best legal talent. Now there is little more than honor in the position.

The State Revenue Agent and Bullion Tax Collector receives \$1,800 a year and \$250 for expenses. He has turned in hundreds of thousands of revenue to the State Treasury which might never have been collected, and the pitiful sum appropriated for his expenses would indicate that the Legislature created the office out of deference to public opinion and cut down the allowance for expenses with the idea of preventing him from accomplishing anything.

The advance in salaries suggested in this report will not be felt by the taxpayers and will show to the world that we are progressing and are not compelled to practice a picayunish economy in handling our State affairs.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1907-1908.

Receipts Applicable to the Payment of Appropriations.

From Counties to General Fund	\$515,000.00
From Clerk of Supreme Court, fees	500.00
From Secretary of State, fees, etc.	2,000.00
From State Controller, insurance fees	16,500.00
From State Treasurer, State liquor licenses	80,000.00
From State Orphans' Home	1,000.00
From State Prison	2,000.00
From Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases	1,750.00
From State School Fund for expenses of Land Office	17,000.00
From General School Fund for expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	6,500.00
From Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	9,000.00
From Contingent University Fund	45,000.00

\$696,250.00

Receipts Applicable for Expenditures Provided by Law.

From Counties to State School Fund.....	\$10,000.00
From Counties to General School Fund.....	35,000.00
From Counties to State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	40,000.00
From Counties to Territorial Interest Fund.....	45,000.00
From Counties to University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1895.....	7,000.00
From Counties to Contingent University Fund—Laboratory bonds.....	4,000.00
From Counties to Contingent University Fund—Hospital bonds.....	1,500.00
From Counties to Contingent University Fund No. 1—1905.....	850.00
From Counties to Contingent University Fund No. 2—1905.....	2,500.00
From Counties to Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	9,000.00
From Secretary of State to Library Fund.....	95,000.00
From land payments to School and University Funds.....	125,000.00
From interest on land payments to School and University Funds.....	150,000.00
From interest on Nevada State bonds to School and University Funds.....	56,000.00
From interest on United States bonds to School and University Funds.....	17,000.00
From interest on Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds to School and University Funds.....	38,000.00
From interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds to School and University Funds.....	11,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$646,850.00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1907-1908.

Legislature, Twenty-third Session.....	\$45,000.00
Salary of Governor.....	8,000.00
Salary of Private Secretary.....	3,600.00
Salary of Lieutenant-Governor.....	3,600.00
Salary of Secretary of State.....	4,800.00
Salary of Deputy Secretary of State.....	3,600.00
Salary of Stenographer for Secretary of State.....	1,800.00
Salary of State Controller.....	4,800.00
Salary of Deputy State Controller.....	3,600.00
Salary of Stenographer for State Controller.....	1,800.00
Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,800.00
Salary of Deputy State Treasurer.....	3,600.00
Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000.00
Salary of Stenographer for Attorney-General.....	1,800.00
Salary of Surveyor-General.....	4,800.00
Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General.....	3,600.00
Salary of Draughtsman in Land Office.....	3,600.00
Salary of Stenographer in Land Office.....	1,800.00
Extra clerk hire in Land Office.....	3,000.00
Township plats.....	500.00
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	4,000.00
Salary of Stenographer for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1,800.00
Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	800.00
Teachers' Institute.....	500.00
Salary of Justices of Supreme Court.....	27,000.00
Salary of Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions.....	1,200.00
Salary of Bailiff of Supreme Court.....	500.00
Salary of License and Bullion Tax Inspector.....	4,000.00
Traveling expenses of License and Bullion Tax Inspector.....	1,000.00
Salary of Superintendent of State Printing.....	4,000.00
Support of printing.....	18,500.00
Support of bookbinding.....	4,000.00
New material, State Printing Office.....	500.00
Insurance, State Printing Office.....	500.00
State Orphans' Home, support of.....	35,000.00
Salaries of teachers at State Orphans' Home.....	2,400.00
Repairs at State Orphans' Home.....	8,000.00
Nevada State Prison, support of.....	90,000.00
Nevada State Prison, death watch.....	6,000.00
Nevada State Prison, repairs.....	8,000.00
Salary of Library Clerk.....	1,800.00
State Hospital for Mental Diseases, support of.....	78,000.00
State Hospital for Mental Diseases, repairs.....	5,000.00
Nevada State University, support of.....	110,000.00
Support of irrigation.....	15,000.00
Printing and binding Nevada Reports.....	4,800.00
Indexing and compiling Nevada Reports.....	1,400.00
Carried forward.....	<hr/>
	\$545,800.00

ESTIMATES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$545,800.00
Publication of decisions	1,200.00
Tuition and board of deaf, dumb and blind	7,500.00
Traveling expenses of District Judges	3,000.00
Stationery, fuel, and light	4,500.00
Current expenses	4,500.00
Election expenses	500.00
Capital grounds and water works	3,000.00
Rewards by Governor	2,000.00
Board of Health	1,000.00
Repairs of Legislative Halls	300.00
Board of Assessors	3,000.00
Storing ammunition	50.00
Virginia Mining School	3,000.00
Cleaning arms, etc.	1,000.00
Experimental Farm	10,000.00
Measuring streams	2,000.00
Care of Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery	200.00
Salary of Janitor	2,400.00
Salary of Watchman	2,640.00
Salary of Gardener	2,400.00
Insurance on Capitol Building	2,000.00
Insurance on State Armory	500.00
Salary of Weather Director	600.00
Deficiencies in general appropriations, 1905-1906	3,647.27
Deficiencies in Orphans' Home	2,563.55
Relief, in building portico on Manzanita Hall	1,982.30
Relief—Cash borrowed by State Board of Examiners for reprinting Statutes of 1901, 1903, and 1905	2,474.46
Salary of State Veterinarian	3,600.00
Cabinet files for State Controller	1,000.00
Salary of engineer for heating Capitol	2,400.00
Relief, heating Capitol	968.00
	\$621,755.58

In conclusion, I desire to extend my thanks to your Excellency for the uniform courtesy you have extended to this Department during the past four years.

Respectfully submitted,

Sam P. Davis
State Controller.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

[A] Showing the gross collections of State revenue by counties for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1906, and ending December 31, 1906.

Counties.	Property tax.		Total property tax.	Tax on proceeds of mines, 1906.	Tax on proceeds of mines, 1906.	Total tax on proceeds of mines.	Totals.
	1901.	1906.					
Churchill		\$1,406.46	\$7,878.97				\$9,285.42
Douglas		3,201.27	4,443.60			7,644.87	7,644.87
Kiko		22,027.81	45,844.89	\$14.91		\$14.91	67,887.61
Emeralds (No report)							
Eureka		5,969.14	7,897.88	86.56		227.51	13,624.53
Humboldt		20,377.90	26,550.09				46,927.99
Lander	\$620.90	4,267.45	6,142.86				11,231.21
Lincoln		5,808.00	11,971.09	336.20		659.43	18,433.52
Lyon		6,658.23	12,067.29	21.00		128.04	18,874.56
Nye		3,020.15	13,680.41	1,782.82		11,728.60	29,327.17
Ormsby		3,489.02	5,477.33				8,966.35
Storey		4,380.27	5,556.53				10,414.05
Washoe		28,740.42	46,037.06	392.01		477.25	76,377.48
White Pine		1,834.41	7.41	141.34		141.34	1,983.16
Totals	\$820.90	\$111,204.83	\$192,550.41	\$2,794.34	\$10,601.74	\$13,396.08	\$317,972.32

COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES—Continued.

[A]

Counties.	Miscellaneous sources.							Totals.		
	Dance halls.	Escheated estates.	Forfeited bonds.	Possessory claims.	Court fines.	Slot machines.	Gambling licenses.		Delinquent poll tax.	Poll tax, 1908.
Churchill					\$114.50	\$187.84	\$1,304.25	\$10.50	\$754.50	\$11,652.01
Douglas					10.00	416.86	387.76		580.50	9,039.99
Elko				\$87.50	208.50	648.60	1,222.01	1.50	2,685.20	72,725.92
Esmeralda (No report)										
Eureka					706.80	250.00	294.02	1.50	915.30	15,792.25
Humboldt				7.50	283.00	686.20	1,973.97	9.00	2,403.60	51,500.66
Lander					500.00	480.60	211.50		477.75	12,881.06
Lincoln					606.10	714.40	3,168.65	33.00	2,512.80	25,468.47
Lyon					686.50	629.25			1,112.10	21,282.41
Nye	\$800.65				1,940.00	1,021.18	8,970.74	28.50	709.50	41,897.74
Ormsby					123.00	587.50	1,461.12		616.86	11,746.92
Storey					30.00	404.20	370.11	4.50	610.35	11,533.21
Washoe		\$4.10	\$500.00		638.05	1,128.00	6,703.38	46.50	3,310.05	87,707.50
White Pine					77.00	75.20	934.12	15.45	72.90	3,157.83
Totals	\$800.65	\$4.10	\$500.00	\$75.00	\$5,910.55	\$7,209.83	\$26,989.63	\$150.45	\$16,771.50	\$376,484.03

STATEMENT

Of the account of each county with the State for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1906.

Counties.	Dr. Gross collection of State revenue as per Auditors' statements.	Cr. State's portion of salaries of Treasurers, Auditors and Assessors and Deputies.	Cr. Expenses on cash remittances from County Treasurers.	Cr. Army rents.	Cr. Amount of net cash paid into State Treasury.
Churchill	\$11,652.01	\$1,140.45	\$22.26		\$10,489.30
Douglas	9,039.89	566.30	5.00		8,468.69
Elko	72,725.92	2,640.00	117.00		69,968.92
Esmeralda (No report)					
Eureka	15,792.25	1,144.60	36.62		14,611.03
Humboldt	51,800.66	2,217.85	86.00		48,968.81
Lander	12,881.06	788.80	80.18		12,067.08
Lincoln	25,466.47	815.16	62.60		24,588.81
Lyon	21,282.41	2,059.98	30.00		19,192.43
Nye	41,897.74	1,270.56	100.81		40,526.37
Ormsby	11,746.92	1,063.56			10,683.36
Storey	11,833.21	1,504.12	7.17	\$720.00	9,601.92
Washoe	87,707.56	3,688.27	86.80		83,932.39
White Pine	3,157.83	331.94	7.00		2,818.89
Totals	\$376,484.03	\$19,236.59	\$591.44	\$720.00	\$355,936.00

REPORT OF STATE CONTEOLLER.

(C) **STATEMENT**
Showing receipts into the several funds from all sources for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1906, and ending December 31, 1906.

From counties, to various funds.....	\$54,434.60	\$561,739.68
From payments on land sales and contracts, to State School Fund.....	2,091.32	
From payments on land sales and contracts, to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	390.00	
From payments on land sales and contracts, to State University Fund.....		56,915.92
From interest on land payments, to General School Fund.....	\$74,748.35	
From interest on land payments, to Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	855.20	
From interest on land payments, to Contingent University Fund.....	489.14	
From interest on United States 4 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	\$8,582.80	76,092.69
From interest on Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	16,070.00	
From interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	8,866.00	
From interest on Massachusetts State 5½ per cent bonds in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	1,575.00	
From interest on Massachusetts State 3¾ per cent bonds in State University Fund.....	490.00	
From interest on Nevada State 5 per cent bond in State School Fund.....	\$19,000.00	35,563.80
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in State School Fund.....	6,830.66	
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	2,140.00	
From interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds in State University Fund.....	1,104.00	
From Secretary of State, sale of Statutes and Compiled Laws.....	\$1,182.00	29,074.66
From Secretary of State, sale of Nevada Reports.....	688.00	
From Secretary of State, fees of office.....	64,975.90	
From Secretary of State, board of United States prisoners at Nevada State Prison.....	2,185.50	
From Secretary of State, sale of stone at Nevada State Prison, etc.....	53.20	
From State Controller, insurance fees.....	\$8,601.68	69,064.60
From State Controller, optometry fees.....	10.00	
From State Treasurer, State liquor licenses.....	\$42,844.19	8,611.68
From State Treasurer, escheated estates.....	566.46	
From State Treasurer, redemption of Nevada State bonds.....	20,700.00	
From Clerk of Supreme Court, docket tax.....	\$40.00	64,110.65
From Clerk of Supreme Court, fees of office.....	210.15	
From Clerk of Supreme Court, attorneys' licenses.....	2,415.00	
From Governor, sale of United States land.....		2,665.15
From Nevada State University, rent of grounds.....		1,511.30
		1.00

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

From Nevada State Orphans' Home, board of children, etc. 1,121.05
 From Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, maintenance 957.00
 From County Treasurers, District Judges' salaries 18,775.00
 Total receipts for 1906 \$726,145.28

Apportioned as follows:

General Fund.....	\$312,888.22
State School Fund.....	82,127.01
General School Fund.....	148,625.51
State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	19,913.70
Territorial Interest Fund.....	23,421.70
State University Interest and Sinking Fund, 1886.....	3,123.43
State Library Fund.....	66,353.90
Judicial Salary Fund.....	40.00
State Orphans' Home Fund.....	1,121.65
State Prison Fund.....	2,238.70
State Indigent Insane Fund.....	857.50
University Fund, 80,000-Acre Grant.....	6,091.32
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	4,570.20
State University Fund.....	390.00
Contingent University Fund.....	21,604.89
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory Bond Account.....	1,952.13
Contingent University Fund, Hospital Bond Account.....	780.79
District Judges' Salary Fund.....	18,775.00
State Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3,904.40
Contingent University Fund, No. 1, 1905.....	390.34
Contingent University Fund, No. 2, 1905.....	1,171.21
County Settlement Fund.....	5,903.68
Total amount apportioned.....	\$726,145.28

Character of cash receipts.

Receipts applicable for general purposes.....	\$317,146.07
Receipts for interest, redemption and purchase of Nevada State bonds.....	143,266.03
Receipts for School Funds.....	148,625.51
Receipts for State Library Fund.....	66,353.90
Receipts for District Judges' Salary Fund.....	18,775.00
Receipts for support of State University.....	26,175.09
Receipts for County Settlement Fund.....	5,903.68
Total.....	\$726,145.28

RECEIPTS INTO THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

<i>Transfers from fund to fund.</i>	
From General Fund to Judicial Salary Fund.....	\$13,460.00
From General Fund to State Orphans' Home Fund.....	14,485.47
From General Fund to State Prison Fund.....	46,547.64
From General Fund to Indigent Insane Fund.....	40,618.62
Total transfers.....	\$115,111.73

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(17) **STATEMENT**
 Showing the amount of each appropriation made by law for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906, the balance in each at the close of the year 1906, the amount expended under each during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1906, and the balance unexpended.

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Balance at close of fiscal year 1905.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.
March 9, 1905	Salary of Governor	\$8,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Governor's Private Secretary	3,600.00	1,859.15	1,800.00		\$59.15
March 9, 1905	Rewards offered by Governor	2,000.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
	Total for office of Governor			\$5,800.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Lieutenant-Governor, as ex officio Adjutant-General, etc.	3,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00		
March 9, 1905	Cleaning and shipment of arms	880.00	555.00	521.64		33.36
	Total for office of Lieutenant-Governor				2,321.64	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Secretary of State, as ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	1,028.50	900.00		128.50
March 9, 1905	Salary of Clerk in State Library	1,800.00	900.00	900.00		
	Total for office of Secretary of State			5,700.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of State Controller and ex officio Insurance Commissioner	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy State Controller	3,600.00	1,860.50	1,800.00		60.50
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	1,069.30	900.00		169.30
	Total for office of State Controller			5,100.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of State Treasurer	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy State Treasurer	3,400.00	1,700.00	1,700.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Night Watchman	2,640.00	1,320.00	1,320.00		
	Total for office of State Treasurer			5,420.00		
	Carried forward	\$50,520.00	\$28,792.45		\$24,341.64	\$2,450.81

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Balance at close of fiscal year 1905.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.
March 9, 1905	Brought forward	\$50,520.00	\$26,792.45		\$24,341.64	\$2,450.81
March 9, 1905	Salary of Attorney-General	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	966.40	900.00		86.40
	Total for office of Attorney-General				2,900.00	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Surveyor-General and State Land Register	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Draughtsman	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	900.00	900.00		
March 9, 1905	Clerk hire in State Land Office	2,800.00	1,982.83	1,977.33		5.60
March 9, 1905	Purchase of township plats	300.00	180.00	180.00		
	Total for office of Surveyor-General				8,457.33	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		208.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Stenographer	1,800.00	1,108.00	900.00		108.85
March 9, 1905	Traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	800.00	673.10	567.25		
March 9, 1905	Expenses of Teachers' Institute	200.00				
	Total for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction				3,467.25	
March 9, 1905	Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court	27,000.00	13,500.00	13,500.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	1,200.00	600.00	600.00		
March 9, 1905	Salary of Bailiff of Supreme Court	400.00	228.00	214.00		14.00
	Total for Judicial Department				14,314.00	
March 9, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		61.49
March 9, 1905	Support of State Printing Office	16,500.00	4,402.33	4,340.84		15.61
March 9, 1905	Support of bookbinding	3,700.00	382.38	366.77		2.97
March 9, 1905	New material for State Printing Office	500.00	441.70	438.73		
March 9, 1905	Printing and binding Nevada Reports	4,800.00	4,800.00	1,645.80		3,154.20
March 9, 1905	Insurance	500.00	74.00			74.00

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Month	Description	1,000.00	1.00	1.00
March 9, 1905	Printing and binding Corporation Laws			1.00
	Total for State Printing Office			8,702.14
March 9, 1905	State indigent insane, transportation, care and support of	78,000.00	41,792.05	41,521.12
March 9, 1905	State indigent insane, repairs	7,000.00	1,054.01	1,245.53
	Total for Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases			42,766.05
March 9, 1905	State Orphans' Home, support of	30,000.00	15,352.60	15,352.60
March 9, 1905	State Orphans' Home, salary of teachers	2,400.00	1,550.00	972.50
March 9, 1905	State Orphans' Home, repairs and furnishing	11,000.00	2,078.02	2,078.02
	Total for State Orphans' Home			18,403.12
March 9, 1905	State Prison, support of	86,115.00	49,640.13	49,548.84
March 9, 1905	State Prison, death watch	7,500.00	3,839.29	3,383.97
March 9, 1905	State Prison, extra guards	5,400.00	3,295.83	2,923.98
March 17, 1905	State Prison, extra cells	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,936.85
March 17, 1905	State Prison, repairs	8,000.00	870.09	870.09
	Total for State Prison			66,663.73
March 9, 1905	Typewriters for Supreme Court	375.00		
March 9, 1905	Carpet for Judge Norcross' office	60.00		
March 9, 1905	Repairing and painting porch	75.00	75.00	
March 9, 1905	Official advertising	1,200.00	650.00	650.00
March 9, 1905	Indexing and compiling Nevada Reports	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
March 9, 1905	Tuition and support of deaf, dumb and blind	6,500.00	4,728.50	4,728.50
March 9, 1905	District Judges' traveling expenses	3,000.00	1,783.40	1,182.71
March 9, 1905	Salary of Janitor	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
March 9, 1905	Salary of Gardener	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
March 9, 1905	Stationery, fuel and light for State offices	3,700.00	1,285.56	1,285.20
March 9, 1905	Current expenses for State officers	4,000.00	1,281.21	1,280.33
March 9, 1905	Election expenses, purchase of paper, etc.	500.00	500.00	480.90
March 9, 1905	Capitol grounds and water works	2,500.00	789.18	784.60
March 9, 1905	Salary of Director of State Weather service	600.00	300.00	300.00
March 9, 1905	Insurance on State Capitol Buildings, etc.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
March 9, 1905	Support of State Board of Health	1,000.00	441.80	236.00
March 9, 1905	Repairs to Legislative Halls for Twenty-third Session	200.00	200.00	69.00
March 9, 1905	State Board of Assessors	5,000.00	3,871.72	2,559.45
March 9, 1905	Storing ammunition	50.00	50.00	37.50
March 9, 1905	Support of Virginia City Mining School	3,000.00	1,720.44	1,157.00
	Carried forward	\$423,565.00	\$222,111.68	\$210,467.05
				\$11,644.63

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

[D]

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Balance at close of fiscal year 1906.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.	
March 9, 1905	Brought forward	\$423,595.00	\$222,111.68	\$2,000.00	\$210,467.05	\$11,644.63	
March 9, 1905	License and Bullion Tax Inspector, salary	4,000.00	2,555.50	500.00	2,000.00	555.50	
March 9, 1905	License and Bullion Tax Inspector, traveling expenses	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00		
March 9, 1905	Refurnishing Governor's office	2,000.00	7.25	.50	.50	6.75	
March 9, 1905	Covering dome of Capitol, etc.	1,200.00	1,200.00			1,200.00	
March 9, 1905	Support of State University, Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.	8,000.00	4,329.54	4,329.54	4,329.54		
March 9, 1905	Support of State University, Contingent University Fund	42,000.00	21,311.08	21,311.01	21,311.01	.07	
	Total amount appropriated for 1905 and 1906	\$481,795.00					
	Total amount unexpended for 1905 and 1906		\$252,015.05				
	Total amount disbursed from general appropriation for 1906			\$238,608.10			
	Balance in general appropriation account					\$13,406.95	
	<i>Special Appropriation Acts for 1905 and 1906.</i>						
Jan. 19, 1905	State Legislature	\$40,000.00	\$549.07			\$549.07	
March 14, 1903	Rebuilding State Orphans' Home	972.49					
March 13, 1903	Relief of Wellington Bowen, injuries received	900.00	300.00	\$300.00			
Jan. 30, 1905	Care of G. A. K. Cemetery at Carson City, Nevada	200.00	100.00	100.00			
Feb. 9, 1905	Relief of Alfred Chartz, James R. Judge and estate of Trenmor Coffin, deceased	2,250.00					
Feb. 16, 1905	Relief of Holesworth & Fowler, extra labor on Orphans' Home Building	6,334.00					
Feb. 20, 1905	Deficiencies at Nevada State University, during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904	2,740.68					
Feb. 23, 1905	Deficiencies in general appropriation, 1903-1904	4,116.26					
Feb. 23, 1905	Deficiencies, Commissioners at World's Fair	8,956.44					
Feb. 25, 1905	Deficiencies, Nevada State Prison, 1903-1904	14,311.91					
Feb. 27, 1905	Investigation of epidemic at Goldfield, Nevada.	500.00					
Feb. 27, 1905	To prevent pollution of waters of Truckee River.	3,000.00	1,125.00			1,125.00	
March 1, 1905	Irrigation works	15,000.00	8,554.50	6,965.86		1,388.64	
March 1, 1905	Building Dining Hall at Nevada State University	6,000.00	2,989.00	2,966.00		23.00	
March 2, 1905	Building Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University	7,000.00	18.14			18.14	

March 2, 1905.	Equipment Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University	9,000.00	4,225.30	8,380.12	915.47
March 2, 1905	Purchase of chemical fire engine for Nevada State University	475.00			
March 2, 1905	To establish an Agricultural Experiment Farm	10,000.00	9,084.80	9,084.87	76.93
March 4, 1905	Relief of Hobsworth & Fowler, balance on contract Orphans' Home Building				
March 13, 1905	Erection of State Library and Supreme Court Building	5,722.00	39,174.00	30,241.08	8,882.92
March 19, 1905	Relief of P. L. Planigan, lost poll-tax receipts	40,000.00			
March 15, 1905	To complete unfinished buildings at Nevada State University	37.50	2,000.00		2,000.00
March 15, 1905	To secure larger water supply for State Capitol and Orphans' Home	10,000.00	2.32		2.32
March 15, 1905	Salary and expenses of State Veterinarian			2,100.00	
March 16, 1905	To provide heating facilities for State Capitol Building	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	99.70
March 17, 1905	Measurement of streams	2,000.00	1,942.25	1,442.55	
March 17, 1905	Relief of Frank Golden, lost poll-tax receipts	34.50			
March 17, 1905	Purchase of building for military purposes	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,918.71	81.29
March 24, 1905	Deficiencies in 1904	429.70			
March 24, 1905	Sinking, boring and development of wells in Southern Nevada.	4,500.00	4,500.00		4,500.00
	Total appropriations for special purposes	\$211,980.45			
	Amount of special appropriations unexpended in 1905		\$90,061.47		
	Amount expended for special purposes during 1905			\$72,448.99	
	Balance unexpended, December 31, 1905				\$19,712.48
March 5, 1873	Withdrawal of special deposits on land from State School Fund			\$195.18	
March 1, 1883	State Library, purchase of books			1,581.72	
March 17, 1905	Salaries of District Judges	\$37,800.00	\$18,900.00	18,900.00	
	Total miscellaneous unexpended				\$20,626.90
March 8, 1867	Support of Schools.				
	First semi-annual apportionment for 1906	\$76,903.54		\$1,929.56	
	Churchill County			2,425.52	
	Douglas County			8,648.16	
	Elko County			3,781.63	
	Esmeralda County			2,905.97	
	Eureka County			5,811.94	
	Humboldt County				
	Carried forward			\$25,502.78	

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APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation for—	Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.	Balance at close of fiscal year 1905.	Amount expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Total expended during the fiscal year 1906.	Balance unexpended December 31, 1906.
	Brought forward.....			\$25,502.78		
	Lander County.....			1,859.82		
	Lincoln County.....			7,436.28		
	Lyon County.....			3,549.15		
	Nye County.....			3,719.65		
	Ormsby County.....			5,424.48		
	Storey County.....			7,346.28		
	Washoe County.....			18,171.98		
	White Pine County.....			3,800.12	\$76,903.54	
March 8, 1867.....	Second semi-annual apportionment for 1906.....	67,132.32				
	Churchill County.....			\$1,684.40		
	Douglas County.....			2,117.33		
	Elko County.....			7,549.34		
	Esmeralda County.....			3,301.15		
	Eureka County.....			2,586.75		
	Humboldt County.....			5,073.48		
	Lander County.....			1,623.51		
	Lincoln County.....			6,494.06		
	Lyon County.....			3,098.21		
	Nye County.....			3,247.03		
	Ormsby County.....			4,735.25		
	Storey County.....			6,412.88		
	Washoe County.....			15,863.08		
	White Pine County.....			3,365.85	67,132.32	
	Total for support of schools.....	\$144,035.86				
	Total disbursed for support of schools.....				\$144,035.86	
	Interest payments on Nevada State bonds.....					
	Interest on Nevada State 5 per cent bond.....			\$19,000.00		
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....			10,074.66		
	Total interest on Nevada State bonds.....				\$29,074.66	

<i>Redemption of Nevada State bonds.</i>			
Redemption of Nevada State bonds from State School Fund.....		\$10,700.00	
Redemption of Nevada State bonds from University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....		4,000.00	\$20,700.00
Total for redemption of Nevada State bonds.....			
<i>Purchase of Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds.</i>			
Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds from State School Fund.....		\$84,482.92	
Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds from University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....		5,000.00	
Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds from State University Fund.....		1,000.00	
Total for purchase of Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds.....			\$80,482.92

Recapitulation of Expenditures for the fiscal year 1906.

Office of Governor.....	\$5,800.00
Office of Lieutenant-Governor and ex officio Adjutant-General.....	2,321.64
Office of Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian.....	5,700.00
Office of State Controller.....	5,100.00
Office of State Treasurer.....	5,420.00
Office of Attorney-General.....	2,900.00
Office of Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	8,457.33
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,467.25
Judicial Department.....	14,314.00
State Printing Office.....	8,792.14
Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, support of, etc.....	42,766.65
State Orphans' Home, support of, etc.....	18,403.12
Nevada State Prison, support of, etc.....	66,663.73
Official advertising.....	650.00
Indexing and compiling Nevada State Reports.....	1,200.00
Tuition and support of deaf, dumb and blind.....	4,728.50
District Judges' traveling expenses.....	1,182.71
Salary of Janitor.....	1,200.00
Salary of Gardener.....	1,200.00
Stationery, fuel and light for State offices.....	1,295.20
Current expenses for State officers.....	1,280.33
Election expenses, purchase of paper, etc.....	480.90
Capitol grounds and water works.....	784.60
Salary of Director of State Weather Service.....	300.00
Insurance on State Capitol buildings, etc.....	2,000.00
Support of State Board of Health.....	236.00
Repairs to Legislative Halls for Twenty-third Session.....	69.00
State Board of Assessors.....	2,559.45
Storing ammunition.....	37.50
Support of Virginia City Mining School.....	1,157.00
License and Bullion Tax Inspector, salary.....	2,000.00
License and Bullion Tax Inspector, traveling expenses.....	500.00
Returnishing Governor's office.....	50
Support of State University, Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	4,329.54
Support of State University, Contingent University Fund.....	21,311.01
Relief of Wellington Bowen, injuries received.....	300.00
Care of G. A. R. Cemetery at Carson City, Nevada.....	100.00
Irrigation works.....	6,965.86
Building Dining Hall at Nevada State University.....	2,966.00
Equipment of Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory at Nevada State University.....	3,309.92
To establish an Agricultural Experiment Farm.....	9,604.87
Erection of State Library and Supreme Court Building.....	30,241.08
Heating Capitol Building.....	7,500.00
State Veterinarian.....	2,100.00
Measurement of streams.....	1,442.55
Purchase of building for military purposes.....	7,918.71
Withdrawal of special deposits on land from State School Fund.....	195.18
State Library, purchase of books.....	1,531.72
District Judges' salaries.....	18,900.00
Support of schools.....	144,035.86
Interest payments on Nevada State bonds.....	29,074.66
Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....	20,700.00
Purchase of Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds.....	90,482.92
Total disbursements.....	\$615,977.43

[E] **STATEMENT**
 Showing the transactions of the several funds during the fiscal year 1906, and their condition at the end of the year.

1906.	<i>General Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$141,657.39
Dec. 31.	Insurance fees.....		8,601.68
	Optometry licenses.....		10.00
	Clerk of Supreme Court, fees.....		210.15
	Sale of Statutes.....		1,182.00
	Attorneys' licenses.....		1,725.00
	State liquor licenses.....		42,844.19
	Sundries.....		1.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		258,314.20
	Transfer to Judicial Salary Fund.....	\$13,460.00	
	Transfer to State Orphans' Home Fund.....	14,485.47	
	Transfer to State Prison Fund.....	46,547.64	
	Transfer to State Indigent Insane Fund.....	40,618.62	
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	111,303.68	
	Balance.....	228,130.20	
		\$454,545.61	\$454,545.61
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$228,130.20
1906.	<i>State School Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$38,852.33
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		54,434.60
	Receipts from sale of United States land.....		1,511.30
	Receipts from interest on United States bonds.....		2,150.00
	Receipts from interest on Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds.....		350.00
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....		16,700.00
	Escheated estates.....		566.46
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		6,414.65
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$93,482.43	
	Balance.....	28,496.91	
		\$121,979.34	\$121,979.34
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$28,496.91
1906.	<i>General School Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$57,444.10
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments.....		74,748.35
	Interest on United States bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,432.80
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent.....		15,720.00
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent.....		8,866.00
	Interest on Nevada State bond, 5 per cent.....		19,000.00
	Interest on Nevada State bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,830.66
	Receipt from County Treasurers.....		17,027.70
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$150,214.21	
	Balance.....	55,855.40	
		\$206,069.61	\$206,069.61
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$55,855.40
1906.	<i>State Interest and Sinking Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$15,389.09
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		19,913.70
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$21,464.00	
	Balance.....	13,838.79	
		\$35,302.79	\$35,302.79
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$13,838.79

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

[E]

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1906.	<i>Territorial Interest Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$17,662.66
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		23,421.70
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$19,000.00	
	Balance	22,084.36	
		\$41,084.36	\$41,084.36
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$22,084.36
1906.	<i>University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$2,256.35
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers		3,123.43
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$3,040.00	
	Balance	2,339.78	
		\$5,379.78	\$5,379.78
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$2,339.78
1906.	<i>State Library Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$41,780.86
Dec. 31..	Secretary of State, fees		64,975.90
	Sale of Nevada Reports		688.00
	Attorneys' licenses		600.00
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$22,316.25	
	Balance	85,818.51	
		\$108,134.76	\$108,134.76
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$85,818.51
1906.	<i>Judicial Salary Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$1,125.00
Dec. 31..	Docket tax		40.00
	Transfers from General Fund		13,460.00
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$13,500.00	
	Balance	1,125.00	
		\$14,625.00	\$14,625.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$1,125.00
1906.	<i>State Orphans' Home Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$276.35
Dec. 31..	Receipts		1,121.65
	Transfers from General Fund		14,485.47
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$15,580.71	
	Balance	292.76	
		\$15,883.47	\$15,883.47
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$292.76
1906.	<i>State Prison Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund		\$1,254.49
Dec. 31..	Board of United States prisoners		2,185.50
	Sale of stone, etc.		53.20
	Transfers from General Fund		46,547.64
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$46,771.94	
	Balance	3,268.89	
		\$50,040.83	\$50,040.83
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$3,268.89

[E] TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1906.	<i>State Indigent Insane Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$436.40
Dec. 31.	Board of patients.....		857.50
	Transfers from General Fund.....		40,618.62
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$38,408.92	
	Balance.....	3,508.60	
		\$41,912.52	\$41,912.52
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$3,508.60
1906.	<i>University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$938.75
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		2,091.32
	Redemption of Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		4,000.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$4,750.00	
	Balance.....	2,280.07	
		\$7,030.07	\$7,030.07
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$2,280.07
1906.	<i>Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$706.44
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments.....		855.20
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....		1,575.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		2,140.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$4,329.54	
	Balance.....	947.10	
		\$5,276.64	\$5,276.64
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$947.10
1906.	<i>State University Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$1,476.09
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		590.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$950.00	
	Balance.....	916.09	
		\$1,866.09	\$1,866.09
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$916.09
1906.	<i>Contingent University Fund.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$11,292.58
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments.....		489.14
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....		490.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		1,104.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		19,521.75
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$20,128.51	
	Balance.....	12,768.96	
		\$32,897.47	\$32,897.47
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$12,768.96
1906.	<i>Contingent University Fund—Laboratory Bonds.</i>		
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$1,237.40
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		1,952.13
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$1,320.00	
	Balance.....	1,869.53	
		\$3,189.53	\$3,189.53
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$1,869.53

[E]

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1906.	<i>Contingent University Fund—Hospital Bonds.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$892.82
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			780.79
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$784.00		
	Balance.....	889.61		
		\$1,673.61		\$1,673.61
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$889.61
1906.	<i>District Judges' Salary Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$2,088.78
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			18,775.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$18,900.00		
	Balance.....	1,963.78		
		\$20,963.78		\$20,863.78
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$1,963.78
1906.	<i>Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$2,894.54
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			3,904.40
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$3,360.00		
	Balance.....	3,438.94		
		\$6,798.94		\$6,798.94
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$3,438.94
1906.	<i>Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1905.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$356.20
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			390.34
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$220.00		
	Balance.....	526.54		
		\$746.54		\$746.54
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$526.54
1906.	<i>Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1905.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$1,069.04
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....			1,171.21
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$586.66		
	Balance.....	1,653.59		
		\$2,240.25		\$2,240.25
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$1,653.59
1906.	<i>Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....			\$21.14
Dec. 31..	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$3.00		
	Balance.....	18.14		
		\$21.14		\$21.14
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....			\$18.14

[E] TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS—Continued.

1906. <i>Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund.</i>		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$5,123.43
Dec. 31	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$3,672.14	
	Balance.....	1,451.29	
		\$5,123.43	\$5,123.43
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$1,451.29
1906. <i>Nevada State University Dining Hall Building Fund.</i>		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$2,989.00
Dec. 31	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$2,966.00	
	Balance.....	23.00	
		\$2,989.00	\$2,989.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$23.00
1906. <i>County Settlement Fund.</i>		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$120.00
Dec. 31	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		361,619.68
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$355,936.00	
	Balance.....	5,803.68	
		\$361,739.68	\$361,739.68
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$5,803.68

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT

[F] Showing the balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the various funds on January 1, 1906, and the apportionment of the receipts and transfers for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1906.

	Apportioned to—	Balance in Treasury January 1, 1906.	Receipts and transfers during the year 1906.	Total.
General Fund		\$141,657.39	\$312,888.22	\$454,545.61
State School Fund		39,852.33	82,127.01	121,979.34
General School Fund		57,444.10	148,625.51	206,069.61
State Interest and Sinking Fund		15,389.09	19,913.70	35,302.79
Territorial Interest Fund		17,682.66	23,421.70	41,084.36
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895		2,256.35	3,123.43	5,379.78
State Library Fund		41,780.86	66,553.90	108,334.76
Judicial Salary Fund		1,125.00	13,500.00	14,625.00
State Orphans' Home Fund		276.35	15,607.12	15,883.47
State Prison Fund		1,254.49	48,786.34	50,040.83
State Indigent Insane Fund		436.40	41,476.12	41,912.52
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant		938.75	6,091.32	7,030.07
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant		706.44	4,570.20	5,276.64
State University Fund		1,476.09	380.00	1,856.09
Contingent University Fund		11,292.58	21,604.89	32,897.47
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds		1,237.40	1,952.13	3,189.53
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds		892.82	780.79	1,673.61
District Judges' Salary Fund		2,088.78	18,775.00	20,863.78
Orphans Home Interest and Sinking Fund		2,894.94	3,804.40	6,798.94
Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1905		356.20	380.34	746.54
Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1905		1,069.04	1,171.21	2,240.25
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund		21.14		21.14
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund		5,123.43		5,123.43
State University Dining Hall Building Fund		2,989.00		2,989.00
County Settlement Fund		120.00	361,619.68	361,739.68
Totals		\$350,341.23	\$1,197,073.01	\$1,547,414.24

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(G) STATEMENT
 Showing the outstanding warrants on the several funds on January 1, 1906, the amounts drawn during the year 1906, the amounts paid, canceled and returned by the State Treasurer during 1906, and the amounts outstanding December 31, 1906.

Names of funds.	Amounts outstanding January 1, 1906.	Amounts drawn during 1906.	Amounts paid and returned during 1906.	Amounts outstanding December 31, 1906.
General Fund	\$4,690.61	\$117,953.40	\$111,308.68	\$11,339.23
State School Fund	687.00	88,485.43	88,482.43	660.00
General School Fund	3,886.56	146,608.11	150,214.21	226.46
State Interest and Sinking Fund		21,464.00	21,464.00	
Territorial Interest Fund		19,000.00	19,000.00	
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1866		3,040.00	3,040.00	
State Library Fund	207.25	31,772.80	22,318.25	9,663.80
Judicial Salary Fund	1,125.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	1,125.00
State Orphans' Home Fund	276.35	15,352.60	15,590.71	36.24
State Prison Fund	491.99	49,548.84	46,771.94	3,268.89
State Indigent Insane Fund	391.40	41,521.12	38,403.92	3,508.60
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant		4,750.00	4,750.00	
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant		4,329.54	4,329.54	
State University Fund		950.00	950.00	
Contingent University Fund	4,930.52	21,311.01	20,128.51	6,113.02
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds		1,320.00	1,320.00	
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds		784.00	784.00	
District Judges' Salary Fund		18,900.00	18,900.00	
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund	1,575.20	3,360.00	3,360.00	1,575.20
Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1906		220.00	220.00	
Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1906		586.66	586.66	
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund	3.00			3.00
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund	808.04	3,309.92	3,672.14	535.82
State University Dining Hall Building Fund		2,966.00	2,966.00	
Totals	\$19,122.81	\$615,977.43	\$597,056.99	\$38,043.25

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(H) **STATEMENT**
 Showing the balance in the several funds of the State Treasury, the outstanding warrants and the net balance on December 31, 1906.

Names of funds.	Balance in funds.	Warrants outstanding.	Net balance in funds.
General Fund	\$228,130.20	\$11,339.23	\$216,790.97
State School Fund	28,496.91	650.00	27,846.91
General School Fund	55,855.40	225.45	55,629.95
State Interest and Sinking Fund	13,838.79		13,838.79
Territorial Interest Fund	22,084.36		22,084.36
University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895	2,839.78		2,839.78
State Library Fund	85,818.51	9,663.80	76,154.71
Judicial Salary Fund	1,125.00		1,125.00
State Orphans' Home Fund	292.76	38.24	254.52
State Prison Fund	3,268.89	3,268.89	
State Indigent Insane Fund	3,508.60	3,508.60	
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	2,280.07		2,280.07
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant	947.10		947.10
State University Fund	916.09		916.09
Contingent University Fund	12,768.96	6,113.02	6,655.94
Contingent University Fund, Laboratory bonds	1,869.53		1,869.53
Contingent University Fund, Hospital bonds	889.61		889.61
District Judges Salary Fund	1,963.78	1,575.20	388.58
Orphans' Home Interest and Sinking Fund	3,438.94		3,438.94
Contingent University Fund No. 1, 1905	526.54		526.54
Contingent University Fund No. 2, 1905	1,653.59		1,653.59
Mining and Metallurgical Building Fund	18.14		18.14
Mining and Metallurgical Equipment Fund	1,451.29	538.82	915.47
State University Dining Hall Building Fund	23.00		23.00
County Settlement Fund	5,803.68		5,803.68
Totals	\$479,309.52	\$38,043.25	\$441,266.27

STATEMENT

(1) Showing the assessed value of property for the year 1906, and the amount of State and county taxes thereon, with the amount due in June, 1907, and the amount delinquent as reported by County Auditors in December, 1906.

Counties.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.	Total of valuation.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.	Taxes due in June, 1907.	Delinquent for State purposes.	Delinquent for county purposes.	Total amount delinquent.
Churchill	\$305,401.00	\$1,331,021.00	\$1,636,422.00	\$14,898.16	\$31,245.91	\$46,144.07	\$21,094.14	\$206.58	\$433.82	\$640.40
Douglas	798,490.00	273,915.00	1,040,405.00	7,903.04	15,696.07	23,409.41	10,016.21	5.23	10.45	15.68
Eiko	6,289,135.00	2,948,580.00	9,237,725.00	69,282.83	46,188.63	119,471.56	38,628.29	36.46	24.20	60.66
Esmeralda	3,152,090.46	431,281.74	3,583,372.20	26,875.29	No report	No report	No report	No report	No report	No report
Eureka	1,313,958.45	471,694.30	1,785,652.75	13,892.40	26,338.37	39,730.77	17,763.32	46.53	91.52	138.06
Humboldt	4,628,525.00	1,637,344.00	6,265,869.00	45,770.56	57,976.05	103,746.61	48,439.88	244.61	309.94	554.45
Lander	1,083,888.00	334,410.00	1,418,278.00	10,636.41	37,581.95	48,218.36	20,127.66	53.62	189.46	243.08
Lincoln	2,372,252.00	399,950.00	2,772,212.00	20,791.58	47,127.61	67,919.19	27,633.72	648.55	1,470.04	2,118.59
Lyon	2,204,225.00	414,686.00	2,618,921.00	19,641.91	27,498.67	47,140.58	5,410.53	1,121.66	1,570.94	2,692.00
Nye (No report)										
Ormsby	822,074.00	369,123.00	1,191,197.00	8,933.97	17,272.35	26,206.32	10,054.76	28.50	55.10	83.60
Storey	911,803.30	512,155.33	1,423,958.63	10,679.43	21,359.88	32,039.31	12,983.47	777.48	2,218.98	2,996.46
Washoe	7,427,640.00	2,664,920.00	10,092,560.00	75,694.20	72,659.01	148,353.21	56,945.17	1,473.83	1,316.63	2,790.46
White Pine	663,900.00	384,525.00	1,048,425.00	7,863.18	23,823.27	31,686.45	6,742.03	84.38	257.43	341.81
Totals (incomplete)	\$32,241,372.21	\$12,223,625.37	\$44,464,997.58	\$332,263.06	\$424,677.27	\$730,065.04	\$275,842.18	\$4,727.43	\$7,847.81	\$12,575.24

Showing the annual assessment of real and personal property, and the net proceeds of the mines, from the organisation of the State Government to the year 1906, inclusive.

STATEMENT

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

Year.	State tax rate.	Value of real estate and improvements.	Value of personal property.	Total value of property.	Net proceeds of mines.	Total assessment.
Assessment Roll of 1865	\$0.95			\$18,998,275.76	\$3,286,672.34	\$21,984,948.10
Assessment Roll of 1866	.95	\$10,229,597.07	\$8,971,492.94	17,650,214.86	2,207,880.85	19,858,096.71
Assessment Roll of 1867	1.25	10,588,142.73	8,236,077.63	19,203,000.01	7,041,536.56	26,244,536.57
Assessment Roll of 1868	1.25	14,841,620.52	11,345,208.47	26,186,828.99	6,534,169.36	32,720,998.35
Assessment Roll of 1869	1.12½	11,320,113.52	8,377,995.52	19,698,109.04	4,252,987.29	30,439,726.28
Assessment Roll of 1870	1.25	11,490,442.79	9,410,566.88	20,901,009.67	5,910,388.16	25,698,507.20
Assessment Roll of 1871	1.25	12,129,110.00	10,750,035.32	22,879,145.32	7,856,071.73	28,757,061.40
Assessment Roll of 1872	1.25	13,513,229.87	13,353,275.37	26,866,505.24	7,814,176.97	30,686,522.29
Assessment Roll of 1873	1.25	14,125,578.01	12,504,701.21	26,630,279.22	14,209,048.58	41,075,553.82
Assessment Roll of 1874	1.25	15,502,392.68	13,737,472.67	29,239,865.35	13,869,578.17	43,109,443.52
Assessment Roll of 1875	.90	16,820,383.87	12,744,289.36	29,564,673.23	17,003,869.95	46,243,735.30
Assessment Roll of 1876	.90	18,021,232.38	11,600,341.66	29,621,574.04	24,167,408.34	53,732,081.57
Assessment Roll of 1877	.90	17,535,052.00	10,489,548.39	28,024,601.39	24,053,532.33	53,635,126.57
Assessment Roll of 1878	.55	17,941,030.73	11,350,429.45	29,291,460.18	23,045,969.11	51,070,579.60
Assessment Roll of 1879	.55	17,742,714.07	9,855,944.59	27,598,658.66	7,268,361.59	32,066,397.57
Assessment Roll of 1880	.90	18,890,520.94	9,476,717.73	28,367,238.67	4,496,738.91	30,909,610.27
Assessment Roll of 1881	.90	19,192,541.59	8,216,793.78	27,369,335.37	2,542,371.60	29,109,889.86
Assessment Roll of 1882	.90	18,845,868.01	8,912,304.80	27,758,172.81	1,643,407.89	29,401,580.70
Assessment Roll of 1883	.90	17,568,271.50	9,029,027.53	26,597,299.03	1,453,686.33	28,050,985.36
Assessment Roll of 1884	.90	17,062,944.50	9,400,344.51	26,463,289.01	989,336.19	27,402,625.20
Assessment Roll of 1885	.90	16,440,245.32	9,308,632.01	25,748,877.33	554,346.62	26,303,223.95
Assessment Roll of 1886	.90	15,649,536.55	10,790,870.22	26,440,206.77	1,557,132.43	27,997,339.20
Assessment Roll of 1887	.90	17,013,582.15	9,724,796.38	26,738,378.53	2,109,282.83	28,847,671.36
Assessment Roll of 1888	.90	17,418,101.90	9,211,579.31	26,629,681.21	1,285,493.57	27,915,174.78
Assessment Roll of 1889	.90	16,934,721.02	7,728,663.55	24,663,384.57	686,709.51	25,350,094.08
Assessment Roll of 1890	.75	21,470,035.05	8,337,507.93	29,807,542.98	762,865.71	30,570,408.69
Assessment Roll of 1891	.75	21,840,290.17	7,617,130.78	31,086,340.98	222,215.40	31,318,556.38
Assessment Roll of 1892	.90	18,029,819.65	8,148,241.24	26,178,060.89	157,514.02	26,335,574.91
Assessment Roll of 1893	.90	16,754,871.20	6,873,849.20	23,628,720.40	181,284.83	23,810,015.33
Assessment Roll of 1894	.90	15,892,644.57	7,969,077.66	23,565,722.23	167,789.62	23,723,401.85
Assessment Roll of 1895	.90	16,932,837.70	6,173,296.39	23,106,134.09	352,394.74	23,458,468.83
Assessment Roll of 1896	.92	16,638,662.84	6,408,634.50	23,048,197.34	449,050.96	23,497,248.30

Assessment Roll of 1884								330,634.13	23,517,245.20
Assessment Roll of 1889	1.00	14,364,094.16	6,822,655.00	25,187,211.16	25,046,468.36	7,701,751.10	128,251.35	1,282,761.00	25,046,468.36
Assessment Roll of 1900	1.00	16,578,404.84	7,002,452.43	24,180,856.77	24,180,856.77	8,797,235.57	105,000.45	24,286,757.22	24,286,757.22
Assessment Roll of 1901	.80	19,236,526.00	8,797,235.57	28,033,761.57	28,033,761.57	9,215,357.85	234,401.68	28,391,258.25	28,391,258.25
Assessment Roll of 1902	.80	20,109,304.75	9,943,414.23	32,707,463.60	32,394,663.00	9,943,414.23	509,710.18	29,831,376.78	29,831,376.78
Assessment Roll of 1903	.75	22,764,040.37	10,715,495.95	36,270,135.38	32,707,463.60	10,715,495.95	454,219.87	33,101,683.47	33,101,683.47
Assessment Roll of 1904	.75	25,694,639.35	10,987,859.21	41,645,100.38	36,270,135.38	10,987,859.21	925,634.62	37,195,769.82	37,195,769.82
Assessment Roll of 1905	.75	30,657,241.47	12,223,625.37	44,464,987.58	41,645,100.38	12,223,625.37	1,594,584.21	43,239,684.89	43,239,684.89
Assessment Roll of 1906 (Incomplete)	.75	32,242,372.21			44,464,987.58		2,378,011.50	46,843,000.08	46,843,000.08

STATEMENT
Showing amount of delinquent taxes due the State of Nevada from the various counties.

[K]

Counties.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Totals.
Churchill.....	\$44.98					\$9.52	\$385.37	\$49.69		\$102.94	\$108.39	\$640.40	\$1,342.24
Douglas.....	6.59	\$40.44	\$961.06			31.22		5.55	\$1.50	9.98		15.68	1,062.22
Eiko.....		7.64	28.15	\$53.31		4.19		407.45	1.78	57.15	1.01	60.68	621.34
Esmeralda.....	83.00			2.31			1.35	9.43	28.68	274.86	No report	No report	409.88
Eureka.....	3.82	10.13	5.51	1.53		6.45	3.02	54.47		2.03	6.30	138.05	246.38
Humboldt.....	213.25	14.65	237.36	16.28		3.70						554.45	1,083.75
Lander.....	20.69	378.96	7.57	267.17								243.06	1,008.96
Lincoln.....	1,139.32	1,300.60	1,156.55	887.92		370.61	898.00	58.40	13.57	7.50		2,118.59	12,159.87
Lyon.....	14.82	10.19	30.95	21.27				1,180.57	706.43	354.04	197.41	2,692.00	3,369.58
Nye.....	121.00	97.60	191.39	380.72		59.88	99.97	6.86	568.65	22.11		No report	1,600.83
Ormsby.....			61.43	2.73				267.48	103.61	7.06		No report	1,600.83
Storey.....		153.52	37.77	86.20		138.61	120.41	38.58	40.70	683.95		2,896.46	2,896.46
Washoe.....	491.05	703.07	203.41	77.58		78.15	64.68	61.88	175.81	1,259.71	1,275.69	2,790.46	7,288.20
White Pine.....	45.58		22.95	12.91		3.74	23.20	53.50				341.81	526.97
Totals.....	\$2,184.05	\$2,716.80	\$2,634.10	\$1,819.93	\$2,626.44	\$706.07	\$1,595.80	\$2,193.86	\$1,640.73	\$2,820.54	\$2,353.34	\$12,575.24	\$36,166.90

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

(L) **STATEMENT**
Showing the amount of the State debt, with accrued interest, on December 31, 1908; also the cash assets applicable to the payment of the same.

State debt.	Amount of principal.	Accrued interest.	Total.
Nevada 5 per cent bond (irredeemable)	\$380,000.00	\$0,500.00	\$380,500.00
<i>Nevada 4 per cent bonds.</i>			
Payable on or before December 31, 1906	2,000.00	40.00	2,040.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1907	1,600.00	32.00	1,632.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1907	38,000.00	760.00	38,760.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1908	10,000.00	200.00	10,200.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1908	15,000.00	300.00	15,300.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1910	23,000.00	460.00	23,460.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1913	4,000.00	80.00	4,080.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1913	6,000.00	120.00	6,120.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1914	4,000.00	80.00	4,080.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1914	3,000.00	60.00	3,060.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1915	27,000.00	540.00	27,540.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1915	37,000.00	740.00	37,740.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1921	8,400.00	168.00	8,568.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1923	4,000.00	80.00	4,080.00
Payable on or before June 30, 1924	10,000.00	200.00	10,200.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1924	18,000.00	360.00	18,360.00
Payable on or before December 31, 1925	22,000.00	440.00	22,440.00
Totals	\$613,000.00	\$14,160.00	\$627,160.00
<i>Assets.</i>			
Cash in State Treasury, December 31, 1907, applicable to payment of State debt			46,637.14
Amount of State debt, over all assets applicable to payment of same, exclusive of the \$380,000 irredeemable bond			\$186,362.86

STATEMENT

(M) Showing the amount of bonds, with accrued interest, and cash held by the State of Nevada in trust for the State Educational Funds, not applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the amount of warrants outstanding against said funds December 31, 1906.

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Accrued Interest.	Total.
State bond, 5 per cent (irredeemable) belonging to State School Fund.....	\$380,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$389,500.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	155,400.00	3,108.00	158,508.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	50,000.00	1,000.00	51,000.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	27,600.00	582.00	28,182.00
United States bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	215,000.00	1,433.35	216,433.35
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	626,000.00	9,390.00	635,390.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	5,000.00	150.00	5,150.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	1,000.00	30.00	1,030.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	254,000.00	3,581.65	257,581.65
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	45,000.00	560.00	45,560.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	14,000.00	233.35	14,233.35
Cash in State School Fund.....			
Cash in General School Fund.....			
Cash in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			
Cash in Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			
Cash in State University Fund.....			
Cash in Contingent University Fund.....			
Totals.....			\$1,903,902.88
Deduct outstanding warrants.....			6,988.48
Net balance in State Educational Funds.....			\$1,896,914.00

(N) STATEMENT.
Description, cost and value of the securities owned by the State School Funds, December 31, 1908.

Description of security.	Rate of interest	Date of last interest payment	Date acquired	Face value.	Cost value.	Present market value.
Nevada State bond (irredeemable)	5 per cent	July 7, 1906	1879	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1900	100,000.00	134,479.00	131,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1901	35,000.00	48,541.50	45,850.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1902	80,000.00	110,224.57	104,800.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 per cent	July 7, 1906	1903	537,000.00	549,082.50	547,740.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 per cent	July 7, 1906	1906	98,000.00	90,482.92	96,900.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 1/2 per cent	Sept. 8, 1906	1903	189,000.00	209,341.00	205,065.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 1/2 per cent	July 7, 1906	1905	124,000.00	133,306.89	134,640.00
Massachusetts State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1888	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1890	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1893	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1894	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1895	64,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1896	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1897	39,600.00	39,600.00	39,600.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1898	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1901	8,400.00	8,400.00	8,400.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1903	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1904	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1906	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00

Totals..... \$1,775,000.00 \$1,787,975.88 \$1,878,885.00

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT
Showing the net receipts into the State Treasury from the organization of the State Government to December 31, 1906.

Year.	State tax on real and personal property.	State tax on proceeds of mines.	State poll tax.	County miscellaneous sources.	Receipts of State Prison.	Premium and interest on bonds other than Nevada State bonds.	Sale of State lands.	State miscellaneous sources.	Totals.
1865	\$243,136.92	\$15,447.36	\$17,089.24	\$1,841.19	\$1,595.47		\$6,735.00	\$30,222.13	\$316,047.31
1866	136,877.60	13,354.12	20,454.61	8,198.76	2,061.00		1,392.00	22,930.63	225,468.72
1867	192,010.78	40,755.73	17,945.20	14,482.39	1,204.35		3,126.00	54,705.63	324,230.10
1868	189,687.52	74,034.39	31,915.20	6,751.62	865.69		5,654.90	39,615.26	347,925.06
1869	228,814.52	57,426.76	24,516.26	26,684.98			38,972.80	405,162.41	405,162.41
1870	175,963.57	40,945.64	29,040.03	20,537.17	96.50		28,747.00	18,244.39	334,824.01
1871	214,066.06	70,236.65	20,440.68	13,744.45	878.90		20,936.71	32,264.60	381,214.74
1872	254,706.61	121,917.79	20,177.21	23,135.89	3,162.83		27,461.31	76,801.28	537,091.52
1873	285,104.41	179,792.48	23,633.82	22,064.35	2,267.00		37,189.91	6,356.39	737,559.38
1874	275,369.65	163,114.28	25,196.20	28,841.57	21,701.60		30,457.19	3,548.28	548,228.77
1875	244,188.81	153,843.74	33,256.20	35,314.50	17,480.68	\$16,995.00	41,098.78	5,225.17	548,302.88
1876	224,734.89	163,916.53	31,980.79	33,581.23	37,943.09	21,630.00	16,063.93	5,084.81	475,385.27
1877	239,672.53	300,114.30	33,174.00	28,799.00	22,107.55	27,630.00	22,679.34	4,809.27	678,985.99
1878	223,736.24	198,460.68	28,648.00	29,508.88	35,884.07	26,085.00	40,780.90	7,163.84	560,289.61
1879	186,616.16	34,969.53	31,841.73	22,359.30	27,685.68	11,856.00	42,104.75	3,979.58	311,412.83
1880	125,077.48	17,039.14	22,731.40	19,595.80	31,427.57	7,000.00	64,873.74	5,372.90	303,118.03
1881	219,683.37	15,010.97	21,765.92	14,156.35	22,355.38	15,675.00	65,508.68	7,315.39	381,471.06
1882	211,263.51	41,724.06	21,877.45	4,288.40	35,562.44	2,875.00	82,702.55	8,862.54	413,153.95
1883	218,749.21	13,636.36	14,830.95	7,737.25	21,941.32	4,429.32	90,544.94	14,060.11	385,769.46
1884	210,762.62	11,715.71	10,680.92	3,464.90	23,524.03	7,000.00	94,973.77	16,257.19	378,329.14
1885	296,673.51	7,945.56	1,682.32	5,677.76	10,890.07	9,000.00	108,139.08	17,451.80	391,789.16
1886	208,015.99	2,316.47	14,526.71	5,687.01	10,890.07	15,000.00	127,635.06	18,748.47	397,849.78
1887	192,237.63	9,759.21	14,890.02	8,487.47	6,532.85	9,000.00	137,338.98	27,180.14	405,446.30
1888	233,014.68	13,938.32	13,942.52	10,630.07	11,286.18	12,000.00	96,322.54	46,770.54	437,904.85
1889	210,723.96	8,824.98	14,387.43	8,369.33	5,365.84	12,000.00	63,913.30	30,732.19	354,504.23
1890	202,015.22	5,885.60	8,073.18	8,089.88	4,036.13	15,000.00	43,706.92	31,116.52	317,933.54
1891	210,552.56	2,548.69	9,238.47	8,535.80	2,678.65	20,000.00	66,392.07	31,523.70	351,471.94
1892	218,264.36	418.79	4,881.66	5,971.09	5,059.95	20,000.00	95,905.00	34,632.71	385,133.55
1893	211,748.52	695.45	3,744.50	2,465.66	6,227.18	20,000.00	88,991.22	41,750.50	375,623.03
1894	193,008.18	92.97	4,086.34	1,906.28	12,766.71	20,000.00	91,887.81	52,178.31	360,886.30
1895	207,955.25	1,200.55	10,664.75	3,352.27	11,448.31	22,000.00	112,828.92	25,788.26	361,991.24
1896	213,358.55	5,442.65	7,655.70	3,024.77	1,655.94	24,040.00	84,061.42	25,179.51	350,741.97
1897	125,554.40	12,893.27	12,893.27	8,504.51	3,906.65	25,561.60	110,581.11	22,743.87	400,922.51
1898		7,412.34	7,412.34	11,489.03	5,336.45	32,025.53	109,637.74	4,226.82	207,907.84

1899	209,018.46	681.16	5,775.33	3,314.36	2,029.00	27,364.75	107,429.64	56,622.54	414,682.44
1900	238,290.64	1,180.78	12,651.90	7,290.12	3,877.10	20,763.35	142,339.02	92,539.55	510,006.56
1901	229,644.22	4,104.38	13,654.20	10,210.79	4,545.25	32,383.80	198,624.34	80,009.91	518,076.89
1902	231,411.71	4,029.67	16,901.40	12,391.96	2,222.30	34,630.90	137,628.86	66,160.89	505,176.51
1903	235,647.08	3,399.23	15,537.00	15,323.38	695.15	23,582.58	57,972.33	147,469.89	469,028.14
1904	249,708.54	6,684.50	17,547.90	15,763.41	1,601.25	31,268.00	86,024.64	168,287.24	545,171.08
1905	286,916.55	13,608.93	21,324.60	36,861.68	2,683.10	31,254.60	66,009.89	217,919.89	678,769.24
1906	304,576.24	13,386.08	16,921.95	41,699.76	2,288.70	35,588.90	133,008.61	178,830.14	726,145.25
Totals	\$9,097,263.89	\$1,791,357.48	\$731,897.78	\$606,850.97	\$422,735.95	\$646,344.82	\$3,123,278.65	\$1,830,276.85	\$8,396,837.14

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT.
Collections by counties, from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1906.

Year.	Property tax.	Tax on proceeds of mines.	Escheated estates.	Tolls.	Insurance licenses.	Tax on insurance premiums.	Court fines.
1879	\$160,676.71	\$41,640.24	\$66.46	\$747.24	\$4,675.00	\$3,811.91	\$1,888.56
1880	148,122.03	30,366.11	154.92	761.54	6,525.00	3,557.91	2,227.40
1881	251,469.42	19,332.08	7.50	684.01	2,425.00	2,615.88	3,617.65
1882	282,869.69	48,355.66	561.57	467.83		106.94	2,425.80
1883	248,101.61	16,354.19	362.03	539.46			2,046.60
1884	235,437.13	13,175.03	51.85	631.46			943.85
1885	236,050.80	9,658.82	1,348.35	434.49			1,181.15
1886	230,743.36	5,199.45	341.79	296.00			1,571.73
1887	236,915.36	13,723.57	50.82	414.10			3,254.70
1888	234,064.84	16,734.88	420.17	163.61			1,702.00
1889	227,084.62	12,347.11		124.13			1,716.15
1890	221,144.07	7,653.66	423.10	75.19			1,618.10
1891	227,681.92	6,065.52	282.85	73.55			1,725.35
1892	233,550.58	1,677.35	35.40	74.83			1,372.59
1893	228,879.77	1,269.32	14.28	65.86			769.90
1894	213,585.07	1,726.26		61.83			1,377.75
1895	204,606.37	1,368.18	22.60	53.17			960.86
1896	187,723.55	3,169.38		51.61			495.60
1897	216,321.41	5,440.95		51.19			908.30
1898	146,854.07	3,262.45		43.13			1,315.35
1899	225,312.31	1,060.37	20.00	46.03			1,155.00
1900	236,260.94	1,180.78	16.25	20.06			1,560.30
1901	229,644.22	4,104.38	30.00				3,166.29
1902	231,411.71	4,029.67	112.50				2,965.45
1903	235,647.06	3,369.23	1,997.67				3,847.63
1904	249,703.54	6,684.20	1,114.84				2,856.45
1905	288,916.55	13,608.63	1.20				5,438.02
1906	304,576.24	13,396.06	4.10				5,910.55
Totals	\$6,345,283.87	\$312,094.15	\$7,450.76	\$5,829.81	\$13,625.00	\$10,062.34	\$60,078.57

[P]

STATEMENT—(Continued).
Collections by counties, from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1906.

Year.	Gaming licences.	Poll tax.	Gross collections.	Allowance for Auditors, Assessors and collectors.	Expens charges on cash remit- tances to State Treasury.	Armory rent.	Net amounts paid into State Treasury.
1879	\$13,092.75	\$35,272.00	\$261,850.87	\$25,923.91	\$465.24	\$9,675.00	\$225,786.72
1880	8,237.50	29,722.00	229,724.41	24,894.06	460.53	9,925.00	194,443.82
1881	6,912.50	28,150.50	315,184.24	34,007.49	660.15	9,900.00	270,616.60
1882	6,506.24	25,678.00	323,890.63	33,544.96	567.25	9,625.00	283,153.42
1883	5,868.75	23,078.00	296,350.64	32,226.70	445.17	8,725.00	254,983.77
1884	4,356.31	20,784.00	275,379.63	31,513.63	391.85	6,900.00	236,574.16
1885	5,943.49	21,464.00	275,991.10	25,504.92	485.80	7,275.00	242,625.38
1886	5,887.85	20,648.00	264,678.18	26,501.35	527.45	7,275.00	230,374.38
1887	7,546.02	16,667.30	278,571.87	24,606.37	547.43	4,202.50	249,215.57
1888	9,943.75	16,653.20	279,682.45	26,797.50	525.60	4,685.00	247,684.35
1889	8,381.23	16,015.00	275,618.24	25,707.49	367.85	7,060.00	242,482.90
1890	8,346.25	15,963.62	255,253.99	23,922.97	337.06	6,900.00	234,073.97
1891	7,518.74	16,339.20	269,707.43	21,650.06	281.85	6,975.00	230,875.52
1892	6,109.99	13,759.20	256,578.94	19,750.63	318.42	6,975.00	229,535.89
1893	4,793.74	12,636.00	248,448.87	21,455.26	314.48	8,025.00	218,654.13
1894	2,737.50	10,699.50	230,202.91	20,872.80	331.64	6,475.00	202,523.47
1895	2,275.15	9,626.64	218,961.86	17,258.33	302.68	3,175.00	198,225.75
1896	2,400.86	9,765.70	219,606.84	16,452.84	240.20	2,960.00	209,567.27
1897	6,694.17	12,883.37	242,199.29	19,661.82	345.20	2,960.00	218,567.27
1898	3,781.86	11,571.90	193,848.76	17,011.63	165.83	860.00	146,711.30
1899	4,075.83	14,687.15	246,957.19	16,338.15	254.85	860.00	218,737.31
1900	5,663.52	12,651.90	259,383.74	17,654.00	350.64	960.00	240,419.10
1901	7,014.50	13,684.20	257,613.69	16,825.28	335.55	1,220.00	239,212.76
1902	9,313.41	16,901.40	264,734.14	16,222.64	308.54	1,320.00	238,071.26
1903	9,253.08	15,637.00	269,906.69	16,568.22	333.57	1,740.00	251,264.90
1904	11,523.46	17,547.90	298,696.35	16,599.81	381.39	1,440.00	271,278.15
1905	31,208.46	21,324.60	360,731.76	19,417.20	505.32	1,440.00	339,369.24
1906	29,689.63	34,199.46	376,484.03	19,236.59	591.44	720.00	355,986.00
Totals	\$232,276.54	\$513,800.94	\$7,502,612.74	\$639,127.91	\$11,163.17	\$137,868.50	\$6,705,530.83

[Q]

STATE

Showing the expenses of the State from the organization of the

Year.	Legislative Department.	Executive Department.	Judicial Department.	Public printing.	Public building.	Support of State Prison.
1865.....	\$79,944.00	\$52,511.15	\$24,849.99	\$25,042.20		\$26,566.47
1866.....	53,276.53	42,863.77	22,927.64	18,683.66		34,245.66
1867.....	78,645.10	40,396.26	23,511.06	22,253.40		62,361.43
1868.....		42,076.74	24,772.75			19,308.61
1869.....	64,882.60	53,460.21	26,755.43		22,373.61	42,270.04
1870.....		50,594.24	26,920.62	2,695.47	\$72,569.75	40,017.89
1871.....	73,235.20	58,894.81	25,128.19	20,988.36	99,430.24	62,158.57
1872.....		52,022.36	25,010.44	4,372.67		49,050.27
1873.....	79,276.91	59,017.23	25,884.00	29,792.48	2,954.15	36,324.58
1874.....		61,012.27	25,876.00	207.52	50,001.87	64,000.87
1875.....	80,686.60	51,560.35	21,528.00	26,994.08	28,613.00	71,993.52
1876.....		53,599.35	27,656.00	4,773.30	20,865.38	83,096.55
1877.....	88,758.88	53,731.50	30,308.37	40,000.00	20,033.94	90,185.21
1878.....		54,340.80	26,956.00		45.00	87,119.07
1879.....	77,733.52	51,256.35	31,876.00	20,857.53	17,808.67	74,990.06
1880.....		48,050.13	26,756.00	4,115.39		83,414.96
1881.....	73,469.60	49,519.20	26,956.00	12,200.57	47,041.52	71,139.42
1882.....		47,229.27	26,794.00	4,489.35	32,958.48	76,028.89
1883.....	53,378.58	39,500.00	24,042.00	14,008.79	13,434.70	70,320.13
1884.....		36,769.75	23,980.00	4,405.26	483.43	57,732.27
1885.....	53,131.07	37,871.58	22,210.00	18,614.91	11,700.05	47,275.09
1886.....		34,796.91	22,156.00	5,615.99	3,299.95	49,538.51
1887.....	52,487.84	42,878.37	22,192.00	14,651.25	27,661.63	48,110.42
1888.....		38,987.10	21,964.00	8,056.23	204.59	43,636.72
1889.....	51,674.15	44,521.28	21,208.00	13,507.38	12,275.28	43,835.51
1890.....		38,967.12	20,931.87	9,054.34	7,755.00	41,942.22
1891.....	49,553.04	39,729.37	21,136.00	13,379.09	6,395.04	36,434.44
1892.....		44,677.16	21,264.00	8,401.54	1,586.76	39,673.45
1893.....	31,514.95	38,437.28	20,392.00	12,063.90		30,709.22
1894.....		36,844.32	19,740.00	7,436.10		32,284.89
1895.....	30,631.08	29,496.80	15,175.00	14,063.49	46,171.84	28,920.00
1896.....		26,050.20	15,225.00	4,936.41	16,016.66	33,332.68
1897.....	29,964.34	26,476.40	14,295.00	15,489.09	35,761.93	25,127.71
1898.....		27,346.20	14,305.00	6,801.04	898.75	32,858.22
1899.....	30,749.10	25,064.23	13,062.50	11,694.42	3,316.05	23,224.11
1900.....		31,553.98	15,437.50	6,898.87		34,497.00
1901.....	31,302.27	28,464.27	14,100.00	14,453.10	6,072.70	25,601.00
1902.....		22,243.10	13,912.50	6,047.04	1,778.13	29,534.00
1903.....	36,323.00	32,345.76	14,236.00	19,114.70	13,075.05	31,137.00
1904.....		39,473.80	14,264.00	6,763.33	31,926.65	31,365.00
1905.....	39,450.93	36,787.12	14,272.00	18,898.03	23,847.35	49,349.00
1906.....		39,156.22	14,314.00	8,792.14	38,159.79	66,663.00
Totals.....	\$1,240,069.29	\$1,771,162.31	\$903,273.86	\$522,966.03	\$694,142.33	\$2,027,598.00

NOTE.—The interest paid on Nevada bonds held by the State School Funds also goes for support of schools.

HEMT

[Q]

State Government to December 31, 1906—Territorial debt included.

Charitable purposes.	Support of schools and State University.	Interest on Territorial and State bonds.	Premium on United States bonds.	District Judges.	Miscellaneous purposes.	Totals.
	\$3,049.52	\$54,347.20			\$124,249.87	\$390,588.90
	7,960.95	63,083.46			114,811.15	357,852.22
\$5,943.77	5,869.33	82,148.09			220,497.88	541,625.32
9,066.22	11,533.13	83,916.77			85,099.36	275,763.58
11,904.39	12,023.48	80,327.51			206,537.07	520,434.34
27,541.82	12,174.41	79,760.84			36,975.58	329,250.72
27,976.34	9,123.70	82,975.00			52,095.63	512,004.02
11,706.40	14,843.74	79,204.42			34,935.79	291,148.09
53,722.00	15,699.90	66,399.24			57,294.20	406,364.67
8,478.29	22,015.17	64,304.24	\$15,788.77		24,154.50	365,924.60
43,849.18	33,963.28	80,094.15	1,102.38		50,617.30	500,851.83
47,901.46	42,523.92	52,372.53	6,928.33		42,470.55	382,157.15
51,439.35	41,283.24	52,213.74			40,982.20	512,931.43
51,851.12	44,177.87	52,189.18			35,283.72	351,962.75
43,251.08	36,385.12	146,620.48	2,158.40		41,781.18	594,068.69
51,849.12	25,168.43	24,608.11			29,756.99	295,859.13
51,949.55	26,299.59	22,187.49			26,229.89	448,992.83
63,233.37	35,007.16	24,143.33	1,104.25		19,541.81	330,560.01
71,248.31	29,634.29	25,120.00	20,399.45		19,757.74	382,843.99
51,288.22	32,344.43	25,078.89	11,706.50		10,850.96	256,629.71
51,877.78	33,948.59	24,340.00	23,179.30		16,731.97	342,880.85
61,215.48	40,085.96	23,793.33			14,224.00	254,726.03
60,667.73	38,324.65	22,980.00		\$19,069.30	28,408.89	383,822.08
64,443.47	40,801.50	24,320.00		19,148.73	22,228.94	265,801.17
73,088.09	46,708.57	23,833.33		24,155.10	61,275.01	416,092.06
51,883.60	52,889.68	25,228.88	45,452.18		25,212.44	336,314.74
63,935.07	76,212.50	25,730.00		25,308.46	40,618.72	398,451.74
2,573.17	71,149.43	26,350.00		25,072.80	28,977.02	319,725.30
47,610.93	101,145.65	25,850.00		24,744.55	38,595.69	371,064.21
3,272.86	84,152.27	38,667.67	14,000.00		18,005.54	329,569.63
4,540.95	109,786.58	12,926.66		17,985.30	41,471.44	395,168.15
3,423.61	129,741.70	43,086.66	3,000.07		15,657.68	359,332.38
49,866.76	137,420.38	14,166.85		18,187.15	36,030.19	402,875.84
5,920.22	135,644.72	30,477.48	6,014.63		17,000.00	355,461.69
3,345.54	119,844.88	30,494.56		17,324.95	28,577.49	363,298.33
3,496.59	153,471.89	30,256.83	34,479.56		152,864.88	533,402.50
7,290.53	141,356.51	29,154.00	13,541.50		117,528.40	497,573.32
4,629.47	154,732.20	29,012.33	30,224.57		135,744.50	496,768.65
90,014.76	151,105.88	28,604.00		18,900.00	48,089.81	453,936.70
6,378.59	161,216.30	28,527.33		18,900.00	92,620.40	481,356.60
63,693.32	162,990.94	29,162.00		18,900.00	163,441.48	722,802.83
18,493.12	169,676.41	29,074.66		18,900.00	212,837.36	615,977.43
\$2,018,024.63	\$2,773,577.94	\$1,837,171.24	\$229,074.89	\$410,819.98	\$2,636,583.58	\$17,164,816.21

STATEMENT
[R] Showing total mining products of the State of Nevada, as reported by the County Auditors, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1905, and ending September 30, 1906.

Name of mine and county.	Quantity worked.		Gross yield or value.	Cost of extraction.	Cost of transportation.	Cost of reduction.	Total cost.	Net yield.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
ELKO COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1905.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,500		\$29,700.00	\$25,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$5,300.00	\$31,500.00				
<i>First quarter, 1906.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,500		\$18,700.00	\$13,200.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$18,700.00				
<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,500		\$37,646.70	\$36,075.00	\$600.00	\$6,000.00	\$42,675.00				
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>											
Lucky Girl.....	4,800		\$37,900.00	\$29,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$40,000.00				
ESMERALDA COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1905.</i>											
Combination.....	2,439	349	\$66,106.25	\$54,995.33	\$5,685.46	\$3,886.42	\$64,567.21	\$31,539.04	\$229.44	\$653.65	\$883.09
January.....			9,370.82				18,458.08				
Sandstorm.....			76,970.88				28,334.17	48,636.71	353.82	1,008.01	1,361.83
Kendall.....			22,466.32				18,069.07	4,397.25	31.86	91.14	123.12
Totals	2,439	349	\$204,914.27	\$54,995.33	\$5,685.46	\$3,886.42	\$129,426.53	\$94,573.00	\$615.24	\$1,752.80	\$2,368.04
<i>First quarter, 1906.</i>											
January.....			\$20,832.28				\$21,370.01				
Florence.....	248	1,808	1,886.80				5,488.35				
Totals	248	1,808	\$22,869.08				\$26,858.36				
<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>											
Mohawk-Alpine.....	1,968	1,750	\$23,730.33	\$8,529.15	\$3,991.75	\$7,134.93	\$19,655.83	\$4,074.50	\$24.38	\$87.67	\$112.05

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

Combination	2,240	870	215,202.70	74,001.32	4,347.07	4,981.01	64,220.48	160,982.10	1,004.86	3,481.07	4,620.46
Totals	4,529	620	\$238,833.03	\$83,430.47	\$8,379.42	\$12,066.04	\$83,476.43	\$156,066.60	\$1,122.77	\$3,518.74	\$4,641.51
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>											
Red Top	1,828	850	\$109,873.45				\$28,557.90	\$81,115.65	\$590.11	\$1,640.57	\$2,280.68
Red Top	1,042	1,258	48,869.83				88,058.90	12,986.04	64.08	200.82	354.90
Florence	4,311	1,221	424,467.11	\$108,817.65	\$86,220.00	\$19,066.79	214,108.44	210,363.67	1,530.89	4,369.79	5,800.10
Totals	7,180	1,329	\$633,130.49	\$108,817.65	\$86,220.00	\$19,066.79	\$278,720.13	\$304,418.36	\$2,214.58	\$6,261.18	\$8,475.76
EUREKA COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1906.</i>											
West	22,190	1,180	\$64,788.55	\$15,007.68	\$88,833.56		\$63,841.24	\$10,987.31	\$79.71	\$166.88	\$246.54
Laurel and Hidden Jewel	76	479	3,988.24	1,066.63	971.76		2,068.39	1,619.85	11.77	24.88	36.45
Diamond and Excelsior	242	230	7,518.40	5,550.35	1,936.00	\$242.00	7,728.35				
Tenabo	88	616	7,201.69	5,994.02	1,444.45	977.11	8,415.58				
Jackson	12	1,006	414.97	232.23	116.29	57.45	425.97				
Cyanide	16	1,060	2,011.73	964.21	220.52	131.00	1,315.73	696.00	5.06	10.99	15.66
Totals	22,626	560	\$85,633.58	\$28,865.12	\$45,522.58	\$1,407.56	\$73,795.26	\$13,273.16	\$96.54	\$202.10	\$286.64
<i>First quarter, 1906.</i>											
West	16,260	124	\$46,730.82	\$15,576.94	\$30,417.46		\$45,994.40	\$796.42	\$5.80	\$11.92	\$17.72
Phoenix	46	1,885	1,112.96	622.85	336.40		958.25	164.71	1.12	2.32	3.44
Diamond and Excelsior	444	530	12,961.47	6,896.27	3,552.00	\$444.00	10,862.27	2,079.20	15.13	31.13	46.26
Tenabo	45	840	2,941.63	4,940.61	737.81	470.64	6,149.06				
Jackson	11	111	285.45	191.51	88.45	13.49	288.45				
Totals	16,797	1,490	\$64,092.33	\$28,218.18	\$35,126.12	\$928.13	\$64,272.43	\$3,080.33	\$22.05	\$45.37	\$67.42
<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>											
West	22,171	603	\$74,256.25	\$22,489.94	\$41,279.39		\$63,769.33	\$10,486.92	\$76.28	\$157.05	\$233.33
Diamond and Excelsior	558	1,760	12,827.90	4,468.19	4,464.00	\$558.00	11,620.19	1,307.71	9.50	19.60	29.10
Cyanide	37	870	4,320.92	2,306.77	464.15	350.00	3,120.92	1,200.00	8.73	17.97	26.70
Eureka Con.	689	1,566	6,396.30	39,864.59	2,256.31	2,370.25	44,500.15				
Tenabo	26	1,440	1,165.86	6,079.96	287.88	223.90	6,561.74				
Totals	23,494	259	\$98,969.23	\$77,239.45	\$48,751.73	\$3,502.15	\$129,502.33	\$12,944.63	\$94.51	\$194.62	\$289.13

MINING PRODUCTS—Continued.

[R]

Name of mine and county.	Quantity worked.		Gross yield or value.	Cost of extraction.	Cost of transportation.	Cost of reduction.	Total cost.	Net yield.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>											
Cyanide.....	16	350	\$1,787.73	\$829.16	\$194.10	\$164.47	\$1,187.73	\$900.00	\$4.36	\$8.99	\$13.35
Laurel and Hidden Jewel.....	72	381	1,869.45	1,916.18	471.39	.....	2,387.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka Con.....	3,867	1,653	46,635.89	54,980.41	13,964.83	11,183.25	80,138.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond and Excelsior.....	552	1,330	11,383.23	6,089.41	4,516.00	553.00	11,158.41	224.82	1.63	3.37	5.00
Tenabo.....	24	321	1,255.10	3,588.09	165.13	223.34	3,986.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
West.....	12,356	1,085	40,130.76	16,403.43	22,606.80	.....	39,010.23	1,148.53	8.35	17.20	25.55
Totals.....	16,889	1,120	\$103,172.16	\$83,826.68	\$41,913.35	\$12,124.06	\$137,969.09	\$1,973.35	\$14.34	\$29.56	\$43.90
LINCOLN COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1905.</i>											
Bamberger-Delamar.....	33,756	.....	\$202,850.72	\$61,687.20	\$1,011.80	\$114,895.07	\$177,004.07	\$25,246.65	\$183.66	\$598.98	\$782.64
Cyrus Noble.....	380	.....	3,954.60	1,520.00	36.60	38.95	1,596.55	2,359.06	17.16	52.34	69.50
Quartette.....	4,780	.....	80,775.00	47,538.54	.....	16,846.21	64,384.75	16,390.72	119.24	364.29	483.53
Southern Nevada.....	16,500	.....	72,507.21	.....	.....	70,028.65	70,028.65	2,478.56	18.03	52.60	70.63
Totals.....	55,416	.....	\$300,067.53	\$110,755.74	\$1,048.40	\$201,808.88	\$313,003.02	\$46,474.98	\$338.09	\$1,068.21	\$1,406.30
<i>First quarter, 1906.</i>											
Quartette.....	4,982	.....	\$84,316.41	\$46,182.65	.....	.....	\$15,043.80	\$23,089.96	\$167.97	\$490.09	\$658.06
Cyrus Noble.....	33	1,000	908.41	372.00	.....	1,294.87	1,686.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bamberger-Delamar.....	31,920	.....	155,210.34	67,513.19	\$639.15	104,629.24	172,781.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	36,935	1,000	\$240,525.16	\$114,067.84	\$639.15	\$120,967.91	\$235,674.90	\$23,089.96	\$167.97	\$490.09	\$658.06
<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>											
Bamberger-Delamar.....	28,960	.....	\$161,971.87	\$84,689.54	\$1,015.05	\$99,839.60	\$165,524.19	\$2,607.15	\$18.96	\$55.84	\$74.80
Searchlight.....	1,800	.....	32,979.06	30,260.79	111.11	.....	30,371.90	18,737.39	136.31	397.70	534.01
Quartette.....	5,232	.....	87,476.27	51,927.27	16,811.61	68,798.88	68,798.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyrus Noble.....	2,517	.....	10,078.00	5,335.42	5,551.50	10,886.92	10,886.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duplex.....	1,650	.....	1,748.04	2,230.50	5.30	10.40	2,246.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	40,159	.....	\$294,253.23	\$154,425.52	\$1,020.95	\$122,924.22	\$277,768.09	\$21,344.54	\$155.27	\$453.04	\$608.31

Third quarter, 1906.

Quarrette (ores)	5,843	\$65,068.91	\$65,370.22	\$1,062.92	\$17,216.20	\$70,689.42	\$14,500.49	\$105.48	\$249.78	\$555.26
Quarrette (tailings)	4,800	26,462.66	23,423.97		840.13	25,316.62	176.05	1.28	3.08	4.31
Brookman (ores)	1,866									
Brookman (tailings)	6,951									
Bamberger-Delamar	30,381	151,398.80	72,627.31	657.45	110,767.09	194,091.85				
Southern Nevada	900	7,199.27	5,400.00	800.00	3,150.00	9,450.00				
Cyrus Noble	380	1,657.87	613.80		1,783.81	2,947.61				
Totals	50,643	\$270,738.50	\$155,495.30	\$2,608.97	\$159,707.28	\$691,752.50	\$14,676.52	\$108.76	\$252.81	\$559.57

Lyon County -

Fourth quarter, 1906.

J. W. Phillips	970	\$4,798.64	\$4,167.00	\$200.00	5.00	\$4,167.00	\$931.64	\$4.59	\$5.62	\$10.11
Pollard & Trimble	800	2,062.14	1,200.00	1,640.20	4,909.00	1,405.00	677.14	4.92	5.91	10.88
Nevada Reduction Works	2,780	7,384.91	1,751.40		4,000.00	7,700.60	800.00	5.82	6.98	12.80
Comstock	1,700	4,800.00			4,000.00	4,000.00				
Rock Point	937	3,029.19	272.65	2,148.15	890.86	3,311.66	778.29	5.60	6.78	12.44
Comstock	750	1,580.23		228.77	573.17	801.94				
Totals	7,987	\$23,675.11	\$7,891.06	\$4,217.12	\$9,778.08	\$21,886.20	\$2,687.07	\$20.96	\$25.19	\$46.18

Fifth quarter, 1906.

Comstock Tunnel	3,160	\$2,640.38		\$832.40	\$1,957.40	\$2,759.80				
Henry Cardew, et al	130	1,415.88	\$3,484.80	33.20	825.00	3,683.00				
Herman Davis, et al	2,108	6,469.45	1,285.88	1,222.64	3,238.48	5,797.00	\$672.45	\$4.89	\$7.21	\$12.10
Pollard & Trimble	360	1,228.53		270.00	810.00	1,080.00	146.58	1.08	1.59	2.67
J. W. Phillips	490	720.30	885.75			885.75				
Totals	6,178	\$12,474.54	\$6,666.43	\$2,378.24	\$6,390.88	\$14,415.55	\$820.98	\$5.97	\$9.80	\$14.77

Second quarter, 1906.

Ladwick	496	\$31,632.72	\$11,268.28	\$6,272.38	\$281.28	\$17,816.96	\$13,815.77	\$100.51	\$148.17	\$248.68
Comstock Tunnel	1,634	1,767.71	566.06	566.06	647.50	1,213.55	545.16	4.03	5.94	9.97
Nevada Reduction Works	173	617.64	657.00	130.12	156.15	943.27				
Trimble & Pollard	2,000	5,008.00		500.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	508.00	3.70	5.44	9.14
Comstock	2,400	7,000.00			5,800.00	5,800.00	1,200.00	8.73	12.87	21.60
J. W. Phillips	1,085	2,694.72	2,194.00			2,194.00	500.72	3.64	5.37	9.01
Nevada Reduction Works	776	2,157.28	481.12	486.80	1,047.60	1,935.52	201.76	1.46	2.17	3.63
Totals	8,564	\$50,378.07	\$14,566.40	\$7,895.35	\$11,992.54	\$64,423.29	\$16,780.41	\$122.07	\$179.96	\$302.03

Mining Products—Continued.

Name of mine and county.	Quantity worked.		Gross yield or value.	Cost of extraction.	Cost of transportation.	Cost of reduction.	Total cost.	Net yield.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.	
	Tons.	Pounds.										
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>												
Nev. Red. Wks. (ores).....	407	800	\$1,077.80	\$1,450.34	\$306.55	\$366.66	\$2,122.54					
Comstock Tunnel Co.....	1,204		864.58	.....	326.25	492.96	819.21	\$45.37	\$0.32	\$0.50	\$0.82
Mike Quillet & Co.....	213		2,503.00	1,873.00	106.50	532.50	2,512.00					
Ludwig.....	461	602	27,834.41	22,719.14	5,592.41	561.12	28,872.67					
Totals.....	2,285	1,302	\$32,279.79	\$28,042.48	\$6,330.71	\$1,963.24	\$34,326.42	\$45.37	\$0.32	\$0.50	\$0.82	
Nev. Red. Wks. (tailings).....	795		\$2,583.75	\$484.95	\$437.25	\$1,120.95	\$2,043.15	\$540.60	\$3.92	\$5.81	\$9.73	
J. W. Phillips.....	700		2,744.32	.....	.....	2,195.00	649.32	3.98	5.90	9.89	
J. P. Woodbury.....	2,150		6,450.00	.....	450.00	5,260.00	1,190.00	8.62	12.80	21.42	
Trimble & Pollard.....	1,800		5,400.00	.....	.....	4,300.00	1,100.00	4.72	6.98	11.70	
Totals.....	5,445		\$17,178.07	\$484.95	\$887.25	\$12,875.95	\$14,248.15	\$2,929.92	\$21.25	\$31.49	\$52.74	
NVE COUNTY—												
<i>Fourth quarter, 1905.</i>												
Tonopah Extension.....	3,741	971	\$146,246.77	\$78,736.60	\$25,645.96	\$39,116.53	\$142,559.09	\$2,687.68	\$19.55	\$119.80	\$130.35	
Tonopah.....	10,088		358,408.56	.....	12,348.40	156,402.35	156,402.35	202,006.21	1,469.59	8,327.41	9,797.00
Tonopah Midway.....	792	1,402	96,298.66	33,605.60	18,101.39	8,719.71	54,673.71	41,679.94	303.23	1,718.24	2,021.47	
Montana Tonopah.....	2,046,070	92	106,080.38	76,182.61	.....	21,984.31	116,268.31				
Totals.....	2,060,692	465	\$706,984.37	\$188,564.81	\$56,085.75	\$226,222.90	\$470,908.46	\$246,373.83	\$1,792.37	\$10,165.45	\$11,948.82	
<i>Fifth quarter, 1906.</i>												
Tonopah Extension.....	8,133	1,194	\$329,022.67	\$68,890.73	\$61,389.62	\$13,776.64	\$198,046.99	\$132,975.68	\$967.40	\$2,689.43	\$3,656.83	
Tonopah.....	12,984	87	377,950.26	.....	.....	146,965.68	146,965.68	231,084.58	1,681.14	4,673.68	6,354.82
Tonopah Midway.....	1,208	1,105	78,801.43	.....	.....	27,130.86	27,130.86	51,470.57	374.44	1,041.00	1,415.44
Montana Tonopah.....	1,116	515	63,250.11	87,780.43	10,842.24	9,003.97	107,626.64	88,497.14	643.83	1,789.84	2,433.67	
Tonopah Belmont.....	2,376	700	125,217.00	.....	.....	36,719.87	96,719.87				
Totals.....	25,713	1,601	\$974,021.47	\$148,561.16	\$72,231.86	\$233,497.02	\$514,390.04	\$504,027.97	\$3,686.81	\$10,193.95	\$13,880.76	

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER

<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>										
Montana Tonopah.....	1,307	\$69,917.13	\$79,549.14	\$12,189.00	\$12,084.39	\$108,711.57	\$44,023.75	\$920.27	\$400.39	\$1,210.65
Tonopah Extension.....	6,190	213,190.02	78,744.81	41,578.92	53,851.76	149,175.29	285,032.87	2,077.97	6,776.93	7,854.00
Tonopah Belmont.....	1,284	68,049.55	.....	.....	23,969.55	23,969.55	35,100.16	255.36	709.80	865.25
Tonopah Midway.....	.....	136,645.33	.....	.....	39,868.53	39,868.53	96,751.80	703.86	1,904.31	2,608.17
McNamara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.82	80.15	108.97
Totals	8,787	\$603,724.18	\$153,292.99	\$53,707.92	\$269,009.31	\$476,010.22	\$461,508.56	\$3,386.28	\$9,411.66	\$12,797.94
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>										
Tonopah Extension.....	5,232	\$197,510.56	\$68,480.64	\$37,134.21	\$39,618.55	\$143,233.40	\$54,277.16	\$394.86	\$1,097.76	\$1,492.62
Tonopah Belmont.....	.....	98,354.74	.....	.....	10,087.17	48,285.88	50,068.86	864.24	1,012.65	1,376.89
Tonopah Midway.....	912	62,408.69	33,093.96	9,862.63	.....	62,983.76	9,424.93	68.56	180.62	259.18
Tonopah.....	21,107	447,434.03	20,220.05	4,528.82	3,324.00	172,770.09	274,663.94	1,988.18	5,355.07	7,653.25
McNamara.....	276	85,787.23	83,476.74	13,136.41	13,764.62	28,070.87	7,686.36	55.99	155.66	211.65
Montana Tonopah.....	1,563	78,150.09	.....	.....	.....	110,377.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	29,092	\$919,625.34	\$208,271.39	\$64,650.07	\$66,744.34	\$555,721.77	\$396,131.25	\$2,881.83	\$8,011.76	\$10,983.59
SPOREY COUNTY—										
<i>Fourth quarter, 1906.</i>										
Silver Hill.....	2,835	\$25,538.64	\$15,445.44	\$1,584.20	\$7,087.50	\$24,117.14	\$1,421.50	\$10.33	\$42.27	\$52.60
Opbir.....	3,288	47,618.91	40,415.98	.....	6,094.09	46,510.07	1,108.84	8.06	32.97	41.03
Opbir.....	4,611	84,522.93	83,606.94	.....	11,334.69	94,941.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10,734	\$157,680.48	\$139,468.36	\$1,584.20	\$24,516.28	\$165,568.84	\$2,530.34	\$18.39	\$75.24	\$93.63
<i>First quarter, 1906.</i>										
Silver Hill.....	5,783	\$20,282.39	\$12,075.10	\$1,369.99	\$7,365.50	\$20,810.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opbir.....	763	42,388.73	72,910.65	6,463.55	.....	79,374.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6,546	\$62,671.12	\$84,985.75	\$7,833.54	\$7,365.50	\$100,184.79	.....	.....	.....	.....

MINING PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of mine and county.	Quantity worked.		Gross yield or value.	Cost of extraction.	Cost of transportation.	Cost of reduction.	Total cost.	Net yield.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
<i>Second quarter, 1906.</i>											
Ophir	1,905	1,097	\$71,508.95	\$10,418.70	\$9,731.18		\$20,149.88	\$51,354.07	\$373.50	\$1,526.50	\$1,900.11
Ophir	440	1,908	9,506.71	86,965.47	1,656.44		38,641.91				
Silver Hill	2,968		22,546.35	12,022.50	1,969.99	\$7,366.50	20,757.99	1,788.95	18.00	51.38	64.98
Silver Hill	6,433	1,000	22,439.46	12,170.08	1,416.60	7,287.15	20,878.78	1,565.68	11.38	44.98	56.96
Ophir	3,534	1,376	51,526.85	66,743.90		6,653.68	73,410.96				
Charles Butters			103,913.84	186,949.18			186,949.18				
Totals	15,177	1,576	\$281,436.16	\$275,289.18	\$14,174.21	\$21,311.33	\$310,774.72	\$54,708.11	\$387.96	\$1,622.86	\$2,020.84
<i>Third quarter, 1906.</i>											
Hale and Norcross	1,161		\$8,651.01	\$5,823.30	\$334.96	\$2,132.50	\$8,836.76				
Hale and Norcross			3,244.63	4,445.63	64.80		4,510.43				
Overland	625		25,445.21	3,225.00		1,250.00	4,475.00				
Silver Hill	3,764		81,117.85	11,060.64	1,184.50	5,847.75	18,062.79	\$7,362.42	\$53.55	\$211.50	\$265.05
Ophir	588		11,068.97	79,368.01		11,778.97	91,176.98				
Ophir				10,059.13			10,059.13	989.84	7.27	28.73	96.00
Totals	11,496		\$129,517.67	\$114,006.61	\$2,184.26	\$21,009.22	\$137,200.09	\$8,362.26	\$90.82	\$240.23	\$301.05
WHITE PINE COUNTY—											
<i>Fourth quarter, 1906.</i>											
Rocco-Homestake	685	525	\$30,283.59	\$6,596.70	\$4,268.27		\$10,854.97	\$19,428.62	\$141.33	\$471.29	\$612.62
Ne Plus Ultra	114	700	7,268.18	4,328.45	2,280.17		7,786.65				
Totals	799	1,225	\$37,551.77	\$10,913.15	\$6,528.44	\$1,150.00	\$18,591.62	\$19,428.62	\$141.33	\$471.29	\$612.62

(8) **STATEMENT**
showing the total mining products of the State of Nevada, as reported by the County Auditors, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1906.

Counties.	Quantity worked.		Gross yield or value.	Cost of extraction.	Cost of transportation.	Cost of reduction.	Total cost.	Net yield.	State tax.	County tax.	Total tax.
	Tons.	Pounds.									
Churchill.....											
Douglas.....											
Elko.....	18,300		\$123,946.70	\$108,275.00	\$3,300.00	\$26,300.00	\$132,875.00	\$644,047.96	\$3,952.59	\$11,632.72	\$15,485.31
Esmeralda.....	14,888	106	1,049,946.87	227,243.45	100,284.88	36,018.75	518,883.46	31,271.47	227.44	471.65	689.09
Eureka.....	79,807	1,439	351,867.30	218,149.43	169,318.78	17,961.90	406,439.11				
Humboldt.....											
Lander.....	183,153	1,000	1,165,599.42	534,682.40	5,317.87	578,808.24	1,118,798.51	105,686.00	768.09	2,264.15	3,032.24
Lincoln.....	30,411	228	136,485.58	94,170.31	21,708.67	42,820.64	118,789.61	23,468.75	170.60	246.94	416.54
Lyon.....	2,124,285	1,921	3,504,355.86	693,710.35	246,686.60	786,473.57	2,037,025.49	1,008,041.61	11,727.29	37,762.82	49,501.11
Ormsby.....											
Storey.....	43,954	127	631,285.43	618,749.40	25,776.21	74,202.33	713,728.44	65,600.71	477.19	1,368.33	2,415.52
Washoe.....											
White Pine.....											
Totals.....	2,494,310	819	\$6,963,866.66	\$2,444,980.34	\$672,392.01	\$1,570,685.43	\$5,045,549.61	\$2,379,011.50	\$17,923.20	\$54,236.61	\$71,649.81

STATEMENT
Showing the valuation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main track, No. miles...	Value per mile.	Total value main track.	Side track, No. miles...	Total value side track.	Telegraph, No. miles...	Total value telegraph.	Value of rolling stock.	Value of other property.	Land, number of acres.	Total value of land.	Grand total.
Churchill	42.44	\$16,500	\$678,040.00	10.20	\$65,080.00	43.50	\$2,256.00	\$63,012.00	.....	280,702	\$280,702.00	\$1,062,040.00
Elko	143.58	16,500	2,369,070.00	49.89	273,785.00	143.58	7,180.00	213,175.00	\$69,250.00	1,301,116	1,280,640.00	4,213,100.00
Eureka	36.66	16,500	604,890.00	8.63	45,080.00	36.66	1,833.00	62,000.00	5,150.00	189,361	137,057.80	856,010.80
Humboldt	140.14	16,500	2,312,310.00	38.07	213,192.00	140.14	7,007.00	208,070.00	6,500.00	1,079,837	687,103.00	3,394,282.00
Lander	26.58	16,500	438,570.00	4.28	23,968.00	26.58	1,329.00	39,464.00	5,600.00	209,371	114,186.00	623,097.00
Lyon	12.06	16,500	198,990.00	3.51	19,656.00	12.06	2,000.00	92,983.00	6,000.00	84,104	167,390.00	487,029.00
Ormsby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280	470.00	470.00
Storey	13.72	16,500	226,380.00	2.69	15,064.00	13.72	686.00	20,370.50	1,600.00	39,128	32,589.25	298,689.75
Washoe	42.45	16,500	700,060.00	37.00	207,200.00	42.45	2,350.00	80,000.00	270,070.00	186,689	149,370.00	1,409,090.00
Totals	457.61	.....	\$7,523,340.00	154.27	\$853,025.00	468.67	\$27,541.00	\$778,684.50	\$364,170.00	3,321,498	\$2,729,468.05	\$12,281,628.55

Valuation of Virginia and Truckee Railway Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main track. No. miles.	Value per mile.	Total value main track.	Side track. No. miles.	Total value side track.	Value of rolling stock.	Value of other property.	Land. No. acres.	Total value of land.	Grand total.
Douglas.....	11.00	\$2,000.00	\$22,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$22,000.00
Lyon.....	6.47	7,750.00	50,143.00	1.35	\$3,375.00	\$13,965.00	\$3,450.00	.....	.....	10,893.00
Ormsby.....	13.29	7,750.00	102,984.00	8.23	20,375.00	35,943.00	62,290.00	.....	.....	221,808.00
Storey.....	6.94	7,750.00	49,185.00	5.64	14,100.00	8,342.68	11,725.00	.....	.....	83,302.68
Washoe.....	25.65	7,750.00	198,790.00	2.90	5,750.00	16,890.00	1,020.00	.....	.....	222,390.00
Totals.....	62.75	.....	\$423,682.00	17.52	\$43,900.00	\$74,980.58	\$78,485.00	.....	.....	\$560,331.58

Valuation of Nevada and California Railroad Company's property for 1906.

Counties.	Main track. No. miles.	Value per mile.	Total value main track.	Side track. No. miles.	Total value side track.	Value of rolling stock.	Value of other property.	Land. No. acres.	Total value of land.	Grand total.
Churchill.....	10.70	\$9,000.00	\$96,300.00	2.00	\$6,000.00	\$10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$103,594.00
Esmeralda.....	83.80	9,000.00	749,700.00	9.10	27,300.00	112,622.40	\$89,540.00	146	\$182.50	933,509.90
Esmeralda.....	88.00	3,500.00	308,000.00	3.10	3,875.00	6,375.00	1,650.00	.....	1.50	145,050.00
Lyon.....	70.20	9,000.00	631,800.00	3.47	10,410.00	191,360.00	16,160.00	60	1.20	849,850.00
Totals.....	202.20	.....	\$1,620,800.00	15.67	\$47,585.00	\$320,357.40	\$57,350.00	206	\$185.20	\$2,031,993.90

Valuation of Railroad Property—Continued.

Name of county, and railroad.	Main track, No. miles.	Value per mile.	Total value main track.	Side track, No. miles.	Total value of side track.	Value of rolling stock.	Value of other property.	Land, No. of acres.	Total value of land.	Grand total.
<i>Emeralda County</i> — Tonopah and Goldfield.....	96.22	\$7,500.00	\$721,717.50			\$85,238.55	\$4,800.00			\$811,756.05
<i>Elko County</i> — Nevada Northern.....	67.00	1,000.00	67,000.00	2.00	\$600.00	6,070.00	1,700.00	25.00	\$35.00	75,405.00
<i>Eureka County</i> — Eureka and Fallsade.....	87.75	1,850.00	162,337.50	2.50	2,500.00	17,260.00	5,000.00	211.90	850.00	187,947.50
<i>Humboldt County</i> — Adelaide Mine.....	10.00	1,000.00	10,000.00			2,400.00				12,400.00
<i>Lander County</i> — Nevada Central.....	93.00	1,250.00	116,250.00	2.00	1,000.00	15,905.00	3,447.00	92.00	23.00	136,525.00
<i>Lincoln County</i> — San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake.....	212.00	7,500.00	1,586,060.00	48.81	112,025.00	104,600.00	34,780.00	1862.00	1,862.00	1,929,267.00
<i>Lincoln County</i> — Las Vegas and Tonopah.....	44.00	1,000.00	44,000.00	1.00	520.00	3,000.00	6,300.00		180.00	54,000.00
<i>Washoe County</i> — Nevada, California and Oregon.....	28.14	2,900.00	81,600.00	2.04	2,040.00	4,570.00	15,340.00			103,550.00

Recapitulation of Valuation of Railroad Property.

Total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....	\$18,185,004.58
Total tax for State purposes on total valuation of all railroad property in the State.....	\$136,387.53

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT Showing the character, location, etc., of State property, December 31, 1906.

101

For what used.	Of what material built.	Where located.	When erected.	Cost of buildings.	Cost of grounds.	Total cost.	Present valuation.
State Capitol Building.....	Stone.....	Carson City.....	1870.....	\$180,000.00.....	\$18,000.00.....	\$208,000.00.....	\$208,000.00.....
Furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00.....
Mineral cabinet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00.....
State Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000.00.....
Township plats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000.00.....
State Library and Supreme Court building.....	Stone.....	Carson City.....	1906.....	40,000.00.....	.....	40,000.00.....	40,000.00.....
State Armory.....	Stone.....	Carson City.....	1866.....	8,000.00.....	.....	8,000.00.....	8,000.00.....
Military supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00.....
State Prison buildings.....	Stone.....	Carson City.....	1864.....	130,000.00.....	.....	130,000.00.....	130,000.00.....
Furniture, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000.00.....
State Orphans' Home building.....	Stone, Wood.....	Carson City.....	1870, 1905.....	60,000.00.....	1,500.00.....	61,500.00.....	61,500.00.....
Live stock, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00.....
State Hospital for Mental Diseases, buildings.....	Brick.....	Reno.....	1881, 1902.....	133,000.00.....	7,000.00.....	140,000.00.....	140,000.00.....
Furniture, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00.....
State University buildings.....	Brick.....	Reno.....	.....	188,704.00.....	16,000.00.....	204,704.00.....	204,704.00.....
Furniture, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,988.00.....
State Printing Office building.....	Stone.....	Carson City.....	1886.....	13,300.00.....	2,200.00.....	15,500.00.....	15,500.00.....
Material, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00.....
Sundries for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00.....
Sundries for State Engineer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00.....
Weather Service Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00.....
State Agricultural Society buildings and grounds.....	Wood.....	Reno.....	1888.....	19,000.00.....	17,000.00.....	36,000.00.....	36,000.00.....
Experiment Station.....	.....	Reno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00.....
Experiment Farm.....	.....	Las Vegas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00.....

[V] **STATEMENT**
From the annual statements of County Auditors, showing the financial condition of the several counties in the State on December 31, 1906.

Counties.	Kind of property.	Estimated valuation.		Number of poll taxes collected for 1906.....	Number of poll taxes delinquent for 1906.....	Number of registered voters.....	Rate of taxation.		
		Value of each.	Total value.				State	County	Total
Churchill.....	Court House.....	\$8,000.00							
	Record vault.....	1,000.00							
	Old Court House.....	500.00							
	Furniture.....	1,000.00							
	Telephone line.....	17,000.00							
	Court House and jail lots.....	6,000.00							
	County High School and lot.....	12,000.00							
	Jail.....	5,000.00	\$50,500.00	584	11		\$0.75	\$1.57	\$2.32
	Court House.....	10,000.00							
	Bridges.....	12,000.00							
	Hospital and furniture.....	700.00	22,700.00	400			.75	1.50	2.25
	Court House and furniture.....	50,000.00							
	Jail and furniture.....	18,000.00							
	Hospital and furniture.....	10,000.00							
Douglas.....	Wells Jail.....	200.00							
	Tuscarora Jail.....	300.00							
	Roads and bridges.....	7,000.00							
	County High School.....	16,000.00							
	Elko District School.....	11,000.00							
	Tuscarora School.....	4,500.00							
	Carlin School.....	3,500.00							
	Wells School.....	2,500.00							
	Fifty-six other schools.....	20,000.00							
	Post House.....	500.00	143,500.00	652			.75	.50	1.25
	No report.....								
	Court House.....	50,000.00							
	Jail.....	10,000.00							
	Hospital.....	5,000.00							
Books.....	3,000.00	68,000.00	665			.75	1.47	2.22	
Esmeralda.....									
Eureka.....									

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

		1941	.75	.100	1.70
Humboldt	No report				
Lander	Court House	80,000.00			
	Hospital	500.00			
	Fire House	500.00			
	Jail	500.00			
	Schools	6,500.00			
	Bridges	5,300.00			
		\$25,000.00			
Lincoln	Court House	12,000.00			
	School Houses	3,000.00			
	Jail	9,000.00			
	Miscellaneous	20,000.00			
Lyon	Court House	1,000.00			
	Furniture	15,000.00			
	Bridges	4,000.00			
	Jails	22,500.00			
Nye	No report				
Ormsby	County Building	1,500.00			
	Personal property	1,500.00			
	Curry Engine House	1,000.00			
	Steam fire engine	4,000.00			
	Hose carts	5,000.00			
	Poor Farm	35,000.00			
	School House and furniture	10,000.00			
	Agricultural grounds	300.00			
Storey	Clear Creek Bridge	25,000.00			
Washoe	Court House and County Hospital	100,000.00			
	Court House and grounds	25,000.00			
	Jail	2,000.00			
	Pest House and grounds	110,000.00			
	Bridges	50,000.00			
	Hospital and grounds	250.00			
	Tools and implements	10,000.00			
White Pine	Court House	1,000.00			
	Hospital	1,000.00			
	Jail	6,000.00			
	Town lots	2,000.00			
	Patented mines				
		80,800.00	788	.75	1.45
		25,000.00	863	.75	2.00
					2.20
					2.75
		287,250.00	3,246	.75	0.67
					1.42
		20,000.00	865	.75	2.30
					3.05

STATEMENT
From annual statements of County Auditors—Indebtedness of counties.

[V]

Counties.	Amount and character of county indebtedness.					Cash in County Treasury.
	Name of bonds.	Funded debt.	Yearly rate of interest.	Floating debt.	Yearly rate of interest.	
Churchill County.....		\$21,000.00	6 per cent.	\$7,000.00		\$30,208.28
Douglas County.....		1,000.00	4 3/4 per cent.			9,901.06
		1,000.00	4 per cent.			71,996.59
Elko County.....	No report.					23,977.52
Esmeralda County.....		10,000.00	6 per cent.			96,573.59
Eureka County.....		23,000.00	5 per cent.			18,641.64
Humboldt County.....		181,461.51	10 per cent.			62,961.96
Lander County.....		470,456.11	4 1/2 per cent.			14,205.74
Lincoln County.....	Interest due.	14,000.00	5 per cent.	5,981.82		97,334.54
Lyon County.....		13,000.00	5 per cent.	16,336.11		31,194.24
Ormsby County.....		96,000.00	5 per cent.			66,160.63
Storey County.....		6,000.00	6 per cent.	1,263.16		24,153.88
Washoe County.....		51,200.00	6 per cent.	13,916.95		
White Pine County.....						

[W]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following is a list of Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State during the year 1906. All licenses expired December 31, 1906. Yearly licenses for 1907 must be procured on or before January 31, 1907.

Names of companies.	Agents.
<i>Fire Insurance Companies.</i>	
Aachen and Munich of Aix La Chapelle, Germany.....	T. R. Hofer
Etna of Hartford, Conn.....	T. R. Hofer
Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y.....	John Lothrop
American Central of St. Louis, Mo.....	Lee J. Davis
Atlas Assurance Company (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Buffalo German of Buffalo, N. Y.....	T. R. Hofer
Caledonian of Edinburgh, Scotland.....	State Controller
California of San Francisco, Cal.....	Washoe Co. Bank
Citizens of St. Louis, Mo.....	C. H. Peters
Commercial Union (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Connecticut of Hartford, Conn.....	T. R. Hofer
Continental of New York, N. Y.....	R. S. Osburn
Fidelity of New York, N. Y.....	State Controller
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.....	B. F. Wallace
Firemen's Fund of San Francisco, Cal.....	T. R. Hofer
Firemen's Fund Corporation of San Francisco, Cal.....	T. R. Hofer
German of Freeport, Ill.....	C. H. Peters
German Alliance of New York, N. Y.....	Lee J. Davis
German American of New York, N. Y.....	T. R. Hofer
Girard of Philadelphia, Pa.....	T. R. Hofer
Hamburg-Bremen of Hamburg, Germany.....	M. E. Ward
Hartford of Hartford, Conn.....	T. R. Hofer
Home of New York, N. Y.....	C. H. Peters
Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California.....	T. R. Hofer
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.....	M. Scheeline
Law Union and Crown of London, England.....	Sam P. Davis
Liverpool and London and Globe of Liverpool, England.....	T. R. Hofer
London Assurance Corporation of London, England.....	C. H. Peters
London and Lancashire of Liverpool, England.....	C. H. Peters
Manchester of Manchester, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Moscow of Moscow, Russia.....	T. R. Hofer
Munich Reinsurance, Munich, Bavaria.....	S. P. Davis
National of Hartford, Conn.....	State Controller
New Brunswick of New Brunswick, N. J.....	T. R. Hofer
New Hampshire of Manchester, N. H.....	Washoe Co. Bank
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	T. R. Hofer
North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh.....	T. R. Hofer
Norwich Union of Norwich, England.....	C. H. Peters
Orient of Hartford, Conn.....	C. T. Bender
Palatine Insurance Company (Limited), London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, Pa.....	State Controller
Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.....	T. R. Hofer
Phoenix of Hartford, Conn.....	Bank of Nevada
Phoenix (Limited) of London, England.....	A. L. Edwards
Providence Washington of Providence, R. I.....	C. H. Peters
Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, N. Y.....	T. R. Hofer
Royal of Liverpool, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Royal Exchange, London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, Minn.....	F. J. Peck
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh, Scotland.....	T. R. Hofer
Skandia of Stockholm, Sweden.....	T. R. Hofer
Springfield, Springfield, Mass.....	State Controller
Sun Insurance Office of London, England.....	C. H. Peters
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Co. (Limited) of Gothenburg, Sweden.....	R. C. Moore
Union Assurance of London, England.....	Sam P. Davis
Western Assurance of Toronto, Canada.....	S. M. Summerfield
<i>Life, Accident, and Surety Companies.</i>	
Capitol of Denver, Colo.....	F. M. Raiff
Conservative of Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sam P. Davis
Continental Casualty of Hammond, Ind.....	State Controller
Empire State Surety Company of New York, N. Y.....	State Controller
Employers' Liability of London, England.....	T. R. Hofer
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., New York, N. Y.....	A. T. Donnels
Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, San Francisco, Cal.....	Sam P. Davis

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

Names of companies.	Agents.
Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass, Frankfort, Germany	Sam P. Davis
Home of New York, N. Y.	State Controller
Lloyd's Plate Glass of New York, N. Y.	Lee J. Davis
Manhattan Life of New York, N. Y.	J. N. Mathison
Maryland Casualty, Baltimore, Md.	State Controller
Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J.	J. W. Eckley
Mutual Life of New York, N. Y.	A. G. Spencer
Mutual Reserve of New York, N. Y.	F. M. Huffaker
National Life of U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.	M. S. Bonnifield
National Life of Montpelier, Vt.	Sam P. Davis
New Amsterdam of New York, N. Y.	Sam P. Davis
New York Life of New York, N. Y.	M. D. Noteware
Pacific Mutual of San Francisco, Cal.	T. R. Hofer
Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, Pa.	State Controller
Reliance of New York, N. Y.	State Controller
Standard Life and Accident of Detroit, Mich.	J. M. Morrow
State Life of Indianapolis, Ind.	Sam P. Davis
Travelers' of Hartford, Conn.	T. R. Hofer
Union Central Life Insurance of Cincinnati, Ohio	Sam P. Davis
Union Mutual of Portland, Me.	J. Doane
United States Health and Accident of Saginaw, Mich.	Sam P. Davis
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Etna Indemnity, Hartford, Conn.	State Controller
American Surety Company of New York, N. Y.	State Controller
Continental Building and Loan, San Francisco, Cal.	Bank of Nevada
Continental Building and Loan Association, Denver, Colo.	
Empire State Surety Company of N. Y.	State Controller
Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, N. Y.	State Controller
National Surety, New York, N. Y.	State Controller
Nevada Loan and Investment Company of Reno, Nevada	John McCormack
Metropolitan Surety Co. of New York, N. Y.	State Controller
Pacific States Savings, Loan and Building of San Francisco, Cal.	
Renters Loan and Trust Company, San Francisco, Cal.	H. R. Cooke
The Title Guaranty and Trust Co., Scranton, Pa.	State Controller
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.	State Controller
Western Savings and Loan, Salt Lake City, Utah	

[X] LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

Counties	County Seats.	Auditor and Recorder.	Treasurer.	Assessor.	District Attorney and ex officio Superintendent of Schools.	Sheriff.	Clerk.
Churchill	Fallon	G. W. Likes	J. A. Danelson	E. M. Brown	Lemuel Allen	Robt. Shirley	J. W. Sifton
Douglas	Genoa	Fred Klotz	H. C. Jepsen	E. L. Wyatt	F. C. Brockliss	E. L. Wyatt	H. C. Jepsen
Elko	Elko	C. W. Grover	A. G. Dawley	W. M. Weathers	E. E. Calne	L. G. Clark	A. G. Dawley
Emeralda	Hawthorne	Geo. Brodigan	E. Hardy	W. A. Ingalls	A. H. Swallow	W. A. Ingalls	E. Hardy
Eureka	Eureka	Wm. Spinner	R. McCharles	H. C. McTerney	A. S. Henderson	W. H. Sweeney	R. McCharles
Humboldt	Winnemucca	H. W. Duncan	F. G. Hoenstine	J. W. Guthrie	E. A. Ducker	S. G. Lamb	George O. Hill
Lander	Anstin	H. M. Dyer	Robert Hogan	H. R. Lemaire	A. J. Maestretti	M. J. Murphy	A. R. Dron
Lincoln	Pioche	Henry Lee	Ed. W. Clark	J. F. Roeder	Chas. L. Horsey	Phil K. Smith	Wm. E. Orr
Lyon	Dayton	E. T. Powers	D. W. McFarkey	D. P. Randall	J. W. Hanby	D. P. Randall	D. W. McFarkey
Nye	Tonopah	Puddy Grimes	Robt. F. Gilbert	J. J. Owens	P. A. McCarren	J. J. Owens	C. G. Bevis
Ormsby	Carson City	Jos. Stern	E. O. Patterson	Wm. Kinney	E. E. Roberts	Wm. Kinney	E. O. Patterson
Storey	Virginia City	J. E. Greenhalgh	W. V. Ryan	Rufe B. Henrichs	E. J. Cabill	Rufe B. Henrichs	W. V. Ryan
Washoe	Reno	C. H. Stoddard	D. B. Boyd	W. S. Beard	T. F. Moran	C. P. Ferrell	W. A. Fogg
White Pine	Ely	Wm. McKnight	J. F. Miles	A. C. House	C. A. Eddy	A. C. House	J. F. Miles

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICES

Secretary of State

Clerk of the Supreme Court

State Librarian

(SEPARATELY AND DISTINCTLY REPORTED)

1905=1906

W. G. DOUGLASS

Secretary of State, Ex Officio Clerk of Supreme Court
and Ex Officio State Librarian



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



Compliments of

W. G. DOUGLASS,

Secretary of State.

**REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, EX
OFFICIO CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
AND EX OFFICIO STATE LIBRARIAN.**

STATE OF NEVADA—DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
CARSON CITY, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency, HON. JOHN SPARKS, Governor.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second biennial report of the offices of Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court, and ex officio State Librarian, separately and distinctly reported, and all contained in one book in accordance with the approval of the people of the State of Nevada, expressed through the Legislature thereof, and also in accordance with a desire to economize the affairs of my various State offices, so as to most honestly discharge the obligations due by me to the people of Nevada through whose acts I have been honored with the positions which I am reporting, as follows:

- (1) Official Register, State of Nevada.
- (2) Report of Secretary of State.
- (3) Rules of the Legislature.
- (4) Report of Clerk of Supreme Court.
- (5) Report of State Librarian.
- (6) Index.

Respectfully,

W. G. DOUGLASS,
*Secretary of State,
Ex officio Clerk of Supreme Court,
Ex officio State Librarian.*

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OFFICE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906

LIST OF OFFICERS
1905-1906

LIST OF OFFICERS.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT JUDGES,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE INSTITUTIONS,
BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS OF 1905-1906.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Newlands, Francis G.	United States Senator	Reno
Nixon, Geo. S.	United States Senator	Winnemucca
Van Duzer, Clarence D.	Representative in Congress	Tonopah

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Fitzgerald, A. L.	Chief Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Talbot, G. F.	Associate Justice Supreme Court	Carson City
Norcross, F. H.	Associate Justice Supreme Court	Carson City
Sweeney, James G.	Attorney-General	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	Clerk Supreme Court (ex officio)	Carson City
Kinney, Wm.	Balliff Supreme Court.....	Carson City

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Murphy, M. A.	Judge First Judicial District	Carson City
Curier, E. F.	Judge Second Judicial District.....	Reno
Breen, Peter	Judge Third Judicial District.....	Eureka
Brown, Geo. S.	Judge Fourth Judicial District.....	Elko
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr.	Judge Fifth Judicial District	Winnemucca

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906—Continued.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Davis, W. R.....	Private Secretary to Governor.....	Carson City
Allen, Lemuel.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Legate, J. W.....	Deputy Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Davis, Sam P.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Doane, Jonathan.....	Deputy State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Wildes, Frank L.....	Deputy State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.....	Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	Carson City
Day, S. H.....	Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	Carson City
Sweeney, J. G.....	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Maute, Andrew.....	Superintendent of State Printing.....	Carson City
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	State Librarian (ex officio).....	Carson City
Booher, W. W.....	Regent State University (Hold-over).....	Elko
Smith, O. J.....	Regent State University (Long Term).....	Reno
Starrett, H. S.....	Regent State University (Short Term).....	Battle Mountain
Taylor, Geo. H.....	Secretary Board of Regents.....	Reno

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Fitzgerald, A. L.....	Chief Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Talbot, G. F.....	Associate Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Norcross, F. H.....	Associate Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Sweeney, James G.....	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Davis, W. R.....	Clerk of Board.....	Carson City

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Maute, Andrew.....	Superintendent of State Printing.....	Carson City
Mackey, Will U.....	Foreman.....	Carson City

STATE PRISON.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Considine, J. L.....	Warden.....	Carson City
Cavanaugh, Chas.....	Captain of the Guard.....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906-Continued.

NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Gibson, S. C.	Superintendent	Reno
Driscoll, J. G.	Supervisor	Reno

STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Josephs, Joe	Superintendent	Carson City
Josephs, Mrs.	Matron	Carson City
Sullivan, Miss Jo	Teacher	Carson City
Summers, Jennie	Assistant Teacher, September 3, 1906.	Carson City

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Stubbs, Jos. E.	President of University	Reno
Ayrea, Irvin W.	Librarian of University	Reno
Thurtell, Henry	Dean and Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics	Reno
Adams, R.	Professor of Pedagogics, Education and Sociology	Reno
Lewers, R.	Registrar and Professor of Logic	Reno
True, G. H.	Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Reno
Wilson, N. E.	Professor of Chemistry and Dairying	Reno
Cowgill, T. W.	Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature	Reno
Brown, R.	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	Reno
Church, J. E., Jr.	Professor of Latin Language and Literature	Reno
Young, G. J.	Professor of Mining and Metallurgy	Reno
de Laguna, Laura	Professor of Modern Languages	Reno
Wier, J. E.	Assistant Professor of History	Reno
Cushman, L. W.	Professor of English Language and Literature	Reno
Blessing, G. F.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing	Reno
Reid, J. A.	Acting Professor of Physics, Geology and Mineralogy	Reno
Etcheverry, B.	Professor of Civil Engineering and Physics	Reno
Kennedy, F. B.	Professor of Botany and Horticulture	Reno
Frandsen, Peter	Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology	Reno
Doten, S. B.	Assistant Professor of Latin and Mathematics	Reno
Bardenwerper, Kate	Instructor in Domestic Art and Science	Reno
	Instructor in Hygiene and Physical Training	Reno
Scruggam, J. G.	Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing	Reno
Short, F. E.	Assistant Professor of Education, Instructor in Modern Languages and History, and Mistress of Girls' Cottage	Reno
Layton, Mrs. Alice L.	Instructor in Vocal Music	Reno
Beckwith, Carolyn	Office Secretary	Reno
Wheeler, Mildred M.	Instructor in German and Mathematics	Reno
Fitzmaurice, Chas. R.	Assistant in Chemical Laboratory	Reno

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906—Continued.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Sweeney, J. G.....	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Legate, J. W.....	Clerk of the Board.....	Carson City

BOARD OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Sweeney, J. G.....	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Legate, J. W.....	Clerk of the Board.....	Carson City

STATE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Booher, W. W.....	Regent (Hold-over).....	Elko
Smith, O. J.....	Regent (Long Term).....	Reno
Starrett, H. S.....	Regent (Short Term).....	Battle Mountain

STATE PRINTING COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Davis, Sam P.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Doane, Jonathan.....	Clerk of the Board.....	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Stubbs, Jos. E., M.A., D.D.....	President State University.....	Reno
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906—Continued.

STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Allen, Lemuel.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Davis, Sam P.	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Davis, W. R.....	Clerk.....	Carson City

STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Davis, Sam P.	State Controller.....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.....	Surveyor-General.....	Carson City
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Name.	Official position.	Term expires.	P. O. address.
Allen, Lem.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	St. Clair
Flanigan, P. L.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	Reno
Brearley, J. H.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	Reno
Triplett, P. S.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Elko
Shane, Adolph.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Winters, Theo.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Kinney, R. H.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Bevier, Louis.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Westerfield, W. J.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Kirman, Richard.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Dalton, Peter.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Marzen, Jos.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Lovelock

STATE ORPHANS' HOME DIRECTORS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.....	Surveyor-General.....	Carson City
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

COMMISSIONERS FOR CARE OF INDIGENT INSANE.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Davis, Sam P.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Wildes, F. L.....	Clerk.....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906—Continued.

MILITARY AUDITORS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John	Governor	Carson City
Davis, Sam P.	State Controller	Carson City
Allen, Lemuel	Adjutant-General	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Lee, S. L.	Commissioner	Carson City
Samuels, W. L.	Commissioner	Winnemucca
Gibson, S. C.	Commissioner	Reno

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
J. L. Garner, M.D.	President	Tonopah
W. J. Ciróé, M.D.	Vice-President	Carson City
S. L. Lee, M.D.	Secretary and Treasurer	Carson City
W. L. Berry, M.D.	Member	Carson City
J. A. Lewis, M.D.	Member	Reno

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Dr. W. H. Cavell	President	Carson City
Dr. Chas. S. Coffin	Secretary	Reno
Dr. W. W. Goode	Member	Carson City
Dr. Elton Davis	Member	Tonopah
Dr. Helen Rullison	Member	Reno

HONORARY BOARD OF VISITORS OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Fitzgerald, A. L.	Chairman	Carson City
Freeman, J. W.	Member	Stillwater
Virgin, D. W.	Member	Genoa
Farrington, E. S.	Member	Eiko
Henley, E. J.	Member	Hawthorne
Reinhart, Moses	Member	Winnemucca
Gayhart, W. C.	Member	Austin
Thompson, A. S.	Member	Ploche
Gignoux, J. E.	Member	Dayton
Maute, Andrew	Member	Carson City
Averill, M. K.	Member	Virginia City
Hilp, Sol	Member	Ely
Smith, Bert L.	Member	Eureka
Cox, W. L.	Member	Reno

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1905-1906—Continued.

STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor (Chairman).....	.....Carson City
Kelley, E. D.....	Surveyor-General.....	.....Carson City
Sweeney, J. G.....	Attorney-General.....	.....Carson City
Thurtell, Henry.....	State Engineer (Secretary).....	.....Carson City

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Allen, Lemuel.....	Adjutant-General (ex officio).....	.....Carson City
O'Connor, Miss Katie.....	State Library Clerk.....	.....Carson City
Deady, Chas. L.....	Draughtsman, Land Office.....	.....Carson City
Roberts, Miss Jo.....	Stenographer, Land Office.....	.....Carson City
Barkley, Miss Dell.....	Stenographer for Secretary of State.....	.....Carson City
Sweeney, Miss Louise.....	Stenographer for Attorney-General.....	.....Carson City
Davis, Miss L. S.....	Stenographer for State Controller.....	.....Carson City
Williams, Roy T.....	Stenographer for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	.....Carson City

LIST OF OFFICERS
1907

OFFICIAL REGISTER, STATE OF NEVADA, 1907.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Newlands, Francis G.	United States Senator	Reno
Nixon, Geo. S.	United States Senator	Winnemucca
Bartlett, Geo. A.	Representative in Congress	Tonopah

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Talbot, G. F.	Chief Justice Supreme Court	Carson City
Norcross, F. H.	Associate Justice Supreme Court	Carson City
Sweeney, James G.	Associate Justice Supreme Court	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.	Attorney-General	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	Clerk Supreme Court (ex officio)	Carson City
Kinney, Wm.	Balliff Supreme Court	Carson City

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Langan, F. P.	Judge First Judicial District	Virginia City
Pike, W. H. A.	Judge Second Judicial District	Reno
Orr, John S.	Judge Second Judicial District	Reno
Breen, Peter	Judge Third Judicial District	Eureka
Brown, Geo. S.	Judge Fourth Judicial District	Elko

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John	Governor	Carson City
Davis, W. R.	Private Secretary to Governor	Carson City
Dickerson, D. S.	Lieutenant-Governor	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	Secretary of State	Carson City
LeGate, J. W.	Deputy Secretary of State	Carson City
Eggers, J.	State Controller	Carson City
Doane, Jonathan	Deputy State Controller	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.	State Treasurer	Carson City
Wildes, Frank L.	Deputy State Treasurer	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.	Surveyor-General and State Land Register	Carson City
Deady, Chas. L.	Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.	Attorney-General	Carson City
McCarthy, J. G.	Superintendent of State Printing	Carson City
Ring, Orvis	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	State Librarian (ex officio)	Carson City
Smith, O. J.	Regent State University (Hold-over)	Reno
Henderson, Chas. B.	Regent State University (Long Term)	Elko
Sunderland, John, Jr.	Regent State University (Long Term)	Reno
Lewers, Chas. R.	Regent State University (Short Term)	Reno
Souchereau, J. E.	Regent State University (Short Term)	Verdi
Taylor, Geo. H.	Secretary Board of Regents	Reno

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Talbot, G. F.....	Chief Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Norcross, F. H.....	Associate Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Sweeney, James G.....	Associate Justice Supreme Court.....	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.....	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Davis, W. R.....	Clerk of Board.....	Carson City

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Stubbs, Jos. E.....	President of University.....	Reno
Lewers, Robert.....	Vice-President of University and Professor of Political Economy.....	Reno
Thurtell, Henry.....	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.....	Reno
Wilson, N. E.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	Reno
Cowgill, T. W.....	Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature.....	Reno
Church, J. E., Jr.....	Professor of Latin Language and Literature.....	Reno
Young, Geo. J.....	Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.....	Reno
de Laguna, Laura.....	Professor of Modern Languages.....	Reno
Wier, Jeanne E.....	Professor of History.....	Reno
Cushman, L. W.....	Professor of English Language and Literature.....	Reno
Blessing, G. F.....	Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing.....	Reno
Smith, W. S. T.....	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.....	Reno
Baker, Horatio.....	Professor of Civil Engineering.....	Reno
Kennedy, P. B.....	Professor of Botany and Horticulture.....	Reno
Frandsen, Peter.....	Professor of Biology.....	Reno
Doten, S. B.....	Professor of Entomology.....	Reno
Scrugham, J. G.....	Professor of Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Adams, R.....	Professor of Education, Psychology and Sociology.....	Reno
True, G. H.....	Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.....	Reno
Brambila, R. M.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....	Reno
Johnson, J. R.....	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.....	Reno
Minor, Ralph S.....	Professor of Physics.....	Reno
Brown, R.....	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.....	Reno
Adams, Maxwell.....	Professor of Chemistry.....	Reno
Dinsmore, S. C.....	Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.....	Reno
Bardenwerper, Kate.....	Assistant Professor of Domestic Art and Science.....	Reno
Mack, W. B.....	Professor of Veterinary Science and Bacteriology.....	Reno
Howe, H. H.....	Professor and Principal of High School.....	Reno
Freeman, T. W.....	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Reiglethuth, Kate.....	Instructor in German.....	Reno
Berry, Emily.....	Instructor in English and History.....	Reno
Marzen, Ethel L.....	Instructor in Latin.....	Reno
Unsworth, Samuel.....	Instructor in Greek.....	Reno
Layton, Mrs. Alice L.....	Instructor in Vocal Music.....	Reno
Lewers, Kate.....	Instructor in Drawing.....	Reno
Armstrong, Alice E.....	Librarian of University.....	Reno
Kaye, Mrs. A. E.....	Matron of Manzanita Hall.....	Reno
Kinney, May.....	Matron of Hospital.....	Reno
Beckwith, Carolyn.....	Office Secretary.....	Reno
Sissa, Louise M.....	Assistant Registrar.....	Reno

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
McCarthy, J. G.	Superintendent of State Printing	Carson City
Mackey, Will U.	Foreman	Carson City

STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Josephs, Joe	Superintendent	Carson City
Josephs, Mrs.	Matron	Carson City
Sullivan, Miss Jo	Teacher	Carson City
Summers, Jennie	Assistant Teacher	Carson City

STATE PRISON.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Considine, J. L.	Warden	Carson City
Cavanaugh, Chas.	Captain of the Guard	Carson City

NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Gibson, S. C.	Superintendent	Reno
Driscoll, J. G.	Supervisor	Reno

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John	Governor	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	Secretary of State	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.	Attorney-General	Carson City
Legate, J. W.	Clerk of the Board	Carson City

BOARD OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John	Governor	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.	Secretary of State	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.	Attorney-General	Carson City
Legate, J. W.	Clerk of the Board	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

STATE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Smith, O. J.....	Regent (Hold-over).....	Reno
Henderson, Chas. B.....	Regent (Long Term).....	Elko
Sunderland, John, Jr.....	Regent (Long Term).....	Reno
Lewers, Chas. R.....	Regent (Short Term).....	Reno
Souchereau, J. E.....	Regent (Short Term).....	Verdi
Taylor, Geo. H.....	Secretary.....	Reno

STATE PRINTING COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Eggers, J.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Doane, Jonathan.....	Clerk of the Board.....	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Stubbs, Jos. E., M.A., D.D.....	President State University.....	Reno
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Dickerson, D. S.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Carson City
Douglass, W. G.....	Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Eggers, J.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Davis, W. R.....	Clerk.....	Carson City

STATE ORPHANS' HOME DIRECTORS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.....	Surveyor-General.....	Carson City
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

COMMISSIONERS FOR CARE OF INDIGENT INSANE.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor.....	Carson City
Eggers, J.....	State Controller.....	Carson City
Ryan, D. M.....	State Treasurer.....	Carson City
Wildes, F. L.....	Clerk.....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Eggers, J.	State Controller.....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.	Surveyor-General.....	Carson City
Ring, Orvis.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Lee, S. L.	Commissioner	Carson City
Samuels, W. L.	Commissioner	Winnemucca
Gibson, S. C.	Commissioner	Reno

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
J. L. Garner, M.D.	President	Tonopah
W. J. Circé, M.D.	Vice-President.....	Carson City
S. L. Lee, M.D.	Secretary and Treasurer.....	Carson City
W. L. Berry, M.D.	Member	Carson City
J. A. Lewis, M.D.	Member	Reno

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Dr. W. H. Cavell.....	President	Carson City
Dr. Chas. S. Coffin.....	Secretary	Reno
Dr. W. W. Goode.....	Member	Carson City
Dr. Elton Davis.....	Member	Tonopah
Dr. Helen Rullison.....	Member	Reno

MILITARY AUDITORS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor	Carson City
Eggers, J.	State Controller.....	Carson City
Dickerson, D. S.	Adjutant-General.....	Carson City

STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Sparks, John.....	Governor (Chairman).....	Carson City
Kelley, E. D.	Surveyor-General.....	Carson City
Stoddard, R. C.	Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Thurtell, Henry.....	State Engineer (Secretary).....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

HONORARY BOARD OF VISITORS OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Talbot, G. F.....	Chairman.....	Carson City
Freeman, J. W.....	Member.....	Stillwater
Virgin, D. W.....	Member.....	Genoa
Farrington, E. S.....	Member.....	Elko
Henley, E. J.....	Member.....	Hawthorne
Reinhart, Moses.....	Member.....	Winnemucca
Gayhart, W. C.....	Member.....	Austin
Thompson, A. S.....	Member.....	Pioche
Gignoux, J. E.....	Member.....	Dayton
Maute, Andrew.....	Member.....	Carson City
Averill, M. R.....	Member.....	Virginia City
Hilp, Sol.....	Member.....	Ely
Smith, Bert L.....	Member.....	Fureka
Cox, W. L.....	Member.....	Reno

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Name.	Official position.	Term expires.	P. O. address.
Allen, Lem.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	St. Clair
Flanigan, P. L.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	Reno
Brearley, J. H.....	Director.....	February 1, 1905.....	Reno
Triplett, P. S.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Elko
Shane, Adolph.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Winters, Theo.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Kinney, R. H.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Bevier, Louis.....	Director.....	February 1, 1907.....	Reno
Westerfield, W. J.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Kirman, Richard.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Dalton, Peter.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Reno
Marzen, Jos.....	Director.....	February 1, 1908.....	Lovelock

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Dickerson, D. S.....	Adjutant-General (ex officio).....	Carson City
Thurtell, Henry.....	State Engineer.....	Carson City
O'Connor, Miss Katie.....	State Library Clerk.....	Carson City
Noteware, M. D.....	Draughtsman, Land Office.....	Carson City
Roberts, Miss Jo.....	Stenographer for Governor.....	Carson City
Sadler, Miss Bertha.....	Stenographer, Land Office.....	Carson City
Barkley, Miss Dell.....	Stenographer for Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Hannan, Miss Alice A.....	Stenographer for Secretary of State.....	Carson City
Sweeney, Miss Louise.....	Stenographer for Attorney-General.....	Carson City
Eggers, Mrs. J.....	Stenographer for State Controller.....	Carson City
Williams, Roy T.....	Stenographer for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Carson City

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.*

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION—1907.

Hon. D. S. DICKERSON, *President*; Hon. J. D. CAMPBELL, *President pro tem*.

Name.	County.	P. O. address.
Douglass, R. L.	Churchill	Fallon
Mack, Maurice	Douglas	Gardnerville
Hunter, Thomas	Elko	Elko
Coryell, H. H.	Elko	Wells
Pyne, George D.	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Brossemer, F. J.	Eureka	Eureka
O'Kane, John†	Humboldt	Lovelock
Bell, W. F.	Humboldt	Winnemucca
Easton, Wm.	Lander	Austin
Campbell, J. D.†	Lincoln	Pioche
Wilson, J. W.†	Lyon	Smith Valley
Oddie, T. L.†	Nye	Tonopah
Woodbury, J. P.	Ormsby	Carson City
Locklin, Wilson	Storey	Virginia City
Martin, Harry†	Washoe	Reno
Boyd, Jas. T.	Washoe	Reno
Gallagher, W. C.†	White Pine	Ely

*Senators are elected for four years; Assemblymen for two years. Sessions biennial, and convene on the third Monday of odd-numbered years—January 21, 1907. Duration of session, with pay at \$8 per diem, not to exceed fifty days, or \$400. Session can be extended to sixty days under the Constitution; but last ten days without pay.

Mileage thirty cents per mile coming from destination one way.

† Hold-over Senators from last session.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF 1907—Continued.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.*

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION—1907.

Name.	County.	P. O. address.
Fitzpatrick, N. R.	Churchill	Wonder
Hussman, Wm.	Douglas	Gardnerville
Fernald, Frank	Elko	Elko
Russell, Geo. B.	Elko	Elko
Skaggs, Robt. E.	Elko	Bullion
Winter, F. H.	Elko	Winters Station
Bradley, J. F.	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Hamilton, Joseph	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Tighe, Thomas	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Duberg, C. H.	Eureka	Pallsade
Sadler, Edgar	Eureka	Eureka
Bradshaw, J. D.	Humboldt	Paradise
Davey, J. W.	Humboldt	Golconda
Scott, A. P.	Humboldt	Lovelock
Bray, Simon	Lander	Austin
O'Brien, Wm. J.	Lander	Austin
Syphus, Levi	Lincoln	Panaca
Williams, Frank	Lincoln	Good Springs
Vaughan, J. H.	Lincoln	Searchlight
Reymers, B. H.	Lyon	Yerington
Trimble, R. A.	Lyon	Silver City
Briggs, J. Watt	Nye	Manhattan
Stewart, E. E.	Nye	Manhattan
Ray, L. O.	Nye	Rhyolite
Fellows, F. C.	Ormsby	Carson City
Gifford, H. P.	Ormsby	Carson City
Smyth, W. J.	Ormsby	Carson City
Corbett, James	Storey	Virginia City
Dunn, H. T.	Storey	Virginia City
Lamerton, Wm. J.	Storey	Virginia City
Tannahill, Alex. L.	Storey	Virginia City
Britt, A. M.	Washoe	Reno
Folsom, F. G.	Washoe	Reno
Holmes, A. W.	Washoe	Reno
Huskey, H. W.	Washoe	Reno
Luke, W. J., Sr.	Washoe	Reno
McNees, Geo.	Washoe	Reno
Reid, H. E.	Washoe	Reno
Baird, Alex.	White Pine	Ely
Fesler, J. A.	White Pine	Ely

*Officers not chosen. Convenes January 21, 1907.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

In accordance with law the members of the State Board of Examiners have regularly assembled and transacted the duties appurtenant to their respective positions. During all the sessions of the Board my associates, to wit, the Governor and Attorney-General, and I have had the most cordial and friendly relations towards one another, all of us endeavoring to protect and ameliorate the best interests of the State. To the Clerks of said Board I desire at this time to extend my thanks for the faithful manner in which they performed their duties during my term. Following is the detailed statement of the very numerous matters the Board in performing its duties has disposed of:

MONEYS AND SECURITIES.

The moneys and securities in the State Treasury have been regularly counted and officially published once a month by the State Board of Examiners, in accordance with law (Compiled Laws 1900, sec. 2019).

MONEY AND SECURITIES—1905-1906.

Date of counting.	Coin and paid vouchers.	Irredeemable Nevada State school bond.	Nevada State bonds.
<i>1905.</i>			
January 18.....	\$434,019.04	\$380,000.00	\$255,100.00
February 15.....	357,913.99	380,000.00	255,100.00
March 27.....	324,993.05	380,000.00	255,100.00
April 28.....	283,083.54	380,000.00	255,100.00
May 26.....	263,350.47	380,000.00	255,100.00
June 22.....	308,114.86	380,000.00	255,100.00
July 29.....	405,439.94	380,000.00	255,100.00
August 28.....	362,585.58	380,000.00	253,700.00
September 28.....	163,754.57	380,000.00	253,700.00
October 27.....	173,908.23	380,000.00	253,700.00
November 29.....	167,943.00	380,000.00	253,700.00
December 28.....	297,341.96	380,000.00	253,700.00
<i>1906.</i>			
January 29.....	\$399,392.92	\$380,000.00	\$253,700.00
February 27.....	298,154.66	380,000.00	253,700.00
March 30.....	281,875.44	380,000.00	253,700.00
April 28.....	296,942.92	380,000.00	253,700.00
May 31.....	307,851.47	380,000.00	253,700.00
June 29.....	419,361.11	380,000.00	253,700.00
July 27.....	488,280.74	380,000.00	233,000.00
August 17.....	376,103.49	380,000.00	233,000.00
September 13.....	358,249.27	380,000.00	233,000.00
November 23.....	265,363.18	380,000.00	233,000.00
December 19.....	341,113.60	380,000.00	233,000.00

MONEYS AND SECURITIES—Continued.

Date of counting.	Massachusetts 3 per cent bonds.	Massachusetts 3½ per cent bonds.	United States bonds.
<i>1905.</i>			
January 18.....	\$537,000.00	\$189,000.00	\$215,000.00
February 15.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
March 27.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
April 28.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
May 26.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
June 22.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
July 29.....	537,000.00	189,000.00	215,000.00
August 28.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
September 28.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
October 27.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
November 29.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
December 28.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
<i>1906.</i>			
January 29.....	\$537,000.00	\$313,000.00	\$215,000.00
February 27.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
March 30.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
April 28.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
May 21.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
June 29.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
July 27.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
August 17.....	537,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
September 13.....	632,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
November 28.....	632,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00
December 19.....	632,000.00	313,000.00	215,000.00

FURNISHING BOARD.

In compliance with law, and under contracts duly entered into with M. W. Wiard, the stationery required was purchased and distributed as follows:

Distribution.	1905-1906.
Legislature of 1903.....	\$182.15
Office of Governor.....	162.32
Office of Secretary of State.....	747.97
Office of State Treasurer.....	91.39
Office of State Controller.....	204.11
Office of Surveyor-General.....	388.49
Office of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	94.53
Office of State Librarian.....	68.64
Office of Attorney-General.....	104.99
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	162.48
Office of Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Governor.....	2.75
Total for the two years.....	\$2,209.82

STAMP ACCOUNT.

During the past two years of my incumbency, I have purchased stamps for the use of the various offices of the State, as required by law, which account of purchase is as follows:

STAMP ACCOUNT.

Offices.	1905-1906.
Governor	\$75.70
Lieutenant-Governor	400.00
Secretary of State	509.55
State Controller	304.65
State Treasurer	96.00
State Land Office	524.00
Attorney-General	174.00
Supreme Court and Clerk	55.10
Library	42.50
Superintendent of Public Instruction	108.00
Total for the two years	\$2,289.50

There is necessarily required in the office of Secretary of State a great number of stamps, owing to the necessity of forwarding Reports, Statutes and general exchange of data, as well as the answering of countless communications. Comparatively reporting, as many stamps are required by the Clerk of the Supreme Court's Department and the Library Department as are required by the Department of Secretary of State. I have studiously essayed to be as economical in this matter as the circumstances would permit.

STATUTES, SUPREME COURT REPORTS, ETC.

Following is the report of the disposition of Constitutional Debates, Digests, Supreme Court Reports, etc., on hand January 1, 1905, showing the number sold, distributed free, and the number now on hand:

Title of volume.	On hand Jan. 1, 1905.	Sold.	Distributed free.	On hand Dec. 31, 1906.	
Statutes 1861	56	7		49	
Statutes 1862	1		1	0	
Statutes 1864	1		1	0	
Statutes 1864-5	28	9	1	18	
Statutes 1866	91	3		88	
Statutes 1867	21	2		19	
Statutes 1869	45	8		37	
Statutes 1871	45	1		44	
Statutes 1873	83	7		76	
Statutes 1875	41	4		37	
Statutes 1877	36	3		33	
Statutes 1879	392	8	4	380	
Statutes 1881	440	8		432	
Statutes 1883	300	6		294	
Statutes 1885	289	14	6	269	
Statutes 1887	22	6		16	
Statutes 1889	127	6	1	120	
Statutes 1891	156	6	1	149	
Statutes 1893	217	9	5	203	
Statutes 1895	191	6	1	184	
Statutes 1897	217	8	1	208	
Statutes 1899	253	12	4	237	
Statutes 1901	136				
Statutes 1901 (Republication)	406	542	208	20	314
Statutes 1903	126				
Statutes 1903 (Republication)	402	528	228	16	284
Statutes 1906	799	436	363		0
Statutes 1906 (Republication)	400				400

BOOK ACCOUNT—Continued.

Title of volume.	On hand Jan. 1, 1905.	Sold.	Distributed free.	On hand Dec. 31, 1906.
Compiled Laws of 1873, vol. 1.....	21			21
Compiled Laws of 1873, vol. 2.....	22			22
General Statutes of 1885.....	84			84
Compiled Laws of 1900.....	710	315	49	346
Constitutional Debates and Proceedings, 1884.....	190			190
Hawley's Digest.....	251	4		247
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 1 and 2.....	332	27	4	301
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 3 and 4.....	386	27	5	304
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 5, 6 and 7.....	342	26	4	312
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 1.....	81	0	3	78
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 2.....	40	1		39
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 3.....	37	1		36
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 4.....	42	1		41
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 5.....	39	3	1	35
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 6.....	42	1	1	40
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 7.....	41		2	39
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 8.....	182	23	5	154
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 9.....	197	22	4	171
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 10.....	309	25	5	279
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 11.....	285	24	4	257
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 12.....	216	25	6	185
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 13.....	310	26	7	277
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 14.....	318	26	2	290
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 15.....	330	29	4	297
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 16.....	320	26	4	290
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 17.....	623	12	5	606
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 18.....	271	15	4	252
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 19.....	626	19	3	604
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 20.....	357	31	2	324
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 21.....	137	42	3	92
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 22.....	192	42	4	146
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 23.....	196	44	5	147
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 24.....	229	51	2	176
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 25.....	226	46	2	178
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 26.....	274	84		190
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 27.....	600	217	166	217
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 28.....	600	5	3	592

RECEIPTS OF OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, 1905-1906.

The following is an itemized and detailed statement of the receipts of the Department of Secretary of State from all sources for the years 1905-1906:

	Corporations, fees, etc.	Sale of books.	Total.
First quarter ending March 31, 1905.....	\$4,377.95	\$669.00	\$5,046.95
Second quarter ending June 30, 1905.....	9,385.85	794.00	10,179.85
Third quarter ending September 30, 1905.....	4,611.00	329.50	4,940.50
Fourth quarter ending December 31, 1905.....	9,715.80	288.00	10,003.80
Total receipts for 1905.....	\$28,090.60	\$2,080.50	\$30,171.10
First quarter ending March 31, 1906.....	\$10,973.30	\$397.50	\$11,360.80
Second quarter ending June 30, 1906.....	17,850.65	585.00	18,435.65
Third quarter ending September 30, 1906.....	11,739.95	552.50	12,291.45
Fourth quarter ending December 30, 1906.....	24,129.00	629.00	24,758.00
Total receipts for 1906.....	\$64,691.90	\$2,164.00	\$66,845.90
Total receipts for 1905-1906.....	\$92,782.50	\$4,244.50	\$97,017.00

STATE PRISON RECEIPTS—1905-1906.

In detail I show the receipts derived from the above-mentioned source during the years 1905-1906:

Feb. 1, 1905.....	Sale of stone.....	\$25.85
Sept. 2, 1905.....	Sale of stone.....	41.50
Oct. 10, 1905.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending December 31, 1904.....	732.75
Nov. 9, 1905.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending March 31, 1905.....	762.50
Dec. 2, 1905.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending June 30, 1905.....	549.00
Dec. 4, 1905.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending September 30, 1905.....	781.50
	Total turned into Treasury for 1905.....	\$2,893.10
Mar. 3, 1906.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending December 31, 1905.....	\$862.50
Mar. 31, 1906.....	Sale of stone.....	24.90
Sept. 21, 1906.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending March 31, 1906.....	570.00
Sept. 26, 1906.....	Sale of curbing and rock.....	17.30
Dec. 8, 1906.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending June 30, 1906.....	527.25
Dec. 24, 1906.....	Board of United States prisoners—Quarter ending September 30, 1906.....	225.75
Dec. 31, 1906.....	Sale of ducks.....	11.00
	Total turned into Treasury for 1906.....	\$2,238.75
	Total receipts for 1905-1906.....	\$5,131.85

BALLOT PAPER AND ELECTIONS.

In the discharge of my duty relative to the purchasing of ballot paper for election purposes, as well as my other duties respecting certificates of nomination to the several County Clerks of the State, I have always tried to protect the interests of the State as well as satisfy the dictates of my own conscience and judgment.

Following is an itemized account indicating the election expenses of 1906:

1906.	Articles.	Amount.
Sept. 7.....	Ballot paper from Carson News.....	\$360.00
Oct. 16.....	Lumber, etc.....	7.55
Oct. 23.....	Expressage.....	113.25
	Total.....	\$480.90

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS, BOOKS, ETC.

In preparing, distributing, transmitting and delivering the Statutes of 1905 and the Journals of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada for the year 1905, I most earnestly exercised the greatest promptness, as I realized the desire on the part of the people of our State to be informed as quickly as possible of the enactment of any law that might affect their interests individually and collectively.

ENROLLED LAWS.

Pursuant to law (Comp. Laws 1900, sec. 1944) the Enrolled Laws and Resolutions of the Legislature were bound at the following cost:

1905—Nevada Press Company, binding 1905 Enrolled Laws in patent flexible backs, half Morocco leather binding.....	\$10.00
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NEW STATUTES.

There is a constant growing demand for the Nevada Statutes, and I respectfully suggest that the present law be amended so as to enable this office to secure at least twelve hundred copies.

INCREASE OF RECEIPTS.

During the four years last past the receipts of the office of Secretary of State have materially increased by reason of the tremendous amount of work entailed by the formation of new corporations and other matters incident thereto.

BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

As a member of this Board, I personally know that said Board has faithfully endeavored to better and manage the affairs of the State Prison in a manner that would tend to give the State an economical and honest administration of the affairs concerning the Prison.

STATE BOARD OF PRINTING COMMISSIONERS.

At all times and on all occasions the officials of this Board, and the subordinates thereof have sincerely and devotedly assisted in a thorough, honest and prompt discharge of the various duties involved in their respective capacities, so far as my official relations with them are concerned.

EMERGENCIES.

In order to comply with the extraordinary demand for the Statutes of the State of Nevada enacted during the sessions of the Legislature for the years 1901, 1903, and 1905 the State Board of Examiners at a regular session thereof borrowed the sum of \$2,500 from The State Bank and Trust Company of Carson City, Nevada, to defray the expenses of printing and binding said statutes. The total cost of printing and binding the above statutes was \$2,474.76. In this connection I respectfully refer you to the report of the State Printer. I wish to personally thank The State Bank and Trust Company for its kindness in advancing the money necessarily required.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Owing to the immense increase of business coming to the office of the Secretary of State and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada by reason of the great and valuable mineral regions discovered within the boundaries of the State, I find that it is utterly impossible to properly arrange the various papers, books and documents necessarily deposited in the above-named offices, and I earnestly request

that some action be taken by the Legislature to secure steel cases for said offices, and quote, as my reason, the following, which is practically in accord with the views of my predecessors for years past:

"I agree most emphatically with my predecessors that the various departments which I have the honor to control—to wit, the office of Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Supreme Court—do most urgently require that steel cases be placed in the office of each of the departments named, as it is nearly impossible to properly arrange and place papers and documents, etc., where they can be found at times when parties desire the same at once. With proper cases all State papers can be very easily placed in positions of convenience and safety. I most earnestly recommend some action in this particular respect."

This request is predicated solely upon the ground that a perfect and proper system of filing, recording and placing all documents appurtenant to our offices can be accomplished by placing the aforesaid offices in a condition equal to that of other States.

CORPORATIONS.

Following will be found a list designating the names of all corporations in the State from 1895 to 1907. The number of incorporations, by way of comparison, has been extensively increased by reason of the favorable provisions and inducements offered under the General Incorporation Act of the State adopted and approved on the 16th day of March, 1903, entitled "An Act providing a general corporation law," as amended and approved March 14, 1905:

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS—1895-1902.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Number of shares.	Value per share.	Capital stock.
Apr. 1, 1895	Reno Mercantile Company	Reno	500	\$100.00	\$50,000
Apr. 6, 1895	Gold Run Mining Company	Carson City	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Apr. 11, 1895	Wadsworth Mill and Mining Company	Wadsworth	100,000	1.00	100,000
June 22, 1895	Kinkad M. and M. and M. Company	Virginia City	10,000	10.00	100,000
July 11, 1895	Inland Wood Company	Reno	300	100.00	30,000
Aug. 23, 1895	Fougas Mining Company	Virginia City	30,000	10.00	300,000
Sept. 9, 1895	Muddy Valley Irrigation Company	Overton	15,000	1.00	15,000
Sept. 17, 1895	West Walker River Gold Mining and Milling Company	Smith	250,000	1.00	250,000
Sept. 23, 1895	Nevada Reduction Company	Elko	300	100.00	30,000
Oct. 11, 1895	Frank Golden Jewelry Company	Carson City	25,000	1.00	25,000
Oct. 15, 1895	Mead-Wright Company	Reno	10,000	5.00	50,000
Nov. 9, 1895	Le Grande Oro Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company	Carson City	500,000	10.00	5,000,000
Nov. 20, 1895	Lake Tahoe Transportation Company	Glenbrook	1,000	100.00	100,000
Nov. 20, 1895	Becker Brewing Company	Reno	30,000	1.00	30,000
Nov. 26, 1895	Washoe County Bank	Reno	2,000	100.00	200,000
Nov. 26, 1895	Nevada Lava Stone Company	Carson City	50,000	2.00	100,000
Dec. 17, 1895	California Nerve and Food Company	Reno	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Jan. 17, 1896	The Crosby Company	Virginia City	100	50.00	5,000
Jan. 27, 1896	Hawthorne Milling, Cyanide and Mining Company	Hawthorne	10,000	5.00	50,000
Feb. 3, 1896	Duke Milling and Mining Company	Silver Star	50,000	10.00	500,000
Feb. 3, 1896	Douglas Mining and Milling Company	Silver Star	50,000	10.00	500,000
Feb. 3, 1896	Silver Star Milling and Mining Company	Silver Star	6,000	10.00	60,000
Feb. 4, 1896	Eagle Salt Works	Reno	1,000	10.00	10,000
Mar. 3, 1896	J. G. Kaufman and Company	Yerington	1,000	10.00	10,000
Mar. 6, 1896	Coon Mountain Gold Mining Company	Reno	2,000,000	1.00	2,000,000
Apr. 9, 1896	Consolidated Improvement Company	Death	150	10.00	1,500
Apr. 13, 1896	Gardnerville Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	Gardnerville	100,000	1.00	100,000
Apr. 13, 1896	Roderigue Mining Company	Winnemucca	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Apr. 23, 1896	Nevada Hardware and Supply Company	Reno	500	100.00	50,000
May 4, 1896	Delamar Hall Company	Delamar	6,000	1.00	6,000
May 13, 1896	Mining Guaranty and Trust Company	Elko	100,000,000	1.00	100,000,000
May 27, 1896	Como Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	Dayton	500,000	5.00	2,500,000
June 4, 1896	Alpine Land and Reservoir Company	Carson City	500,000	1.00	500,000
June 6, 1896	Depot Hotel Company	Elko	1,000	10.00	10,000
Aug. 15, 1896	Smith Valley Creamery Company (Limited)	Smith Valley	2,700	1.00	2,700
Aug. 28, 1896	Promo Gold Mining Company	Yerington	100,000	1.00	100,000
Sept. 5, 1896	Josephine Consolidated Mining Company	Lewis	100,000	1.00	100,000
Sept. 17, 1896	North Star Gold Mining Company	Reno	100,000	1.00	100,000

Oct. 20, 1881	The Emeralda, Mercantile Company	Haithorne	20,000	1.00	20,000
Oct. 21, 1886	The Pennsylvania Hill Mining Company	Whiterock	100,000,000	1.00	100,000,000
Nov. 18, 1886	Old Wine Mining Company	Silver City	100,000		100,000
Dec. 24, 1886	Ione Gold Mining Company	Ione	125,000		1,250,000
Jan. 9, 1887	Sierra Madre Oil Company	Carson City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Jan. 23, 1887	Alpine Telegraph and Telephone Company	Reno	1,000	10.00	10,000
Feb. 6, 1887	Porteous Decorative Company	Reno	6,000	6.00	25,000
Feb. 13, 1887	J. G. Kaufman & Company	Yerlington	1,000	10.00	10,000
Feb. 19, 1887	Crescent Gold Mining Company	Austin	10,000	100.00	1,000,000
Mar. 1, 1887	American Flat Development Company	Virginia City	1,000,000	10.00	10,000,000
Mar. 5, 1887	Nevada Telephone and Telegraph Company	Reno	1,000	10.00	10,000
Mar. 11, 1887	Delphi Gold Mining Company	Top Knotch	8,000,000	1.00	8,000,000
Mar. 20, 1887	Elko Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	2,000,000	1.00	2,000,000
Apr. 7, 1887	American Mineral Company	Carson City	1,000,000	100.00	100,000,000
Apr. 20, 1887	Randsburg Exploration Company	Reno	20,000	10.00	200,000
May 29, 1887	Rand Mountain Mining Company	Carson City	10,000	10.00	100,000
June 8, 1887	Maroon Gulch Mining Company	Carson City	2,500,000	1.00	2,500,000
June 21, 1887	Free Gold Mining Company	Genoa	1,000,000	10.00	10,000,000
Aug. 6, 1887	White Pine News Publishing Company	Ely	2,830	1.00	2,830
Aug. 17, 1887	New Eidorado Mining and Milling Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Sept. 13, 1887	Monarch Mining Company	Winnemucca	1,500,000	1.00	1,500,000
Oct. 14, 1887	Reinhart Company	Elko	400	100.00	40,000
Oct. 26, 1887	Nevada Mining Company	Pioche	1,000	10.00	10,000
Oct. 26, 1887	Enterprise Oil Company of Southern California	Reno	50,000	100.00	5,000,000
Oct. 27, 1887	Hard Cash Mining Company	Carson City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Nov. 11, 1887	Nevada, Yukon and Birch Creek Mining Company	Carson City	500,000	5.00	2,500,000
Nov. 16, 1887	Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Nov. 19, 1887	Montezuma Gold Company	Genoa	50,000	5.00	250,000
Dec. 22, 1887	North Elko Gold Mining Company	Mountain City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Feb. 1, 1888	Big Indian Mine and Milling Company	Carson City	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Feb. 23, 1888	Chas. H. Kelly Company	Carson City	7,500	10.00	75,000
Feb. 18, 1888	Ivanhoe Gold Mining Company	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Mar. 8, 1888	Van Duzer Placer Mining Company	Elko	10,000	10.00	100,000
Apr. 20, 1888	Pueblo Gold Mining Company	Winnemucca	150,000	2.00	300,000
May 25, 1888	Wadsworth Light and Power Company	Wadsworth	50,000	1.00	50,000
June 2, 1888	Washington Incandescent Light Company	Reno	6,000	100.00	600,000
June 10, 1888	Nelson Mining Company	Mountain City	100,000	5.00	500,000
July 21, 1888	Humboldt Land and Irrigation Company	Lovelock	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
July 30, 1888	Yellow Jacket Gold and Silver Mining Company	Gold Hill	120,000	3.00	360,000
Aug. 4, 1888	Eureka and Excelsior Gold Company	Genoa	4,000	5.00	20,000
Aug. 15, 1888	Sonoma Water and Power Company	Genoa	2,000	5.00	10,000
Sept. 5, 1888	Lincoln County Water Storage and Improvement Company	Panaca	5,000	2.00	25,000
Oct. 18, 1888	Pin Hook Mining and Milling Company	Gardnerville	600,000	.20	120,000
Nov. 17, 1888	Nevada and Utah Exploration Mining Company	Carson City	1,000	100.00	100,000
Nov. 22, 1888	Texas Hill Consolidated Mining Company	Reno	50,000	2.00	100,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1885-1902.—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Number of shares.	Value per share.	Capital stock.
Dec. 6, 1898.	The Carson Valley Water Storage, Irrigation and Canal Company	Gardnerville	50,000	\$1.00	\$50,000
Dec. 14, 1898.	The Wagner Company	Carson City	2,500	10.00	25,000
Dec. 28, 1898.	Ross Valley Borax Company	Reno	1,000	100.00	100,000
Dec. 31, 1898.	Douglas County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Gardnerville	50,000	100.00	5,000,000
Feb. 2, 1899.	Utah, Nevada and California Railroad Company	Elko	180	100.00	16,000
Feb. 13, 1899.	Elko Drug Company	Reno	1,000	100.00	100,000
Feb. 18, 1899.	W. T. Hitt Company	Carson City	10,000	5.00	50,000
Feb. 20, 1899.	Ideal Stamp Mill Company	Austin	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Feb. 21, 1899.	Pacific Mining and Development Company	Reno	40,000	10.00	400,000
Feb. 25, 1899.	Nevada Sierra Oil Company	Verlinton	1,000	10.00	10,000
Mar. 14, 1899.	Merritt Water Ditch Company	Carson City	1,000	10.00	10,000
Apr. 1, 1899.	Mento Mining and Milling Company	Elko	1,000	10.00	10,000
Apr. 19, 1899.	Engler Company	Reno	40,000	10.00	400,000
Apr. 20, 1899.	Ibex Oil Company	Carson City	25,000	10.00	250,000
Apr. 21, 1899.	Blue and Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	40	1,000.00	40,000
Apr. 21, 1899.	Aloah Oil Company	Reno	40	1,000.00	40,000
May 2, 1899.	Independent Oil Company	Reno	2,500	100.00	250,000
May 2, 1899.	Armory Hall Association	Carson City	50	100.00	5,000
May 4, 1899.	Horseshoe Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	10,000	10.00	100,000
May 24, 1899.	Ford Live Stock Company	Eureka	60,000	1.00	60,000
June 8, 1899.	Inter-State Development Company	Reno	5,000	100.00	500,000
June 23, 1899.	Chicago-California Company	Carson City	25,000	10.00	250,000
July 14, 1899.	Gold Bug Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	10,000	10.00	100,000
July 15, 1899.	North Swift Creek Mining and Development Company	Carson City	50,000	1.00	50,000
July 15, 1899.	Superior Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company	Virginia City	100,000	2.00	200,000
July 15, 1899.	United States Mining and Smelting Company	Alpha	100,000	25.00	2,500,000
July 15, 1899.	Reno Wheelmen's Land Association	Reno	5,000	10.00	50,000
July 18, 1899.	Virginia-Iowa Copper Company	Reno	10,000	1.00	10,000
Aug. 10, 1899.	Thomas Nelson Company	Stone House	2,000	100.00	200,000
Aug. 18, 1899.	The Tripler Liquid Air Company of California	Reno	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Sept. 9, 1899.	Nevada Power and Transportation Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	800,000
Sept. 16, 1899.	West Crown Point Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company	Virginia City	1,000	1.00	1,000,000
Oct. 6, 1899.	Taylor Mining Company	Wellington	1,000	1.00	1,000
Oct. 7, 1899.	People's Drain Ditch Company	Reno	3,000	10.00	30,000
Oct. 27, 1899.	Kobinor Mill, Mining and Development Company	Golconda	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Dec. 1, 1899.	Nevada Mining Company	Reno	50,000	1.00	50,000
Dec. 4, 1899.	The Dividend Mining Company	Dayton	160,000	1.00	160,000
Dec. 7, 1899.	Old Channel Ditch Company	Lovelock			

Jan. 5, 1900	United Debuture Company	Carson City	10,000,000	1.00	10,000,000
Jan. 11, 1900	Royal Star Mining Company	Reno	100,000	1.00	100,000
Jan. 26, 1900	C. H. Katon Company	Wadsworth	200	100.00	20,000,000
Jan. 27, 1900	Pennsylvania Hill Mining Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Jan. 27, 1900	Big Horse Mining Company	Reno	10,000	1.00	10,000
Jan. 30, 1900	Nevada Oil Company	Reno	300,000	1.00	300,000
Feb. 1, 1900	Independent Oil Company	Reno	2,500	100.00	250,000
Feb. 2, 1900	Carson Brewing Company	Carson City	1,000	60.00	250,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Occidental Land Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Nevada and California Land Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Pacific Land and Improvement Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Highland Land and Investment Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Olive Land and Investment Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Cosmos Exploration Company	Reno	25,000	10.00	250,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Tycoon Oil Company	Reno	25,000	10.00	250,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Riverside Oil Company	Reno	25,000	10.00	250,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Pacific Crude Oil Company	Reno	25,000	10.00	250,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Central Land and Development Company	Reno	100,000	10.00	1,000,000
Feb. 7, 1900	Turner Land Company	Reno	2,500	10.00	25,000
Feb. 20, 1900	The E. Reinhardt & Company	Winnemucca			
Feb. 23, 1900	The Great Northern Oil Company	Reno	25,000	100.00	2,500,000
Mar. 5, 1900	California and Northern Railway Company	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Mar. 12, 1900	East Eureka Mining Company	Wellington	4,800	1.00	48,000
Mar. 14, 1900	California Consolidated Oil Company	Reno	100,000	1.00	100,000
Mar. 15, 1900	Simpson Company	Eureka	12,000	1.00	12,000
Mar. 17, 1900	Nevada Exploration and Development Company	Carson City	300,000	1.00	300,000
Mar. 18, 1900	Safety Mail Pouch Fastener Company	Reno	200,000	1.00	200,000
Apr. 9, 1900	Nevada-California Oil Company	Elko	500	10.00	5,000
Apr. 17, 1900	Pacific Land and Oil Syndicate	Carson City	1,600,000	1.00	1,600,000
May 2, 1900	Elko Southern Telephone Company	Carson City	500,000	1.00	500,000
May 5, 1900	Ida-Mont Copper-Gold Mines	Carson City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
May 10, 1900	Hartford Oil Company	Carson City	46	200.00	9,200
May 10, 1900	The Indiana Rubber Company	Reno	15,000	1.00	15,000
May 17, 1900	The Union Canal Ditch Company	Reno	15,000	1.00	15,000
May 17, 1900	Great Western Compound Development Company	Lovelock	200	50.00	10,000
May 23, 1900	Reno Smelting and Milling Company	Carson City	10,000	10.00	100,000
May 23, 1900	Reno Press Brick Company	Reno	360,000	1.00	360,000
May 18, 1900	Lovelock Creamery Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
June 18, 1900	Midway Oil Company	Carson City			
June 30, 1900	Pacific Fishing and Exploration Company	Battle Mountain	1,000	1.00	1,000
July 11, 1900	Great Northern Gold Mining Company	Carson City	1,000	1.00	1,000
July 11, 1900	Blossom & Blossom	Carson City	1,000	1.00	1,000
July 21, 1900	Headlight Development Company	Carson City	1,000	1.00	1,000
July 21, 1900	Headlight Exploration Company	Carson City	1,000	1.00	1,000
July 21, 1900	Headlight Investment Company	Carson City	1,000	1.00	1,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1885-1902—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Number of shares.	Value per share.	Capital stock.
July 21, 1900	The F. A. Hyde Company	Carson City	1,000	\$1.00	\$1,000
July 27, 1900	Belt-Mare Copper Mining and Smelting Company	Lovelock	600,000	1.00	600,000
July 28, 1900	Pacific Consolidated Oil Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
July 27, 1900	California Electrical Manufacturing Company	Carson City	60,000	25.00	1,500,000
Aug. 4, 1900	Verdi Lumber Company	Verdi	20,000	10.00	200,000
Aug. 11, 1900	Loma Blanca Lithographic Stone Company	Reno	1,800,000	1.00	1,800,000
Aug. 15, 1900	Culver Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	Virginia City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Aug. 16, 1900	Ludlow Mining Company	Carson City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Aug. 25, 1900	Indian Cañon Oil Company	Reno	3,000,000	1.00	3,000,000
Sept. 21, 1900	Last Chance Mining and Milling Company	Reno	200,000	.50	100,000
Sept. 22, 1900	Reno Mining Company	Reno	50,000	1.00	50,000
Oct. 2, 1900	Union Mutual Mining and Development Company	Carson City	3,000,000	.25	750,000
Oct. 10, 1900	New Era Mining Company	Searchlight	600,000	1.00	600,000
Oct. 15, 1900	Reno Wheelmen Club	Reno	20,000	1.00	20,000
Nov. 15, 1900	Wells Estate Company	Reno	1,000	100.00	100,000
Nov. 17, 1900	Weldon Oil Company of Ventura	Virginia City	320	100.00	32,000
Dec. 1, 1900	Lovelock Land and Development Company	Lovelock	5,000	10.00	50,000
Dec. 1, 1900	Wadsworth Mill and Milling Company	Wadsworth	10,000	1.00	10,000
Dec. 6, 1900	Johnson Mercantile Company	Eureka	10,000	1.00	10,000
Dec. 23, 1900	Eagle Consolidated Gold Mining Company	Eagleville	500,000	1.00	500,000
Dec. 30, 1900	The Oakland Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	Dayton	100,000	1.00	100,000
Dec. 31, 1900	Minneapolis Gold Mining Company	Elko	1,500,000	1.00	1,500,000
Jan. 5, 1901	Sunset Oil Company	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Jan. 8, 1901	Yerington Creamery Company	Nason Valley	120	25.00	3,000
Jan. 17, 1901	Ludwig Copper Mining Company	Gold Hill	100,000	1.00	100,000
Jan. 23, 1901	The Guarantee Trust Company of Nevada	Carson City	20,000	50.00	1,000,000
Feb. 11, 1901	Eagle Roller Mill Company	Genoa	25,000	1.00	25,000
Feb. 23, 1901	Union Traction Company	Reno	50,000	1.00	50,000
Feb. 26, 1901	Uncle Sam Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	2,000,000	1.00	2,000,000
Mar. 18, 1901	Santa Marta Mining Company	Santa Marta	100,000	1.00	100,000
Mar. 26, 1901	Rochdale Co-operators	Reno	100,000	1.00	100,000
Apr. 5, 1901	Virginia Evening Report Publishing Company	Virginia City	30	25.00	750
Apr. 12, 1901	Riverton Lumber Company	Reno	60,000	1.00	60,000
Apr. 15, 1901	Elko Oil and Development Company	Elko	500,000	1.00	500,000
Apr. 16, 1901	Grand Oil Company	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Apr. 16, 1901	La Monte Oil Company	Elko	60,000	10.00	600,000
Apr. 19, 1901	Elko Lumber Company	Elko	15,000	1.00	15,000
Apr. 25, 1901	Modoc Land and Live Stock Company	Reno	3,000	100.00	300,000

Apr. 30, 1901	Reno Meat Company	10.00	15,000
Apr. 30, 1901	Clover Valley Building and Improvement Association	60.00	60,000
May 15, 1901	Reno Chance Mining Company	1.00	1,500,000
May 16, 1901	Minnesota-Montana Mining Company	100.00	100,000
May 17, 1901	Sierra Club—Membership Fee, \$10	100.00	2,000,000
May 27, 1901	W. T. Jenkins Company	1.00	50,000
May 27, 1901	Summerland Consolidated Oil Company	100.00	100,000
May 28, 1901	Plumas Box and Lumber Company	1.00	600,000
June 1, 1901	Bank of Teller		
June 3, 1901	Electro Cyanide Gold Extraction Company	.50	50,000
June 14, 1901	Reno Mill and Lumber Company. Increase of capital stock.	1.00	2,000,000
June 15, 1901	Delaware Mining and Milling Company	50.00	5,000
June 20, 1901	King Solomon Mining and Milling Company	10.00	1,000,000
June 22, 1901	The Nevada State Band	100.00	25,000,000
June 25, 1901	King Copper Mining Company	1.00	600,000
June 27, 1901	San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company	10.00	80,000
July 2, 1901	Great Northern Oil Company	10.00	250,000
July 6, 1901	Nevada Oil Land Company	1.00	200,000
July 9, 1901	Esmeralda Mining Company	1.00	200,000
July 10, 1901	Yellow Pine Mining Company	1.00	100,000
July 10, 1901	King Copper Company	10.00	1,000,000
July 11, 1901	The Virginia Livery Company	.05	5,000
July 12, 1901	Little Johnnie Mining Company	10.00	2,000,000
July 17, 1901	Bell-Mare Copper Mining and Smelting Company. Increase of capital stock.		
July 23, 1901	The Nevada Mineral Company	1.00	200,000
July 30, 1901	The Dunlap Realty and Produce Company		
Aug. 5, 1901	Gold-Copper Exploration Company	1.00	250,000
Aug. 8, 1901	Alameda Gold Mining Company	1.00	50,000
Aug. 10, 1901	The Stockholder Cigar Company	1.00	5,000,000
Aug. 7, 1901	The Oregon Potash Company	1.00	10,000
Sept. 1, 1901	Nevada Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company	1.00	500,000
Oct. 1, 1901	Austin Copper King Development and Exploration Company	1.00	300,000
Oct. 3, 1901	Eureka Live Stock Company	1.00	300,000
Oct. 4, 1901	Reserve Oil Company	10.00	15,600
Oct. 7, 1901	Ducktown Mining Company	1.00	150,000
Oct. 10, 1901	Ruby Copper Company	1.00	50,000
Oct. 11, 1901	Mary's River Land and Cattle Company	10.00	30,000
Oct. 12, 1901	Canyon Power Light and Irrigation Company	1.00	200,000
Oct. 18, 1901	Ely Livery Company	1.00	6,000
Oct. 22, 1901	Nevada Reduction Works	10.00	20,000
Oct. 28, 1901	Gold Park Mining and Milling Company	1.00	1,000,000
Nov. 10, 1901	The Tonopah Extension Milling and Mining Company	.50	150,000
Nov. 13, 1901	Adelalde Mining and Milling Company	1.00	200,000
Nov. 15, 1901	Hillside Copper Mining Company	1.00	2,000,000
	Reno		
	Clover Valley		
	Reno		
	Elko		
	Reno		
	Battle Mountain		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Reno		
	Carson City		
	Carson City		
	Elko		
	Carson City		
	Churchill County		
	Salt Lake		
	Reno		
	Elko		
	Reno		
	Good Springs		
	Churchill County		
	Virginia		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Carson City		
	Reno		
	Elko		
	Eureka		
	Reno		
	Eureka		
	Deeth		
	Yerington		
	Ely		
	Dayton		
	Austin		
	Butler		
	Wasio County		
	Pioche		

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1895-1902—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Number of shares.	Value per share.	Capital stock.
Dec. 3, 1901.	Tonopah Tunnel and Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	\$1.00	\$1,000,000
Dec. 11, 1901.	Nevada Chief Mining and Milling Company	Pine Grove	500,000	1.00	500,000
Dec. 14, 1901.	California Coal and Fuel Company	Los Angeles	200,000	1.00	200,000
Dec. 21, 1901.	Carson Valley Smelting and Refining Company	Gardnerville	100,000	1.00	100,000
Dec. 28, 1901.	St. Cloud and Western Oil Company	Elko	6,000	1.00	6,000
Jan. 2, 1902.	Gold Hill Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Jan. 13, 1902.	New Era Mining Company	Searchlight	750,000	1.00	750,000
Jan. 13, 1902.	The OrcoBRE Mining and Milling Company	Colorado Springs	1,500,000	1.00	1,500,000
Jan. 20, 1902.	Searchlight Publishing Company	Searchlight	1,000	1.00	1,000
Jan. 20, 1902.	J. Kelly Company	Carson City	15,000	1.00	15,000
Jan. 28, 1902.	Mammoth Gold and Silver Mining Company	Carson City	100,000	1.00	100,000
Jan. 31, 1902.	New Bell-Mare Copper Mining and Smelting Company	Virginia City	100,000	1.00	100,000
Jan. 31, 1902.	Nevada-California Gold Mining, Milling and Cyanide Company	Lovelock	2,000,000	1.00	2,000,000
Feb. 1, 1902.	Holt Freighting Company	Dayton	300,000	1.00	300,000
Feb. 1, 1902.	Concordia Group Gold Mining Company	Reno	1,000	100.00	100,000
Feb. 1, 1902.	Laing Brothers Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Feb. 4, 1902.	American Buyers Union	Pioche	2,000	5.00	10,000
Feb. 15, 1902.	Nevada Planning Mills Company	Reno	200,000	10.00	2,000,000
Feb. 28, 1902.	Plantigan Warehouse Company	Reno	25,000	1.00	25,000
Mar. 3, 1902.	Danberg Land and Live Stock Company	Home Ranch	100,000	2.00	200,000
Mar. 7, 1902.	The Grey Mountain Copper Company	Carson City	100,000	.25	25,000
Mar. 10, 1902.	Estate of W. O. H. Martin	Reno	3,000	100.00	300,000
Mar. 11, 1902.	South Tonopah Consolidated Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	500,000	1.00	500,000
Mar. 12, 1902.	Sodaville and Tonopah Telephone Company	Sodaville	5,000	1.00	5,000
Mar. 15, 1902.	The Pearlman Company	Tonopah	1,000	5.00	5,000
Mar. 26, 1902.	Phoenix Oil Company	Elko	1,950	1.00	1,950
Mar. 28, 1902.	Nevada Steam Laundry Company	Reno	30,000	.20	6,000
Apr. 1, 1902.	The Nevada Mining and Exploration Company	Carson City	100,000	1.00	100,000
Apr. 2, 1902.	The Galena Hill Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Apr. 4, 1902.	Kinda Extension Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	100,000	1.00	100,000
Apr. 4, 1902.	Nevada Foundry	Reno	25,000	1.00	25,000
Apr. 15, 1902.	Gold Cañon Tunnel Extension Company	Virginia City	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Apr. 21, 1902.	Burson Oil and Mining Company	Reno	500,000	1.00	500,000
Apr. 23, 1902.	Reno Elks Home Company	Reno	50,000	1.00	50,000
Apr. 23, 1902.	Poco Tiempo Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	100,000	1.00	100,000
Apr. 24, 1902.	The Bank of Reno	Reno	5,000	100.00	500,000
May 3, 1902.	The Denlo Gold Mining Company	Winnemucca	50,000	10.00	500,000
May 7, 1902.	Lamont Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000

May 7, 1902	Tonopah Water and Improvement Company	Tonopah	1.00	100,000	1.00	100,000
May 7, 1902	Tonopah Stock Exchange	Tonopah	100.00	50	100.00	50
May 8, 1902	The Austin Commercial Company	Austin		50,000		50,000
May 10, 1902	Nevada Construction Company	Carson City	100.00	1,000	100.00	1,000
May 26, 1902	Troy Laundry Company	Reno	10.00	25,000	10.00	25,000
May 26, 1902	The Reno General Hospital	Elko	.25	300,000		75,000
May 29, 1902	California Mining and Milling Company	Reno	100.00	2,500	100.00	250,000
June 6, 1902	Argonaut Tea and Spice Company	Reno	100.00	1,000	100.00	100,000
June 9, 1902	J. W. Hopkins Company	Reno		750,000		1,000,000
July 2, 1902	Tonopah North Star Tunnel and Development Company	Tonopah	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	500,000
July 2, 1902	Lone Mountain Mining Company of Nevada	Tonopah	1.00	500,000	1.00	4,000,000
July 5, 1902	Lander-Churchill Mining Company	Reno		5,500,000		6,500,000
July 7, 1902	Weepah Gold Mining Company	Hawthorne		7,500		750,000
July 8, 1902	Nevada Belt Consolidated Mining and Reduction Company	Reno	1.00	50,000	100.00	500,000
July 12, 1902	Bank of Nevada. Increase of capital stock	Sandy	10.00	5,000	10.00	500,000
July 14, 1902	Nevada Keystone Mining Company	Reno		1,000,000		1,000,000
July 16, 1902	Washoe County Bank. Increase of capital stock	Tonopah	1.00	2,000	1.00	200,000
July 16, 1902	Tonopah Gold Mountain Mining Company of Nevada	Carson City	100.00	15,000	100.00	1,500,000
July 19, 1902	The State Bank and Trust Company	Carson City	100.00	1,000	100.00	100,000
July 19, 1902	Rickey Land and Cattle Company	Reno	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
July 25, 1902	John Brenner Company	Tonopah	1.00	3,000,000	1.00	3,000,000
July 28, 1902	Tonopah Gold Ledger Mining Company	Sandy	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Aug. 7, 1902	Nevada Copper Company	Reno	100.00	1,000	100.00	100,000
Aug. 8, 1902	The Farmers and Merchants Bank	Reno	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Aug. 12, 1902	Pyramid Lake Mining and Milling Company	Reno	10.00	25,000	10.00	250,000
Aug. 20, 1902	Iron Mountain Gold Mining Company	Battle Mountain	1.00	40,000	1.00	40,000
Aug. 21, 1902	The McIntyre-Starrett Company	Tonopah	1.00	800,000	1.00	800,000
Aug. 23, 1902	Home Run Mining Company	Reno	1.00	100,000	1.00	100,000
Aug. 25, 1902	The Oro Fino Mining Company	Tonopah	1.00	500,000	1.00	500,000
Aug. 28, 1902	The Tonopah Consolidated Water Company	Carson City	100.00	4,000,000	100.00	4,000,000
Aug. 28, 1902	The Victor Windmill Manufacturing Company	Reno	1.00	4,000	1.00	40,000
Sept. 5, 1902	Mines, Finance and Improvement Corporation (Limited)	Elko	10.00	4,000	10.00	40,000
Sept. 6, 1902	Salt Lake and Reno Mining and Milling Company	Reno	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Sept. 6, 1902	Elko County Telephone and Telegraph Company	Tonopah	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Sept. 8, 1902	Alpine Placer Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	1.00	100,000	1.00	100,000
Sept. 8, 1902	Yankee Blade Mining Company	Tonopah	1.00	750,000	1.00	750,000
Sept. 10, 1902	The Crystal Water Company	Tonopah	1.00	45,000	1.00	45,000
Sept. 20, 1902	Tonopah Union Mining Company	Reno	1.00	100,000	1.00	100,000
Sept. 22, 1902	Boca White Pine Company	Boca	1.00	100	1.00	5,000
Sept. 24, 1902	J. R. Bradley Company. Change in capital stock	Tonopah	50.00	100,000,000	50.00	100,000,000
Sept. 25, 1902	Tonopah Stock Exchange. Change in capital stock	Reno	1.00	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Sept. 25, 1902	The Oregon Potash Company. Increase in capital stock	Winnemucca	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000
Oct. 10, 1902	First Presbyterian Church of Reno (No capital stock)	Reno				
Oct. 11, 1902	The Inter-Mountain Metal Mining Company	Winnemucca				
Oct. 15, 1902	The Winnemucca Publishing Company	Winnemucca				
Oct. 16, 1902						

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1895-1902—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Number of shares.	Value per share.	Capital stock.
Oct. 23, 1902.	The Nevada Copper and Gold Mining Company.....	Alpha.....	100,000	\$25.00	\$2,500,000
Oct. 27, 1902.	Silver City Mining and Drainage Company.....	Reno.....	1,000,000	2.50	2,500,000
Oct. 28, 1902.	The Mercantile Banking and Trust Company.....	Carson City.....	10,000	100.00	1,000,000
Oct. 29, 1902.	Nevada Engineering Works.....	Reno.....	100,000	1.00	100,000
Nov. 1, 1902.	Reno Chamber of Commerce.....	Reno.....	500,000	1.00	500,000
Nov. 10, 1902.	Pine Grove Gold Mining Company.....	Pine Grove.....	1,150,000	1.00	1,150,000
Nov. 11, 1902.	The Gaiiland Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company. Increase of capital stock.....		500,000	1.00	500,000
Nov. 20, 1902.	Gold Revenue Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno.....	4,000,000	1.00	4,000,000
Nov. 24, 1902.	Searchlight Parallel Gold Mining Company.....	Searchlight.....	800,000	1.00	800,000
Nov. 26, 1902.	The Nye County Bank.....	Tonopah.....	500	100.00	50,000
Nov. 28, 1902.	The Clairville Lumber Company.....	Reno.....	12,000	1.00	12,000
Nov. 28, 1902.	The L. J. Wintermantel Company.....	Elko.....	1,000	10.00	1,000
Dec. 4, 1902.	Washoe Power and Development Company.....	Reno.....	300,000	1.00	300,000
Dec. 4, 1902.	Union Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno.....	2,000,000	1.00	2,000,000
Dec. 5, 1902.	Socrates Quicksilver Mines.....	Reno.....	5,000	5.00	25,000
Dec. 8, 1902.	The Mercantile Banking and Trust Company, changing name to The Mercantile Trust Company.....				
Dec. 12, 1902.	Sodaville-Tonopah Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	Tonopah.....	20,000	1.00	20,000
Dec. 12, 1902.	Nevada Abstract, Trust and Guaranty Company.....	Tonopah.....	10,000	10.00	100,000
Dec. 15, 1902.	Tonopah Improvement Company.....	Tonopah.....	30,000	1.00	30,000
Dec. 15, 1902.	Elko Wool Warehouse Company.....	Elko.....	100	100.00	10,000
Dec. 16, 1902.	Alabama-Tonopah Gold Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Dec. 18, 1902.	Kenilworth-Tonopah Gold Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	1,250,000	1.00	1,250,000
Dec. 23, 1902.	The Tonopah-Constock Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	750,000	1.00	750,000
Dec. 29, 1902.	Princess Maude Gold Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Dec. 30, 1902.	The Wedekind Gold Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno.....	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Dec. 31, 1902.	Reno Brewing Company.....	Reno.....	300	100.00	30,000
Dec. 31, 1902.	Pyramid Land and Stock Company.....	Reno.....	250	1,000.00	250,000
Dec. 31, 1902.	The International Salt Company.....	Reno.....	40,000	.20	8,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS—1903-1906.

Subjoined and on the following pages will be found the record of all incorporations incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada under what is known as the General Corporation Law, enacted by the Legislature of 1903—"An Act providing a general corporation law," approved March 16, 1903:

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS—1905-1906.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
July 2, 1908	Alpine Eagle Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	\$1,000	\$600,000
July 2, 1908	Athwood Mining and Development Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 18, 1903	Acme Lumber Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	400,000
Dec. 1, 1903	Automatic Packing Company	Carson City	Perpetual	400,000	400,000
Apr. 16, 1904	Abbott Mountain Quicksilver Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	750,000
July 6, 1904	Arizona Warehouse Company	Carson City	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
July 18, 1904	Adolph Gold Mining Company	Reno	50 years	400,000	500,000
Oct. 3, 1904	Austin Goldfield Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 7, 1904	American States Biscuit Company of Japan (Limited)	Carson City	Perpetual	600,000	600,000
Dec. 8, 1904	Armasosa Bullfrog Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,500	600,000
Dec. 12, 1904	Apex Gold Mining Company	Elko	Perpetual	300,000	300,000
Jan. 19, 1905	Anglo-Nevada Mining Company	Lone Mountain	Unlimited	2,501	100,000
Feb. 28, 1905	Armasosa Townsite and Bullfrog District Water and Ice Company	Armasosa	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 6, 1905	Almaden Copper Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Mar. 16, 1905	American Tin Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Apr. 28, 1905	A. E. Haley Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000	25,000
May 31, 1905	Ardevey Mining and Investment Company	Austin	Perpetual	1,000	150,000
July 31, 1905	Agnas Calientes Land and Water Company	Virginia City	99 years	1,200	1,000,000
Aug. 1, 1905	A. J. McDannel Investment Company	Goldfield	50 years	250,000	250,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Adirondack Mining Company	Ely	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 22, 1905	Alaska Development Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	1,000,000
Nov. 9, 1906	Alexandra Gold and Copper Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
July 27, 1906	Alpine Mining Company	Reno	100 years	1,000	500,000
Oct. 22, 1906	Alice Mining Company of Wonder, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,200,000	1,200,000
Aug. 21, 1905	American Ore and Reduction Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	500,000
Feb. 14, 1906	Amalgamated Manhattan Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 3, 1906	American Guarantee Company	Dayton	Unlimited	1,000	200,000
Apr. 6, 1906	American Mines Company	Carson City	Unlimited	2,500	250,000
Aug. 6, 1906	American Cooperative Sanitorium	Carson City	Perpetual	60,000	200,000
Sept. 24, 1906	Armasosa Trading Company	Rhyolite	Perpetual	1,000	25,000
Nov. 9, 1905	American Pacific Commercial Company	Carson City	Perpetual	25,000	500,000
Dec. 8, 1905	American Pacific Commercial Company. Amended articles				
Aug. 31, 1906	American Cooperative Association	Elko	50 years	1,800	500,000
Sept. 25, 1905	Anchor Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	25,000
June 13, 1906	Antelope Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	Unlimited	5,000	500,000
Sept. 1, 1906	Arcadia Realty Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,500	200,000
Nov. 3, 1905	Associated Creameries, Incorporated, The	Carson City	Unlimited	3,000	100,000
Nov. 14, 1905	Associated Creameries, Incorporated. Amendment				

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Nov. 25, 1905	Associated Creameries, Incorporated. List of officers.				
Nov. 25, 1905	Associated Creameries, Incorporated. Increase of capital stock.			\$1,000	\$2,000
Apr. 23, 1906	Associated Real Estate Investors, Incorporated, The.	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	200,000
July 11, 1906	Atwood Townsite Company.	Tonopah	Not stated.	1,000	100,000
Feb. 20, 1906	Austin-Manhattan Telephone Company.	Austin	50 years.		
July 2, 1906	Austin-Manhattan Telephone Company. Certificate of intention.				
Dec. 14, 1906	A. D. Lemaire & Son.	Battle Mountain	Unlimited.	60,000	100,000
Dec. 10, 1906	Andy Hampel Brokerage Company	Reno	50 years.	1,000	100,000
Dec. 7, 1906	Arcade Mining Company	Redmond	Unlimited.	1,000	100,000
Dec. 5, 1906	Austin Brokerage Company	Austin	50 years.	1,000	100,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Atlanta Boom Mining and Leasing Company	Goldfield	25 years.	4,000	1,000,000
May 13, 1903	Blaskover Allogst Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	60,000
May 7, 1903	Butte Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Apr. 13, 1903	M. Blaskower Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Apr. 25, 1903	Balaklala Consolidated Copper Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	10,000,000
May 5, 1903	Belle of Tonopah Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	500,000	500,000
June 22, 1903	B. R. and B. Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	800,000	800,000
Aug. 3, 1903	Bonancta Gold and Copper Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Sept. 9, 1903	Bryan Elevator Company	Carson City	Perpetual	300,000	300,000
Nov. 21, 1903	Blaskower Friedman Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	20,000
Dec. 2, 1903	Blaskower Mato Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	15,000
Jan. 30, 1904	Blue Gravel Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	3,000	300,000
Apr. 1, 1904	Benecla Iron Works	Carson City	100 years	1,000	300,000
May 28, 1904	Bering Sea Salmon Packing Company	Reno	50 years		1,000,000
June 30, 1904	Black Butte Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	250,000
July 15, 1904	Blue Bull Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	40,000	1,000,000
Sept. 17, 1904	Barge Chumook Company	Carson City	50 years.	15,000	150,000
Sept. 20, 1904	Bank of Sparks	Sparks	Perpetual	25,000	50,000
Oct. 22, 1904	Bank of Sparks (Incorporated)	Sparks	50 years	25,000	50,000
Nov. 14, 1904	Black Hawk Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited.		300,000
Nov. 26, 1904	Bonanza King Mining Company	Lovelock	50 years.		500,000
Dec. 10, 1904	Bullfrog Townsite Company	Goldfield	50 years.	1,000	10,000
Mar. 29, 1905	Bullfrog Townsite, Water and Ice Company	Bullfrog	Unlimited.		1,000,000
Apr. 5, 1905	Bullfrog Yolo Mining Company	Tonopah	25 years.	4,000	1,000,000
Apr. 18, 1905	Ben Hur Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	Unlimited.	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 20, 1905	Bullfrog Monitor Mining Company	Reno	50 years.	80,000	1,000,000
Apr. 21, 1905	Bullfrog Bank and Trust Company of Rhyolite, Nevada.	Rhyolite	None		40,000
Apr. 21, 1905	Bullfrog, Goldfield and Las Vegas Telephone and Telegraph Company	Tonopah	None	12,679	50,000

Apr. 25, 1905	Blah Blah Tonopah Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	2,000,000
Apr. 28, 1905	Bullfrog Stocks and Mines Company	Beatty	Perpetual	1,000	50,000
Apr. 29, 1905	Big Injun Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	36,000	125,000
May 9, 1905	Belleville Placer Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 2, 1905	Bullfrog Swift Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	75,000
July 24, 1905	Blue Ravine Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
Aug. 20, 1905	Baldwin Bayles Company				
Oct. 30, 1905	Balakala Consolidated Copper Company, Amended articles				
Jan. 9, 1906	Balakala Consolidated Copper Company, Amended articles	Manhattan	Perpetual	25,000	200,000
Jan. 20, 1906	Bank of Manhattan, Incorporated				
Jan. 29, 1906	Balakala Consolidated Copper Company, Changing par value of stock				
Feb. 3, 1906	Bank of Manhattan, Incorporated, List of officers				
Mar. 12, 1906	Bank of Ely, Incorporated	Ely	Perpetual	30,000	50,000
Apr. 5, 1906	Bald Mountain Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 26, 1906	Banner Mining and Milling Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	70,000	100,000
Apr. 28, 1906	Barnes Bonanza Mining and Exploration Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
July 11, 1906	Banzal Mining and Exploration Company	Fallon	Unlimited	1,500	100,000
Oct. 13, 1906	Baldwin Brokerage Company, The	Goldfield	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
Nov. 3, 1906	Baldwin Grain Bag Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Nov. 25, 1905	Bates Valve Grain Company, List of officers				
Dec. 16, 1905	Battling Nelson Mining Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 14, 1906	Battling Nelson Mining Company, List of officers				
Sept. 21, 1906	Baxter Springs Manhattan Mining Company of Nevada	Manhattan	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 6, 1906	Bayshore Investment Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
July 3, 1906	Bay State Nevada Gold Mining Company	Wadsworth	50 years	2,000	1,000,000
July 19, 1906	Bayshore Investment Company, List of officers				
Aug. 16, 1906	Beatty Ice and Manufacturing Company	Beatty	Perpetual	12,500	75,000
Oct. 25, 1905	Belmont Gold Mining Company, The	Manhattan	50 years	600,000	1,000,000
Feb. 21, 1906	Belted Range Exploration Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	100,000
Apr. 27, 1906	Belted Range Exploration Company, The, List of officers				
June 15, 1906	Belted Range Exploration Company, The, List of officers				
Sept. 24, 1906	Belcher Mines Syndicate	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
July 9, 1906	Bennett's, Incorporated	Carson City	Unlimited	6,100	15,000
Feb. 23, 1906	Bering Shore Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	5,000	350,000
Mar. 7, 1906	Big 8 Gold Mining Company	Searchlight	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 5, 1906	Big Chief Gold Mining Company of Manhattan	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 7, 1906	Blah Blah Tonopah Gold Mining Company, (Changing name to Nevada Emeraldalda Gold Mining Company)				
Feb. 21, 1906	Blah Blah Tonopah Gold Mining Company				
Apr. 7, 1906	Black Canyon Quartz Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Blair Townsite Company, The	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Sept. 27, 1906	Blair Coal and Lumber Company	Blair	Perpetual	1,000	10,000
Nov. 21, 1906	Black Knob Wonder Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 25, 1906	Blue Eagle Mining, Milling and Development Company	Sodaville	Unlimited	1,003	1,500,000
Aug. 25, 1906	Blue Bull Mining Company, Increasing capital stock				
Aug. 30, 1906	Bluestone Extension Gold and Copper Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	750,000	1,000,000
Nov. 5, 1906	Bonnie Clare Townsite Company	Thorpe	25 years	1,000	50,000
Oct. 25, 1906					

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Nov. 15, 1906.	Bonnie Briar Gold Mining and Development Company.....	Humboldt	Unlimited.	\$1,011,010	\$2,000,000
Jan. 18, 1906.	Boston and Arizona Smelting Company.....	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	2,000,000
Sept. 22, 1906.	Bordon Shannon Construction Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,250	100,000
Oct. 13, 1906.	Boston Ely Copper Company.....	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,000	2,000,000
Apr. 11, 1906.	Brewer Mining, Leasing and Investment Company. Amended articles	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 17, 1906.	Bromide Hill Mining Company.....	Reveille	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 21, 1905.	Bruner Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno	Unlimited	250,000	500,000
June 15, 1906.	Buckskin Consolidated Mining Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
July 16, 1906.	Buckeye Tonopah Mining Company, The.....	Tonopah	Unlimited	600,000	1,000,000
May 19, 1906.	Buena Vista Park Cemetery Association.....	Reno	Not stated	3,000	50,000
June 16, 1906.	Bullion Hill Mining Company.....	Reno	Unlimited	3,000	1,000,000
Sept. 24, 1906.	Buffalo Hump Mining and Milling Company.....	Austin	Unlimited	1,000	1,500,000
Sept. 1, 1905.	Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Company.....	Tonopah	50 years	75,000	1,500,000
Mar. 1, 1906.	Bullfrog Bank and Trust Company.....	Rhyolite	50 years	100,000	100,000
Mar. 22, 1906.	Bullfrog Daisy Mining Company.....	Reno	100 years	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 5, 1906.	Bullfrog Mayflower Extension Gold Mining Company.....	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 13, 1906.	Bullfrog Cabinet Mining Company.....	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 14, 1906.	Bullfrog Gold Dollar Mining Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 7, 1906.	Bullfrog Daisy Mining Company. List of officers				
Apr. 24, 1906.	Bullfrog Mammoth Gold Mining Company.....	Bullfrog	Unlimited	1,000	3,000,000
Jan. 8, 1906.	Bullfrog Cabinet Mining Company. List of officers				
Aug. 28, 1906.	Bullfrog Yolo Mining Company. Amended articles, list of officers				
Oct. 1, 1906.	Bullfrog Valley View Mining Company.....	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
Oct. 1, 1906.	Bullfrog Echo Mining Company.....	Rhyolite	Perpetual	6,000	1,000,000
Aug. 23, 1906.	Burns Leasers, Incorporated.....	Goldfield	Perpetual	300,000	300,000
Dec. 16, 1905.	Bonanza King Mining Company. Increase of capital stock				
Dec. 16, 1906.	Bonanza King Mining Company. Certificate of agent				
Sept. 28, 1906.	Burchell Bros. Hardware and Implement Company.....	Fallon	Perpetual	4,000	100,000
Apr. 17, 1906.	Butlers Copala Mines, Incorporated.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,167,240
May 23, 1906.	Butlers Copala Mines, Incorporated. List of officers				
Dec. 26, 1906.	Bates Grain Bag Company. List of officers				
Nov. 26, 1906.	Blaskower-Alloggi Company. Certificate of dissolution				
Nov. 27, 1906.	Black Horse Silver Creek Mining Company.....	Black Horse	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 10, 1906.	Black Horse Creek Mining Company. List of officers				
Dec. 27, 1906.	Blue Bell Monitor Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno	50 years	4,400	1,000,000
Dec. 12, 1906.	Bonnie Briar Gold Mining and Development Company. Certificate of error				
Dec. 17, 1906.	Bonanza Extension of Manhattan Mining Company.....	Manhattan	50 years	1,500	1,000,000

Date	Company Name	City	Term	Authorized Shares	Actual Paid-up Capital
Dec. 14, 1904	Bonham Realty and Trust Company	Reno	60 years	5,000	100,000
Nov. 27, 1904	Boston Johnnie Mining and Milling Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 3, 1906	Boyer Hannan Brokerage Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	3,000	50,000
Nov. 24, 1906	Brunswick Consolidated Mining Company. Amended articles, increase of capital stock				
Dec. 14, 1906	Bullfrog Peplin Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,500	1,000,000
Dec. 21, 1906	Bullfrog Outlaw Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 26, 1903	Carson River Gold Mining and Development Company	Gardnerville	50 years	50,000	150,000
June 28, 1903	Caliente Gold Mining Company (Incorporated)	Delamar	50 years	5,000	50,000
Sept. 11, 1903	Courier Publishing Company	Gardnerville	50 years	5,000	5,000
Oct. 28, 1903	Central Drill Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Apr. 7, 1904	Casa Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Apr. 16, 1904	Clear Lake Quicksilver Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	750,000
May 27, 1904	Calvada Mining Company	Reno	25 years	1,200	500,000
June 8, 1904	Cherry Valley Logging and Railway Company	Carson City	Unlimited	10,000	10,000
July 26, 1904	California Alkaline Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	60,000
Sept. 10, 1904	Coquille Coal and Lumber Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,050	1,500,000
Nov. 1, 1904	Caliente Mercantile Company	Caliente	50 years	15,000	100,000
Nov. 3, 1904	California Fir Syrup Company	Reno	Perpetual		100,000
Nov. 30, 1904	California, Nevada and Northern Railroad Company		50 years		10,000,000
Apr. 3, 1905	California, Fook Hills Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,020	1,000,000
Apr. 29, 1905	Clay Peters Building Company	Reno	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
May 2, 1905	Congress Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 26, 1905	Consolidated Mining and Water Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
May 5, 1905	California Raisin Growers Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
May 15, 1905	Central Market Company	Carson City	Unlimited		3,000,000
May 19, 1905	Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company	Carson City	Perpetual	5,000	250,000
June 2, 1905	Cronwell Simon State University	Carson City	Perpetual		100,000
June 15, 1905	Colin Campbell Company	Reno	Perpetual		100,000
June 24, 1905	Catlin Silver Bow Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	50,000	50,000
July 7, 1905	Calvada Gold Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	3,000	1,000,000
July 24, 1906	C. O. Wood and Coal Company, The	Las Vegas	50 years	1,500	150,000
Sept. 28, 1906	C. A. Wood Mercantile Company	Reno	50 years	5,010	10,000
Oct. 11, 1905	California Gold Mining and Reduction Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	25,000
Dec. 1, 1905	California Gas Company	Dayton	None	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 7, 1906	California Investment Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Mar. 19, 1906	California Mining and Dredging Syndicate	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Oct. 3, 1906	California Gas Company. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited	1,500	100,000
Oct. 3, 1906	California Investment Company. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited		
Jan. 15, 1906	Carlisen Ethen Company	Searchlight	Unlimited	5,000	50,000
Apr. 30, 1906	Carlisen Ethen Company. Amended articles	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Sept. 18, 1905	Centralia Water Company	Carson City	Unlimited	500,000	10,000,000
Dec. 8, 1905	Chenegueta Copper Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	200,000
Sept. 5, 1905	Chapman Gold Mines Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	200,000
Feb. 24, 1906	Charleston Mining and Development Company	Reno	50 years	57,000	280,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Oct. 12, 1905.	Chiquita Mining Company, The	Camp Juniper	Perpetual	\$1,025	\$25,000
Mar. 9, 1906.	Chiquita Consolidated Mining Company, The	Camp Chiquita	Perpetual	7,500	2,000,000
Nov. 12, 1906.	Chiquita Consolidated Mining Company, The. List of officers				
Jan. 23, 1906.	Chronicle Publishing Company, The	Reno	25 years	3,000	50,000
Mar. 1, 1906.	Christmas Mining Company	Ely	100 years	200,000	400,000
Mar. 1, 1906.	Churchill County Bank	Fallon	50 years		50,000
Apr. 12, 1906.	Chronicle Publishing Company, The. Amended articles, certificate, resolutions				
May 3, 1906.	Churchill Water, Light and Power Company	Carson City	Unlimited	50,000	50,000
Nov. 22, 1906.	City of Goldfield Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 19, 1906.	Clark Dredging Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
Apr. 2, 1906.	Clark Dredging Company. List of officers				
Mar. 5, 1906.	Clifford Mining Company	Topopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 10, 1906.	Clifford Breyfogle Mining Company	Topopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 2, 1906.	Clifford Gold Mining Company	Topopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 13, 1906.	Cuburn & Jarvis Mercantile Company	Columbia	Unlimited	3,000	100,000
Aug. 30, 1906.	Columbia Gold Company	Reno	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Feb. 23, 1906.	Colonial Copper Company	Hazen	Unlimited	1,000	200,000
Oct. 10, 1906.	Colorado-Nevada Mining and Investment Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	10,000
Dec. 5, 1905.	Combination Gold and Copper Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	30,000	1,000,000
Jan. 9, 1906.	Combination Gold and Copper Mining Company. Appointment of agent				
Mar. 3, 1906.	Comet Gold Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited		
Apr. 6, 1906.	Commonwealth Mines Company	Manhattan	Unlimited	60,800	1,000,000
Aug. 27, 1906.	Combination Fraction Leasing and Mining Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 31, 1906.	Commercial Savings Benefit Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 28, 1906.	Commodore Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	100,000	500,000
Oct. 1, 1906.	Comstock Telegraph and Telephone Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 1, 1906.	Comstock Telegraph and Telephone Company. Certificate of route	Reno	Perpetual	20,000	20,000
Oct. 17, 1906.	Combine Mining and Leasing Company. Formerly Brewer Mining, Leasing and Investment Company				
Aug. 17, 1905.	Consolidated Mining and Water Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 25, 1905.	Confidence Gold Mining Company	Carson City	100 years	1,000	250,000
Feb. 21, 1906.	Contact Gold Mining Company, The	Hawthorne	50 years	450,000	1,000,000
Mar. 20, 1906.	Consolidated Power and Telephone Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,300	100,000
June 11, 1906.	Consolidated Power and Telephone Company. List of officers, and certificate of intention				
July 19, 1906.	Consolidated Mercantile Company	Lund	50 years	5,000	25,000
Apr. 2, 1906.	Copper King Mining Company	Topopah	50 years	700,000	1,000,000

Sept. 18, 1906	Copper Field Townsite Company, The	Perpetual	1,000	10,000
Sept. 28, 1906	Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company. Amended articles.	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Mar. 20, 1906	Corinthian Mining Company. List of officers	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Apr. 26, 1906	Corinthian Mining Company. List of officers	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
June 16, 1906	Corporation Charter and Trust Company	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Sept. 4, 1906	Corporation Charter and Trust Company. List of officers	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Cornishman Florence Mining and Leasing Company	50 years	500,000	500,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Corporation Trust Company	Unlimited	151,004	250,000
Apr. 25, 1906	Coso Reduction Company. List of officers	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Sept. 10, 1906	Coulson Stock Food Company	Indefinite	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Coulson Stock Food Company. List of officers	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Crescent Reduction and Mines Company	Perpetual	2,500	1,500,000
Dec. 28, 1905	Culprite Copper Mining Company	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Cushman Elliott Brokerage Company	Unlimited	1,200,000	1,200,000
Dec. 12, 1906	Calvidia Mining and Milling Company	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Dec. 14, 1906	Colorado Nevada Mining and Milling Company, The	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Dec. 24, 1906	Columbia Wonder Mining Company	50 years	35,000	100,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Curtis Higerson Lease Company	Unlimited	4,000	20,000
Aug. 11, 1903	Desert King Mining Company	Unlimited	16,000	16,000
Feb. 16, 1904	Double Gear Automatic Company	50 years	1,000	600,000
Feb. 10, 1904	Diamond Mineral Water Company	50 years	287,500	375,000
Oct. 25, 1904	Delamar Mercantile Company	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Sept. 3, 1904	Douglas Mining and Reduction Company	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
May 9, 1905	Death Valley Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	50 years	30,000	50,000
May 11, 1905	D. H. Perry Company	50 years	100,000	100,000
May 17, 1905	Dores Montgomery Company	50 years	100,000	1,000,000
July 13, 1905	Death Valley Mining Company	50 years	30,000	50,000
Aug. 2, 1906	Death Valley Mining Company	50 years	100,000	100,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Dalton, Clifford & Wilson Company	50 years	1,000	100,000
July 22, 1906	D. C. Aldridge & Company	20 years	1,000	100,000
Sept. 22, 1905	Davis Wheeler Company	20 years	2,500	15,000
Sept. 22, 1905	Death Valley Mining and Exploration Company	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Jan. 13, 1906	Death Valley Salt Company	Unlimited	300,000	300,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Delano Mining Company	20 years	3,000	100,000
Oct. 23, 1906	Delano Mining Company. List of officers	Unlimited	200,000	200,000
Aug. 26, 1905	Desert Road Company	Unlimited	1,000	600,000
June 6, 1905	Desert Exploration Company of Nevada, The	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 20, 1906	Dewey Combination Mine Lease Company	50 years	50,000	50,000
Nov. 8, 1906	Diamond Bullfrog Mining Company, The	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
June 8, 1906	Dietrich Milling Company	50 years	4,000	1,000,000
Oct. 30, 1906	Duluth Mining Company	Unlimited	350,200	1,000,000
Apr. 14, 1906	Dun Glen Mining Company	Perpetual	750,000	15,000
Nov. 10, 1906	Dutchman Creek and Hawthorne Telephone Line. Certificate of right of way	50 years		
May 1, 1906	Dromedary Hump Mines Company	Perpetual		
June 16, 1903	Excelstor Investment Company (Incorporated)	Perpetual		

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
May 5, 1903.	Eureka Live Stock Company (Amended)	Tonopah	50 years		200,000
May 4, 1903.	Espananza Mining Company	Reno	Indefinite	500,000	1,000,000
June 18, 1903.	Eula Consolidated Mining Company of Tonopah	Carson City		12,000	750,000
June 26, 1903.	Eureka Boiler Works Company	Reno	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
June 20, 1903.	Empire Dredging Company (a Corporation)	Elko	50 years	10,000	10,000
Feb. 1, 1904.	Elko County Live Stock Company (Incorporated)	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	450,000
Feb. 17, 1904.	El Oro Dredging and Exploration Company	Carson City	Perpetual	5,000	300,000
Apr. 14, 1904.	Eureka Gold Mines Development Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	10,000	75,000
July 8, 1904.	Enterprise Mercantile Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 21, 1904.	Eastern Gold Mining Company	Sparks	Unlimited		
Oct. 17, 1904.	Emanuel Baptist Church of Sparks	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	300,000
Oct. 17, 1904.	El Dorado Gold Dredging Company	Reno	Unlimited	550,000	1,000,000
Apr. 10, 1905.	Elwood Gold Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 22, 1905.	Eldorado Nevada Mining and Milling Company	Elko	Unlimited	75,000	150,000
June 5, 1905.	Eiko Water and Light Corporation	Winnemucca	Unlimited	22,000	22,000
June 19, 1905.	Eagle Drug and Jewelry Company, Incorporated	Tonopah	50 years	80,000	80,000
Feb. 21, 1906.	East Manhattan Townsite Company	Tonopah	20 years	1,000	50,000
May 31, 1906.	E. C. Pearl Mercantile Company	East Gate	50 years	100,000	100,000
Sept. 14, 1906.	East Gate Townsite Company, The	Carson City	50 years	80,000	80,000
Sept. 16, 1906.	Eastern Steamship Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,500,000	1,500,000
Oct. 20, 1906.	East Greenwater Copper Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	300,000	500,000
June 22, 1906.	Edgewood Mining and Development Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
Nov. 14, 1905.	Elite Saloon Company	Reno	100 years	1,000	100,000
May 21, 1906.	El Granador Mining Company	Ely	50 years	6,000	30,000
Aug. 16, 1906.	El Granador Mining Company. List of officers	Ely	50 years	1,500	20,000
May 9, 1906.	Ely Mercantile Company	Ely	100 years	2,000	1,000,000
July 16, 1906.	Ely Publishing Company	Ely	100 years	135,000	250,000
July 21, 1906.	Ely Western Copper Company	Ely	100 years	2,000	1,000,000
Aug. 30, 1906.	Ely Nevada Exploration Company	Ely	Perpetual	25,000	25,000
Sept. 4, 1906.	Ely Southern Copper Company	Ely	50 years	4,600	10,000
Sept. 12, 1906.	Ely Investment Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	5,000,000
Oct. 29, 1906.	Ely Union Steam Laundry Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Nov. 9, 1906.	Ely Northern Copper Company. Formerly Nevada Northern Copper Company	Fallon	49 years	1,400	10,000
Nov. 14, 1906.	Ely Calumet Copper Company	Wadsworth	50 years	600,000	1,000,000
Nov. 25, 1905.	Empire Mines Company				
Dec. 30, 1905.	Emerson Publishing Company, The				
Mar. 12, 1906.	Emil Sutro Company. Formerly Mims-Sutro Company				
Sept. 26, 1906.	Emms "L" Gold Mining and Milling Company, The				

Date	Company Name	City	Term	Authorized Capital	Actual Capital
Aug. 18, 1905	Erickson Construction Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
Oct. 14, 1905	Emeralda Sewerage and Improvement Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000
Oct. 24, 1905	Emeralda Water Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	300,000	300,000
Oct. 24, 1905	Kameralda Water Company	Manhattan	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
Feb. 16, 1906	Eureka Manhattan Mining Company	Manhattan	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
June 8, 1906	Eureka Live Stock Company. Amended articles, decrease of capital stock.	Goldfield	50 years	50,000	50,000
Feb. 24, 1906	Eureka Live Stock Company. Amended articles, decrease of capital stock.	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
Feb. 24, 1906	Exploration Mercantile Company	Ely	Unlimited	36,000	36,000
Dec. 17, 1905	Ely Hidden Treasure Consolidated Mining Company	Ely	Unlimited	5,000	5,000
Dec. 17, 1905	Ely Electric Company	Ely	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
Dec. 20, 1906	Enterprise Mining and Development Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 12, 1903	Fairbanks Telephone Company	Mill City	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 7, 1903	Favorite Consolidated Mines Company	Carlin	Unlimited		
Feb. 19, 1904	First Methodist Episcopal Church of Carlin (Incorporated)	Carlin	Unlimited		
Aug. 23, 1904	Fulton Engine Works	Carson City	Unlimited		
Feb. 2, 1905	Free Press Publishing Company	Elio	50 years	4,200	4,200
Mar. 31, 1905	Fallon Light and Water Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
Mar. 31, 1905	First State Bank of Las Vegas, Incorporated	Las Vegas	Unlimited	12,500	12,500
May 22, 1905	Free Gold Mining and Milling Company	Battle Mountain	Desire	100,000	100,000
Mar. 5, 1906	Fairview Land and Improvement Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000
Mar. 14, 1906	Fairfield Mining Company of Nevada	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
Apr. 14, 1906	Fairdeal Company	Reno	Unlimited	2,000	2,000
Apr. 18, 1906	Fairview Telephone and Telegraph Company, The	Fairview	20 years	5,000	5,000
Apr. 19, 1906	Fairview Mining Company, The	Fairview	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 25, 1906	Fairview Golden Boulder Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	700,000	700,000
Apr. 25, 1906	Fairview Keystone Mining Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	1,000
May 12, 1906	Fairview Oro Plata Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 25, 1906	Fairview Halistone Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 11, 1906	Fairdeal Company. List of officers.				
June 5, 1906	F. W. Noble & Smith Sheep Company, The	North's Ranch	Perpetual	40,000	40,000
June 9, 1906	Fairview Pacific Mines Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000
June 9, 1906	Fairview Highland Chief Mines Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000
June 21, 1906	Fairview Consolidated Mines Company, The	Fairview	50 years	1,000	1,000
June 25, 1906	Fairview Round Mountain Mines Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 8, 1906	Fairview Ora Plata Mining Company. List of officers				
Oct. 8, 1906	Fairfield Halistone Mining Company. List of officers				
Oct. 17, 1906	Fairfield Mining Company of Nevada. Amended articles				
Oct. 18, 1906	Fairview Water Company, The	Fairview	Unlimited	1,200	1,200
Oct. 17, 1906	Fairview Tiger Mining Company. Formerly Fairview Mining Co. of Nevada				
Nov. 7, 1906	Fairview Wonder Water Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000	25,000
Nov. 10, 1906	Fairview Philadelphia Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Nov. 22, 1906	Fallon Land and Improvement Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Fallon, Fairview and Wonder Stage Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
June 30, 1906	Federal Dairy Company	Carson City	50 years	300,000	300,000
July 31, 1906	Federal Dairy Company. List of officers				
Mar. 22, 1906	Ferroilite Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000
Oct. 23, 1906	Finance Mining Company	St. Thomas	Perpetual	300,000	300,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
July 30, 1906	Florence B. Mining and Milling Company, The	Tonopah	50 years	\$1,000	\$500,000
Aug. 1, 1906	Florence Leasing and Mining Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Oct. 12, 1906	Florence Goldfield Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	500,000	500,000
Nov. 2, 1906	Florence Silver Pick Mining and Leasing Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 20, 1905	Forum Publishing Company	Sparks	50 years	1,700	50,000
Sept. 10, 1906	Fortuna Gold Mining Company	Ballfrog	Unlimited	1,000	1,500,000
Nov. 22, 1906	Fortuna Extension Mining Company	Ballfrog	Unlimited	1,000	1,500,000
Oct. 16, 1905	Franco-American Exploration, Mining and Milling Company, The	Searchlight	Unlimited	25,000	500,000
Sept. 30, 1905	Friday Gold Mining Company	Elko	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 14, 1905	Friday Gold Mining Company. List of officers				
Feb. 19, 1906	Frisbie Lawson Company, The. Amended articles, changing name to Raymond D. Frisbie Company				
Mar. 9, 1906	Frisco-Nevada Gold Mining Company, Incorporated	Olinghouse	50 years	6,000	1,000,000
Feb. 5, 1906	Frontier Club, The	Carson City	Perpetual	1,200	100,000
Sept. 15, 1906	Fuel Oil Gas Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	750,000
Sept. 17, 1906	Furnace Creek Consolidated Copper Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 24, 1906	Furnace Creek Consolidated Copper Company. Amended articles				
June 2, 1906	Funerai Range Copper Company				
May 18, 1903	Gold Mountain Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,500,000
Apr. 25, 1903	Gaston Gold Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	500,000
July 1, 1903	Gray, Reid, Wright Company	Carson City	100 years	1,000	500,000
Dec. 26, 1903	General Finance Company	Reno	50 years	30,000	150,000
Jan. 30, 1904	Goldfield Water, Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	Perpetual	10,000	100,000
Feb. 3, 1904	Gulf of California Salt Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Feb. 5, 1904	Gold Extraction Company of Nevada	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	750,000
Feb. 11, 1904	Goldfield Land and Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	3,000	1,000,000
Mar. 8, 1904	Gertrude Gold Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
Apr. 6, 1904	Golden Star Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	16,000	200,000
May 3, 1904	Germania Realty and Loan Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,125	50,000
July 11, 1904	Gold Peak Consolidated Mines Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	75,000
July 22, 1904	Goldfield Souvenir Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000	2,000,000
July 23, 1904	Gold Flat Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	10,000	1,000,000
July 30, 1904	Goldfield Silver Peak Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 6, 1904	Grand Theatre Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 18, 1904	Goldfield Trust Company (Incorporated) of Nevada	Reno	50 years	1,500	1,250,000
Sept. 23, 1904	Goldfield Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	50 years	400,000	100,000
Oct. 6, 1904	Goldfield Bank and Trust Company	Reno	Perpetual	51,000	750,000
Oct. 22, 1904	Goldfield Mines (Limited) of Nevada	Goldfield	Unlimited	53,000	100,000
		Carson City	100 years		1,000,000

Oct. 9, 1904	Goldfield Railroad Company	Tonopah	50 years	200,000
Nov. 4, 1904	Golden Gate Advertising Company	Reno	Perpetual	100,000
Nov. 28, 1904	Goldfield Custom Mill Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	250,000
Dec. 12, 1904	Goldfield Exploration Company	Goldfield	100 years	1,000,000
Dec. 28, 1904	Goldfield Brewing Company	Goldfield	100 years	100,000
Jan. 6, 1905	Goldfield Masonic Association	Goldfield	100 years	1,000
Jan. 12, 1905	Grasshopper Mining Company	Goldfield	100 years	1,000
Feb. 4, 1905	Goldfield Undertaking Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	100 years	7,980
Feb. 7, 1905	Goldfield and Goldrest Mines, Incorporated	Columbia	Perpetual	10,000
Feb. 13, 1905	Goldfield Telephone and Telegraph Company	Goldfield	50 years	5,000
Feb. 27, 1905	Goldfield and Columbia Ice and Cold Storage Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	100,000
Feb. 27, 1905	Goldfield Drug Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Perpetual	80,000
Mar. 20, 1905	Goldfield Tonopah Advertising Agency, Incorporated	Goldfield	50 years	10,000
Mar. 20, 1905	Goldfield Los Angeles Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	250,000
Apr. 4, 1905	Goldfield Lida Auto Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Apr. 14, 1905	Goldfield News Publishing Company	Goldfield	20 years	10,562
Apr. 21, 1905	Golden Gate Publishing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	100,000
Apr. 27, 1905	Golden Gate Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,800
May 20, 1905	Gold Exchange Bank of Nevada, Incorporated	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
May 29, 1905	Gold Com. Mining Company	Rhyolite	50 years	50,000
May 29, 1905	Goldfield Preble Mountain Mining Company	Searchlight	Perpetual	1,000,000
June 15, 1905	Goldfield Preble Mountain Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000
June 15, 1905	Gold King Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	25,000
July 20, 1905	Grapevine Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	100,000
July 20, 1905	Grapevine Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 1, 1906	G. S. Johnson Brokerage Company, The. Certificate of dissolution	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000
May 24, 1906	G. R. Holcomb Estate Company	Reno	Perpetual	94,445
Oct. 27, 1906	G. S. Clark Brokerage Company, The, Incorporated	Goldfield	25 years	1,500
Mar. 1, 1906	Garnet Silver Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000
June 11, 1906	Garrison Monster Mining Company	Caliente	Unlimited	1,000,000
Aug. 18, 1906	Gardner & Keeler Drug Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000
Aug. 18, 1906	Gardner Automobile Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000
Nov. 8, 1905	General Realty Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,100
Aug. 6, 1906	German Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000
Sept. 15, 1906	German Mining Company. List of officers	Reno	50 years	1,000,000
Aug. 8, 1906	Giant Bullfrog Mining Company. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited	1,500,000
Aug. 9, 1906	Giant Bullfrog Mining Company. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited	566,891
Nov. 1, 1906	Gigantic Golden Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Gillis Mountain Bonanza Gold and Copper Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 31, 1905	Glenbrook Improvement Company	Glenbrook	Perpetual	40,100
Aug. 1, 1906	Glenbrook Improvement Company. List of officers	Glenbrook	Perpetual	75,000
July 30, 1906	Goetzen & Nelson	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000
Aug. 17, 1906	Goldfield Consolidated Water Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	100,000
Sept. 2, 1906	Goldfield Water and Transit Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000
Sept. 9, 1905	Goldfield Nevada Leasing and Development Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	160,000
Oct. 7, 1905	Goldfield News Publishing Company. Certificate of omission	Goldfield	Unlimited	100,000
Oct. 16, 1905	Goldfield Humboldt Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000
Oct. 16, 1905	Goldfield Humboldt Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,200

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Oct. 17, 1905	Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, Incorporated	Goldfield	Perpetual	None	None
Oct. 13, 1905	Goldfield Midas Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	\$1,000	\$750,000
Nov. 13, 1905	Goldfield Midas Mining Company. List of officers				
Jan. 20, 1906	Goldfield Secoyia Mining Company, The	Goldfield	25 years	\$536,200	\$1,000,000
Jan. 20, 1906	Goldfield Publishing Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Mar. 30, 1906	Goldfield Operating Company	Goldfield	Not stated	10,000	1,000,000
June 7, 1906	Goldfield Nevada Kimberley Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	225,000	1,000,000
June 14, 1906	Goldfield United Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Aug. 20, 1906	Goldfield Night Hawk Leasing Company	Goldfield	20 years	1,000	25,000
Sept. 4, 1906	Goldfield American Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 8, 1906	Goldfield Steam Laundry Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	50,000	50,000
Oct. 12, 1906	Goldfield Combination Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	600,000	600,000
Oct. 15, 1906	Goldfield Milling and Manufacturing Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	3,000	10,000
Oct. 25, 1906	Goldfield Mineral Reef Mining Company	Reno	25 years	600,000	1,000,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Goldfield New York Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,100	600,000
Nov. 10, 1906	Goldfield National Mining and Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	3,000	1,000,000
Nov. 12, 1906	Goldfield Consolidated Water Company. Amended articles				
Nov. 14, 1906	Goldfield Operating Company. Amended articles				
Nov. 17, 1906	Goldfield Mining Exchange Association				
Nov. 20, 1906	Goldfield Third Chance Mining Company				
Sept. 12, 1905	Golden Gate Tile Company				
Dec. 1, 1905	Gold Sun Mining Company				
Jan. 9, 1906	Gold Mountain Goldfield Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,000	50,000
Jan. 27, 1906	Gold Mountain Goldfield Mining and Milling Co. Certificate of officers	Carson City	Unlimited	30,000	1,000,000
Feb. 26, 1906	Gold Mountain Goldfield Mining and Milling Co. Certificate of officers	Austin	Not stated	1,000	100,000
Apr. 8, 1906	Golden Arrow Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	300,000	300,000
Apr. 8, 1906	Golden Arrow Success Company, Incorporated				
Apr. 9, 1906	Golden State Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 19, 1906	Golden Slipper Mines Company	Goldfield	Not stated	3,000	1,000,000
Apr. 21, 1906	Gold Mining Success Company, Incorporated. List of officers	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 3, 1906	Gold Mountain Consolidated Mines Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
May 16, 1906	Gold Mountain Syndicate Mining Company				
May 21, 1906	Gold Bar Placer Mining Company	Bullfrog	Unlimited	1,000	1,500,000
June 9, 1906	Gold Mountain Syndicate Mining Company. List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
June 11, 1906	Gold Mountain Spokane Mining Company	Goldfield	100 years	250,000	300,000
June 18, 1906	Gold Mountain Spokane Mining Company. List of officers				
Aug. 20, 1906	Goldtyke Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 28, 1906	Golden Arrow Townsite Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 17, 1906	Golden Eagle Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	25,000
		Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000

Date	Company Name	Location	Term	Capital	Assets
Oct. 27, 1906	Golden Eagle Mining Company.	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	2,081,000
Nov. 29, 1906	Consolidated Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,500,000	1,500,000
Nov. 29, 1906	Gold Mountain Carbonate Mining Company	Reno	50 years	5,000	1,000,000
Nov. 29, 1906	Gold Horn Leasing Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,500	1,000,000
May 14, 1906	Gosham Manhattan Mining Company	Reno	50 years	6,500	1,000,000
June 1, 1906	Granite Hill Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	200,000
Nov. 3, 1906	Governor Greenwater Copper Company	Ely	Perpetual	141,000	2,000,000
Aug. 10, 1906	Graham Mercantile Company	Tonopah	50 years	2,000,000	1,500,000
Jan. 18, 1906	Great Western Mining Company of Tonopah	Carson City	50 years	1,000	1,500,000
July 19, 1906	Greenwater Consolidated Copper Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Aug. 27, 1906	Greenwater Calumet Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	50,000	25,000
Sept. 4, 1906	Greenwater Banking Corporation	Tonopah	50 years	12,500	1,000,000
Sept. 11, 1906	Greenwater Mercantile Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 11, 1906	Greenwater Black Jack Copper Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,500	1,500,000
Oct. 15, 1906	Greenwater Black Jack Copper Mining Company.	Tonopah	50 years	3,000,000	3,000,000
Oct. 1, 1906	Greenwater Pay Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	2,000,000	2,000,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Greenwater Arcturus Copper Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 17, 1906	Greenwater Monitor Copper Company	Tonopah	100 years	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 12, 1906	Greenwater Willow Creek Copper Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	700,000
Nov. 14, 1906	Greenwater Baltic Copper Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	500,000
Nov. 15, 1906	Greenwater Townsite Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,500	500,000
Nov. 15, 1906	Greenwater Townsite Copper Company	Reno	Perpetual	4,000	1,000,000
June 27, 1906	Gussie Leach Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	700,000	500,000
Nov. 24, 1906	Goldfield Gold Bar Extension Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	3,000	600,000
Nov. 26, 1906	Goldfield Gold Banner Leasing and Mining Company. The	Goldfield	50 years	600,000	50,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Goldfield Morrison Mining and Leasing Company. The	Goldfield	50 years	50,000	600,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Goldfield White Rock Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	600,000	700,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Goldfield Manufacturing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	700,000	1,000,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Goldfield Velvet Bonanza Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Not stated	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Goldfield Rosebush Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Not stated	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 6, 1906	Goldfield Constellation Mining Company	Goldfield	Not stated	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 6, 1906	Goldfield Red Hill Mining and Leasing Company	Goldfield	Not stated	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 5, 1906	Goldfield Daily West Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	50,000
Dec. 7, 1906	Goldfield Stock and Exchange Board, Incorporated	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 8, 1906	Goldfield Black Hills Mining Company	Tonopah	Not stated	4,100	1,000,000
Dec. 10, 1906	Goldfield Montezuma Mining Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	50 years	600,000	600,000
Dec. 10, 1906	Goldfield Nevada Daisy Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 11, 1906	Goldfield Conglomerate Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 11, 1906	Goldfield French Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	5,000	250,000
Dec. 11, 1906	Goldfield Wedge Leasing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	140,000	500,000
Dec. 18, 1906	Goldfield Realty Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,080	600,000
Dec. 19, 1906	Goldfield East Side Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	5,000	1,000,000
Dec. 26, 1906	Goldfield Star Light Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	15,000	50,000
Dec. 15, 1906	Goldfield Gas Light and Fuel Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 10, 1906	Goldfield Bank Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Nov. 27, 1906	Goldvke Extension Mines Company.....	Tonopah.....	Perpetual.....	\$1,000.....	\$1,000,000.....
Dec. 17, 1906	Gold Mountain Carbonate Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	1,000,000.....
Dec. 18, 1906	Goldvke National Bank Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	1,500,000.....
Dec. 17, 1906	Gold Mountain Carbonate Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	50,000.....	500,000.....
Dec. 24, 1906	Gold Crater Consolidated Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	50 years.....	1,000.....	2,000,000.....
Dec. 31, 1906	Gold Belt Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	50 years.....	1,000.....	1,500,000.....
Dec. 1, 1906	Grain Warehouse Storage Company.....	Tonopah.....	50 years.....	2,500.....	1,500,000.....
Nov. 24, 1906	Greenwater Bronza Copper Company.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	15,000.....	95,000.....
Nov. 30, 1906	Greenwater Iron Mountain Copper Company.....	Carson City.....	100 years.....	150,000.....	150,000.....
Dec. 15, 1906	Greenwater Apache Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Perpetual.....	2,000.....	100,000.....
Dec. 21, 1906	Greenwater Baltic Mining Company.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	633,330.....	1,000,000.....
July 23, 1903	Hathway Grain Company.....	Gardnerville.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	1,000,000.....
Sept. 28, 1903	Hing and Landt (Incorporated).....	Reno.....	50 years.....	1,000.....	500,000.....
Dec. 7, 1903	Headlight Investment Company.....	Hazen.....	50 years.....	10,502.....	30,000.....
Jan. 18, 1904	Home Security Banking Company.....	Goldfield.....	Unlimited.....	2,000.....	200,000.....
Feb. 11, 1904	Hercules Mining Company.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	2,000.....	1,000,000.....
Mar. 23, 1904	Hercules Mining, Milling and Power Company.....	Tonopah.....	Not stated.....	100,000.....	1,000,000.....
Apr. 3, 1904	Hunter Creek Water Company.....	Rhyolite.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	1,000,000.....
Apr. 30, 1904	Hazen Lumber Company.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	1,000.....	1,000,000.....
Sept. 30, 1904	Hazen Nevada Company.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	500,000.....
Feb. 20, 1905	Hotel Nevada Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
Apr. 19, 1905	Horseshoe Bend Mining Company, Incorporated.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	500,000.....
Apr. 27, 1905	Humboldt Tonopah Mining Company.....	Hazen.....	Perpetual.....	3,000.....	3,000.....
July 13, 1905	Happy Hooligan Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
July 15, 1905	H. C. Cattle Company.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	100,000.....	1,000,000.....
May 17, 1906	H. C. Cattle Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	500,000.....
May 22, 1906	H. Hironymous Telephone and Telegraph Company. Certificate of route.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	500,000.....
June 18, 1906	H. C. Cattle Company. List of officers.....	Hazen.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
Apr. 13, 1906	Harris Extension Mining Company, The.....	Reno.....	Perpetual.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
Mar. 28, 1906	Hazen Cemetery Association.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
July 10, 1906	Hayes Consolidated Mining Company.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	100,000.....	1,000,000.....
Aug. 2, 1906	Hayes Consolidated Mining Company. List of officers.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	617,500.....	1,000,000.....
Sept. 14, 1906	Haydon Estate Company.....	Wonder.....	Unlimited.....	700,010.....	1,000,000.....
Sept. 14, 1906	Herschel Gold Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	100,000.....
Mar. 19, 1906	Highland Boy Mining Company.....	Reno.....	50 years.....	100,000.....	1,000,000.....
Apr. 7, 1906	Highland Treasure Mining Corporation of Nevada.....	Wonder.....	Unlimited.....	700,010.....	1,000,000.....
July 8, 1906	Hidden Treasure Mining Corporation of Nevada. List of officers.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	50,000.....
Sept. 19, 1906	Hidden Treasure Mining Corporation of Nevada. List of officers.....	Las Vegas.....	50 years.....	None.....	None.....
Dec. 4, 1906	Hofman & Woenne Company.....	Oaconda.....	Perpetual.....	625,000.....	1,250,000.....
Oct. 26, 1906	Home Building and Loan Association of Las Vegas.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.....	1,000.....	50,000.....
Feb. 20, 1906	Honest John Mining and Milling Company.....	Las Vegas.....	50 years.....	None.....	None.....
		Oaconda.....	Perpetual.....	625,000.....	1,250,000.....

May 25, 1901	Home Building and Loan Association of Las Vegas. List of officers	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 22, 1901	Home Trust Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000	250,000
Nov. 16, 1901	Home Trust Mining Company. List of officers				
Nov. 10, 1905	Horton Brothers Lumber Company. Amended articles				
Aug. 12, 1905	Humboldt Tonopah Mining Company. Amended articles	Carson City	50 years	4,000	50,000
Oct. 11, 1905	Humboldt Stevedore Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 31, 1906	Hunteon Chief Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	2,500	
Dec. 10, 1906	Hank Knight Copper Company				
Nov. 30, 1906	Haydon Estate Company. List of officers	Carson City	50 years	25,000	25,000
Nov. 28, 1906	Hercules Electric Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nov. 30, 1906	High Grade Gold Mining Company. The	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	20,000
Dec. 24, 1906	Highland Produce Company	Carson City	Unlimited		100,000
Dec. 3, 1906	Hirshfield Garland Brokerage Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	600,005	1,000,000
Dec. 22, 1906	Hinkle Crystal Springs Mining Company	Humboldt Mine	Unlimited	1,500	5,000,000
Dec. 4, 1906	Humboldt Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada	Reno	Perpetual	2,000	1,000,000
July 10, 1903	Ideal Gold Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	Perpetual	250,000	1,500,000
Apr. 16, 1904	Imperial Quicksilver Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000	25,000
May 27, 1904	Instantaneous Water Heater Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,500	200,000
Nov. 5, 1904	Investment and Loan Association	Carson City	Unlimited		
Jan. 9, 1905	International Contract Company	Carson City	Perpetual		
Mar. 20, 1905	Iron King Mining Company	Goldfield	Not stated	1,000	100,000
Mar. 23, 1905	International Sugar Company	Carson City	Perpetual	10,000	200,000
May 19, 1905	Iteos Medicine Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,250	200,000
May 27, 1905	Iron Rock Mining Company	Rhyolite	Perpetual	1,000	200,000
May 31, 1905	Indian Springs Water Company	Elko	Unlimited	1,000	1,500,000
June 27, 1905	Inter Mountain Power Company	Carson City	Unlimited	52,100	100,000
Sept. 16, 1905	Industrial Commercial Exhibit, Incorporated	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Dec. 26, 1905	Industrial Commercial Exhibit, Incorporated. Amended articles				
Feb. 10, 1906	Indian Gold Mining Company	Willow Springs	Unlimited	700,000	1,000,000
Mar. 9, 1906	Indian Gold Mining Company. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited	2,000	500,000
Mar. 26, 1906	I. and M. Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	Not stated	1,000	1,000,000
June 12, 1906	Idaho Canal Construction Company	Goldfield	50 years	4,500	50,000
June 20, 1906	Illinois Consolidated Gold Mining Company				
Aug. 3, 1906	Independent Lumber Company, The				
Aug. 28, 1906	Independent Lumber Company. List of officers				
Nov. 10, 1906	Illinois Consolidated Gold Mining Company. List of officers				
Apr. 2, 1906	Ingalls Shirley Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
Apr. 28, 1906	Inter State Mining and Development Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,600	100,000
Aug. 11, 1906	Inter State Lumber and Mill Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	20,000	100,000
Aug. 9, 1906	International Investment and Construction Company	Carson City	Perpetual	10,000	1,000,000
Sept. 6, 1906	Indian Camp Extension Mining Company Manhattan Auction Mining Company				
Oct. 15, 1906	International Investment and Construction Company. List of officers				
Jan. 27, 1906	International Lumber Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	180,000
Mar. 6, 1906	International Lumber Company. List of officers				

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903—1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Mar. 24, 1906.	Inter State Brokerage Company	Reno	Not stated	\$3,010	\$25,000
Dec. 20, 1905	Investment Securities Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 19, 1906	Iowa Iron and Mining Company, The	Austin	20 years	225,000	2,000,000
Sept. 13, 1906	Investor Publishing Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	25,000
May 5, 1906	Fronite Chemical Company	Carson City	Unlimited	2,600	100,000
July 11, 1906	Iron King Mining Company. Increase of capital stock				
July 23, 1906	Fronite Chemical Company. List of officers				
Sept. 6, 1906	Iron King Mining Company. List of officers				
Nov. 3, 1906	Iron Clad Greenswater Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 20, 1906	Italian Society of Mutual Succor and Beneficence	Delamar	Perpetual		
Jan. 9, 1906	Inyo Nevada Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
May 26, 1906	Inyovada Gold Mining Company, The	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Ira Gold Mining and Milling Company	Blackhorse	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 21, 1906	Indian Gold Mining Company. List of officers				
Nov. 16, 1903	John Wagner Building Company	Reno	Unlimited	14,000	30,000
Mar. 30, 1904	John Barrett Company	Harriman		20,080	50,000
Apr. 14, 1904	Johnnie Consolidated Gold Mining Company	Johnnie Mines	Perpetual	3,000,000	3,000,000
June 25, 1904	J. R. Wright Gravity Motor Company	Reno	Perpetual	750,000	1,000,000
Jan. 23, 1905	Jenny Lind Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,100	1,000,000
Feb. 20, 1905	J. L. Daniels Company	Carson City	Unlimited	2,000	100,000
May 25, 1905	J. Z. Renson & Company	Carson City	Perpetual	20,000	300,000
Nov. 25, 1905	J. R. Meskimoons & Company	Reno	Perpetual	20,000	20,000
Mar. 26, 1906	J. M. Fulton Brokerage Company, The	Reno	Perpetual	3,020	100,000
Apr. 2, 1906	J. T. Smither Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	2,000
Apr. 23, 1906	J. M. Fulton Brokerage Company, The. List of officers		50 years		
June 19, 1906	Jack Bell Gold Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 29, 1906	Jack Pot Mining Company	Hercules	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Jack Pot Mining Company. List of officers				
Sept. 26, 1905	Jewell's Cash Store, Incorporated	Tonopah	Unlimited	15,000	20,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Jefferson Canyon Consolidated Mining Company	Jefferson	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
June 14, 1906	Jefferson Consolidated Mines Company	Manhattan	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 8, 1906	Jewell's Cash Store, Incorporated. List of officers				
Nov. 8, 1905	John T. Stoll Saddlery Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Feb. 1, 1906	John M. Klein Electrical Company. Certificate of increase of directors				
Sept. 14, 1906	John T. Stewart Estate, The, Incorporated	Carson City	Unlimited	430,000	430,000
Oct. 23, 1906	John Stoll Saddlery Company. List of officers, amended articles				
Sept. 28, 1906	Jumbo Mining and Milling Company, The	Carson City	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 3, 1906	January White Rock Mining and Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	3,000	600,000

Date	Company Name	City	Term	Amount
Dec. 4, 1904	Jersey Island Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,500,000
Dec. 12, 1904	Jennie S. Mining and Milling Company, The	Lander	20 years	1,000,000
Jan. 1, 1904	Kentucky Gold Mining, Milling and Development Company	Vicksburg	Unlimited	1,000,000
June 24, 1904	Kewick Quarries Company	Reno	Perpetual	250,000
Oct. 20, 1904	Kell Estate Company	Carson City	60 years	800,000
Mar. 10, 1905	Kawich and Revelle Valley Ditch and Reservoir Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 17, 1905	Kawich Nye Gold Mining Company	Reno	60 years	600,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Keystone Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000
Apr. 6, 1905	King Mining Company, Incorporated	Winnemucca	Unlimited	350,000
Sept. 28, 1906	Kawich Consolidated Mining Company	Tonopah	60 years	1,000,000
Aug. 1, 1905	Keystone Nevada Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Aug. 8, 1905	Keystone Mining, Milling and Development Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Dec. 18, 1905	Keystone Nevada Mining Company, Increase of capital stock	Reno	Perpetual	250,000
Feb. 10, 1906	Keystone Exploration and Development Company	Reno	Unlimited	2,010
Mar. 5, 1906	Keystone Exploration and Development Company, Three different lists of officers	Eureka	Unlimited	1,600
Sept. 5, 1906	Keystone Nevada Mining Company, Increase of capital stock	Eureka	Unlimited	1,000
Sept. 29, 1906	Keystone Nevada Mining Company, List of officers	Eureka	Unlimited	1,000
Oct. 30, 1906	Kimberly Mining Company	Elko	Unlimited	1,000,000
Nov. 25, 1905	Kimberly Mining Company, List of officers	Elko	Unlimited	1,000
Oct. 16, 1906	Kimberly Nevada Gold Mining Company	St. Thomas	Unlimited	1,000
Oct. 25, 1905	Kinkhead Mill and Mining Company of Goldfield, Nevada	Goldfield	50 years	16,666 2/3
June 19, 1906	King Rubber Company, The	Carson City	Not stated	3,000
July 6, 1906	King Rubber Company, The, Amended articles	Tonopah	25 years	1,000
Aug. 15, 1905	Kirby, Lamb & Stoneham, Incorporated	Las Vegas	40 years	5,000
Oct. 27, 1906	Kunze Consolidated Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,400
Nov. 30, 1906	Kavanagh Goldfield Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Kennecott Mines Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000
Dec. 19, 1906	Kennecott Mines Company, List of officers	Carson City	Perpetual	300,000
July 25, 1903	Lincoln Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	200,000
Oct. 14, 1903	L. D. Stone Company	Reno	50 years	1,500
Nov. 9, 1903	Lake County Hot Springs Company	Carson City	Unlimited	50,000
June 23, 1904	Library Bureau (Incorporated)	Reno	Perpetual	50,000
June 28, 1904	Loyalton Electric Light Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000
July 25, 1904	Loyalton Hardware and Supply Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000
July 3, 1905	Lida Gold Mining Company	Reno	50 years	10,000
Feb. 2, 1905	Lida Hawk Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	300,000
Mar. 15, 1905	Lida Hawk Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	300,000
Mar. 20, 1905	Loures Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	100,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Lida Townsite Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	5,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Lida Water Company	Lida	Unlimited	300,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Lida Bank and Trust Company	Lida	Unlimited	200,000
Apr. 14, 1905	Lincoln County Bank, Incorporated	Lida	Unlimited	50,000
May 1, 1905	Little El Dorado Mining Company	Las Vegas	Not stated	25,000
		Nelson	50 years	165,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
May 2, 1905	Las Vegas Land and Water Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	\$1,200	\$50,000
May 22, 1905	Lucky Jack Shoshone Mining Company	Beatty	Perpetual	5,000	1,000,000
May 20, 1905	L. Bleakmore Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	50,000	50,000
May 31, 1905	Las Vegas Valley Land, Water and Development Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	1,100	50,000
June 12, 1905	Lida Belle Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	500,000
June 13, 1905	Las Animas and San Joaquin Land Company, Incorporated	Carson City	Not stated	1,000	250,000
July 14, 1905	Las Vegas Hotel Company	Las Vegas	50 years	50,000	50,000
Oct. 18, 1905	La Reforma Sugar Company	Carson City	Perpetual	140,000	1,000,000
Mar. 24, 1906	L. M. Sullivan Trust Company	Goldfield	50 years	250,000	250,000
May 17, 1906	L. M. Sullivan Trust Company. List of officers.	Goldfield	50 years	250,000	250,000
June 9, 1906	Lally Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Nov. 17, 1906	Late Peak Townsite Company, The	Reno	Perpetual	5,000	50,000
Nov. 19, 1906	La Grange Water and Power Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	100,000
Apr. 7, 1906	Lamolle Creamery Corporation	Lamolle	50 years	5,000	100,000
Dec. 23, 1905	Lander County Live Stock Company	Austin	50 years	1,000	100,000
Feb. 16, 1906	Lander County Live Stock Company. List of officers.	Austin	50 years	1,000	100,000
May 5, 1906	Lane City Townsite Company	Lane City	100 years	20,000	20,000
Nov. 13, 1906	Lander County Live Stock Company. Amended articles.	Lander County Live Stock Company	Perpetual	24,000	100,000
Sept. 8, 1905	Las Vegas Mercantile Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	24,000	100,000
Jan. 11, 1906	Las Vegas Valley Land, Water and Development Company. Certificate of dissolution	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
May 19, 1906	Las Vegas Mining and Development Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
June 28, 1906	Las Vegas Mining and Development Company. List of officers	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Nov. 16, 1905	Lesgett Gold Dredging Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	150,000
June 8, 1906	Leete Syndicate	Reno	Perpetual	120,000	120,000
July 7, 1906	Leete Syndicate. List of officers	Reno	Perpetual	120,000	120,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Lewis Drug Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000
Nov. 16, 1905	Lida Standard Mining Company	Ely	50 years	10,000	10,000
Nov. 17, 1906	Lida Belle Mining Company. Amended articles	Lida	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 16, 1906	Liberty Reveille Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	15,000	1,000,000
Mar. 26, 1906	Little El Dorado Mining Company. Increase of capital stock	Tonopah	50 years	15,000	1,000,000
Aug. 21, 1905	Lincoln County Bank, Incorporated. Certificate of dissolution	Callente	Unlimited	15,000	100,000
Sept. 18, 1905	Lincoln County Bank, Incorporated, The	Callente	Unlimited	15,000	100,000
Mar. 9, 1906	Lincoln County Bank, Incorporated, The	Callente	Unlimited	15,000	100,000
June 5, 1906	Lincoln Nevada Bank, Incorporated, The. List of officers	Callente	Unlimited	15,000	100,000
July 30, 1906	Lincoln Nevada Mining and Milling Company	Picche	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 28, 1906	Little Mug Manhattan Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 4, 1905	Logan Mining Company, The	Como	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Feb. 26, 1906	Loftus Davis Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000	50,000

June 16, 1905	Lodi Nevada Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	3,000	1,000,000
June 16, 1906	Lodi Annex Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	8,000	1,000,000
June 16, 1906	Lodi Extension Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	3,000	1,000,000
Sept. 17, 1906	Loder Smelter and Refiner Company	Reno	Perpetual	2,000	500,000
Nov. 1, 1902	Lodi Mayflower Company, The	Tonopah	Unlimited	5,000	1,000,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Los Angeles Manhattan Exploration and Development Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	600,000	1,000,000
Apr. 16, 1906	London Nevada Mining and Exploration Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,500	1,500,000
July 31, 1906	Lothrop Davis Company. Increase of capital stock				
July 7, 1906	Lone Pine Copper Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	14,000	1,000,000
Oct. 7, 1906	Lower California Development Company	Carson City	Unlimited	3,000	350,000
Nov. 3, 1905	Lower California Development Company. List of officers				
Jan. 16, 1906	Lovelock Mercantile Company	Lovelock	Perpetual	65,000	100,000
June 8, 1906	Louis D. Gordon & Company, Incorporated	Round Mountain	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 1, 1906	Lower California Development Company. List of officers				
Feb. 23, 1906	Lucky Hunch Mining and Development Company				
Apr. 13, 1906	Lucky Boy Mining and Milling Company	Reno	Unlimited	250,000	250,000
May 7, 1906	Lucky Strike Mining Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 28, 1906	Lucky Five Mining Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
June 1, 1906	Lucky Boy Mining and Milling Company. List of officers	Tonopah	25 years	1,000	1,000,000
June 19, 1906	Lucky Strike Mining Company. List of officers				
June 18, 1906	Lucky Hunch Mining and Development Company. List of officers				
July 9, 1906	Lucky Five Mining Company. List of officers				
Sept. 26, 1906	Lucky Friday Gold and Copper Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	37,500	1,000,000
Oct. 19, 1906	Lucky Jack Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 24, 1905	Lyron County Bank	Yerlington	50 years	100,000	100,000
Nov. 18, 1906	Lyron-Storey Cyaniding Company	Virginia City	50 years	12,000	12,000
Dec. 11, 1906	La Grange Water and Power Company. List of officers	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	300,000
Dec. 21, 1906	La Grange Gold Dredging Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	2,500,000
Dec. 22, 1906	Lida Standard Mining Company. List of officers	Loma	25 years	1,000	200,000
Dec. 24, 1906	Lindgren Hicks Company				
Dec. 17, 1906	Loma Townsite Company				
Dec. 1, 1906	Lodi Mayflower Company, The. List of officers				
Dec. 17, 1906	Lower California Development Company. List of officers				
Dec. 17, 1906	Lynch Ball Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	24,000	100,000
June 3, 1903	Moonlight Water Company	Carson City	50 years	10,000	100,000
Apr. 3, 1903	W. I. Mitchell Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	100,000
Sept. 24, 1903	Mitchell Brothers' Smelting and Refining Company	Carson City	50 years	15,000	30,000
Oct. 3, 1903	Mack Brothers' Company	Gardnerville	50 years	6,000	10,000
Oct. 28, 1903	Miner's Drug Store (Incorporated)	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000,000	2,000,000
Nov. 23, 1903	Metropolitan Laundry Company	Carson City	Perpetual	500,000	500,000
Feb. 26, 1904	Muncie Mining Company	Reno	50 years	50,000	50,000
Mar. 21, 1904	Monte Cristo Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	50 years	3,000	50,000
May 7, 1904	Mono Lake Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	10,000	10,000
May 20, 1904	Munkilev and Lake Washington Railway Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
May 28, 1904	Mountain Gold Mines Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	250,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
June 1, 1904.	Murphy Pure Food Company	Reno	Perpetual	\$1,000	\$200,000
July 2, 1904.	Metropolitan Gold Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	199,998	400,000
Aug. 19, 1904.	Metropolitan Warehouse Company	Carson City	Perpetual	100,000	200,000
Sept. 16, 1904.	Miners' and Merchants' Bank of Alaska	Carson City	Unlimited	14,000	1,000,000
Nov. 1, 1904.	Mins-Sutro Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,500	500,000
Feb. 29, 1904.	McPhee and McGinnity Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jan. 4, 1905.	Midway Lode Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	50 years	251,400	500,000
Mar. 6, 1905.	Morning Star Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,012	500,000
Apr. 3, 1905.	Morey Light Company	Carson City	Unlimited		50,000
Apr. 14, 1905.	Montgomery Mountain Mining Company of Bullfrog	Goldfield	Unlimited		1,250,000
Apr. 15, 1905.	Missouri Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company	Reno	25 years	940,000	1,000,000
Apr. 19, 1905.	Marymont Koshland Company	Reno	No period	5,000	5,000
May 12, 1905.	Mount Siegel Gold Mining Company, Incorporated	Gardnerville	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
June 6, 1905.	Main Winchester Stoll Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
June 13, 1905.	Miller & Lux, Incorporated	Carson City	42 years	700	12,000,000
June 21, 1905.	Nelson Malt Whisky Distilling Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	480,000
June 26, 1905.	Midnight Bullfrog Mining Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
July 15, 1905.	Mizpan Club	Tonopah	Perpetual	2,000	50,000
July 28, 1906.	Mable Gold Mining Company	Blackhorse	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
Feb. 19, 1906.	Magnolia St. Louis Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Nov. 11, 1905.	Main Winchester Stoll Company. Increasing directors				
Nov. 11, 1905.	Main Winchester Stoll Company. List of officers				
Nov. 11, 1905.	Main Winchester Stoll Company	Beatty	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 13, 1906.	Maine Transvaal Company				
Oct. 23, 1906.	Main Winchester Stoll Company. Formerly John Stoll Saddlery Company	Elko	100 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 5, 1906.	Mammoth Mining Company	Tonopah	Not stated	100,000	200,000
Nov. 27, 1905.	Manhattan Development and Exploration Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	100,000
Dec. 14, 1905.	Manhattan Consolidated Mines Company	Manhattan	25 years	1,000,000	25,000
Jan. 10, 1906.	Manhattan Nevada Mining Company	Tonopah	Not stated	1,000	11,000
Jan. 10, 1906.	Manhattan Mining and Leasing Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Jan. 10, 1906.	Manhattan Crest Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Jan. 10, 1906.	Manhattan Gold Wedge Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Jan. 29, 1906.	Manhattan Three O'Clock Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	50,000	1,000,000
Jan. 30, 1906.	Manhattan Navajo Mining Company	Reno	50 years	750,000	1,500,000
Feb. 2, 1906.	Manhattan Gold Star Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 3, 1906.	Manhattan Mayflower Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,500,000
Feb. 5, 1906.	Manhattan Consolidated Mines Company. Changing name to Manhattan Gold Hill Mining Company				
Feb. 5, 1906.	Manhattan Hidden Treasure Mining Company of Nevada	Manhattan	50 years	Not stated.	1,000,000

Feb. 5, 1906	Manhattan Mispah Mining Company of Nevada	Manhattan	Not stated	1,000,000
Feb. 6, 1906	Manhattan Anaconda Mining Company of Nevada	Manhattan	Not stated	1,000,000
Feb. 7, 1906	Manhattan Central Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	1,500	1,000,000
Feb. 7, 1906	Manhattan Syndicate Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 8, 1906	Manhattan Mascot Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 9, 1906	Manhattan Brokerage Company	Manhattan	1,000	60,000
Feb. 9, 1906	Manhattan Broncho Extension Mining Company	Tonopah	1,250,000	1,250,000
Feb. 10, 1906	Manhattan Central Mining and Milling Company	Manhattan	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 13, 1906	Manhattan Central Mining and Milling Company, Increasing directors	Goldfield	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 18, 1906	Manhattan Thanksgiving Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 21, 1906	Manhattan Weyerlegte Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 24, 1906	Manhattan Wonder Gold Mining Company	Goldfield	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 24, 1906	Manhattan Realty Leasing Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 28, 1906	Manhattan El Dorado Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 21, 1906	Manhattan Central Mining and Milling Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	1,000,000
Feb. 27, 1906	Manhattan Central Mining and Milling Company, Changing name to Manhattan Carson Mining and Milling Company	Tonopah	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 1, 1906	Manhattan Goldfield Brokerage Company	Goldfield	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 6, 1906	Manhattan Three O'Clock Mining Company, Changing name to Mineral Hill Mining Company	Goldfield	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 7, 1906	Manhattan Humboldt Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 9, 1906	Manhattan Pinnet Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 12, 1906	Manhattan Cat Bird Mining Company	Tonopah	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 13, 1906	Manhattan Big Four Mining Company	Manhattan	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 13, 1906	Manhattan Isabella Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 13, 1906	Manhattan Gold Hill Mining Company, Changing name of Stray Dog Manhattan Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,250,000
Mar. 14, 1906	Manhattan Oxford Mining Company	Manhattan	10,000	1,000,000
Mar. 16, 1906	Manhattan Leonard Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000
Mar. 22, 1906	Manhattan Gold Ridge Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	1,000,000
Mar. 23, 1906	Manhattan Diamond Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000
Mar. 24, 1906	Manhattan Oesana Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	50 years	1,000,000
Mar. 24, 1906	Manhattan Blue Jay Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 26, 1906	Manhattan Le Roy Mining Company, Incorporated	Manhattan	50 years	1,000,000
Mar. 26, 1906	Manhattan Tiquima Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	1,400	1,000,000
Mar. 28, 1906	Manhattan Mojave Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 29, 1906	Manhattan Way Up Mining Company	Tonopah	Not stated	1,000,000
Mar. 29, 1906	Manhattan Golden Gate Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Manhattan Highland Boy Mining Company	Manhattan	Unlimited	1,000,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Manhattan Key Mining Company	Tonopah	1,500	1,000,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Manhattan Auction Mining Company	Manhattan	10,000	1,000,000
Apr. 5, 1906	Manhattan Higgins Mining Company	Reno	Not stated	1,000,000
Apr. 6, 1906	Manhattan Cat Bird Mining Company, Changing name	Tonopah	Perpetual	100,000
Apr. 12, 1906	Manhattan Parent Company	Tonopah	Not stated	1,000,000
Apr. 12, 1906	Manhattan Mayflower Mining Company, List of officers	Manhattan	10,000	1,000,000
Apr. 12, 1906	Manhattan Silver Bow Mining Company	Manhattan	Perpetual	1,000,000
Apr. 25, 1906	Manhattan Silver Bow Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
May 8, 1906.	Manhattan Gold Nugget Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	50 years	\$1,500	\$1,000,000
May 14, 1906.	Manhattan Candelaria Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	50 years	1,500	1,000,000
May 21, 1906.	Manhattan Rand (old Mining Company)	Manhattan	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
May 24, 1906.	Manhattan Bullfrog Extension Gold Mining Company, The	Manhattan	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 1, 1905.	Marshall Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	500,000
Apr. 18, 1906.	Mary Murphy Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	50 years	3,000	1,000,000
June 11, 1906.	Manhattan Virginia Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
June 12, 1906.	Manhattan Diamonds Head Gold Mining Company	Manhattan	Unlimited.	600,000	1,000,000
June 18, 1906.	Manhattan Water Company, The	Manhattan	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 7, 1906.	Manistee Improvement Company	Carson City	20 years	100,000	100,000
Aug. 13, 1906.	Manhattan Edce Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 20, 1906.	Manhattan Mohawk Mining Company	Manhattan	50 years	2,000	1,000,000
Aug. 23, 1906.	Manhattan Eddee Mining Company, List of officers	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 23, 1906.	Manhattan Monk Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 25, 1906.	Manhattan Auction Mining Company, Changing name.	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 6, 1906.	Manhattan Pure Water Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 13, 1906.	Manhattan Blue Jay Mining Company, List of officers	Reno	Unlimited.	161,108	750,000
Sept. 14, 1906.	Manhattan Earl Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited.	161,108	750,000
Oct. 1, 1906.	Manhattan Sedar Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 4, 1906.	Manhattan Sedon Mining Company	Manhattan	Unlimited	100,000	1,000,000
Oct. 20, 1906.	Manhattan United Mining Company	Manhattan	Unlimited	1,500	1,000,000
Nov. 7, 1906.	Manhattan Home Water Company	Manhattan	50 years	5,000	100,000
Nov. 7, 1906.	Manhattan Ivanhoe Mining Company	Manhattan	Unlimited	1,500	1,000,000
Nov. 22, 1906.	Manhattan Mohawk Mining Syndicate	Manhattan	Unlimited.	1,000	1,250,000
Nov. 23, 1906.	Masonic Mountain Gold Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	5,000	1,000,000
Jan. 25, 1906.	Mauna Loa Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	5,000	1,000,000
Oct. 26, 1906.	Merchandise Hotel Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000	25,000
Feb. 23, 1906.	Merchants Association of Nevada, The	Tonopah	Unlimited	16,000	2,000,000
Sept. 29, 1906.	Mexican Improvement Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	5,000
Sept. 18, 1905.	Mexican Contracting Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	12,000
Dec. 9, 1905.	Mexican Improvement Company, List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
July 14, 1905.	Millett Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Apr. 23, 1906.	Military Card Company	Tonopah	50 years	2,000	100,000
Aug. 28, 1906.	Mims-Sutro Company, Name changed to Emil Sutro Company	Tonopah	Not stated	500,000	500,000
Mar. 12, 1906.	Mindanao Plantation Company	Carson City	Unlimited.	1,000	100,000
Dec. 4, 1905.	Minnle G. Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited.	1,000	500,000
Feb. 8, 1906.	Mindanao Plantation Company	Carson City	Unlimited.	1,000	100,000
Mar. 15, 1906.	Mineral Hill Mining Company, Changed from Manhattan Three O'Clock	Minden	Unlimited.	1,000	50,000
Mar. 16, 1906.	Minden Flour Milling Company	Minden	Unlimited.	1,000	50,000
Mar. 16, 1906.	Mineral Mine and Smelting Company, The	Reno	25 years	18,000	1,000,000

Mar. 31, 1906	Mina Topopah Copper Smelting and Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
Apr. 9, 1906	Mining Security Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Mindanao Investment and Development Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	25,000
Apr. 23, 1906	Mina Topopah Copper Smelting and Mining Company, Officers and agent			100,000
Apr. 26, 1906	Misouri Bullfrog Mining Company	Bullfrog	Unlimited	1,000,000
June 6, 1906	Mineral Mine and Smelting Company, The, List of officers			1,000,000
Sept. 19, 1906	Misouri Wonder Mining Company	Reno	Not stated	3,000
Oct. 27, 1906	Mining Securities Company, List of officers			
Nov. 30, 1906	Mina Mercantile Company	Mina	Unlimited	90,000
Dec. 6, 1906	Minor Publishing Company, The	Fairview	Perpetual	1,000
Dec. 6, 1906	Minor Gunn Investment Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
Feb. 13, 1906	Moana Mineral Springs Company, List of officers			1,000,000
Apr. 12, 1906	Monark Leasing and Development Company	Goldfield	50 years	250,000
May 23, 1906	Monark Leasing and Development Company, List of officers			
July 1, 1906	Mohawk Consolidated Leasing Company	Goldfield	50 years	300,000
Sept. 1, 1906	Mohawk Ely Copper Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000
Nov. 14, 1906	Mohawk Columbia Mining and Leasing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	400,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Monarch Saloon Company	Reno	50 years	20,000
Oct. 2, 1905	Monarch Saloon Company, List of officers			
Oct. 31, 1905	Monarch Mining Company of Manhattan	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 10, 1906	Monarch Christo Mining and Development Company	Reno	Perpetual	2,000,000
May 14, 1906	Monarch Mining Company of Manhattan, Changing name			
May 19, 1906	Monarch and Nevada Development Company, The	Virginia City	Unlimited	250,000
May 31, 1906	Montana Investment Company, The	Manhattan	Perpetual	3,000
Aug. 31, 1906	Montana and Idaho Stage Forwarding Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	200,000
Aug. 21, 1906	Monitor Gold Mining Company			20,000
Nov. 7, 1906	Morning Placer Mining Company	Austin	50 years	1,000,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Mountain Eldorado Mining Company	Fairfield	Perpetual	5,000
Mar. 31, 1906	Mount Anna Mining Company	Eldorado Cañon	50 years	1,000,000
Apr. 14, 1906	Mount Anna Mining and Milling Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000
May 11, 1906	Mount Anna Mining Company, List of officers	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
June 18, 1906	Mount Grant Gold Mining and Milling Company	Topopah	50 years	1,000,000
July 3, 1906	Muddy Valley Irrigation Company, Certificate of renewal			
May 14, 1906	Muddy Valley Irrigation Company, List of officers			
Aug. 20, 1906	Mountain Meadow Copper Company, List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	2,000,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Muddy Valley Irrigation Company, Amended articles			
Oct. 13, 1906	McCormack Dorsey Company			
Oct. 23, 1906	McCullough Range Copper Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	50,000
Oct. 29, 1906	McKinley Consolidated Mines Company, The, Changed name of Willard Ely Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	1,000,000
Apr. 23, 1906	McKinley Consolidated Mines Company, The, List of officers			
Apr. 30, 1906	Mammoth Mining Company			
Dec. 6, 1906	Manhattan Auction Mining Company, Changing name	Elko	100 years	1,000,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Dec. 14, 1906.	Manhattan Fat Mary Mining Company.....	Tonopah	Perpetual	\$500,000	\$500,000
Dec. 24, 1906.	Manchester Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.....	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 26, 1906.	Manhattan Mining Syndicate.....	Manhattan	50 years	1,500	1,000,000
Dec. 31, 1906.	Manhattan Pacific Mining Company.....	Carson City	Unlimited	1,400	1,000,000
Dec. 26, 1906.	Mastodon Mining and Milling Company.....	Ely	Unlimited		1,000,000
Dec. 22, 1906.	Mecca Townsite Company.....	Mecca	Unlimited	1,000	50,000
Dec. 6, 1906.	Mineral Monarch Mining Company.....	Reno	Unlimited	1,500	500,000
Dec. 7, 1906.	Mohawk Annex Mining Company.....	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 19, 1906.	Mohawk Bucks in Mining Company. List of officers.....	Goldfield	Not stated	3,000	1,000,000
Dec. 22, 1906.	Mohawk Annex Mining Company.....				
Dec. 22, 1906.	Montezuma Mountain Consolidated Mining Company.....	Goldfield	50 years	5,000	3,000,000
Dec. 31, 1906.	Mount Potosi Nevada Mining Company.....	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 12, 1906.	Midas Bullfrog Mining Company.....	Goldfield	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
May 25, 1903.	Nome Arctic Railway Company.....	Carson City	Unlimited	1,500	100,000
Apr. 11, 1903.	Nigger Head Mining Company.....	Yerington	Perpetual	300,000	500,000
Apr. 29, 1903.	Nevada Trust Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
Apr. 4, 1903.	Nye County Mercantile Company.....	Tonopah	50 years		100,000
May 4, 1903.	Nevada Keystone Mining Company (Amended).....			1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 1, 1903.	New York-California Oil Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	4000	1,000,000
Jan. 2, 1904.	Nye County Bank.....	Tonopah	Perpetual		200,000
Jan. 15, 1904.	Northern Nevada Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	Tuscarora	Unlimited	10,900	10,000
Jan. 27, 1904.	Nichol Land and Stock Company (a Corporation).....	Nichol Ranch	Unlimited	20,000	20,000
Feb. 18, 1904.	Ninth Crossing Gold Mining Company.....	Reno	50 years	100,000	150,000
Mar. 3, 1904.	Nevada Mining and Exploration Company.....	Hawthorne	25 years	50,000	50,000
Mar. 31, 1904.	Nome Electric Light, Power and Supply Company.....	Carson City	50 years	1,000	100,000
Apr. 11, 1904.	Nevada Milling and Reduction Company.....	Reno	Unlimited	10,000	60,000
Apr. 26, 1904.	Nome Fuel Company.....	Carson City	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Apr. 26, 1904.	Northern Steamship Company (Limited).....	Carson City	Perpetual	600,000	600,000
Apr. 13, 1904.	Nevada Ore Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
May 16, 1904.	Nevada Mercantile Company.....	Sparks	50 years	3,500	10,000
July 29, 1904.	National Block Directory Company.....	Carson City	50 years	1,003	100,000
Sept. 1, 1904.	Nevada Meat Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	250,000	250,000
Sept. 24, 1904.	Nevada U. S. Fence Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	5,500	100,000
Oct. 6, 1904.	Nevada State Detective Bureau.....	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	50,000
Oct. 14, 1904.	Nevada Brokerage Company.....	Goldfield	75 years		10,000
Nov. 10, 1904.	Nevada Trust Company.....	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	100,000
July 29, 1904.	Nevada Transit Company.....	Goldfield	Perpetual	5,000	250,000
Aug. 12, 1904.	Nevada Goldfield Mining Company.....	Reno	Perpetual	3,200	100,000

Date	Company Name	City	Capital	Term	Amount
Oct. 25, 1904	North Tonopah Mining Company	Reno	1,000,000	Perpetual	1,000,000
Nov. 16, 1904	Nevada Improvement Company	Reno	1,000,000	Perpetual	1,000,000
Nov. 27, 1904	Nevada Exploration Company	Goldfield	500,000	50 years	500,000
Dec. 7, 1904	Nevada Mining Company	Carson City	1,500	Unlimited	1,500
Dec. 12, 1904	Nevada Baths and Laundry Company	Goldfield	128,000	Unlimited	128,000
Jan. 13, 1905	Nevada Oil Burning Company	Washoe	1,000	Perpetual	1,000
Jan. 26, 1905	Nevada Press Company	Carson City	20,000	Unlimited	20,000
Jan. 21, 1905	Nevada Pickling and Preserving Company	Reno	6,300	Perpetual	6,300
Feb. 18, 1905	New York and Nevada Company	Goldfield	1,500	Unlimited	1,500
Feb. 28, 1905	Nevada Commercial Company	Reno	10,000	Perpetual	10,000
Mar. 17, 1905	Nevada Wholesale Produce Company	Reno	3,000	50 years	3,000
Mar. 20, 1905	Nevada California Prospecting Company	Goldfield	8,400	50 years	8,400
Apr. 4, 1905	Nevada Bolden Hill Mining and Milling Company	Wellington	100,000	Perpetual	100,000
Apr. 22, 1905	Nevada Mobile Transit Company	Tonopah	100,000	Perpetual	100,000
Apr. 26, 1905	Nevada Bullfrog Mines Company	Goldfield	100,000	Unlimited	100,000
May 16, 1905	Nome Wharf Company	Carson City	100,000	Unlimited	100,000
Apr. 28, 1905	Nevada Bunker Hill Mining Company	Carson City	500,000	Unlimited	500,000
May 16, 1905	Nevada Title Guaranty and Trust Company	Elko	40,000	Not stated	40,000
May 9, 1905	Nevada Hydraulic Stone Company	Hawthorne	50,000	Unlimited	50,000
May 26, 1905	Nome Drill Company	Reno	1,400	50 years	1,400
June 16, 1905	North Mountain Mining Company, Incorporated	Carson City	1,000	Unlimited	1,000
June 21, 1905	Northern Electric Company	Reno	12,500	Perpetual	12,500
July 6, 1905	Nevada Rapid Transit Company	Reno	1,000	Perpetual	1,000
May 5, 1905	Nevada Gold and Silver Extracting Company	Las Vegas	25,000	Unlimited	25,000
Oct. 18, 1905	Nature Copper Mining Company	Reno	3,500	Perpetual	3,500
Nov. 3, 1905	Nature Copper Mining Company, List of officers	Reno	300,000	50 years	300,000
Sept. 13, 1906	National Exploration Company of Nevada	Manhattan	3,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Nov. 22, 1906	Nature Copper Mining Company, List of officers	Goldfield	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Nov. 27, 1906	National Wonder Mining Company	Central	1,000,000	50 years	1,000,000
Apr. 12, 1906	Nemo Manhattan Mining Company	Reno	No stock	Perpetual	No stock
Aug. 8, 1905	Nevada Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated	Reno	50,000	60 years	150,000
Sept. 1, 1905	Nevada Real Estate and Improvement Company	Beatty	2,700	20 years	500,000
Sept. 9, 1905	Nevada Prospecting and Mining Company	Goldfield	1,000	Unlimited	50,000
Oct. 13, 1905	Nevada Development Company	Reno	51,000	50 years	100,000
Oct. 27, 1905	Nevada Fuel Oil Company, The	Tonopah	32,000	20 years	60,000
Nov. 7, 1906	Nevada Mining and Leasing Company	Carson City	1,000	Unlimited	300,000
Nov. 25, 1905	Nevada Gold Dredging Company	Carson City	1,000	Unlimited	300,000
Dec. 28, 1905	Nevada Goldfield Mining Company, Amended articles	Alpha	600,000	Perpetual	600,000
Jan. 5, 1906	Nevada Lead, Silver and Copper Mining Company, The	Reno	84,000	Perpetual	400,000
Feb. 13, 1906	Nevada and California Land and Livestock Company, The	Reno	1,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Feb. 13, 1906	Nevada Exploration Syndicate	Columbia	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Feb. 13, 1906	Nevada Goldfield Reduction Company of Nevada	Carson City	600,017	50 years	1,000,000
Feb. 20, 1906	Nevada Round Mountain Company	Carson City	600,017	50 years	1,000,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
	Nevada Esmeralda Gold Mining Company, changed from Blah Blah Tonopah Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	\$10,000	\$100,000
Mar. 1, 1906	Nevada Securities Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Mar. 1, 1906	Nevada's Official Directory Publishing Company	Reno	50 years	100,000	100,000
Mar. 5, 1906	Nevada Skating and Amusement Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	100,000
Mar. 10, 1906	Nevada Railroad Company	Goldfield	Unlimited.	3,000	125,000
Mar. 12, 1906	Nevada Venture Corporation, The	Goldfield	Unlimited		
Mar. 13, 1906	Nevada Exploration Syndicate, List of officers	Goldfield	Unlimited	25,000	50,000
Mar. 17, 1906	Nevada Diamond Drilling Company, The	South Bullfrog	50 years	1,500	50,000
Mar. 17, 1906	Nevada Lumber and Construction Company, Incorporated	Tonopah	Unlimited	600,000	1,000,000
Mar. 28, 1906	Nevada Manhattan Mining and Milling Company, The	Reno	Perpetual	2,000	1,000,000
Mar. 30, 1906	Nevada Sand Springs Mining Company	Reno	50 years	3,000	1,000,000
Apr. 6, 1906	Nevada Goldfield Extension Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,020	50,000
Apr. 7, 1906	Nevada Brokerage Syndicate	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Nevada Ely Copper Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Nevada Frontenac Gold Mining and Milling Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,070	1,000,000
Apr. 18, 1906	Nevada Hercules Mining Company	Reno	50 years	2,000	1,000,000
May 1, 1906	Nevada Northern Copper Company	Ely	100 years	1,200	1,000,000
May 1, 1906	Nevada Trust and Security Company	Tonopah	50 years	30,000	45,000
May 3, 1906	Nevada State Journal, Incorporated	Reno	Unlimited		
May 8, 1906	Nevada State Journal, Incorporated, List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 9, 1906	Nevada Consolidated Mining and Milling Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
May 28, 1906	Nevada Trust and Security Company, Amended articles	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,500	250,000
June 4, 1906	Nevada Copper Queen Mining Company	Elko	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
June 11, 1906	Nevada Title and Trust Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	250,000
June 21, 1906	Nevada Palmetto Mining Company, The, Increasing capital stock	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
June 15, 1906	Nevada Venture Corporation, Change of directors	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	50,000
June 23, 1906	Nevada Fairview Mining Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	50,000
June 27, 1906	Nevada Automobile Manufacturing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited		
June 16, 1906	Nevada Distillers and Brewers Company	Tonopah	50 years	12,000	50,000
July 23, 1906	Nevada Transfer and Trust Company	Goldfield	50 years	2,000,000	2,000,000
July 24, 1906	Nevada Fairview Mining Company, List of officers	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000	1,500,000
July 25, 1906	Nevada Investment Company, The	Fairview	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
July 25, 1906	Nevada Exploration Mining and Development Corporation, The	Reno	Perpetual	3,250	1,500,000
July 27, 1906	Nevada Amalgamated Mining, Milling and Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	1,500,000	1,500,000
Aug. 6, 1906	Nevada Big Ledge Mines Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Aug. 18, 1906	Nevada Hills Leasing Company	Fairview	Perpetual		
Aug. 28, 1906	Nevada-California-Oregon Exploration Company	Reno	Perpetual		

Sept. 18, 1906	Nevada Realty Company	Goldfield (Goldfield)	Perpetual	250,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Nevada Amusement Company	Reno	Unlimited	50,000
Oct. 16, 1906	Nevada Commercial League, (Educational purposes)	Reno	50 years	1,000,000
Oct. 16, 1906	Nevada Mineral Mining Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	1,200
Oct. 27, 1906	Nevada King Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Oct. 27, 1906	Nevada California Exploration Company	Topopah	Perpetual	1,250,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Nevada Mineral Mining Company, The. List of officers			
Nov. 9, 1906	Nevada Northern Copper Company. Changing name to Ely Northern Copper Company			
Nov. 20, 1906	Nevada Marble Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	600,000
Nov. 28, 1906	Nevada California Brokerage and Investment Company	Carson City	Unlimited	300,000
Dec. 4, 1906	Nevada United Mines Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000
Dec. 9, 1906	New Hotel Nevada Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,500
May 24, 1908	New Entomstock Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,000
July 9, 1908	New Comstock Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000
Sept. 24, 1908	New York Lida Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000
Nov. 26, 1908	New York Greenwater Copper Company	Carson City	Unlimited	50,000
July 26, 1908	Noame Bank and Trust Company	Topopah	Perpetual	3,500
Aug. 19, 1908	Northern Electric Company. Amended articles	Carson City	100 years	1,000
Oct. 12, 1908	Northern Electric Company. Certificate of correction	Carson City		10,000
Dec. 7, 1908	North Star Mining and Milling Company	Flat Creek	Unlimited	300,000
Dec. 21, 1906	Northern Electric Company. Certificate of bonded indebtedness			
Jan. 24, 1906	North Star Mining and Milling Company. List of officers			
Mar. 29, 1906	Northern Electric Company. Certificate of amendment			
Apr. 12, 1906	Northern Electric Company. List of officers			
Aug. 3, 1906	Northwestern Steamship Company Limited. Increasing capital stock			
Oct. 22, 1908	Northern Star Mining Company of Wonder, The			
Nov. 1, 1906	Northern Nevada Telephone and Telegraph Company			
Nov. 12, 1906	Northern Hotel Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Northern Nevada Telephone and Telegraph Company. List of officers	Lovelock	Perpetual	1,000
Nov. 27, 1906	North Great Bend Mining Company	Ely	Unlimited	60,000
Nov. 18, 1906	Nye County Realty Company			
Apr. 23, 1908	Nye County Mercantile Company of Manhattan	Topopah	Unlimited	1,250,000
June 11, 1906	Nye and Ormsby County Bank, The. Amended articles increasing directors	Topopah	Not stated	30,000
Oct. 12, 1906	Nye County Mercantile Company. Amended articles	Topopah	50 years	10,000
Dec. 13, 1906	Nevada Amusement Company. Amended articles			
Dec. 14, 1906	Nevada Copper Butte Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	8,000
Dec. 18, 1906	Nevada California Telegraph and Telephone Company, The	Battle Mountain	Unlimited	500,000
Dec. 20, 1906	Nevada Registration and Trust Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	4,000
Dec. 20, 1906	Oceol-Orient Medicine Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	15,000
Feb. 23, 1904	Old Humboldt Mining Company	Carson City		1,000,000
Oct. 27, 1904	Orr Ditch and Water Company	Battle Mountain	50 years	2,500
Dec. 19, 1904	Original Extension Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	27,000
Apr. 13, 1905	O'Neal Gowan Logging Company	Carson City	Perpetual	125,000
May 24, 1908		Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
June 1, 1906	O'Neal Gowan Logging Company. List of officers	Carson City	Perpetual	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Aug. 21, 1905	Occi-Orient Medicine Company. Dissolution	Reno	Unlimited	15,600	100,000
June 13, 1906	Occidental Life Insurance Company	Wadsworth	25 years	34,200	1,000,000
Mar. 26, 1906	Odd Fellows Building Association	Lincoln Camp	Perpetual	1,250	500,000
Nov. 15, 1905	Ohio Nevada Mining Company	Reno	50 years	25,000	500,000
Sept. 11, 1905	Old Colony Mining Company, The				
Nov. 20, 1905	Olinghouse Gold Mining Company				
Dec. 18, 1905	Olinghouse Gold Mining Company. List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	250,000	500,000
Sept. 15, 1906	Olinghouse Nevada Mining and Milling Company				
Oct. 1, 1906	Olinghouse Nevada Mining and Milling Company. List of officers	Wadsworth	Unlimited	1,000	50,000
Nov. 13, 1906	Olinghouse Development Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Sept. 28, 1906	Ontoora Gold Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,500	500,000
Nov. 9, 1905	Ophir Gold Dredging Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 6, 1906	Opportunities of To-day Publishing Company	Aurora	Unlimited	1,000,000	100,000
Nov. 16, 1906	Opaque Consolidated Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	400,000	1,000,000
Dec. 16, 1905	Oregon Nevada Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	240,100	1,000,000
Jan. 18, 1906	Original Manhattan Mines Company	Carson City	Unlimited		
Feb. 24, 1906	Oregon Trunk Line, Incorporated				
Mar. 29, 1906	Oregon Trunk Line, Incorporated. List of officers	Carson City	Unlimited		
June 18, 1906	Orizaba Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 4, 1906	Original Blair Townsite Company, The	Blair	Perpetual	1,000	10,000
Nov. 22, 1906	Original Greenwater Copper Gold Mining Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	1,500,000	1,500,000
Nov. 25, 1905	Osborn Hill Mines Company	Carson City	100 years	1,000	100,000
Mar. 29, 1906	Ottumwa Placer Gold Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 7, 1905	Overland Mining Company, The	Gold Hill	Unlimited	1,000	60,000
June 11, 1906	Overland Mining Company, The. Increasing capital stock				
Nov. 3, 1906	Overland Banking Realty Company	Reno	50 years	100,000	100,000
Mar. 9, 1906	Owl Liquor Company, The	Eureka	20 years	5,000	5,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Owl Liquor Company, The. List of officers				
June 19, 1906	Owl Mining Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
July 6, 1906	Owl Mining Company, The. List of officers				
Oct. 20, 1906	Owen McHugh Contracting Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	20,000
Dec. 12, 1906	Old Ann Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. List of officers	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 19, 1906	Old Ann Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. List of officers				
Nov. 27, 1906	Overland Banking Realty Company. List of officers				
Nov. 27, 1903	Overland Banking Realty Company				
Apr. 22, 1903	Pacific Gold Fields Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Sept. 22, 1903	Pacific Incinerating Company	Carson City	50 years	1,500	70,000
Oct. 24, 1905	Paradise Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	150,000

Nov. 5, 1903	Polkithorn Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	25,000
Nov. 17, 1903	Pacific Cereal Association	Carson City	Perpetual	750,000	750,000
Nov. 22, 1904	Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company	Carson City	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
Jan. 11, 1904	Pieton Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company (a Corporation)	Virginia City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Apr. 1, 1904	Provident Account Company	Reno	Unlimited	126,000	200,000
Apr. 2, 1904	Pacific Manufacturing Book Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	100,000
May 5, 1904	Pacific Investment Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	250,000
Sept. 13, 1904	Playa Vieanta Rubber Plantation and Developing Company	Carson City	75 years	145,000	200,000
Sept. 22, 1904	Pacific Mining and Developing Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	20,000
Oct. 12, 1904	Pumeaux Company (Incorporated)	Tuscarora	50 years	20,000	300,000
Jan. 3, 1905	Pacific Iron Works, Incorporated	Reno	Perpetual	1,100	500,000
Feb. 27, 1905	Puritan Ranch and Livestock Company	Wellington	Unlimited	500,000	500,000
May 2, 1905	Proflax Supply Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	225,000
July 18, 1905	Pritchett & Dahl Mining Company	Reno	50 years	60,000	1,000,000
July 20, 1905	Packing House Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
July 20, 1905	Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Corporation	Carson City	60 years	2,000	2,000,000
Oct. 26, 1905	Pacific Coast Gypsum Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 18, 1905	Pacific Gas and Electric Investment Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	20,000,000
Nov. 21, 1905	Pacific Oil Gas Works, Incorporated	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000,000
Dec. 13, 1905	Pacific Gas and Electric Investment Company. Amended articles.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000,000
Dec. 15, 1905	Pacific Oil Gas Works, Incorporated. Amended articles.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000,000
Dec. 23, 1905	Pacific Gas and Electric Investment Company. List of officers.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	500,000
Dec. 28, 1905	Pacific Oil Gas Works, Incorporated. List of officers.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000,000
Dec. 29, 1905	Pacific Coast Gypsum Company. List of officers.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	200,000
Dec. 29, 1905	Pacific Syndicate Stores Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 2, 1906	Pacific Coast Investment Company	Reno	60 years	1,000	125,000
May 17, 1906	Pacific Coast Investment Company. List of officers.	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
June 18, 1906	Pacific Rolling Mill Company	Goldfield	50 years	90,000	90,000
Aug. 20, 1906	Pacific Company	Topopah	Not stated	2,500	10,000
Aug. 31, 1906	Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Company	Reno	Unlimited	6,000	50,000
Sept. 6, 1906	Pacific Coast Gypsum Company. Amended articles, list of officers.	Goldfield	Unlimited	4,500	50,000
Sept. 7, 1906	Pacific Oil Gas Works, Incorporated. List of officers.	Reno	Unlimited	26,000	50,000
Oct. 3, 1906	Palmetto King Mining Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Aug. 24, 1906	Palace Cooperative Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Sept. 7, 1906	Panamint Exploration Syndicate of Nevada	Goldfield	50 years	90,000	90,000
Nov. 27, 1906	Panamint Exploration Syndicate of Nevada. Amended articles	Topopah	Not stated	2,500	10,000
Mar. 3, 1906	Palace Hotel Company of San Francisco	Reno	Unlimited	6,000	50,000
Aug. 19, 1906	Palace Hotel Company of San Francisco. List of officers	Goldfield	Unlimited	4,500	50,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Patrick Elliott and Camp, Incorporated	Reno	Unlimited	26,000	50,000
Nov. 15, 1906	Peoples' Hospital Association	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Jan. 30, 1906	Pearl Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
May 21, 1906	Peninsular Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	600,000	600,000
June 30, 1906	Pearl Mining Company. List of officers	Carson City	Perpetual	25,000	1,000,000
July 2, 1906	Penn Florence Mining and Leasing Company	Carson City	Perpetual	25,000	1,000,000
Nov. 12, 1906	Pennsylvania Tonopah Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	25,000	1,000,000
Sept. 27, 1905					

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Aug. 11, 1905	Philippines Telephone and Telegraph Company	Reno	60 years	\$2,000	\$1,700,000
Sept. 11, 1905	Philippines Telephone and Telegraph Company. Creation and authorization of bonded indebtedness				
Jan. 24, 1906	Phillipine Islands Telephone and Telegraph Company. List of officers				
Aug. 18, 1905	Pickett Atherbury Company	Reno	50 years	10,000	50,000
Dec. 9, 1905	Pioneer Ditch Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
May 3, 1906	Pilon River Land and Water Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
May 10, 1906	Pincolini Company	Verdi	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
Nov. 7, 1906	Pittsburg Manhattan Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	100,000	1,000,000
Oct. 30, 1905	Pittsburg Nevada Copper Company	Goldfield	1,000	1,000	5,000,000
Jan. 6, 1906	Pleasant Valley Stock Company	Winnemucca	Not stated.	19,000	25,000
Feb. 28, 1906	Plantation Livestock Breeding Company. List of officers	Reno	50 years	1,000	100,000
Aug. 14, 1905	Pomona Company	Carson City	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
Aug. 15, 1905	Poco Tempo Mining and Milling Company. List of officers				
Apr. 9, 1906	Pomona Company. Increasing corporation				
Nov. 2, 1906	Poleverde Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	Not stated.	300,000	300,000
Aug. 3, 1906	Portland Goldyke Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 6, 1906	Progressive West Publishing Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	21,000
Mar. 10, 1906	Prudential Investment and Security Company. Increasing capital stock				
Oct. 12, 1906	Price Goldfield Silver Pick Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	10 years	2,000	600,000
Jan. 6, 1906	Pyrenee's Gold Mining Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	3,000	150,000
Dec. 15, 1906	Pioche Bank and Trust Company	Pioche	Unlimited.	15,000	100,000
Dec. 17, 1906	Pittsburg Extension Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	Unlimited.	2,500	1,000,000
Dec. 14, 1906	Poleverde Leasing and Mining Company. List of officers				
Dec. 27, 1906	Pyramid Consolidated Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual.	1,200	1,000,000
Mar. 30, 1906	Prospector's Brokerage Company	Manhattan	Unlimited.	100,000	100,000
Mar. 24, 1904	Quincy Water and Power Company	Reno	Unlimited.	40,000	50,000
Apr. 23, 1903	Reno Press Brick Company (Amended)				
	Reno Mill and Lumber Company (Amended)				
July 11, 1903	Roberts Island Improvement Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	200,000
July 20, 1903	Reno Flour Mill Company	Reno	50 years		400,000
Aug. 25, 1902	Reno Suburban Railway Company	Reno	Perpetual	5,000	50,000
Sept. 5, 1903	Reno Bank	Reno	50 years		500,000
Sept. 25, 1903	Redwood Manufactures Company	Reno	Perpetual.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 1, 1904	Riverside Mill Company				200,000
Mar. 21, 1904	Richler Company	Carson City		1,000	100,000
Mar. 24, 1904	Reno Street Railway Company	Reno	Perpetual.	1,000	2,000,000

Mar. 26, 1904	Reno Brewing Company	Reno	Perpetual	750,000
May 26, 1904	Reno Medical Company	Reno	25 years	800,000
July 9, 1904	Robinson Mercantile Company	Sparks	100 years	150,000
Sept. 13, 1904	Reno Brewing Company (Incorporated)	Reno	100 years	64,000
Oct. 23, 1904	Elfer Brewing Company	Reno	100 years	75,000
Apr. 19, 1905	Reno Elks Home Company. Amendment	Reno	60 years	100,000
Apr. 24, 1905	Reno Goldfield Mining Company, Incorporated	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
May 1, 1905	Riverside Hotel Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
June 27, 1905	Red Rock Mining and Milling Company	Luning	Perpetual	300,000
July 14, 1905	Rose Valley Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	85,000
Mar. 13, 1906	Kalston Iron Works, Incorporated	Goldfield	Perpetual	250,000
Aug. 6, 1906	R. L. Bernier Company, The	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,500
Aug. 21, 1906	Ramus Brokerage Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000
Jan. 20, 1906	Ramsey Townsite Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000
July 30, 1906	Ramsey Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000,000
July 31, 1906	Ramsey Telephone Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	40,000
Sept. 10, 1906	Ramsey Red Mountain Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
Sept. 12, 1906	Ramsey Mining Company. List of officers	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Ramsey Ophir Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000,000
Nov. 17, 1906	Ramsey Star Mining Company	Fallon	Unlimited	1,000
Feb. 19, 1906	Raymond D. Fribble Company, The. Name changed from The Fribble-Lawson Company	Reno	50 years	1,000,000
Feb. 15, 1906	Red Wing Mining Company	Lida	50 years	1,000,000
Mar. 10, 1906	Red Mountain Mining Company	Redmont	Unlimited	100,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Red Mountain Mining Company. List of officers			
Apr. 17, 1906	Regina Gold Mining Company	Columbia	Unlimited	600,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Red Top Extension Leasing Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	300,000
Nov. 19, 1906	Red Top Extension Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	600,000
Aug. 12, 1906	Reno Mizpah Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	100
July 29, 1906	Reno Medical Company. Increase of directors	Reno	Unlimited	30,000
Sept. 19, 1905	Reno Stock Brokerage Company. Amended articles	Reno	50 years	25,000
Oct. 19, 1905	Reno Gazette Publishing Company	Reno	50 years	10,000
Nov. 3, 1905	Reno Real Estate and Investment Company, Incorporated. List of officers.	Reno	50 years	14,000
Mar. 16, 1906	Reno Construction Company	Reno	Unlimited	25,000
Apr. 10, 1906	Reno Engraving Company	Reno	50 years	50,000
Apr. 13, 1906	Reno Boat Club	Reno	Unlimited	10,000
May 21, 1906	Reno Elks Home Company. List of officers	Reno	50 years	25,000
June 9, 1906	Reno Engraving Company. List of officers	Reno	Perpetual	100,000
June 21, 1906	Reno Mill and Lumber Company. List of officers	Reno	Perpetual	None
Aug. 31, 1906	Reno Realty Syndicate	Reno	Perpetual	None
Sept. 1, 1906	Reno Stock and Bond Exchange Association	Reno	Perpetual	None
Sept. 24, 1906	Reno Plumbing and Heating Company	Reno	50 years	24,000
Oct. 11, 1906	Reno Grocer Company	Reno	Unlimited	30,000
Oct. 23, 1906	Reno Grocer Company. List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	2,750
Nov. 12, 1906	Reno Development Company	Reno	Perpetual	100,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Nov. 23, 1906.	Reno Builders Association	Reno	25 years	None	None
Nov. 30, 1906	Reno Printing Company	Reno	50 years	\$4,100	\$25,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Reno Development Company				
Dec. 5, 1906	Reno Builders Association. List of officers				
Dec. 5, 1906	Reno Builders Association. List of officers				
June 13, 1906.	Reservation Border Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000	100,000
June 18, 1906	Revenue Mining Company of Nevada	Goldfield	Perpetual	4,000	1,000,000
July 2, 1906	Revelite Tonopah Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
July 12, 1906	Revenue Mining Company. List of officers				
Aug. 10, 1906	Revelite Mining and Leasing Company of Goldfield, Nevada	Goldfield	Perpetual	250,000	250,000
Aug. 10, 1906	Revelite Tonopah Mining Company. List of officers				
Nov. 22, 1906	Rhyolite Light, Heat and Power Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	50,001	100,000
Mar. 1, 1906	Rhineland Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
Oct. 27, 1905	Richard Hardware Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	18,000	50,000
Apr. 10, 1906	Richmond Gold Mountain Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 25, 1906	Richard Mohawk Leasing Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	600,000	600,000
Sept. 17, 1906	Richards Corporation, The	Tonopah	50 years	5,000	50,000
Oct. 25, 1906	Richmond Gold Mountain Mining Company. Agent, William B. Ogden	Goldfield			
Dec. 23, 1905	Riverside Hotel Company, Incorporated	Reno	Not stated	1,500	50,000
June 23, 1906	River Mines Company, The	Carson City	100 years	1,000	2,000,000
July 23, 1906	Riverside Ranching Company	Searchlight	Perpetual	25,000	100,000
Sept. 12, 1906	Riverside Park Company	Reno	Unlimited	60,600	200,000
Sept. 12, 1906	Riverside Railroad Company	Reno	50 years	33,300	100,000
Oct. 6, 1906	Riverside Railroad Company	Reno	50 years	38,900	100,000
May 3, 1906	Robert Steele Corporation, The. List of officers	Steele Ranch	Unlimited	40,000	50,000
Oct. 18, 1905	Rocky Hill Mining Company, The	Reno	50 years	500,000	500,000
Mar. 13, 1906	Rocky Hill Extension Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Apr. 7, 1906	Rochester Mannattan Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	156,000	1,000,000
July 27, 1906	Rocky Hill Extension Mining Company. List of officers				
Aug. 6, 1906	Rocky Hill Extension Mining Company. Increasing stock				
Oct. 11, 1906	Roosevelt General Hospital, Incorporated. List of officers	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	25,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Rosebud Townsite Company				
Nov. 28, 1906	Rosebud Nevada Mining Company	Rosebud	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
Mar. 28, 1906	Round Mountain Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 29, 1900	Round Mountain Extension Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	400,000	1,000,000
Apr. 16, 1906	Round Mountain Cabill Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 9, 1906	Round Mountain Mining Company. List of officers	Tonopah	50 years	7,000	1,000,000

Apr. 18, 1904	Round Mountain Antelope Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000
June 12, 1906	Round Mountain Virgil Group Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000,000
June 27, 1906	Round Mountain Pitsburg Mining Company	Manchester	Unlimited	1,000,000
July 16, 1906	Round Mountain Pitsburg Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Round Mountain Ophir Consolidated Mines Syndicate	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,500,000
Oct. 17, 1906	Round Mountain Supply Company	Round Mountain	50 years	100,000
Oct. 19, 1906	Round Mountain Alleghany Mining Company	Round Mountain	50 years	100,000
Oct. 19, 1906	Round Mountain Banking Corporation	Round Mountain	50 years	1,500,000
May 23, 1906	Russell-Bradley Lands and Cattle Company. Changing name from Russell Land and Cattle Company	Round Mountain	50 years	1,500,000
May 23, 1908	Russell Lands and Cattle Company	Reno	60 years	25,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Reno Printing Company	Reno	60 years	4,100
Nov. 30, 1906	Reno Development Company. List of officers	Reno	60 years	4,100
Dec. 5, 1906	Reno Builders Association. List of officers	Reno	60 years	4,100
Dec. 12, 1906	Rogers Mining and Leasing Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	1,000,000
Dec. 12, 1906	Rosebud Development Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000
Dec. 24, 1906	Rosebud Nevada Mining Company. List of officers	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000
Dec. 17, 1906	Round Mountain Monster Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000
June 4, 1903	Smith Oyster Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000,000
May 25, 1903	Sparkle Creek Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,500,000
May 16, 1903	San Francisco Tonopah Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	500,000
May 6, 1903	Sappho Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	750,000
Apr. 9, 1903	State Agent and Transfer Syndicate, Incorporated	Carson City	50 years	100,000
July 13, 1903	Sulu Trading Company	Carson City	50 years	250,000
Aug. 14, 1903	Southern Belle Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	250,000
Nov. 28, 1903	Stewart Peninsula Gold Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	500,000
Feb. 2, 1904	Socrates Investment Company	Reno	Unlimited	25,000
Feb. 8, 1904	Sweetwater Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,500,000
Feb. 8, 1904	Steamboat Springs Hotel Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,500,000
Apr. 8, 1904	Scorpion Brothers Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000,000
Apr. 14, 1904	Summit View Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	400,000
May 13, 1904	Shaw Trade Library, Incorporated	Reno	Unlimited	120,000
May 19, 1904	San José Railway Company	Carson City	Unlimited	100,000
May 19, 1904	Searlease Mining and Water Company	Carson City	50 years	500,000
July 7, 1904	Searlease Mining and Water Company	Carson City	Perpetual	500,000
July 30, 1904	Searchlight Treasurer Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	500,000
Aug. 17, 1904	Standard Liquor Company	Searchlight	25 years	20,000
Aug. 19, 1904	Sparks Drug Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	50,000
Oct. 8, 1904	South Tonopah Consolidated Gold Mining Company	Sparks	50 years	40,000
Oct. 22, 1904	Smith Valley Breeding Association, Incorporated	Smith	Perpetual	2,500
Dec. 31, 1904	San Juan Mining Company	Austin	Perpetual	3,000
Jan. 17, 1905	Searchlight Bank and Trust Company	Searchlight	Perpetual	15,100
Feb. 6, 1905	State Park Association	Reno	Unlimited	3,000
Mar. 4, 1905	Stamslons River Gold Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	25,000
Mar. 24, 1905	South Goldfield Copper Company	Carson City	Unlimited	40,000
Mar. 27, 1905	Smith Valley Beekeepers Association, Incorporated	Reno	Perpetual	5,000,000
Mar. 27, 1905	Smith Valley Beekeepers Association, Incorporated	Smith	Perpetual	10,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Mar. 25, 1905	Southern Nevada Banking Company.....	Reno.....	Unlimited.	\$11,000	\$250,000
Apr. 4, 1905	Silver Peak and Drinkwater Gold Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	Perpetual.	650,000	1,000,000
Apr. 24, 1905	San Nicholas Plantation Company.....	Carson City.....	50 years.....	1,000	500,000
May 3, 1905	State Line Mining Company.....	Reno.....	Desire.....	1,200	700,000
May 15, 1905	Selby Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,400	300,000
May 20, 1905	Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	1,000	200,000
June 1, 1905	Skookum River Ditch Company.....	Tonopah.....	Unlimited.	500	200,000
June 14, 1905	Southern Nevada Forwarding Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,010	100,000
June 19, 1905	Spinney Hawks Company.....	Tonopah.....	Perpetual.	1,000	25,000
June 27, 1905	San Luis Land and Improvement Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	500,000
July 7, 1905	Snowstorm Goldfield Mining Company.....	Lida.....	50 years.....	1,000	75,000
July 15, 1905	Stuart Canning Company.....	Reno.....	Unlimited.	1,000	1,000,000
Mar. 23, 1906	Salmon Lake Power Company.....	Carson City.....	Perpetual.	3,000	50,000
Apr. 2, 1906	Sacramento Valley Company.....	Fallon.....	49 years.....	150,000	1,100,000
Aug. 12, 1906	San Francisco Abstract Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	500,000
Dec. 6, 1905	Sand Springs Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	75,000	250,000
May 19, 1906	Santa Lola Mining Company, Formerly Monarch Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	50 years.....	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 19, 1906	Schutz Separator Company, The.....	Searchlight.....	50 years.....	250,000	500,000
Nov. 1, 1905	Schutz Townsite Company.....	Searchlight.....	Unlimited.	15,000	50,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Schurz and Hawthorne Telephone Line, Certificate of right of way.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	500,000
Sept. 25, 1905	Scottish Tonopah Golden Star Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	75,000	250,000
Sept. 25, 1905	Scottish Tonopah L. X. L. Mining Company.....	Carson City.....	50 years.....	1,000	1,000,000
Oct. 6, 1905	Searchlight Bonanza Mining and Development Company.....	Searchlight.....	50 years.....	250,000	500,000
Jan. 6, 1906	Searchlight Western Telephone Company.....	Searchlight.....	Unlimited.	15,000	50,000
Mar. 3, 1906	Searchlight Western Telephone Company. Franchise and list of officers.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	10,000	5,000,000
Apr. 27, 1906	Seward Peninsular Railroad Company.....	Elko.....	Unlimited.	10,000	25,000
July 11, 1906	Security Investment Company.....	Carson City.....	50 years.....	10,000	100,000
Oct. 24, 1906	Security Land Company.....	Carson City.....	50 years.....	20,000	300,000
Nov. 28, 1906	Security Accident and Indemnity Insurance Company, The.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	20,300	100,000
Nov. 28, 1906	Self Selman Mill and Building Company, Incorporated.....	Reno.....	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
Sept. 7, 1906	Selby Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. Amended articles.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
Oct. 1, 1906	Selby Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. List of officers.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	6,000,000
Dec. 9, 1905	Seward Cooperative Telephone Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
Apr. 27, 1906	Seward Peninsular Railroad Company.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	200,000
June 12, 1906	Seward Peninsular Railroad Company. List of officers.....	Carson City.....	Unlimited.	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 12, 1906	Seven Troughs Consolidated Mine Company.....	Lovelock.....	Perpetual.	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 30, 1906	Seven Troughs Clegorn Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	Perpetual.	1,000	1,000,000
May 11, 1906	Shoshone Queen Gold Mining Company.....	Tonopah.....	50 years.....	1,000,000	1,000,000

Date	Company Name	City	Term	Amount
Aug. 10, 1906	Shoshone Lumber Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000,000
Aug. 28, 1906	Sierra Range Copper Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000
Sept. 23, 1906	Sierra Range Copper Company. List of officers			
Nov. 7, 1906	Silver Mountain Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	885,000
Nov. 7, 1906	Sierra Gold Copper Company, The	Reno	50 years	500,000
June 16, 1906	Silver Peak Railroad Company	Blair	50 years	20,000
Sept. 10, 1906	Silver Peak Leasing Mining Company	Goldfield	25 years	500,000
Sept. 21, 1906	Sierra Range Copper Company. List of officers			
Sept. 24, 1906	Sierra Securities Company	Carson City	Perpetual	3,000,000
Nov. 8, 1906	Silver Peak Mayflower Mining Company	Tonopah	20 years	1,000,000
Sept. 24, 1906	Sierra Securities Company	Carson City	Perpetual	3,000,000
Oct. 8, 1906	Smyth Roberts Leasing Company	Goldfield	25 years	4,000
Oct. 16, 1906	Sobrante Land and Cattle Company, Incorporated	Carson City	Perpetual	75,000
Sept. 30, 1905	Southwestern Power and Telephone Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	100,000
Oct. 26, 1906	South Nevada Gold Mining Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000,000
Oct. 27, 1906	Southern Nevada Mining and Leasing Company	Tonopah	25 years	60,000
Dec. 23, 1905	South Nevada Gold Mining Company. List of officers			
Dec. 30, 1905	Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company			
Jan. 26, 1906	South Mountain Mining Company	Revelle	Perpetual	1,200
Feb. 17, 1906	Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company. Fran- chise			
Feb. 19, 1906	Southern Nevada Construction Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	5,000,000
Feb. 20, 1906	State Law and Collection Company, Incorporated	Reno	Unlimited	1,000
Mar. 13, 1906	South Bullfrog Gas, Electric and Telephone Company	South Bullfrog	50 years	2,000
Mar. 19, 1906	South Manhattan Mining and Milling Company	Tonopah	20 years	50,000
Sept. 7, 1906	Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company. Fran- chise			
Sept. 7, 1906	South Nevada Gold Mining Company. Amended articles			
Sept. 22, 1906	South Nevada Gold Mining Company. List of officers			
Nov. 17, 1906	South Greenwater Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,500,000
Nov. 27, 1906	South Nevada Iron Works, Incorporated	Rhyolite	Unlimited	50,000
Nov. 28, 1906	South Goldfield Copper Company. Amended articles			
Nov. 21, 1906	Sparks Humphrey Meat Company	Reno	50 years	1,000,000
Dec. 28, 1905	Sparks Humphrey Meat Company. List of officers			
Sept. 7, 1906	Spearhead Gold Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Sept. 23, 1906	Spearhead Gold Mining Company. Agent and officers			
Dec. 28, 1905	St. Lawrence Mining Company, The	Ely	Unlimited	100,000
Oct. 27, 1906	St. Ives Leasing and Mining Company of Goldfield	Goldfield	20 years	600,000
Nov. 12, 1906	St. Ives Leasing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000
Mar. 28, 1906	State Savings and Loan Company of Nevada	Tonopah	50 years	100,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Star Loan and Investment Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	10,000
Dec. 5, 1905	Stillwater Townsite Company, The	Fallon	50 years	3,000
May 31, 1906	Stone and Brown, Incorporated	Searchlight	25 years	25,000
June 26, 1906	Stone and Brown, Incorporated. List of officers			

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Mar. 14, 1906.	Stray Dog Manhattan Mining Company. Name changed from Manhattan Gold Hill Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	\$1,000	\$75,000
Oct. 23, 1905.	Susan C. Seymour Estate Company	Reno	Perpetual	27,000	100,000
Sept. 23, 1905.	Sunlit Fruit Company				
Oct. 21, 1905.	Sunlit Fruit Company. List of officers				
Sept. 29, 1904.	Sunrise Mining Company	Gold Hill	100 years.	350,000	1,500,000
Oct. 6, 1904.	Sunrise Development Company	Gold Hill	100 years.	35,000	150,000
Dec. 8, 1904.	Seward Peninsular Railroad Company. Trust deed				
Dec. 10, 1906	Seven Troughs Cleggboro Mining Company. List of officers				
Dec. 19, 1904	Seven Troughs Consolidated Mines Company. List of officers				
Dec. 21, 1906	Seven Troughs Vernon Mining Company	Lovelock	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 11, 1904	Silver Tip Mines Company of Nevada, The	Goldfield	50 years	5,000	1,000,000
Dec. 16, 1904	Sobranite Land and Cattle Company, Incorporated	Carson City	Unlimited	75,000	75,000
Dec. 26, 1904	Springdale Townsite and Water Company	Springdale	Unlimited	3,000	100,000
Dec. 19, 1906	Star Loan and Investment Company. List of officers				
Dec. 15, 1904	Sykes Peers Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000	60,000
Feb. 20, 1904	State Law and Collection Company, Incorporated	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	2,000
Dec. 31, 1906	Schwab Townsite Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited	30,000	30,000
May 20, 1903	The Western Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
May 26, 1903	The Western Ore Purchasing Company	Reno	Perpetual	100,000	100,000
May 6, 1903.	The McCormack Mining Company	Reno	50 years	100,000	100,000
Apr. 4, 1903.	Tonopah Building and Press Brick Company	Reno		37,500	500,000
Apr. 6, 1903	The Pyramid Lime Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,100	100,000
Apr. 9, 1903	The Nevada Agency and Trust Company	Tonopah	50 years		100,000
Apr. 5, 1903	The Tonopah Mining, Milling and Development Company	Reno		10,400	30,000
May 8, 1903	The Highway Mill and Lumber Company	Reno	50 years	325,000	1,000,000
June 12, 1903.	The Esmeralda Tonopah Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	10,000
July 6, 1903.	The Corporation Trust Company of Nevada	Carson City	50 years		500,000
July 8, 1903	The Nevada Chloride Queen Mining and Development Company	Carson City	50 years		500,000
July 24, 1903	The Thermo Electric Company of America	Reno	Perpetual	500,000	1,000,000
July 30, 1903	The Longfellow Gold Mining and Milling Company	Gardnerville			1,000,000
July 30, 1903	The Brunswick Consolidated Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited		150,000
July 30, 1903.	The Madeline Tonopah Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	6,000	1,000,000
Aug. 1, 1903	The Colorado Construction Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	300,000
Aug. 6, 1903	Tonopah Eagle Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	500,000
July 30, 1903	Tonopah Railroad Company	Carson City	50 years		1,000,000
Aug. 29, 1903	The Keyes-Graester Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	21,000	500,000
Sept. 14, 1903.	The F. E. A. Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited		500,000

Sept. 14, 1903	Tonopah Reduction Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	150,000
Sept. 15, 1903	The Nevada Company	Heno	Unlimited		25,000
Sept. 16, 1903	The Western Mortgage Corporation	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	2,000
Oct. 3, 1903	The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company	Carson City	50 years	2,000	1,000,000
Oct. 8, 1903	The Needed Wealth Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	400,000	500,000
Nov. 2, 1903	The I. H. Kent Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	50,000
Nov. 2, 1903	The Brower and Love Brothers Company	Reno	Perpetual	200,000	200,000
Nov. 12, 1903	The Glendale Social Club	Glendale	50 years		100,000
Dec. 4, 1903	The Reno Transit Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Dec. 8, 1903	The Adams County Oil Company	Reno	50 years	24,000	24,000
Jan. 8, 1904	The Coal Hollow Coal Company	Carson City	Perpetual	60,000	100,000
Jan. 8, 1904	The Farmers' and Miners' Loan and Trust Company	Carson City	Perpetual	50,000	100,000
Jan. 21, 1904	The Gracie Mining Company	Battle Mountain	Perpetual	300,000	300,000
Feb. 26, 1904	The National Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	1,000	1,000	7,000,000
Mar. 7, 1904	The Spunker Miller Company	Goldfield	999 years	10,000	10,000
Mar. 8, 1904	The National Incorporating Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Mar. 14, 1904	The Big Injia Mining Company, Incorporated	Hawthorne	50 years	25	300,000
Apr. 6, 1904	The Goldfield Land and Development Company	Goldfield	25 years	30,000	30,000
Apr. 23, 1904	The Western Traction Company	Reno	Perpetual	300,000	1,000,000
Apr. 26, 1904	The Nevada Prospecting and Development Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
May 1, 1904	The Haslett Warehouse Company	Carson City	Unlimited	9,000	1,500,000
May 13, 1904	The Morris Hofman Company, Incorporated	Winnemucca	20,000	20,000	40,000
May 17, 1904	Three Friends Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
May 20, 1904	The Ideal Light and Fuel Company	Carson City	Unlimited	188,900	190,000
June 7, 1904	The Doctor White Wolf Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	250,000
July 1, 1904	The Western Marble and Granite Company	Reno	50 years	1,376	25,000
July 8, 1904	Tacoma Warehouse and Sperry Mills	Carson City	50 years	1,500	350,000
July 8, 1904	Tonopah Hardware Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,050	25,000
July 23, 1904	The Nevada Telephone Company	Butler	50 years	1,000	200,000
July 26, 1904	The E. Feinhardt & Company, Incorporated	Winnemucca	Perpetual	15,000	15,000
Aug. 9, 1904	Tonopah-Goldfield Trust Company (Incorporated) of Nevada	Goldfield	50 years	100,000	100,000
Aug. 30, 1904	The Emeraldal Mining and Milling Company	Reno	50 years	20,020	100,000
Sept. 6, 1904	Tonopah Kendall Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	500,000
Sept. 9, 1904	The Frank Bros. Company	Reno	50 years	20,000	50,000
Sept. 14, 1904	Tonopah Goldfield Meat Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	60,000
Sept. 17, 1904	Tonopah North Star Tunnel and Development Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Sept. 27, 1904	The Prudential Investment and Security Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	200,000
Sept. 27, 1904	The American Mutual Investment Company	Goldfield	10 years	3,800	100,000
Oct. 9, 1904	The Goldfield Hotel Company	Goldfield	10 years	6,000	30,000
Oct. 4, 1904	The Goldfield Mint Mining Company	Elko	Unlimited	3,000	10,000
Oct. 13, 1904	The Thermaphor Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	10,000
Oct. 18, 1904	Tonopah and Goldfield Auto Company	Winnemucca	Perpetual		250,000
Oct. 27, 1904	The Winnemucca Publishing Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Nov. 2, 1904	The John M. Kline Electrical Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	250,000
Nov. 26, 1904	Trib Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Nov. 26, 1904	The Palace Hotel Company	Reno	50 years	\$80,000	\$80,000
Dec. 10, 1904	The Northern Cross Mining and Milling Company	Carson City	50 years	250,000	250,000
Dec. 16, 1904	The American Fruit Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 17, 1904	The Pine Valley Land and Cattle Company	Pailsade	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Dec. 28, 1904	The Wisconsin Gold Mining Company		Perpetual	5,500	500,000
May 22, 1905	The Kenneth Donolan Company	Tonopah	25 years	100,000	200,000
May 23, 1905	The Tonopah Banking Corporation	Tonopah	Unlimited		250,000
May 23, 1905	The Oro Mining Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 23, 1905	The Churchill Standard Publishing Company	Fallon	Unlimited	1,200	5,000
May 12, 1905	The Bullfrog Water, Light and Power Company	Rhyolite	50 years	10,000	100,000
Jan. 2, 1905	The G. S. Johnson Brokerage Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	10,000
Jan. 2, 1905	The L. E. Wilson Investment Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	10,000
Jan. 9, 1905	The Columbia Steam Laundry Company	Columbia	Unlimited	5,002	10,000
Jan. 12, 1905	The Minnesota Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	9,750	100,000
Jan. 21, 1905	The Overland Company, Limited	Carson City	Unlimited		400,000
Jan. 24, 1905	The Elko Electric Light and Power Company	Elko	50 years		100,000
Jan. 28, 1905	The Fallon Electric Light Company, Incorporated	Fallon	50 years	3,500	5,000
Feb. 6, 1905	The Nevada Palmnetto Mining Company	Fallon	25 years	18,750	100,000
Feb. 11, 1905	The Montezuma Club	Carson City	Unlimited		100,000
Feb. 11, 1905	The Horseshoe Bullfrog Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	500	25,000
Feb. 17, 1905	The Nevada Bank and Trust Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000,000	10,000,000
Feb. 18, 1905	The Goldfield Ice and Cold Storage Company	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	500,000
Feb. 23, 1905	The Kawich Mining Company of Nevada	Goldfield	50 years		50,000
Mar. 6, 1905	The Real Estate Title Abstract Company of Esmeralda County, Nevada	Carson City	100 years		1,000,000
Mar. 6, 1905	The Gold Hill Canal Company	Goldfield	50 years	5,000	25,000
Mar. 13, 1905	The Southern Nevada Investment Company	Carson City	Perpetual		3,000,000
Mar. 16, 1905	The Columbia Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000	10,000
Mar. 18, 1905	The Reno Stock Brokerage Company	Columbia	50 years	7,500	20,000
Mar. 18, 1905	The Orville Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	50 years	7,700	20,000
Mar. 21, 1905	The Neva Goldfield Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,400	100,000
Mar. 25, 1905	T. T. Lane Company	Carson City	50 years	5,000	1,000,000
Mar. 29, 1905	The Montgomery Hill Mines Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,020	300,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Tonopah Mining Investment Company	Reno	50 years	1,400	1,000,000
Apr. 6, 1905	Tropical Land and Development Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	2,000
Apr. 20, 1905	The Gardner Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual		300,000
Apr. 29, 1905	The Beaver Mountain Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Apr. 22, 1905	The Goldfield Giant Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited		1,000,000
Apr. 26, 1905	The Goldfield Amalgamated Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years		400,000
Apr. 27, 1905	Tonopah Amalgamated Mining Company	Reno	50 years	484,375	2,000,000

May 1, 1905	The Dutch Syndicate	Carson City	Unlimited	49,187	50,000
May 2, 1905	Tonopah Realty and Investment Company	Tonopah	50 years	6,000	25,000
May 4, 1905	The Elly Bumping Company	Kly	Unlimited	80,000	100,000
May 12, 1905	Tonopah Sampling Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	2,500	25,000
June 1, 1905	The Las Vegas Trading Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited	2,500	25,000
June 1, 1905	The Las Vegas Improvement Company	Carson City	Unlimited	7,000	1,000,000
June 6, 1905	The McKinley Consolidated Mines Company	Carson City	16 years	2,500	1,000,000
June 13, 1905	The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Co., Incorporated	Reno	Perpetual	100,000	800,000
June 15, 1905	Texas Nevada Gold Mining and Milling Company	Reno	Perpetual	20,000	3,000,000
June 12, 1905	The Nevada Trust Company of Tonopah, Nevada	Tonopah	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
June 17, 1905	Tuolumne Construction Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	20,000	20,000
June 18, 1905	Tonopah and Goldfield Hydraulic Stone Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 19, 1905	Tule Canyon Gold Mining Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 24, 1905	The Consolidated Jefferson Gold and Copper Mining Company	Elko	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 29, 1905	The Reno Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Reno	25 years	500	500
July 1, 1905	The Frisbie Lawson Company	Tonopah	25 years	75,000	75,000
July 10, 1905	The Tonopah Lumber Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	400,000	400,000
July 13, 1905	The Austin Hanajah Mining Company	Austin	Perpetual	1,500	2,000,000
July 12, 1905	The Luning Gold Mines Syndicate	Goldfield	Perpetual	5,000	2,000,000
July 10, 1905	The Golden Townsite Light and Power Company	Austin	Not stated	1,000	1,000,000
July 11, 1905	The Oriental Company	Austin	50 years	136,000	250,000
July 20, 1905	Tonopah Real Estate Company	Rhyolite	Perpetual	1,000	10,000
July 24, 1905	The Realty Mortgage Bond Company	Tonopah	25 years	100,000	100,000
July 24, 1905	The Lyon County Bank	Yerington	Unlimited	200,000	200,000
July 24, 1905	The Irens Company	Yerington	Unlimited	500,000	5,000,000
July 24, 1905	The Hooven Company	Yerington	Unlimited	15,000	15,000
July 31, 1905	Tamanah Gold Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	100,000
Nov. 4, 1905	T. H. P. O. Association	Carson City	25 years	1,000	1,000,000
May 31, 1906	Tahoe Brewing Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	1,010	25,000
Aug. 24, 1906	Thelma Mining Company, The	Reno	Not stated	90,000	300,000
May 28, 1906	Thos. B. Bishop, Incorporated	Manhattan	30 years	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 21, 1905	Thos. B. Bishop, Incorporated. Certificate of dissolution	Carson City	50 years	1,000	480,000
Jan. 12, 1906	Thos. B. Bishop Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	480,000
Jan. 8, 1906	Thos. B. Bishop Company, List of officers	Carson City	50 years	1,000	480,000
Feb. 23, 1906	Tolyabe King Gold Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	480,000
Sept. 15, 1906	Tonopah Sanitary Company	Millet	Unlimited	100,000	1,000,000
Aug. 31, 1905	Tonopah Banking Corporation. Amended articles	Tonopah	50 years	20,000	20,000
Oct. 7, 1905	Tonopah Florence Mining Company	Reno	50 years	75,000	1,000,000
Nov. 4, 1905	Tonopah and Silver Bow Telephone and Telegraph Company, The	Tonopah	25 years	50,000	50,000
Nov. 20, 1905	Tonopah Railroad Company and Goldfield Railroad Company. Amalgamation	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	2,150,000
Nov. 24, 1905	Tonopah Central Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Dec. 4, 1905	Tonopah American Mining Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 16, 1905	Tonopah Central Mining Company. Changing name	Tonopah	25 years	10,000	10,000
Dec. 26, 1905	Tonopah Exploration Company	Tonopah	50 years	60,000	1,500,000
Jan. 11, 1906	Tonopah and Manhattan Railway Company	Tonopah	50 years	60,000	1,500,000
Feb. 2, 1906					

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Feb. 3, 1906.	Tonopah Reduction Company. Certificate of revival.	Tonopah	Perpetual	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Feb. 19, 1906	Tonopah Extension Milling and Mining Company. Renewal of corporation.	Tonopah	50 years	10,000	10,000
Mar. 5, 1906	Tonopah Wonder Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 7, 1906.	Tonopah Reduction Company. Removal of principal place of business	Tonopah	Not stated	25,000	25,000
Mar. 14, 1906.	Tonopah Trading Company	Goldfield	Unlimited.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 16, 1906	Tonopah Pactolus Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 31, 1906	Tonopah Wilmington Mining Company. Certificate of dissolution	Tonopah	Not stated	1,000	50,000
June 2, 1906	Tonopah Mercantile Company	Tonopah	Unlimited.	14,000	1,000,000
June 4, 1906	Tonopah Klondyke Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 8, 1906	Tonopah National Bank Company	Tonopah	50 years	100,000	100,000
June 20, 1906	Tonopah Garage and Supply Company	Tonopah	Unlimited.	50,000	50,000
June 27, 1906	Tonopah Consolidated Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited.	None	None
June 25, 1906.	Tonopah Wonder Mining Company. List of officers	Tonopah	25 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
July 2, 1906	Tonopah San Antonio Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
July 25, 1906	Tonopah Trust Company	Tonopah	50 years	100,000	100,000
July 28, 1906	Tonopah Goldfield Mining and Leasing Company	Tonopah	Unlimited.	50,000	50,000
Aug. 17, 1906	Tonopah Stock and Exchange Board	Tonopah	Unlimited.	None	None
Aug. 20, 1906	Tonopah Empire Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 26, 1906	Tonopah Empire Mining Company. List of officers	Tonopah	25 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 3, 1906	Tonopah Goldfield Leasing Syndicate, Incorporated	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Oct. 16, 1906	Tonopah Foundry and Machine Works, Incorporated	Tonopah	50 years	4,000	100,000
Oct. 18, 1906	Tonopah Goldfield Silver Pick Leasing Syndicate, Incorporated	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
Nov. 7, 1906	Tonopah Monitor Silver Pick Leasing Company	Austin	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Tonopah Greenwater Copper Company, The	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	1,500,000
Nov. 31, 1906	Toquima Club, The	Manhattan	50 years	1,000	None
Nov. 3, 1906	Toiyabe Mines Company	Manhattan	50 years	10,200	None
Apr. 11, 1906	Transvaal of Nevada Mining Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 28, 1905	Truckee Dog Skin Mining Company	Rhyolite	Unlimited.	1,000	1,000,000
Feb. 15, 1906	Troy Laundry Company. Increasing capital stock	Reno	Unlimited.	60,000	1,000,000
June 18, 1906	Troy Mining Company	Reno	50 years	200,000	3,000,000
Sept. 18, 1906	Troy Laundry Company of Ely	Carson City	Unlimited	18,000	25,000
Oct. 2, 1906	Truckee River Mining and Reduction Company	Ely	Perpetual	1,300	800,000
Oct. 20, 1906	Troy Steam Laundry Company	Reno	50 years	25,000	25,000
Nov. 19, 1906	Triangle Land and Transportation Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	10,000	100,000
Sept. 24, 1906	Turner Ely Copper Company	Fallon	Perpetual	20,000	10,000,000
Aug. 18, 1905	23 Ophir Company	Ely	50 years	1,000	100,000
Aug. 18, 1905	25 Ophir Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
Aug. 18, 1905	28 Ophir Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000

Date	Company Name	Goldfield	Unlimited 50 years	1,000 None	50,000 None
Oct. 18, 1906	The Twentieth Century Miner Publishing Company.				
Nov. 7, 1906	Twentieth Century Club.				
Nov. 27, 1906	Twentieth Century Club. List of officers				
Dec. 16, 1906	Thomas Mining Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Not stated	2,100	1,000,000
Dec. 31, 1906	Thomas Erb Leasing Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	2,000	500,000
Dec. 15, 1906	Tobocqua Mining Company	Reno	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dec. 10, 1906	Troy Laundry Company of Ely. Amended articles.				
Dec. 7, 1906	Truckee River Mining and Reduction Company. List of officers				
Dec. 20, 1906	Trojan Gold Mining Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	325,000	1,000,000
Mar. 24, 1906	Tonopah "76" Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 9, 1906	United Café Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,000	500,000
Jan. 17, 1906	United Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	600,000
Mar. 6, 1905	Union Drug Store, Incorporated	Goldfield	50 years	20,000	20,000
May 8, 1905	Utah Paraffin Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,400	1,000,000
May 18, 1905	Union Steam Laundry Company	Tonopah	50 years	25,000	25,000
Mar. 5, 1906	United States Laundry Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	25,000
Mar. 26, 1906	Union Jack Mining and Leasing Company of Goldfield	Goldfield	50 years	15,000	25,000
Apr. 9, 1906	Union Mercantile Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	50,000	150,000
May 7, 1906	Universal Mining Improvement Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	500,000
May 26, 1906	Union Express Company	Elko	Perpetual	1,000	3,000,000
June 11, 1906	Union Copper Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,200	100,000
June 22, 1906	Union Copper Mining Company. List of officers				
Sept. 4, 1906	United Mines Syndicate of Nevada	Tonopah	Perpetual	3,000,000	3,000,000
Oct. 11, 1906	United Verde Mining Company	Austin	50 years	1,000	1,500,000
Oct. 22, 1906	United Ely Copper Company	Goldfield	Unlimited	5,000,000	5,000,000
Nov. 7, 1906	United Ely Copper Company. List of officers				
Nov. 30, 1906	United Manhattan Mines Company	Tonopah	Perpetual	1,000	1,250,000
Sept. 18, 1906	Utahada Copper Company	Tonopah	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mar. 7, 1906	Utah Ore and Milling Company	Las Vegas	50 years	1,200	1,000,000
June 15, 1903	Vipoint Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	50,000	500,000
May 5, 1903	Valley Oil Refining Company	Carson City	25 years	6,000	50,000
Nov. 12, 1903	Virgin River Salt Company	St. Thomas	100 years	100,000	100,000
Apr. 21, 1904	Verdi Lumber Company	Verdi	Perpetual	1,000	600,000
Apr. 28, 1904	Valdor Gold Mining Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Feb. 1, 1905	Virginia Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	1,000	200,000
Mar. 20, 1905	Venus Mining Company	Carson City	50 years	300,000	300,000
Apr. 18, 1905	Ventura Gold Mining Company	Bullfrog	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 6, 1905	Verdi Lumber Company. Amending articles				
June 24, 1905	Virginia and Truckee Railway				
Oct. 12, 1905	Valdez-Seward Steamship Company	Carson City	50 years	1,500	5,000,000
Nov. 27, 1905	Valdez-Seward Steamship Company. List of officers				
June 28, 1906	Valley Park Company	Carson City	Perpetual	2,100	50,000
Aug. 7, 1906	Valley Park Company. List of officers				
Sept. 17, 1906	Valley Land Company	Carson City	50 years	100,000	100,000
Oct. 23, 1906	Valley Land Company. List of officers				

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Apr. 20, 1906.	Vanderbilt Gold Mining and Milling Company	Las Vegas	Unlimited.	\$500,000	\$500,000
Nov. 15, 1905.	Vesuvius Mining Company, The	Wadsworth	25 years	500,000	1,000,000
Nov. 18, 1905.	Vegas Artesian Water Syndicate	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Jan. 19, 1906.	Vegas Artesian Water Syndicate. List of officers				
June 15, 1906	Vegas Copper Company	Las Vegas	Perpetual	1,000	100,000
Aug. 20, 1906.	Vernal Land and Investment Company	Humboldt County	50 years	1,000	25,000
Sept. 7, 1906.	Vegas Copper Company. List of officers				
Sept. 24, 1906.	Velvet Mohawk Leasing Company	Goldfield	50 years	240,000	240,000
Feb. 2, 1906.	Virginia Ranch Land and Cattle Company, Incorporated	Gardnerville	Unlimited	50,000	50,000
Dec. 11, 1906.	Vesuvius Mining Company, The. Certificate of dissolution				
May 16, 1903.	Western Pneumatic Horse Collar Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 20, 1903.	Women Christian Temperance Union of Nevada.	Reno	50 years		100,000
June 24, 1903.	Western Pacific Construction Company	Reno	100 years	5,000	100,000
Sept. 16, 1903.	Western Basket and Manufacturing Company	Reno	50 years	1,000	100,000
Oct. 28, 1903.	Washoe County Title Guaranty Company	Reno	Perpetual	7,200	10,000
Dec. 4, 1903.	Washoe County Traction Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	200,000
Dec. 21, 1903.	Whitaker Hospital Company	Reno	Perpetual	10,000	20,000
Jan. 12, 1904.	Wilmar Securities Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	50,000
Jan. 15, 1904.	Washoe County Abstract Company	Reno	Unlimited	25,000	25,000
Apr. 8, 1904.	W. T. Smith Company				
June 21, 1904.	Western Investment Company of America	Carson City	Perpetual	1,500	250,000
Aug. 9, 1904.	Western Gold Mining Company	Dayton	50 years	1,025	500,000
Jan. 30, 1904.	Wilkinson Land and Stock Company	Wilkinson	Unlimited	21,000	40,000
Jan. 18, 1905.	Walker River Electric Company, Incorporated	Wellington	Perpetual	1,000	20,000
Feb. 15, 1905.	Washoe Deep Well Water Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	125,000
Apr. 13, 1905.	Washoe Mining and Milling Company	Reno	50 years	250,000	500,000
May 10, 1905.	Walley Hot Springs Resorts Company, Incorporated	Carson City	50 years	150,000	300,000
May 12, 1905.	Wenatchee Bridge Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,100	100,000
June 5, 1905.	West Shore Realty Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,050	300,000
June 17, 1905.	Wisconsin Mining and Smelting Company	Lida	20 years	8,000,000	3,000,000
July 1, 1905.	W. D. Potter Company	Carson City	Unlimited	1,000	100,000
July 24, 1905.	Western Securities Company	Carson City	Unlimited	12,000	100,000
Jan. 2, 1906.	W. D. Potter Company. Changing name to Potter Stoll Company				
Jan. 6, 1906	W. D. Potter Company. Increasing directors.				
Jan. 1, 1906	W. D. Potter Company. Certificate of change of directors				
Feb. 1, 1906	W. H. Whitmore Company. Certificate of change of directors				
Apr. 24, 1906.	Walker Lake Indian Reservation Mining and Milling Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	50,000	50,000
Apr. 5, 1906.	Walker Lake Indian Reservation Mining and Milling Company	Hawthorne	50 years	1,500,000	1,500,000
Oct. 27, 1906.	Walker Lake Townsite Company, Incorporated	Tonopah	50 years	1,000	100,000

Date	Description	City	Term	Amount	Amount
Oct. 30, 1906	Walker Lake Reservation Exploration Company, The	Carson City	Unlimited	1,750	1,000,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Ed. J. Walsh, S. L. Lee, and Alfred Charts. Certificate of right of way of telephone line				1,000,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Walker Lake Hiawatha Mining Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 23, 1906	Walker Lake Mining and Development Company	Hawthorne	Unlimited	1,000	1,000,000
Nov. 24, 1906	Walker Plute Mining Company	Copper Ravine	Unlimited	1,000	300,000
Nov. 24, 1906	Wampon Mines Company, Incorporated	Goldfield	Not stated	2,000	
Aug. 9, 1905	Wasboe County Bank. List of officers				100,000
Dec. 11, 1905	Wasboe Land and Cattle Company	Virginia City	Unlimited	40,000	200,000
May 7, 1906	Washington Marine Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000	
Sept. 4, 1906	Washington Marine Company. Amended articles				2,000
Sept. 29, 1906	Washington Nevada Mining and Milling Company, The	Goldfield	Perpetual	600,000	1,000,000
Nov. 19, 1906	Waverly Goldfield Mining and Leasing Company, The	Goldfield	50 years	3,000	1,000,000
Nov. 2, 1905	Webfoot Land and Cattle Company	Reno	Perpetual	4,000	200,000
Oct. 26, 1906	Weber Telegraph Line. Certificate of intention				
May 4, 1906	Werner Carriage Company	Reno	Perpetual	1,000	2,000
Oct. 11, 1906	Werrin Company, Incorporated	Reno	50 years	1,500	50,000
Dec. 5, 1905	Western Box and Lumber Company	Carson City	Unlimited	100,000	200,000
Dec. 20, 1906	Western Land and Loan Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	1,250	1,000,000
Jan. 26, 1906	West Side Mining Company	Revelle	Unlimited	1,200	250,000
Feb. 9, 1906	Western Land and Loan Company. Changing name				
Apr. 2, 1906	West Point Gold Mining and Milling Company				
July 19, 1906	Western Engineering Company, The	Downeyville	50 years	52,515	1,300,000
July 30, 1906	Western Utah Copper Company	Reno	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 1, 1906	Western Nevada Electric Railroad Company	Carson City	Unlimited	62,500	2,500,000
Nov. 9, 1906	West Nevada Mining Company	Carson City	Perpetual	1,000,000	1,500,000
Nov. 10, 1906	White Horse Nevada Gold Mining and Milling Company, The	Reno	Unlimited	3,000	1,000,000
Jan. 10, 1906	White Horse Nevada Gold Mining and Milling Co., The. List of officers	Wadsworth	50 years	600,000	1,000,000
Feb. 10, 1906	White Pine County Telephone Company	Ely	50 years	40,000	60,000
July 5, 1906	White Pine County Bank, Incorporated	Ely	Perpetual	10,000	75,000
July 12, 1906	White Pine County Bank, Incorporated. List of officers				
Aug. 29, 1906	White Jack Mining Company	Black Horse	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sept. 27, 1906	White Jack Mining Company. List of officers				
Oct. 22, 1906	White Mountain Gold, Silver and Lead Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years	2,500	1,000,000
Apr. 23, 1906	Willard-Ely Copper Company. Changed from McKinley Consolidated Mines Company				
May 24, 1906	Williams Gold and Silver Mining Company, The	Fallon	50 years	1,000,000	1,000,000
June 4, 1906	Wilson Bates Furniture Company	Ely	50 years	10,000	25,000
Oct. 27, 1906	Wonder Mining News Company, The	Wonder	50 years	30,000	30,000
Oct. 23, 1906	Wonder Extension Mines Company	Reno	Unlimited	30,000	1,000,000
Oct. 24, 1906	Wood Sullivan Company	Goldfield	Perpetual	10,000	10,000
June 11, 1906	Wood Sullivan Company. List of officers				
Dec. 8, 1906	W. C. Cox & Company	Tonopah	Unlimited	12,500	25,000
Dec. 15, 1906	Wonder Bank and Trust Company	Wonder	Unlimited	35,000	50,000

DOMESTIC INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Place of business.	Period of existence.	Amount to commence business.	Capital stock.
Dec. 10, 1906.	White Pine County Abstract and Guaranty Company	Ely	50 years	\$2,500	\$25,000
Dec. 15, 1906.	Wilbur White Rock Leasing and Mining Company	Goldfield	50 years	600,000	600,000
Dec. 14, 1906.	Wonder Rose Mining Company	Fallon	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Jan. 13, 1903.	Yreka Electric Light and Power Company	Carson City	Perpetual	5,000	250,000
Apr. 26, 1904.	Yosemite Mining Company	Tonopah	50 years		500,000
May 18, 1906.	Yellow Butte Mining Company of Tonopah	Yerington	Perpetual	1,000	60,000
Sept. 9, 1905.	Yerington Electric Company, Incorporated.	Yerington	Perpetual		
Dec. 26, 1906.	Yerington Electric Company, Incorporated. Franchise.	Manhattan	50 years	600,000	1,000,000
Feb. 15, 1906.	Yellow Horse Manhattan Mining Company	Yerington	Unlimited	100,000	1,000,000
May 2, 1906.	Yellow Pine Mining Company. Increasing capital stock	Manhattan	50 years		
Oct. 8, 1906.	Yerington Malachite Copper Company	Yerington	Unlimited		
Nov. 17, 1906.	Yerington Malachite Copper Company. List of officers	Manhattan	50 years	15,000	1,000,000
Dec. 7, 1906.	Yellow Horse Extension of Manhattan Mining Company	Yerington	50 years	1,060	500,000
Dec. 26, 1906.	Yerington Brokerage and Investment Company	Yerington	50 years		
Oct. 12, 1905.	Yount, S. E., describing route and terminal of telephone line	Carson City	Unlimited	100,000	100,000
Apr. 28, 1906.	Zamboanga and Dapitan Land Company, The	Goldfield	Perpetual	1,000	1,000,000
Apr. 6, 1906.	Ziegler Bullfrog Mines Company	Carson City	Perpetual	700,000	1,000,000
Oct. 4, 1905.	Zirn & Schulz Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Nevada	Carson City	100 years		
Oct. 5, 1905.	Zirn & Schulz Consolidated Gold Mining Co. Certificate of dissolution	Carson City	Unlimited	5,000	500,000
Dec. 27, 1905.	Zion Consolidated Mining Company	Carson City	Unlimited		
Feb. 5, 1906.	Zion Consolidated Mining Company. List of officers.	Tonopah	25 years	1,000	100,000
Dec. 17, 1906.	Zeb Kendall Company, The	Tonopah			

RESIDENT AGENTS—FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS.

Subjoined and on the following pages will be found the names of the resident agents of foreign corporations, from 1895 to 1907, doing business in this State, upon whom all legal process of service may be made in accordance with the statute (Compiled Laws of 1900, sec. 899, page 193):

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1848-1902—RESIDENT AGENTS.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Jan. 14, 1895	Bullion Mining Company	R. Pendergast	Virginia City	California
Feb. 21, 1895	Austin Mining Company	Philo T. Farnsworth	Austin	New Jersey
Mar. 11, 1895	Sparks-Harrel Company	Joan Sparks	Reno	California
Apr. 9, 1895	Cumberland and Osceola Gold Mining and Milling Company	Ernest C. Wood	Osceola	Illinois
June 20, 1895	Security Loan and Trust Company of Southern California	C. A. LaGrave	Carson City	California
Aug. 15, 1895	Sterling Mining and Milling Company	J. E. Langford	Montgomery	Utah
Aug. 28, 1895	Owyhee Gold Mining Company	T. J. Lemoureux	Tuscarora	Illinois
Oct. 30, 1895	Manhattan Mining and Reduction Company	W. J. Phillips	Austin	New Jersey
Oct. 30, 1895	Austin Mining Company	W. J. Phillips	Austin	Wisconsin
Nov. 19, 1895	Cumberland Gold and Silver Mining Company	O. H. Packer	Junction	Colorado
Mar. 2, 1896	Lincoln Consolidated Mill and Mining Company	Thos. J. Osborne	Piöche	Colorado
Mar. 2, 1896	California Eastern Transfer Company	Thos. J. Osborne	Cortez	California
Mar. 12, 1896	Tenaso Mill and Mining Company	Duncan Falconer	Carson City	New York
Mar. 25, 1896	Silver Peak Mines	M. A. Murphy	Carson City	Utah
Mar. 30, 1896	Dexter Gold Mining Company	James W. Linnell	Tuscarora	California
May 16, 1896	Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Company	James Cronan	Virginia City	Utah
June 8, 1896	Delamar's Nevada Gold Mining Company	Ralph Nichols	Delamar	New Jersey
June 19, 1896	Western Loan and Savings Company	Benjamin Sanders	Delamar	Utah
July 25, 1896	Belle Isle Mining Company	E. L. McMahn	Tuscarora	California
July 25, 1896	North Belle Isle Mining Company	E. L. McMahn	Tuscarora	California
July 25, 1896	Navajo Mining Company	E. L. McMahn	Tuscarora	California
Aug. 19, 1896	North Mountain Mining Company	M. A. Wood	Cherry Creek	Utah
Aug. 3, 1896	Rose Mary Mining and Milling Company	Joseph Meister	Newark	Nebraska
Sept. 18, 1896	April Fool Gold Mill and Mining Company	Frank M. Wilson	Delamar	Utah
Dec. 18, 1896	Temple Bar Consolidated Mining Company	H. F. Kemper	Riville	Arizona
Jan. 20, 1897	Phoenix Insurance Company	C. T. Bender	Reno	Connecticut
Mar. 4, 1897	Home Insurance Company	C. T. Bender	Reno	New York
Mar. 4, 1897	Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Company	Joseph R. Ryan	Virginia City	California
Mar. 25, 1897	Ben Hur Gold Mining Company	J. P. Darling	Skeptoe	Utah
Mar. 26, 1897	Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Company	James Cronan	Virginia City	California
Apr. 17, 1897	Bald Mountain Nevada Mining Company	E. S. Farrington	Eiko	New York
May 6, 1897	Bald Mountain Nevada Mining Company	W. T. Smith	Eiko	Utah
June 8, 1897	Dexter Gold Mining Company	T. H. Oxnam	Delamar	New Jersey
June 10, 1897	Delamar's Nevada Gold Mining Company	O. B. Hardy	Yerington	West Virginia
Oct. 4, 1897	Boston-Nevada Copper Mining Company	Evan Williams	Carson City	California
Oct. 18, 1897	Central Pacific Railroad Company	W. J. Merchants	Willow Point	California
Jan. 4, 1898	Paradise Land and Cattle Company	O. A. Murdock	Austin	New Jersey
Mar. 22, 1898	Nevada Company	G. S. Brown	Eiko	Colorado
Apr. 1, 1898	Gold Creek Nevada Mining Company			

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1895-1902—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Apr. 2, 1898.	Austin Mining Company	O. A. Murdock	Austin	New Jersey
Apr. 2, 1898.	Manhattan Mining and Reduction Company	O. A. Murdock	Austin	Illinois
Apr. 21, 1898.	Santa Ana Mining Company	J. T. Hickey	Rioville	Arizona
July 12, 1898.	Nevada Company	A. C. Luck	Austin	New Jersey
Aug. 4, 1898.	Austin Mining Company	A. C. Luck	Austin	New Jersey
Sept. 2, 1898.	Utah Consolidated Mining Company	J. Matheson	Virginia City	California
Sept. 13, 1898.	Holmes Mining Company	R. F. Laffoon	Candelaria	California
Sept. 21, 1898.	Candelaria Waterworks and Milling Company, Limited	R. F. Laffoon	Candelaria	England
Sept. 24, 1898.	Union Consolidated Silver Mining Company	Roger Prendergast	Virginia City	California
Sept. 27, 1898.	Comstock Tunnel Company	James M. Leonard	Sutro	New York
Sept. 28, 1898.	Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company	G. McM. Ross	Virginia City	California
Sept. 29, 1898.	Opahir Silver Mining Company	G. McM. Ross	Virginia City	California
Sept. 29, 1898.	Mexican Gold and Silver Mining Company	G. McM. Ross	Virginia City	California
Oct. 27, 1898.	Salmon River Mining Company	J. T. Wheeler	Elko	Montana
Nov. 1, 1898.	Miller and Lux	Geo. S. Nixon	Winnemucca	California
Nov. 18, 1898.	Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company	P. Kervin	Virginia City	California
Nov. 23, 1898.	Occidental Consolidated Mining Company	A. T. Eager	Virginia City	California
Dec. 30, 1898.	Tuscarora Gold Mining Company	P. A. McKenzie	Tuscarora	California
Feb. 6, 1899.	D. L. Wertheimer Company	S. E. Wertheimer	Delamar	Utah
Feb. 7, 1899.	Utah Consolidated Mining Company	P. Kervin	Virginia City	Utah
Mar. 17, 1899.	The Adelaide Star Mines, Limited	Henry Warren	Winnemucca	California
Mar. 17, 1899.	The Glasgow and Western Exploration Company	Henry Warren	Winnemucca	Scotland
Mar. 23, 1899.	Monitor Land and Livestock Company	George Ernst	Winnemucca	Scotland
Mar. 27, 1899.	Temple Bar Consolidated Mining Company	Daniel Bonelli	Elko	California
Mar. 27, 1899.	Santa Ana Mining Company	Daniel Bonelli	Rioville	Arizona
Mar. 27, 1899.	Tuscarora Extension Mining Company	Daniel Bonelli	Rioville	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1899.	Wheeler Mining Company	Sydney L. Smith	Tuscarora	Arizona
Apr. 22, 1899.	The Electric Mining and Reduction Company	Otho Moses	Pine Grove	Utah
May 15, 1899.	Rocco-Homestake Mining Company	Eugene Cozzens	Lovelock	California
May 16, 1899.	Bullion Mining Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	Maine
July 18, 1899.	Utah Consolidated Mining Company	A. C. Kyle	Virginia City	California
July 21, 1899.	St. Louis Mining Company	Heber Holman	Virginia City	California
July 22, 1899.	Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company	Joseph R. Ryan	Virginia City	California
July 22, 1899.	Delamar's Nevada Gold Mining Company	Frank P. Swindler	Delamar	California
Aug. 17, 1899.	The Central Pacific Railway Company	Evan Williams	Carson City	New Jersey
Sept. 8, 1899.	Nevada Sulphur Company	Robert Layng	Humboldt	Utah
Oct. 27, 1899.	Charles Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	Andrew Charles	Virginia City	California
Nov. 10, 1899.	Utah Consolidated Mining Company	James H. Kinkead	Virginia City	California
Dec. 23, 1899.				

Jan. 3, 1900	Occidental Consolidated Mining Company	James H. Kinkoad	Virginia City	California
Jan. 3, 1900	Best and Belcher Mining Company	James H. Kinkoad	Virginia City	California
Jan. 3, 1900	Gould and Curry Silver Mining Company	Frederick W. Duinn	Virginia City	California
Jan. 17, 1900	Quartette Mining Company	M. M. Baruh	Searchlight	West Virginia
Mar. 10, 1900	Nevada Sulphur Company	Edwin A. English	Contact	California
Mar. 10, 1900	Salmon River Mining Company	Edwin A. English	Contact	Montana
Mar. 2, 1900	Brooklyn Mining Company	Theodore H. Lowe	Boyer	California
May 2, 1900	The Nevada Development Company	Stephen Spindel	Gold Hill	California
July 19, 1900	Lady Washington Consolidated Company	Stephen Spindel	Gold Hill	California
July 19, 1900	The Alta Silver Mining Company	J. V. Brooks	Freiberg Mines	Colorado
July 27, 1900	Consolidated Freiberg Mines	Moritz Scheeline	Reno	California
July 31, 1900	Truckee River General Electric Company	Charles S. McHenry	Yerington	Montana
Aug. 6, 1900	Excelsior Leasing Company	Howard Perkins	Searchlight	Arizona
Aug. 11, 1900	Brown-Gosney Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	California
Sept. 29, 1900	Rocco-Homestake-Nevada Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	California
Oct. 22, 1900	St. Louis Mining Company	M. A. Murphy	Carson City	New Jersey
Nov. 10, 1900	Silver Peak Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	California
Nov. 30, 1900	Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	California
Nov. 30, 1900	Cosmopolitan Mining Company	M. A. Murphy	Carson City	California
Nov. 30, 1900	Silver Peak Gold Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	New Jersey
Nov. 30, 1900	Cosmopolitan Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	California
Nov. 30, 1900	Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company	Stephen Spindel	Virginia City	California
Dec. 21, 1900	Fidelity and Casualty Company	Sam P. Davis	Carson City	California
Dec. 29, 1900	Excelsior Mining and Smelting Company	Charles S. McHenry	Carson City	New York
Dec. 29, 1900	Potosi Mining Company	T. J. Osborne	Yerington	Montana
Jan. 7, 1901	Nevada Exploration Company	Bert L. Smith	Ploche	California
Feb. 6, 1901	Dexter-Tuscarora Consolidated Gold Mines Company	Peter A. McKenzie	Eureka	Utah
Feb. 11, 1901	Granite Creek Smelting and Refining Company	Edward Sheppard Archer	Tuscarora	Utah
Feb. 27, 1901	Utah and California Railway Company	H. B. Maxson	Winnemucca	South Dakota
Mar. 11, 1901	Elko Coal Company	Walter Higginbotham	Reno	Utah
Apr. 2, 1901	State Line Metal Company	S. Summerfield	Elko	Wyoming
Apr. 18, 1901	San Pedro and Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad	H. B. Maxson	Reno	Iowa
Apr. 20, 1901	Tybo Mining and Reduction Company	Victor Barnd	Reno	Utah
May 7, 1901	Massven Mining and Milling Company	A. F. White	Tybo	Massachusetts
May 17, 1901	Iowa Chief Mining Company	Chas. F. Miller	Golconda	Maine
May 19, 1901	The Hawthorne Gold Mining Company	S. M. Summerfield	Hawthorne	Iowa
May 28, 1901	Floriston Pulp and Paper Company	M. Scheeline	Reno	California
May 28, 1901	The April Fool Gold Mining and Milling Company	P. Sheaban	Delamar	Utah
May 29, 1901	O'Neara Lynch Company	Thomas J. Lynch	Butler	Utah
June 4, 1901	Nevada Milling and Mining Company	Julius C. Hadley	Unionville	Arizona
June 15, 1901	Nevada Power, Light and Water Company	Moritz Scheeline	Reno	California
June 18, 1901	U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company	Sam P. Davis	Carson City	California
June 20, 1901	American Bridge Company of New York	Fred M. Huffaker	Virginia	Maryland
June 22, 1901	The British Copper Mining Company	J. E. Gelder	Ploche	New York
July 1, 1901	Nevada Milling and Smelting Company	Julius C. Hadley	Unionville	Wyoming
July 1, 1901				Arizona

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1885-1902—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
July 5, 1901	Nevada Copper Company	T. F. Van Wagenen	Lovelock	Nevada
July 25, 1901	New Pass Gold Mining Company	Grant Snyder	Austin	Utah
Aug. 7, 1901	The Utah Construction Company	Richard C. Morris	Caliente	Utah
Aug. 16, 1901	Senator Gold Mining Company	Moritz Scheeline	Reno	California
Sept. 9, 1901	Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada	John H. Jenkins	Butler	Delaware
Sept. 25, 1901	The Barfoot Mining and Milling Company	Benj. C. McDonough	Pioche	Utah
Oct. 5, 1901	Central Pacific Railway Company	George S. Nixon	Winnemucca	Utah
Oct. 11, 1901	Southern Pacific Company	George S. Nixon	Winnemucca	Kentucky
Oct. 22, 1901	Nevada Company	Simon T. Pearson	Austin	New Jersey
Oct. 22, 1901	Hesperian Crude Oil Company	George S. Brown	Elko	California
Nov. 4, 1901	Horseshoe Gold Mining Company	Ernest Gayford	Fay	Utah
Nov. 13, 1901	Wave Mining Company	J. W. Hopkins	Steamboat	California
Nov. 18, 1901	The Pacific Consolidated Mining Company	Robert W. Parry	Reno	South Dakota
Dec. 16, 1901	Empire Copper Company	R. W. Parry	Reno	South Dakota
Dec. 30, 1901	Consolidated Esmeralda Mines Company	R. J. Laws	Hawthorne	Arizona
Feb. 1, 1902	Nevada Lumber Company	J. B. Overton	Virginia	California
Feb. 1, 1902	Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company	J. B. Overton	Virginia	California
Feb. 3, 1902	The Davidson Cooperative Development Company	James M. Leonard	Sutro	New York
Feb. 4, 1902	Comstock Tunnel Company	James M. Leonard	Sutro	New York
Feb. 3, 1902	Ohio Tonopah Mining Company	S. A. Knapp	Sutro	Arizona
Mar. 3, 1902	Smoke Creek Ranch Company	S. M. Sample	Hawthorne	Arizona
Mar. 10, 1902	Mitigas Land and Live Stock Company	R. T. Evans	Reno	California
Mar. 19, 1902	La Fiestas Land and Live Stock Company	R. T. Evans	Winnemucca	California
Apr. 25, 1902	Little Tonopah Development Company	C. J. Young	Butler	California
May 13, 1902	Humboldt Cattle Company	A. R. Hardin	Willow Creek	California
May 26, 1902	Tonopah and Salt Lake Mining Company	James R. Judge	Carson City	California
May 26, 1902	The Colorado-Nevada Mining Company	E. G. Nairath	Reno	Utah
June 10, 1902	Quartette Mining Company	F. J. Harrington	Searchlight	Wyoming
June 11, 1902	United Randopah Mining and Milling Company	C. S. McCarthy	Butler	West Virginia
June 13, 1902	The Elko Land and Improvement Company	Chas. B. Henderson	Elko	California
June 14, 1902	Tonopah-Belmont Mining Company	Uri B. Curtis	Butler	Colorado
June 14, 1902	Tonopah-Fraction Mining Company	Uri B. Curtis	Butler	New Jersey
June 18, 1902	Plute Gold Mines Company	George W. Wood	Marble Falls	New Jersey
June 18, 1902	La Fiestas Gold Mining Company	John Lothrop	Dayton	Arizona
July 19, 1902	Searchlight Development Company	Ed. J. Coleman	Searchlight	Arizona
July 7, 1902	Manhattan Gold and Copper Company	W. G. Adamson	Humboldt	California
July 14, 1902	Belle of Tonopah Mining Company	Jas. L. Butler	Butler	Arizona
July 25, 1902	Oceanic Copper Company	Chas. S. Vnader	Battle Mountain	California
Aug. 1, 1902	Elko Coal Company	Chas. E. Mayer	Elko	Wyoming
Aug. 2, 1902				

Aug. 12, 1902	Tonopah Extension Mining Company	P. B. Ellis	Carson City	Arizona
Aug. 16, 1902	Ray Extension Mining Company	Geo. A. Bartlett	Tonopah	Utah
Aug. 20, 1902	Consolidated Emerald Mines Company	F. E. Murphy	Carson City	Utah
Aug. 20, 1902	New York-Tonopah Gold Mining Company	John Dopp	Tonopah	Utah
Aug. 26, 1902	Eureka and Palslade Railway	G. D. Abbott	Palslade	California
Aug. 26, 1902	Tonopah-Eclipse Mining Company	P. B. Ellis	Carson City	Utah
Sept. 1, 1902	The Montana-Tonopah Mining Company	A. G. Cushman	Tonopah	California
Sept. 6, 1902	Tonopah Light and Power Company	J. L. Joseph	Tonopah	Wisconsin
Sept. 8, 1902	Milwaukee Harvester Company	F. M. Huffaker	Virginia City	Delaware
Sept. 10, 1902	Coronation Gold Mining Company of Nevada	Uri B. Curtis	Tonopah	Delaware
Sept. 18, 1902	Tonopah-Florence Mining Company	W. A. Massey	Reno	New Jersey
Sept. 13, 1902	Tonopah-Liberty Mining Company	W. A. Massey	Reno	New Jersey
Sept. 16, 1902	Bamberger-Delamar Gold Mines Company	W. H. Linney	Delamar	Arizona
Sept. 22, 1902	United Tonopah Mining and Development Company	H. Fletcher	Tonopah	Wyoming
Sept. 25, 1902	Delamar's Nevada Gold Mining Company	F. R. McNamee	Delamar	New Jersey
Sept. 27, 1902	Tonopah-Fraction Extension Company	T. R. Hofer	Carson City	California
Oct. 3, 1902	Halifax-Tonopah Mining Company	Joseph F. Bradley	Tonopah	Utah
Oct. 13, 1902	International Harvester Company	F. M. Huffaker	Virginia City	Wisconsin
Oct. 18, 1902	Philadelphia-Tonopah Gold Mining Company	Frank J. Davis	Tonopah	Utah
Oct. 18, 1902	Tonopah Consolidated Mines Company	George Winkler	Tonopah	Arizona
Oct. 20, 1902	New York-Tonopah Gold Mining Company	Frank J. Davis	Tonopah	Utah
Oct. 27, 1902	Pacific Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company	S. G. Weston	Elko	Utah
Nov. 1, 1902	Federal Gold and Copper Company (Limited)	J. H. Rae	Dayton	Arizona
Nov. 10, 1902	The Hannapah Mining and Smelting Company	Frank B. Work	Butler	Utah
Nov. 12, 1902	Sherard Development Company	Wilbur W. Hobbs	Silver Peak	Maine
Nov. 18, 1902	Renters' Loan and Trust Company	H. R. Cooke	Reno	California
Dec. 12, 1902	Tonopah-Fraction Extension Mining Company	T. R. Hofer	Carson City	Delaware
Dec. 26, 1902	Equitable Gold Mining Company	Robert C. Lane	Virginia City	Arizona
Dec. 31, 1902	Tonopah Chief Mining Company	John S. Cook	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 31, 1902	Tonopah Belmont Development Company	T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	New Jersey
Dec. 31, 1902	Tonopah Fraction Mining Company	T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	New Jersey

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS—1903-1906.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
June 1, 1903	Argosa Mining and Smelting Company	Carl Z. Work	Tonopah	Utah
Mar. 10, 1904	Anderson Land and Stock Company	John P. Anderson	Humboldt	Arizona
May 31, 1904	Arrow Mining Company	W. J. Schofield	Hiko	Utah
Sept. 7, 1904	Adams Goldfield Mining Company	R. L. Johns	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 29, 1904	Aura King Gold Mining Company	Julius P. Hunter	Lovelock	Utah
Mar. 13, 1905	Alpha Consolidated Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Feb. 28, 1905	Ahuargosa Gold Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
May 8, 1905	Alcoidea Gold Mining Company	State Art. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
May 12, 1905	Arrow Mining Company	Mrs. Mary Wright	Hiko	Arizona
July 1, 1905	Atlanta Mines Company	W. E. Jeske	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 2, 1906	Albermarle Mining and Milling Company	Milton M. Deitch	Goldfield	Wyoming
Jan. 18, 1906	Asert Mining and Milling Company	W. H. Barnbridge	Searchlight	Arizona
Apr. 30, 1906	Antelope Springs Mining Company	C. D. Morrison	Humboldt	Utah
May 10, 1906	Associated Mines Company of Manhattan	J. R. Mackay	Manhattan	South Dakota
May 14, 1906	Antimony Company of America	Albert Dawkins	Lovelock	Arizona
May 13, 1906	Andes Silver Mining Company	Thomas F. McCormack	Virginia City	California
Oct. 14, 1906	Ashley Consolidated Mining Company	Samuel Platt	Carson City	California
Nov. 7, 1906	Annette Mining Company	H. E. McCrea	Searchlight	Arizona
Dec. 3, 1906	Atlantic Pride Leasing and Mining Company	I. Prescott Dyos	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 31, 1906	Aladola Mining Company	Homer J. Kendall	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 4, 1903	Bamberger Delamar Gold Mining Company	F. R. McNamee	Tonopah	South Dakota
Feb. 4, 1903	Bamberger Exploration Company	F. R. McNamee	Delamar	Wyoming
Sept. 14, 1903	Butte Tonopah Mining Company	J. Osborne	Salt Lake	Utah
Nov. 24, 1903	Barton Fisher Candy Company	F. O. Chamberlain	Tonopah	Arizona
Aug. 20, 1904	Booth Mining Company of Goldfield	Hosea Reid	Reno	California
Aug. 29, 1904	Black Butte Goldfield Mining Company	W. W. Booth	Tonopah	South Dakota
Oct. 24, 1904	Brunswick Consolidated Virginia Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 10, 1904	Black Butte Extension Gold Mining Company	Jas. McKinly	Virginia City	California
Dec. 10, 1904	Butte Goldfield Mining and Reduction Company	Charles A. Taylor	Goldfield	South Dakota
Jan. 17, 1905	Bullfrog Gold and Silver Mining Company	W. A. Stevens	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 15, 1905	Bullfrog Extension Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 13, 1905	Brunswick Chollar Mining Company	T. C. Tribel	Armagosa	Arizona
Mar. 13, 1905	Brunswick Savage Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 13, 1905	Brunswick Pokosi Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 24, 1905	Black Butte Extension Mining Company	E. Sutro	Virginia City	California
Mar. 25, 1905	Band Goldfield Mining Company	D. G. McDonald	Tonopah	South Dakota
Apr. 10, 1906	Bullfrog Homestake Mining Company	Louis Whitford Bond	Columbia	Arizona
Apr. 10, 1906	Bull Frog Isthmain Gold Mining Company	Louis Whitford Bond	Goldfield	Arizona

Apr. 12, 1905	Bull. Frog Queen Mining Company	Jas. W. Skelton	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 14, 1905	Baltimore Goldfield Mining Company	Jas. W. Skelton	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 16, 1905	Belle of Tonopah Extension Mining Company	E. Suro	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 4, 1905	Bonnie Clare Goldfield Mining and Milling Company	Milton M. Petch	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905	Bullfrog and Compound Goldfield Mining Company	James R. Roal	Goldfield	Arizona
June 19, 1905	Bullfrog Golden Scepter Mining Company	S. G. McMillans	Goldfield	Arizona
June 25, 1905	Bullfrog Red Oak Company	Charles Topfiff	Beatty	Arizona
June 28, 1905	Belmont Consolidated Mining Company	J. J. Kelz	Tonopah	Arizona
July 16, 1905	Bullfrog Eclipse Mining Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 4, 1905	Bullfrog Apex Mining and Milling Company	Clay Tallman	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Aug. 5, 1905	Bullfrog Winner Mining Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 12, 1905	Bullfrog Bundle Mining Company	Charles Topfiff	Beatty	Arizona
Aug. 26, 1905	Bullfrog Gold Bar Mining Company	W. A. Sherman	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 7, 1905	Ben Hur Gold Mining Company	Charles Tally Nichols	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 18, 1905	Bullfrog West Extension Mining Company	T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 7, 1905	Bullfrog Bonanza Hill Mining Company	G. S. Johnson	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 9, 1905	Belgrade Goldfield Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Dec. 23, 1905	Big Bird Mining Company	F. L. Oddie	Tonopah	South Dakota
Jan. 2, 1906	Buster Mining Company	W. H. Webber	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 13, 1906	Blaestone Mining and Smelting Company	J. A. Ingalls	Yerington	Arizona
Jan. 18, 1906	Boulder Mining and Milling Company	Charles A. Weck	Searchlight	California
Jan. 28, 1906	Blue Light Mining Company	W. H. Bambridge	Tonopah	South Dakota
Mar. 3, 1906	Broncho Manhattan Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Reno	Arizona
Mar. 21, 1906	Bullfrog Continental Mining Company	P. H. Packard	Tonopah	South Dakota
Mar. 31, 1906	Bonanza Mountain Extension Mining Company	W. W. Kelth	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 2, 1906	Bonanza Mountain Gold Mining Company	J. P. Sweeney	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 5, 1906	Bullfrog Velvet Mining Company	John McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1906	Black Bird Mining Company	J. M. Saller	Rhyolite	Wyoming
Apr. 20, 1906	Bullfrog Alliance Gold Mining Company	Clay Tallman	Rhyolite	Arizona
Apr. 20, 1906	Barry Goldfield Mines Corporation	H. W. Blakeslee	Lida	Arizona
Apr. 23, 1906	Bullfrog Gold Gulch Mining Company	J. Vincent Shaw	Rhyolite	Arizona
Apr. 25, 1906	Bullfrog Nugget Mining Company	Arthur A. Codd	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 30, 1906	Biscuit Mining Company	F. L. Warburton	Beatty	Arizona
May 3, 1906	Black Spar Gold Mining Company	S. G. McMullin	Goldfield	Arizona
May 7, 1906	Bullfrog Great Bend Mining Company	Peter H. Canon	Cherry Creek	Utah
May 12, 1906	Bullfrog Gold Reef Mining Company	J. W. Saller	Rhyolite	South Dakota
May 21, 1906	Bullfrog Mayflower Annex Mining Company	G. M. Fay	Goldfield	Arizona
May 29, 1906	Bullfrog Reduction and Water Company	Hugh Brown	Tonopah	Colorado
June 21, 1906	Barnwell and Searchlight Railroad Company	George F. Polenz	Goldfield	Arizona
June 25, 1906	Belmont Mill Company	Donald B. Gellies	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 16, 1906	Butte and Ely Copper Company	F. J. Harrington	Searchlight	California
Aug. 17, 1906	Bullfrog Chief Mining Company	Geo. W. Thatcher	Rhyolite	Nevada
Aug. 20, 1906		Frank A. Keith	Tonopah	Delaware
		H. S. Wades	Ely	Montana
		T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	Arizona

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1905—1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Aug. 25, 1906	Bullfrog Annex Mining Company.....	Chas. C. Stanley	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 31, 1906	Bullfrog Central Mining and Development Company.....	John S. Morrison	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 7, 1906	Big Joannie Mining Company.....	J. R. McCormack	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Sept. 10, 1906	Bullfrog Rush Mining Company.....	Augustus Tilden	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 13, 1906	Bullfrog Red Oak Company.....	D. B. Gemmill	Rhyolite	Arizona
Sept. 13, 1906	Bullfrog Bundle Mining Company.....	D. B. Gemmill	Rhyolite	Arizona
Oct. 15, 1906	Broken Hills Mining Company.....	S. R. Moore	Tonopah	South Dakota
Nov. 12, 1906	Begole Mining Syndicate, Incorporated.....	J. Van Evers	Goldfield	Maine
Nov. 23, 1906	Bullfrog Cresus Mining Company.....	John T. Overbury	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Dec. 6, 1906	Bullfrog and Transvaal Mines Company.....	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 6, 1906	Banner Mining Company of Goldfield.....	James T. Boyd	Reno	Arizona
Dec. 17, 1906	Bullfrog Eagle Mining Company.....	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 19, 1903	Colorado Nevada Mining Company.....	J. W. Spurling	Reno	Wyoming
Mar. 13, 1903	Cyrus Noble Mining Company.....	W. H. Bambridge	Searchlight	Revoked
July 6, 1903	Cyrus Noble Mining Company.....	John Wheatley	Searchlight	California
June 23, 1904	Columbia Mountain Mining Company.....	John P. Brissell	Tonopah	South Dakota
Aug. 20, 1904	Carson and Colorado Railroad Company.....	George S. Nixon	Winnemucca	California
Sept. 15, 1904	California Powder Works.....	F. Y. Williams	Tonopah	California
Sept. 30, 1904	Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company.....	James McKinley	Virginia City	California
Sept. 30, 1904	Combination Mines Company.....	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	West Virginia
Oct. 17, 1904	Cactus Peak Mining and Milling Company.....	Louis S. Finnegan	Goldfield	Great Britain
Feb. 14, 1905	Chas. Butters & Company, Limited.....	Walter R. Crisby	Virginia City	Utah
Feb. 16, 1905	Central Pacific Railway Company.....	E. S. Farrington	Elko	California
Feb. 18, 1905	Carson and Colorado Railway Company.....	E. S. Farrington	Elko	California
Mar. 10, 1905	Consolidated Esmeralda Mines Company.....	K. Colcord	Carson City	Arizona
Mar. 13, 1905	Chollar Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 16, 1905	Consolidated Virginia Mining Company.....	James McKinley	Virginia City	California
Apr. 3, 1905	Cyclop Bull Frog Mining Company.....	Lea Bieskmore	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 21, 1905	Commonwealth Mining Company.....	John Wheatley	Searchlight	California
May 15, 1905	Colorado Goldfield Gold Mining Company.....	Loyd W. Horton	Goldfield	Arizona
June 1, 1905	Cincinnati Gold Belt Mining and Milling Company.....	S. G. McMullins	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 19, 1905	Crystal Soda Water Company.....	Hans N. Handler	Tonopah	California
Sept. 12, 1905	Conqueror Mining Company.....	George Wingfield	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 25, 1905	C. A. Warren and Company.....	W. E. Price	Fallon	California
Dec. 8, 1905	Central Tonopah and Goldfield Mines Company.....	A. McMillan	Diamondfield	Arizona
Dec. 9, 1905	Columbia Sampling and Ore Company.....	R. O. Hobson	Columbia	Arizona
Jan. 10, 1906	Cumberland Ely Copper Company.....	W. B. Graham	Ely	South Dakota
Feb. 9, 1906	China Nevada Gold Mining Company.....	F. H. Stickney	Bullfrog	Maine

Feb. 16, 1906	Cyrus Noble Mining Company	John Whentley	Searchlight	North Dakota
Apr. 2, 1906	Citac Mining Company	W. K. Walters	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 19, 1906	Chotank Mining Company	R. G. Withers	Goldfield	Wyoming
May 3, 1906	Cyrus Noble Extension Mining Company	Robert Lanka	Searchlight	South Dakota
May 6, 1906	California Exploration Company	Joseph Mitch	Aurora	Arizona
June 1, 1906	Columbus Nevada Mining Company	J. A. Fulls	Goldfield	Arizona
June 4, 1906	Cincinnati Bullfrog Mining Company	E. J. Waugh	Beatty	Wyoming
June 7, 1906	Crescent and Searchlight Gold Mining Company	Daniel Muerig Morgan	Crescent	California
June 27, 1906	Castle Bar Mining Company	William Stewart	Las Vegas	Arizona
July 13, 1906	Comet Mining Company of Bullfrog, Nevada	G. E. Mainbaast	Goldfield	Utah
July 16, 1906	Calliente Pioche Railroad Company	Herman F. Frudenthal	Pioche	Utah
July 18, 1906	Combination Extension Mines Company	R. G. Withers	Goldfield	Arizona
July 21, 1906	Cyclone Mining Company	Russell Prentice	Reno	Arizona
Aug. 6, 1906	Con. Virginia Mining Company	Thomas F. McCormack	Virginia City	South Dakota
Nov. 2, 1906	Continental Building and Loan Savings Association	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	California
Nov. 14, 1906	Central Tonopah and Goldfield Mines	H. H. Atkinson	Tonopah	Colorado
Dec. 8, 1906	Columbia Mountain Extension Mining Company	H. H. Taylor	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 17, 1906	Constock Merrimac Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 28, 1906	Cherry Creek Gold Mining Company	W. S. Rundle	Cherry Creek	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1905	Deadwood Gold Mining Company	W. H. Lang	Goldfield	South Dakota
May 5, 1905	Detroit Consolidated Gold Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	South Dakota
June 26, 1905	Diamondfield Gold Mining Company	Albert S. Watson	Goldfield	South Dakota
July 24, 1905	Dorrans Mining Company	Dr. J. W. Clegg	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 10, 1905	Deer Lodge Gold Mining and Milling Company	Edwin D. Frenalin	Fay	Utah
Aug. 10, 1905	Diamondfield Black Butte Consolidated Mining Company	Albert S. Watson	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 18, 1905	Desoto Mining Company	C. D. Morrison	Humboldt	South Dakota
Jan. 27, 1906	Desoto Power and Mill Company	Frank A. Keith	Tonopah	Utah
Mar. 8, 1906	D. McKenzie & Company	R. G. Withers	Tonopah	Delaware
Apr. 30, 1906	Duluth Manhattan Mining Company	R. G. Douglass	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 2, 1906	Dexter White Cap Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Carson City	Arizona
May 2, 1906	Dexter Mergar Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 2, 1906	Dexter Queen Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 2, 1906	Dexter Crown Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 2, 1906	Dexter King Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 2, 1906	Dexter Prince Mining Company of Manhattan	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 3, 1906	Diamond Queen Mining Company	Frederick L. Warburton	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 4, 1906	Diamond Extension Mining Company	Chas. H. Kelly	Beatty	Arizona
June 4, 1906	Dyos Goldfield Montezuma Mining Company	J. Prescott Dyos	Carson City	Arizona
Aug. 25, 1906	Denver Bullfrog Annex Mining Company	Charles C. Stanley	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 12, 1906	Diamondfield Bullfrog Mining Company	Watson & Van Dyck	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 3, 1906	Deer Lodge Gold Mining and Milling Company	George Moody	Goldfield	South Dakota
Nov. 7, 1906	Delamar Central Gold Mining Company	J. A. Clark	Fay	Utah
May 11, 1903	Electric Mining and Reduction Company	H. W. Sheldon	Pioche	Utah
Aug. 3, 1903	Electra Geodetic Mining Company	J. H. Dockwiler	Reno	Utah
Nov. 5, 1903	Emma Mining Company	George D. Wheeler	Tonopah	California
			Tuscarora	Ohio

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Mar. 13, 1905	Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Apr. 17, 1905	Equitable Mining and Milling Company	Geo. H. Whitelaw	Ballfrog	Arizona
May 16, 1905	Emeralda Placer Mining Company	William H. Webber	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 7, 1905	Eureka Sacramento Livestock Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	California
Jan. 31, 1906	Eagle Mining Company	Lambert Willstaedt	Goldfield	Missouri
Apr. 30, 1906	Eureka Live Stock Company of South Dakota	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	South Dakota
Apr. 2, 1906	Emeralda Consolidated Mining Company	W. H. Webber	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1906	Empire Lumber Company	James S. Rees	Tonopah	California
May 2, 1906	Empire State Surety Company	Sam P. Davis	Carson City	New York
May 9, 1906	Ely Gibraltar Mining Company	D. C. McDonald	Ely	Utah
May 19, 1906	Ely Mines Company	James P. Gaskill	Ely	Maine
May 19, 1906	Ely Central Copper Company	Fred S. Pheby	Ely	Delaware
May 24, 1906	Ely Consolidated Mining Company	George W. Jackson	Ely	Arizona
June 22, 1906	Ely Nevada Copper Company	G. L. Rickard	Ely	Maine
July 5, 1906	Ely Lumber and Coal Company	H. W. Culbertson	Ely	Utah
Aug. 6, 1906	Ely Townsite Company	Charles S. Chandler	Ely	Maine
Sept. 29, 1906	Epworth Mining Company of Oklahoma	H. Burchell	Fallon	Oklahoma
Oct. 8, 1906	Ely Consolidated Copper Company	Claus Jfidness	Ely	Utah
Oct. 29, 1906	Empire Fraction Mining Company	Henry Marvin	Fairview	Arizona
Dec. 12, 1906	Ely Witch Copper Company	James M. Lockhart	Ely	Maine
Dec. 12, 1906	E. E. E. Copper Mining Company of Nevada	Clyde E. Anderson	Sparks	Arizona
Dec. 18, 1906	Empire State Nevada Mining Company	F. A. Virtue	Fairview	Utah
Apr. 12, 1905	Frisco Goldfield Mining Company	J. W. Skelton	Tonopah	Arizona
May 15, 1906	Florence Goldfield Mining Company	T. G. Lockhart	Goldfield	South Dakota
Oct. 13, 1905	February Gold Mining Company	F. E. Browne	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 23, 1905	Fallon Railway Company	Edward S. Farrington	Elko	California
Mar. 19, 1906	Free Coinage Gold Mining and Smelting Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1906	Ford Shoshone Mining Company	W. F. Ford	Tonopah	South Dakota
Apr. 30, 1906	Fair Rock Manhattan Mining Company	W. G. Douglas	Carson City	Arizona
Apr. 30, 1906	Fairview Buckeye Mining Company	H. B. Lind	Goldfield	Arizona
July 2, 1906	Francis Mohawk Mining and Leasing Company	R. G. Withers	Goldfield	Wyoming
Aug. 13, 1906	Fairview South End Mining Company	George M. Emerson	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 3, 1906	Fairview Peak Mining Company	L. L. Patrick	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 8, 1906	Freeman Mining Milling Development Company	W. F. McNaair	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 23, 1906	Fairview Silver King Mines Company	W. A. Stevens	Fairview	Arizona
Dec. 3, 1906	Fairview Gold Mines Company	J. W. Clegg	Fairview	South Dakota
Feb. 20, 1903	Gould and Curry Mining Company	William G. Douglass	Virginia City	Arizona
Mar. 23, 1903	Gold King Mining Company	William Cocking	Virginia City	South Dakota

May 11, 1903	Glby Queen Consolidated Mining Company	Richard McCaferry	Minnicy Creek	Arizona
July 8, 1903	Grand Deposit Copper Company	John McKane	Tonopah	New York
Aug. 14, 1903	Golden Anchor Mining Company	Frank Paul	Ely	Arizona
Jan. 19, 1904	Groux Consolidated Mines Company	R. L. Johns	Tonopah	Delaware
Mar. 3, 1904	Goldfield Mining Company of Nevada	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Arizona
Aug. 20, 1904	Goldfield Mohawk Mining Company	W. S. Elliott	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 14, 1904	Goldfield Commonwealth Mining Company	A. C. Eisen	Tonopah	Arizona
Sept. 17, 1904	Goldfield Electric Light and Power Company	R. T. Watson	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 21, 1904	Goldfield Hulls and Bears Mining Company	B. E. Burger	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 22, 1904	Goldfield Mining, Milling and Development Company	Frank E. Horton	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 26, 1904	Goldfield Daisy Mining Syndicate	W. H. Wilson	Good Springs	Arizona
Nov. 3, 1904	Good Springs Townslic Water Company	E. J. Waldmann	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 27, 1904	Goldfield Fairview Mining Company	Frank M. Ish	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 6, 1905	Goldfield Apex Mining Company	Thomas S. Smith	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 13, 1905	Goldfield Simmerone Mining Company	S. M. Warmbath	Goldfield	Montana
Jan. 16, 1905	Goldfield Bonanza Mining Company	Fred W. Duffer	Goldfield	Dist. of Columbia
Jan. 31, 1905	Goldfield Oakes Gold Mining Company	Thomas S. Smith	Tonopah	South Dakota
Feb. 9, 1905	Goldfield Oakes Mining Company	B. J. Reilly	Columbia	Montana
Feb. 27, 1905	Goldfield Columbia Mining Company	Geo. D. Johnson	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 28, 1905	Goldfield Mining Exploration Company	C. C. Inman	Goldfield	South Dakota
Mar. 6, 1905	Gold Crater Mining Company of Nevada	Harry C. Davis	Goldfield	South Dakota
Mar. 20, 1905	Goldfield Combination Mining Company	Frederick E. Brown	Goldfield	Washington
Mar. 22, 1905	Goldfield Electric Light and Power Company	A. Huyser	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 27, 1905	Goldfield Republic Mining and Milling Company	James R. Boal	Columbia	Wyoming
Apr. 1, 1905	Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company	Wynn and Burton	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 15, 1905	Goldfield Lida Gold Mining Company	Andrew J. Hinkler	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 22, 1905	Goldfield Belltip Mining Company	Russel Prentice	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 28, 1905	Goldfield Sunrise Gold Mining Company	Louis Whitford Bond	Goldfield	Dist. of Columbia
Apr. 29, 1905	Gold Mountain Consolidated Mines Company	L. B. Bristol	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 29, 1905	Goldfield Lida Bonanza Mining and Milling Company	Wm. S. Daugherty	Goldfield	Arizona
May 1, 1905	Goldfield Lida Mining Company	James K. Boal	Goldfield	Arizona
May 4, 1905	Goldfield Herald Mining Company	R. C. Helnech	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905	Gold Reef Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	James R. Boal	Virginia City	Arizona
May 5, 1905	Goldfield Gladiator Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905	Gold Queen Mines Company	Leslie M. Long	Carson City	Arizona
May 10, 1905	Goldfield Victor Mining Company	E. L. McClure	Goldfield	Arizona
May 20, 1905	Goldfield Lida Gold Mining Company	Edwin C. Barker	Goldfield	Washington
May 20, 1905	Goldfield Lida Gold Mining Company	Geo. Wingfield	Goldfield	California
May 22, 1905	Goldfield May Queen Mining Company	Emeralda Abstract Co.	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 26, 1905	Goldfield Wild Horse Mining Company	Frederick E. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
June 30, 1905	Gold Bar Mining Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
June 30, 1905	Goldfield Sassy Sal Mining Company	J. A. Houlahan	Goldfield	Arizona
July 5, 1905	Goldfield Century Mining Company	Geo. D. Johnstone	Goldfield	Arizona
July 7, 1905	Goldfield King Mining Company	Emil Satro	Goldfield	Wyoming
July 7, 1905	Goldfield Joshua Mining Company		Tonopah	South Dakota

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
July 8, 1905	Goldfield Combination Fraction Mining Company	Alva Dewitt Meyers	Goldfield	South Dakota
July 14, 1905	Goldfield Investors Prospecting and Mining Company	W. B. Thomas	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 12, 1905	Goldfield Ophir Extension Gold Mining Company	James Gaylin	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 4, 1905	Goldfield C. O. D. Mining Company	Frederick R. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 10, 1905	Goldfield Milling and Reduction Company	John Du Bols	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 12, 1905	Goldfield Reduction Company	P. S. Gardner	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 12, 1905	Gate Way Placer and Quartz Mining Company	John A. Bard	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 16, 1905	Goldfield Glengarry Mining Company	Nathan Hyams	Columbia	Arizona
Oct. 3, 1905	Grapevine Mining Company of Nevada	G. S. Johnson	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 3, 1905	Gold Quartz Mining Company of Lander County, Nevada	Chas. B. Henderson	Elko	Montana
Oct. 5, 1905	Goldbye Reef Mining Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	South Dakota
Oct. 7, 1905	Gold Carlton Mining Company	Wm. Brown Rundle	Cherry Creek	Arizona
Oct. 9, 1905	Goldfield Daisy Mining Company	Frank E. Horton	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 14, 1905	Goldfield Gold and Copper Company	A. W. Tibbals	Goldfield	Utah
Oct. 16, 1905	Goldfield Noble Mining Company	S. H. Ketto	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 18, 1905	Goldfield Brooklyn Mining Company	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 18, 1905	Gibraltar Mines Syndicate	W. H. Clark	Goldfield	South Dakota
Nov. 7, 1905	Gold Venture Mining Company	E. B. Cushman	Tonopah	California
Nov. 9, 1905	Goldfield Columbia Townsite Company	W. F. Towne	Tonopah	South Dakota
Nov. 14, 1905	Goldfield Sun Dog Mining Company	Mrs. A. Williams	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 6, 1905	Goldfield Granite Mountain Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 14, 1905	Goldfield Lambert Mining Company	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 15, 1905	Goldfield Belmont Mining Company	Frank A. Keith	Tonopah	Delaware
Dec. 28, 1905	Gypsy Queen Consolidated Mining Company	A. J. Crocker	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 8, 1906	Goldfield Tule Canyon Mining Company	H. L. William	Goldfield	South Dakota
Jan. 11, 1906	Gold Coin Mining Company	W. R. Gibson	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 12, 1906	Goldfield Quartz Mining Company	Sydney T. Miller	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 29, 1906	Gold Acres Mining Company	Frank J. Spare	Searchlight	Arizona
Feb. 16, 1906	Goldfield Madonna Mining Company	R. G. Withers	Goldfield	California
Mar. 2, 1906	Gardner Kancet Company	I. J. Starbuck	Hiko	Arizona
Mar. 7, 1906	Goldfield Fargo Mining Company	John J. Mckeidon	Goldfield	Utah
Mar. 8, 1906	Goldfield Duke Mining Company	John A. Houlahan	Goldfield	South Dakota
Mar. 9, 1906	Goldfield Golden Glow Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Mar. 26, 1906	Goldfield Mining and Reduction Company	J. W. Fairfield	Goldfield	South Dakota
Mar. 29, 1906	Gold Hill Bullfrog Mining Company	W. B. Gillingham	Columbia	South Dakota
Mar. 31, 1906	Gold Bar Annex Mining Company	James H. Forman	Tonopah	South Dakota
Apr. 4, 1906	Good Springs Smelting and Developing Company	William H. Wilson	Good Springs	Massachusetts
Apr. 5, 1906	Golden Four Mining Company	Lambert Willstaedt	Goldfield	Arizona

Apr. 7, 1906	Goldfield Tunnel and Mining Company	A. A. Coold	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 11, 1906	Great Bend Extension Mining Company	James H. Davis	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 23, 1906	Gold Dyck Mining and Milling Company	John Wheatley	Spearlight	South Dakota
Apr. 26, 1906	Gladstone Gold Mining Company of South Dakota	W. S. Williams	Spearlight	South Dakota
May 31, 1906	Goldfield Bullfrog Mining Company	J. Vincent Shaw	Goldfield	Arizona
June 1, 1906	Gold Bar South Extension Mining Company	S. T. Pearson	Rhyolite	Arizona
June 6, 1906	Goldfield Blue Bell Mining Company	H. W. Bruner	Goldfield	Arizona
June 8, 1906	Goldfield Dipper Mining Company	Russell Prentice	Goldfield	South Dakota
July 21, 1906	Geneva Mines Company	Wilbur E. Sharpe	Reno	Arizona
July 21, 1906	Granite Nevada Gold Mines Company	D. B. Gemmill	Gold Butte	Arizona
Sept. 13, 1906	Goldfield Wild Horse Mining Company	J. J. Hennessy	Rhyolite	Arizona
Sept. 24, 1906	Giant Reef Mining Company	J. Vincent Shaw	Crescent	Washington
Oct. 4, 1906	Goldfield Sunrise Gold Mining Company	H. H. Cookson	Rhyolite	Dist. of Columbia
Oct. 10, 1906	Goldfield Aloha Mining Company	George Wingfield	Tonopah	Arizona
Oct. 13, 1906	Goldfield Berkeley Mining Company	F. Naughton	Goldfield	South Dakota
Oct. 15, 1906	Granny Gold Mining Company of Manhattan	R. G. Withers	Manhattan	South Dakota
Oct. 16, 1906	Goldfield Warrior Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 20, 1906	Goldfield Red King Mining Company	E. B. Cushman	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 23, 1906	Griggs Atwood Mining Company	Milton V. Detch	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 7, 1906	Goldfield Comstock Mines Company	Louis K. Koontz	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 8, 1906	Gold Bar Mining Company	Louis K. Koontz	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 9, 1906	Goldfield C. O. D. Mining Company	Will C. Rose	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 9, 1906	Great Bend Diadem Mining Company	H. F. Shelden	Goldfield	Indiana
Nov. 9, 1906	Greenwater Trinity Copper Company	P. N. Packard	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 10, 1906	Great Updyke Mining Company	John O. Keefe	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 12, 1906	Goldfield Monogram Mining Company	Chas. J. Kappier	Reno	Arizona
Nov. 27, 1906	Goldfield May Queen Mining Company	Edgar T. Wallan	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 3, 1906	Greenwater Consolidated Copper Company of Funeral Range	R. O. Hobson	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 10, 1906	Goldfield Combination Mines Company	T. L. Oddle	Goldfield	Wyoming
Dec. 10, 1906	Goldfield Christmas Mining Company	Thos. Hooper	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 12, 1906	Goldfield White Rock Mining Company	Thos. Hooper	Goldfield	Maine
Dec. 12, 1906	Goldfield Kabawgam Mining Company	H. C. Davis	Goldfield	Maine
Aug. 13, 1906	Greater Nevada Goldfield Mining Company	Chas. H. Hayes	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 17, 1906	Goldfield Happy Hunch Mining and Milling Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 20, 1906	Goldfield Vencador Mining Company	John H. Morrison	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 31, 1906	Goldfield Circle Mining Company	Lea Bleakmore	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1905	Hearth Jaggers Gold Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 5, 1905	Helena Gold Mining Company	Frank P. Davis	Carson City	Arizona
May 10, 1905	Hidden Treasure Gold and Silver Mining Company	J. A. Bush	Tonopah	Arizona
May 17, 1905	Hiko Bell Mining and Milling Company	J. S. Cook	Hiko	Utah
Aug. 17, 1905	Heart of Goldfield Mining Company	Robert M. Price	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 16, 1905	Humboldt Copper Company	A. A. McKnight	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 14, 1905	Humboldt Copper Company	Richard L. Colburn	Reno	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1906	Hazel Mines Company	Hector McKinnon	Bullfrog	Wyoming
Apr. 3, 1906	Hill Top Mining Company		Goldfield	Arizona
May 25, 1906	Hill Top Mining Company		Goldfield	Arizona
June 1, 1906	Heatherbell Nevada Mining Company		Goldtyke	Utah

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
May 31, 1905.	Iowa Chief Mining Company	A. W. Barka	Bratlain	Iowa
Feb. 13, 1906.	Indian Springs Gold Coin Mining Company	F. E. Palmer	Beatty	Arizona
Apr. 12, 1906	Interstate Mining and Investment Company	W. K. Gibson	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 19, 1905	Indian Springs Copper Mining Company	Edward Hardy	Lida	Washington
Feb. 25, 1905	Justice Mining Company	W. G. Douglass	Virginia City	California
Aug. 15, 1904	Jumbo Mining Company of Goldfield	Geo. E. McClelland	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 20, 1904	Julia Consolidated Mining Company	Archibald J. McDonald	Virginia City	California
Sept. 19, 1904	Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Company	T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	Delaware
June 22, 1905	Julia Consolidated Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
June 22, 1905	Brougher's Jim Butler Extension Mining Company	E. Sutro	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 14, 1905	Jackson Wine and Liquor Company	Frank Seytreth	Tonopah	California
Sept. 25, 1905	Jermain Bullfrog Mining and Milling Company	John H. DuBois	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 20, 1905	Jumbo Extension Mining Company	Ed. S. Van Dyke	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 28, 1905	January Jones Exploration Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 28, 1905	January Jones Leasing and Developing Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 13, 1905	Judge Mining, Milling and Smelting Company	Frank Stevenson	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 9, 1906	Jumbo and Vernal Extension Mining Company	Henry B. Lind	Goldfield	Arizona
May 17, 1906	Jumping Jack Manhattan Mining Company	Sullivan Trust Company	Goldfield	Arizona
June 22, 1906	Jim Butler Extension Mining Company	A. J. Crocker	Tonopah	Arizona
July 21, 1906	Jumper Mining Company	Russell Prentice	Reno	South Dakota
Nov. 13, 1906	June Wonder Mining Company	H. W. Huskey	Reno	Colorado
Nov. 11, 1903	King Baldwin	C. A. Baldwin	Tonopah	Washington
Nov. 18, 1904	Kalnuck Goldfield Mining Company	Aaron Hoffman	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1905	Kawich Gold Mining Company of Nevada	Lea Blackmore	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 10, 1905	Kawich Ridge Gold Mining Company	Louis Whitfore Bond	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905	Knickerbocker Gold Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Aug. 7, 1905	Katherine Goldfield Mining Company	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 25, 1905	King Solomon Mining and Milling Company of Lida	William K. Robinson	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 4, 1905	Kawich Gold Flat Mining Company	M. S. Bonnifield	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 26, 1906	Kendall Goldfield Mining Company	Emil Sutro	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 10, 1906	Keystone Bullfrog Mining Company	P. B. Ellis	Carson City	Utah
July 13, 1906	Keystone Mining Company of Goldfield, Nevada	G. E. Mainbatt	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 15, 1906	Kenawee Mining, Milling and Leasing Company	Henry William Care	Crescent	Arizona
May 11, 1903	Latham Mining and Smelting Company	Oliver O. Kester	Spruce	Utah
Aug. 28, 1903	Lone Mountain Syndicate	W. S. Williams	Tonopah	California
May 1, 1905	Lida Gold Mining Company	Wm. S. Daugherty	Tonopah	Arizona
May 11, 1905	Las Vegas Ice and Manufacturing Company	B. H. Wright	Las Vegas	New Jersey
May 22, 1906	Lida Wisconsin Extension Mining Company	Thomas C. McDevitt	Goldfield	Arizona

May 31, 1901	Lida R. and M. Gold Mining Company	H. C. Davis	Goldfield	Arizona
July 21, 1905	Lead King Mining and Milling Company	Chas. C. Corkhill	Las Vegas	Utah
July 26, 1905	Lida (olden) Charlot Metal Mining Company	W. P. Colvin	Lida	Washington
Aug. 11, 1905	Little George Gold Mining Company	James J. Moss	Goldfield	South Dakota
Oct. 5, 1905	Los Angeles Bullfrog Realty and Investment Company	William S. Wall	Reno	South Dakota
Nov. 11, 1905	Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad Company	Frank M. Bruce	Las Vegas	Utah
Dec. 18, 1905	Lucky Dutchman Mining and Developing Company	John W. Royer	Crescent	Utah
Jan. 3, 1906	Lime Point Gold Mining and Milling Company	John W. Royer	Goldfield	South Dakota
Jan. 26, 1906	Le Roy Mining and Milling Company	Thomas Gahagan	Searchlight	Arizona
Feb. 13, 1906	Lida Giant Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	George Wiegand	Lida	Idaho
Mar. 19, 1906	Laruna Goldfield Mining Company	Thomas J. Bannerman	Goldfield	South Dakota
Mar. 21, 1906	Little Tonopah Development Company	F. H. Stickney	Tonopah	California
June 16, 1906	Los Angeles Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	W. E. Clawson	Tuscarora	Arizona
July 25, 1906	Leonard Taylor Mining Company	Wathes Schmidt	White Plains	New York
Aug. 23, 1906	Lakehost Mining Company	Robert L. Prouty	Tonopah	South Dakota
Nov. 14, 1906	Lida Queen Mining Company	J. B. Gilbert	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 26, 1906	Lafayette Mining and Milling Company	P. A. Busch	Silver Peak	Massachusetts
Dec. 17, 1906	Lee Mobawk Mines Company	W. E. Hegman	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Dec. 26, 1906	Lee Imperial Mining Company	M. S. Beal	Rhyolite	Arizona
Dec. 27, 1906	Lincoln Stone Company	Gurley Jones	Las Vegas	California
Feb. 21, 1906	Mammon Mining Company	Jas. Dennis	Factious	Utah
Feb. 26, 1906	Morrison Manufacturing Company	E. F. Freudenthal	Winnemucca	Utah
May 23, 1903	Manhattan Gold and Copper Company	R. P. Dunlap	Ploche	Colorado
Sept. 24, 1903	Montana Tonopah Mining Company	Alfred Chartz	Tonopah	Utah
Dec. 16, 1903	Montezuma Mining Company	S. A. Knapp	Carson City	Maine
June 24, 1903	Mohawk Alpine Mining Company	John S. Cook	Tonopah	Arizona
Feb. 23, 1905	Montana Bullfrog Company	E. Sutro	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 19, 1906	Monarch Pittsburg Exploration Mining Company	Charles Cobb	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 24, 1905	Moapa Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company	James Murry	Moapa	Utah
June 23, 1905	McMahon Gold Mining Company	Louis A. Parthurst	Goldfield	Arizona
July 5, 1905	Montgomery Shoshone Mines Company	George Plummer	Beatty	South Dakota
Aug. 17, 1905	Mason Valley Copper Company	R. P. Dunlap	Yerington	Utah
Sept. 5, 1905	Montgomery Anner Mining Company	Samuel H. Wells	Tonopah	South Dakota
Sept. 30, 1905	Moapa Improvement Company	Watson & Van Dyke	Moapa	Utah
Oct. 30, 1905	Mikado Goldfield Mining Company	A. H. Mayne	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 8, 1905	Mayne Goldfield Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 15, 1905	Montgomery Shoshone Extension Mining Company	Robert W. Rouse	Goldfield	South Dakota
Nov. 24, 1905	Moose Goldfield Mining Company	E. C. Watson	Goldfield	California
Nov. 27, 1905	Marivier Mining Company	Thos. Gardner	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 4, 1905	Md. Mining and Milling Company	E. Sutro	Goldfield	Colorado
Dec. 11, 1905	Manattan Dexter Mining Company of Nevada	Harry F. Parker	Tonopah	South Dakota
Jan. 8, 1906	Marrinette Nevada Mining Company	T. A. Patterson, Jr.	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 19, 1906	Manhattan Union Mining Company	O. H. Somme	Tonopah	South Dakota
Feb. 14, 1906	McConnell Mining Company	William S. Wall	Yerington	Utah
Feb. 23, 1906	Manhattan Reliance Consolidated Mining Company		Reno	Arizona



FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Mar. 5, 1906	Midway Milling Company	Frank A. Keith	Tonopah	Delaware
Mar. 6, 1906	Manhattan Whale Mining and Milling Company	G. S. Johnson	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 10, 1906	Manhattan Jumbo Mining Company	Wells Morton	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 13, 1906	Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines	A. J. Wright	Manhattan	Arizona
Mar. 19, 1906	Manhattan Chief Gold Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Canon City	Arizona
Mar. 21, 1906	Manhattan Gold Bar Mining Company	Frank J. Busch	Manhattan	Arizona
Mar. 26, 1906	Manhattan Standard Gold Mining Company	James K. Redington	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1906	Manhattan Oro Fino Mining Company	M. C. Murtage	Manhattan	California
Apr. 6, 1906	Manhattan Giant Mining Company	W. B. Alexander	Tonopah	South Dakota
Apr. 6, 1906	Manhattan Pine Hill Mining Company	H. F. Sheldon	Tonopah	South Dakota
Apr. 13, 1906	Mohawk Alpine Mining Company	E. B. Cushman	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1906	Manhattan Register Mining Company	Geo. S. Green	Manhattan	South Dakota
Apr. 21, 1906	Manuel Mining Company	Stanley Mac Lewee	Millet	South Dakota
Apr. 26, 1906	Manhattan Utah Gold Mining Company	Owen Maris	Manhattan	Arizona
May 2, 1906	Manhattan Dexter Extension Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 2, 1906	Manhattan Union Extension Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 9, 1906	Manhattan Caribou Mining Company	W. F. Towne	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 10, 1906	Manhattan Amalgamated Gold Mines Company	J. R. Mackey	Manhattan	South Dakota
May 11, 1906	Manhattan Mountain Mining Company	W. H. Shockley	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 14, 1906	Manhattan Paymaster Mining Company	C. H. Wise	Manhattan	South Dakota
May 21, 1906	Manhattan Development Company	Frank Oliver	Manhattan	Wyoming
May 23, 1906	Manhattan Consolidated Extension Mining Company	R. L. Colburn	Goldfield	Arizona
May 23, 1906	Manhattan Dividend Mining Company	A. C. Eisen	Goldfield	Arizona
May 23, 1906	Manhattan Wolfstone Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 24, 1906	Manhattan Peerless Mining Company	H. P. Mason	Tonopah	Oklahoma
May 28, 1906	Manhattan Gold King Mining Company	C. E. Mayne	Manhattan	Utah
May 28, 1906	Manhattan Gold Ledge Mining Company	C. E. Mayne	Manhattan	Utah
May 28, 1906	Manhattan Tom Boy Mining Company	A. G. Rycraft	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 4, 1906	Manhattan Minerva Mining Company	E. B. Cushman	Tonopah	Arizona
June 11, 1906	Manhattan Jackson Mining Company	John J. Mullin	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 19, 1906	Mount Logan Mining and Milling Company	F. L. Warburton	Beatty	Arizona
June 22, 1906	Manhattan Consolidated Mines Company of Nevada	C. C. Boak	Tonopah	Arizona
June 25, 1906	Montana Nevada Mining Company	Reece B. Wampler	Goldfield	Arizona
July 13, 1906	Manhattan United States Gold Mining Company	C. E. Mayne	Manhattan	Utah
July 31, 1906	Montezuma Chief Mining Company	Paul Mehlhoun	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan National Bank Mining Company	J. F. Mitchell	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan Amethyst Gold Mining Company	L. L. Patrick	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan Treadwell Gold Mining Company	L. L. Patrick	Goldfield	South Dakota

Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan Buffalo Mining Company	L. L. Patrick	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan Combination Mining Company	L. L. Patrick	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 3, 1906	Manhattan Midas Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Aug. 6, 1906	Manhattan Ironsols	T. A. Patterson, Jr.	Manhattan	South Dakota
Aug. 20, 1906	Midway Goldfield Bullfrog Company	Alden H. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 23, 1906	Monro Power Company	J. P. O'Brien	Tonopah	California
Sept. 4, 1906	Montezuma Water Company	S. R. Rickey	Carson City	Colorado
Sept. 10, 1906	Manhattan Mazuma Mining Company	J. H. Hutchinson	Tonopah	South Dakota
Sept. 14, 1906	Mohawk Lease Company	Anthony Jewich	Goldfield	New York
Sept. 26, 1906	Montana Nevada Copper Company	J. R. Dortch	Ely	South Dakota
Oct. 24, 1906	Manhattan Northern Light Mining Company	P. H. Ellis	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 26, 1906	Mizpau Club	H. F. Sheldon	Carson City	Arizona
Oct. 29, 1906	Mohawk No. 1 Leasing Company	Albert J. Norton	Tonopah	South Dakota
Nov. 23, 1906	Mayflower Bullfrog Consolidated Mining Company	G. T. Overbury	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 26, 1906	Massven Mining and Milling Company	Joseph B. Gilbert	Keyhole	South Dakota
Dec. 3, 1906	McDonald Ely Copper Company	D. C. McDonald	Ely	Massachusetts
Dec. 12, 1906	Manhattan Southern Mining Company	S. Crossley	Tonopah	Utah
Dec. 14, 1906	Monterey Gold Mining Company	C. F. Montgomery	Tenabo	South Dakota
Dec. 17, 1906	Marbiette Plaster Company	H. G. Gould	Reno	Arizona
Jan. 12, 1906	Nevada Alpine Mining Company	Andy Service	Ely	California
Jan. 19, 1906	New York and Nevada Copper Company	John A. Taylor	Hawthorne	Utah
Mar. 24, 1906	Nevada Vulcan Mines Company	Thos. T. Watterson	Arizona	New Jersey
May 31, 1906	Nevada Humboldt Mining Company	C. D. Morrison	Humboldt	Utah
Aug. 10, 1906	Nevada Consolidated Mining Company	J. A. May	Tonopah	Washington
Feb. 4, 1905	Nevada Central Copper Company	George W. Leighton	Paisade	Rhode Island
Feb. 13, 1905	Newport Nevada Mining Company	E. H. Hackett	Fay	Arizona
Feb. 4, 1905	Nevada Southern Mines Company	J. N. Hall	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 9, 1905	Nippeno Mining Company	E. P. Thyne	Crescent	Arizona
Mar. 17, 1905	Nevada Southern Gold and Silver Mining Company	Frank P. Davis	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 20, 1905	Nevada-Utah Auto Transportation Company	C. S. Wilkes	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1905	Nonpareil Bullfrog Mining Company	Lea Blackmore	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 3, 1905	New Western Reduction Company	D. H. Kekoe	Goldfield	South Dakota
May 16, 1905	Nevada and California Railway Company	E. S. Farrington	Ely	Massachusetts
June 5, 1905	New Moon Mining and Milling Company	Chas. A. Walker	Ely	California
June 22, 1905	Nevada Grande Mining and Investment Company	Geo. D. Williamson	Berlin	Ohio
July 17, 1905	Nevada Ore Purchasing, Smelting and Refining Company	J. S. Thompson	Goldfield	Utah
Aug. 17, 1905	Nevada Northern Railway Company	Chas. S. Chandler	Ely	South Dakota
Aug. 31, 1905	Nevada State Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Maine
Sept. 19, 1905	New York Shoshone Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Sept. 25, 1905	Nevada Exploration Company	F. F. Davis	Lida	Washington
Oct. 30, 1905	Nevada Queen Bee (Gold Mining Company)	Alexander Fansett	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 14, 1905	Nevada Sunshine Gold Mining Company	R. W. Norrington	Goldfield	South Dakota
Jan. 15, 1906	Nevada Utah Mines and Smelting Corporation	M. F. Loran	Poche	Maine
Jan. 26, 1906	Nevada Boy Goldfield Mining Company	Emil Sutro	Tonopah	South Dakota

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Feb. 10, 1906.	Nevada Home Oil Company	E. T. Maxwell	Las Vegas	Arizona
Mar. 5, 1906.	Nevada Copper Company	Frank A. Keith	Tonopah	Delaware
Mar. 6, 1906.	Nevada Black Swan Gold Mining Company	E. G. Ellingwood	San Antonio	Washington
Mar. 10, 1906.	New York Nevada Mining Company	J. T. Smither	Reno	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1906.	Nevada Copper Company	W. K. Robinson	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 3, 1906.	Nevada Commonwealth Mining and Milling Company	Geo. H. Taylor	Reno	Arizona
Apr. 4, 1906.	Nevada Mining Company	Geo. W. Senter	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 30, 1906.	Nevada Manhattan Mining Company	W. G. Douglass	Carson City	Arizona
May 7, 1906.	Nevada Hill Investment Company	W. H. Parkinson	Goldfield	Wyoming
May 9, 1906.	National Mining Company	J. Henry Beckman	Cherry Creek	Wyoming
June 25, 1906.	Nevada Hills Mining Company	W. H. Clark	Goldfield	South Dakota
July 2, 1906.	Nevada Consolidated Copper Company	Chas. S. Chandler	Ely	Nevada
July 7, 1906.	Nevada Smelting and Mines Company	Malcolm L. McDonald	Tonopah	South Dakota
Aug. 6, 1906.	Nevada Leasing Corporation	Walter C. Stone	Goldfield	Wyoming
Aug. 9, 1906.	Nelson Consolidated Copper Company	R. G. Withers	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 20, 1906.	Nevada Queen Mines Company	Henry R. Buckley	Reno	Arizona
Sept. 19, 1906.	Nevada United Mining Company	John T. Reid	Lovelock	Arizona
Oct. 1, 1906.	Nevada Wonder Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Delaware
Oct. 8, 1906.	North Shoshone Mines Company	Benjamin Folsom Taylor	Rhyolite	Arizona
Oct. 11, 1906.	Nevada Gas Company	H. A. Brown	Tonopah	California
Oct. 15, 1906.	Nevada Copper Mining and Smelting Company	J. F. Mitchell	Goldfield	Maine
Oct. 19, 1906.	Nevada Hills Florence Mining Company	Charles F. Saunders	Fairview	Wyoming
Oct. 23, 1906.	North Belle Gold Mining Company	H. A. Jewel	Tonopah	South Dakota
Oct. 24, 1906.	Nevada Superior Mines Company	C. D. Morrison	Humboldt	Utah
Oct. 29, 1906.	Nevada Champion Mining Company	A. J. Norton	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 2, 1906.	Nevada Pittsburg Exploration Company	Henry H. Bell	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 4, 1906.	Norwalk Goldfield Mines Company	A. H. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 9, 1906.	Nevada Coal Company	Louis J. Koontz	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 27, 1906.	Nevada Rex Mining Company	John Edward Busch	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Dec. 10, 1906.	Nevada Greenwater Copper Company	Wm. Guerste	Tonopah	South Dakota
Dec. 17, 1906.	Nevada Pearl Mining and Leasing Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	South Dakota
May 4, 1903.	Old Imperial Mining and Milling Company	P. H. Cannon	Cherry Creek	South Dakota
Aug. 22, 1904.	Ophir Silver Mining Company	Jas. McKinty	Virginia City	California
Oct. 17, 1904.	Ohio Nevada Mining Company	W. G. Adamson	Winnemucca	Utah
Mar. 16, 1905.	Ophir Extension Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	R. C. Heinsch	Virginia City	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1905.	Old Gold Mountain Mining Company	W. H. Lang	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 1, 1905.	Original Bullfrog Mines Syndicate	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905.	Ophir Brunswick Consolidated Gold and Silver Company	R. C. Heinsch	Virginia City	Arizona

July 11, 1905	Owens River Water and Power Company	Albert D. Ayres	Reno	California
Aug. 3, 1905	Original Bullfrog Mines Syndicate	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 4, 1905	Ontario Tonopah Consolidated Mining Company	J. H. Kuhn	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 4, 1905	Ohio Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	H. K. Taylor	Rhyolite	Arizona
Mar. 21, 1906	Ohio Kentucky Mining Company	John T. Morgan	Panaca	Utah
May 7, 1906	Ogden Nevada Mining Company	Thomas T. Blunt	Winnemucca	Utah
June 1, 1906	Original Gold Bar Extension Mining Company	James Vincent Shaw	Rhyolite	Arizona
June 6, 1906	Old Roman Mining and Milling Company	James McDonald	Searlight	California
June 28, 1906	Oakbush Gold Mines, Limited	D. Wiggers	Beatty	California
Aug. 13, 1906	Opbhr Silver Mining Company	Thomas McCormack	Virginia City	California
Aug. 20, 1906	Ohio Lida Mining and Milling Company	F. A. Person	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 25, 1906	Opbhr Cadon Mines Company	Geo. S. Nickerson	Reno	Arizona
Sept. 17, 1906	Old Homestead Mining and Exploration Company	John Berry	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 29, 1906	Oakland Goldfield Mining Company	Elmer Chute	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 29, 1906	Ohio Mining Company	James Zeller	Nipton	Arizona
Jan. 31, 1908	Pactolus Mining and Milling Company	Garley Jones	Luning	Removed
Mar. 9, 1904	Pactolus Mining and Milling Company	L. K. Mau	Factious	Utah
Apr. 11, 1904	Pacific Gypsum and Marble Company	James Porter Woodbury	Carson City	California
July 29, 1904	Plute Valley Mining, Milling and Development Company	T. J. Spare	Searlight	Delaware
Sept. 28, 1904	Potlach Mining and Milling Company	Claud M. Smith	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 27, 1904	Pacific Mining and Milling Company	Nathan Crocker	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 18, 1905	Pilot Knob Gold Mining and Milling Company	Richard A. Millick	Oseola	Oregon
Mar. 6, 1905	Pacific Construction Company	Alonso Tripp	Tonopah	Delaware
Apr. 22, 1905	Pioneer Investment and Trust Company	Henry Ingram	Las Vegas	Arizona
June 2, 1905	Potosi Gold and Silver Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia	California
June 28, 1905	Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento	Washoe County Bank	Reno	California
Aug. 7, 1905	Pennsylvania Corona Mining Company	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 10, 1905	Pacific Live Stock Company	S. H. Day	Carson City	California
Aug. 16, 1905	Pilot Knob Gold Mining and Milling Company	Chas. F. Genser	Oseola	Oregon
Aug. 26, 1905	Pompeii Mining Company	Frank J. Spare	Searlight	Oregon
Feb. 1, 1906	Prudential Nevada Gold Mining and Milling Company	Russell Prentice	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 13, 1906	Pilot Range Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Maine
Mar. 6, 1906	Palmetto Mining and Milling Company	G. S. Johnson	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 6, 1906	Protection Mining Company	William Willis	Mountain City	Arizona
May 22, 1906	Palace Goldfield Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
June 21, 1906	Pennsylvania Manhattan Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 6, 1906	Plymouth Company	A. C. Kingsburg	Wellington	Washington
July 16, 1906	Powhatan Mining Company of Manhattan	S. R. Moore	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 16, 1906	Pittsburg Silver Peak Mining and Milling Company	G. B. Gillespie	Tonopah	South Dakota
Oct. 27, 1906	Palmetto Standard Mining Company	Alexander Rennie	Esmeralda	Arizona
Dec. 7, 1906	Plute Mining Company of Nevada	E. B. Cummingham	Wonder	South Dakota
June 2, 1904	Quincy Mining Company	J. R. Workman	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 16, 1906	Quartz Mountain Gold Mining Company	F. E. Browne	Goldfield	Arizona
July 10, 1903	Ray Tonopah Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Arizona
Aug. 17, 1903	Red Rock Consolidated Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Arizona

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Sept. 17, 1903.	Republic Tonopah Mining Company	S. A. Knapp	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1904.	Reno Power and Light Company	W. A. Massey	Reno	California
Mar. 22, 1905	Rhyolite Light and Water Company	W. A. Massey	Reno	California
Mar. 31, 1905	Rhyolite Townsite Company	F. J. Busch	Rhyolite	Arizona
Apr. 12, 1905	Reville South Mountain Mining Company	James W. Skelton	Tonopah	Arizona
May 16, 1905	Red Dog Gold Mining Company	W. H. Weber	Goldfield	Arizona
May 31, 1905	Round Mountain Gold Mining Company	Louis D. Gordon	Austin	Arizona
July 18, 1905	Rhyolite Rose Gold Mining Company	W. Voorhees	Rhyolite	Arizona
Sept. 23, 1905	Robles Grande Gold and Copper Mining Company	Chas. E. Steward	Goldfield	California
Dec. 11, 1905	Rhyolite Townsite and Mining Company	C. H. Elliott	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 5, 1906	Rochester Goldfield Mining Company	H. D. McMaster	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 28, 1906	Rhyolite Townsite and Mining Company	Milton M. Detch	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 9, 1906	Rabbits Foot Mining, Milling and Smelting Company	Matthew Patterson	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 5, 1906	Rock Spring Land and Cattle Company	F. R. McNamee	Delaware	California
June 9, 1906	Round Mountain Annex Gold Mining Company	H. F. Sheldon	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 22, 1906	Robles Grande Gold and Copper Mining Company	John G. Kercher	Tonopah	California
June 25, 1906	Red Top Mining Company of Goldfield	Richard Lincoln Colburn	Goldfield	Arizona
July 13, 1906	Round Mountain and Great Western Mining Company	C. B. Gillespie	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 30, 1906	Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Company	H. W. La Lime	Round Mountain	South Dakota
Sept. 20, 1906	Rose Gold Mining and Milling Company	L. E. Hinkley	Reno	Arizona
Sept. 23, 1906	Rochester Goldfield Mining Company	J. S. Shaughbire	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 3, 1906	Round Mountain Imperial Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 10, 1906	Red Peak Mining Company	Arthur E. Barnes	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 8, 1906	Reliance Mining and Milling Company	John Tyree	Tenabo	Utah
Nov. 22, 1906	Ramsey Wonder Gold Mining Company	William S. Wall	Fallon	Oklahoma
Dec. 17, 1906	Royal Hawaiian Mining Company	J. M. Cordray	Reno	Arizona
Dec. 18, 1906	Ramsey Walkover Annex Mining Company	Oscar J. Smith	Gordon	Arizona
Feb. 25, 1903	Scorpion Mining Company	W. G. Douglass	Virginia City	South Dakota
Mar. 2, 1903	Sunlight Mining and Smelting Company	R. L. Pfluger	Unionville	California
July 25, 1903	Springfield Nevada Mining Company	R. L. Pfluger	Unionville	South Dakota
Oct. 16, 1903	Searchlight Mining and Milling Company	A. B. Day	Searchlight	Arizona
Mar. 19, 1904	Springfield Nevada Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Searchlight	Arizona
Apr. 4, 1904	Shawmuth Nevada Mining and Milling Company	George Pray Smith	Carson City	South Dakota
June 29, 1904	Southwestern Nevada Mines Company	Thomas J. Lynch	Fay	Maine
Aug. 5, 1904	Sandstorm Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Montana
Sept. 24, 1904	Sulro Bond Company	John Bean O'Sullivan	Tonopah	South Dakota
Sept. 24, 1904	St. Ives Gold Mining Company	Louis S. Finnegan	Reno	California
Jan. 12, 1905	Singer Sewing Machine Company	Thomas D. Dollings	Goldfield	Arizona
			Reno	Wyoming

Feb. 23, 1906.	Southern Pacific Company	E. N. Farrington	Elko	Kentucky
Mar. 13, 1905	Sierra Nevada Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 13, 1905	Savage Gold and Silver Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Virginia City	California
Mar. 25, 1906	Southern Nevada Mining and Reducing Company	James Tullock	Pioche	California
Apr. 6, 1906	Santa Fé Mining Company	H. A. Perkins	Searchlight	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1905.	Searchlight Development Company	Ray F. Halsh	Searchlight	California
Apr. 21, 1905.	Sylvania Mining Company	George L. Patrick	Tonopah	Arizona
June 21, 1905.	Shoshone Extension Bullfrog Mining Company	Geo. F. Mims	Goldfield	South Dakota
June 30, 1904.	Sassy Sal Mining Company	John Jones	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 12, 1905	Searchlight District Gold Mining Company	E. K. Woods	Searchlight	Arizona
Oct. 5, 1905	Smith Bullfrog Investment Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	South Dakota
Oct. 6, 1906.	Smith Brothers Investment Company	Oscar J. Smith	Reno	South Dakota
Oct. 14, 1905.	St. Francis Goldfield Mining Company, Incorporated	Dr. Frances E. Williams	Goldfield	Dist. of Columbia
Oct. 26, 1906.	Standard Oil Company	C. T. Bender	Goldfield	Iowa
Oct. 27, 1905.	Sterling Goldfield Company	Frank N. Drake	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 25, 1905	San Francisco Construction Company	W. E. Price	Fallon	California
Dec. 15, 1905	Stout Mining and Exploration Company	M. S. Bonnitfeld	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 16, 1905.	Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company	B. H. McClure	Carson City	California
Feb. 18, 1906.	Swift and Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	West Virginia
Feb. 26, 1906.	Sodaville Tonopah Mining Company	P. N. Packard	Reno	Arizona
Mar. 15, 1906.	Silver Glance Extension Mining Company	F. W. Duffer	Tonopah	South Dakota
Mar. 17, 1906	Sandskorn Annex Gold Mining Company	J. M. Harden	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 13, 1906	Silver Glance Mining Company of Nevada	D. Holland	Tonopah	South Dakota
May 31, 1906.	Smoky Valley and Round Mountain Mining Company	Wm. C. Mikulich	Manhattan	South Dakota
June 8, 1906.	Silver Peak Valcaldia Gold Mining Company	Thomas J. Lynch	Tonopah	Arizona
July 11, 1906.	Shoshone Gold Pike Mining Company	S. G. McMullin	Goldfield	South Dakota
July 14, 1906.	State Line Gold Mining and Milling Company	M. T. Richter	Goldfield	Arizona
July 18, 1906	San Juan Mining Syndicate	J. L. Madden	Austin	Arizona
Aug. 29, 1906	Searchlight and Northern Railroad Company	F. R. McNamee	Delamar	Utah
Oct. 1, 1906.	Stand and Realty and Development Company	Pearls B. Ellis	Carson City	California
Oct. 5, 1906.	Supenor and Nevada Gold Mining Company	G. Willard Huntington	Tonopah	Arizona
Oct. 8, 1906.	Silver Bow Mizpah Mining Company	Wm. Fuenle	Goldfield	South Dakota
Oct. 29, 1906.	Scully, Norton & Co.	A. J. Norton	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 22, 1906.	Stanley Mining Company	George Reading	Wellington	Utah
Dec. 8, 1906	Silver Peak Bine Jay Mining Company	T. L. Oddie	Tonopah	South Dakota
Dec. 26, 1906.	Swanhilda Gold Mining Company	J. V. Shaw	South Dakota	South Dakota
Jan. 11, 1903.	Tonopah City Mining Company	C. H. Akers	Rhyolite	South Dakota
Jan. 24, 1903.	Tonopah Cash Boy Mining Company	H. J. Humphreys	Tonopah	Arizona
May 4, 1903.	Tonopah Albermarle Gold Mining Company	John S. Cook	Carson City	Arizona
May 20, 1903.	The Lone Mountain Mining and Development Company	Ray S. Goodrich	Tonopah	Arizona
May 16, 1903	The Nezelida Mining Company	Ray S. Goodrich	Tonopah	Arizona
May 1, 1903.	The Nevada Mining and Exploration Company of Goldfield	Ray S. Goodrich	Tonopah	Arizona
June 25, 1903.	Tonopah West Mining and Milling Company	Chas. E. Watson	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 25, 1903.	Tonopah Utah Company	Bert L. Smith	Eureka	Utah
July 28, 1903.	The Nevada Placer Gold Mining Company	Frank C. Everett	Gardnerville	Delaware

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Aug. 18, 1903.	Tonopah South Gold Mountain Mining Company	Thomas R. Bannerman	Tonopah	California
Sept. 3, 1903.	Tonopah Geodetic Mining Company	J. H. Duckweiler	Tonopah	Arizona
Nov. 19, 1903.	The Moro Gold Mining Company	F. R. McNamee	Delamar	Utah
Mar. 3, 1904.	Tonopah Golden Gate Mining Company	H. T. Bragdon	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 5, 1904.	The Pan Tonopah Mining and Exploration Company	Raymond D. Friable	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 12, 1904.	Toiyabe Mining and Development Company	James W. Skelton	Tonopah	Arizona
May 7, 1904.	The Segel Consolidated Mining Company	Harold W. Stegel	Aurum	Wyoming
May 31, 1904.	The Morrison Mining Company	C. D. Morrison	Humboldt	.....
June 8, 1904.	The New York Nevada Gold Mining Company	John W. Smith	Charleston	.....
Sept. 7, 1904.	Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Company	B. F. Edwards	Candelaria	New Jersey
Aug. 22, 1904.	The Goldfield Coming Nation Gold Mining Company	James Faulkner	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 22, 1904.	The Goldfield Double Eagle Gold Mining Company	James Faulkner	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 22, 1904.	The Tonopah Prospectors' Development Company	James Faulkner	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 17, 1904.	The Silver Peak Gold Mining Company	Samuel Platt	Carson City	New Jersey
Sept. 21, 1904.	The Big Elk Gold Mining Company	James Faulkner	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 12, 1904.	Tungsten Mining and Milling Company	James Marriott	Oscuela	New Jersey
Oct. 24, 1904.	The New York Nevada Gold Mining Company	A. R. Caton	Charleston	.....
Oct. 25, 1904.	The Nevada Company	J. M. Hickey	Austin	Illinois
Nov. 14, 1904.	The New York Tonopah Consolidated Mining Company	Frank J. Davis	Tonopah	New York
Nov. 25, 1904.	The Goldfield Full Dog Mining Company	Leslie M. Long	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 25, 1904.	The Goldfield Rex Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Colorado
Nov. 25, 1904.	The Grandma Mining Company	Marion E. Ish	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 14, 1904.	The Goldbuton Mining Company	F. E. Brown	Goldfield	Wyoming
Dec. 14, 1904.	The Joshua Man Gold Mining Company	F. E. Brown	Goldfield	Wyoming
Dec. 14, 1904.	The Mayflower Gold Mining Company	F. E. Brown	Goldfield	Wyoming
Dec. 22, 1904.	The Midnight Pawnee Mining Company	W. D. Hatton	Goldfield	Wyoming
Dec. 22, 1904.	The Goldfield Ruby Hill Mining Company	W. D. Hatton	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 10, 1905.	The Golden Sun Mining and Milling Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 16, 1905.	The Mines Development Company of Nevada	John T. Reid	Carson City	Wyoming
Feb. 16, 1905.	Tonopah Eastern Gold Mining Company	E. J. Waugh	Lovelock	Arizona
Feb. 16, 1906.	The Nevada Exploration Company	James P. Loftus	Goldfield	Utah
Feb. 26, 1906.	The Goldfield Emperor Mining Company	A. M. Gillespie	Goldfield	Colorado
Feb. 26, 1906.	The Goldfield Sovereign Mining Company	Frank E. Norton	Columbia	Wyoming
Feb. 4, 1906.	The Kaiser Goldfield Mining Company	J. G. Waibel	Goldfield	Wyoming
Feb. 4, 1906.	The Golden Butte Mining Company	Claude M. Smith	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 4, 1906.	The Blue Quartz Gold Mining Company	Claude M. Smith	Goldfield	Wyoming
Feb. 13, 1906.	The Invincible Gold Mining Company	F. A. Lucey	Goldfield	Wyoming
Feb. 13, 1906.	The Kimble Investment Company	F. A. Lucey	Goldfield	Colorado

Feb. 13, 1905	The Goldfield Washington Mining Company	Albert M. Kay	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 23, 1905	The Albemarle Mining and Milling Company	W. M. Deitch	Goldfield	Wyoming
Mar. 1, 1905	The Virginia Goldfield Mines Company	C. H. Wise	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 15, 1905	The Goldfield Ledge Mining Company	H. W. Kuekerbocker	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 18, 1905	The Goldfield Horseshoe Mining and Milling Company	E. A. Hylar	Goldfield	Wyoming
Mar. 22, 1905	Topop Consolidated Gold Mining Company	W. H. Lang	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 1, 1905	The Fainage Gold Mines Company	William O. Rabe	Goldfield	Wyoming
Apr. 6, 1905	The Nancy Donaldson Mining Company	John C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 6, 1905	The Goldfield Mutual F. D. Company	L. E. Wilson	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 10, 1905	The Nevada Kawich Mining and Milling Company	Frank P. Burke	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 20, 1905	The Coleman Placer Mining Company of Davenport, Iowa	Maurice J. Fitzgerald	Goldfield	Iowa
Apr. 20, 1905	The Bullfrog North Star Mining Company	James L. Lindsey	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 20, 1905	The Red Top Extension Mining Company	James W. Morrison	Goldfield	Arizona
May 5, 1905	The Vulcan Gold Mining Company	James M. Bock	Goldfield	Wyoming
May 13, 1905	The Hanover Investment Company	Claude M. Smith	Goldfield	Colorado
May 15, 1905	The Goldfield Eureka Mining Company	J. W. Graham, Jr.	Goldfield	Wyoming
May 16, 1905	The Lodi Mines Company	Frank A. McCreedy	Lodi	Wyoming
May 16, 1905	Tule Goldfield Mining Company	S. J. Tanner	Goldfield	Arizona
May 22, 1905	The Greater Bullfrog Mining Company	T. C. McDewitt	Goldfield	Arizona
May 22, 1905	The Goldfield Reliance Gold Mining Company	T. H. Dalton	Goldfield	South Dakota
May 23, 1905	The North Topopah Gold Mining Company	T. H. Dalton	Topopah	Arizona
June 3, 1905	Togoni Mining, Milling and Reduction Company	Milton M. Deitch	Anstsin	Arizona
June 3, 1905	The Goldfield Mining, Brokerage and Investment Company	Howard Vernon	Goldfield	Wyoming
June 7, 1905	Topopah Wilmington Mining Company	M. Duval	Gardnerville	Arizona
June 8, 1905	The Gold Eagle Mining and Milling Company	John Stuckey	Tonopah	Arizona
June 8, 1905	The Nevada Gold Basin Mining Company	James J. Reilly	Goldfield	Arizona
June 12, 1905	The Bullfrog Sunset Gold Mining Company	Charles C. Stanley	Sodaville	Arizona
June 15, 1905	The Nevada Queen Mining Company	W. C. Young	Goldfield	Wyoming
June 17, 1905	The Goldfield Monarch Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Goldfield	Wyoming
June 24, 1905	The Nevada Bullfrog Mining Company	Peter J. Somers	Reno	Wyoming
June 28, 1905	The Milwaukee Goldfield Mining Company	Peter J. Somers	Reno	Arizona
June 29, 1905	The Gold Crest Mining Company	Peter J. Somers	Reno	Arizona
June 29, 1905	The Goldfield Quincy Mining Company	G. M. Fay	Reno	Arizona
July 5, 1905	The Goldfield Evening Star Mining and Investment Company	Charles F. Sanders	Goldfield	Arizona
July 7, 1905	The Doctor Gold Mines Company	William A. Rabe	Goldfield	Arizona
July 8, 1905	The Vulcan Mining, Smelting and Refining Company	Charles A. Hawkins	Goldfield	Wyoming
July 10, 1905	The Nevada Goldfield Mining Company	J. L. Lindsey	Cherry Creek	Wyoming
July 11, 1905	Trappaman Mining Company	Albert S. Watson	Goldfield	Wyoming
July 19, 1905	Tokop Keystone Mining and Milling Company	E. C. Watson	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 6, 1905	The Royal Gold Mining Company	H. T. Willmore	Goldfield	South Dakota
Aug. 5, 1905	Topopah Orientangy Mining Company	Ell G. Elinwood	Olinghouse	Arizona
Aug. 7, 1905	The United Bullfrog Goldfield Mining and Milling Company	John H. DuBois	San Antonio	Washington
Aug. 14, 1905	The Oliver Branch Mining, Milling and Development Company	Claude M. Smith	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 15, 1905	Transvaal Nevada Gold Mining Company	Matt Kyle	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 17, 1905				

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Aug. 18, 1905	The Gold Coin Milling and Mining Company	John H. DuBois	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 19, 1905	The Barber Asphalt Paving Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.		West Virginia
Aug. 19, 1905	The Pacific Coast Construction Company	H. R. Cooke	Reno	Oregon
Aug. 28, 1905	The Clear Lima Mining and Milling Company	William A. Kelley	Goldfield	South Dakota
Sept. 7, 1905	The Nevada Loan and Investment Company	John M. McCormack	Reno	Arizona
Sept. 18, 1905	The Goldfield Racine Mining and Milling Company	N. Hyman	Goldfield	Colorado
Sept. 25, 1905	The Colorado and Cape Nome Mining Company	J. A. Houlihan	Goldfield	Colorado
Oct. 12, 1905	The Goldfield Hub Mining and Milling Company	James Farikner	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 16, 1905	The Pinnacle Mines Company	F. E. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 1, 1905	The Elkota Livestock Company, Incorporated	R. H. Mallett	Elko	South Dakota
Nov. 8, 1905	The Etina Indemnity Company	S. P. Davis	Carson City	Arizona
Nov. 10, 1905	Torpsa Mining Company	Mark R. Averill	Tonopah	Connecticut
Nov. 27, 1905	The Shoshone Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	Frank H. Stickney	Tonopah	California
Nov. 28, 1905	The Hartford Nevada Gold Mining Company	William J. Wallace	Bullfrog	Wyoming
Dec. 8, 1905	The Comstock Golden Gate Mining Company	F. L. Tickner	Cherry Creek	Arizona
Jan. 8, 1906	Tonopah Aspen Mining Company	Frank A. Keith	Carson City	Arizona
Jan. 10, 1906	The Franklin Mining Company, Limited	N. B. Franklin	Tonopah	Delaware
Jan. 15, 1906	Tonopah Gold and Copper Mining Company	E. G. Ellingwood	Manhattan	Idaho
Jan. 15, 1906	Tonopah Northern Mining Company	E. G. Ellingwood	San Antonio	Washington
Jan. 29, 1906	The Goldfield Lone Star Mining Company	Key Pittman	San Antonio	Washington
Feb. 6, 1906	The Denver Nevada Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company	Charles B. Henderson	Tonopah	Wyoming
Feb. 9, 1906	The Cocomongo Gold Mining Company	W. B. Rundel	Elko	South Dakota
Feb. 13, 1906	The Manhattan Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Cherry Creek	Arizona
Feb. 15, 1906	The Nevada Power Mining and Milling Company	E. E. Condez	Carson City	Maine
Feb. 21, 1906	The Tramp Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Goldfield	Colorado
Feb. 21, 1906	The Metropolitan Surety Company	Sam P. Davis	Tonopah	South Dakota
Feb. 24, 1906	The Sunnyside Gold Mining Company	George T. Winkler	Tonopah	New York
Feb. 24, 1906	The Goldfield Vindicator Mining Company	Claude M. Smith	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 26, 1906	The New York Tonopah Mining Company	A. B. Kanters	Goldfield	Wyoming
Mar. 1, 1906	The Manhattan Surprise Mining Company	Charles Straub	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 1, 1906	The Ajax Bullfrog Mining Company	Charles Straub	Crescent	Arizona
Mar. 1, 1906	The Searchlight Belle Mining Company	Charles Straub	Crescent	Arizona
Mar. 2, 1906	The Metal Mining Company of Goldfield	Paul Oakley	Crescent	Arizona
Mar. 15, 1906	The Wallace Leasing and Mining Company	J. D. Lothrop	Goldfield	Utah
Mar. 20, 1906	The Nevada Victor Mining Company	Allen Seidel	Goldfield	Colorado
Apr. 2, 1906	The Homestake Golden Summit Mining and Milling Company	J. A. Houlihan	Goldfield	Colorado
Apr. 6, 1906	Tonopah Ophir King Mining Company	D. F. McCarthy	Goldfield	Arizona
Apr. 9, 1906	The Nevada United Mines Company	A. G. Burton	Tonopah	South Dakota
			Ely	Arizona

Apr. 9, 1906.	Tonopah Gevstic Mining Company	H. M. Roche	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 10, 1906	Tonopah United Mining Company	F. A. Keith	Tonopah	Arizona
Apr. 20, 1906	The Cinec Gold Mining Company	Geo. M. Hasenmayer	Rhyolite	Arizona
Apr. 23, 1906	Tonopah Silver Peak Mining Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
Apr. 30, 1906	Trap Extension Mining Company	M. J. Moore	Reno	Colorado
May 2, 1906	The Western Engineering and Construction Company	Sylvester S. Downer	Wyo	Wyoming
May 9, 1906	The Columbus Ice Jackson Mining Company	Alden H. Brown	Goldfield	Arizona
May 14, 1906	The Manhattan Eastern Gold Mining Company	W. Ballantyne	Goldfield	Colorado
May 31, 1906	The Bullfrog Victor Mining Company	W. B. Milliken	Rhyolite	Colorado
May 31, 1906	The Sun Dog Gold Mining Company	Edwin C. Poble	Reno	South Dakota
May 31, 1906	Tramp Consolidated Mines Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
June 12, 1906	The Dillon Mines Company	F. E. Browne	Goldfield	Arizona
June 25, 1906	The Midway Mines and Town Company	State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Carson City	Arizona
June 25, 1906	The Bullion Venture Mining Company of Colorado	H. A. Mills	Bullion	Colorado
June 29, 1906	The Fairview Tiger Gold Mining Company	Samuel L. Caldwell	Fairview	Colorado
July 6, 1906	The Nevada Eagle Mining Company	Allen Sefdel	Goldfield	Arizona
July 11, 1906	The Bristol Consolidated Mines and Smelting Company	J. E. Gelden	Ploche	Arizona
July 11, 1906	The Colorado Mining and Milling Company	Henry B. Adstitt	Searchlight	Colorado
July 12, 1906	The Sierra Mining and Milling Company of Nevada	I. S. Thompson	Goldfield	Arizona
July 16, 1906	The Fairview Maude Mining Company	George S. Robinson	Goldfield	Wyoming
July 20, 1906	Tonopah Common Mining Company	Thomas J. Lynch	Tonopah	South Dakota
July 21, 1906	The Ethel H. Mining Company	William S. Dexter	Fairview	Arizona
Aug. 16, 1906	The Centennial Goldfield Mining Company	James L. Lindsey	Goldfield	Arizona
Aug. 27, 1906	The Peacock Gold Crater Mining Company	Marshall Ward	Gold Crater	Colorado
Sept. 5, 1906	The Liberty and Justice Mining Company	James H. Foreman	Tonopah	South Dakota
Sept. 14, 1906	The Toyabe Mines Corporation	Joe Bruner	Millett	Arizona
Sept. 24, 1906	The Goldfield Velvet Leasing and Mining Company	James K. Redington	Goldfield	Arizona
Sept. 27, 1906	The City Loan Company	L. G. Turner	Reno	Wyoming
Sept. 29, 1906	Tri-Metallic Mining and Development Company	Harvey E. Hall	Tonopah	Washington
Oct. 2, 1906	The Antimony King Mining Company	James M. Pine	Battle Mountain	Colorado
Oct. 8, 1906	The Nevada and Eastern Leasing Company	Lambert Willstaedt	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 11, 1906	The Nevada Queen Copper Company	D. P. Randall	Dayton	Colorado
Oct. 11, 1906	The Montana Tonopah Mining Company	W. B. Alexander	Tonopah	Utah
Oct. 13, 1906	The Oro City Townsite and Water Company	W. E. Steintek	Hawthorne	Arizona
Oct. 18, 1906	The Vulcan Shield Mining Company	G. Gustblain	Rhyolite	Arizona
Oct. 18, 1906	The Vulcan Mining, Smelting and Refining Company	P. A. Danaber	Hunter Mine	Wyoming
Nov. 3, 1906	The Searchlight Quintette Gold Mining Company	H. A. Perkins	Searchlight	Arizona
Nov. 7, 1906	The El Oro Mining and Milling Company	W. H. Eddy	Rhyolite	Arizona
Nov. 9, 1906	The Yellow Boy Gold Mining Company	J. T. Duncan	Rhyolite	Arizona
Nov. 30, 1906	The Lida Goldfield Mining Company	F. G. Blood	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 30, 1906	The Williamsport Mining and Milling Company	Frederick K. Blood	Goldfield	Arizona
Nov. 30, 1906	The Merchants Nevada Mining Company	Thomas H. Trimworth	Wadsworth	Arizona
Dec. 4, 1906	The Goldfield Burnt Hill Mining Company	E. A. Byler	Goldfield	Colorado
Dec. 6, 1906	The Antler Mining and Milling Company	V. E. Hamlin	Lander	Arizona
Dec. 6, 1906	The Goldfield Little Joker Mining Company	Edward S. Giles	Goldfield	Colorado

FOREIGN INCORPORATIONS, 1903-1906—Continued.

When filed.	Name of Incorporation.	Agent.	P. O. address.	Where incorporated.
Dec. 8, 1906.	Trial Canyon Mining Company	T. L. Oddle	Tonopah	South Dakota
Dec. 10, 1906.	The Indianta Mining and Power Company	J. W. Pine	Battle Mountain	Colorado
Dec. 14, 1906.	The American Eagles Gold Mining Company	W. E. Steineck	Hawthorne	Arizona
Dec. 15, 1906.	The Atlantic E. & M. Mining and Leasing Company	M. A. McElhin	Goldfield	Arizona
Dec. 26, 1906.	The Manhattan Blue Chip Mining Company	Frank J. Torpey	Manhattan	Arizona
Dec. 26, 1906.	The Nevada Rosebud Mining and Milling Company	J. H. Hawell	Manhattan	Arizona
Dec. 31, 1906.	The Hall Gold Mining and Milling Company	Ernest L. Hall	Hawthorne	Arizona
Dec. 21, 1906.	The Nevada San Juan Mining Company	Grace Olga Smith	Goldfield	Arizona
May 25, 1904.	United States Borax Company	B. F. Edwards	Candelaria	West Virginia
Dec. 28, 1904.	United Mining and Exploration Company	Charles Staub	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 27, 1905.	United States Goldfield Mining Company	Chas. Lambert	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 13, 1905.	United Consolidated Mining Company	A. J. McDonell	Goldfield	Arizona
Mar. 22, 1905.	United Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	W. H. Lang	Virginia City	California
Mar. 22, 1905.	United Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	W. H. Lang	Goldfield	South Dakota
Apr. 15, 1905.	Utah Mining Company of Nevada	W. H. Lang	Goldfield	South Dakota
Dec. 18, 1905.	United Manhattan Mining Company of Nevada	Jas. H. Kinhead	Virginia City	California
Apr. 7, 1906.	United Bullfrog Gold Mining Company	Thomas C. Dollins	Manhattan	South Dakota
June 29, 1906.	Velvet Gold Mining Company	J. W. Stewart	Tonopah	South Dakota
Nov. 21, 1904.	Veteran Ely Copper Company	C. M. Salth	Goldfield	Arizona
Jan. 10, 1906.	Vacuero Mining Company	W. B. Graham	Ely	Arizona
Apr. 2, 1906.	Vernal Mining Company of Goldfield	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	South Dakota
Dec. 27, 1906.	Whalen Consolidated Copper Mining Company	Edw. Van Dyke	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 4, 1903.	Wide West Mining Company	A. E. Cheney	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 6, 1903.	Western Pacific Railroad Company	C. A. Walker	Reno	Maine
July 11, 1903.	Wallace Gold Mining Company	P. B. Ellis	Ely	California
Oct. 16, 1903.	West Mining Company	T. J. Osborne	Carson City	Illinois
Sept. 28, 1903.	Wells, Fargo & Company	R. W. Watson	Pioche	Arizona
Mar. 4, 1905.	Wichita Bullfrog Mining Company	F. L. Tickner	Paradise	Utah
Apr. 6, 1906.	West Tonopah Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Carson City	Colorado
Apr. 12, 1905.	Walter Mayer, Incorporated	H. Fietcher	Goldfield	Wyoming
July 24, 1905.	Wellington Goldfield Mining Company	Charles Henry Atkins	Tonopah	Arizona
Jan. 15, 1906.		State Agt. & Transfer Syn.	Austin	California
			Carson City	Arizona

Jan. 15, 1906	Wellington Association	State Art. & Transfer Myn.	Carson City	Arizona
Feb. 10, 1906	West Tonopah Extension Mining Company	W. V. Richardson	Tonopah	Arizona
Mar. 14, 1906	Western Mines Company	State Bank and Trust Co.	Carson City	California
May 10, 1906	White House Mines of Manhattan	J. R. Malkey	Manhattan	South Dakota
June 4, 1906	Walker River Water Storage, Land and Power Company	Thos. B. Rickey	Carson City	South Dakota
Aug. 1, 1906	Wyoming Searchlight Mining and Milling Company	Edward Carleson	Searchlight	Wyoming
Oct. 15, 1906	Wheeler Gold Mining Company	E. H. Whitacre	Yerington	Utah
Oct. 18, 1906	Washee Lassen Mining Company	J. E. Humphrey	Reno	California
Oct. 20, 1906	Western Exploration Company	H. F. Musser	Goldfield	Arizona
Oct. 10, 1906	Wonder Extension Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Delaware
Dec. 14, 1906	West End Consolidated Mining Company	Frederick Corkill	Tonopah	Arizona
Dec. 17, 1906	Wonder Gold Silver Mining Company	J. C. McCormack	Goldfield	Arizona
Feb. 6, 1906	Yellow Rose Mining Company	Hugh H. Brown	Tonopah	Arizona
Oct. 15, 1906	Yerington Copper Company	E. H. Whitacre	Yerington	Utah

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

County and name.	Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
<i>Churchill.</i>			
Likes, Geo. W.	Stillwater	May 4, 1907	June 19, 1903
Higman, W. E.	Hazen	August 1, 1908	August 1, 1904
Black, E. W.	Fallon	February 9, 1909	
McCabe, B. R.	Fallon	September 29, 1909	October 19, 1905
Gilthorpe, W. H.	Fairview	March 9, 1910	April 14, 1906
Bertschy, Geo.	Fairview	March 24, 1910	
Everett, E.	Fairview	March 28, 1910	May 7, 1906
Watson, E. C.	Fairview	April 25, 1910	May 14, 1906
Burd, A. M.	Fallon	May 10, 1910	May 22, 1906
French, Le Roy N.	Fairview	May 31, 1910	June 25, 1906
Collins, S. W.	Fairview	August 7, 1910	September 24, 1906
Joy, Russel T.	Wonder	August 7, 1910	
Childs, Geo. T.	Fallon	August 24, 1910	September 13, 1906
Wall, Wm. S.	Fallon	September 15, 1910	October 5, 1906
Ross, Henry W.	Wonder	October 12, 1910	October 13, 1906
Giles, James	Wonder	October 16, 1910	
<i>Douglas.</i>			
Klotz, Fred	Genoa	July 14, 1909	July 22, 1905
Christensen, E.	Gardnerville	September 28, 1909	
Hannon, W. E.	Yerington	May 10, 1910	May 26, 1906
Springmeyer, Geo.	Gardnerville	November 15, 1910	December 3, 1906
<i>Elko.</i>			
Farrington, E. S.	Elko	February 7, 1907	February 26, 1903
Hardman, J. R.	Gold Creek	February 13, 1907	February 25, 1903
McClellan, E. C.	Elko	February 6, 1907	February 26, 1903
Wilson, Marlon S.	Elko	March 17, 1907	March 30, 1903
Puett, John W.	Carlin	June 23, 1907	
Willis, Wm.	Elko	June 23, 1907	July 30, 1903
Henderson, Hayden	Elko	September 14, 1907	
Robinson, W. I.	Elko	September 4, 1907	April 11, 1904
Patterson, Webster	Elko	October 11, 1907	November 2, 1904
Williams, Otto T.	Elko	September 17, 1907	November 2, 1904
Mallett, R. H.	Elko	June 14, 1908	July 2, 1904
Gedney, F. S.	Elko	August 29, 1908	September 28, 1904
McMahon, E. J.	Elko	October 24, 1908	
Coryell, H. H.	Wells	March 22, 1909	
Hillman, W. S.	Tuscarora	May 20, 1909	July 12, 1904
Holt, H. L.	Edgemont	June 14, 1909	July 26, 1904
Johnson, E. A. P.	Tuscarora	December 29, 1909	February 3, 1905
Henderson, Chas. B.	Elko	February 2, 1910	February 5, 1905
Caine, Edwin E.	Elko	September 20, 1910	October 6, 1905
<i>Esmeralda.</i>			
Adams, J. E.	Hawthorne	June 17, 1907	June 19, 1903
Pittman, Key	Tonopah	August 10, 1907	
Smith, Claude M.	Goldfield	November 12, 1907	December 9, 1903
Pinnegan, L. S.	Goldfield	January 28, 1908	February 12, 1904
Scheld, H. W.	Tonopah	February 29, 1908	April 6, 1904
Lind, H. B.	Goldfield	February 29, 1908	May 5, 1904
Ward, David L.	Goldfield	March 31, 1908	
Beckman, John	Goldfield	September 15, 1908	October 19, 1904
Magill, Joseph A.	Goldfield	September 15, 1908	October 18, 1904
Hayes, Chas. L.	Goldfield	September 15, 1908	October 18, 1904
Pyne, Geo. D.	Goldfield	October 11, 1908	November 11, 1904
Wheeler, A. K.	Columbia	October 24, 1908	November 11, 1904
Mason, John	Columbia	October 24, 1908	
Sears, Willis	Goldfield	October 24, 1908	November 29, 1904
Detch, Milton	Goldfield	November 15, 1908	December 7, 1904
Tracy, Jacob	Lida P. O.	November 18, 1908	
Watson, Chas. E.	Beatty	November 29, 1908	December 2, 1904
McDaniel, J. C.	Columbia	January 9, 1909	March 28, 1904
Stein, August	Lida	January 13, 1909	May 22, 1904
Hardy, E.	Goldfield	March 29, 1909	June 2, 1904
Sullivan, Jas. H.	Goldfield	April 4, 1909	May 1, 1904
Voorhees, Jas. H.	Goldfield	April 8, 1909	May 9, 1904
Thatcher, Geo. B.	Goldfield	April 8, 1909	April 22, 1904
Olmer, F. A.	Silver Peak	April 11, 1909	May 10, 1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
Goldfield	April 25, 1909	June 9, 1905
Goldfield	May 13, 1909	June 2, 1905
Goldfield	June 29, 1909	July 24, 1905
Goldfield	July 15, 1909	August 4, 1905
Goldfield	July 25, 1909	August 5, 1905
Goldfield	July 10, 1909	August 21, 1905
Goldfield	July 14, 1909	September 5, 1905
Tonopah	September 13, 1909	October 2, 1905
Goldfield	September 20, 1909	September 28, 1905
Goldfield	September 22, 1909	January 14, 1906
Goldfield	December 14, 1909	January 10, 1906
Goldfield	December 14, 1909	January 6, 1906
Goldfield	December 19, 1909	January 9, 1906
Atwood	December 14, 1909	February 9, 1906
Buena Vista	December 26, 1909	April 5, 1906
Rhyolite	January 23, 1910	February 9, 1906
Goldfield	January 23, 1910	
Manhattan	January 23, 1910	
Fletcher	January 23, 1910	February 17, 1906
Tonopah	September 14, 1910	September 28, 1906
Tonopah	December 26, 1910	
Eureka	February 29, 1908	March 3, 1904
Eureka	September 15, 1910	December 11, 1906
Eureka	September 19, 1910	
Eureka	December 8, 1910	December 27, 1906
Eureka	November 30, 1910	December 27, 1906
Eureka	December 5, 1910	December 27, 1906
Eureka	December 6, 1910	December 26, 1906
Golconda	February 7, 1907	February 14, 1903
Dentlo, Oregon	February 6, 1907	April 29, 1903
Winnemucca	February 11, 1907	April 4, 1903
Humboldt	March 25, 1907	April 4, 1903
Humboldt	April 10, 1907	April 30, 1903
Lovelock	April 10, 1907	May 6, 1903
Golconda	May 5, 1907	July 7, 1903
Winnemucca	May 23, 1907	May 23, 1903
Winnemucca	January 28, 1908	
Winnemucca	March 22, 1908	April 6, 1904
McDermitt	February 13, 1909	March 20, 1905
Winnemucca	March 29, 1909	April 7, 1905
Winnemucca	July 14, 1909	July 29, 1905
Winnemucca	July 14, 1909	
Lovelock	November 21, 1909	December 7, 1905
Winnemucca	August 20, 1910	November 9, 1906
Lovelock	August 27, 1910	
Dyke	September 15, 1910	
Paradise	December 7, 1910	November 30, 1906
Vernon	October 29, 1910	
Lovelock	November 10, 1910	
Rosebud	November 23, 1910	November 30, 1906
Winnemucca	November 22, 1910	
Lovelock	December 11, 1910	December 20, 1906
Austin	January 13, 1907	
Austin	January 17, 1907	
Battle Mountain	January 24, 1907	
Austin	September 4, 1907	
Battle Mountain	April 26, 1907	May 31, 1904
Austin	August 22, 1908	
Battle Mountain	November 15, 1908	December 15, 1904
Austin	December 6, 1908	
Austin	January 23, 1909	February 18, 1905
Battle Mountain	January 16, 1910	January 27, 1906
Austin	March 7, 1910	April 7, 1906
Battle Mountain	May 16, 1910	August 25, 1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

County and name.	Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
McCrea, W. R.	Beowawe	June 8, 1910	
Trout, Lou L.	Beowawe	November 30, 1910	
<i>Lincoln.</i>			
Coxe, Geo. E.	Delamar	January 3, 1907	
Osborne, T. J.	Pioche	March 31, 1907	May 5, 1905
Bauer, Jacob	St. Thomas	April 25, 1907	
Wheatley, John	Searchlight	May 6, 1907	
Campbell, J. D.	Pioche	June 11, 1907	July 28, 1905
Yount, S. E.	Good Springs	July 1, 1907	September 8, 1905
McElwain, R. H.	Searchlight	September 26, 1907	November 3, 1905
McNamee, F. R.	Delamar	August 31, 1907	September 28, 1905
Sanders, Benj.	Pioche	September 28, 1907	October 16, 1905
Turner, E. D.	Delamar	October 26, 1907	November 7, 1905
Cobb, Fremont	Moapa	November 9, 1907	
Bonelli, B. F.	St. Thomas	November 16, 1907	February 18, 1905
Freudenthal, H. E.	Pioche	December 21, 1907	February 18, 1905
Cobb, Chas.	Moapa	December 21, 1907	February 18, 1905
Clark, Frank A.	Moapa	July 2, 1908	
Bracken, Walter R.	Las Vegas	July 25, 1908	September 1, 1905
Rice, Joseph	Callente	October 11, 1908	
Gracey, Chas.	El Dorado Cañon	November 30, 1908	
Lee, William J.	Callente	November 30, 1908	
Phillips, Frank P.	Las Vegas	April 8, 1909	June 3, 1905
Moody, Geo.	Fay	June 14, 1909	
Buol, Peter	Las Vegas	July 14, 1909	
Abbott, Jas. S.	Bunkerville	September 27, 1909	January 2, 1905
Maynard, W. D.	Callente	September 27, 1909	January 15, 1905
Busteed, Richard	Las Vegas	December 15, 1909	
Thomas, William R.	Las Vegas	December 15, 1909	January 15, 1905
Kennedy, W. J.	Searchlight	January 18, 1910	February 8, 1905
Doherty, F. A.	Searchlight	March 5, 1910	April 23, 1905
Stinchcomb, Jas. K.	Nelson	March 22, 1910	March 10, 1905
Jones, Thos. J.	Overton	May 7, 1910	May 31, 1905
Ronnow, C. C.	Delamar	May 10, 1910	June 14, 1905
Sharpe, W. E.	Gold Butte	May 14, 1910	October 8, 1905
Ethen, Jas.	Searchlight	June 16, 1910	August 6, 1905
Noland, Dan V.	Las Vegas	June 20, 1910	July 2, 1905
Chilstrom, P. O.	Crescent	June 20, 1910	June 28, 1905
Laney, H. S.	Callente	November 30, 1910	December 4, 1905
<i>Lyon.</i>			
Willis, W. W.	Nordyke	January 7, 1907	March 6, 1905
Ames, L. B.	Smith	April 4, 1909	April 17, 1905
Whitacre, E. H.	Yerington	April 29, 1909	May 9, 1905
Lothrop, John	Dayton	June 28, 1909	July 1, 1905
Pilkington, H.	Yerington	July 15, 1909	August 9, 1905
Hanby, J. H.	Yerington	June 20, 1909	July 3, 1905
Fuller, Wm. M.	Ramsey	June 20, 1909	September 17, 1905
Mack, Thos. P.	Dayton	September 20, 1909	
<i>Nye.</i>			
Sawle, William M.	Tonopah	March 22, 1909	July 5, 1905
Averill, Mark R.	Tonopah	March 29, 1909	June 22, 1905
Elliott, A. D.	Bullfrog	April 3, 1909	June 26, 1905
McGinn J. S.	Tonopah	April 8, 1909	January 11, 1905
Thomas, V. S.	Bullfrog	April 26, 1909	June 26, 1905
Marshall, John B.	Beatty	April 29, 1909	
Jordan, Geo. L.	Bullfrog	May 25, 1909	March 19, 1905
Martison, Geo.	Bullfrog	June 1, 1909	June 26, 1905
Meder, Ross B.	Tonopah	July 20, 1909	August 19, 1905
Siegfriedt, T. A. A.	Tonopah	July 24, 1909	August 19, 1905
Fairchild, J. J.	Johnnie	August 4, 1909	October 4, 1905
Cohen, S. B.	Manhattan	August 11, 1909	August 28, 1905
Ford, W. F.	Tonopah	August 21, 1909	September 20, 1905
Lamb, Walter C.	Tonopah	September 12, 1909	
Belden, Geo. M.	Tonopah	October 27, 1909	
Davis, Lee J.	Tonopah	October 7, 1909	October 23, 1905
Weeks, S. C.	Goldyke	November 3, 1909	
Smith, A. L.	Tonopah	November 13, 1909	December 9, 1905

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

County and name.	Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
Arnold, H. N.	Bullfrog	December 14, 1909	
Jackson, Geo. Edgar	Beatty	December 18, 1909	March 10, 1906
Miller, Irving	Manhattan	December 18, 1909	March 13, 1906
Conley, L. H.	Manhattan	December 18, 1909	January 15, 1906
Davis, Frank P.	Manhattan	December 19, 1909	January 12, 1906
Seyboldt, Fred	Tonopah	December 26, 1909	January 11, 1906
Sexton, Chas. E.	Beatty	December 26, 1909	January 22, 1906
Flowerree, W.	Tonopah	January 16, 1910	March 6, 1906
Shaw, J. Vincent	Bullfrog	May 17, 1910	June 8, 1906
Stewart, W. M.	Bullfrog	May 24, 1910	
Forman, S. D.	Tonopah	July 13, 1910	
Booth, Chauncey L.	Tonopah	August 6, 1910	September 17, 1906
Hovey, M. L.	Goldyke	July 27, 1910	September 13, 1906
Seaman, Geo. B.	Tonopah	August 18, 1910	September 17, 1906
MacDonald, Irving	Tonopah	September 13, 1910	October 16, 1906
Landquist, J. W.	Tonopah	September 26, 1910	October 26, 1906
Chambers, J. K.	Manhattan	October 23, 1910	October 23, 1906
Richards, Chas. L.	Manhattan	October 20, 1910	October 25, 1906
Watson, R. J.	Tonopah	October 16, 1910	
Stimler, H. P.	Columbia	October 17, 1910	
Williamson, Geo. B.	Cloverdale	December 10, 1910	
<i>Ormsby.</i>			
Doane, J.	Carson City	January 15, 1907	January 15, 1903
Rogers, Lewis H.	Carson City	February 8, 1908	February 24, 1904
Hofer, T. R.	Carson City	June 8, 1908	July 16, 1904
Swaney, James G.	Carson City	August 4, 1908	August 4, 1904
Peters, C. H.	Carson City	April 1, 1909	April 3, 1906
Davis, W. R.	Carson City	May 17, 1909	May 18, 1905
Mulcahy, P. H.	Carson City	September 5, 1909	September 13, 1905
Murphy, F. E.	Carson City	September 19, 1909	September 23, 1905
<i>Storey.</i>			
Noel, Geo. N.	Virginia City	February 5, 1907	February 5, 1903
Whitcher, J. W.	Virginia City	June 10, 1907	June 10, 1903
Chill, E. J.	Virginia City	April 15, 1909	December 8, 1905
Langan, F. P.	Virginia City	August 4, 1909	August 22, 1905
Huffaker, F. M.	Virginia City	August 20, 1910	August 28, 1906
Belknap, Clayton	Virginia City	September 1, 1910	September 14, 1906
Warren, Geo.	Virginia City	September 18, 1910	September 27, 1906
<i>Washoe.</i>			
Read, John T.	Reno	January 8, 1907	January 8, 1903
Knox, Chas. L.	Reno	February 20, 1907	February 9, 1903
Bonham, J. A.	Reno	February 15, 1907	February 17, 1903
Waldo, H. A.	Reno	February 17, 1907	February 23, 1903
Bridges, L. S.	Wadsworth	March 12, 1907	April 9, 1903
Bradshaw, Thos. P.	Reno	March 12, 1907	March 12, 1903
Norcross, F. H.	Reno	March 23, 1907	March 26, 1903
Folsom, L. D.	Reno	March 25, 1907	March 25, 1903
Cook, H. R.	Reno	April 10, 1907	April 25, 1903
Ayers, A. D.	Reno	April 10, 1907	April 23, 1903
Curier, Benj.	Reno	April 10, 1907	April 16, 1903
Leishman, David	Reno	April 10, 1907	April 23, 1903
King, F. D.	Reno	April 10, 1907	April 16, 1903
Gee, H. B.	Reno	April 22, 1907	May 14, 1903
Mack, C. E.	Reno	April 6, 1907	April 23, 1903
Shutter-Cottrell, G. W.	Reno	May 5, 1907	May 28, 1903
Gault, Chas. J.	Reno	June 17, 1907	June 27, 1903
Boyd, James T.	Reno	August 25, 1907	September 1, 1903
Craig, W. B.	Reno	September 25, 1907	October 5, 1903
Stoddard, R. C.	Reno	September 25, 1907	November 14, 1903
Bray, J. E.	Reno	August 21, 1907	
Summerfield, S. M.	Sparks	January 14, 1908	July 5, 1904
Packard, P. N.	Reno	February 2, 1909	February 25, 1905
Jones, W. D.	Reno	February 9, 1909	February 25, 1905
McCarran, P. A.	Reno	April 4, 1909	
Salisbury, A. N.	Reno	April 8, 1909	April 19, 1906
Lewis, Chas. R.	Reno	September 1, 1909	September 12, 1906
McCusker, J. A.	Reno	September 20, 1909	October 3, 1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

County and name.	Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
Norton, H. A.	Salt Marsh	September 26, 1909	
Mulcahy, H.	Sparks	October 7, 1909	November 27, 1905
Branen, Joseph	Reno	October 28, 1909	November 4, 1905
Orr, John S.	Reno	December 14, 1909	February 1, 1906
Turner, DeWitt C.	Reno	March 12, 1910	May 2, 1906
Barney, Wm. E.	Reno	April 13, 1910	
O'Brien, Edw. C.	Reno	April 25, 1910	May 29, 1906
Bridges, E. J.	Oilinghouse	May 25, 1910	July 28, 1906
Monroe, J. E.	Reno	May 31, 1910	July 28, 1906
Stewart, Gordon A.	Reno	October 22, 1910	November 3, 1906
Hay, F. A.	Reno	November 13, 1910	December 12, 1906
Moran, T. E.	Reno	November 22, 1910	December 19, 1906
Stewart, W. E. M.	Sparks	December 20, 1910	
<i>White Pine.</i>			
Ivins, W. H.	Lund	January 13, 1907	February 16, 1903
Reeves, C. H.	Ely	March 16, 1907	March 16, 1903
Weber, John	Ely	January 17, 1909	March 23, 1905
Snow, O. H.	Lund	February 9, 1909	April 15, 1905
Malmott, James	Osceola	February 14, 1909	March 23, 1905
Collins, D. R.	Cherry Creek	April 11, 1909	June 17, 1905
Van Volkimberg, R.	Ely	April 29, 1909	June 17, 1905
Chandler, Chas. S.	Ely	June 13, 1909	July 12, 1905
Bush, Henry	Hanneton	June 17, 1909	July 18, 1905
Leishman, Joseph H.	Cherry Creek	June 20, 1909	August 18, 1905
Tippett, John	Tippett	July 14, 1909	August 18, 1905
Ives, R. R.	Ely	January 24, 1910	
Boreman, G. F.	Ely	April 13, 1910	May 7, 1906
West, Elmer W.	Ely	May 10, 1910	June 18, 1906
Walker, Chas. A.	Ely	June 19, 1910	June 16, 1906
Davis, Arthur	Ely	June 20, 1910	July 28, 1906
Munro, Nell	Ely	August 27, 1910	September 18, 1906
Clays, W. D.	Ely	September 15, 1910	
Boni, Benj. T.	Ely	September 15, 1910	
Devecmon, Geo. W.	Ely	September 22, 1910	
Cannon, Peter H.	Cherry Creek	October 12, 1910	December 19, 1906
Hartville, J. S.	Ely	October 12, 1910	December 3, 1906
Putnam, G. T.	Ely	October 24, 1910	November 9, 1906
Ellis, D. W.	Ely	November 30, 1910	January 7, 1907
Bassett, Frank	Tippett	December 21, 1910	

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

State and name.	Residence.	Commission expires.	Oath filed.
<i>California.</i>			
Levy, Eugene W.	San Francisco	September 5, 1909	September 13, 1904
McCallan, John	San Francisco	March 6, 1910	
Ryan, E. B.	San Francisco	March 7, 1910	March 14, 1906
Knox, Geo. T.	San Francisco	April 21, 1910	April 14, 1906
<i>England.</i>			
Wolfsford Cato, T.	London	March 6, 1910	May 23, 1906
Brandon, Jocelyn	London	June 15, 1910	
Peddar, S. H.	London	June 20, 1910	
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hunt, Thos. J.	Philadelphia	March 12, 1910	March 16, 1905
Fairman, Francis E.	Pittsburg	April 6, 1910	April 23, 1906

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is the list of county officers of Nevada for 1907-1908, as compiled from the official returns of the vote cast in each county:

County, county seat, and office.	Name.
<i>Churchill—Fallon.</i>	
Assessor	E. M. Brown
Sheriff	Robert Shirley
Clerk	J. W. Sitton
Recorder and Auditor	George W. Likes
Treasurer	J. A. Danielson
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	Lemuel Allen
Public Administrator	J. C. Sunkins
County Commissioner (Long Term)	E. S. Harriman
County Commissioner (Short Term)	Fred Dalton
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	F. M. Whiteman
Surveyor	Ott F. Heizer
<i>Douglas—Genoa.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	E. L. Wyatt
Clerk and Treasurer	H. C. Jepson
Recorder and Auditor	Fred Klotz
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	Frank E. Brockiles
County Commissioner (Long Term)	J. C. Thomsen
County Commissioner (Short Term)	H. William Starke
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	Fred Schacht
Surveyor	James Ezell
Public Administrator	Frank Maegher
<i>Elko—Elko.</i>	
Sheriff	L. G. Clark
Clerk and Treasurer	A. G. Dawley
Recorder and Auditor	C. W. Grover
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	Edwin E. Calne
Assessor	W. M. Weathers
Surveyor	Chas. M. Haws
Public Administrator	P. S. Miller
County Commissioner (Long Term)	Edward B. Lytton
County Commissioner (Short Term)	Arthur A. Pinneaux
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	James Clark
<i>Esmeralda—Hawthorne.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	W. A. Ingalls
Clerk and Treasurer	E. Hardy
Recorder and Auditor	George Brodigan
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	A. H. Swallow
Public Administrator	W. B. Thomas
Surveyor	Theodore Tabish
County Commissioner (Long Term)	Henry Boerlin
County Commissioner (Short Term)	Henry Spenker
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	J. F. Lothrop
<i>Eureka—Eureka.</i>	
Sheriff	W. H. Sweeney
Clerk and Treasurer	R. McCharles
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	A. S. Henderson
Assessor	H. C. McTerney
Recorder and Auditor	William Spinner
Surveyor	John Parry
Public Administrator	P. H. Hjul
County Commissioner (Long Term)	A. Fraser
County Commissioner (Short Term)	M. E. Thomas
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	Phillip Paroni

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

County, county seat, and office.	Name.
<i>Humboldt—Winnemucca.</i>	
Sheriff	S. G. Lamb
Clerk	George O. Hill
Recorder and Auditor	H. W. Duncan
Treasurer	F. G. Hoenstine
Assessor	J. W. Guthrie
District Attorney	Edw. A. Ducker
Public Administrator	Chris Wolf
Surveyor	O. M. Barnes
County Commissioner (Long Term)	William Blattner
County Commissioner (Short Term)	W. C. Ruddell
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	C. W. McDeld
<i>Lander—Austin.</i>	
Sheriff	M. J. Murphy
Assessor	H. R. Lemaire
Clerk	Alex. R. Dron
Recorder and Auditor	Henry W. Dyer
Treasurer	Robt. Hogan
District Attorney	A. J. Maestretti
County Commissioner (Long Term)	W. D. Addington
County Commissioner (Short Term)	Geo. E. Crowell
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	W. W. Christian
Surveyor	Geo. W. Dale
<i>Lincoln—Pioche.</i>	
Sheriff	Phil. K. Smith
Assessor	J. F. Roeder
Recorder and Auditor	Henry Lee
Treasurer	Ed. W. Clark
Clerk	Wm. E. Orr
County Commissioner (Long Term)	W. E. Hawkins
County Commissioner (Short Term)	Geo. T. Banovich
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	J. Nesbitt
Public Administrator	James Lemoine
<i>Lyon—Dayton.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	D. P. Randall
Clerk	D. W. Melarkey
Recorder and Auditor	E. T. Powers
District Attorney	Walter J. Hanby
County Commissioner (Long Term)	C. T. Martin
County Commissioner (Short Term)	C. C. Turner
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	T. J. A. Flaws
<i>Nye—Tonopah.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	J. J. Owens
Clerk	C. G. Bevis
Treasurer	R. F. Gilbert
Recorder and Auditor	Puddy Grimes
District Attorney	P. A. McCarran
Public Administrator	L. L. Blumenthal
Surveyor	C. C. Grimes
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	W. T. Cuddy
County Commissioner (Long Term)	Sam Lindsay
County Commissioner (Short Term)	J. J. McQuillan
<i>Ormsby—Carson City.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	Wm. Kinney
Clerk and Treasurer	E. O. Patterson
Auditor and Recorder	J. H. Stern
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools	E. E. Roberts
County Commissioner (Hold-over)	James Easton
County Commissioner (Long Term)	Edward Regan
County Commissioner (Short Term)	O. W. Tennant

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

County, county seat, and office.	Name.
<i>Storey—Virginia City.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	Rufe B. Henrichs
Clerk and Treasurer.....	W. V. Ryan
Recorder and Auditor.....	John F. Greenhalgh
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools.....	E. J. Cahill
Surveyor	Joseph McCarty
County Commissioner (Hold-over).....	Wm. Dunn
County Commissioner (Long Term).....	George Dewar
County Commissioner (Short Term).....	W. A. Legris
Public Administrator.....	Geo. C. Kuhn
<i>Washoe—Reno.</i>	
Sheriff	C. P. Ferrel
Clerk	W. A. Fogg
Recorder and Auditor.....	C. H. Stoddard
Assessor	W. S. Beard
Treasurer	D. B. Boyd
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools.....	T. E. Moran
Surveyor	Alfred Peckham
Public Administrator.....	S. T. Taylor
County Commissioner (Long Term).....	J. N. Evans
County Commissioner (Short Term).....	E. Ferris
County Commissioner (Hold-over).....	J. O. Sessions
<i>White Pine—Ely.</i>	
Sheriff and Assessor	A. C. House
District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools.....	C. A. Eddy
Recorder and Auditor.....	Wm. McKnight
Clerk and Treasurer.....	J. F. Miles
County Commissioner (Long Term).....	W. R. Bassett
County Commissioner (Short Term).....	G. F. Parker
County Commissioner (Hold-over).....	A. L. Parker

POLITICAL DATA.

In Relation to the Territorial Government, Constitution and State Government of Nevada.

The first public meeting, in what is now Nevada, of which any record was kept, was held at "Mormon Station" (now Genoa), November 12, 1851. The object of this meeting was to organize a squatter government, and to adopt local rules for the government of the settlers and their property. The meeting agreed upon a petition to the National Congress for a Territorial Government. A second meeting was held November 19th, same year, and the next day a local form of government was adopted.

Carson County, Utah, was organized by the following Act:

An Act defining the boundaries of Carson County, and providing for the organization thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that portion of the country bounded north by Desert County, east by the parallel of longitude 118°, south by the boundary line of this Territory, and west by California, is hereby included within the limits of Carson County, and until organized is attached to Millard County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Probate Judge for said county, when he shall deem it expedient, and said Probate Judge, when appointed, shall proceed to organize said county, by dividing the county into precincts and causing an election to be held according to law, to fill the various county and precinct offices, and locate the county seat thereof.

W. RICHARDS,
President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 17, 1854:

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor of Utah Territory.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.



I, Elijah Sells, Secretary of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this
22d day of October, 1892.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

This embraced all of Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby and Storey Counties, the greater part of Esmeralda and Churchill Counties, and a portion of Humboldt.

The first attempt at representation at Washington was made by electing James W. Crane as a delegate to represent the claims of the settlers to a Territorial Government. Crane having died, John J. Musser was elected his successor November 12, 1859.

On June 6, 1859, a mass meeting of delegates from the several districts was held, at which the 14th day of July, 1859, was fixed for holding an election for the purpose of electing delegates to a constitutional convention. Delegates so elected met at Genoa on the 18th day of the same month, and in a ten days' session adopted a declaration of rights and a constitution.

This constitution was submitted to the people September 1, 1859. The constitution was adopted, and Isaac Roop elected Governor, with a Legislature and other State officers. Roop was the only officer who attempted to qualify.

The Legislature met at Gonoa on the 15th day of December, 1859, and adjourned to meet in July, 1860. They never met again.

John Cradlebaugh, one of the United States District Judges for Utah Territory, arrived at Genoa in the summer of 1859, and impaneled the first grand jury that ever met in what is now the State of Nevada.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Territory of Nevada was organized by an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada," approved March 2, 1861.

In pursuance of this Act, James W. Nye of New York was appointed and commissioned Governor of Nevada Territory by President Lincoln March 22, 1861.

Governor Nye arrived in Carson July 8, 1861, and on the 11th day of that month issued a proclamation declaring the Territorial Government organized.

The population, as shown by a census taken by Henry DeGroot, July, 1861, was 16,347. The following officers constituted the Territorial Government: J. W. Nye, Governor; Orion Clemens, Territorial Secretary; Benj. B. Bunker, Attorney-General; John T. Lockhart, Indian Agent; Perry G. Childs, Territorial Auditor; J. H. Kinkead, Treasurer; John W. North, Surveyor-General; Butler Ives, Deputy Surveyor-General; John F. Kidder and Julius E. Garret, Surveyor-General's Clerks; S. C. Gallagher, Governor's Private Secretary; John Cradlebaugh, Delegate in Congress; George Turner, Chief Justice Supreme Court; Horatio N. Jones, Associate Justice; Gordon N. Mott, Associate Justice, and J. McC. Reardon, Clerk.

The District Courts were organized as follows: First District: Gordon N. Mott, Judge; David M. Hanson, Clerk; Dighton Carson, District Attorney. Second District: George Turner, Judge; Alfred Helm, Clerk; Marcus D. Larrowe, District Attorney. Third District: Horatio N. Jones, Judge; Alfred James, Clerk; E. B. Zabriskie, District Attorney.

The following were appointed Probate Judges: Chauncey Noteware, Douglas County; A. W. Oliver, Humboldt County; William Hayden,

Lyon County; E. C. Dixon, Ormsby County; L. W. Ferris, Storey County.

Members of the First Territorial Council were: J. W. Pugle, Ira M. Luther, W. M. Stewart, John W. Grier, Thomas Hannah, A. W. Pray, J. L. Van Bokkelen, Solomon Geller, Isaac Roop. The officers of the Council were: J. L. Van Bokkelen, President; Henry O. Smeathmen, Secretary, and W. H. Barstow, Assistant Secretary; Noah T. Carpenter, Sergeant-at-Arms; P. H. Shannon, Messenger, and Henry Lewis, Page.

Members of the Assembly were: William Teall, Samuel Youngs, James McLean, William P. Harrington, Jr., John D. Winters, Wm. L. Card, R. M. Ford, John H. Mills, Mark H. Bryan, Ephraim Durham, Miles N. Mitchell, Edward C. Ing, James H. Sturtevant, William J. Osborn, John C. Wright. The officers of the Assembly were: Miles N. Mitchell, Speaker; William Martin Gillespie, Clerk; Samuel E. Wetherell, Assistant Clerk; J. B. McCormack, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles C. Conger, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; C. S. Piersen, Messenger; Robert T. Haslan, Page.

The Territorial Legislature of 1862, passed an Act entitled "An Act to frame a Constitution and State Government for the State of Washoe," which was approved December 20, 1862, providing for an election on the first Wednesday in September, 1863, at which election the question of State Government or no State Government was submitted at the same time delegates were voted for as members of the convention. At this election the vote showed a popular demand for Statehood, and elected the following citizens as members of a convention:

Kinkead, John H.	Ormsby County
Gibson, George L.	Ormsby County
Wasson, Warren	Ormsby County
Johnson, J. Neely	Ormsby County
Dorsey, E. B.	Ormsby County
Noteware, C. N.	Douglas County
Haines, J. W.	Douglas County
Small, James W.	Douglas County
Stark, James	Esmeralda County
Bechtel, F. K.	Esmeralda County
Young, Samuel	Esmeralda County
Stearns, L. O.	Esmeralda County
Connor, Henry	Esmeralda County
Epler, W.	Humboldt County
Nightingill, A. W.	Humboldt County
Harrison, W. R.	Humboldt County
Ralston, J. H.	Lander County
Larrowe, Marcus D.	Lander County
Kennedy, F. N.	Lyon County
Hickok, W. B.	Lyon County
Hudson, George A.	Lyon County
Verdin, Wm. H.	Lyon County
McClure, James B.	Lyon County
Stewart, Wm. M.	Storey County
Chapin, S. A.	Storey County

Mitchell, W. N.	Storey County
Plunkett, J. R.	Storey County
Brosnan, C. M.	Storey County
Collins, John A.	Storey County
Ball, N. A. H.	Storey County
Albon, W. G.	Storey County
Corey, J. C.	Storey County
Elte, Levi	Storey County
North, J. W.	Washoe County
Ing, E. C.	Washoe County
Porter, C. S.	Washoe County
Shamp, T. B.	Washoe County
Ent, F. A.	Washoe County

On the 2d day of November, 1863, the members elected to form a convention were called to order by Orion Clemens, Territorial Secretary, and the body was organized by the election of John W. North as President, and Wm. M. Gillespie as Secretary. This convention was in session thirty-two days, and adjourned on the 11th day of December, 1863. On the 19th day of January, 1864, the Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to a vote, and at the same time the following ticket was voted for for State officers:

- For Representative in Congress—John B. Winters of Lyon County.
- For Governor—Miles N. Mitchell of Storey County.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—M. S. Thompson of Humboldt County.
- For Attorney-General—H. C. Worthington of Lander County.
- For Justices Supreme Court—J. B. Harmon of Storey County; M. D. Larrowe of Lander County; B. S. Mesick of Esmeralda County.
- For Clerk Supreme Court—Alfred Helm of Ormsby County.
- For Secretary of State—Orion Clemens of Ormsby County.
- For State Treasurer—W. B. Hickok of Lyon County.
- For State Controller—Edwin A. Sherman of Esmeralda County.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. F. White of Ormsby County.
- For State Printer—G. W. Bloor of Storey County.

The Constitution was overwhelmingly defeated, while the officers were elected, but found their honors empty because there were no offices to fill.

The question of Statehood was still agitated, particularly by aspiring politicians. A session of the Territorial Legislature was held in January and February, 1864, but no provision was made for another convention. On the 21st of March, 1864, the Congress of the United States passed an Act, the title of which reads: "An Act to enable the people of the Territory of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

Under the Congressional Act delegates to a convention were elected, and on the 4th day of July, 1864, met at Carson City, Nevada. The Constitution of 1863 was taken as a basis, and, after a session of twenty-three days, the present Constitution was formulated, differing in but few material features from that of 1863.

The personnel of this convention was as follows:

MEMBERS.

Name.	County.	Profession.	Age.....	State in life.	Place of nativity.
Ball, Nathaniel A. H.	Storey	Banker	37	Single	New Hampshire
Banks, James A.	Humboldt	Mining Supt.	36	Single	Pennsylvania
Belden, W. W.	Washoe	Lumber dealer	30	Married	Vermont
Brady, H. B.	Washoe	Mechanic	28	Single	Connecticut
Brosnan, Cornelius M.	Storey	Lawyer	49	Married	Ireland
Chapin, Samuel A.	Storey	Miner	52	Married	Massachusetts
Collins, John A.	Storey	Miner	50	Married	Vermont
Crawford, Israel	Ormsby	Editor	42	Married	New York
Crosman, J. S.	Lyon	Miner	44	Married	New York
De Long, Charles E.	Storey	Lawyer	32	Married	New York
Dunne, E. F.	Humboldt	Lawyer	28	Single	New York
Earl, Josiah	Storey	Lumberdealer	42	Married	Ohio
Fitch, Thomas	Storey	Lawyer	29	Married	New York
Frizell, Lloyd	Storey	Attorney	40	Single	Ohio
Folsom, Gilman N.	Washoe	Lumberman	35	Married	Maine
Gibson, Geo. L.	Ormsby	Merchant	40	Married	Maine
Haines, J. W.	Douglas	Farmer	39	Married	Lower Canada
Hawley, Albert T.	Douglas	Lawyer	33	Single	Kentucky
Hovey, Almon	Storey	Merchant	45	Married	New York
Hudson, George A.	Lyon	Mill owner	54	Single	Massachusetts
Johnson, J. Neely	Ormsby	Lawyer	38	Married	Indiana
Jones, William H.	Humboldt				
Kennedy, Francis H.	Lyon	Lawyer	25	Single	Pennsylvania
Kinkead, J. H.	Ormsby	Merchant	37	Married	Pennsylvania
Lockwood, A. J.	Ormsby	Mechanic	30	Single	New York
Mason, B. S.	Esmeralda	Physician	47	Widower	New York
McClinton, J. G.	Esmeralda	Editor	26	Single	Illinois
Morse, E. A.	Lander				
Murdock, H. E.	Churchill	Millwright	64	Single	New York
Nourse, George A.	Washoe	Lawyer	39	Married	Maine
Parker, H. G.	Lyon	Mining Supt.	35	Married	Vermont
Proctor, Francis M.	Nye	Lawyer	36	Married	Kentucky
Sturtevant, James H.	Washoe	Farmer	36	Married	New York
Tagliabue, Francis	Nye	Surveyor	31	Single	England
Tozer, Charles W.	Storey	Mining, Milling	32	Single	New York
Warwick, J. H.	Lander	Lawyer	38	Married	Connecticut
Wellington, D.	Esmeralda				
Wetherell, William	Esmeralda	Mining	44	Single	Pennsylvania
Williams, R. H.	Lander				

OFFICERS.

Name.	County.	Office.	Age.....	State in life.	Place of nativity.
Johnson, J. Neely	Ormsby	President	38	Married	Indiana
Gillespie, William M.	Storey	Secretary	26	Single	Albany, N. Y.
Whitford, Andrew	Storey	Asst. Secretary	32	Single	Rhode Island
Marsh, Andrew J.	California	Official Rep.	38	Married	New York
Carson, Thomas M.	Ormsby	Sergt.-at-Arms	38	Single	Massachusetts
Skene, William E.	Ormsby	Doorkeeper	36	Married	Indiana
Richard, George	Ormsby	Page	12	Single	California

The Constitution framed by this Convention was submitted to the people on the fourth Wednesday in September, 1864, and was approved

majority of the electors voting. On the 31st day of the State was by proclamation declared to be one of Union.

election, held a few days after, the following-named National and State officers:

Electoral Elector.....	S. T. Gage of Storey County
Electoral Elector.....	A. S. Peck of Esmeralda County
Electoral Elector.....	A. W. Baldwin of Storey County
.....	H. G. Blasdel
Governor.....	J. S. Crosinan
Congress.....	H. G. Worthington
Supreme Court.....	H. O. Beatty
Supreme Court.....	C. M. Brosnan
Supreme Court.....	J. F. Lewis
Supreme Court.....	Alfred Helm
Secretary of State.....	C. N. Noteware
General.....	George A. Nourse
.....	E. Rhodes
.....	A. W. Nightingill
General.....	S. H. Marlette
Secretary of Public Instruction.....	A. F. White
General.....	John Cradlebaugh

was chosen State Printer, and Thomas Wells the Governor's Secretary.

Legislature of 1861 provided for a Territorial Seal, as follows:

with a stream of water coursing down their sides and a water wheel of a quartz mill at the base. A miner stands with a United States flag with a motto "E Pluribus Unum" and the words "E Pluribus Unum" and the motto "E Pluribus Unum".

Seals were made and submitted for a State Seal, none of which were acceptable. The Legislature in 1866 passed an Act providing for the Great Seal of the State of Nevada. It is described as follows: "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada," the design shall be as follows, to wit: In the foreground two large mountains, the base of which, on the right, there shall be located a tunnel penetrating the silver leads of the mountains, a miner running out a carload of ore and a team of oxen for the mill. Immediately in the foreground there shall be a sheaf of wheat indicative of the agricultural resources of the State; and a sickle; in the middle ground a train of railroad cars in a mountain gorge; also a telegraph line extending along the mountain side. In the extreme background a range of snow-capped mountains with the rising sun in the east; thirty-six stars to represent the group in an outer circle, the words "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada," to be engraven, with these words for the motto "E Pluribus Unum" for Our Country."

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Federal and Territorial, located at Carson City, the Capital of the Territory—1861-1864.

Name.	Official position.
Nye, James W. ....	..... Governor
Clemens, Orion .....	..... Secretary of State
Bunker, Benjamin .....	..... Attorney-General
Childs, Berry G. ....	..... Territorial Auditor
Kinkead, John H. ....	..... Territorial Treasurer
Gallagher, S. C. ....	..... Governor's Private Secretary
North, John W. ....	..... Surveyor-General
Ives, Butler .....	..... Deputy Surveyor-General
Kidder, John F. ....	..... Chief Clerk
Garrett, Julius E. ....	..... Assistant Clerk
Cradlebaugh, John .....	..... Delegate to Congress
<i>The Supreme Court.</i>	
Turner, George E. ....	..... Chief Justice
Jones, Horatio N. ....	..... Associate Justice
Mott, Gordon N. ....	..... Associate Justice
Reardon, J. McC. ....	..... Clerk
<i>Changes in 1862.</i>	
Mott, Gordon N. ....	..... Delegate to Congress
White, A. F. ....	..... Superintendent of Public Instruction
Samson, William .....	..... Governor's Private Secretary
<i>Changes in 1864.</i>	
Edwards, Theodore D. ....	..... Attorney-General
Wasson, Warren .....	..... Marshal
Ross, William W. ....	..... Territorial Auditor
Lockhart, J. T. ....	..... Indian Agent
Helm, Alfred .....	..... Clerk Supreme Court
Locke, P. B. ....	..... Associate Justice
North, John W. ....	..... Associate Justice

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—1861.

THE COUNCIL—HON. J. L. VAN BOKKELEN, *President.*

Name.	Residence.
Geller, Solomon .....	..... Washoe Valley
Grier, John W. ....	..... Silver City
Hanna, Thomas .....	..... Gold Hill
Luther, Ira M. ....	..... Genoa
Pray, A. W. ....	..... Virginia City
Pugh, J. W. ....	..... Aurora
Roop, Isaac .....	..... Honey Lake
Stewart, William M. ....	..... Carson City
Van Bokkelen, J. L. ....	..... Virginia City

OF REPRESENTATIVES—HON. MILES N. MITCHELL, *Speaker*.

name.	Residence.
	Virginia City
	Silver City
	Virginia City
	Dayton
....., Jr.	Carson City
	Truckee Meadows
	Genoa
	Gold Hill
	Virginia City
	Buckland's
	Washoe Valley
	Aurora
	Carson City
	Honey Lake
	Aurora

SECOND SESSION—1862.

THE COUNCIL—HON. JOHN W. PUGH, *President*.

Lewis, John C.	Pugh, John W.	Sturtevant, James H.
Luther, Ira M.	Roop, Isaac	Thompson, M. S.
Pray, A. W.	Steele, Henry M.	Van Bokkelen, J. L.

OF REPRESENTATIVES—HON. JOHN H. MILLS, *Speaker*.

Fisher, Robert	Mills, John H.	Treadway, A. D.
Howard, J. G.	Mineer, W. S.	Tuttle, C. M.
Lovejoy, J. K.	Mitchell, M. N.	Thompson, M. S.
McDonald, J., Jr.	Perkins, R. W.	Williams, J.
Meagher, J. D.	Ross, John S.	Winters, John D.
McKeel, Arthur S.	Simmons, A. J.	Winters, T.
		Waldron, D. E.

THIRD SESSION—1864.

THE COUNCIL—HON. GAVEN D. HALL, *President*.

Curry, A.	Flagg, H. H.	Sheldon, N. P.
Daggett, R. M.	Negus, T. G.	Sturtevant, James H.

OF REPRESENTATIVES—HON. A. J. SIMMONS, *Speaker*.

Dixon, E. C.	Hess, Jacob	Requa, I. L.
Elliot, A. B.	Hunter, D. E.	Stewart, W.
Fisher, Robert	Jones, S. E.	Simmons, A. J.
Hillespie, W. M.	McDonald, J., Jr.	Trask, R. E.
More, Hiram	Nelson, John	Tennant, T. J.
Peaton, Warren	Phillips, E. E.	Unger, A. H.

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—1864-65.

ROSMAN, *President, ex officio*; HON. J. S. SLINGERLAND, *President pro tem*.

Hobart, W. W.	Larowe, M. D.	Slingerland, J. S.
Wes, John	Lockwood, A. J.	Sumner, C. A.
James, Alfred	Proctor, F. M.	Thompson, M. S.
Bellogg, S. A.	Seely, Jonas	Winton, N. W.
Lambert, C.		

ASSEMBLY—HON. C. W. TOZER, *Speaker*.

Bears, A. C.	Denson, S. C.	Mayhugh, J. S.	Sine, E. P.
Beck, H. H.	Dun, J. A.	McKeeby, L. C.	Smith, Jacob
Brown, D. H.	Epatine, Henry	Nichols, B. H.	St. Clair, J. A.
Boland, James	Greeley, A. L.	Parker, H. G.	Toombs, W. F.
Blen, H. M.	Hinckley, J. L.	Patton, Edmund	Tozer, C. W.
Bishop, W. W.	Hawkins, Cyril	Rosenblatt, M. A.	Walter, D. P.
Bond, Erastus	Haskell, D. H.	Rigby, R. A.	Wellington, D.
Carey, J. E. W.	Lee, W. G.	Small, J. W.	Young, R. A.
Cutter, W. M.	Myrick, J. A.	Shackleford, R. M.	

SECOND SESSION—1866.

SENATE—HON. J. S. CROSMAN, *President, ex officio*; HON. J. S. SLINGERLAND, *President pro tem*.

Doron, Lewis	Ives, John	Lockwood, A. J.	Sumner, Chas. A.
Hastings, D. L.	James, Alfred	Proctor, F. M.	Thompson, M. S.
Haines, J. W.	Kellogg, S. A.	Seely, Jonas	Tritle, F. A.
Hutchins, Fred	Lambert, Charles	Slingerland, Jas. S.	Winton, N. W.
Hobart, W. W.	Larrowe, M. D.		

ASSEMBLY—HON. JAMES A. BANKS, *Speaker*; HON. JOHN C. JAMES, *Speaker pro tem*.

Banks, James A.	Fisher, Robert	Ingham, Edward	O'Neill, Felix
Bears, A. C.	Galge, M. M.	James, John C.	Prince, T. B.
Beck, H. H.	Glover, E. F.	Julien, T. V.	Taylor, W. H.
Canfield, J. J.	Grey, O. H.	Lane, Thomas	Van Dewater, John
Clemens, Orlon	Hall, J. F.	Linn, J. J.	Walton, G. W.
Crawford, James	Haskell, D. H.	Mason, B. S.	Williams, R. H.
Cutter, W. M.	Hayden, C. S.	Mayhugh, John S.	Wood, Dunois
Edwards, T. D.	Hinckley, J. L.	Munckton, George	Woodruff, J. W.
Elliott, A. B.	Hudson, George A.	McDougall, H. C.	Work, Jeff J.

THIRD SESSION—1867.

SENATE—HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President, ex officio*; HON. CHARLES A. SUMNER, *President pro tem*.

Carpenter, C.	Grey, O. H.	Mason, B. S.	Stevenson, C. C.
Doron, Lewis	Haines, J. W.	Meder, B. H.	Sumner, Charles A.
Eastman, C. H.	Hastings, D. L.	Monroe, W. G.	Terry, George
Edwards, T. D.	Hutchins, Fred	Nelson, John	Welty, D. W.
Geller, Sol	Linn, J. J.	Proctor, F. M.	

ASSEMBLY—HON. R. D. FERGUSON, *Speaker*; HON. T. V. JULIEN, *Speaker pro tem*.

Browne, T. N.	Graves, J. M.	Mallory, E.	Roney, J. F.
Bence, H. H.	Horton, D. A.	Mayhugh, John H.	St. Clair, James A.
Cary, W. M.	Huse, S. A.	Munckton, George	Stamper, O. K.
Cullen, Robert	Julien, T. V.	Mitchell, M. N.	Sawney, J. L.
Caldwell, Wallace	Jones, W. D.	Poor, B. V.	Strother, E.
Dorsey, J. M.	Jacobs, J. R.	Parmater, P. J.	Tennant, Thomas J.
Dana, George H.	Koneman, A.	Parker, Thomas	Wingate, A. M.
Folsom, G. N.	Lissak, A. H.	Prince, T. B.	Walton, G. W.
Ferguson, R. D.	Lammon, George I.	Potter, A. K.	Welsh, John
Grimes, W. C.			Wheeler, J. P.

NOTE—The third session of the Legislature was a special session called by the Governor, the members being the same as of the second session, and was in session twenty days.

FOURTH SESSION—1869.

SENATE—HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President, ex officio*; HON. T. D. EDWARDS, *President pro tem*.

Abraham, T. W.	Grey, O. H.	Hurd, M. S.	Shamp, T. B.
Bonfield, M. S.	Haines, J. W.	Linn, J. J.	Stevenson, C. C.
Brown, D. H.	Hall, W. N.	Mason, B. S.	Tritle, F. A.
Eastman, C. H.	Hazard, E. B.	Monroe, W. G.	Welty, D. W.
Edwards, T. D.	Hastings, D. L.	Mullen, Robert	Wilson, Samuel

D. O. ADKISON, *Speaker*; HON. JOHN S. MAYHUGH, *Speaker pro tem*.
 Coburn, G. D. King, C. D. Scott, R. H.
 Corbett, Wm. H. Lammon, Geo. I. Shakespeare, C. P.
 Dangberg, H. F. Mayhugh, J. S. Shimmin, E. R.
 Davis, S. J. Mills, G. F. Small, J. W.
 Doolin, Wm. Moody, R. J. Tennant, Thomas J.
 Ford, J. S. Moulton, S. A. Waller, A. B.
 Gray, W. D. Potter, A. K. Welch, John
 Hanford, J. M. Randall, F. W. Woodworth, J. M.
 Hansen, John Richardson, J. L. Wright, S. C.
 Hillyer, Curt J. Rule, G. W.

FIFTH SESSION—1871.

HON. DENVER, *President, ex officio*; HON. D. L. HASTINGS, *President pro tem*.
 Eastman, C. H. Hill, William Moore, Robert
 Fox, L. T. Hopkins, G. W. Phelan, James
 Hall, W. N. McBeth, Robert Shamp, T. B.
 Hastings, D. L. McCoy, W. W. Small, James
 Hazard, E. B. Mills, G. F. Spencer, J.
 Hazlett, J. C. Moore, J. B.

ROBERT E. LOWERY, *Speaker*; HON. THOMAS J. TENNANT, *Speaker pro tem*.

Ellyson, J. W.	Lockwood, A. J.	Rogers, George W.
Fuller, S. L.	Lowery, R. E.	Roney, J. F.
Garaghan, M. B.	Manning, D. F.	Savage, J. A.
Gray, John M.	McClellan, J. A.	Saville, C. S.
Greenhalgh, A. H.	McLeod, Angus	Simpson, D. C.
Harris, Thomas	Murphy, Daniel	Smith, R. T.
Hatch, Andrew J.	Owen, Sam	Tennant, Thomas J.
Hay, A. C.	Organ, Joseph	Trousdale, W. A.
Hogan, H. H.	Patchen, C. H.	Wagner, John
Jones, T. J.	Piper, Henry	Willard, H. A.
Lawson, A.	Potter, A. K.	Williams, Thos. H.
Likens, G. W.		

SIXTH SESSION—1873.

HON. DENVER, *President, ex officio*; HON. ISRAEL CRAWFORD, *President pro tem*.
 Eastman, C. H. McCoy, W. W. Small, J. W.
 Fox, L. T. McClinton, J. G. Stevenson, C. C.
 Hazlett, J. C. Mills, G. F. Thompson, William
 Hill, William Moore, J. B. Varian, C. S.
 Hobart, W. S. McBeth, Robert Walter, D. P.
 Lockwood, A. J. Phelan, James Wilson, J. R.

HON. JOHN BOWMAN, *Speaker*; HON. O. H. GREY, *Speaker pro tem*.

Crawford, J.	Lemmon, F.	Sanford, J. M.
Elzy, E. J.	McCall, W. R.	Shoaff, P. L.
Fox, Jacob	Morrison, G. H.	Smith, J. P.
Drake, F. V.	Matthews, E.	Shepperd, W. B.
Grey, O. H.	Prague, J. G.	Stoddard, C. H.
Hart, T. M.	Price, W. E.	Street, H. C.
Gallagher, J. B.	Owen, S.	Stern, E. L.
Horton, R. L.	Rickey, T. B.	Twiss, J. O.
Keyser, W. D.	Robinson, T.	Tobriner, J.
Hopplin, J. H.	Randall, J.	Vinnege, D. C.
Lyman, D. B.	Savage, J. A.	Wallace, T.
Mack, T. P.	Sessions, E. C.	Wilson, J. W.

SEVENTH SESSION—1875.

SENATE—HON. JEWETT W. ADAMS, *President, ex officio*; HON. C. C. STEVENSON, *President pro tem.*

Cassidy, G. W.	Farrell, M. J.	McClinton, J. G.	Stampley, O. K.
Clapp, R. S.	Garrard, A.	Piper, J.	Stevenson, C. C.
Chubbuck, S. W.	Grimes, W. C.	Rickey, T. B.	Thompson, W.
Cohn, G.	Hobart, W. S.	Robinson, R.	Varian, C. S.
Davenport, T. S.	King, W. R.	Ross, W. L.	Walter, D. P.
Dickinson, E. B.	Lockwood, A. S.	Shepherd, G. H.	Westcoat, N.
Edwards, T. D.			

ASSEMBLY—HON. W. C. DOVEY, *Speaker*; HON. H. H. BECK, *Speaker pro tem.*

Allen, L.	Case, J. B.	Hogan, H. H.	Peyton, H. H.
Allen, N.	Carling, H. J.	Hubbard, R. I.	Reese, P.
Alt, G.	Comins, H. A.	Johnson, J. R.	Sanford, J. M.
Andrews, N. G.	Crandall, H.	Jones, S. E.	Smith, E. R.
Atkinson, T. B.	Dovey, W. C.	Lavarga, P.	Smith, J. P.
Averill, W.	Dow, J. C.	Lowery, James	Spencer, A.
Bartlett, M. D.	Ellison, P. M.	McDonnell, J. F.	Tone, R. V.
Beck, H. H.	Ford, W. H.	Morrill, L.	Van Hagan, J. B.
Bergstein, H.	Frank, F. J.	McGee, John B.	Vansickle, H.
Blair, A. J.	Gearhart, J. M.	Nichols, A.	Watts, G.
Bibbens, G. R. A.	Gray, W. D.	Ogg, Simon	Wills, E. R.
Buckingham, E. L.	Haynie, J. W.	Penrod, E.	Wren, T.
Buckner, L. A.	Helm, A.		

EIGHTH SESSION—1877.

SENATE—HON. J. W. ADAMS, *President, ex officio*; HON. G. W. CASSIDY, *President pro tem.*

Baker, Geo. W.	Dickinson, E. B.	McConnell, Charles	Stone, T. N.
Blair, A. J.	Edwards, T. D.	Martin, W. O. H.	Stampley, O. K.
Boardman, W. M.	Farrell, M. J.	Piper, John	Stewart, W. Frank
Cassidy, George W.	Grimes, Wm. C.	Rickey, T. B.	Schultz, E. A.
Creswell, Harry T.	Garrard, A.	Ross, W. L.	Westcoat, N.
Chubbuck, S. W.	King, W. R.	Shepherd, G. H.	Westerfield, W. J.
Comins, H. A.			

ASSEMBLY—HON. HENRY R. MIGHELS, *Speaker*; HON. O. H. GREY, *Speaker pro tem.*

Allen, L.	Coburn, George D.	Lowrey, A. G.	Sargent, H. E.
Atchinson, A. W.	Edson, Benjamin	Moore, A. T.	Sawtelle, M. A.
Bailey, D. E.	Everett, J. K.	Moore, J. B.	Shakespeare, C. P.
Bownner, J. C.	Griswold, Gilbert	Mighels, Henry R.	Sboemaker, J. S.
Buckingham, E. L.	Gladding, J. F.	McIntosh, W. P.	Smith, A. E.
Bell, T. J.	Grey, O. H.	Mills, Francis E.	Smith, J. L.
Babcock, Jasper	Hammond, S. W.	Nichols, Andrew	Steele, S. G.
Botsford, W. H.	Howard, W. H.	Powers, P. F.	Stewart, Wellington
Beer, Joseph	Hawkes, George L.	Parker, H. G.	Tolley, J. B.
Cavanaugh, M. G.	Howard, P. H.	Rooker, J. E.	Trousdale, W. A.
Cleaver, C.	Harris, John H.	Rule, James G.	Tomb, Geo. W.
Caldwell, J. M.	Kennedy, H.	Rockhill, Thomas	Wright, P. D.
Coulter, John			

NINTH SESSION—1879.

SENATE—HON. J. W. ADAMS, *President, ex officio*; HON. W. R. KING, *President pro tem.*

Blair, A. J.	Dayton, R. P.	McConnell, Charles	Shepherd, G. H.
Boardman, W. M.	Farrell, M. J.	Martin, W. O. H.	Schultz, E. A.
Cassidy, George W.	Gallagher, John B.	Meder, B. H.	Stewart, W. Frank
Creswell, Harry T.	Gibson, W. D. C.	Perley, D. W.	Thompson, M. S.
Comins, H. A.	Kaiser, C.	Powning, C. C.	Westerfield, W. J.
Dangberg, H. Fred	King, W. R.	Stone, T. N.	Wheeler, J. P.
Doolin, Wm.			

HON. H. A. GASTON, *Speaker*; HON. U. E. ALLEN, *Speaker pro tem.*

Gibson, E. F.	Lyon, M. R.	Smith, J. Peter
Green, Charles	Mayhugh, J. S.	Smith, J. Landon
Hager, E.	Melarkey, David	Smith, W. E.
Hanna, J. L.	Morrison, A.	Smyth, John
Harlow, J. C.	Paton, George	Taylor, W. B.
Eldred, J. R.	Plummer, Benjamin	Underwood, E. N.
Howe, H. H.	Powell, S. W.	Van Sickle, H.
Irvine, Thomas	Price, W. E.	Wermuth, W. A. L.
Kennedy, H.	Prisk, William	Watt, George
Lamb, Levi	Robinson, T.	Williams, J. T.
Lane, Thomas	Shakespeare, C. P.	Wilson, George W.
Lawson, A.	Sharp, M. S.	Walsh, R. L.
Lyons, Dan		

TENTH SESSION—1881.

V. ADAMS, *President, ex officio*; HON. W. R. KING, *President pro tem.*

Gibson, W. D. C.	King, W. R.	Schooling, Jerry
Haines, J. W.	Meder, B. H.	Shepherd, G. H.
Hammond, John D.	McConnell, Charles	Thompson, M. S.
Henderson, W. H.	Perley, D. W.	Wheeler, J. P.
Hobart, W. W.	Powning, C. C.	Williams, J. T.
Kaiser, Charles	Rockhill, Thomas	Westerfield, W. J.

GEORGE W. MERRILL, *Speaker*; HON. T. J. BELL, *Speaker pro tem.*

Drexler, L. P.	Lewers, Ross	Organ, Joseph
Duffy, Henry	Longley, Samuel	Parker, George F.
English, A.	Mallon, J. B.	Pennoyer, Henry H.
Ernst, George	Masel, J. C.	Penton, C. H.
Fallon, M. H.	May, Eugene	Plank, Edward T.
Ford, P. H.	McBurney, James	Richards, J. W.
Gignoux, J. E.	McGowan, T. M.	Shepard, A. J.
Green, Charles	McKenzie, Alex	Shier, John
Havenor, W. M.	Merrill, George W.	Smith, John
Irvine, Thomas	Mooney, Squire V.	Soule, Charles P.
Johnson, John A.	Moriarity, D. A.	Tuska, Wal J.
Kelly, J. Z.	Newall, W. B.	Waldorf, J. D.
Knight, H. A.		

ELEVENTH SESSION—1883.

LES E. LAUGHTON, *President, ex officio*; HON. J. A. BRUMSEY, *President pro tem.*

Gallagher, J. B.	Marker, P. N.	Taylor, J. Minor
Hammond, J. D.	McConnell, Charles	Tolly, J. B.
Henderson, W. H.	Rockhill, Thomas	Westerfield, W. J.
Hobart, W. W.	Schooling, Jerry	Williams, J. T.
Kaiser, Chas.	Smyth, John	

CHARLES S. VARIAN, *Speaker*; HON. O. H. GREY, *Speaker pro tem.*

Galland, Bonham	Hires, Albert	Pike, W. H. A.
Grey, W. D.	Harper, Charles	Pratt, A. C.
Galusha, C. H.	Johnson, W. M. N.	Price, W. E.
Grey, O. H.	Keating, George	Riepe, Richard A.
Hamill, R. P.	McBurney, James	Smith, J. W.
Hardesty, E. P.	Morris, B. T.	Schmidtlein, Henry
Hardin, C. H. E.	Marsden, W. L.	Tait, Alex
Howell, Eugene	Muldoon, H. J.	Varian, C. S.
Helm, Alfred	Melarkey, David	Wells, T. H.
Hill, G. F.	Perkins, G. J.	Williams, J. E.

TWELFTH SESSION—1885.

LES E. LAUGHTON, *President, ex officio*; HON. H. G. PARKER, *President pro tem.*

Foley, M. D.	Maute, Andrew	Smyth, John
Gallagher, J. B.	Parker, H. G.	Taylor, J. Minor
Kaiser, Charles	Pierce, S. B. P.	Thoma, G. H.
Lyman, D. B.	Poujade, J.	Westerfield, W. J.
Marker, P. N.	Powell, J. W.	Williams, Evan

ASSEMBLY—HON. E. T. GEORGE, <i>Speaker</i>; HON. WILLIAM McMILLAN, <i>Speaker pro tem.</i>			
Allen, D.	Getchell, L. W.	Langan, James	Rice, H.
Andrews, N. G.	Gooding, John	Laycock, T. F.	Smith, J. Landon
Archer, E. S.	Godfrey, John	Leavitt, G. I.	Stroh, J. A.
Armbrust, B.	Griswold, E.	Liddle, Samuel	Stearns, A. T.
Birmingham, J. O.	Hamill, R. P.	Marden, H.	Turritin, G. F.
Byrne, H. L.	Hanks, William J.	McAfee, A. G.	Tyrrell, George A.
Fassett, C. M.	Hanna, J. L.	McMillan, William	Westfall, A.
Flanningham, J. P.	Harper, Charles	Meyers, C. F.	Williams, A. S.
Folsom, G. N.	Hawkes, G. L.	Pike, W. H. A.	Williamson, J. R.
George, E. T.	Helm, Alfred	Reese, John D.	Young, John

THIRTEENTH SESSION—1887.

SENATE—HON. H. C. DAVIS, <i>President</i>; HON. J. POUJADE, <i>President pro tem.</i>			
Boyle, E. D.	Hardesty, E. P.	Nicholls, Andrew	Powell, J. W.
Briggs, Robert	Harris, H.	Noteware, C. N.	Sharon, W. E.
Fish, H. L.	Kaiser, Charles	Osburn, R. S.	Thoma, G. H.
Foley, M. D.	Lyman, D. B.	Pierce, S. B. P.	Westerfield, W. J.
Forbes, John	Maute, Andrew	Poujade, J.	Williams, Evan

ASSEMBLY—HON. A. J. McDONELL, <i>Speaker</i>; HON. WELLS DRURY, <i>Speaker pro tem.</i>			
Albright, George L.	Ford, W. F.	Lyons, W. G.	Roberts, W. J.
Alt, George	Fraser, Alex	Mercer, Wm.	Shirley, Wm.
Beaty, Alex	Griffin, A. D.	Millett, A. B.	Smith, J. L.
Beebe, S. J.	Griswold, I.	Moorehead, Wm.	Springmeyer, H.
Clapp, R. S.	Hale, E. T.	McConnell, Charles	Spencer, A. J.
Craig, J. S.	Hanks, W. J.	McDonell, A. J.	Twiss, J. O.
Dale, George W.	Hark, George	Pike, W. H. A.	Ward, James
Drury, Wells	Leermo, E. O.	Powell, J. W.	Wilson, J. I.
Egan, John F.	Lemery, Clem	Reese, J. D.	Wisement, I.
Farr, Thomas R.	Logan, H. R.	Rice, H.	Williamson, J. R.

FOURTEENTH SESSION—1889.

SENATE—HON. H. C. DAVIS, <i>President</i>; HON. E. WILLIAMS, <i>President pro tem.</i>			
Boyle, E. D.	Forbes, John	LaGrave, C. A.	Sawyer, George S.
Comins, H. A.	Gallagher, John B.	Millett, A. B.	Sharon, W. E.
Dunlop, J. C.	Harris, H.	Nicholls, Andrew	Sproule, C. H.
Emmitt, J. F.	Hardesty, E. P.	Noteware, C. N.	Torre, John
Foley, M. D.	Kaiser, Charles	Osburn, R. S.	Williams, Evan

ASSEMBLY—HON. T. COFFIN, <i>Speaker</i>; HON. H. H. BECK, <i>Speaker pro tem.</i>			
Allen, Archie	Cutting, J. Cole	Langan, F. P.	Pyne, George D.
Allen, Charles E.	Dickson, George W.	Lee, A. O.	Riepe, R. A.
Allen, L.	Dunkle, J. P.	Merrick, J. W.	Smith, T. H.
Beck, H. H.	Fairbanks, F. W.	Moore, William A.	Snapp, E. P.
Bennetts, Richard	Garrard, A.	Murray, J. V.	Springmeyer, H.
Blakeslee, L. A.	Gilbert, R. F.	McNaughten, S. L.	Thaxter, George C.
Cheney, A. E.	Hanna, J. L.	McQuitty, D. C.	Thompson, William
Coffin, T.	Herman, T. G.	Nelson, Nels	Tyrrell, George A.
Cohoon, S. L.	Hougham, J. R.	O'Connor, Thos. W.	Williams, J. B.
Coryell, H. H.	Johnson, D. V.	Poujade, J.	Wyckoff, C. B.

FIFTEENTH SESSION—1891.

SENATE—HON. J. POUJADE, <i>President</i>; HON. H. A. COMINS, <i>President pro tem.</i>			
Boyle, E. D.	Folsom, G. N.	Millet, A. B.	Stearns, A. T.
Comins, H. A.	Forbes, John	McDonell, A. J.	Torre, John
Dunlop, J. C.	Gallagher, John B.	Rickey, T. B.	Williams, D. B.
Emmitt, J. F.	Kaiser, Charles	Sawyer, George S.	Williams, Evan
Foley, M. D.	LaGrave, C. A.	Sproule, C. H.	Williamson, J. R.

CHARLES F. BICKNELL, *Speaker*; HON. THOMAS A. MENARY, *Speaker pro tem.*

Gignoux, J. E.	Logan, H. R.	Reid, James N.
Groves, Charles H.	Menary, Thomas A.	Richards, C. A.
Hansen, T. N.	Murphy, F. X.	Shirley, William
Harrington, T. J.	McPadden, W. R.	Sexton, N.
Hayes, W. P.	McKay, A. L.	Thompson, William
Hughes, W. G.	McGill, W. N.	Trembath, Hugh
Johnson, D. V.	McClellan, E. C.	Tremblay, Charles
Kinney, R. H.	Nichols, Jacob	Van Emon, George B.
Lanyon, Thomas	Nixon, George S.	Wagner, A. A.
Leeper, R. C.	Peterson, A.	Weighel, William

SIXTEENTH SESSION—1893.

EPH POUJADE, *President*; HON. J. R. WILLIAMSON, *President pro tem.*

Foley, M. D.	Maute, Andrew	Stearns, A. T.
Gignoux, J. E.	McDonell, A. J.	Williamson, J. R.
Kaiser, Charles	Patchen, C. H.	Williams, D. B.
LaGrave, C. A.	Rickey, T. B.	

HON. T. J. BELL, *Speaker*; HON. W. H. A. PIKE, *Speaker pro tem.*

Harris, H.	Massey, W. A.	Pike, W. H. A.
Hamill, R. P.	Manning, J. J.	Reynolds, E. M.
Hoppin, T. L.	Melarkey, D. W.	Richards, C. A.
Hilp, Sol	Monahan, F.	Russell, George
Logan, H. R.	McCarthy, A. J.	Smith, G. R.
Langan, James	McNaughten, S. L.	Thies, J. H.
Lernhart, A.	Norcross, C. A.	Wheeler, John T.
Locklin, Wilson		

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—1895.

R. R. SADLER, *President*; HON. J. E. GIGNOUX, *President pro tem.*

Kaiser, Chas.	McCone, A. J.	Skaggs, Robt. E.
Mills, Geo. T.	Patchen, C. H.	Wilson, J. W.
Martin, J. H.	Richards, Chas. A.	Wise, Alex.
Maute, Andrew	Summerfield, S.	

HON. LEM ALLEN, *Speaker*; HON. GEO. N. NOEL, *Speaker pro tem.*

Crisler, W.	Hinman, G. W.	Newman, A. I.
Conboie, J. A.	Hall, Wm.	Noel, Geo. N.
Constant, Thomas	Hogan, H. H.	Pitt, W. C.
Denton, J. A.	Ledy, G. W.	Russell, James
Francis, Frank	Murphy, C. F.	Stanley, N.
Flanigan, P. L.	McDonald, D. C.	Weiland, J. H.
Gorman, F. O.	McNaughten, S. L.	Wilson, J. I.
Greenwood, H. C.		

EIGHTEENTH SESSION—1897.

R. R. SADLER, *President*; HON. A. J. MCCONE, *President pro tem.*

Kaiser, Charles	McCone, A. J.	Summerfield, G. W.
Leavitt, G. I.	Mills, Geo. T.	Summerfield, Sardis
Lord, F. C.	Richards, C. A.	Wilson, J. W.
Martin, J. H.	Skaggs, Robt. E.	

HON. LEM ALLEN, *Speaker*; HON. S. L. MCNAUGHTEN, *Speaker pro tem.*

Fitzgerald, L.	Hoenstine, F. G.	Reymers, B. H.
Foster, M. G.	Lemmon, Fielding	Smiley, Wm.
Garrard, A.	Lernhart, A.	Stoddard, C. H.
Gilbert, R. F.	McAfee, A. M.	Trembath, Hugh
Greene, Chas.	McNaughten, S. L.	Whitney, Geo. B.
Hardesty, Z. T.	Norcross, F. H.	Wilkerson, R. T.
Hatch, Geo. W.	Oliver, Frank S.	Wogan, T. C.
Hodgkinson, S. J.		

NINETEENTH SESSION—1899.

SENATE—HON. JAMES R. JUDGE, *President, ex officio*; HON. GEORGE ERNST, *President pro tem.*
 Comins, H. A. Hardesty, E. P. Livingston, A. Summerfield, G. W.
 Denton, J. A. Hjul, P. H. Lord, F. C. Wasson, S. R.
 Ernst, George Kelley, P. C. Martin, J. H. Williams, W. W.
 Flanigan, P. L. Leavitt, G. I. McCullough, J. S.

ASSEMBLY—HON. LEM ALLEN, *Speaker*; HON. H. H. CORYELL, *Speaker pro tem.*
 Allen, Lem Gedney, F. S. Leidy, Geo. W. Pitt, W. C.
 Armstrong, F. C. Gillespie, W. A. Meacham, R. S. Raftice, Robert
 Blakeslee, L. A. Hancock, W. S. McMillan, M. C. Spindel, Stephen
 Bradshaw, T. J. Henley, W. J. McGowan, A. J. Strosnider, I. A.
 Condon, J. F. Hobbs, J. L. Patey, Henry Tremont, E. W.
 Coryell, H. H. Hodgkinson, S. J. Paul, Frank Van Etten, H. B.
 Deady, Daniel C. Kinney, R. H. Patterson, Webster Wilkerson, R. T.
 Dooley, W. J. Kirman, R.

TWENTIETH SESSION—1901.

SENATE—HON. J. R. JUDGE, *President, ex officio*; HON. J. H. MARTIN, *President pro tem.*
 Bell, T. J. Greene, Chas. Kelly, P. C. Pitt, W. C.
 Flanigan, P. L. Hardesty, E. P. Livingston, A. Wasson, S. R.
 Freudenthal, H. E. Hjul, P. H. Martin, J. H. Williams, W. W.
 Gallagher, J. B. Jackson, R. D. McCullough, J. S.

ASSEMBLY—HON. C. D. VAN DUZER, *Speaker*; HON. H. H. CORYELL, *Speaker pro tem.*
 Allen, Lem Graham, Oscar Nelson, Nels Summerfield, S. M.
 Brooks, O. A. Parker, W. H. Sweeney, J. G.
 Burke, A. Heidenreich, T. J. Paul, Frank Townsend, W. E.
 Cocks, J. H. Henningsen, C. M. Peckham, G. E. Van Duzer, C. D.
 Conaway, Joseph Holmes, Edward Platt, Samuel Webster, W. W.
 Corbett, J. D. R. Jacobs, Phil Raftice, Robert Whitacre, E. H.
 Coryell, H. H. Johnson, A. P. Skaggs, R. E. Wilson, M. S.
 Dickerson, W. S. McDonell, Dan Stinson, C. H.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION—1903.

SENATE—HON. LEM ALLEN, *President, ex officio*; HON. CHARLES GREENE, *President pro tem.*
 Bell, T. J. Graham, Oscar Jackson, R. D. Raftice, Robert
 Brougher, W. Greene, Charles Lord, F. C. Roff, N. W.
 Dangberg, H. F., Jr. Hardin, C. H. E. Miller, J. A. Thorn, Frank
 Freudenthal, H. E. Hunter, Thomas Pitt, W. C. Williams, W. W.
 Gallagher, J. B.

ASSEMBLY—HON. MARION S. WILSON, *Speaker*; HON. J. A. DENTON, *Speaker pro tem.*
 Averill, Mark Graham, W. D. R. Lothrop, J. F. Riley, B. F.
 Brown, Charles Greathouse, W. G. McCabe, Thomas Skaggs, R. E.
 Burke, Peter Griffin, A. D. McCarran, P. A. Souchereau, J. E.
 Burlington, Henry Holmes, Edward McCourt, John Syphus, Levi
 Cooke, H. R. Jacobsen, M. McElroy, J. P. Trembath, Hugh
 Crosby, J. F. Judd, Joseph Noteware, W. C. Vaughan, J. H.
 Cushing, Fred Klitson, John Pogue, I. H. Whitacre, E. H.
 Denton, J. A. Littrell, C. F. Pohl, Robert Wilson, M. S.
 Doif, Thomas Logan, H. R. Reilly, James Winn, J. J.
 Foster, M. G.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION—1905.

SENATE—HON. LEM ALLEN, *President, ex officio*; HON. J. A. MILLER, *President pro tem.*
 Brougher, W. Hardin, C. H. E. Miller, J. A. Roff, N. W.
 Campbell, J. D. Hunter, Thomas Oddie, T. A. Thorn, Frank
 Dangberg, H. F., Jr. Lord, F. C. O'Kane, John Williams, W. W.
 Gallagher, W. C. Martin, H. M. Raftice, Robt. Wilson, J. W.
 Graham, Oscar

SAMUEL PLATT, *Speaker*; HON. E. R. DODGE, *Speaker pro tem*.

Dodge, E. R.	McCann, B. C.	Small, R. L.
Gifford, Alfred	McCourt, J. H.	Smith, C. G.
Hastings, Walter	McMahan, E. L.	Spindel, Stephen
Henderson, C. B.	Moorman, W. O.	Staunton, M. D.
Holmes, A. W.	Orr, J. S.	Triplett, F. H.
Ingalls, W. A.	Patterson, E. O.	Vogt, James
Jacobsen, M.	Platt, Samuel	Williams, Frank
Jones, T. J.	Regan, F. A.	Woolcock, F. E.
Kinney, R. H.	Sadler, Edgar	Wright, J. W.
McBride, J. A.	Shier, E. J.	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Term began.	To serve.
March 4, 1865	Two years
March 4, 1865	Four years
March 4, 1867	Six years
March 4, 1869	Six years
March 4, 1873	Six years
March 4, 1875	Six years
March 4, 1879	Six years
March 4, 1881	Six years
March 4, 1885	Six years
March 4, 1887	Six years
March 4, 1891	Six years
March 4, 1893	Six years
March 4, 1897	Six years
March 4, 1899	Six years
March 4, 1903	Six years
March 4, 1905	Six years

PROVISIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

[Chosen, but never seated.]

John J. Musser

EDITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Congress..... John W. Cradlebaugh
 Congress..... Gordon N. Mott

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Congress..... H. G. Worthington
 Congress..... Delos R. Ashley
 Congress..... Delos R. Ashley
 Congress..... Thomas Fitch
 Congress..... Chas. W. Kendall
 Congress..... Chas. W. Kendall
 Congress..... Wm. Woodburn
 Congress..... Thos. Wren
 Congress..... Rollin M. Daggett
 Congress..... George W. Cassidy
 Congress..... George W. Cassidy
 Congress..... Wm. Woodburn
 Congress..... Wm. Woodburn
 Congress..... Henry F. Bartine
 Congress..... Henry F. Bartine
 Congress..... Francis G. Newlands
 Congress..... Francis G. Newlands
 Congress..... Francis G. Newlands
 Congress..... Francis G. Newlands
 Congress..... Francis G. Newlands
 Congress..... Clarence D. Van Duzer
 Congress..... Clarence D. Van Duzer
 Congress..... George A. Bartlett

STATE ELECTIONS.

On the following pages are given the names of candidates, and votes cast for each, at the several State elections held in Nevada:

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Baldwin, A. W., Rep.....	9,826	2,969	Brosnan, C. M., Rep.....	9,888	3,928
Gage, Stephen T., Rep.	9,822	3,228	Beatty, H. O., Rep.....	9,804	3,264
Peck, A. S., Rep.	9,822	3,232	Lewis, J. F., Rep.....	9,826	3,286
Jones, H. M., Dem.	6,594		McKinstry, W. E., Dem...	6,540	
Angell, J. F., Dem.	6,857		Wallace, W. C., Dem.	6,520	
Bonnifield, M. S., Dem.....	6,590		McConnell, J. R., Dem....	6,476	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>Attorney-General—</i>		
Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	9,834	3,279	Nourse, G. A., Rep.....	9,798	3,288
Buell, D. E., Dem.....	6,555		Rhodes, W. H., Dem.	6,510	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>		
Crosman, J. S., Rep.....	9,786	3,224	Helm, Alfred, Rep.....	9,846	3,382
Arick, R. E., Dem.....	6,562		Robinson, Tod, Dem.	6,464	
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	9,839	3,343	White, A. F., Rep.....	9,823	3,315
Ellis, R. B., Dem.....	6,496		Chinn, J. B., Dem.	6,508	
<i>State Controller—</i>			<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
Nightingill, A. W., Rep.	9,842	3,365	Marlette, S. H., Rep.....	9,828	3,330
Gallagher, J. P., Dem.	6,477		Ostrom, John, Dem.	6,498	
<i>State Treasurer—</i>			<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Rhoades, Eben, Rep.	9,824	3,383	Worthington, H.G., Rep...	9,776	3,224
Maroney, Paul, Dem.....	6,491		Bradford, A. C., Dem.	6,552	

At this election the soldier vote, cast outside of the regular county precincts, amounted to 576. Of these 510 were Republicans and 66 Democrats.

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plurality.
<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Ashley, D. R., Rep.....	3,961	1,756
Mitchell, H. K., Dem.....	2,215	
Sumner, Charles A.....	1	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>Secretary of State—</i>		
Ashley, D. R., Rep.....	5,047	815	Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	5,207	1,157
Mitchell, H. K., Dem.....	4,169		Coffey, G. W., Dem.....	4,050	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>State Controller—</i>		
Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	5,125	1,020	Parkinson, W. K., Rep....	5,203	1,149
Winters, John D., Dem....	4,105		King, Wm. B., Dem.....	4,054	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
Slingerland, J. S., Rep.....	5,211	1,220	Rhoades, Eben, Rep.....	5,157	1,075
Bonnifield, M. S., Dem.....	3,991		Gardner, M. C., Dem.....	4,082	
Ackerman, Joe.....	6		<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Marlette, S. H., Rep.....</i>		
Lewis, James F., Rep.....	5,183	1,100	Mason, E. L., Dem.....	5,209	1,162
Wallace, W. C., Dem.....	4,083		<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Fisher, A. N., Rep.....</i>		
Helm, Alfred, Rep.....	5,096	930	Robey, H. L., Dem.....	5,218	1,186
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	4,166		<i>State Printer—</i>		
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			<i>Eckley, J. E., Rep.....</i>		
Clarke, R. M., Rep.....	5,193	1,137	Jones, O. E., Dem.....	5,208	1,143
Rhodes, W. H., Dem.....	4,056			4,065	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Justice Supreme Court,</i> <i>unexpired term—</i>		
De Long, Chas. E., Rep.....	6,474	1,250	Johnson, J. N., Rep.....	6,398	1,164
Page, A. L., Rep.....	6,476	1,260	Clayton, P. H., Dem.....	5,234	
Haines, J. W., Rep.....	6,490	1,262	<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Ellis, R. B., Dem.....	5,215		Fitch, Thomas, Rep.....	6,230	881
Seawell, Wm. M., Dem.....	5,218		Anderson, W. F., Dem.....	5,349	
Woodburn, Wm., Dem.....	5,216		<i>Surveyor-General,</i> <i>unexpired term—</i>		
<i>Justice Supreme Court,</i> <i>full term—</i>			Day, John, Rep.....	6,391	1,105
Whitman, B. C., Rep.....	6,476	1,254	Reed, T. J., Dem.....	5,286	
Taylor, R. H., Dem.....	5,222		<i>State Printer—</i>		
			Mighels, H. R., Rep.....	6,425	1,161
			Perkins, C. L., Dem.....	5,264	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
Fitch, Thomas, Rep.....	6,491		Wines, L., Rep.....	6,391	
Kendall, C. W., Dem.....	6,821	330	Schooling, J., Dem.....	6,942	551
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>State Controller—</i>		
Tittle, F. A. Rep.....	6,148		Hobart, W. W., Rep.....	6,770	187
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	7,200	1,052	Stampley, O. K., Dem.....	6,583	
Slingerland, J. S.....	1		<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			Day, John, Rep.....	6,902	429
Slingerland, J. S., Rep.....	6,620		Rock, A. D., Dem.....	6,473	
Denver, F., Dem.....	6,689	69	<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			Fisher, A. N., Rep.....	6,793	220
Slawson, J. S., Rep.....	6,562		Cutler, C. T., Dem.....	6,573	
Garber, J., Dem.....	6,787	225	<i>State Mineralogist—</i>		
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			Whitehill, H. R., Rep.....	6,711	59
Minor, J. D., Rep.....	6,786	232	Keys, W. S., Dem.....	6,552	
Driesbach, J., Dem.....	6,554		<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>		
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			Helm, A., Rep.....	6,801	237
Campbell, W., Rep.....	6,662		Grimes, W. C., Dem.....	6,564	
Buckner, L. A., Dem.....	6,650	28	<i>State Printer—</i>		
			Mighels, H. R., Rep.....	6,551	
			Perkins, C. L., Dem.....	6,751	200

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Mills, John H., Rep.....	8,408		Goodwin, C. C., Rep.....	7,146	
Taylor, Wm. B., Rep.....	8,413		Kendall, Chas. W., Dem.....	7,847	701
Haines, Jas. W., Rep.....	8,392	2,056	<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Clarke, B. M., Greeley.....	6,235		Hawley, Thos. P., Rep.....	8,193	1,365
Lightner, C. W., Greeley.....	6,232		Seawell, W. M., Dem.....	6,828	
Stone, M. N., Greeley.....	6,236		<i>State Printer—</i>		
			Putnam, C. A. V., Rep.....	8,179	1,350
			Lewis, John, C., Dem.....	6,829	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>Secretary of State—</i>		
Woodburn, Wm., Rep.....	9,240	613	Minor, J. D., Rep.....	10,592	3,098
Ellis, A. C., Dem.....	8,627		Spires, Chas. D., Dem.....	7,499	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>State Controller—</i>		
Hazlett, J. C., Rep.....	7,785		Hobart, W. W., Rep.....	10,019	4,101
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	10,310	2,525	Cranley, T. R., Dem.....	6,918	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
Bowman, John, Rep.....	7,930		Tuflly, George, Rep.....	8,467	
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	9,529	1,599	Schooling, Jerry, Dem.....	9,494	900
Hatch, A. J.....	601		Hogel, L. I.....	118	
<i>Justice Supreme Court,</i>			<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
<i>full term—</i>			Day, John, Rep.....	10,078	2,175
Beatty, W. H., Rep.....	9,932	1,776	Haist, Gotth, Dem.....	7,905	
Hillhouse, A. M., Dem.....	8,156		<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
<i>Justice Supreme Court,</i>			Kelly, S. P., Rep.....	9,070	63
<i>unexpired term—</i>			Willis, A. H., Dem.....	8,433	
Earl, Warner, Rep.....	9,322	578	Spencer, E.....	327	
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	8,742		H. H. Howe.....	35	
<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>			<i>State Mineralogist—</i>		
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	9,209	380	Whitehill, H. R., Rep.....	9,043	14
Hereford, B. H., Dem.....	8,829		Stewart, F. W., Dem.....	8,903	
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			<i>State Printer—</i>		
Tebbs, Moses, Rep.....	8,856		Powning, C. C., Rep.....	8,967	10
Kittrell, John R., Dem.....	9,050	94	Hill, J. J., Dem.....	9,071	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Daggett, R. M., Rep.....	10,360	1,089	Wren, Thos., Rep.....	10,241	90
Tuflly, George, Rep.....	10,383	1,075	Ellis, A. C., Dem.....	9,330	
Bishop, W. W., Rep.....	10,369	1,075	Beck, H. H.....	2	
Currie, J. C., Dem.....	9,308		<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Blennerhasset, E., Dem.....	9,294		Leonard, O. R., Rep.....	10,111	5
Hagerman, J. C., Dem.....	9,291		Kirkpatrick, M., Dem.....	9,590	
			<i>Const. Convention—</i>		
			Yes.....	4,091	
			No.....	8,032	3,9

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 5, 1878.

<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>State Controller—</i>		
Daggett, R. M., Rep.....	9,811	663	Hallock, Jas. F., Rep.....	10,193	1,3
Deal, W. E. F., Dem.....	9,148		Elstner, M. R., Dem.....	8,829	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
Kinthead, John H., Rep.....	9,747	495	Crockett, L. L., Rep.....	9,813	6
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	9,252		Jones, Jos. E., Dem.....	9,168	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
Mighels, H. R., Rep.....	9,021		Hatch, A. J., Rep.....	9,799	5
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	9,877	856	Day, S. H., Dem.....	9,209	
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
Hawley, Thos. P., Rep.....	10,447	1,898	Hammond, J. D., Rep.....	9,193	
Cole, Fred W., Dem.....	8,549		Sessions, D. R., Dem.....	9,742	5
<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Const. Amendments—</i>		
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	9,825	662	Add Article XVIII:		
Rule, Richard, Dem.....	9,163		Yes.....	5,073	4,7
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			No.....	337	
Murphy, M. A. Rep.....	9,995	1,038	Add Article IX, Sec. 10:		
Kittrell, John R., Dem.....	8,957		Yes.....	3,357	3,2
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			No.....	91	
Babcock, Jasper, Rep.....	10,139	1,318	Amend Article IX:		
Baker, Geo. W., Dem.....	8,821		Yes.....	2,429	2,4
			No.....	2	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	
	7,878		Add Article XVIII, granting rights of suffrage and office- holding to all citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude:			
	7,870					
	7,870					
em.	8,618	740				
Dem.	8,614	744				
n.	8,619	740				
p.	8,578			Yes.....	13,694	13,015
Dem.	9,815	1,237		No.....	679	
t-				To eliminate the word "white" from Sec. 1 of Article II of the Constitution:		
n.	8,251			Yes.....	13,695	13,345
	10,116	1,865	No.....	350		
Article			<i>Chinese Immigration—</i>			
be use			For.....	180		
is for			Against.....	16,729	16,549	
es:	14,328	13,771				
	557					

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

p.	6,462		<i>Attorney-General—</i>		
Dem.	7,720	1,258	Davenport, W. H., Rep....	7,181	65
			Merrill, G. W., Dem.....	7,116	
ep.	6,535		<i>State Controller—</i>		
	7,770	1,235	Hallock, J. F., Rep.....	7,451	623
			Dunne, P. J., Dem.....	6,828	
ep.	7,362	456	<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
em.	6,906		Tuflly, George, Rep.....	7,654	1,016
			Sadler, R., Dem.....	6,638	
Rep.	7,737	1,167	<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
n.	6,570		Preble, C. S., Rep.....	7,512	736
t-			Ernst, George, Dem.....	6,776	
p.	7,728	1,183	<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
	6,545		Young, C. S., Rep.....	7,551	809
			Kaye, A. E., Dem.....	6,742	
p.	7,683	1,057	<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>		
	6,626		Harlow, J. C., Rep.....	7,800	1,241
			McCarthy, A. J., Dem....	6,559	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

	7,716	2,138	<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
	7,193	1,616	Woodburn, Wm., Rep....	6,797	795
	7,164	1,695	Cassidy, Geo. W., Dem....	6,002	
n.	5,577		<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
	5,578		Hawley, Thos. P., Rep....	6,755	712
n.	5,569		Seawell, W. M., Dem.....	6,043	
bk.	26		<i>Const. Convention—</i>		
kr.	26		Yes.....	2,933	
r.	26		No.....	4,165	1,223

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>State Treasurer—</i>		
Woodburn, Wm., Rep.....	6,700	1,030	Tuffy, G., Rep.....	6,664	960
MacMillan, J. H., Dem.....	5,670		Schooling, J., Dem.....	5,704	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>Attorney-General—</i>		
Stevenson, C. C., Rep.....	6,463	594	Alexander, J. F., Rep.....	6,857	1,363
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	5,869		Boller, J. F., Dem.....	5,493	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
Davis, H. C., Rep.....	6,911	1,450	Jones, J. E., Rep.....	6,945	1,516
Bell, T. J., Dem.....	5,452		Day, S. H., Dem.....	5,429	
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>		
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	6,429	500	Harlow, J. C., Rep.....	6,828	1,284
Edwards, T. D., Rep.....	5,929		Duffy, H., Dem.....	5,544	
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
Dormer, J. M., Rep.....	6,568	785	Dovey, W. C., Rep.....	6,846	1,338
Brady, J. T., Dem.....	5,783		Kaye, A. E., Dem.....	5,508	
<i>State Controller—</i>			<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>		
Hallock, J. F., Rep.....	6,364	407	Bicknell, Chas. F. Rep....	6,658	967
Sadler, R., Dem.....	5,957		McKernan, John, Dem.....	5,701	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Regents State University, long term—</i>		
Cleveland, A. C., Rep.....	7,075	1,979	Wells, Thos. H., Rep.....	7,077	1,893
Robinson, E. N., Rep.....	7,087	1,961	Fish, H. L., Rep.....	7,130	1,733
Turrittin, G. F., Rep.....	7,088	1,931	King, J. D., Dem.....	5,347	
Thomas, C. C., Dem.....	5,107		Bonnifield, M. S., Dem.....	5,284	
Hardin, Jas. A., Dem.....	5,149		<i>Regent State University, short term—</i>		
Winters, Theo., Dem.....	5,126		George, E. T., Rep.....	7,150	1,893
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			Edmunds, F. M., Dem.....	5,267	
Bartine, H. F., Rep.....	6,921	1,239			
Cassidy, Geo. W., Dem.....	5,682				
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>					
Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	6,467	345			
Seawell, W. M., Dem.....	6,122				

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>Attorney-General—</i>		
Bartine, H. F., Rep.....	6,610	874	Torreyson, J. D., Rep.....	7,163	1,988
Cassidy, Geo. W., Dem.....	5,737		Love, W. C., Dem.....	5,175	
<i>Governor—</i>			<i>Surveyor-General—</i>		
Colcord, R. K., Rep.....	6,601	810	Jones, J. E., Rep.....	7,270	2,144
Winters, Theo., Dem.....	5,791		Stewart, T. K., Dem.....	5,126	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>		
Poujade, J., Rep.....	6,605	844	Eckley, J. E., Rep.....	6,609	870
Sadler, R., Dem.....	5,761		Mackey, W. U., Dem.....	5,739	
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
Grey, O. H., Rep.....	6,506	685	Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	7,243	2,078
Brady, J. T., Dem.....	5,821		Hyde, W. G., Dem.....	5,165	
<i>State Controller—</i>			<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i>		
Horton, R. L., Rep.....	6,616	862	Josephs, Joseph, Rep.....	6,434	546
May, A. C., Dem.....	5,754		Booher, W. W., Dem.....	5,888	
<i>State Treasurer—</i>			<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Egan, J. F., Rep.....	6,519	770	Bigelow, R. R., Rep.....	7,087	1,690
Mason, N. H. A., Dem.....	5,749		MacMillan, J. H., Dem.....	5,347	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
Rep.....	2,811		<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Dem.....	2,788		Newlands, F. G., Silver....	7,171	4,876
Prohib.....	703		Gardiner, C. H., Prohib....	67	
.....	714		Woodburn, Wm., Rep.....	2,295	
.....	689		Hagerman, J. C., Dem.....	345	
.....	86		<i>Board of Regents,</i>		
.....	89		<i>long term—</i>		
.....	86		Fish, H. L., Silver.....	6,021	3,214
.....	7,226	4,438	Rule, H. B., Rep.....	2,807	
.....	7,264	4,453	Lemmon, F., Dem.....	767	
.....	7,254	4,444	<i>Board of Regents,</i>		
.....	7,495		<i>short term—</i>		
			Mack, Chas. E., Silver.....	5,884	3,146
			Kinkead, John H., Rep.....	2,738	
			Douglas, J. F., Sr., Dem....	790	

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

Rep.....	2,674		<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>		
Peo.....	2,751		Eckley, J. E., Rep.....	3,546	
Silver.....	4,581	1,807	Dooley, N. P., Peo.....	1,220	
.....	217		McCarthy, J. G., Silver....	4,710	1,164
.....	3,861		Morris, J., Dem.....	588	
.....	711		<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
.....	5,223	1,362	Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	4,578	
.....	678		Kaye, A. E., Peo.....	164	
.....	4,088		Cutting, H. C., Silver.....	4,744	166
.....	5,967	1,879	Sears, S. S., Dem.....	504	
.....	4,293		<i>Regent State University,</i>		
.....	5,613	1,320	<i>long term—</i>		
.....	3,681		Haines, J. W., Rep.....	2,986	
.....	5,559	1,878	Webster, Wm., Peo.....	541	
.....	745		Deal, W. E. F., Silver.....	5,621	2,635
.....	3,342		Hyslop, J. W., Dem.....	667	
.....	1,090		<i>Regent State University,</i>		
.....	5,019	1,677	<i>short term—</i>		
.....	632		Patterson, W. H., Rep.....	3,603	
.....	3,624		Starrett, H. S., Silver....	5,279	1,676
.....	221		Wiseman, A. H., Dem.....	746	
.....	5,326	1,702	<i>District Judge,</i>		
.....	823		<i>First District—</i>		
.....	3,484		Rising, R., Rep.....	1,753	
.....	1,144		Mack, C. E., Silver.....	1,976	223
.....	5,007	1,523	<i>District Judge,</i>		
.....	501		<i>Second District—</i>		
.....	3,863		Dodge, E. R., Dem.....	648	
.....	5,793	1,930	Curler, Benjamin, Peo....	760	
			Cheney, A. E., Silver.....	1,541	781
			<i>District Judge,</i>		
			<i>Third District—</i>		
			Fitzgerald, A. L., Silver...	1,048	
			<i>District Judge,</i>		
			<i>Fourth District—</i>		
			Poujade, J., Rep.....	495	
			Talbot, G. F., Silver.....	1,519	1,024

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Leete, B. F., Silver-Dem...	7,802	5,864	Curler, B. F., Peo.....	2,262	
Russell, G. D., Dem.-Sil.....	7,758	5,841	Massey, W. A., Sil.-Dem...	5,307	2,890
Ryan, J. R., Dem.-Silver.....	7,722	5,816	Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	2,417	
Dangberg, H. C., Peo.....	546		<i>Regent State University,</i>		
Peckham, Geo. E., Peo.....	549		<i>long term—</i>		
Steele, Chas. H., Peo.....	574		Evans, J. N., Sil.-Dem.....	5,370	2,564
Bragg, Allen C., Rep.....	1,938		Fulton, J. M., Rep.....	2,806	
Lewis, J. A., Rep.....	1,917		McGill, Thomas, Peo.....	1,396	
Pierce, Z., Rep.....	1,900		<i>Regent State University,</i>		
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>short term—</i>		
Davis, M. J., Rep.....	1,319		McDiarmid, F. C., Rep.....	2,545	
Doughty, Jas. C., Peo.....	1,948		Starrett, H. S., Sil.-Dem...	6,467	3,922
Newlands, F. G., Sil.-Dem.	6,529	4,581			
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>					
Cummings, Geo., Peo.....	1,076				
Hardin, C. H. E., Sil.-Dem.	6,237	3,826			
Moore, J. B., Rep.....	2,411				

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

<i>Member of Congress—</i>			<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>		
Newlands, F. G., Sil.-Dem.	5,766	2,655	Eckley, J. E., Rep.....	3,130	
Wren, Thos., People's.....	3,111		Hogan, H. H., Peo.....	932	
<i>Governor—</i>			Maute, Andrew, Silver...	3,629	499
McCullough, J. B., Peo.....	833		Morris, James, Dem.....	1,888	
McMillan, Wm., Rep.....	3,548		<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>		
Russell, Geo., Dem.....	2,057		Cutting, H. C., Silver.....	4,168	
Sadler, R., Silver.....	3,570	22	Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	5,346	1,178
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>Regent State University,</i>		
Coffey, W. H., Peo.....	773		<i>long term—</i>		
Ferguson, J. W., Rep.....	3,198		Booher, W. W., Dem.....	1,852	
Grimes, W. C., Dem.....	2,038		Colcord, R. K., Rep.....	2,997	
Judge, J. R., Silver.....	3,663	465	Deal, W. E. F., Silver.....	3,892	895
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			Peckham, Geo. E., Peo.....	718	
Belknap, C. H., Sil.-Dem.	6,898	4,824	<i>Regent State University,</i>		
Price, M. Z., Peo.....	2,074		<i>short term—</i>		
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			Haist, Gotth, Dem.....	1,039	
Howell, Eugene, Silver.....	4,318	1,178	O'Brien, J. W., Rep.....	3,188	
Littell, F. L., Rep.....	3,140		Starrett, H. S., Silver.....	4,217	1,025
Weber, John, Dem.....	2,215		<i>District Judge,</i>		
<i>State Controller—</i>			<i>First District—</i>		
Beck, H. P., Peo.....	644		Grey, O. H., Rep.....	741	
Davis, S. P., Silver.....	2,918	419	Mack, C. E., Silver.....	1,954	1,213
Humphreys, G. M., Dem.....	2,065		Torreyson, J. D., Ind.....	694	
LaGrave, C. A., Ind.....	1,575		<i>District Judge,</i>		
Turritin, Geo. F., Rep.....	2,499		<i>Second District—</i>		
<i>State Treasurer—</i>			Curler, B. F., Silver.....	734	84
Button, F. J., Rep.....	3,415		Julien, T. V., Peo.....	409	
Ryan, D. M., Silver.....	4,731	1,316	Webster, Wm., Dem.....	650	
Thompson, W. G., Dem...	1,492		<i>District Judge,</i>		
<i>Surveyor-General—</i>			<i>Third District—</i>		
Bragg, A. C., Rep.....	2,434		Fitzgerald, A. L., Silver..	1,067	
Kelley, E. D., Silver.....	3,610	1,176	<i>District Judge,</i>		
Pratt, A. C., Peo.....	1,743		<i>Fourth District—</i>		
Stewart, T. K., Dem.....	1,887		Talbot, G. F., Silver.....	2,092	
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			<i>District Judge,</i>		
Chartz, A., Peo.....	1,403		<i>Fifth District—</i>		
Jones, W. D., Silver.....	4,407	657	Bonnifield, S. J., Jr., Sil..	625	322
Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	3,750		Buckner, L. A., Silver.....	302	

ection of 1898 the questions, "Shall Storey, Ormsby, Lyon, and Doug-
 consolidated?" and "Shall Lincoln County be divided?" were, in compli-
 the Legislature of 1897, submitted to the electors of the counties
 ult is given in the two following tables:

Storey, Ormsby, Lyon and Douglas Counties Be Consolidated?"

Counties.	For consolidation.....	Against consolidation.....
.....	33	350
.....	51	465
.....	387	264
.....	309	342
.....	780	1,421
.....		641

"Shall Lincoln County Be Divided?"

County.	For division.....	Against division.....
.....	67	486
.....		419

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
.....			<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
n.-Sil.....	6,347	2,544	Coffin, Trenmor, Rep.....	3,558	
r-Dem.....	6,338	2,535	Fitzgerald, A. L., D.-Sil.....	6,508	2,950
ilver.....	6,302	2,499	<i>Regent State University,</i>		
.....	3,849		<i>long term—</i>		
.....	3,804		Evans, J. N., Sil.-Dem.....	5,362	962
.....	3,766		Turritin, G. F., Rep.....	4,400	
.....			<i>Regent State University,</i>		
Rep.....	4,190		<i>short term—</i>		
em.-Sil.	5,975	1,785	Averill, Mark, Rep.....	4,107	
			Booher, W. W., Dem.-Sil.....	5,451	1,344

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1902.

<i>U. S. Senator—</i>			<i>Supt. Public Instruction—</i>	
Hawley, Thos. P., Rep.....	1,984		Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	5,478
<i>Member of Congress—</i>			Bray, J. E., Sil.-Dem.....	5,487
Van Duzer, C. D., S.-Dem.	5,848	775	<i>Regent State University,</i>	
Farrington, E. S., Rep.....	5,073		<i>long term—</i>	
<i>Governor—</i>			Boober, W. W., Sil.-Dem...	5,818
Sparks, John, Sil.-Dem.....	6,540	1,762	Dodge, E. R., Rep.....	4,880
Cleveland, A. C., Rep.....	4,778		<i>Regent State University,</i>	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor—</i>			<i>short term—</i>	
Allen, Lem, Sil.-Dem.....	6,296	1,568	Kirman, R., Sil.-Dem.....	6,106
Button, T. J., Rep.....	4,728		Springmeyer, H., Rep.....	4,543
<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>			<i>Const. Amendment—</i>	
Talbot, G. F., Sil.-Dem.....	6,305	1,523	Yes	3,945
Bowler, Jr., P. M., Rep.....	4,782		No	614
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			<i>District Judge,</i>	
Douglass, W. G., Rep.....	5,611	166	<i>First District—</i>	
Howell, E., Sil.-Dem.....	5,445		Woodburn, W., S.-Dem...	1,462
<i>State Controller—</i>			Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	1,728
Davis, S. P., Sil.-Dem.....	5,705	422	<i>District Judge,</i>	
McMillan, M. C., Rep.....	5,283		<i>Second District—</i>	
<i>State Treasurer—</i>			Curler, B. F., Sil.-Dem.....	1,277
Ryan, D. M., Sil.-Dem.....	6,145	1,231	Norcross, F. H., Rep.....	1,186
Bray, Simon, Rep.....	4,914		<i>District Judge,</i>	
<i>Surveyor-General—</i>			<i>Third District—</i>	
Kelley, E. D., Sil.-Dem.....	6,441	1,936	Breen, Peter, Sil.-Dem.....	1,235
Gayhart, W. C., Rep.....	4,505		Johns, R. L., Rep.....	504
<i>Attorney-General—</i>			<i>District Judge,</i>	
Sweeney, J. G., Sil.-Dem...	6,268	1,471	<i>Fourth District—</i>	
Platt, Samuel, Rep.....	4,797		Brown, G. S., Sil.-Dem.....	1,489
<i>Supt. State Printing—</i>			Osborne, T. J., Rep.....	1,000
Maute, Andrew, S.-Dem...	6,226	1,581	<i>District Judge,</i>	
Booth, W. W., Rep.....	4,645		<i>Fifth District—</i>	
			Bonnifield, S. J., S.-Dem...	826

Highest Total Vote (Governor)..... 11,318

ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.	Candidates.	Votes.	Plu- ralities.
<i>Presidential Electors—</i>			<i>Member of Congress—</i>		
Ahern, C. A., Rep.....	6,864	} 2,857	Sadler, R., Stal.-Sil.....	572	
Butler, Jas. L., Rep.....	6,850		Van Duzer, C. D., S.-D.....	5,525	
Plumb, W. I., Rep.....	6,768		Yerington, J. A., Rep.....	5,301	
Clark, E. W., Dem.-Sil.....	3,982		<i>Justice Supreme Court—</i>		
Hesson, A. W., Dem.-Sil.....	3,947		Bartine, H. F., D.-Sil.....	5,588	
Kendall, Zeb., Dem.-Sil.....	3,982		Norcross, F. H., Rep.....	6,030	
Beck, H. P., Stal.-Sil.....	344	<i>Regent State University,</i>			
McCullough, J. M., S.-Sil..	326	<i>long term—</i>			
McCormack, J. M., S.-Sil..	328	Circé, W. J., Dem.-Sil.....	5,262		
Cordill, W. H., Socialist.....	925	Smith, O. J., Rep.....	5,874		
Anderson, A. B., Socialist..	924	<i>Regent State University,</i>			
Rose, V. L., Socialist.....	909	<i>short term—</i>			
			Boyle, Emmet, D.-Sil.....	5,396	
			Starrett, H. S., Rep.....	5,611	

*The Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors received an average plurality over the Parker Davis electors of 2,857, and an average majority over all opponents of 1,605.

Total Vote (Average for Presidential Electors)..... 12,050

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT OF 1904.

The constitutional amendment submitted to the people at the election upon by sections. In all other counties it was voted upon as a whole in the following table:

VOTES BY COUNTIES ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Counties.	Excluding Eureka County.		Including Eureka County.			
	For	Against	For Sec. 1	Against Sec. 1	For Sec. 2	Against Sec. 2
.....	67	34	67	34	67	34
.....	193	34	193	34	193	34
.....	632	145	632	145	632	145
.....	497	36	497	36	497	36
.....			151	27	128	22
.....	317	34	317	34	317	34
.....	103	39	103	39	103	39
.....	281	66	281	66	281	66
.....	226	22	226	22	226	22
.....	294	32	294	32	294	32
.....	318	38	318	38	318	38
.....	304	45	304	45	304	45
.....	884	189	884	189	884	189
.....	137	53	137	53	137	53
.....	4,253	767	4,404	794	4,381	789

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

Counties.	Representative in Congress.			Governor.			Lieutenant-Governor.			Justice of Supreme Court.			Secretary of State.			State Treasurer.			State Controller.					
Churchill	308	248	32	192	389	324	248	36	223	324	336	36	237	252	43	282	31	265						
Douglas	161	229	4	227	177	130	8	260	12	212	173	12	133	222	157	12	236	9	157					
Elko	1081	615	34	453	659	537	62	504	43	506	569	50	535	479	671	62	758	32	346					
Esmeralda	593	44	204	641	1361	1082	344	706	344	601	1192	333	1014	661	365	362	1007	189						
Eureka	230	15	9	201	219	185	28	207	19	175	227	200	20	192	30	218	19	189						
Humboldt	412	76	385	56	347	509	415	85	401	70	355	471	426	72	386	373	435	85	423					
Lander	227	17	163	145	261	206	25	170	19	160	226	205	21	179	164	221	23	222	21	161				
Lincoln	445	75	408	59	360	569	69	406	68	397	490	413	73	477	457	479	76	460	73	389				
Lyon	1439	307	628	193	597	1686	1244	318	762	689	1419	841	297	1231	682	1322	346	837	23	221				
Nye	265	20	258	19	220	339	30	294	25	266	267	321	27	206	243	287	25	237	23	221				
Ormsby	325	27	305	16	338	324	283	393	15	278	379	400	33	242	301	331	38	334	25	311				
Storey	369	40	436	25	375	460	379	410	23	384	426	508	29	306	288	532	35	435	31	362				
Washoe	1197	173	982	123	948	1383	1055	189	1114	152	980	1277	1325	181	887	1005	206	1182	203	968				
White Pine	268	33	326	23	292	340	354	29	265	313	277	340	30	249	331	264	34	341	30	256				
Totals	7320	1251	5665	815	5336	8686	6849	1286	6140	1157	5559	7717	6866	1214	6283	5645	7321	1390	6710	1274	6235			
Pluralities	1655				3350	709					2158	583				1676			475					
Majorities	404				2535						1001					298								

Table with columns for names and party affiliations, and rows for candidates including Bouchereau, Phillips, R. Lewers, Hansen, Sunderland, Jr., Starrett, Merkle, Hibbard, Henderson, Cutting, Ring, Nelson, Mitchell, Richter, McCarthy, J. Lewis, Goddard, Springmeyer, Burke, Ashley, O. Elliott, McGroove, Churchhill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and White Pine. Includes Totals, Pluralities, and Majorities.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

Counties	Judge, First District			Judge, Second District			Judge, Third Dist.		Judge, Fourth Dist.	Constitutional amendment.			
	F. P. Langan, Silver and Dem.	D. McArthur, Socialist	M. A. Murphy, Republican	S. J. Bonfield, Jr., Dem. and Silver.	John S. Orr, Republican	W. H. A. Pike, Dem. and Silver.	E. L. Williams, Republican	M. R. Averill, Republican	Peter Breen, Silver and Dem.	Geo. S. Brown, Dem. and Silver.	No opponent	For	Against
Churchill	148		254	255	243	313	261					154	28
Douglas												202	58
Elko	1106	316	689						826			603	199
Esmeralda												1083	128
Eureka								74	352			142	76
Humboldt				648	294	309	308					182	61
Lander								76	343			205	35
Lincoln									723			464	134
Lyon	262		280									155	82
Nye								763	1487			651	169
Ormsby												353	44
Storey	605		281									283	60
Washoe				887	1368	1189	834					771	296
White Pine									434			192	40
Totals	2120	316	1464	1785	1905	1821	1403	913	2182	1883		5450	1859
Pluralities	666				120	36			1269			4091	
Majorities	314								1269			4091	

Highest Total Vote (Governor)..... 14,837

STATE OFFICERS SINCE STATEHOOD.

The first State officers qualified in January, 1865. Since its admission as a State, Nevada has had the following State officers:

GOVERNORS.

Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	1865-1866
Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	1867-1870
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	1871-1874
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	1875-1878
Kinkad, John H., Rep.....	1879-1882
Adams, Jewett W., Dem.....	1883-1886
*Stevenson, C. C., Rep.....	1887-1889
Bell, Frank, Rep. (acting from September 9th).....	1890
Colcord, R. K., Rep.....	1891-1894
†Jones, John E., Silver Party.....	1895
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver Party (Acting Governor).....	1895-1896
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Sparks, John, Dem.-Silver.....	1903-1906
Sparks, John, Dem.-Silver.....	1907-1910

*Died September 21, 1890, and Frank Bell became Acting Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor.

†Died April 10, 1895, and R. Sadler became Acting Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Crosman, J. S., Rep.....	1865-1866
Slingerland, J. S., Rep.....	1867-1870
Denver, Frank, Dem.....	1871-1874
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	1875-1878
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	1879-1882
Laughton, C. E., Rep.....	1883-1886
*Davis, H. C., Rep.....	1887-1889
†Chubbuck, S. W., Rep.....	1889
†Bell, Frank, Rep.....	1889-1890
Poujade, J., Rep.....	1891-1894
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver.....	1895-1896
Judge, J. R., Silver.....	1899-1902
Allen, Lemuel, Silver-Dem.....	1903-1906
Dickerson, Denver S., Dem.-Silver.....	1907-1910

*Died August 22, 1889, and S. W. Chubbuck appointed September 9, 1889, to fill the vacancy.

†Resigned November 30, 1889.

‡Appointed November 30, 1889.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	1865-1866
Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	1867-1870
Minor, J. D., Rep.....	1871-1874
Minor, J. D., Rep.....	1875-1878
Babcock, Jasper, Rep.....	1879-1882
Dormer, John M., Rep.....	1883-1886
Dormer, John M., Rep.....	1887-1890
Grey, O. H., Rep.....	1891-1894
Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1895-1896
Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Douglass, W. G., Rep.....	1903-1906
Douglass, W. G., Rep.....	1907-1910

STATE TREASURERS.

Rhoades, Eben, Rep.....	1865-1866
*Rhoades, Eben, Rep.....	1867-1869
†Batterman, C. C., Rep.....	1869-1870
Schooling, Jerry, Dem.....	1871-1874
Schooling, Jerry, Dem.....	1875-1878
Crockett, L. L., Rep.....	1879-1882
Tuffy, George, Rep.....	1883-1886
†Tuffy, George, Rep.....	1887-1890
Richard, Geo. W., Rep.....	1890
‡Egan, J. F., Rep.....	1891-1894
Richard, Geo. W., Rep.....	1894
Westerfield, W. J., Silver Party.....	1895-1898

*Killed himself in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, September 9, 1869.

†Appointed to fill unexpired term, 1869.

‡Resigned August 13, 1890, and Geo. W. Richard appointed to fill vacancy, August 13, 1890.

‡Died April 14, 1894, and Geo. W. Richard appointed to fill unexpired term, April 17, 1894.

State Treasurers—Continued.

Ryan, D. M., Silver Party	1899-1902
Ryan, D. M., Silver-Dem.	1903-1906
Ryan, D. M., Silver-Dem.	1907-1910

STATE CONTROLLERS.

Nightingill, A. W., Rep.	1865-1866
*Parkinson, W. K., Rep.	1867-1869
†Doron, Lewis, Rep.	1869-1870
Hobart, W. W., Rep.	1871-1874
Hobart, W. W., Rep.	1875-1878
Hallock, J. F., Rep.	1879-1882
Hallock, J. F., Rep.	1883-1886
Hallock, J. F., Rep.	1887-1890
Horton, R. L., Rep.	1891-1894
LaGrave, C. A., Silver Party	1895-1898
Davis, Sam P., Silver Party	1899-1902
Davis, Sam P., Silver-Dem.	1903-1906
Eggers, J., Rep.	1907-1910

*Died October 14, 1869.

†Appointed October 15, 1869.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Nourse, G. A., Rep.	1865-1866
Clarke, R. M., Rep.	1867-1870
Buckner, L. A., Dem.	1871-1874
Kittrell, John R., Dem.	1875-1878
Murphy, M. A., Rep.	1879-1882
Davenport, W. H., Rep.	1883-1886
Alexander, J. F., Rep.	1887-1890
Torreyson, J. D., Rep.	1891-1894
*Beatty, R. M., Silver Party	1895-1896
†Judge, J. R., Silver Party	1896-1898
†Jones, W. D., Silver Party	1899-1901
Woodburn, William, Silver Party	1901-1902
Sweeney, J. G., Dem.-Silver.	1903-1906
Stoddard, Richard C., Dem.-Silver	1907-1910

*Died December 10, 1896.

†J. R. Judge appointed to fill unexpired term, December 24, 1896.

†Resigned January 15, 1901, and William Woodburn appointed upon the same day to fill the unexpired term.

SURVEYOR-GENERALS.

Marlette, S. H., Rep.	1864-1866
Marlette, S. H., Rep.	1867-1868
Day, John, Rep.	1869-1870
Day, John, Rep.	1871-1874
Day, John, Rep.	1875-1878
Hatch, A. J., Rep.	1879-1882
Preble, C. S., Rep.	1883-1886
Jones, John E., Rep.	1887-1890
Jones, John E., Rep.	1891-1894
Pratt, A. C., Silver Party	1895-1898
Kelley, E. D., Silver Party	1899-1902
Kelley, E. D., Silver-Dem.	1903-1906
Kelley, E. D., Silver-Dem.	1907-1910

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Helm, Alfred, Rep.	1865-1866
Helm, Alfred, Rep.	1867-1870
Helm, Alfred, Rep.	1871-1874
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.	1875-1878
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.	1879-1882
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.	1883-1886
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.	1887-1890
Josephs, Joe, Rep.	1891-1894
*Howell, Eugene, Silver Party	1895-1898
*Howell, Eugene, Silver Party	1899-1902
*Douglass, W. G., Rep.	1903-1906
*Douglass, W. G., Rep.	1907-1910

*Ex officio Clerk of Supreme Court by virtue office Secretary of State.

STATE PRINTERS.

Church, John, Rep.	1865-1866
Eckley, J. E., Rep.	1867-1868

State Printers—Continued.

Rep.....	1869-1870
Dem.....	1871-1872
W., Rep.....	1873-1874
Dem.....	1875-1878

*SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATE PRINTING.

W., Rep.....	1881-1882
Rep.....	1883-1886
Rep.....	1887-1890
Dem.....	1891-1894
Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Silver-Dem.....	1903-1906
Rep.....	1907-1910

1877 abolished the office of State Printer (to take effect January 1, 1879) and done by contract in 1879 and 1880. (Stats. 1877, p. 161.) The contract was unsatisfactory and detrimental to the interests of the State, the Legislature abolished the office under the name of "Superintendent of State Printing" (Stats. 1877, p. 161) and appropriation to purchase necessary material. In 1879, the Board of State Printing Commissioners, under Stats. 1879, p. 138, for the years 1879 and 1880, under the law, the Superintendent of State Printing has been elected for four years, as is the case with all other State officers.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rep.....	1865-1866
Rep.....	1867-1870
Rep.....	1871-1874
Dem.....	1875-1878
Dem.....	1879-1882
Rep.....	1883-1886
Rep.....	1887-1900
Dem.....	1891-1894
Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Dem.....	1899-1902
Dem.....	1903-1906
Dem.....	1907-1910

REGENTS OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

Elected.

Rep.....	Long Term	November 6, 1888
Dem.....	Long Term	November 6, 1888
Rep.....	Short Term	November 6, 1888
Rep.....	Long Term	November 4, 1890
Dem.....	Long Term	November 8, 1892
Dem.....	Short Term	November 8, 1892
Silver.....	Long Term	November 6, 1894
Silver.....	Short Term	November 6, 1894
Dem.....	Long Term	November 3, 1896
Silver.....	Short Term	November 3, 1896
Silver.....	Long Term	November 8, 1898
Silver.....	Short Term	November 8, 1898
Silver-Dem.....	Long Term	November 6, 1900
Dem-Silver.....	Short Term	November 6, 1900
Dem-Silver.....	Long Term	November 4, 1902
Dem-Silver-Dem.....	Short Term	November 4, 1902
Dem.....	Appointed	November 19, 1904
Dem.....	Long Term	November 8, 1904
Rep.....	Short Term	November 8, 1904
Dem-Silver.....	Long Term	November 6, 1906
Dem-Silver.....	Long Term	November 6, 1906
Dem-Silver-Dem.....	Short Term	November 6, 1906
Dem-Silver.....	Short Term	November 6, 1906

appointed to fill unexpired term of J. N. Evans.
 are elected for four years; Short-Term Regents for two years.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Elected.

Rep.....	November 8, 1864
Rep.....	November 8, 1864
Rep.....	November 8, 1864
Rep.....	November 6, 1866
Dem.....	November 3, 1868
Dem.....	November 3, 1868

appointed in 1868, and B. C. Whitman appointed to fill vacancy.
 and J. Neeley Johnson appointed to fill vacancy.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Continued.

*Garber, John, Dem.	November 8, 1870
Hawley, T. P., Rep.	November 5, 1872
Earll, Warner, Rep.	November 3, 1874
Beatty, Wm. H., Rep.	November 3, 1874
Leonard, O. R., Rep.	November 7, 1878
Hawley, T. P., Rep.	November 5, 1878
Belknap, C. H., Dem.	November 2, 1880
Leonard, Orville R., Rep.	November 7, 1882
†Hawley, T. P., Rep.	November 4, 1884
Belknap, C. H., Dem.	November 3, 1886
Murphy, M. A., Rep.	November 6, 1888
Bigelow, R. R., Rep.	November 4, 1890
Belknap, C. H., Dem.	November 8, 1892
Bonnifield, M. S., Silver	November 6, 1894
†Massey, W. A., Silver	November 3, 1896
Belknap, C. H., Silver	November 8, 1898
Fitzgerald, A. L., Dem.-Silver	November 6, 1900
Julien, T. V., Dem.-Silver	September 15, 1902
Talbot, Geo. F., Silver	November 4, 1902
Norcross, Frank H. Rep.	November 8, 1904
Sweeney, James G., Dem.-Silver	November 6, 1906

*Resigned November 7, 1872, and C. H. Belknap appointed.

†Resigned September 27, 1890, and R. R. Bigelow appointed to fill the vacancy, December 2, 1890.

‡Resigned September 1, 1902, and Thomas V. Julien appointed on September 15, 1902, to fill unexpired term.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

	<i>District.</i>	<i>In office.</i>
Mealck, R. S.	First	1865-1866
Burbank, Richard	First	1865-1866
Rising, Richard	First	1865-1864
Wright, S. H.	Second	1865-1870
Wright, S. H.	Second	1875-1878
Haydon, Wm.	Third, Fourth	1865-1870
Goodwin, C. C.	Fourth	1865-1866
Baker, S. L.	Fifth	1865-1866
Dunn, E. F.	Sixth	1865-1866
Beatty, W. H.	Seventh, Eighth, Sixth	1865-1874
Virgin, D. W.	Eighth	1865-1866
Chase, S. H.	Ninth, Eighth	1865-1868
Harris, C. N.	Third, Second	1867-1874
Berry, G. G.	Fifth, Fourth	1867-1871
Curler, Benj.	Seventh, Fifth	1867-1874
Hubbard, Chas. G.	Ninth	1867-1868
Boalt, J. H.	Sixth	1869-1870
McClinton, J. G.	Eighth	1869-1870
*Lake, Chas. A.	Ninth	1869-1870
Gorin, J. D.	Ninth	1870
Keeney, George D.	Eleventh, Sixth	1869-1870
Seawell, W. M.	Third	1871-1878
Fuller, Mortimer,	Seventh	1871-1874
†Flack, J. H.	Ninth, Seventh	1871-1882
Leonard, O. R.	Fourth	1872-1874
Bonnifield, W. S.	Fourth	1875-1878
McKenney, D. C.	Fifth	1871-1884
Cole, F. W.	Sixth	1875-1878
Jameson, J. S.	Eighth	1875-1878
Rives, Henry	Seventh, Sixth	1875-1886
King, S. D.	Second	1879-1882
†Bigelow, R. R.	Seventh	1882-1890
Edwards, T. D.	Second	1883-1886
Murphy, M. A.	Third	1883-1886
Boardman, W. M.	Seventh	1883-1886
‡Fitzgerald, A. L.	Third	1887-1900
Wells, Thomas	Fourth	1889-1890
Jones, W. D.	Third	1901-1902
Talbot, G. F.	Fourth	1891-1902

*Died in 1870; J. D. Gorin appointed.

†Died in 1882; R. R. Bigelow appointed.

‡Appointed to Supreme Bench December 2, 1890.

§Elected Supreme Court Justice in 1900, and W. D. Jones appointed to fill unexpired term of

District Judges—Continued.

	<i>District.</i>	<i>In office.</i>
*Cheney, A. E.	Second	1891-1898
Mack, C. E.	First	1895-1902
Murphy, M. A.	First	1903-1906
Curier, B. F.	Second	1898-1906
Breen, Peter	Third	1903-1906
Brown, Geo. S.	Fourth	1903-1906
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr.	Fifth	1899-1906
Langan, Frank P.	First	1907-1910
Orr, John S.	Second	1907-1910
Pike, W. H. A.	Second	1907-1910
Breen, Peter	Third	1907-1910
Brown, George S.	Fourth	1907-1910

*Resigned November 25, 1898, and B. F. Curier appointed to fill the unexpired term.

BUSINESS AND STANDING RULES
OF THE
DA STATE SENATE

NEVADA STATE SENATE OF 1907.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Hon. D. S. DICKERSON, President; Hon. J. D. CAMPBELL, President pro tem.

Name.	County.	P. O. address.
Douglass, R. L.	Churchill	Fallon
Mack, Maurice	Douglas	Gardnerville
Hunter, Thomas	Elko	Elko
Coryell, H. H.	Elko	Wells
Pyne, George D.	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Brossemer, F. J.	Eureka	Eureka
O'Kane, John*	Humboldt	Lovelock
Bell, W. F.	Humboldt	Winnemucca
Easton, Wm.	Lander	Austin
Campbell, J. D.*	Lincoln	Pioche
Wilson, J. W.*	Lyon	Smith Valley
Oddie, T. L.*	Nye	Tonopah
Woodbury, J. P.	Ormsby	Carson City
Locklin, Wilson	Storey	Virginia City
Martin, Harry*	Washoe	Reno
Boyd, Jas. T.	Washoe	Reno
Gallagher, W. C.*	White Pine	Ely

Senators are elected for four years; Assemblymen for two years. Sessions biennial, and convene on the third Monday of odd-numbered years—January 21, 1907. Duration of session, with pay at \$8 per diem, not to exceed fifty days, or \$400. Session can be extended to sixty days under the Constitution; but last ten days without pay.

Mileage thirty cents per mile coming from destination one way.

* Hold-over Senators from last session.

SENATE OFFICERS AND ATTACHÉS.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address.
Dickerson, D. S.	President	Carson City
Campbell, J. D.	President pro tem.	Pioche
McCreery, Rev. H. H.	Chaplain	Carson City
Gartland, Rev. Father	Chaplain	Carson City
Colgrove, Rev. D.	Chaplain	Carson City
Sanford, George L.	Secretary	Carson City
Elliot, A. D.	Assistant Secretary	Fairview
Ahern, Con. A.	Sergeant-at-Arms	Virginia City
Wise, A.	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Battle Mountain
Sheehan, Miss Dora	Minute Clerk	Reno
Coffin, Miss Emily	Journal Clerk	Carson City
Diamond, Miss Jessie	Engrossing Clerk	Eureka
Cottrell, Miss Carrie	Assistant Engrossing Clerk	Carson City
Burke, Miss Lyle	Enrolling Clerk	Tonopah
Davis, Miss Grey	Assistant Enrolling Clerk	Carson City
Langworth, Miss Alice	Copying Clerk	Golconda
Dodd, Miss Fanny	Assistant Copying Clerk	
Meffey, Mrs. Kate	Committee Clerk	Reno
Wallace, A. E.	Committee Clerk	Genoa
O'Connor, Miss Mollie	Committee Clerk	Virginia City
Morrison, Charles	Messenger	Carson City
Holeman, Al.	Porter	Carson City
Pierieni, Furl	Page	Carson City
Raycraft, Frank	Page	Carson City

**ORDER OF BUSINESS AND STANDING RULES OF
THE NEVADA STATE SENATE OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND SESSION (LAST SESSION).**

MEETING.

1. The President shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at eleven o'clock a. m., unless the Senate shall have adjourned to some other hour. Time of meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

2. The order of business shall be as follows:
1. Roll Call.
 2. Reading and Approval of the Journal.
 3. Presentations of Petitions.
 4. Reports of Standing Committees.
 5. Reports of Select Committees.
 6. Messages from the Governor.
 7. Communications from State Officers.
 8. Messages from the Assembly.
 9. Second Reading and Reference of Bills.
 10. Introduction and First Reading of Bills.
 11. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
 12. Business on General File and Third Reading of Bills.
 13. Unfinished Business.

Order of
business.

PETITIONS.

3. The contents of any petition or memorial shall be briefly stated by the President or any Senator presenting it. It shall then lie on the table or be referred, as the President or Senate may direct. Disposition of.

BILLS.

4. At least one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of a bill, unless by consent of two-thirds of the Senate or the bill be presented by a committee in the discharge of its duty. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third reading. The first and second readings may, by consent of two-thirds of the Senate, be on the same day. The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then take the usual course. No bill shall be amended or committed until twice read. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections. Notice of bills.
Reading of bills.

5. One hundred and twenty copies of all bills of a general nature shall be printed for the use of the Senate and

Printing. Assembly, and such other bills and matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the Senate.

Appropriation bills. 6. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in Committee of the Whole Senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the Committee of the Whole. All appropriation bills shall first be considered by a Standing Committee of the Senate.

General file. 7. All bills which have passed a second reading and are not referred, and all bills reported by Committees after the second reading, shall be placed on a general file, and shall be considered in the order in which they became entitled to a position on the file, unless otherwise especially ordered by the Senate. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file in the order in which they are reported engrossed (except general appropriation bills, which shall be at the head of the file). The file, with each bill in order, shall be conspicuously posted in the Senate Chamber each day by the Secretary.

May be committed. 8. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

Reconsideration. 9. On the day next succeeding the final vote on any bill said vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member provided notice of intention to move a reconsideration was given on the day such final vote was taken, by a Senator who voted on that side which prevailed, and no motion to reconsider shall be in order on the day such final vote was taken except by unanimous consent. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

Different subject not admitted as amendment. 10. No subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted as an amendment; and no bill or resolution shall be amended by incorporating any irrelevant subject matter or by associating or annexing any other bill or resolution pending in the Senate, but a substitute may be offered at any time so long as the original is open to amendment.

Treated as bills. 11. Joint and concurrent resolutions addressed to Congress or either house thereof or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the National Departments, or proposing amendments to the State Constitution shall be subject, in all respects, to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

MOTIONS.

To be seconded. 12. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded; nor debated until announced by the President. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, desired by the President or any Senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the Senate may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.

13. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. THE

name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when To adjourn.
the motion was made, shall be entered on the Journal.

14. A motion to lie on or take from the table shall be Lie on table.
carried by a majority vote.

15. When a question is under debate no motion shall be Precedence
received but the following, which shall have precedence in of.
the order named:

1. To adjourn.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a day certain.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

The first four shall be decided without debate.

16. When a motion to commit, to postpone to a day cer- When not
tain, or to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it shall entertained.
not again be entertained on the same day and at the same
stage of proceedings, and when a question has been post-
poned indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during
the session, except this rule be suspended by a two-thirds
vote, and there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a
motion to indefinitely postpone.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ENACTING CLAUSE.

17. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill Enacting
or resolution shall have precedence of a motion to commit or clause.
amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

18. The previous question shall not be put unless How put.
demanded by three Senators, and it shall be in this form:
"Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained
by a majority of Senators present it shall put an end to all
debate and bring the Senate to a vote on the question or
questions before it, and all incidental questions arising after
the motion was made shall be decided without debate.

OBJECTION TO READING OF PAPER.

19. Where the reading of any paper is called for and is How
objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote determined.
of the Senate, and without debate.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

20. Any Senator may call for a division of a question Necessary
which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct to division.
that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall
remain for the decision of the Senate; but a motion to strike
out and insert shall not be divided.

RECONSIDERATION.

21. A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the Senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending, or before passing the order of Motions and Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

Precedence of.

BLANKS.

22. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

Filling of.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

23. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Without debate.

RESOLUTIONS.

24. Resolutions, other than those referred to in Rule 11, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

Exceptions.

MESSAGES.

25. Messages from the Governor, State officers and from the Assembly may be considered at any time by a vote of the Senate.

Always in order.

AYES AND NOES.

26. The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members, and every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote, unless excused by unanimous vote of the Senate, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal, and the names of Senators demanding the ayes and noes shall also be entered on the Journal.

Three required to call for.

TIE VOTE.

27. A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally divided, the President may give the deciding vote.

President to decide.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

28. The Standing Committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

Standing Committees.

1. A Committee on Elections, to consist of three members.
2. A Committee on Corporations, to consist of three members.
3. A Committee on Printing, to consist of three members.
4. A Committee on Ways and Means, to consist of five members.
5. A Committee on Judiciary, to consist of five members.
6. A Committee on Military and Indian Affairs, to consist of three members.
7. A Committee on Agriculture, Counties and County Boundaries, Roads and Bridges, to consist of three members.

Committee on Railroads, Internal Improvements and Factories, to consist of three members. Standing Committees.

Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of three members.

Committee on Public Lands, to consist of three members.

Committee on Federal Relations, to consist of three members.

Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members.

Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

Committee on State Prison and Insane Asylum, to consist of three members.

Committee on Mileage, to consist of three members.

Committee on Education, State Library and Public Buildings, to consist of three members.

Committee on Claims, State Affairs and Supplies and Disbursements, to consist of three members.

Committee on Rules and Joint Rules, to consist of three members.

Committees of the Senate, special and standing, Appointment of. and special committees on the part thereof, shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Committees shall employ assistance or incur any expense To incur no expense. except by permission of the Senate previously obtained.

When a motion is made to refer any subject, and Reference. committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. Committee of the Whole Senate.

2. Selecting Committee.

3. Joint Committee.

Several committees shall fully consider all measures Duties of. referred to them, and report thereon. They shall discharge themselves with the interests of the State specially assigned to them by the committee, and from time to time present reports as in their judgment will advance the public interest, promote the welfare of the people of the State, and fully consider and report their opinion upon any subject referred to them by the Senate.

Any bill or other matter referred to a committee shall be reported to the Senate To return bills. within ten days after its receipt by the committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

When forming the Committee of the Whole the President shall Forming of. appoint a Chairman to preside, and all bills considered by sections, and the Chairman shall call the Senate to order at the conclusion of the reading of each bill.

section. All amendments proposed by the Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the Senate, and no amendment shall afterwards be made to the amount of any appropriation, except by recommitment to Committee of the Whole.

35. The rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered, nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the Committee may limit the number of times that a member may speak, at any stage of proceedings, during a sitting. Messages may be received by the President while the Committee is sitting; in which case the President will resume the Chair, receive the message, and vacate the Chair in favor of the Chairman of the Committee.

36. A motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

PRIVILEGED COMMITTEES.

37. The Committees on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills may report at any time.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

38. The President shall take the Chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Chamber, shall order the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the Senate. He shall see that all officers and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall sign all Acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which shall be attested by the Secretary. He shall have general direction of the Senate Chamber, and shall have a right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair—but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the Senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the President.

39. The President *pro tem*, shall have all the power and authority, and discharge all the duties of the President during his absence, or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

40. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its authority. He shall be sworn to keep the secrets

He shall receive for every arrest within the Capitol grounds, one dollar; within the limits of the Capitol grounds, one dollar and fifty cents; for every day's custody and release, one dollar; traveling expenses of himself or special messenger to Carson City, for one way only, twenty-five cents; and the fees for arrest of members shall be paid by the Senate; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall not be allowed when the arrest was made outside of Carson City, but shall be allowed.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms shall be doorkeeper and shall serve order in the Senate Chamber and shall be sworn to keep the Senate.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

When a Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the order, and when a Senator shall be so called to sit down and shall not proceed without leave which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion, "allowed to proceed in order," when he shall con- sider the question under consideration and avoid Every decision of points of order by the Presi- subject to appeal, and no discussion of a ques- shall be allowed, except upon appeal of two in all cases of appeal the question shall be, decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of

For every breach of decorum or propriety any member or other person shall be liable to such censure as the Senate may deem proper, and if he is called to order for offensive or indecorous conduct, the person calling him to order shall be allowed to speak or conduct excepted to, which shall be noted at the Secretary's desk, and no member shall answer for any language used on the floor of business has intervened before exception to the censure is taken.

When a Senator when he speaks, shall, standing in his "Mr. President," in a courteous manner, and himself to the question before the Senate, and finished, shall sit down. No Senator shall speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the course of any one question on the same day, nor a Senator without leave when others who have not spoken; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising from a question shall not be considered the same question.

When two or more Senators rise at the same time the name of the one who may first speak—giving

preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

46. Any Senator may rise and explain a matter personally to himself by leave of the President, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

ELECTION—VOTING.

47. In all cases of election by the Senate the vote shall be taken *viva voce*, and no Senator or other person shall remain by the Secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No Senator shall be allowed to vote except when at his seat, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the ayes or noes are being called, nor change his vote after the result is announced, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

ABSENCE.

48. No Senator shall absent himself from the services of the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself his *per diem* shall not be allowed him, and no Senator shall obtain leave of absence or be excused without consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

49. No person, except State officers and officers and members of the Senate and Assembly, shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except by special invitation on the part of some member, and a majority may authorize the President to have the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate; and the Senate Chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business except by permission given by a two-thirds vote.

BEHAVIOR.

50. Smoking shall not be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the session of the Senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, or boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

PROTEST.

51. Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

SPECIAL ORDER.

52. The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall be considered, unless it be postponed by

and any business before the Senate at the announcement of the special order shall go to witness.

WITNESSES.

Witnesses summoned by order or on behalf of the Secretary before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall receive for each day's attendance three dollars. For expenses incurred in coming to the place of examination, and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness is served at the place of examination, and no compensation shall be paid except where the witness actually travels for the purpose of giving testimony.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

Business before the Senate may be moved by three Senators by a majority of all present, the Secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the absentees shall again be called over. The roll shall be closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and those so taken into custody shall be presented at the Senate for such action as to the Senate may seem proper.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

Rules of parliamentary practice as contained in the Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not incon- sistent with the rules and orders of this Senate and the joint rules of the Senate and Assembly.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

A rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended without a vote of two-thirds and one-third of the members present; but a rule or order may be suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is offered, and after due notice from the President has been given, he can announce the rule suspended and may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to the third reading of a bill which cannot be suspended.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE.

To be
appointed by
one house at
request of
the other.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint, or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the same, such house shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other; and the committee so appointed shall meet at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective Chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses, as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective houses. If after such report the two houses shall disagree upon the recommendations of the reporting committees, as to the difference between the two houses, a Committee of Free Conference shall be appointed to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the Committee of Free Conference may report by a new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be.

MESSAGES.

To be
announced.

2. Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk or Assistant Clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce and deliver his message.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Communica-
tions.

3. Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, in writing, signed by the Secretary or Clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

Indorsed and
presented to
Governor.

4. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the house in which it originated, and shall be examined by the Enrolling Committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill, as passed, correcting any error that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, procure the signature thereto of the necessary officers of the two houses and present the same to the Governor, and forthwith report to such house the time when such presentation to the Governor

Enrolling Clerk shall endorse upon the back of each bill the house in which such bill originated.

Concurrent Resolutions to be presented to the Senate, excepting such as may be addressed to him, shall be subject to the requirements of Rule 4. Exceptions.

Concurrent Resolutions shall be transmitted to the other papers on which they are founded. Transmit papers.

PRINTING.

Committees on Printing of the two Houses and a Joint Standing Committee, who shall be appointed, shall report what part of such matter is needful for printing; and the House may order the printing of bills introduced by its own committees, and other matters proposed for printing only; but no other printing shall be ordered by a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses. Conditional.

RESOLUTIONS.

Concurrent Resolutions addressed to the President of the United States, or to the President of the National Departments, or to the State Constitution, shall be treated as bills. Treated as bills.

VETOES.

When a bill has been passed by a previous Legislature, and is again introduced to the Legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval of the same, shall become the subject of a special order, and when the special order for their consideration is called, the said message or statement shall be read together with the bill or bills so disapproved; and the message and bill shall be read by the Speaker, consecutively, one following the other, upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, except as provided by law and custom; that is to say, after the reading of the message and bill, the only question (hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Speaker, when the bill is passed, notwithstanding the objection of the Governor: "It shall not be in order, at any time, to reconsider such vetoed bill without the same shall be read, from the first word of its title to and to the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be in order after the Chair has stated the question, but the merits of the previous question," but the merits of the bill shall be debated.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS AND ATTACHES—1907.

Name.	Official position.	P. O. address
Skaggs, R. E.	Speaker	E
Folsom, F. G.	Speaker pro tem.	R
McCreery, Rev. H. H.	Chaplain	Carson C
Gartland, Rev. Father	Chaplain	Carson C
Colgrove, Rev. D.	Chaplain	Carson C
Cole, George A.	Chief Clerk	Tonon
Bray, J. E.	Assistant Chief Clerk	R
Galligan Richard	Sergeant-at-Arms	Goldf
Sparks, H. H.	Minute Clerk	Over
Fitzpatrick, Miss Lucy	Assistant Minute Clerk	Won
Lewis, I. G.	Journal Clerk	Carson C
Lucey, Miss Annie	Assistant Journal Clerk	Eur
Aiken, Mrs. Laura	Engrossing Clerk	Carson C
Bryant, Mrs.	Assistant Engrossing Clerk	E
Dunlop, Miss Hazel	Enrolling Clerk	Virginia C
Small, Miss Ella	Assistant Enrolling Clerk	Carson C
Choate, Mrs. L.	Copying Clerk	Winnem
Keith, George	Committee Clerk	Carson C
Legris, L.	Committee Clerk	Silver
Clancey, Miss B.	Committee Clerk	Beow
Robb, John	Messenger	R
Warren, George	Assistant Messenger	Virginia C
Savage, Joe	Porter	Carson C
Sadler, Clarence	Page	Carson C
Newnham, Chester	Page	Carson C

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND STANDING RULES
OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF NEVADA

NEVADA ASSEMBLY OF 1907.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

HON. ROBERT E. SKAGGS, *Speaker*; HON. F. G. FOLSOM, *Speaker pro tem*.

Name.	County.	P. O. address.
Fitzpatrick, N. R.	Churchill	Wonder
Hussman, Wm.	Douglas	Gardnerville
Fernald, Frank	Elko	Elko
Russell, Geo. B.	Elko	Elko
Skaggs, Robt. E.	Elko	Bullion
Winter, F. H.	Elko	Winters Station
Bradley, J. F.	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Hamilton, Joseph	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Tighe, Thomas	Esmeralda	Goldfield
Duberg, C. H.	Eureka	Palisade
Sadler, Edgar	Eureka	Eureka
Bradshaw, J. D.	Humboldt	Paradise
Davey, J. W.	Humboldt	Golconda
Scott, A. P.	Humboldt	Lovelock
Bray, Simon	Lander	Austin
O'Brien, Wm. J.	Lander	Austin
Syphus, Levi	Lincoln	Panaca
Williams, Frank	Lincoln	Good Springs
Vaughan, J. H.	Lincoln	Searchlight
Reymers, B. H.	Lyon	Yerington
Trimble, R. A.	Lyon	Silver City
Briggs, J. Watt	Nye	Manhattan
Stewart, E. E.	Nye	Manhattan
Ray, L. O.	Nye	Rhyolite
Fellows, F. C.	Ormsby	Carson City
Gifford, H. P.	Ormsby	Carson City
Smyth, W. J.	Ormsby	Carson City
Corbett, James	Storey	Virginia City
Dunn, H. T.	Storey	Virginia City
Lamerton, Wm. J.	Storey	Virginia City
Tannahill, Alex. L.	Storey	Virginia City
Britt, A. M.	Washoe	Reno
Folsom, F. G.	Washoe	Reno
Holmes, A. W.	Washoe	Reno
Huskey, H. W.	Washoe	Reno
Luke, W. J., Sr.	Washoe	Reno
McNees, Geo.	Washoe	Reno
Reid, H. E.	Washoe	Reno
Baird, Alex.	White Pine	Ely
Fesler, J. A.	White Pine	Ely

Assemblymen are elected for two years. Sessions biennial, and convene on the third Monday of odd-numbered years—January 21, 1907. Duration of session, with pay at \$8 per diem, not to exceed fifty days, or \$400. Sessions can be extended to sixty days under the Constitution; but last ten days without pay.

Mileage thirty cents per mile coming from destination (one way).

**BUSINESS AND STANDING RULES OF
MADRID ASSEMBLY OF THE TWENTY-
SESSION (LAST SESSION).**

MEETING.

shall meet each day at 11 o'clock a. m., To meet at
11 a. m.
shall adjourn to some other hour.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Order of Business shall be as follows:

Order of
business.

- and Approval of the Journal.
- tion of Petitions.
- of Standing Committees.
- of Select Committees.
- from the Governor.
- from the Senate.
- and Resolutions.
- Bills.
- tion and First Reading of Bills.
- reading and Reference of Bills.
- file and Third Reading of Bills.
- Business of Preceding Day.
- Orders of the Day.

may be made a special order for a certain
and when the hour arrives the special order
p as of course, unless otherwise ordered by

in order for the Committee on Enrolled and May report
at any time.
to report at any time.

and communications from the Governor, and Messages
always in
order.
ers, may be considered at any time by a vote

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

memorials and other papers addressed to Not debata-
ble on the
day of
introduction.
be presented by the Speaker, or by a mem-
A brief statement of the contents thereof
verbally by the introducer. They shall not
the day of their being presented, but shall
or be referred, as the House shall determine.

BILLS.

shall be introduced by giving at least one One day's
notice
required,
except by
leave.
by leave of two-thirds of the House, except
roduced by a committee in accordance with a
e.

7. Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, unless, in cases of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The Speaker shall give notice at each reading of a bill whether it be the first, second or third reading. No bill shall be amended or committed until twice read. The first reading of a bill shall be for information and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then take the proper course.

No bill to be amended until twice read.

8. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills, unless otherwise ordered by majority of the House.

Preference given to appropriation bills.

9. All bills touching appropriations of money shall be considered in a Committee of the Whole House; and in addition to any appropriation shall be made out of Committee of the Whole.

Appropriation bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

10. A bill or resolution may be committed, with special instructions, at any time after the second reading and before the final vote is taken.

When bills may be committed.

11. All bills reported to the House, by either Standing or Special Committees, after receiving their second readings shall be placed upon a general file, to be kept by the Clerk and no bill shall be considered by the House until the regular order of business shall have been gone through, and the bills shall be taken from the general file and acted upon in the order in which they were reported, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House. But engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file, in the order in which they are received. The Clerk shall post in a conspicuous place in the chamber, a daily statement of the bills on the general file, setting forth the order in which they are filed, and specifying the alterations arising from the disposal of business each day. He shall likewise post notices of special orders as made.

The General File.

Engrossed bills.

File to be posted.

AMENDMENTS.

12. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted as an amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

The independence of subjects to be sustained.

SUBSTITUTES.

13. A substitute shall be deemed and held to be an amendment, and treated in all respects as such, except that in case of a substitute bill it may be amended after its adoption, in the same manner as if it were an original bill.

To be treated as an amendment.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

14. He shall take the chair at precisely the hour appointed

for meeting; shall immediately call the House to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

Journal to be read on appearance of quorum.

15. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members. On such appeal the Speaker shall have the right to speak first, and no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

Appeals, how taken.

16. He shall have general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

Member may be called to the chair.

17. All Acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker and Chief Clerk; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under the hand of the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

Speaker shall sign Acts.

18. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery or lobby the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

Preserving order in the gallery and lobby.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

19. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the House during the sittings to execute the commands of the House, and all process issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

To execute processes issued by Speaker.

20. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive for every arrest the sum of one dollar; for each day's custody and release, one dollar, and for traveling expenses for himself, or a special messenger, going and coming, twenty-five cents per mile. But no compensation shall be allowed for the arrest, custody, or release of members under a call of the House, within the limits of the Capitol building. All fees accruing to the Sergeant-at-Arms for arrests, custody, and release of members shall be paid by the members so arrested, held in custody and released, unless excused by a vote of the House, and when a member shall be excused by the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall not be allowed any fees for the arrest.

Fees of Sergeant-at-Arms.

DOORKEEPER.

21. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms shall be the doorkeeper of the House, and it shall be his duty to prohibit all persons, except members of the Legislature, and State officers, employees and ladies, and such reporters as may have seats assigned them by the Speaker, from entering within the bar of the House, unless upon the invitation of some member, and to arrest for contempt all persons outside of the bar, or in the gallery, found engaged in loud conversation or otherwise making a disturbance.

Shall preserve order.

PRECEDENCE OF COMMITTEES.

Precedence
of com-
mittees.

22. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. The Committee of the Whole House.
2. A Standing Committee.
3. A Select Committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Manner of
forming.

23. In forming a Committee of the Whole House a Chairman to be named by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House, shall preside. Bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall, in Committee of the Whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be noted and reported to the House by the Chairman. After report the bill shall again be subject to amendment before the question is taken.

Subject to
amendment
after com-
mittee
reports.No ayes and
noes in Com-
mittee of the
Whole.

24. The rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the time of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken.

No debate
on motion
to rise.

25. A motion that the Committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

SUBSIDIARY OR SECONDARY MOTIONS.

Precedence
of motions.

26. When a principal or main question is under debate or before the House, no subsidiary or secondary motion shall be received except the following, which shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To lay on the table.
2. The previous question.
3. To postpone to a day certain.
4. To commit.
5. To strike out the enacting clause.
6. To amend.
7. To postpone indefinitely.

Motion to
strike out,
enacting
clause.

But the first two shall be decided without debate. And no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

Equivalent
to perpetual
postpone-
ment.

27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not again be introduced during the session.

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS.

Precedence
of questions.

28. Incidental questions shall have precedence in the following order:

1. Appeals and questions of order.

2. Objection to consideration of a question.
3. The reading of papers.
4. Leave to withdraw a motion.
5. Suspension of the rules.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

29. Privileged questions shall have precedence of all others in the following order: Precedence of.

1. To fix the time to which the House shall adjourn.
2. To adjourn.
3. Questions relating to the rights and privileges of the Assembly or any of its members.
4. A call of the House.
5. A call for special orders.

STATING MOTIONS, ETC.

30. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded and distinctly announced by the Speaker; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, and be read by the Clerk before the same shall be debated. A motion may be withdrawn by the maker thereof at any time before amendment or decision. All motions to be seconded.

Motion may be withdrawn.

OF ADJOURNMENT.

31. A motion to adjourn, or fix the time to which the House will adjourn, shall always be in order. The Clerk shall enter on the Journal the name of any member moving an adjournment, and also the hour at which the motion was made. Name of member moving an adjournment to be entered in Journal.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

32. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. Two substantive questions necessary to division.

To "strike out and insert."

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

33. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and its effect, when sustained by a majority of the members elected, shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a vote on the question or questions before it. Ends debate.

34. All incidental questions, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion or previous question, shall be decided (whether on appeal or otherwise) without debate. After motion for previous question shall be without debate.

35. The previous question shall only be put when demanded by three members. Must be demanded by three members.

36. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain and if called to order by a member, such member shall immediately state the point of order. If the point of order be sustained by the Chair, the member shall not be allowed to proceed; but if it be not sustained, then he shall be permitted to go on. Every such decision from the Chair shall be subject to appeal to the House; but no discussion of the question of order shall be allowed unless an appeal be taken from the decision of the Chair.

Points of order.

Questions of order not debatable without an appeal is taken.

The Speaker to designate who may speak.

When members are entitled to the floor.

Offensive words, how and when to be excepted to.

Questions of personal privilege.

How debate is affected by adjournment

Author of measure may close debate.

Three members to call.

37. When two or more members shall rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

38. Every member when he speaks shall, standing at his place, address Mr. Speaker; and when he has finished shall sit down. No member shall speak more than twice during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, and at the same stage of proceedings, without leave of the Chair, and members who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) to the exclusion of others who have not spoken.

39. If any member be called to order for offensive words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for the language used in debate, if any member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after the words spoken, and before an exception to them shall have been taken.

40. Any member may rise to explain a matter personally to himself, with leave of the Chair, but shall not discuss a question in such explanation.

41. If a question pending be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the House.

CLOSING DEBATE.

42. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of closing the debate, unless the previous question has been sustained.

OF THE AYES AND NOES.

43. The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members present, and every member within the bar of the House, when his name is called, shall (unless for special reasons he be excused) declare, openly and without debate, his vote. In taking the ayes and noes, and upon call of the House, the names of members shall be taken alphabetically.

shall enter on the Journal the names of those yeas and noes.

Member or other person shall remain by the table while the yeas and noes are being called or counted. No one permitted at Clerk's desk.

Member shall be allowed to explain or change his vote on the question while the yeas and noes are being called. No interruption of roll call or change of vote. But no member shall be allowed to change his vote after the vote is announced from the chair. But any member shall have the right to explain his vote before or after the vote is announced, but no such explanation shall be made during the announcement of any vote.

On the final passage of every bill or joint resolution memorial shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the Journal of the House, and a majority of the members elected shall be necessary to pass every bill or memorial. Vote by yeas and noes.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE.

Announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed. No postponement.

RECONSIDERATION.

On the day next succeeding that on which a final vote on a bill or resolution has been taken, said vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any member; provided, that no member shall move such reconsideration until the next day on which such final vote was taken, and the day shall be the same as with the prevailing party; and it shall be the right of any member to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken, except by unanimous vote. But there shall be no reconsideration of a motion to indefinitely postpone. Motions to reconsider amendments to any pending question may be made on the day on which such final vote was taken. Notice of reconsideration, how given.

On the day on which such final vote was taken, a member shall have precedence over any other member, except a motion to adjourn, or to fix the time for the next adjournment; and when the House adjourns, and a motion to reconsider is pending, or before passing the yeas and nays on any bill or Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No motion to reconsider any final vote shall be in order after the adjournment of the last day of the session. A privileged question.

ABSENCE.

Any member shall be absent from the service of the House, except in case of sickness or other disability, and his per diem shall not be allowed him; but he may obtain leave of absence or be excused without leave of absence by a majority of two-thirds of the House. How and when excused.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

51. Upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees not after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be shut, and those for whom excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms wherever to be found, or by special messenger, to be appointed for that purpose.

When member may be taken into custody.

RULES OF ORDER.

52. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

No debate.

53. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House without debate.

Objection to the reading of a paper.

54. In all cases of election by the House, vote shall be taken *viva voce*.

Viva voce.

55. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is personally interested or involved.

When a member is excluded from voting. Division and count.

56. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no person without the bar shall be counted.

Who to be admitted to the floor.

57. No person, except Senators, State officers and law officers, shall be admitted at the bar of the House, except by special invitation on the part of some member; but a majority of the members present may authorize the Speaker to have the House cleared of all persons.

58. No smoking shall be allowed within the Assembly Chamber during the session of the House.

No smoking.

59. The Assembly Chamber shall not be used for any public or private business, other than legislative, except by the permission of the House.

Of the use of the Assembly Chamber.

TAKING UP BILLS OUT OF ORDER.

60. When a member shall ask leave, or move to have a bill taken up out of its order, he shall, in making the motion, give the number and title of the bill.

Number and title to be stated.

BLANKS, HOW FILLED.

61. In filling up blanks the least sum and shortest time shall be first put.

Blanks.

TO RESCIND OR AMEND RULES.

62. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds, and a day's notice being given of the motion therefor, but a majority of order may be suspended temporarily by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except that portion of Rule relating to third reading of bills, and except Rule 46.

One day's notice and two-thirds vote to rescind.

PROTESTS.

be in order for any member, or members, to
the action of the House, and have such pro-
n the minutes. To be entered
on minutes.

EXTRA PAY.

a pay or increase of the pay of any officer
e Assembly shall be made by resolution or Shall not be
allowed.

WITNESSES.

es summoned to appear before the House, or Rate of
payment.
nities, shall be paid as follows: For each
all attend, the sum of two dollars; for each
avel in coming to, or going from, the place
the sum of twenty-five cents; but nothing
r traveling home when the witness has been
e place of trial. No mileage shall be paid
e witness has actually traveled for the pur-
estimony.

PRINTING.

therwise ordered by the House, two hundred Two hundred
and forty
copies to be
printed.
of all bills, joint resolutions and memorials
ture shall be printed, and such other bills,
natter shall be printed as may be ordered by

ompanying documents shall not be printed No maps
without
special
directions.
al orders to print, without the special direc-
e.

ROBERTS' RULES.

es of parliamentary practice contained in Application.
when not
inconsistent.
shall govern the House, and in all cases to
pplicable, and in which they are not incon-
standing rules and orders of the House,
ales of the Senate and Assembly.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

nding Committees of the House shall be as Standing
Committees.

tee on Elections, to consist of five members.
tee on Corporations and Railroads, to consist
members.

tee on Public Printing, to consist of three

tee on Ways and Means, to consist of seven

tee on Claims, to consist of five members.

tee on Judiciary, to consist of seven mem-

tee on Military and Indian Affairs, to con-
e members.

Standing
Committees.

8. A Committee on Counties and County Boundries, to consist of five members.
9. A Committee on Trade and Manufactures, to consist of five members.
10. A Committee on Education, to consist of five members.
11. A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five members.
12. A Committee on Internal Improvements, to consist of five members.
13. A Committee on State Institutions, to consist of five members.
14. A Committee on Contingent Expenses and Accounts, to consist of five members.
15. A Committee on Mines and Mining Interests, to consist of five members.
16. A Committee on Federal Relations, to consist of five members.
17. A Committee on Engrossment, to consist of three members.
18. A Committee on Enrollment, to consist of three members.
19. A Committee on Mileage, to consist of three members.
20. A Committee on Public Morals, to consist of five members.
21. A Committee on State Library, to consist of three members.
22. A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of five members.
23. A Committee on State Prison and Insane Asylum, to consist of three members.

Speaker
to appoint.

70. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Duties of
Committee
on Elections.

71. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report upon the certificate of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House, and to take into their consideration all such petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns, as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House.

Committee
on Ways and
Means.

72. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt, or the revenue and of the expenditure, and report from time to time their opinion thereon.

Committee
on Claims.

73. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the State, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question and be

by the House, and to report their opinion

be the duty of the Committee on Trade and
to take into consideration all such petitions,
things touching the trade and manufactures of
shall be presented, or shall or may come into
referred to them by the House, and to report
their opinion thereupon.

Committee
on Trade
and Manu-
factures.

be the duty of the Committee on Contingent
Accounts to examine the books and accounts
public departments, and of the several officers
and to examine particularly into laws making
of money, and to report whether the moneys
expended conformably with such laws; and, also,
from time to time such provisions and arrange-
ments be necessary to add to the economy of the
Government and the accountability of their officers; and to
report from time to time the character and amount of the
variations made by the Legislature.

Committee
on Contingent
Expenses.

be the duty of the Committee on Military
Affairs to take into consideration all subjects
relating to military establishments and public defense,
referred to them by the House, and to report
thereupon; and, also, to report from time to
time measures as may contribute to economy and
efficiency in said establishments.

Military and
Indian
Affairs.

be the duty of the Committee on Internal
Improvements to take into consideration all such petitions
relating to roads and canals, and the improve-
ment of navigation of rivers, as shall be presented or
referred to them by the House, and to report
thereupon.

Internal Im-
provements.

be the duty of the Committee on State Insti-
tutions to consider all subjects relating to the public edifices
belonging to the State, which may be referred
to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon.

State Insti-
tutions.

be the duty of the Committee on Mileage to
report the distance for which each member
is entitled to mileage.

Mileage.

be the duty of the Committee on State Prison
and Insane Asylum to take into consideration all such mat-
ters relating to those institutions as may be referred to them
and to make examination into the conduct
and management of those institutions and to report their
opinion thereupon.

State Prison
and Insane
Asylum.

Other committees shall take into consideration
all matters as may be referred to them, or as
may be referred to them by the House, under
their respective titles, and to report their
opinion thereupon.

Other com-
mittees.

TIME FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

82. All bills, resolutions or other matter referred to any committee shall be by such committee reported back to the House, together with the action of the committee thereon, within ten days after such reference, unless the House, by request of such committee, shall otherwise order.

Ten days only allowed for reporting bills.

PEDDLING, SOLICITING, ETC.

83. Peddling, begging and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Assembly Chamber, and in the lobby and gallery and halls adjacent thereto, and no part of said chamber or halls shall be used for, or occupied by signs or other devices for any kind of advertising.

No peddlers or book agents need apply.

VETOES.

84. Bills which have passed both houses of the Legislature and are transmitted to the Assembly, accompanied by message or statement of the Governor's disapproval or veto of the same, shall be taken up and considered immediately upon the coming in of the message transmitting the same, or shall become the subject of a special order, and when the message is received, or (if made a special order) when the special order is called, the said message or statement shall be read together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Speaker is "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Chair has stated the question save a motion to adjourn or a motion for the previous question, but the merits of the bill itself may be debated. The message or statement containing the objection of the Governor to the bill shall be entered upon the Journal of the House. The consideration of a vetoed bill, and the objections of the Governor thereto, shall be a privileged question, and shall take precedence over all others.

When may be considered.

May become special order.

Putting the question.

Take precedence.

85. These rules shall be the rules of the Assembly of the present and succeeding sessions of the Legislature of the State of Nevada unless otherwise ordered.

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

OF CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE.

When a bill, or joint resolution, or amendment of a bill, or joint resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other, shall not recede from by the one making the dissent, the committee shall appoint a committee to confer with the committee of the other to be appointed by the other; and the committee shall meet at a convenient hour to be appointed by their respective Chairmen, and shall confer and report between the two houses, as indicated by the committee made in one and rejected in the other and shall report at a convenient time the result of their conference to the respective houses. If after such report the two houses do not agree upon the recommendations of the committees, a Committee of Free Conference shall be appointed, and the subject matter embraced in the bill or joint resolution shall be committed, and the Committee of Free Conference shall report by a new bill or resolution, or other resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments. Unless such bills or resolutions are comprised in a single subject matter, in which case they shall receive separate consideration in the respective houses for original bills, as the case may be.

To be appointed by one house at the request of the other.

MESSAGES.

Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Secretary or Assistant Clerk, who shall be announced to enter within the bar, announce and deliver the message.

To be announced.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

When a bill or resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be communicated to the Governor by the Enrolling Clerk of the house in which it shall be examined by the Enrolling Commission, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill, as passed, correcting any errors discovered in the enrolled bill, procure the signatures of the necessary officers of the two houses, and forthwith report to the Governor when such presentation to the Governor shall be made.

Communications.

When a bill or resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be presented to the Governor by the Enrolling Clerk of the house in which it shall be examined by the Enrolling Commission, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill, as passed, correcting any errors discovered in the enrolled bill, procure the signatures of the necessary officers of the two houses, and forthwith report to the Governor when such presentation to the Governor shall be made.

Indorsed and presented to Governor.

was made. The Enrolling Clerk shall endorse upon the back of each bill the house in which such bill originated.

Exceptions. 5. All Joint and Concurrent Resolutions to be presented to the Governor, excepting such as may be addressed to him, shall be subject to the requirements of Rule 4.

Transmit papers. 6. Each house shall transmit to the other papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

PRINTING.

Conditional. 7. The Standing Committees on Printing of the two houses shall be a Joint Standing Committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. Each house may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to such house only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses.

RESOLUTIONS.

Treated as bills. 8. Joint and Concurrent Resolutions addressed to Congress, or either house thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the National Departments, or proposing amendments to the State Constitution, shall be treated in all respects as bills.

VETOES.

Special order. 9. Bills which have passed a previous Legislature, and which are transmitted to the Legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Chair has stated the question save a motion for "the previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

BIENNIAL REPORT
. OFFICES
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
AND
Ex Officio Supreme Court Reporter
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT—1905-1906.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- L. FITZGERALD, Chief Justice.
- F. TALBOT, Associate Justice.
- H. NORCROSS, Associate Justice.
- G. SWEENEY, Attorney-General.
- J. G. DOUGLASS, Clerk Supreme Court.
- WILLIAM KINNEY, Bailiff.

28TH AND 29TH NEVADA REPORTS.

Decided by the Supreme Court of the State during the years 1904, and up to the 31st day of December, 1906, forty-two Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, which have compiled the 28th and 29th Nevada Reports. Mr. J. G. Douglass, who assisted me in the preparation of these reports, is to be credited for his assiduous labor in compiling said reports. Customs and laws concerning exchanges will in all respects be firmly adhered to.

RECEIPTS OF OFFICE.

Statement showing receipts derived from filing of cases, attorneys, and all other sources appertaining to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, which receipts have been duly delivered to the officials of the State and whose acknowledgment of the same is in the form of receipts:

ending March 31, 1905.....	\$962.65
for, ending June 30, 1905.....	874.30
ending September 30, 1905.....	633.40
for, ending December 31, 1905.....	666.70
	<hr/>
	\$3,137.05
	<hr/>
ending March 31, 1906.....	\$779.60
for, ending June 30, 1906.....	627.65
ending September 30, 1906.....	515.65
for, ending December 31, 1906.....	742.35
	<hr/>
	\$2,665.15
	<hr/>
turned into State Treasury for the years 1905-1906.....	\$5,802.20

TABLE OF CASES.

The following comprise the number of cases on appeal filed in the office and decided for the year 1905 and up to December 31st of the year 1906, during the various court terms, with title of cause, court appealed from, name of Judge, names of counsel, decision by whom, and date; also the cases decided from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907, with title of cause, order appealed from, name of Judge, names of counsel, decision by whom, and date; also cases pending for decision, etc., and cases transferred to January term, 1907:

- No. 1659—Ex Parte Kair.** Original proceeding for a writ of habeas corpus by Peter Kair, Petitioner. Alfred Chartz, for Petitioner. James G. Sweeney, Attorney-General, for Respondent. Defendant remanded to custody of Sheriff of Lyon County. Talbot, J. March 27, 1905.
- No. 1660—John Q. Adams, Appellant, v. Evaline A. Child, Respondent.** Appeal from the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Douglas County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. Alfred Chartz, for Appellant. Samuel Platt and David Virgin, for Respondent. Affirmed. May 8, 1905. Fitzgerald, C. J.
- No. 1662—State of Nevada, Respondent, v. The Nevada Central Railway Company, Appellant.** Appeal from the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Lander County. Peter Breen, Judge. H. E. Driscoll, District Attorney, H. Mayenbaum, and James B. Egan, for Respondent. T. Coffin and John Street, for Appellant. Remanded for new trial. May 11, 1905. Talbot, J.
- No. 1665—S. M. Andrews, Respondent, v. W. M. Cook, Appellant.** Original proceeding for writ of certiorari. Alfred Chartz, for Petitioner. E. E. Roberts, for Respondent. Writ dismissed. Norcross, J. June 29, 1905.
- No. 1666—Mrs. C. I. Chandler and W. M. Chandler, Respondents, v. Washoe Lake Reclamation and Galena Creek Ditch Company, Appellant.** Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. B. F. Curler, Judge. Cheney, Massey & Smith, for Respondent. Mack & Farrington, for Appellant. Judgment modified. Norcross, J. April 28, 1905.
- No. 1667—John Devencenzi, Respondent, v. Pietro Cassinelli, Appellant.** Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Lyon County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. Geo. D. Mack, C. E. Mack, and E. S. Farrington, for Respondent. Alfred Chartz, for Appellant. Affirmed. June 8, 1905. Norcross, J. Rehearing denied. July 19, 1905.
- No. 1669—Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, Appellant, v. Robert Grimmon, Respondent.** Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. O. H. Mack, for Appellant. Torreyson & Summerfield, for Respondent. Remanded for new trial. By the Court. June 10, 1905.
- No. 1671—Thomas Davis Parkinson, Appellant, v. James Mark Barr, et al., Respondents.** Appeal from the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. N. Soderberg and Thomas Hayden, for Appellant. Torreyson & Summerfield, and W. S. Goodfellow, for Respondents. Transferred to January term, 1907.
- No. 1672—Rosan Gulling, Executrix, and Charles Gulling, Executor, Estate of M. Gulling, Deceased, Respondents, v. Washoe County Bank, Appellant.** Appeal from the Second District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Goodwin & W. Dodge & Parker, for Respondents. Cheney, Massey & Smith, for Appellant. Affirmed. Talbot, J. Fitzgerald, C. J., dissenting. November 28, 1905.
- No. 1673—State of Nevada, Plaintiff, v. Fred Roberts, J. P. Sevener, and T. F. Gordon, Defendants.** Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. H. Warren, W. H. A. Pike, and Attorney-General James Sweeney, for Plaintiff. Huskey & Martinson and P. N. Packard, for Defendants. Affirmed. Talbot, J. September 6, 1905.

Nevada, Plaintiff, v. H. C. Lawrence, Defendant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Churchill County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Attorney-Sweeney, for Plaintiff. B. R. McCabe, for Defendant. **Affirmed.** Talbot, J. October 11, 1905.

Twaddle, and Ebenezer Twaddle as Administrator of Estate of Alexander, Deceased, Respondents, v. Theodore Winters, A. C. Winters, L. W. Samuel Longabaugh, Appellants. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Cheney, Massey & Smith, Attorneys. Alfred Chartz, for Appellants. **Affirmed.** Talbot, J. February 19, 1905.

Nevada, Respondent, v. Cedro Zavalo and Marco Espinosa, Appellant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Esmeralda County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. P. M. Bowler, Jr., for Appellant. **Transferred to January term.**

Nevada, Respondent, v. Frank Williams, Appellant. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. D. H. Hartson and P. N. Talbot, for Appellant. **Affirmed.** Talbot, J. September 19, 1905.

S. Stretch, Respondent, v. Montezuma Mining Company, Appellant. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. Alfred Chartz, for Appellant. **Reversed.** Talbot, J. August 2, 1906.

Nevada Respondent, v. Paul Lovelace, Appellant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Elko County. Geo. S. Brown, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. William S. Bonfield, F. S. Gedney and Woodburn, for Appellant. **Affirmed.** Fitzgerald, C. J. January 19, 1906.

Bell, J. E. Davidson, and James Russell, Petitioners, v. District Attorney, Respondent. Appeal from the Second Judicial District of State of Nevada, Esmeralda County, Respondent. Writ of prohibition. P. M. Bowler, Jr., for Petitioner. **Writ issued.** Norcross, J. August 3, 1905.

Anderson, Appellant, v. N. H. West, as Administrator of the Estate of West, Respondents. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curler, Judge. Mack & Farrington, for Appellant. Cheney, Massey & Smith, for Respondents. **Reversed.** Talbot, J. Fitzgerald, C. J., dissenting. December 28, 1905. Motion of respondent to set aside and modify the order of this Court. **Dismissed.** December 31, 1906. Talbot, J., dissenting. December 31, 1906.

Nevada, ex rel. Joseph Meyerhurst, Appellant, v. S. L. Lee, Secretary of State, Respondent. Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Nye County. Peter Breen, Judge. Geo. A. Clark, for Appellant. W. B. Pittman and W. B. Pittman, for Respondent. **Affirmed.** Norcross, J. December 19, 1905.

Nevada, ex rel. Nevada Title, Guaranty and Trust Company, Relator, v. County Recorder of Nye County, Respondent. Original proceeding. Geo. S. Green, Alfred Chartz, and T. A. A. Siegfriedt, for Relator. Foreman, for Respondent. **Writ denied.** Talbot, J. January 19, 1906.

Nevada, Respondent, v. John Hancock, Appellant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Lincoln County. Geo. S. Brown, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. Geo. Keith, for Appellant. **Affirmed.** Talbot, J. September 6, 1905.

Anderson, Respondent, v. J. M. Johnson, et al., Appellants. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Ormsby County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. Mack & Farrington, for Respondent. J. Poujade, for Appellants. **Transferred to January term.**

- No. 1686**—C. F. Fox, Respondent, v. Harriet Benard, et al., Appellants. Appeal from First Judicial District Court, Lyon County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. C. E. M. and Geo. D. Pyne, for Respondent. John Lothrop and Alfred Chartz, for Appellants. **Affirmed.** Talbot, J. April 3, 1906.
- No. 1687**—In the Matter of Alfred Chartz, Esq., for Contempt of Court. Original proceeding. A. Chartz, for Defendant. **Reprimanded.** Fitzgerald, C. J. March 1, 1906.
- No. 1688**—Application of Frank P. Kelly in behalf of H. Osuna for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. William Woodburn, for Petitioner. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for the State. **Writ dismissed.** Norcross, J. December 18, 1905.
- No. 1689**—Samuel Fox, James Ennis, Carl Schmidt, and T. L. Oddie, Appellants, v. A. Meyers, F. D. Murphy, Harry Ramsey, H. C. Hall, R. C. Cook, W. J. Beauchamp, John Doe, Richard Roe, James Styles, and Mary Styles, Respondents. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Esmeralda county. M. A. Murphy, Judge. C. Reynolds, for Appellant. Vermillyea & Bartlett, for Respondents. **Reversed.** Norcross, J. September 1, 1906.
- No. 1690**—The State of Nevada, ex rel. George Batchelder, Relator, v. M. A. Murphy, District Judge of the First Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Respondent. Original proceeding. Mandamus. Mack & Farrington, for Relator. E. E. Roberts, for Respondent. **Transferred to January term.**
- No. 1691**—The State of Nevada, Respondent, v. George Graham, Appellant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Esmeralda County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. T. F. Moran and George Green, for Appellant. **By consent of counsel dismissed.** July 16, 1906.
- No. 1692**—Abraham Chapman, Petitioner, v. The Justice Court of Tonopah Township, County of Nye, State of Nevada, and Hon. J. P. Bussell, Justice of Peace presiding in said Court, Respondent. Original proceeding. Writ of certiorari. A. R. Needles and E. P. Moran, for Petitioner. W. B. Pittman and Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. **Writ dismissed.** Norcross, J. Fitzgerald, C. J., dissenting. July 31, 1906.
- No. 1693**—B. Gerber, Petitioner, v. The Justice Court of Tonopah Township, County of Nye, State of Nevada, and Hon. J. P. Bussell, Justice of Peace presiding in said Court, Respondent. Original proceeding. Writ of certiorari. A. R. Needles and E. P. Moran, for Petitioner. W. B. Pittman and Attorney-General J. G. Sweeney, for Respondent. **Writ dismissed.** Norcross, J. Fitzgerald, C. J., dissenting. July 31, 1906.
- No. 1694**—In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Abel, Deceased, v. Contest on Probate Will. W. T. Hill, Proponent; J. D. Abel, Contestant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Elko County. Geo. S. Brown, Judge. E. J. L. Taber, Contestant; Henderson, and Mack & Farrington, for Proponent. M. S. Wilson and Charles Massey, for Contestant. **Transferred to January term.**
- No. 1695**—The State of Nevada, Respondent, v. Johnny, an Indian, and Joe Ibapah, an Indian, Appellants. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court, Elko County. Geo. S. Brown, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. District Attorney Otto T. Williams, F. S. Gedney, and E. J. L. Taber, for Appellants. **Affirmed.** Norcross, J. October 8, 1906.
- No. 1696**—Martha H. Blackwell, Respondent, v. Juan Lanina, Petitioner. Original proceeding. Writ of certiorari. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. Samuel Platt, for Petitioner. **Writ dismissed.** Talbot, J. October 3, 1906.
- No. 1697**—The State of Nevada, Respondent, v. John H. Hennessy, Appellant. Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Nye County. Peter Breen, Judge. Attorney-General James G. Sweeney, for Respondent. J. P. O'Brien, for Appellant. **Transferred to January term, 1907.**
- No. 1698**—Martin Lutz, Petitioner, v. The District Court of the First Judicial District of Nevada, in and for Ormsby County; M. A. Murphy, Judge, Respondent. Original proceeding. Writ of certiorari. William Woodburn, for Petitioner. Samuel Platt, for Respondent. **Petitioner released.** Fitzgerald, C. J. July 25, 1906.

Chriser and Daniel Hutchinson, Appellants, v. B. W. Ward, Charles L. Respondents. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curlier, Judge. Cook & Ayers, for Appellants. Curlier & King, for Respondents. **Reversed.** Fitzgerald, C. J. October 24, 1906.

J. Hand, A. W. McCune, et al., v. John B. Cooke and William Lloyd, et Respondents. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court, Lander County. Geo. S. S. T. R. McNamee, for Respondent. T. J. Osborne and Thomas J. Osborn, for Appellants. **Decision pending.**

Matter of the Application of G. E. Snyder for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court, Lander County. James H. Thompson, Morehouse & Thompson, for Petitioner. James H. Thompson, Attorney-General, for Respondent. **By consent of counsel, dismissed.** October 19, 1906.

W. H. Mack, Appellant, v. George S. Spencer and his wife, Mrs. George S. Spencer, Respondents. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curlier, Judge. O. H. Mack, for Appellant. Cheney & Massey, for Respondents. **Decision pending.**

W. H. Mack, Appellant, v. Agnes Scheeline, et al. Respondents. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curlier, Judge. O. H. Mack & Farrington, for Appellant. James T. Boyd and A. N. Salisbury, for Respondents. **Transferred to January term, 1907.**

W. H. Mack, Appellant, v. A. D. Meyers, et al., Respondents. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Esmeralda County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. O. H. Mack & Farrington, for Appellant. Vermilyea, Edmonds & Stanley, for Respondents. **Decision pending.**

Matter of Application of R. W. Patterson for Writ of Habeas Corpus. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Esmeralda County. M. A. Murphy, Judge. W. B. Oden, for Appellant. **Writ of habeas corpus.** M. B. Moore, for Appellant. E. P. Sweeney, for Respondent. **Writ dismissed.** Fitzgerald, C. J. October 9, 1906.

Nevada, Respondent, v. John Edwards, Appellant. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County. B. F. Curlier, Judge. Attorney-General G. Sweeney, for Respondent. Hartson & Moran, for Appellant. **Transferred to January term, 1907.**

Nevada, ex rel. The Equitable Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, Respondent, v. M. A. Murphy, Judge First Judicial District, State of Nevada, in and by County, Respondent. Writ of mandate. Mack & Farrington, for Appellant. M. Huffaker, and F. P. Langan, for Respondent. **Transferred to January term, 1907.**

W. H. Mack, Appellant, v. May L. Phenix and May L. Phenix, Respondent v. A. E. Tramton, Appellant. Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Esmeralda County. Thompson, Morehouse & Thompson, for Appellant. Chris S. Wilson, Jas. K. Reddington, and W. B. Oden, for Respondent. **Transferred to January term, 1907.**

MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA BAR.

To constitute the full Roll of Attorneys and date of their admission to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada:

.....	Dec. 23, 1862	Arnold, Henry N.....	Mar. 6, 1905
D.....	May 6, 1871	Atkinson, Harry Hunt.....	Sept. 19, 1906
.....	Jan. 16, 1873		
George R.....	Apr. 2, 1877	Baldwin, Joseph G.....	June 2, 1862
R.....	Apr. 29, 1864	Baldwin, A. W.....	June 2, 1862
John F.....	Apr. 4, 1881	Beverage, Francis.....	Dec. 17, 1862
Charles B.....	July 9, 1881	Bixler, David.....	Jan. 20, 1864
.....	Sept. 8, 1881	Brounson, W. P.....	Jan. 21, 1864
.....	July 5, 1887	Bailey, Dav. E.....	July 12, 1865
.....	Jan. 6, 1891	Bulkley, L. E.....	Feb. 18, 1867
J. N.....	Jan. 29, 1869	Bowman, John.....	Apr. 13, 1867
Niel D.....	Jan. 22, 1899	Browne, Thomas N.....	Apr. 15, 1867
P.....	Oct. 14, 1899	Bishop, Wm. W.....	Oct. 14, 1867
D.....	Apr. 2, 1900	Brearley, E. C.....	Sept. 18, 1868

Bonnifield, M. S.	Feb. 8, 1869	Cook, H.	Feb. 4, 1867
Briggs, N. C.	Apr. 8, 1869	Caln, Wm.	Jan. 6, 1862
Buckner, Luther A.	Jan. 9, 1871	Coats, J. M.	July 1, 1872
Boardman, Wm. M.	May 18, 1871	Cowdery, J. F.	Jan. 14, 1873
Boring, Wm.	June 3, 1871	Canfield, R. B.	Mar. 5, 1873
Bonnifield, W. S.	June 17, 1871	Carson, James G.	July 7, 1873
Belknap, C. H.	July 8, 1871	Creswell, H. T.	July 7, 1874
Beene, Horace D.	Mar. 22, 1872	Coffin, Trenmor	Oct. 7, 1874
Bigelow, R. R.	Sept. 4, 1872	Curier, Benj.	Dec. 1, 1874
Bennett, Paul W.	Sept. 13, 1872	Cowie, Lewis T.	Mar. 1, 1875
Blair, A. W.	Jan. 14, 1873	Chase, Edward R.	July 6, 1875
Baker, George W.	Nov. 11, 1872	Churchman, Ney	Aug. 11, 1875
Boalt, John H.	Feb. 17, 1873	Cronin, John	Apr. 4, 1876
Berry, George G.	Apr. 16, 1873	Crocker, A. W.	Nov. 25, 1872
Barker, J. B.	Apr. 5, 1875	Campbell, Thompson	Jan. 3, 1877
Beatty, R. M.	July 19, 1871	Clement, Henry A.	Apr. 22, 1878
Branson, Louis	Sept. 1, 1875	Clough, Frank M.	Nov. 19, 1878
Brown, Harvey S.	Sept. 4, 1876	Campbell, Alex	Jan. 7, 1879
Brown, John Knox	Jan. 3, 1877	Cradlebaugh, John H.	Jan. 10, 1880
Brandt, I. B. L.	Feb. 6, 1877	Campbell, Fremopt	Apr. 19, 1880
Boyden, James W.	Jan. 11, 1879	Cheney, Azro E.	July 6, 1880
Bowler, P. M., Jr.	Apr. 19, 1880	Curier, Benjamin F.	July 11, 1891
Bartine, Horace F.	July 10, 1880	Clarke, R. M.	Oct. 27, 1891
Belknap, Clayton	Jan. 4, 1881	Chartz, Alfred	Oct. 6, 1894
Barry, Charles R.	Jan. 17, 1881	Carpenter, R. B.	Sept. 16, 1897
Boller, J. F.	May 8, 1882	Copeland, Edward E.	July 5, 1898
Ballard, John W.	July 8, 1882	Cooke, Herman R.	May 13, 1899
Beatty, Wm. H.	Apr. 7, 1884	Cahill, E. J.	Oct. 14, 1899
Breen, Peter	June 2, 1884	Coogan, T. C.	Apr. 4, 1901
Burns, Wm. H.	Dec. 13, 1884	Cottrell, G. W. Shutter	Aug. 26, 1901
Brown, LeRoy D.	Apr. 6, 1889	Cutting, Henry C.	Jan. 21, 1902
Belcher, W. C.	Sept. 2, 1889	Cohn, Felice	June 17, 1902
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr.	Sept. 20, 1879	Craig, William B.	Mar. 19, 1903
Bennett, L. B.	Mar. 16, 1883	Chandler, Albert E.	July 25, 1904
Bicknell, Chas. F.	Apr. 1, 1891	Chantwell, Charles A.	Nov. 22, 1904
Benson, Patrick F.	Apr. 4, 1893	Clark, Fabius A.	Nov. 28, 1904
Bartlett, Geo. A.	July 15, 1893	Chandler, Charles S.	Feb. 13, 1905
Baggett, W. T.	Apr. 10, 1897	Campbell, Joseph C.	Mar. 25, 1905
Brown, Geo. S.	June 12, 1897	Clark, George A.	Apr. 17, 1905
Boyd, James T.	Apr. 25, 1900	Cole, J. C.	Oct. 2, 1905
Brockliss, Frank E.	Mar. 7, 1902	Chute, Elmer J.	Oct. 2, 1905
Boynton, Chas. C.	Apr. 21, 1902	Carney, Patrick F.	Mar. 5, 1906
Baker, Harry Lyle	Nov. 15, 1902	Clay, C. F.	Dec. 3, 1906
Butler, John Lawton	Nov. 20, 1902		
Brown, Hugh H.	Aug. 8, 1903	DeLong, Chas. E.	Aug. 20, 1863
Boyd, C. T.	Sept. 5, 1903	Denson, Sam C.	Apr. 25, 1864
Beals, M. S.	Nov. 22, 1904	Deal, W. E. F.	Mar. 14, 1865
Brand, Arthur	Jan. 18, 1905	Davies, T. W. W.	Jan. 6, 1868
Byers, N. O.	Jan. 14, 1905	Darrow, John O.	June 1, 1871
Budd, James H.	Mar. 25, 1905	Drake, Frank V.	Mar. 7, 1873
Burton, F. L.	May 1, 1905	Dickson, W. H.	July 8, 1874
Bevis, E. R.	May 1, 1905	Dow, James C.	Mar. 3, 1875
Barrett, John J.	Aug. 30, 1905	Douglas, George A.	June 4, 1875
Berry, Fred L.	Sept. 25, 1905	Darne, S. E.	July 5, 1875
Belden, George M.	Oct. 14, 1905	Duff, James R.	Jan. 3, 1877
Burd, Albert M.	Dec. 18, 1905	Davis, B. K.	Jan. 16, 1877
Baldwin, O. W.	Feb. 26, 1906	Driesbach, M. A.	July 30, 1877
Boreman, Gilbert F.	April 2, 1906	Dorsey, J. W.	July 30, 1877
Byington, Lewis F.	May 6, 1906	Davis, W. R.	Jan. 4, 1886
Busteed, Richard	May 22, 1906	Dennis, James F.	Apr. 2, 1888
Brandon, Thomas A.	Sept. 1, 1906	DeLigne, A. A.	May 23, 1892
Baker, Cleveland Hall	Dec. 3, 1906	Densmore, Frank E.	Feb. 12, 1894
		Dodge, Edmund R.	July 28, 1894
Clayton, H. P.	June 2, 1862	Dillon, Henry Clay	May 17, 1895
Cossit, H. B.	Dec. 23, 1862	Devlin, Robert T.	Nov. 2, 1897
Crittenden, A. P.	Nov. 21, 1863	DuPuis, Edmund T.	Nov. 16, 1898
Campbell, Will	Aug. 20, 1863	DeLaMatyr, T. E.	July 29, 1899
Charmichael, John	Dec. 23, 1862	Ducker, Edward A.	Jan. 20, 1902
Churchill, Clark	Jan. 5, 1865	Dann, F. P.	Apr. 4, 1904
Clemens, Orlon	Mar. 14, 1865	Detch, Milton M.	Oct. 15, 1904
Caldwell, E. S.	Oct. 3, 1865	Douglas, J. F.	Feb. 13, 1905
Clagett, W. H.	Jan. 2, 1866	Downing, W. M.	July 20, 1906
Clarke, Chas. D.	Jan. 6, 1866	Downer, Sylvester S.	Aug. 9, 1905
Crittenden, James L.	Apr. 7, 1866	Devecmore, George W.	Sept. 25, 1905
Collins, John A.	Dec. 13, 1866	Davis, Lee J.	Oct. 4, 1905
Cole, F. W.	Jan. 14, 1867	Darlington, Abe	Mar. 28, 1906

Charles	June 4, 1906	Glidden, W. B.	Oct. 21, 1902
	June 7, 1906	Griffon, John D.	Jan. 4, 1904
M.	Oct. 8, 1906	Grimes, William	May 23, 1904
an B.	Nov. 12, 1906	Gedney, Frank S.	July 11, 1904
	Dec. 3, 1906	Gear, George D.	Apr. 3, 1905
	Aug. 17, 1863	Geary, Wm. P.	Apr. 24, 1905
	Aug. 17, 1863	Gillespie, Claude B.	Jan. 29, 1906
ry	Jan. 20, 1864	Guinane, James G.	Mar. 5, 1906
	Jan. 11, 1871	Gibbens, Louis Albert	Apr. 2, 1906
	Nov. 8, 1877	Gibson, William R.	Dec. 3, 1906
	July 28, 1894	Haydon, Thomas E.	June 2, 1862
	Dec. 23, 1894	Hall, G. D.	June 2, 1862
S.	May 6, 1899	Hurlburt, S.	June 10, 1862
D.	Nov. 12, 1904	Hereford, A. P.	Dec. 17, 1862
mit E.	Jan. 21, 1905	Hardy, J. H.	Dec. 23, 1862
A.	Feb. 26, 1906	Higgins, Albin	Dec. 23, 1862
A.	June 28, 1906	Howard, J. G.	Aug. 21, 1863
	June 2, 1862	Hillyer, C. J.	Jan. 20, 1864
	Aug. 20, 1863	Hill, C. A.	Jan. 21, 1864
	Aug. 22, 1864	Hereford, J. B.	Jan. 21, 1864
	Oct. 11, 1865	Hupp, Geo. S.	Mar. 22, 1865
mer	Mar. 12, 1875	Harris, Chas. N.	July 10, 1865
W.	Oct. 25, 1875	Hoover, Wm. L.	Aug. 31, 1865
	Sept. 4, 1876	Hatch, J. F.	Nov. 3, 1865
	Apr. 24, 1877	Hayden, C. S.	Jan. 6, 1866
L.	Sept. 14, 1878	Hawley, A. T.	Jan. 26, 1866
S.	Nov. 16, 1878	Hubbard, Charles G.	Mar. 3, 1866
Jos. P.	May 19, 1882	Hundley, P. O.	Oct. 12, 1866
	Apr. 6, 1885	Hetzfel, Selden	May 1, 1866
S.	Dec. 16, 1886	Hillyer, E. W.	Sept. 16, 1867
	July 2, 1888	Hamlin, Chas. J.	Oct. 5, 1869
H.	Dec. 16, 1895	Hawley, Thomas P.	Jan. 9, 1871
e H.	Aug. 17, 1896	Haydon, Wm.	Apr. 4, 1871
Y.	Apr. 24, 1899	Harding, Geo. P.	Apr. 4, 1871
ucus	July 29, 1899	Harris, J. H.	May 8, 1871
	May, 19, 1900	Hillhouse, A. M.	June 21, 1871
l E.	Mar. 10, 1902	Harris, P. H.	Aug. 21, 1871
	Aug. 10, 1903	Healy, T. W.	Dec. 13, 1871
lam	Nov. 27, 1903	Hardy, Wm. J.	May 20, 1872
	June 27, 1905	Hunt, A. B.	Jan. 15, 1873
	Sept. 7, 1905	Harmon, F. H.	Jan. 17, 1873
y.	Sept. 25, 1905	Humes, T. J.	Oct. 6, 1873
D.	Oct. 2, 1905	Haskell, Wm. B.	Aug. 11, 1874
y M.	Oct. 1, 1906	Hanford, J. M.	Aug. 11, 1875
	June 2, 1862	Hoyt, Chas. A.	Sept. 4, 1875
	Dec. 23, 1862	Hiles, Ogden	Apr. 3, 1876
n.	Aug. 20, 1863	Huffaker, F. M.	Oct. 24, 1877
	Apr. 30, 1864	Hoyt, Allen V.	Oct. 27, 1877
	Jan. 5, 1865	Hereford, John B.	Nov. 10, 1877
	Apr. 4, 1866	Hannah, James A.	Feb. 20, 1882
	Mar. 18, 1867	Hardin, C. H. E.	Jan. 13, 1883
	Aug. 2, 1867	Hart, W. H. H.	Feb. 19, 1885
	June 15, 1871	Hatfield, L. T.	July 7, 1890
	June 1, 1872	Harris, Artemus E.	Feb. 3, 1895
	Aug. 12, 1872	Hoffman, Edward E.	Sept. 7, 1895
	Feb. 24, 1873	Henderson, Chas. B.	July 1, 1896
Jr.	Mar. 1, 1875	Hood, Bert L.	May 12, 1900
nes	Sept. 18, 1876	Hummel, N. A.	Mar. 12, 1901
	Apr. 22, 1878	Henley, Wm. J.	July 3, 1902
	Apr. 8, 1879	Howell, Eugene	Dec. 31, 1902
muel.	Jan. 5, 1880	Heley, Josephus G.	Jan. 16, 1903
e R.	Jan. 5, 1880	Hartson, D. H.	June 3, 1904
s E.	Feb. 4, 1884	Huskey, H. W.	June 6, 1904
	June 2, 1884	Hankey, Frederick A.	Nov. 12, 1904
	Apr. 6, 1889	Horsey, Charles Lee	Feb. 13, 1905
	July 1, 1889	Hill, James E.	May 17, 1905
	Oct. 6, 1890	Hayes, Chas. L.	June 27, 1905
S.	Jan. 2, 1894	Hinckley, L. E. C.	Oct. 16, 1905
e G.	Nov. 2, 1897	Hatton, Wm. D.	Nov. 27, 1905
e G.	Apr. 4, 1898	Hatton, Charles	Feb. 26, 1906
C.	Sept. 27, 1901	Hart, Fred B.	June 9, 1906
m. S.	May 22, 1902	Hanby, J. Walter	Sept. 19, 1906
		Ivins, Charles H.	Jan. 2, 1888

Johnson, J. Neely	June 2, 1862	Musser, John J.	June 2, 1862
Joachimson, H. L.	June 3, 1862	Moyes, Richard	June 3, 1862
James, John	June 10, 1862	McCentaire, R. G.	Dec. 23, 1862
Janin, Edward	Dec. 23, 1862	Murphy, W. G.	Aug. 20, 1863
Johnson, Wm. Neely	Aug. 17, 1863	McReardon, James	Aug. 21, 1863
James, W. H.	Nov. 6, 1863	Morrison, Murray	Nov. 23, 1863
Jones, Frank	Jan. 20, 1864	Morrison, Robert F.	Nov. 23, 1863
Jones, W. T.	Apr. 1, 1867	Mitchell, Henry K.	Mar. 14, 1865
Julien, Thomas V.	May 7, 1872	McKinstry, E. W.	July 10, 1865
Johnson, Roger	Jan. 17, 1878	McQuaid, Jno. A.	July 25, 1865
Jameson, J. S.	July 1, 1878	Mayenbaum, Henry	Apr. 2, 1866
Judge, James R.	Apr. 5, 1881	Mesick, R. S.	Feb. 2, 1867
Jones, Charles A.	Oct. 4, 1886	Meagher, James D.	May 27, 1867
Jones, Wm. Dudley	May 9, 1892	McKeeby, L. C.	July 24, 1868
Johnson, Georgia J.	July 30, 1893	Marshall, J. B.	Dec. 16, 1868
Johns, Robinson L.	Apr. 5, 1902	McElvaney, John G.	Oct. 13, 1869
Jackson, Kenneth M.	May 2, 1902	McClinton, J. G.	May 23, 1871
Johnson, E. A. P.	Apr. 3, 1905	McDonald, O. C.	Nov. 23, 1871
Jaques, Alfred	Oct. 14, 1905	Murphy, Michael A.	Feb. 29, 1872
Johnson, William E.	Nov. 2, 1906	Maxwell, J. J.	May 18, 1872
		May, J. J.	Mar. 24, 1873
Kirkpatrick, M.	Jan. 21, 1864	McFarland, T. B.	Oct. 13, 1873
Kennedy, F. H.	May 5, 1865	McAllister, Hall	July 17, 1874
Knox, Wales L.	July 11, 1865	Mesick, W. S.	Apr. 20, 1876
Keating, R. P.	Aug. 21, 1865	Morgan, Jas. M.	Oct. 29, 1875
Keyser, Phil. W.	Oct. 21, 1865	Mitchell, R. B.	Apr. 3, 1877
Kennedy, W. C.	Jan. 4, 1869	Merzbach, F. H.	Jan. 24, 1878
Kittrell, John R.	May 4, 1871	Mann, S. A.	Apr. 6, 1878
Keith, George W.	July 3, 1872	Maddux, L. J.	Apr. 17, 1879
Knight, George A.	Jan. 6, 1873	Mills, Frank P.	Oct. 6, 1879
King, Cameron H.	Feb. 3, 1873	Mahoney, J. L.	Jan. 3, 1881
Kingston, George A.	July 2, 1877	Mack, Charles E.	Apr. 4, 1881
Keeney, George D.	Apr. 23, 1878	Murphy, Frank X.	Feb. 4, 1884
Knight, E. D.	July 2, 1888	Millar, G. E.	Oct. 2, 1882
King, Sam D.	Apr. 7, 1890	Miner, Richard S.	May 6, 1889
King, Percival S.	May 9, 1892	MacMillan, J. H.	Sept. 20, 1879
Kehoe, Dennis H.	Apr. 7, 1894	McGowan, Alex. J.	Oct. 0, 1890
Kelly, Charles H.	Dec. 2, 1897	Meredith, J. H.	Dec. 1, 1890
Knox, Charles L.	July 29, 1899	Mighels, P. V.	Jan. 10, 1891
King, Frank D.	Mar. 12, 1901	Metson, William H.	Oct. 5, 1891
Kleinsorge, Wm. E.	Feb. 4, 1902	Murdock, Orrice A.	May 2, 1892
Kennedy, John J.	Aug. 4, 1902	Murphy, Frank E.	June 18, 1892
		Massey, W. A.	Mar. 13, 1893
Lindsey, W. H.	June 2, 1862	McNamee, Frank R.	Apr. 15, 1895
Larowe, M. D.	June 3, 1862	Maestretti, Antonio J.	Jan. 28, 1899
Lansing, C. J.	Aug. 17, 1863	MacMillan, H. R.	June 24, 1899
Lewis, J. F.	Apr. 25, 1864	Mack, O. H.	Oct. 14, 1899
Lee, W. G.	Jan. 5, 1865	McIntosh, Charles H.	Mar. 12, 1901
Lyon, George G.	Aug. 23, 1869	Moynahan, John D.	Oct. 7, 1901
Lucas, J. H.	May 4, 1871	McNamara, T. M.	July 6, 1903
Leonard, O. R.	May 19, 1871	Murphy, John H.	Aug. 8, 1903
Lowry, Hiram N.	Oct. 8, 1872	Martinson, George	July 6, 1904
Laspeyre, Thomas	Apr. 14, 1874	McCabe, Bert R.	Sept. 12, 1904
Lowery, Robert E.	Nov. 21, 1874	McElroy, G. A.	Dec. 10, 1904
Love, William C.	Aug. 11, 1875	McCarran, P. A.	Feb. 13, 1905
Lindsay, R. H.	Jan. 25, 1875	McMullens, Samuel G.	Mar. 25, 1905
Lewis, D. J.	Sept. 1, 1875	Marshall, John B.	Apr. 17, 1905
Lawrence, And. J.	July 1, 1878	McDougall, D. C.	June 20, 1905
Lamb, J. T.	July 8, 1882	McDevitt, T. C.	July 31, 1905
Langan, F. P.	Jan. 13, 1887	Moore, Milton B.	Dec. 18, 1905
Laird, Jno. W. P.	Oct. 20, 1890	McFadden, Clarence J.	Feb. 26, 1906
Lothrop, John	July 1, 1891	McClellan, Clifford	Mar. 5, 1906
Laurenson, Wm.	Feb. 25, 1896	Moran, E. P.	Apr. 30, 1906
Langwith, Joseph A.	Oct. 5, 1896	Malone, William H.	June 9, 1906
Lake, F. B.	Oct. 3, 1898	McCarthy, Loyal C.	July 2, 1906
Lewers, Charles Ross	Nov. 12, 1898	McClellan, Tom Elwood	July 30, 1906
Leishman, David	Feb. 11, 1901	McDowell, Samuel	Aug. 15, 1906
Leonard, Franklyn, Jr.	July 5, 1902	Morehouse, H. V.	Sept. 1, 1906
Long, Charles W.	Jan. 2, 1905	Mitchell, Thomas L.	Oct. 1, 1906
Lindley, Curtis H.	Mar. 14, 1905		
Lind, Henry B.	Mar. 14, 1905	North, John W.	June 2, 1862
Lyon, Thomas T.	Oct. 16, 1905	Nourse, George A.	Apr. 25, 1864
Lewis, Paul G.	Oct. 29, 1906	Napthaly, Joseph	July 10, 1867
Lightfoot, Adelbert B.	Dec. 18, 1906	Newmann, Paul	July 13, 1868
		Nye, James W.	Oct. 5, 1869
McConnell, John R.	June 2, 1862	Noel, George N.	Apr. 7, 1894

Norcross, Frank H.	July 28, 1894	Rogers, Lew.	Sept. 12, 1904
Nagel, F. C.	July 30, 1898	Rogers, E. A.	July 26, 1905
Nye, Arthur M.	Feb. 13, 1905	Ross, Margaret A.	Mar. 19, 1906
Needles, A. R.	Apr. 17, 1905	Richardson, M. M.	Mar. 19, 1906
Nolan, Daniel Voorhies	Nov. 4, 1905	Redington, James K.	Mar. 19, 1906
Nourse, John F.	Feb. 26, 1906	Ratcliffe, Cummins	Nov. 12, 1906
Nagle, Clarence Grant	Nov. 13, 1906	Rogers, Elmer	Dec. 6, 1906
O'Dougherty, A. B.	May 12, 1871	Stewart, Wm. M.	June 2, 1862
Owen, Frank	May 27, 1871	Seely, Jonas	June 2, 1862
O'Dougherty, Wm. I.	Aug. 11, 1875	Smith, Horace	June 2, 1862
Osborne, T. J.	Sept. 8, 1884	Stewart, Well.	June 3, 1862
Oliver, Frank S.	May 28, 1896	Steele, H. M.	Dec. 23, 1862
Oddie, Tasker L.	Nov. 11, 1898	Stearns, L. O.	Dec. 23, 1862
Orr, John S.	Jan. 7, 1902	Sankey, Samuel	Dec. 23, 1862
O'Brien, Percy Howard	June 27, 1905	Sunderland, Thomas	Dec. 23, 1862
O'Brien, Edmond C.	Jan. 17, 1906	Sawyer, George S.	Aug. 20, 1863
O'Brien, John P.	Mar. 19, 1906	Shuck, O. T.	Apr. 25, 1864
Ogden, Wm. B.	May 2, 1906	Stephens, W. J.	Jan. 5, 1865
Patterson, Wm.	June 2, 1862	Sumner, Charles A.	Nov. 1, 1865
Pitzer, J. S.	Dec. 23, 1862	Seawell, William M.	Oct. 26, 1866
Pendergast, —	Jan. 20, 1864	Stephens, James A.	May 29, 1867
Pratt, O. C.	Jan. 20, 1864	Stone, M. N.	Aug. 23, 1869
Powell, John, Jr.	Apr. 29, 1871	Smith, F. M.	Oct. 11, 1869
Pierson, Wm. M.	June 15, 1871	Sanderson, S. W.	Oct. 11, 1869
Plummer, J. A.	July 10, 1886	Stonehill, E. B.	May 22, 1871
Poujade, Joseph	Nov. 19, 1888	Sine, E. P.	May 27, 1871
Patterson, Webster	Dec. 1, 1890	Sears, William H.	Feb. 5, 1872
Platt, Horace G.	Jan. 13, 1894	Scrivner, J. J.	June 8, 1872
Pyne, Geo. D.	Apr. 7, 1894	Savage, J. A.	Mar. 5, 1873
Porter, Samuel T.	Mar. 18, 1895	Simmons, Hugh F.	Apr. 7, 1873
Platt, Samuel	May 28, 1896	Stephens, T. A.	July 6, 1874
Packard, Peter N.	May 16, 1898	Sabin, George M.	Mar. 7, 1874
Pike, W. H. A.	July 29, 1899	Shafer, J. K.	Jan. 3, 1876
Parker, Wm. O.	Dec. 21, 1899	Söderberg, N.	Jan. 24, 1873
Pierce, Frank	Jan. 28, 1901	Stocker, Abner H.	Sept. 3, 1879
Petree, Louis Edward	Jan. 6, 1902	Sutherland, W. J.	July 5, 1880
Pittman, Key	Apr. 7, 1902	Stone, Frank M.	Jan. 24, 1881
Pilkington, Harold	Apr. 30, 1902	Steffan, Albert	July 9, 1881
Parker, Joseph S.	Sept. 1, 1902	Sanders, Benjamin	May 8, 1882
Price, Robert Martin	Mar. 5, 1904	Stearns, A. T.	June 2, 1884
Pittman, William B.	Jan. 2, 1905	Siebert, H. G.	Dec. 16, 1886
Parsons, Sydney J.	Jan. 18, 1905	Summerfield, Sardis	Jan. 12, 1889
Percy, Hugh	May 1, 1905	Smith, Grant H.	Jan. 6, 1890
Patrick, Edmond T.	Apr. 6, 1906	Scott, J. W.	Oct. 6, 1894
Putnam, Graham F.	Dec. 3, 1906	Sanders, Garry E.	June 5, 1897
Queen, Chas. L.	Sept. 9, 1878	Sherran, Edward R.	Oct. 4, 1897
Ralston, J. H.	June 2, 1862	Smith, Oscar J.	Dec. 2, 1897
Reardon, T. B.	June 2, 1862	Sawyer, George Oaks	Jan. 6, 1897
Robinson, Tod	Jan. 20, 1864	Sweeney, James G.	July 30, 1898
Roop, J. W.	Jan. 21, 1864	Sadler, Erwin L.	Nov. 12, 1898
Ryan, Wm. H.	Oct. 3, 1865	Schlagel, Frank	June 12, 1899
Rankin, B. P.	May 15, 1866	Sullivan, J. F.	June 11, 1900
Robinson, E. I.	Feb. 18, 1867	Stewart, T. M.	May 22, 1901
Rives, H.	Mar. 14, 1870	Stone, Oscar C.	Oct. 30, 1901
Robinson, Robert	Mar. 14, 1870	Stone, W. H.	Mar. 7, 1902
Reddy, P.	June 28, 1871	Schlesinger, Bert	Oct. 1, 1902
Rand, J. H.	Oct. 4, 1875	Salisbury, Arthur N.	Nov. 15, 1902
Robinson, Seth	Jan. 15, 1878	Stingley, Walter F.	Mar. 23, 1903
Rankin, Geo. A.	Jan. 11, 1879	Stoddard, R. C.	July 25, 1903
Ryan, Launcelot	Apr. 8, 1879	Sullivan, F. H.	Aug. 28, 1903
Ryan, T. P.	Nov. 13, 1880	Spriggs, Frederick W.	Nov. 24, 1903
Ritter, Careton M.	Oct. 8, 1881	Springmeyer, George	June 18, 1904
Redding, Joseph D.	Oct. 22, 1882	Stanley, Charles C.	Nov. 12, 1904
Ricketts, A. H.	July 19, 1884	Street, John A.	Jan. 18, 1905
Reynolds, John	July 28, 1884	Shaw, J. Vincent	Mar. 20, 1905
Roberts, E. E.	Oct. 14, 1899	Sanford, J. F.	Mar. 20, 1905
Richards, Charles L.	Oct. 7, 1901	Somers, Peter J.	May 11, 1905
Reddick, W. L.	Nov. 5, 1901	Sanders, J. A.	June 13, 1905
Reeves, Charles R.	May 7, 1902	Siegfriedt, T. A. A.	July 31, 1905
Rogers, Lewis H.	July 11, 1903	Scott, Fred C.	Sept. 25, 1905
Reynolds, Chas. F.	July 11, 1903	So Relle, Wiley B.	Oct. 3, 1905
Robins, C. E.	Jan. 4, 1904	Stevens, Frank Asbury	Oct. 16, 1905
		Shropshire, J. S.	Dec. 18, 1905
		Smith, Jas. S.	Dec. 18, 1905
		Stewart, W. E. M.	Feb. 20, 1906

Swallow, Albert H.....	Mar. 5, 1906	Williams, John I.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Seybolt, Fred L.....	May 1, 1906	Webster, William.....	Oct. 17, 1865
Smith, Allen A.....	June 4, 1906	Woodburn, William.....	Jan. 4, 1866
		Williams, Robert H.....	Jan. 6, 1866
Tilford, Frank.....	Nov. 28, 1863	Waldo, H. A.....	May 20, 1867
Taylor, R. H.....	Jan., 1864	Welty, D. W.....	Jan. 5, 1869
Thornton, Harry I.....	Apr. 3, 1866	Watz, Adolphus.....	Oct. 13, 1869
Thompson, Robert.....	Oct. 11, 1867	Whitcher, J. W.....	Apr. 20, 1870
Tebbs, Moses.....	Apr. 14, 1870	Wren, Thomas.....	Mar. 24, 1871
Thornton, Crittenden.....	May 19, 1871	Williams, George R.....	May 20, 1871
Thatcher, A. M.....	Aug. 21, 1872	Waters, George L.....	June 10, 1872
Tilden, M. C.....	Oct. 23, 1876	Willis, A. H.....	June 1, 1875
Tuska, Wald J.....	Nov. 11, 1878	Wines, J. L.....	Sept. 20, 1875
Tompkins, W. H.....	Aug. 14, 1873	Witherell, Charles A.....	Dec. 26, 1863
Talbot, George F.....	July 7, 1881	Windle, J. H.....	Mar. 5, 1877
Truman, D. S.....	Nov. 15, 1881	Wimans, Joseph W.....	Oct. 23, 1877
Torreyson, James D.....	Jan. 4, 1882	Whitehill, Henry R.....	Jan. 24, 1878
Taylor, E. W.....	July 3, 1882	Wilson, Alexander.....	Nov. 19, 1878
Thomas, Francis J.....	Sept. 7, 1886	Wescott, W. H.....	May 8, 1882
Thackston, C. M.....	Jan. 7, 1888	Willett, C. H.....	Oct. 22, 1883
Tait, Hugh A.....	Dec. 1, 1890	Wharton, Z. F.....	Nov. 9, 1885
Tilden, Laura M.....	July 22, 1893	Winnie, William E.....	Oct. 3, 1887
Turner, Merrill.....	Apr. 27, 1896	Wheeler, R. G.....	Sept. 2, 1889
Tauszky, Edmund.....	July 12, 1897	West, Peter.....	Jan. 6, 1890
Treadwell, Wm. B.....	June 30, 1901	Winterburn, G. H.....	Apr. 11, 1885
Thompson, C. C.....	Nov. 13, 1901	Williams, E. L.....	Nov. 18, 1885
Thompson, Willard D.....	Jan. 18, 1902	Wheeler, John T.....	Dec. 1, 1890
Taber, E. J. L.....	Sept. 12, 1904	Wilson, Ramon E.....	Nov. 10, 1891
Thatcher, George W.....	Jan. 2, 1905	Walling, J. M.....	Mar. 28, 1892
Thomas, Victor Sumner.....	Feb. 13, 1905	Wilson, Marion S.....	Nov. 15, 1894
Thomas, W. B.....	Mar. 14, 1905	Work, Frank B.....	July 1, 1895
Tripp, Wm. B.....	Feb. 13, 1905	Warren, Harry.....	Feb. 25, 1896
Thompson, I. S.....	Mar. 20, 1905	Walsh, John Emmett.....	Apr. 27, 1896
Tilden, Augustus.....	May 1, 1905	Walker, Charles A.....	Sept. 16, 1897
Taugher, J. F.....	May 1, 1905	White, Jay H.....	July 30, 1898
Thompson, J. G.....	June 26, 1905	Warren, Anna M.....	July 29, 1899
Thomas, Mathoulbah.....	Jan. 29, 1906	Williams, Otto T.....	June 1, 1901
Turner, DeWitt C.....	Mar. 19, 1906	Webb, U. S.....	Mar. 3, 1902
Tallman, Clay.....	Aug. 15, 1906	Wood, Sidney B.....	Mar. 7, 1902
Thomas, Charles S.....	Aug. 30, 1906	Willis, Nelson W.....	June 17, 1902
		Wilson, Robert R.....	Mar. 9, 1903
Underwood, J. G.....	June 10, 1862	Wiel, Samuel C.....	Aug. 1, 1904
		Wells, Vernon D.....	Dec. 17, 1904
Virgin, D. W.....	Jan. 14, 1867	Wynn, C. H.....	Jan. 2, 1905
Varian, C. S.....	June 1, 1872	Wright, Robert.....	Feb. 13, 1905
Van Fleet, W. C.....	Jan. 5, 1875	Wheeler, A. K.....	Mar. 14, 1905
Van Der Leith, E. D.....	Jan. 2, 1882	Wilson, L. G.....	Apr. 17, 1905
Viriden, W. H.....	May 12, 1890	Wilson, Chas. S.....	May 1, 1905
Van Duzer, C. D.....	Sept. 12, 1898	Withers, Robt. G.....	June 27, 1905
Vermilyea, S. E.....	May 15, 1902	Wilson, B. S.....	July 7, 1905
Van Dyck, Edward S.....	July 20, 1905	Wall, William S.....	Aug. 12, 1905
Van Pitt, Oris J.....	Dec. 3, 1906	Wallace, William John.....	Nov. 13, 1905
		Wittke, August R.....	Mar. 5, 1906
Williams, Charles H.....	June 2, 1862	Wilkinson, Huger.....	June 4, 1906
Ward, J.....	June 11, 1862	Wilson, Bird May.....	June 28, 1906
Wattson, John V.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Williamson, Howard P.....	July 14, 1906
Waldron, Dan E.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Woods, Samuel D.....	Aug. 15, 1906
Wright, S. H.....	Aug. 22, 1864	Wilson, O. C.....	Sept. 1, 1906
Wells, Thomas.....	May 31, 1865	Wample, Thomas W.....	Oct. 1, 1906
Whitman, B. C.....	May 5, 1865		
Wallace, W. C.....	July 11, 1865	Yeaman, Harvey.....	Jan. 19, 1906

THE NEVADA BAR, THE DATE OF WHOSE ADMISSION DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE ROLL OF THE COURT:

s	Flandreau, Chas. F.	Lindsey, Chas. H.
William F.	Flick, Henry	McRea, J. B.
ac	Freer, Leon D.	Moss, James W.
T.	Garber, John	Nugent, John M.
William T.	Gaston, Chas. A.	Perley, Duncan W.
e H.	Gehr, Harry A.	Quint, Leander
I.	Gray, G. H.	Rhodes, W. H.
M.	Griffith, Chas.	Rising, Richard
. H.	Harmon, J. H.	Scaniker, S. P.
es H.	Harrison, M. D.	Steele, H. M.
n	Hereford, Frank	Street, H. C.
George	Hittell, G. H.	Terry, David S.
es W.	Hubbard, James F.	Williams, J. J.
ton	Kelly, John P.	Williams, Thomas H.
n	Kendall, Chas. W.	Worthington, Harry G.
William H.	Kenedy, James M.	Wood, William S.
	Kutz, Joseph	
	Labatt, —.	
	Lewis, James F.	

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF NEVADA.

Adopted September 1, 1879; amended January 2, 1899;
amended December 17, 1902.

RULE I.

1. Applicants for license to practice as attorneys and **Examination for attorneys-at-law.** counselors will be examined in open court on the first day of the term.

2. The supreme court, upon application of the district judge of any judicial district, will appoint a committee to examine persons applying for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law. Such committee will consist of the district judge and at least two attorneys resident of the district.

The examination by the committee so appointed shall be conducted and certified according to the following rules:

The applicant shall be examined by the district judge and **Examination by committee.** at least two others of the committee, and the questions and answers must be reduced to writing.

No intimation of the questions to be asked must be given to the applicant by any member of the committee previous to the examination.

The examination shall embrace the following subjects:

- Examination to embrace.**
- ¹ The history of this state and of the United States;
 - ² The constitutional relations of the state and federal governments;
 - ³ The jurisdiction of the various courts of this state and of the United States;
 - ⁴ The various sources of our municipal law;
 - ⁵ The general principles of the common law relating to property and personal rights and obligations;
 - ⁶ The general grounds of equity jurisdiction and principles of equity jurisprudence;
 - ⁷ Rules and principles of pleadings and evidence;
 - ⁸ Practice under the civil and criminal codes of Nevada;
 - ⁹ Remedies in hypothetical cases;
 - ¹⁰ The course and duration of the applicant's studies.

3. The examiners will not be expected to go very much at large into the details of these subjects, but only sufficiently so fairly to test the extent of the applicant's knowledge and the accuracy of his understanding of those subjects and books which he has studied.

4. When the examination is completed and reduced to writing, the examiners will return it to this court, accompanied by their certificate showing whether or not the applicant is of good moral character and has attained his majority, and is a *bona fide* resident of this state. Such certificate shall **Examination by committee.**

facts that the applicant was examined in the committee; that he had no knowledge or the nature of any of the questions to be proposed before the same were asked by the committee the answers to each and all the questions as given by the applicant without reference to other outside aid.

of thirty-five dollars for license must in all cases be deposited with the clerk of the court before the examination. made, to be returned to the applicant in case

RULE II.

where an appeal has been perfected, and the transcript (if there be one) thirty days before the first day of a term, the transcript of the record shall be filed before the first day of such term.

RULE III.

transcript of the record be not filed within the time prescribed by Rule II, the appeal may be dismissed on the first week of the term, without notice. A transcript may be restored during the same term, if the same be shown, on notice to the opposite party; and the dismissal shall be final, and a bar to a new appeal from the same order or judgment.

motion there shall be presented the certificate of the clerk, under the seal of the court, certifying to the character of the judgment; the date of its rendition, the fact and date of the filing of the notice of appeal, and the date of service thereof on the opposite party, and the character of the evidence by which the fact appears; the fact and date of the filing of the notice of appeal; and that the same is in due form; and that the appellant has received a duly certified transcript of the record; or, if he has made no motion, that he has not requested the clerk to certify to the fact that he has not paid the fees therefor, if the same be demanded.

RULE IV.

transcripts of record in civil cases, when printed, shall be on unruled white paper, ten inches long by six inches wide, with a margin on the outer edge of not less than one inch. The printed page shall not be less than ten lines long and three and one-half inches wide. The lines shall be numbered from the top to the end, and the numbering of the folios shall be between lines. Nothing smaller than minion type shall be used in printing.

transcripts in criminal cases may be printed in like manner as prescribed for civil cases; or, if not printed, shall

Transcripts
in criminal
cases.

be written on one side only of transcript paper, six inches long by ten and one-half inches in width, with a margin of not less than one and one-half inches wide, fastened or bound together on the left sides of the pages by ribbon or tape, so that the same may be secured, and every part conveniently read. The transcript, if written, shall be in a legible hand, and each paper or order shall be separately inserted.

To be
indexed

3. The pleadings, proceedings, and statement shall be chronologically arranged in the transcript, and each transcript shall be prefaced with an alphabetical index, specifying the folio of each separate paper, order, or proceeding, of the testimony of each witness; and the transcript shall have at least one blank fly-sheet cover.

Cannot be
filed.

4. No record which fails to conform to these rules shall be received or filed by the clerk of the court.

RULE V.

Printing
transcripts.

The written transcript in civil causes, together with sufficient funds to pay for the printing of the same, may be transmitted to the clerk of this court. The clerk, upon receipt thereof, shall file the same and cause the transcript to be printed, and to a printed copy shall annex his certificate that the said printed transcript is a full and correct copy of the transcript furnished to him by the party; said certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence that the same is correct. The said printed copy so certified shall also be filed, and constitute the record of the cause in this court, subject to be corrected by reference to the written transcript on file.

RULE VI.

Cost of
typewriting
or printing
transcripts.

Allowed as
costs.

To serve cost
bill, when.

Mode of
objecting to
costs.

1. The expense of printing or typewriting transcripts, affidavits, briefs or other papers on appeal in civil causes, and pleadings, affidavits, briefs, or other papers constituting the record in original proceedings upon which the case is heard in this court, required by these rules to be printed or typewritten, shall be allowed as costs, and taxed in bills as costs in the usual mode; *provided*, that no greater amount than twenty-five cents per folio of one hundred words shall be taxed as costs for printing, and no greater amount than twelve and one-half cents per folio for one copy only shall be taxed as costs for typewriting. All other costs shall be taxed by the clerk in accordance with the fee bill.

2. Either party desiring to recover as costs his expenses for printing or typewriting in any cause in this court, shall, before said cause is submitted, file with the clerk and serve upon the opposite party a verified cost bill, setting forth and stating the actual cost of such printing or typewriting, and no greater amount than such actual cost shall be taxed as costs.

3. If either party desires to object to the costs claimed by the opposite party, he shall, within ten days after the service upon him of a copy of the cost bill, file with the clerk

ions. Said objections shall be heard and set-
 costs taxed by the clerk. An appeal may be
 decision of the clerk, either by written notice
 orally and instanter, to the justices of this
 decision of such justices shall be final. If
 objections to the costs claimed by the party enti-
 shall be taxed as claimed in his cost bill.

cases where a remittitur or other final order is
 court or other inferior tribunal, the costs of
 ed thereto as taxed by the clerk shall be
 such remittitur or order, and shall be collected
 such district court, or other inferior court or
 shall not be subject to retaxation in such dis-
 other tribunal.

Indorsed
 upon
 remittitur.

RULE VII.

pose of correcting any error or defect in the
 the court below, either party may suggest the
 g, to this court, and, upon good cause shown,
 that the proper clerk certify to the whole or
 ord, as may be required, or may produce the
 ified, without such order. If the attorney of
 ty be absent, or the fact of the alleged error
 pputed, the suggestion, except when a certified
 ed at the time, must be accompanied by an
 g the existence of the error or defect alleged.

To correct
 error in
 transcript.

RULE VIII.

er objections to the transcript, statement, the
 a appeal, notice of appeal, or to its service or
 e, or any technical exception or objection to
 ting the right of the appellant to be heard on
 ror assigned, which might be cured on sugges-
 tion of the record, must be taken at the first
 transcript is filed, and must be noted in the
 printed points of the respondent, and filed at
 before the argument, or they will not be

Exceptions.

Diminution
 of record.

RULE IX.

ath or other disability of a party pending an
 representative shall be substituted in the suit by
 vriting to the court on the part of such repre-
 ny party on the record. Upon the entry of
 n, an order of substitution shall be made and
 proceed as in other cases.

Substitution
 in case of
 death.

RULE X.

alendar of each term shall consist only of those
 a the transcript shall have been filed on or
 day of the term, unless by written consent of
 ovided, that all cases, both civil and criminal,
 ppeal has been perfected and the statement
 vided in Rule II, and the transcript has not
 e the first day of the term, may be placed on

Calendar to
 consist of.

Upon motion.

the calendar, on motion of either party, after ten days written notice of such motion, and upon filing the transcripts. Subdivision 2 is hereby abrogated.

3. Causes shall be placed on the calendar in the order in which the transcripts are filed by the clerk.

RULE XI.

Time for applicant to serve brief.

Respondent.

Oral argument.

Optional in criminal cases.

When submitted.

Stipulation as to time.

Printing and paper to be uniform.

Number of copies to be filed.

Opinions recorded.

1. Within fifteen days after the filing of the transcript appeal in any case, the appellant shall file and serve points and authorities or brief; and within fifteen days after the service of appellant's points and authorities or brief the respondent shall file and serve his points and authorities or brief; and within fifteen days thereafter, appellant shall file and serve his points and authorities or brief in reply, at which the case may be argued orally.

2. The points and authorities shall contain such brief statement of the facts as may be necessary to explain the points made.

3. The oral argument may, in the discretion of the court, be limited to the printed or typewritten points and authorities or briefs filed, and a failure by either party to file points and authorities or briefs under the provisions of this rule within the time herein provided, shall be deemed a waiver of such party of the right to orally argue the case, and such party shall not recover cost for printing or typewriting of brief or points and authorities in the case.

4. No more than two counsel on a side will be heard upon the oral argument, except by special permission of the court, but each defendant who has appeared separately in the case below may be heard through his own counsel.
Optional in Criminal Cases.

5. In criminal cases it is left optional with counsel either to file written, printed, or typewritten points and authorities or briefs.

6. When the oral argument is concluded, the case shall be submitted for the decision of the court.

7. The times herein provided for may be shortened or extended by stipulation of parties or order of court, or by justice thereof.

RULE XII.

In all cases where a paper or document is required by the rules to be printed, it shall be printed upon similar paper and in the same style and form (except the numbering of folios in the margin) as is prescribed for the printing of transcripts.

RULE XIII.

Besides the original, there shall be filed ten copies of each transcript, briefs, and points and authorities, which copies shall be distributed by the clerk.

RULE XIV.

All opinions delivered by the court, after having been finally corrected, shall be recorded by the clerk.

RULE XV.

All motions for a rehearing shall be upon petition in writing, and presented within fifteen days after the final judgment is rendered, or order made by the court, and publication of its opinion and decision, and no argument will be heard thereon. No remittitur or mandate to the court below shall be issued until the expiration of the fifteen days herein provided, and decisions upon the petition, except on special order.

Rehearing.

Remittitur to issue, when.

RULE XVI.

Where a judgment is reversed or modified, a certified copy of the opinion in the case shall be transmitted, with the remittitur, to the court below.

Opinion to be transmitted.

RULE XVII.

No paper shall be taken from the court room or clerk's office, except by order of the court, or of one of the justices. No order will be made for leave to withdraw a transcript for examination, except upon written consent to be filed with the clerk.

No paper to be taken without order.

RULE XVIII.

No writ of error or *certiorari* shall be issued, except upon order of the court, upon petition, showing a proper case for issuing the same.

Writ of error or certiorari.

RULE XIX.

Where a writ of error is issued, upon filing the same and a sufficient bond or undertaking with the clerk of the court below, and upon giving notice thereof to the opposite party or his attorney, and to the sheriff, it shall operate as a *super-sedeas*. The bond or undertaking shall be substantially the same as required in cases on appeal.

Writ of error to operate as a super-sedeas.

RULE XX.

The writ of error shall be returnable within thirty days, unless otherwise specially directed.

When returnable.

RULE XXI.

The rules and practice of this court respecting appeals shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, to proceedings upon a writ of error.

To apply.

RULE XXII.

The writ shall not be allowed after the lapse of one year from the date of the judgment, order, or decree which is sought to be reviewed, except under special circumstances.

Time concerning writ.

RULE XXIII.

Appeals from orders granting or denying a change of venue, or any other interlocutory order made before trial, will be heard at any regular or adjourned term, upon three days' notice being given by either appellant or respondent, when the parties live within twenty miles of Carson. When

Concerning change of venue.

Additional notice given. the party served resides more than twenty miles from Carson, an additional day's notice will be required for each fifty miles, or fraction of fifty miles, from Carson.

RULE XXIV.

Notice of motion. In all cases where notice of a motion is necessary, unless, for good cause shown, the time is shortened by an order of one of the justices, the notice shall be five days.

RULE XXV.

Transcripts may be typewritten. To be bound in boards with flexible backs. 1. Hereafter all transcripts of the record in any action or proceeding may be typewritten. The typewriting shall be the first impression, clearly and legibly done, with best quality of black ink, in type not smaller than small pica, upon a good quality of typewriting paper, thirteen inches long by eight inches wide, bound in boards with flexible backs, in volumes of a size suitable for convenient handling and ready reference, and arranged and indexed as required by the rules of this court. When so typewritten such transcript, in the discretion of the party appealing, need not be printed; but, if printed, all the rules concerning the same shall still apply thereto.

Briefs may be typewritten. 2. Briefs and points and authorities, instead of being printed, may be typewritten upon the same paper and in the same style and form as is prescribed for typewritten transcripts.

Copy to be served. Two copies to be filed. 3. When so typewritten, but one copy of such transcript need be filed in the case; but a copy thereof shall be served upon the opposite party. Two copies of the briefs and points and authorities, viz: the first impression and a copy thereof, shall be filed with the clerk, and a copy shall be served upon each opposite party who appeared separately in the court below.

RULE XXVI.

Concerning certificate of naturalization. Under no circumstances shall this court, or any of the district courts of the State of Nevada, hear proof for the issuance of, or issue final papers or certificates of naturalization to any applicant therefor, at any time within the sixty days immediately preceding any general or special state election of this state.

RULE XXVII.

Payment of advance fee required. Clerk prohibited from filing. No transcript or original record shall be filed or cause registered, docketed, or entered until an advance fee of twenty-five dollars is paid into the clerk's office, to pay accruing costs of suit. The clerk of the court is prohibited from filing or registering any record without first having received as a deposit the aforesaid fee.

DISTRICT JUDGES OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, 1905-1906.

MURPHY, M. A.	First Judicial District
CURLER, B. F.	Second Judicial District
BREEN, PETER	Third Judicial District
BROWN, G. S.	Fourth Judicial District
BONNIFIELD, S. J., JR.	Fifth Judicial District

The State of Nevada comprises five Judicial Districts, apportioned as follows:

THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Comprises the Counties of Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Ormsby and Storey.

THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Comprises the Counties of Churchill and Washoe.

THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Comprises the Counties of Eureka, Lander and Nye.

THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Comprises the Counties of Elko, Lincoln and White Pine.

THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Comprises the County of Humboldt.

RULES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

RULE I.

The hour of 10 o'clock a. m. is fixed for the opening court, unless otherwise ordered.

RULE II.

Calendars to contain. The clerk of each county of the state shall make the calendars for the district court of his county, upon one of which he shall place all civil causes at issue upon questions of fact as soon as the issue is made; upon another of which he shall place all civil causes at issue upon a question of law and all motions of every nature, except *ex parte* motions, as soon as the issue is made, or as soon as notice of motion is filed; and upon the third of which he shall place all criminal business of every kind. **Attorneys.** The names of the attorneys of the respective parties shall be appropriately placed on the calendars. The clerk shall, on every Saturday, forward to the presiding judge of the court, and also to the judge who is to sit in his county, a full statement of the condition of the business of the court as shown by the calendars.

RULE III.

Notice as to time. The judge who is to hold court in any county shall give the clerk of such county notice of the time when court is to sit. The clerk shall, immediately upon receiving such notice, give all the attorneys having business in said county, as shown by the calendar, and also all attorneys practicing in his county, notice in writing of the time when court is to be held. He shall also give notice of the time of holding court, in some newspaper printed and published at the county seat of his county, provided it can be done without expense.

RULE IV.

Upon the meeting of the court, as provided in Rule I, the law calendar will first be called and disposed of. The trial calendar will then be called, and causes at issue upon questions of fact disposed of. When the calendar is called, the causes will be set for a time certain. Parties are expected to be ready to try their causes, whether at issue upon questions of law or fact, when the calendar is called, and in the order in which they are set. Parties may, prior to the meeting of the court, fix the day of trial by stipulation in writing, subject to the approval of the court or judge. The disposition of the business of the court will be disposed of in the following order:

minutes of the previous day's business shall be ordered, and signed by the judge.

parte motions.

business, when there is no contest.

causes arising subsequent to the calling of the case to be set.

of causes, as previously set.

of motions of law.

RULE V.

on Saturday of any session of court held by any Law day.

of law questions shall take precedence, and be heard on the previous setting or notice.

RULE VI.

A motion or proceeding has been noticed, or set for hearing, and for any cause is not heard at the time Relating to motions.

the hearing of the same shall be continued without adjournment, and the motion or proceeding shall be heard on the calendar and disposed of as other issues.

RULE VII.

of law, and any motion of any nature or kind, Issues of law.

may be made orally by stipulation of the parties, at any time agreed on in the state, with the consent of the court having jurisdiction of the cause, or such questions of law, as the case may be, may be submitted on written questions to the judge, with his consent, and the decision may be rendered at any time, which decision shall fix the time the decision of the court is to be complied with; Decision.

In all cases the party who is required to act by such decision shall receive due written notice thereof from the court. Time for complying with such decision shall be run from the time when service is made on the party required by the statutes for service of pleadings; *provided*, that when the parties are present in person or by their respective attorneys when the decision is rendered, no notice shall be required.

RULE VIII.

A demurrer is interposed in any case, if it be made Demurrer.

to the satisfaction of the court that such demurrer is interposed in good faith, but merely for delay, the defendant shall only answer upon such terms as the court may prescribe, and upon the filing of the answer, the case shall be set down for trial for as early a day as the court will permit. In cases other than those Set down for trial. mentioned, ten days shall be allowed to amend or answer, unless the court by its order fix a shorter time.

RULE IX.

Answers and pleadings, intended for the files of this court, shall be on paper known as "legal cap," of good qual-

Relating to
documents
and
pleadings.

ity, and without interlineations, unless noted thereon by clerk at the time of filing. No original pleading or paper shall be amended by making erasures or interlineations thereon, or by attaching slips thereto, except by leave of court. Copies of all papers issued from this court, or to be used therein, which are required by law, or rule of court, to be served, shall be upon legal cap paper in a legible hand, and in default of so doing, the party failing shall be compelled to renew the paper, or be precluded from using the original, as the court may deem proper.

RULE X.

Relating to
motions.

Motions in all cases, except *ex parte* motions, motions for continuance, and motions to amend pleadings pending a trial, shall be noticed at least five days before the day specified for a hearing, and a copy of all papers to be used by the moving party, except pleadings or other records of the court, shall be served with the notice of motion. The notice of motion shall be in writing, and shall specify the papers to be used and the names of witnesses to be examined by the moving party, the grounds upon which the motion is made; *provided*, that the court may, upon good cause shown, shorten or enlarge the time for hearing. For a failure to comply with this rule, the motion shall be denied.

RULE XI.

Hearing of
motions.

Upon reading and filing the notice of motion, with proof of service of the same, and of the papers mentioned therein, if no one appears to oppose the motion, the moving party shall be entitled to have the motion decided. Upon the hearing, the affidavits to be used by either party shall be endorsed and filed before the affidavits shall be used. The manner of making motions shall be as follows:

First—The moving party shall read the moving papers and state the contents thereof, or introduce his oral evidence.

Second—The party opposing shall then read or state the contents of his opposing papers, or introduce his oral evidence.

Third—The moving party may then read his rebuttal papers, or introduce oral evidence, if admissible under the rules of practice in law or equity. The counsel for the moving party shall make his argument, to be followed by the counsel of the opposing party, and the counsel for the moving party may reply.

RULE XII.

Hearing of
motions of
continuance.

All motions for the continuance of causes shall be made on affidavit; and, when made on the ground of absence of witnesses, the affidavit shall state:

First—The names of the absent witnesses, and their present residence or abiding place, if known.

Second—What diligence has been used to procure the

depositions, and the causes of a failure to appear.

the affiant has been informed and believes the testimony of each of such absent witnesses, and that the same facts can be proven by other witnesses to the suit, whose attendance or depositions have been obtained.

At that time the applicant first learned that the depositions of such absent witnesses could not

be taken if the application is made in good faith, and is made merely. And no continuance will be granted except upon which it is applied for conforms to the provisions where the continuance is applied for in a motion upon the special ground provided by statute. Counter affidavits upon which a motion for a continuance shall be served upon the opposing party as soon as possible after the cause for the continuance shall be made by the moving party. Counter affidavits may be taken in connection with the motion. No amendments or additions to the affidavits for continuance will be allowed after they are taken and no argument will be heard on motions for continuance, except such as relate to the sufficiency of the affidavits read on the hearing.

RULE XIII.

Any attorney or counsel of either party offers himself as witness in behalf of his client, and gives evidence on the cause, he shall not argue the cause, or sum it up without the permission of the court.

RULE XIV.

Depositions will be received as surety on any bond or other security to be filed or entered into in any action or proceeding in court.

RULE XV.

Any application for a commission to take the deposition of a witness out of the state, shall serve, with the application, a copy of the direct interrogatories at least one day before the hearing of the application upon the moving party and the opposing party. The direct and cross-interrogatories shall be settled at the time of hearing the application unless the court or judge otherwise direct; *provisionally* the parties may agree to the interrogatories without settling them at the court or judge, or may stipulate that the deposition be taken without written interrogatories.

RULE XVI.

When a deposition is received by the clerk, he shall endorse thereon the date of receiving it, and immediately file the same in the papers of the case in which it was taken; and forward, upon the application of any attorney

Testimony of absentees.

Counter affidavits.

Attorney as witness.

Relating to sureties.

Relating to depositions.

Interrogatories, how settled.

Depositions.

in the case, he shall open the same, and endorse upon the envelope the time of opening, and the name of the attorney upon whose application it was opened, and shall then file the deposition.

RULE XVII.

Amended
pleadings.

In cases where the right to amend any pleading is not of course, the party desiring to amend shall serve, with the notice of application to amend, an engrossed copy of the pleading, with the amendment incorporated therein, or a copy of the proposed amendment, referring to the page and line of the pleading where it is desired that the amendment be inserted, and, if the pleading were verified, shall verify such amended pleading, or such proposed amendment, before the application shall be heard.

RULE XVIII.

To strike out. The party moving to strike out any part of a pleading shall, in the notice of motion, distinctly specify the part asked to be stricken out.

RULE XIX.

Withdrawal
of papers.

No paper or record belonging to the files of the court shall be taken from the office and custody of the clerk, except upon the special order of the judge in writing, specifying the record or paper, and limiting the time the same may be retained; but in no case shall original documentary evidence be taken from the office of the clerk.

RULE XX.

Additional
undertaking.

Attachments.

If the undertaking required before issuing a writ of attachment is shown to the satisfaction of the court or judge, upon proper notice, to be insufficient to secure the party whose property is attached, against damages, the court or judge may require an additional undertaking to be filed, and if not filed, the attachment shall be dissolved. No attachment shall be dissolved by reason of any defect in the attachment papers that can be amended without affecting the substantial rights of the parties.

RULE XXI.

Trials.

Upon a reference to try all the issues, both of fact and law, and to report a judgment thereon, the referee shall set forth in his report the facts found and conclusions of law separately, and shall, upon the day when his report is filed, serve upon the respective parties, or their attorneys, notice that such report is filed; and the trial of the cause for the purpose of notice and motion for new trial shall not be deemed concluded until such notice is served.

RULE XXII.

Appeals.

When an appeal is perfected and a proper undertaking to stay proceedings is filed, it shall stay all further proceedings in the court below, upon the judgment or order appealed

in the matter embraced therein; and if an execution order shall have been issued to the sheriff, the sheriff, he shall return the same, with the cause of his proceedings thereunder, endorsed thereon with a certificate from the clerk a certificate, under the seal of the court, certifying the title of the action, the filing and service of the writ, and the date of such filing and service, and the filing and approval of the undertaking proceedings, and the date of such filing and service, and such certificate shall operate as a *supersedeas* on, or a vacation of the order.

Certificate of appeal to state.

Supersedeas.

RULE XXIII.

When a defendant fails to pay the amount due to the plaintiff within the time allowed for that purpose, or the plaintiff as stated in the complaint is admitted by the court may make an order referring it to some person as referee, to compute the amount due to the plaintiff, to such of the defendants as are prior incumbrancers of the mortgaged premises, and to examine and determine whether the mortgaged premises can be sold in whole or in part, and the whole amount secured by the mortgage has not been paid. If any of the defendants have been served by the order of reference shall also direct the referee to examine the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint, to examine the plaintiff, or his agent, on oath, and to compute the amount due on the mortgage, preparatory to the order of decree of foreclosure.

Foreclosing mortgage.

Service by publication.

RULE XXIV.

When an order shall be made enlarging the time to file a writ of habeas corpus on motion for new trial, the adverse party shall have the same number of days to propose amendment of the counter affidavits as was allowed by such order to file a statement or affidavits.

Further time.

RULE XXV.

When a motion for a new trial is made in a cause tried by a referee, the statement shall be settled by the referee.

Settled by referee.

RULE XXVI.

When execution upon motion for a new trial shall be granted, no execution or other proceeding be taken in any case, except upon the giving of a good and sufficient undertaking, in the manner and form as other undertakings are given, to be approved by the judge, with adequate securities, for the payment of the judgment or debt, and the costs of the act directed by the judgment or order, and the amount as may be fixed by the judge. An order to show cause, or other proceedings in an action, shall be of no effect until a copy of notice thereof is served upon the

Undertakings.

Relating to
stay of
execution.

opposite party, or his attorney, and any other party or officer whose proceedings are to be stayed thereby, unless the attorney or officer be present at the time of making such order. And if an execution or other order shall have been issued to the sheriff, coroner, elisor, or other person, he shall return the same with the cause therefor and his proceedings thereunder endorsed thereon, upon receiving from the clerk a certificate, under the seal of the court, of the granting of the stay of execution or other proceedings. The certificate shall state the title of the action, the order staying the execution or other proceedings, and the date of such order together with the filing and approval of the undertaking above required, and the date of such filing and approval and such certificate shall operate as a *supersedeas* of the execution or a vacation of the order.

Certificate
to state.

RULE XXVII.

Stipulations.

No agreement or stipulation between the parties in any cause, or their attorneys, in respect to the proceedings therein, will be regarded, unless the same shall be entered in the minutes in the form of an order, by consent, or unless the same shall be in writing, subscribed by the party against whom the same shall be alleged, or by his attorney or counsel.

RULE XXVIII.

Juror
excused.

No juror shall be excused except in open court; and when a juror is excused, the clerk shall immediately withdraw his name from the box for the period for which he has been excused.

RULE XXIX.

Relating to
guardians.

No person shall be appointed guardian *ad litem*, either upon the application of the infant or otherwise, unless he be the general guardian of the infant, or an attorney or other officer of this court, or is fully competent to understand and protect the rights of the infant; has no interest adverse to that of the infant, and is not connected in business with the attorney or counsel of the adverse party, nor unless he be of sufficient pecuniary ability to answer to the infant for any damage which may be sustained for his negligence or misconduct in defense of the suit.

RULE XXX.

Attorneys as
guardians
ad litem.

Every attorney, or officer of this court, shall act as guardian of an infant defendant, whenever appointed for that purpose by an order of the court. He shall examine into the circumstances of the case, so far as to enable him to make the proper defense, and shall be entitled to such compensation as the court may deem reasonable.

RULE XXXI.

Guardians
ad litem.

No guardian *ad litem* shall receive any money or proceeds of sale of real estate, until he has given security by bond, in double the amount of such property or money.

reties, who shall justify as in other cases, the judge and filed by the clerk, conditioned al discharge of his trust.

RULE XXXII.

obtaining any order, judgment or decree, shall To furnish the Clerk.
 rrm of the same to the clerk.

RULE XXXIII.

shall file with the clerk the affidavit and order To be filed.
 y arrest is made, within five days after such

RULE XXXIV.

against whom judgment is entered shall have Retax costs.
 r service of a copy of the cost bill in which to costs.

RULE XXXV.

to enforce mechanics' liens, other lienholders Relating to mechanics' liens.
 der the notice published by the plaintiff, shall g with the clerk and serving on the plaintiff, the defendant, if he be within the state, or be y counsel, a written statement of the facts con- r liens, together with the dates and amounts the plaintiff and other parties adversely inter- allowed five days to answer such statements.

RULE XXXVI.

once heard and disposed of shall be renewed in Motions.
 e, nor shall the same matters therein embraced unless by leave of the court granted upon motion r notice of such motion to the adverse parties.

RULE XXXVII.

appeal from the justices' court to this court has Appeal from justices' court.
 d, and the papers are not filed in this court days from the day of filing the undertaking on ourt, on the production of a certificate from the effect that an appeal has been taken and per- the papers have not been ordered up, or the not paid, or upon showing that any other neces- not been taken, shall dismiss the appeal at Dismissed, when.
 e appellant.

RULE XXXVIII.

ff shall cause the papers in a case certified to Appeal dismissed, when.
 der the provisions of the 539th section of the o be filed in the office of the clerk of this court days from the day upon which the order of the de directing the transfer of the case. If the t so filed the case shall be dismissed, upon filing r from the justice to the effect that he has certified s required by said section, but that the same a ordered up, or the proper costs paid; or if it

shall appear that such papers are not filed in this court by reason of the neglect of the plaintiff to pay the fees of the clerk for filing the same.

RULE XXXIX.

Duties of Sheriff.

During the time the court remains in session it shall be the duty of the sheriff in attendance to prevent all persons from coming within the bar, except officers of the court, attorneys and parties to, or jurors or witnesses in, the cause or matter being tried or heard. The sheriff shall also keep the passage way to the bar clear for ingress or egress.

RULE XL.

Instructions to be settled, when.

Before the argument begins, counsel shall prepare their instructions, submit them to the inspection of the opposite party, and then deliver them to the court. The court will hear objections to instructions, and will, when practicable, settle the instructions in advance of the argument, and permit counsel to use them when addressing the jury.

RULE XLI.

Relating to trials

When any district judge shall have entered upon the trial or hearing of any cause or proceeding, demurrer or motion, or made any ruling, order or decision therein, no other judge shall do any act or thing in or about said cause, proceeding, demurrer or motion, unless upon the written request of the judge who shall have first entered upon the trial or hearing of said cause, proceeding, demurrer or motion.

RULE XLII.

Relating to writs.

When an application or petition for any writ, rule or order shall have been made to a district judge and is pending, or has been denied by such judge, the same application or motion shall not again be made to the same or another district judge, unless upon the consent in writing of the judge to whom the application or motion was first made.

RULE XLIII.

Duties of Judge.

No judge, except the judge having charge of the cause or proceeding, shall grant further time to plead, move, or do any act or thing required to be done in any cause or proceeding, unless it be shown by affidavit that such judge is absent from the state, or from some other cause is unable to act.

RULE XLIV.

Causes certified by State Land Register.

When a cause shall have been certified by the state land register to the district court for trial, it shall be the duty of the first applicant, within thirty days after receiving notice of such certification, to file and serve upon the adverse party a complaint setting forth the facts upon which he claims to be entitled to the land. The adverse party shall, within ten days after service of the complaint, file and serve his answer,

in which answer he shall set forth the facts upon which he relies.

RULE XLV.

No judgment, order, or other judicial act or proceeding, shall be vacated, amended, modified or corrected by the court or judge rendering, making, or ordering the same, unless the party desiring such vacation, amendment, modification or correction shall give notice to the adverse party of a motion therefor, within six months after such judgment was rendered, order made, or action or proceeding taken.

Vacating judgments, orders, etc.

Time to amend.

To the Honorable Judges of the District Court of the State of Nevada:

Your Committee appointed to prepare Rules of Court, submit for your approval and adoption the foregoing rules, forty-five in number.

TRENMOR COFFIN,
ROBT. M. CLARKE,
R. H. LINDSAY,
W. E. F. DEAL,
H. F. BARTINE,

Committee.

ATTEST: JAMES D. TORREYSON, Secretary.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing rules, forty-five in number, be and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of Practice of the District Court of the State of Nevada, and that they be in force in each county thirty days after the date of their filing in the clerk's office of such counties.

RICHARD RISING,
Presiding District Judge.
R. R. BIGELOW,
A. L. FITZGERALD,
District Judges.

BIENNIAL REPORT

NEVADA STATE LIBRARIAN

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906

OF STATE LIBRARIAN, 1905-1906.

rary is one of the most important departments of the as it does constant care and attention, not only in the its volumes, but also in the attention essentially neces- g books and literature of standard, warranted and recog-

asingly required on the part of the Clerk of the Library ention and devotion to duty. Not only do the Judges Court have access to the Library, but in many instances attorneys of repute keys admitting them to the Library hin the hours specified by law. I have endeavored to y in a condition that would afford to the residents of Nevada, as well as residents of other States, the best ature and works of law. Many permits have been o citizens to procure from the Library any book or lit- ight desire. This privilege to them has afforded me ave invariably found that such favor has met with their d thanks.

ised the most energetic economy consistent with the office, acquiring only such material as was actually purchasing such books and literature of various parties opinion of a standard grade. I venture to say that h as to literature, law books, etc., as well as manage- with the approbation of all who have occasion to visit sh at this time to refer with especial pride and grati- , devoted and conscientious services of the Clerk of the Katie O'Connor, who, from the very inception of my s devoted her time, attention and care to the office. attention are in a marked degree responsible for the ondition of the Library to-day.

LIBRARY EXCHANGE LIST.

exchange list contains the name of every State and o Union, as well as foreign nations. Upon the list will ames of educational institutions, colleges of science, r establishments, etc.

NEVADA NEWSPAPERS.

a list of Nevada newspapers to be found on file in the eing daily, some semi-weekly and others weekly:

NEVADA NEWSPAPERS.

er, Gardnerville.....	Douglas County
s, Elko.....	Elko County
endent, Elko.....	Elko County
Herald, Wells.....	Elko County
es-Review, Tuscarora.....	Elko County
Bulletin, Hawthorne.....	Esmeralda County
ew, Columbia.....	Esmeralda County
y Tribune, Goldfield.....	Esmeralda County
ews, Goldfield.....	Esmeralda County

NEVADA NEWSPAPERS—Continued.

Eureka Weekly Sentinel, Eureka.....	Eureka County
Silver State, Winnemucca.....	Humboldt County
The Lovelock Tribune, Lovelock.....	Humboldt County
Central Nevadan, Battle Mountain.....	Lander County
Reese River Reveille, Austin.....	Lander County
Lincoln County Record, Pioche.....	Lincoln County
Delamar Lode, Delamar.....	Lincoln County
Searchlight Bulletin, Searchlight.....	Lincoln County
Caliente Lode-Express, Caliente.....	Lincoln County
Churchill Standard, Fallon.....	Churchill County
Lyon County Times, Yerington.....	Lyon County
Tonopah Bonanza, Tonopah.....	Nye County
Tonopah Miner, Tonopah.....	Nye County
Tonopah Daily Sun, Tonopah.....	Nye County
Beatty Bullfrog Miner, Beatty.....	Nye County
The Manhattan News, Manhattan.....	Nye County
Morning Appeal, Carson City.....	Ormsby County
The News, Carson City.....	Ormsby County
Carson Weekly, Carson City.....	Ormsby County
Daily Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City.....	Storey County
The Evening Chronicle, Virginia City.....	Storey County
Daily Nevada State Journal, Reno.....	Washoe County
Reno Evening Gazette, Reno.....	Washoe County
Nevada Forum, Sparks.....	Washoe County
White Pine News, Ely.....	White Pine County
Ely Mining Record, Ely.....	White Pine County

BOOKS PURCHASED AND EXPENDITURES.

Herewith I submit an account showing the number of books in the Library January, 1, 1905, the amount on hand at that time, the number of books originally belonging to the Library Fund, the number of books purchased by me, exchanges, donations, and amount of money expended relative to this department:

Law books bought in 1905.....	14
Law books bought in 1906.....	12
Total law books for 1905-1906.....	26
Miscellaneous books bought in 1905.....	8
Miscellaneous books bought in 1906.....	6
Total miscellaneous books bought in 1905-1906.....	14
Exchanges in 1905.....	96
Exchanges in 1906.....	1,100
Total exchanges for 1905-1906.....	2,096
Aggregate total of all books received in 1905-1906 by purchase and exchange, exclusive of pamphlets.....	2,516
Pamphlet exchanges in 1905.....	81
Pamphlet exchanges in 1906.....	97
Total pamphlets for 1905-1906.....	1,888
Books donated in 1905.....	1
Books donated in 1906.....	1
Total books donated in 1905-1906.....	2

and the amount of money expended for the purchase of 1906:

Money paid for books and binding in 1905.....	\$1,483.18
Money paid for books and binding in 1906.....	1,183.88
Total for books and binding in 1905-1906.....	<u>\$2,667.06</u>

STATEMENT OF FUND.

January 1, 1905.....	\$14,884.54
December 31, 1906.....	\$75,154.71

LAW RELATING TO STATE LIBRARY.

Sections, from the Compiled Laws of 1900, are here generally to the State Library:

The state librarian shall keep a register of all books, papers, pamphlets, maps, charts and other articles, and of the cost thereof, and seal the same with the library seal. He shall keep a record of books taken from the library, when taken out, and when returned. He shall not permit any loans, except such as are authorized by law, to be made from the library any book, magazine, paper, or other article thereunto.

Register kept.

Restrictions.

Upon assuming the duties of his office the state, as *ex officio* state librarian, shall execute and deliver the same to the justices of the supreme court all books and other property in the state library.

Librarian to give receipt.

All books, maps, and charts, now belonging to the state, may hereafter come into possession of this state by purchase or otherwise; all books, maps, charts, and other documents, which, by any state officer, are received in their official capacity from the general public or in exchange from other states and territories, or from foreign nations, or donated to the state by any corporation, shall be placed in the state library and shall be carefully preserved by the librarian.

Books and documents to be preserved.

Books may be taken from the state library by any member of the legislature during its session, and at the request of the governor and other officers of the executive branch of this state who are required to keep their records of government, the justices of the supreme court, the attorney-general; *provided*, that no person shall borrow more than two volumes of miscellaneous books from said library at the same time.

Who may take books.

Proviso.

The librarian shall cause to be kept a register of all books issued and returned at the time they shall be issued and returned, and none of the books, except law books and reports of this state, which may be loaned to the library by members of the legislature, during the session, and law books taken by the judges of the court, shall be retained more than two weeks; and no books loaned by the members of the legislature shall be returned to the library at the close of the session.

Register of issued books.

Restrictions.

SEC. 1527. If any person materially injure or fail to return any books taken from the library within the time prescribed in the foregoing section, he shall forfeit and pay to the librarian, for the benefit of the library, three times the value thereof, or of the set to which it belongs.

Penalty
for injury
to or loss
of books.

RULES OF STATE LIBRARY.

It has not heretofore been considered necessary to promulgate rules for the State Library in addition to those included in the statutes. Following are the general regulations:

Office hours. The office hours are from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon, on judicial days.

Those using books, except members of the supreme court, are requested *not* to replace them on the shelves.

General restrictions. Books are not allowed to be taken beyond the limits of the capital city.

Books of reference, including law and miscellaneous works and unbound magazines are not to be taken from the library.

Use of library extended. The use of the library is extended to attorneys practicing before the supreme and district courts, when in the capital city.

APPRECIATION OF STATE LIBRARY.

There is no question but what every citizen of the State of Nevada has reason to feel proud and appreciative of the excellence and condition of his State Library, which not only challenges the admiration of citizens of this State, but also eminent lawyers, judges and men of learning of other States.

CONCLUSION.

I sincerely trust that the affairs of my office have been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the people of this State and that the report herewith submitted will amply elucidate the condition of the various departments which the people of Nevada have elected me to govern and for the honor of which I am sincerely thankful and grateful.

W. G. DOUGLASS,

Secretary of State and ex officio State Librarian

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of State Printing

1905 = 1906

ANDREW MAUTE

Superintendent of State Printing



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



BIENNIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 31, 1906.

by, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, the report of the transactions of the State Printing Office, from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906, together with a detailed statement of the work performed during the period, are both herewith submitted:

STATEMENT FOR 1905.

For the support of the State Printing Office for the year ending December 31, 1906.....		\$16,500.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>	\$10,691.30	
.....	18.27	
.....	7.00	
.....	1,182.60	
.....	76.30	
.....	93.50	
.....	35.00	
.....	21.95	
.....	14.05	
.....	2.00	
.....	9.15	12,151.12
Balance on hand, January 1, 1906.....		\$4,348.88

STATEMENT FOR 1906.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1906.....		\$4,348.88
<i>Expenditures.</i>	\$3,917.90	
.....	9.08	
.....	60.60	
.....	72.68	
.....	72.53	
.....	68.00	
.....	25.00	
.....	20.30	
.....	2.50	
.....	11.75	
.....	10.00	
.....	1.35	
.....	6.00	
.....	6.00	
.....	3.20	
.....	.50	4,287.39
Balance on hand, January 1, 1907.....		\$61.49

BOOKBINDING.

STATEMENT FOR 1905.

Appropriation, support of bookbinding, 1905-1906.....		\$3
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Labor	\$2,379.75	
Freight	11.07	
Ruling, lithographing, etc.	323.20	
Binding Statutes, Senate and Assembly Journals, and Appendix, 1905	542.40	
Expressage	6.20	
Postage stamps	55.00	3
Balance in fund, January 1, 1906.....		1

STATEMENT FOR 1906.

Balance in fund, January 1, 1906.....		\$
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Labor	\$313.50	
Ruling	6.75	
Drayage	17.00	
Wood	20.00	
Repairs to bindery clock	2.75	
One zincograph, 4 electrotypes (signature of J. Eggers) and postage	3.02	
Postoffice box rent for quarter ending March 31, 1907, and postage stamps	3.75	
Balance unexpended, January 1, 1907.....		

PRINTING AND BINDING 25,000 COPIES OF THE GENERAL CORPORATE
LAW.

Appropriation.....		\$1.
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Labor	\$654.75	
Paper	275.03	
Slugs, leads and other supplies	17.25	
Gas	28.20	
Expressage	2.30	
Colorless cement and ink	20.00	
Freight .....	.91	
Balance unexpended		

NEVADA REPORTS.

Appropriation for printing and binding Nevada Reports, Vols. 28, 29 and 30		\$4.
<i>Expenditures for printing and binding Nevada Reports, Vol. 28.</i>		
Labor	\$1,053.70	
Paper	164.07	
Freight	38.98	
Gas	19.20	
Expressage	3.00	
Binding	366.00	
Telegram .....	.85	1.
Balance unexpended, January 1, 1907.....		\$3.

MATERIALS AND REPAIRS FOR STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

STATEMENT FOR 1905.

		\$500.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
rule, knife sharpener and job sticks.....	\$29.05	
engine.....	10.00	
me.....	10.75	
	8.50	58.30
January 1, 1906.....		\$441.70

STATEMENT FOR 1906.

January 1, 1906.....		\$441.70
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
urchases, quoins, lead and railroad furniture, s, cutting machine, reading glasses, wire, s, California job cases, brass rollers, brass large wheel with crank pin and friction astings, etc., as per itemized bills on file in tate Controller.....	\$389.61	
press, sewer, office stove, typewriter, etc.....	17.22	
age.....	31.90	438.73
d, January 1, 1907.....		\$2.97

OLD MATERIAL ACCOUNT.

January 1, 1905.....		\$74.80
<i>Expenditures during 1905 and 1906.</i>		
stamps, special delivery stamps, battery ening paper-cutter knives, soap, paste, pen-	\$34.80	
d, sawed and piled in office woodshed by December 11, 1906.....	40.00	
		\$74.80

REVISION OF THE NEVADA STATUTES OF 1901, 1903 AND 1905.

The Secretary of State notified the State Board of Examiners that a copy of the Nevada Statutes of 1901 and 1903 had been destroyed, and that, consequently, he was no longer able to meet the demand for more copies of the Session Laws of those two years. The State Board of Examiners held a meeting to consider the matter and decided that it was for the interest of the State of Nevada for the republication of those Statutes. An order was issued to the Superintendent of State Printing to print and bind one copy each of the Statutes of 1901 and 1903. No appropriation had been made by the Legislature of the State of Nevada for this purpose, and, therefore, the State Board of Examiners borrowed the sum of five hundred dollars from the State Bank and Trust Company to defray the cost of printing and binding the additional copies.

The Secretary of State informed the State Board of Examiners that the supply of the Nevada Statutes of 1905 was also exhausted, and requested that four hundred additional copies be ordered.

printed and bound. Accordingly the Board made the order and borrowed the additional sum of one thousand dollars from the above named bank to defray the cost of printing and binding said Statute.

Following is the detailed statement of the expenditures—the items of bills are on file in the office of the State Controller and in the office of the Secretary of State:

Amount borrowed from the State Bank and Trust Company by the State Board of Examiners.....		\$2,500.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Labor, including folding.....	\$1,647.10	
Paper.....	126.00	
Gas.....	29.40	
Binding.....	672.26	2,474.76
Balance in bank, unexpended, January 1, 1907.....		\$.....

GENERAL WORK.

The following is a summary of the printing executed during the years 1905 and 1906 in the State Printing Office of Nevada:

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impres
1905.			
Legislative Department.			
Jan. 12.	60	Cards—Names of Senators and Assemblymen.....	
Jan. 12.	30	Cards—Order of Business—Senate.....	
Jan. 12.	50	Cards—Order of Business—Assembly.....	
Jan. 13.	100	Letterheads—Senate Chamber.....	
Jan. 13.	200	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber.....	
Jan. 13.	200	Envelopes—Assembly Chamber.....	
Jan. 13.	100	Roll calls—Senate.....	
Jan. 13.	100	Roll calls—Assembly.....	
Jan. 14.	250	Blanks, notices—Senate.....	
Jan. 14.	300	Blanks, notices—Assembly.....	
Jan. 14.	400	Blanks for Assistant Secretary of the Senate (presenting Senate bills).....	
Jan. 14.	400	Blanks for Assistant Secretary of the Senate (returning Assembly bills).....	
Jan. 15.	400	Blanks for Assistant Clerk of the Assembly (presenting Assembly bills).....	
Jan. 15.	400	Blanks for Assistant Clerk of the Assembly (returning Senate bills).....	
Jan. 15.	50	Copies of Standing Rules of the Senate, 28 pp.....	
Jan. 16.	100	Copies of Standing Rules of the Assembly, 36 pp.....	
Jan. 16.	500	Blanks—Report of Committees—Senate.....	
Jan. 16.	500	Blanks—Report of Committees—Assembly.....	
Jan. 16.	400	Blanks—Report of Committee on Engrossed Bills—Senate.....	
Jan. 16.	300	Blanks—Report of Committee on Enrolled Bills—Senate.....	
Jan. 16.	400	Blanks—Report of Committee on Engrossment—Assembly.....	
Jan. 16.	300	Blanks—Report of Committee on Enrollment—Assembly.....	
Jan. 16.	1,000	Roll calls—Assembly.....	
Jan. 17.	600	Blank receipts, services, Assembly—perforated, etc.....	
Jan. 17.	100	Blank receipts, mileage, Senate—perforated and bound in one book.....	
Jan. 17.	250	Blank receipts, stationery, perforated and bound in two books—Senate.....	
Jan. 17.	500	Blank receipts, services, perforated and bound in one book—Senate.....	
Jan. 17.	250	Blank receipts, stationery, perforated and bound in one book—Assembly.....	
Jan. 17.	100	Blank receipts, mileage, perforated and bound in one book—Assembly.....	
Jan. 17.	500	Envelopes, No. 9, for Assistant Secretary of the Senate.....	
Jan. 17.	120	Senate Bill No. 1, 1 p.....	
Jan. 18.	250	Letterheads—Senate Chamber.....	
Jan. 18.	500	Envelopes—Senate Chamber.....	

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Jan. 18.	500	Typewriter letterheads for Secretary of the Senate.....	500
Jan. 18.	250	Envelopes for Secretary of the Senate.....	250
Jan. 18.	250	Blank receipts for Chairman of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, bound.....	250
Jan. 18.	250	Blank receipts for Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Enrollment, bound.....	250
Jan. 18.	300	Blank receipts for Assistant Secretary of the Senate, bound.....	300
Jan. 19.	300	Blank receipts for Chief Clerk of the Assembly, bound.....	300
Jan. 19.	120	Senate Bill No. 2, 1 p.....	120
Jan. 19.	240	Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2, 1 p.....	240
Jan. 19.	120	Senate Bill No. 3, 1 p.....	120
Jan. 19.	240	Assembly Bill No. 1, 1 p.....	240
Jan. 20.	4	Notices, on cardboard, for the Assembly.....	4
Jan. 20.	4	Notices, on cardboard, for the Senate.....	4
Jan. 20.	300	Blank receipts for Assistant Secretary of the Senate, bound.....	300
Jan. 20.	50	Senate Standing Committees, on cardboard.....	50
Jan. 20.	100	Senate Standing Committees, on paper.....	100
Jan. 20.	50	Assembly Standing Committees, on cardboard.....	50
Jan. 21.	150	Assembly Standing Committees, on paper.....	150
Jan. 21.	200	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber.....	200
Jan. 21.	225	Envelopes—Assembly Chamber.....	225
Jan. 23.	15	Pasters for Assistant Secretary of the Senate.....	15
Jan. 24.	300	Senate Bill No. 5, 2 forms.....	600
Jan. 24.	1,000	Envelopes—Assembly Chamber.....	1,000
Jan. 24.	1,000	Envelopes—Senate Chamber.....	1,000
Jan. 25.	1,000	Envelopes—Assembly Chamber.....	1,000
Jan. 25.	450	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber.....	450
Jan. 25.	1,000	Senate roll calls.....	1,000
Jan. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 6, 1 p.....	300
Jan. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 2, 2 forms.....	1,000
Jan. 26.	500	Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 1, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 5, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 3, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	300	Senate Bill No. 7, 2 pp.....	300
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 4, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Memorial and Joint Resolution No. 3, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 6, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 7, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 8, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Bill No. 10, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Assembly Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 4, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 26.	500	Letterheads—Senate Chamber.....	500
Jan. 27.	2,500	Letterheads—Senate Chamber, with names of the Senators printed separately on same, 17 forms.....	2,500
Jan. 28.	2,685	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber, with names of the Assem- blymen printed separately on same, 40 forms.....	2,685
Jan. 28.	6	Placards for Washoe delegation headquarters.....	6
Jan. 28.	300	Senate Bill No. 9, 3 pp.....	300
Jan. 28.	300	Senate Memorial and Joint Resolution No. 2, 2 pp.....	300
Jan. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 12, 4 pp.....	500
Jan. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 13, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 28.	500	Assembly Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 5, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 11, 4 pp.....	500
Jan. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 7, 1 p.....	500
Jan. 28.	300	Senate Bill No. 8, 2 pp.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 12, 3 pp.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 10, 1 p.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 11, 1 p.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 13, 1 p.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 14, 1 p.....	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Resolution No. 3, 2 pp.....	300
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 14, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 15, 3 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 17, 2 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 16, 2 pp.....	300
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 18, 3 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 21, 4 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 20, 3 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 23, 3 pp.....	500
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 19, 1 p.....	500

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Jan. 31.	500	Assembly Bill No. 16, 1 p.	500
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 15, 1 p.	300
Jan. 31.	300	Senate Bill No. 17, 1 p.	300
Feb. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 22, 6 pp.	1,000
Feb. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 25, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 24, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 1.	250	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber	250
Feb. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 26, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 27, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 28, 1 p.	500
Feb. 3.	500	Assembly Bill No. 29, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 3.	500	Assembly Bill No. 30, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 3.	500	Assembly Bill No. 31, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 3.	500	Assembly Bill No. 32, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 3.	500	Assembly Bill No. 33, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 3.	300	Senate Bill No. 18, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 3.	300	Senate Resolution No. 5, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Resolution No. 4, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 19, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 20, 4 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 21, 6 pp.	600
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 22, 1 p.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 23, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	300	Senate Bill No. 24, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 4.	500	Assembly Bill No. 34, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 4.	500	Assembly Bill No. 35, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 4.	500	Assembly Bill No. 36, 1 p.	500
Feb. 7.	500	Assembly Bill No. 37, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 7.	500	Assembly Bill No. 38, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 7.	500	Assembly Bill No. 39, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 7.	300	Senate Bill No. 25, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 7.	300	Senate Bill No. 26, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 7.	150	Blanks—Report of the Committee of the Whole—Senate	150
Feb. 7.	150	Blanks—Report of the Committee of the Whole—Assembly	150
Feb. 7.	50	Envelopes, cloth lined No. 10—Assembly Chamber	50
Feb. 8.	300	Senate Bill No. 27, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 8.	300	Senate Bill No. 28, 1 p.	300
Feb. 8.	300	Senate Bill, No. 29, 1 p.	300
Feb. 8.	300	Senate Bill No. 30, 1 p.	300
Feb. 8.	500	Assembly Bill No. 40, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 8.	500	Assembly Bill No. 41, 1 p.	500
Feb. 8.	500	Assembly Bill No. 42, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 8.	500	Assembly Bill No. 43, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 8.	500	Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 15, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 9.	500	Assembly Bill No. 44, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 9.	500	Assembly Bill No. 45, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 9.	500	Assembly Concurrent Resolution (Session of 1903) No. 3, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 9.	500	Assembly Concurrent Resolution (Session of 1903) No. 17, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 9.	300	Senate Bill No. 31, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 9.	300	Senate Bill No. 32, 1 p.	300
Feb. 9.	300	Senate Bill No. 33, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 9.	300	Senate Bill No. 34, 1 p.	300
Feb. 10.	300	Senate Concurrent Resolution (Session of 1903) No. 13, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 10.	300	Senate Concurrent Resolution (Session of 1903) No. 5, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 10.	500	Assembly Bill No. 46, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 10.	500	Assembly Bill No. 47, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 10.	500	Assembly Bill No. 48, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 10.	500	Assembly Bill No. 49, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 13.	500	Assembly Bill No. 50, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 13.	300	Senate Bill No. 35, 1 p.	300
Feb. 13.	300	Senate Bill No. 37, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 14.	300	Senate Bill No. 36, 1 p.	300
Feb. 14.	500	Assembly Bill No. 51, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 14.	500	Assembly Bill No. 52, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 14.	500	Assembly Bill No. 53, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 14.	500	Assembly Bill No. 54, 2 pp.	500

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 55, 1 p.	500
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 56, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 57, 1 p.	500
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 58, 1 p.	500
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 59, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 60, 1 p.	500
Feb. 14	500	Assembly Bill No. 61, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 15	500	Assembly Bill No. 62, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 15	300	Senate Bill No. 38, 7 pp.	600
Feb. 15	300	Senate Bill No. 39, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 15	500	Blanks—Report of Committees—Assembly	500
Feb. 15	500	Blanks for Copying Clerk of the Assembly	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 63, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 64, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 65, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 66, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 67, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 68, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 69, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 16	500	Assembly Bill No. 70, 1 p.	500
Feb. 17	500	Assembly Bill No. 71, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 17	500	Assembly Bill No. 72, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 17	500	Assembly Bill No. 73, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 17	300	Senate Bill No. 40, 10 pp.	900
Feb. 18	300	Senate Bill No. 41, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 18	300	Senate Joint Resolution and Memorial to Congress No. 10, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 18	300	Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 18	300	Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 18	500	Assembly Substitute for Senate Bill No. 17, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 18	500	Assembly Bill No. 74, 8 pp.	1,000
Feb. 18	500	Assembly Bill No. 75, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 18	500	Assembly Bill No. 76, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 77, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 78, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 79, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 80, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 81, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 82, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 83, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 84, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 20	500	Assembly Bill No. 85, 1 p.	500
Feb. 20	225	Envelopes, large size—Senate	225
Feb. 21	300	Senate Bill No. 44, 48 pp.	3,600
Feb. 21	250	Roll calls—Senate	250
Feb. 21	250	Roll calls—Assembly	250
Feb. 21	300	Senate Bill No. 42, 1 p.	300
Feb. 21	300	Senate Bill No. 43, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 21	300	Senate Bill No. 47, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 21	300	Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 21	500	Assembly Bill No. 86, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 21	500	Assembly Bill No. 88, 1 p.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 87, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 89, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 90, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 91, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 92, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 93, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 23	300	Senate Bill No. 46, 5 pp.	600
Feb. 23	300	Senate Bill No. 45, 1 p.	300
Feb. 23	300	Senate Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 52, 6 pp.	600
Feb. 23	300	Senate Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 12, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 23	500	Assembly Bill No. 94, 40 pp.	5,000
Feb. 24	300	Senate Bill No. 51, 54 pp.	4,200
Feb. 25	300	Senate Bill No. 49, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 25	500	Assembly Bill No. 95, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25	500	Assembly Bill No. 96, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25	500	Assembly Bill No. 97, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 25	500	Assembly Bill No. 98, 6 pp.	1,000
Feb. 25	500	Assembly Bill No. 99, 2 pp.	500

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 100, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 101, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 102, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 103, 1 p.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 104, 1 p.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 105, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 106, 1 p.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 107, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Assembly Bill No. 108, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	500	Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 34, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 50, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 52, 4 pp.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 53, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 54, 4 pp.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 55, 1 p.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Bill No. 58, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 25.	300	Senate Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 13, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 109, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 56, 10 pp.	900
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 57, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 27.	200	Letterheads—Senate Chamber	200
Feb. 27.	500	Letterheads—Assembly Chamber	500
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 48, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 59, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 60, 3 pp.	300
Feb. 27.	300	Senate Bill No. 61, 5 pp.	600
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 110, 16 pp.	2,000
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 111, 1 p.	500
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 112, 1 p.	500
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 113, 1 p.	500
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 114, 4 pp.	500
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 115, 1 p.	500
Feb. 27.	500	Assembly Bill No. 116, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 118, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 119, 1 p.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 120, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 121, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 122, 3 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 123, 1 p.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 124, 1 p.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 125, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 126, 5 pp.	1,000
Feb. 28.	500	Assembly Bill No. 117, 2 pp.	500
Feb. 28.	300	Senate Bill No. 62, 2 pp.	300
Feb. 28.	300	Senate Bill No. 63, 2 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 64, 2 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 65, 2 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 66, 3 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 127, 6 pp.	1,000
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 129, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 128, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 130, 1 p.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 131, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 132, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 133, 1 p.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 134, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 135, 1 p.	500
Mar. 1.	500	Assembly Bill No. 141, 44 pp.	5,500
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 67, 4 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 68, 2 pp.	300
Mar. 1.	300	Senate Bill No. 70, 2 pp.	300
Mar. 2.	300	Senate Bill No. 69, 1 p.	300
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 136, 1 p.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 137, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 138, 2 pp.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 139, 5 pp.	1,000
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 140, 3 pp.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 142, 1 p.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 143, 1 p.	500
Mar. 2.	500	Assembly Bill No. 144, 1 p.	500

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Assembly Bill No. 145, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 146, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 147, 3 pp.	500
Substitute for Assembly No. 6, 1 p.	500
Senate Bill No. 71, 3 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 72, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 73, 2 pp.	300
Assembly Bill No. 148, 1 p.	500
Assembly Bill No. 149, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 150, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 151, 5 pp.	1,000
Assembly Bill No. 152, 5 pp.	1,000
Assembly Bill No. 153, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 154, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 155, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 156, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 157, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 158, 3 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 159, 1 p.	500
Assembly Bill No. 160, 3 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 161, 1 p.	500
Assembly Bill No. 162, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 163, 2 pp.	500
Senate Bill No. 74, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 75, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 76, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 77, 1 p.	300
Senate Bill No. 78, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 79, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 80, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 81, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 82, 1 p.	300
Senate Bill No. 83, 7 pp.	600
Senate Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 36, 2 pp.	300
Assembly Bill No. 164, 2 pp.	500
Senate Bill No. 84, 1 p.	300
Senate Bill No. 85, 1 p.	300
Senate Bill No. 86, 4 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 87, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 41 (reprint), 4 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 88, 1 p.	300
Assembly Joint and Concurrent Resolution No. 8, 2 pp.	500
Assembly Bill No. 165, 1 p.	500
Senate Joint Resolution No. 14, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 89, 5 pp.	600
Assembly Bill No. 166, 1 p.	500
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 10, 1 p.	500
Assembly Joint Memorial and Resolution No. 11, 2 pp.	500
Assembly roll calls	120
Senate Bill No. 90, 1 p.	300
Senate Bill No. 91, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 92, 2 pp.	300
Senate Bill No. 93, 2 pp.	300
Assembly Bill No. 167, 2 pp.	500
Blank receipts—Services—Assembly, perforated and bound in one book	75
Total impressions for the Legislature of 1905	177,989
Governor.	
Covers for message	1,000
Certificates of Election—Presidential Electors	25
Letterheads	500
Harbor Day proclamations	500
Envelopes	1,000
Blank commissions	600
Covers for veto messages	1,017
Typewriter letterheads	500
Proclamations—\$400 Reward	100
Lithograph folders	1,000

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impres
May 23	1,000	Typewriter letterheads.....	
May 31	1,000	Requisition blanks.....	
July 20	150	Blanks—Notice to Warden of State Prison.....	
Aug. 25	150	Labor Day proclamations.....	
Aug. 26	500	Envelopes, No. 10.....	
Oct. 27	1,000	Letterheads.....	
Oct. 27	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Nov. 18	300	Thanksgiving proclamations, 2 colors.....	
Dec. 18	500	Proclamations—\$500 Reward.....	
1906.			
Mar. 10	500	Arbor Day proclamations.....	
Mar. 14	500	Envelopes, No. 10.....	
Mar. 14	1,000	Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	
May 1	100	Proclamations—relative to closing of banks.....	
June 26	350	Proclamations—\$500 Reward.....	
July 26	300	Labor Day proclamations.....	
Sept. 29	750	Proclamations—Rewards.....	
Nov. 16	200	Thanksgiving proclamations.....	
Nov. 22	250	Copies of Rules of Board of Pardons, as amended October, 1906.....	
Dec. 7	1,000	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Dec. 13	500	Envelopes, large size.....	
Dec. 13	1,000	Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	
Dec. 21	500	Envelopes, large size.....	
Dec. 22	100	Proclamations—declaring State Officers elected.....	
Dec. 28	50	Blank commissions.....	
		Total for Governor.....	
Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General.			
1905.			
Jan. 9	500	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
June 28	250	Envelopes, No. 10.....	
Aug. 26	100	Circular No. 1—Drill Regulations, 4 pp.....	
1906.			
Jan. 6	300	Roster for 1906, 2 sides.....	
May 15	212	General Orders No. 3.....	
June 9	100	General Orders No. 10, 8 pp.....	
		Total for Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General.....	
Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court, and ex officio State Librarian.			
1905.			
Jan. 3	300	Covers for official returns of the election of November, 1904.....	
Jan. 4	100	Licenses to practice law.....	
Jan. 5	250	Letterheads for Justice F. H. Norcross.....	
Jan. 5	500	Letterheads for Chief Justice A. L. Fitzgerald.....	
Jan. 5	500	Typewriter letterheads for Justice F. H. Norcross.....	
Jan. 5	500	Typewriter letterheads for the Supreme Court.....	
Jan. 6	500	Envelopes for Justice F. H. Norcross.....	
Jan. 6	500	Envelopes, 6½.....	
Jan. 21	200	Blank receipts for enrolled bills, bound.....	
Jan. 30	2,500	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
Feb. 8	250	Blank receipts on postal cards, 2 sides.....	
Mar. 3	1,000	Envelopes for State Library.....	
Mar. 14	1,000	Letterheads for State Library.....	
Mar. 27	1,500	Envelopes.....	
Mar. 30	500	Blanks, 2 sides.....	
May 3	25,000	Covers for General Corporation Law.....	
May 12	1,000	Billheads, quarters.....	
June 19	137	Blank receipts on postal cards for State Library, 2 forms.....	
June 19	137	Blank receipts on postal cards for State Library.....	
July 13	1,000	Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	
July 18	2,000	Covers for Mining Laws, 1905.....	
July 19	200	Blanks for Supreme Court.....	
July 19	100	Notices on postal cards for Supreme Court.....	
July 19	100	Notices on postal cards for Supreme Court.....	
July 19	150	Receipts for Journals, 1905, on postal cards, 2 forms.....	
July 22	1,500	Covers for Election Laws.....	
July 22	250	Requisitions for stamps and stamped envelopes.....	
July 25	500	Certificate of qualification, 2 forms.....	

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
July 25	500	Requisition for stationery and receipt for stationery, 2 forms	1,000
July 26	1,000	Certificates of Residence, etc., 2 forms	2,000
July 27	1,000	Articles of Incorporation	1,000
July 29	500	Blank certificates	500
Aug. 10	500	Typewriter letterheads for State Library	500
Aug. 11	300	Licenses to practice law	300
Oct. 12	500	Envelopes, No. 10	500
Oct. 12	1,000	Billheads, quarters	1,000
Oct. 20	100	Notices on postal cards for State Library, 2 sides	200
Oct. 20	100	Covers for Supreme Court decisions	100
Dec. 27	1,000	Letterheads	1,000
Dec. 27	500	Envelopes	500
Dec. 28	500	Official oaths, 2 sides	1,000
Dec. 28	500	Blank certificates	100
Dec. 28	750	Letterheads for State Library	750
1906,			
Feb. 28	6	Placards for State Library	6
Mar. 1	500	Blank orders and blank receipts for Supreme Court, perforated	500
Mar. 2	250	Envelopes, No. 10, for Justice F. H. Norcross	250
Mar. 14	500	Envelopes, No. 10	500
Mar. 15	1,000	Billheads, quarters	1,000
May 1	500	Typewriter letterheads	500
May 20	500	Envelopes, No. 6½	500
June 9	1,000	Blank certificates	1,000
July 19	750	Letterheads for State Library	750
July 19	500	Envelopes for State Library	500
July 25	500	Envelopes, large size	500
July 25	2,000	Envelopes	2,000
July 26	1,000	Letterheads	1,000
Sept. 27	100	Certificates of nomination, 2 sides	200
Sept. 29	1,000	Billheads, quarters	1,000
Oct. 4	2,500	Copies of proposed constitutional amendment	2,500
Oct. 20	25	Sets of alphabet file cards	600
Oct. 22	1,000	Typewriter letterheads	1,000
Nov. 1	1,000	Envelopes, large size	1,000
Nov. 15	2,000	Billheads, quarters	2,000
Dec. 1	2,000	Blank certificates	2,000
Dec. 4	2,000	Billheads	2,000
Dec. 19	500	Postal cards, 2 sides	1,000
		Total for Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of Supreme Court, and ex officio State Librarian	76,867
		State Controller.	
1905,			
Jan. 12	18,000	Poll-tax receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	36,000
Jan. 14	1,000	Covers for Annual Report	1,000
Jan. 19	300	Blank receipts on postal cards—annual statement of insurance companies	300
Jan. 19	200	Blank receipts on postal cards	200
Feb. 1	500	Blank receipts	500
Feb. 6	150	Insurance Statements, 24 pp.	4,800
Mar. 9	1,800	Personal property tax receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	1,800
Apr. 4	150	Blanks—Auditor	150
Apr. 4	150	Blanks—Treasurer	150
Apr. 5	150	Blanks—appointment of attorney for Nevada, 3 sides	450
Apr. 14	3,000	Poll-tax receipts, 2 forms, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	6,000
Apr. 15	500	Typewriter letterheads	500
Apr. 18	300	Covers for Report of Insurance Commissioner, 1904	300
Apr. 21	300	Circulars—Insurance Warning	300
Apr. 24	20	Bond on State School Fund	20
Apr. 24	10	Bond on University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant	10
Apr. 25	8	Bond on Contingent University Fund	8
Apr. 26	500	Insurance blanks, 2 sides	1,000
Apr. 28	3,000	Poll-tax receipts, two forms, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	6,000

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impres
May 23.	500	Covers for General Insurance Laws	
May 25.	200	Blanks—Building and Loan Society license—perforated and bound in one book	
May 26.	200	Blanks—Building and Loan Society Certificate	
June 7.	1,500	Liquor license blanks, "Retail," 2 forms	
June 7.	200	Liquor license blanks, "Wholesale," 2 forms	
June 7.	200	Liquor license blanks, "Druggist," 2 forms	
June 17.	200	Circulars—Insurance Warning	
July 8.	200	Blanks—Appointment of Attorney for Nevada, and stipulation, 3 forms	
July 13.	1,000	Envelopes, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
July 24.	250	Liquor license blanks, "Retail," 2 forms	
Sept. 11.	250	Personal property tax receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in one book, 2 forms	
Oct. 12.	750	Typewriter letterheads	
Oct. 20.	400	Insurance blanks	
Oct. 20.	400	Insurance blanks	
Oct. 20.	400	Insurance blanks—annual statement	
Nov. 6.	25,500	Poll-tax receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	
Nov. 10.	2,400	Personal property tax receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	
Dec. 2.	2,000	Liquor licenses, "Retail," 2 colors, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	
Dec. 2.	250	Liquor licenses, "Wholesale," 2 colors, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 5 each	
Dec. 2.	200	Liquor licenses, "Druggist," 2 colors, numbered, perforated and bound in books of five each	
Dec. 11.	1,000	Letterheads	
Dec. 11.	500	Envelopes	
Dec. 12.	100	Blank certificates	
Dec. 13.	1,235	Apportionment blanks, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 200 each, 2 forms	
Dec. 29.	35	Apportionment blanks, numbered, perforated and bound in one book, 2 forms	
1906.			
Feb. 5.	800	Covers for Annual Report	
Feb. 13.	500	Combination envelopes	
Mar. 2.	1,000	Envelopes, No. 9	
Apr. 13.	300	Circulars—Insurance Warning	
Apr. 14.	1,000	Covers for Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1905	
May 4.	150	Circulars—Insurance Warning	
May 5.	150	Circulars—Insurance Warning	
May 15.	50	Circulars—Insurance Warning	
June 8.	500	Typewriter letterheads	
June 13.	250	Abstract Statement blanks, 2 sides, ruled	
Aug. 16.	500	Certificates—Nevada State Deficiency Claims—perforated and bound in books of 100 each	
Aug. 18.	500	Envelopes, large size	
Nov. 14.	500	Monthly statements of Auditors, 2 sides	
Dec. 20.	1,200	Warrants—General Fund	
Dec. 20.	1,200	Warrants—Orphans' Home Fund	
Dec. 20.	2,000	Liquor license blanks, "Retail," numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each, 2 colors	
Dec. 20.	250	Liquor license blanks, "Wholesale," numbered, perforated and bound in books of 5 each, 2 colors	
Dec. 21.	200	Liquor license blanks, "Druggist," numbered, perforated and bound in books of 5 each, 2 colors	
Dec 27.	250	Personal property tax receipt blanks, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 25 each	
Dec. 29.	2,000	Assignments—Individual Warrants	
Dec. 31.	1,500	Assignments—All State Warrants	
		Total for State Controller	
State Treasurer.			
1905.			
Jan. 7.	1,000	Covers for Annual Report	
1906.			
Jan. 26.	200	Blank receipts, perforated and bound in books of 100 each	

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Forms for Annual Report.....	300
Blanks—Warrant Account—ruled.....	200
Receipts, perforated, numbered and bound in books of 200 each.....	4,000
Special deposit receipts, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 100 each.....	3,000
Total for State Treasurer.....	8,700
Surveyor-General and State Land Register.	
Blanks—Applications (red ink form).....	400
Forms for Biennial Report.....	1,500
Blanks, ruled.....	250
Blanks, ruled.....	200
Blanks, ruled.....	250
Blanks, ruled, 2 sides.....	500
Blanks, ruled, 2 sides.....	400
Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	2,000
Combination envelopes.....	450
Land patents, 2 sides.....	2,000
Blanks—notice of change of postoffice address, 2 sides.....	2,000
Blanks, ruled.....	1,000
Bank statements.....	1,000
Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	4,000
Envelopes, No. 12.....	500
Blanks—Article of agreement, 2 forms.....	1,000
Blanks—Article of agreement, series of 1905-1906, 2 forms.....	1,000
Blanks—relative to interest payments.....	2,000
Envelopes, No. 10.....	1,000
Blanks to enter into contract.....	1,000
Application blanks, 2 sides.....	6,000
Typewriter letterheads.....	500
Printing dates on Contract blanks.....	400
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,000
Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	2,000
Contract blanks, renumbered.....	50
Blanks—Interest due and payable.....	2,000
Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	1,000
Envelopes, No. 6¼.....	1,000
Circular letters.....	1,000
Contract blanks, 2 sides.....	4,000
Envelopes.....	2,000
Envelopes, large size.....	500
Interest payment blanks, ruled, numbered, perforated and bound in books of 100 each.....	6,000
Blanks—daily receipts of remittances—ruled.....	4,000
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,000
Envelopes.....	1,500
Blanks—Interest due and payable.....	3,500
Envelopes.....	2,000
Total for Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	61,900
Attorney-General.	
Forms for Biennial Report.....	2,000
Envelopes.....	1,275
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,000
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,000
Envelopes, No. 9.....	750
Typewriter letterheads.....	500
Typewriter letterheads.....	500
Envelopes, No. 6¾.....	1,000
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,000
Typewriter letterheads.....	1,500
Envelopes.....	1,000
Total for the Attorney-General.....	11,525

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impre
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			
1905.			
Jan. 12.	150	Circulars—Semi-annual apportionment.....	
Jan. 31.	500	Circulars—School Officers of the State of Nevada.....	
Feb. 6.	400	Circulars to teachers of Nevada, and blanks (relative to special rates on Tonopah R. R.) perforated.....	
Feb. 6.	600	Circulars to teachers of Nevada, and blanks (relative to special rates on S. P. R. R.) perforated.....	
Feb. 6.	500	Circulars to teachers of Nevada, and blanks (relative to special rates on V. & T. R. R. and C. & C. R. R.) perforated.....	
Feb. 6.	400	Circulars to teachers of Nevada, and blanks (relative to rates on N. C. R. R.) perforated.....	
Feb. 8.	225	Envelopes, addressed "Alonzo Tripp, Esq.".....	
Feb. 8.	225	Envelopes, addressed "T. H. Goodman, Esq.".....	
Feb. 20.	300	Teachers' certificates, 2 sides.....	
Feb. 20.	300	Certificates of appointment of Trustee of Public Schools, 2 sides.....	
Feb. 21.	350	Teachers' certificates, 2 sides.....	
Feb. 27.	200	Blanks—Public School teachers' oath, 2 sides.....	
Feb. 27.	1,500	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
Mar. 28.	1,500	School Registers, ruled and bound.....	
Apr. 18.	1,500	Circulars, 4 pp.....	
June 22.	16	Sets of examination questions, 350 each.....	
June 22.	350	Instructions of State Board of Education to County Boards of Examination, 4 pp.....	
July 11.	100	Circulars—Semi-annual apportionment.....	
July 13.	1,000	Envelopes, No. 6 ³ / ₄	
July 14.	250	Envelopes, No. 10.....	
July 14.	260	Envelopes, No. 9.....	
July 14.	500	Combination envelopes.....	
July 14.	700	Envelopes, No. 6 ³ / ₄ , addressed "T. H. Goodman, Esq.".....	
July 14.	350	Envelopes, No. 6 ³ / ₄ , addressed "J. M. Hiskey, Esq.".....	
July 14.	450	Envelopes, No. 6 ³ / ₄ , addressed "E. B. Yerington, Esq.".....	
Sept. 23.	400	Blanks—certificates of attendance at Teachers' Institute.....	
Dec. 15.	20	Instructions of State Board of Education to County Boards of Examination, 4 pp.....	
Dec. 23.	-16	Sets of examination questions, 350 each.....	
1906.			
Jan. 8.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Jan. 13.	200	Teachers' State certificates, 2 sides, perforated and bound in 1 book.....	
Jan. 13.	150	Circulars—semi-annual apportionment.....	
Jan. 27.	600	Educational Directory of Nevada, 12 pp., bound.....	
Feb. 15.	1,000	Preliminary list of books, 4 pp.....	
Mar. 23.	1,200	Circulars.....	
May 17.	1,000	Envelopes.....	
May 17.	300	Envelopes, addressed "Mr. E. W. Gillett".....	
June 8.	500	Instructions of State Board of Education to County Boards of Examination.....	
June 22.	500	Combination envelopes.....	
June 23.	16	Sets of examination questions, 500 each.....	
July 12.	150	Circulars—semi-annual apportionment.....	
Oct. 1.	350	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Oct. 2.	350	Typewriter noteheads.....	
Dec. 20.	17	Sets of examination questions, 500 each.....	
Dec. 20.	500	Instructions of State Board of Education to County Boards of Examination.....	
Dec. 26.	1,500	Letterheads, ruled.....	
Dec. 26.	250	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Dec. 26.	500	Typewriter noteheads.....	
Dec. 26.	2,000	Envelopes, No. 6 ¹ / ₂	
Dec. 27.	750	Envelopes, No. 10.....	
Dec. 27.	500	Envelopes, No. 9.....	
Total for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....			
1905.			
Superintendent of State Printing.			
Feb. 13.	500	Noteheads.....	
Feb. 13.	250	Letterheads.....	
Feb. 13.	500	Covers for Biennial Report.....	

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
copies special instructions to compositors.....	2,000
time cards.....	200
blank orders on State Controller and State Treasurer.....	500
letterheads.....	1,000
envelopes, No. 6¼.....	1,000
billheads, "original".....	250
billheads, "duplicate".....	250
cards—amounts due employees.....	1,000
Total for Superintendent of State Printing.....	7,450
State Engineer.	
covers for Biennial Report.....	500
blanks—Certificate of appropriation of water.....	1,500
irculars.....	200
blanks—Application for permit.....	200
blanks—Notice of application.....	200
blanks—Approval of State Engineer.....	200
blanks—Application for permit, 4 forms.....	1,200
blanks—Notice of application.....	500
blanks—Application for permit, 4 forms.....	4,000
ircular letters.....	200
typewriter letterheads.....	2,000
blanks—Application for permit, 4 forms.....	2,800
blanks—Application for permit, 4 forms.....	5,200
blanks—Applications.....	2,000
Total for State Engineer.....	20,700
State License and Bullion Tax Agent.	
letterheads, ruled.....	250
typewriter letterheads.....	250
envelopes, No. 9.....	250
envelopes, No. 6¾.....	1,000
letterheads.....	1,000
envelopes.....	1,000
Total for State License and Bullion Tax Agent.....	4,000
Weather Service.	
Monthly Report for December.....	3,350
Monthly Report for January.....	3,350
Monthly Report for February.....	3,350
Monthly Report for March.....	3,350
covers for Annual Report, 1903-1904.....	1,000
Monthly Report for April.....	3,350
Monthly Report for May.....	3,350
Monthly Report for June.....	3,350
Monthly Report for July.....	3,350
Monthly Report for August.....	3,350
Monthly Report for September.....	3,350
Monthly Report for October.....	3,350
Monthly Report for November.....	3,350
Monthly Report for December.....	3,350
Monthly Report for January.....	3,750
Monthly Report for February.....	3,750
aps of the State of Nevada.....	5,600
Monthly Report for March.....	3,750
Monthly Report for April.....	3,750
Monthly Report for May.....	3,750
Monthly Report for June.....	3,750
Monthly Report for July.....	3,750
Monthly Report for August.....	3,800
aps of the State of Nevada.....	150
Monthly Report for September.....	3,800
Monthly Report for October.....	3,800
aps of the State of Nevada for monthly reports.....	1,140

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impres
Dec. 22.	380	Monthly Report for November.....	
		Total for Weather Service.....	
		Orphans' Home.	
1905.			
Jan. 23.	1,000	Letterheads	
Jan. 23.	2,000	Noteheads	
Feb. 11.	1,000	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
May 12.	200	Blank permits.....	
Sept. 19.	2,500	Noteheads.....	
1906.			
Mar. 1.	150	Blanks on cardboard, school report—Principal.....	
Mar. 12.	350	Blanks on cardboard, school report—Teacher.....	
Apr. 30.	2,250	Envelopes, No. 6½.....	
Sept. 8.	1,000	Noteheads.....	
Sept. 8.	500	Letterheads	
		Total for Orphans' Home.....	
		Hospital for Mental Diseases.	
1905.			
Feb. 9.	1,000	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
May 13.	2,000	Blanks—Day Report.....	
May 13.	2,000	Typewriter letterheads.....	
May 15.	200	Blanks—Physical examination.....	
May 16.	125	Billheads, "original," 2 sides.....	
May 16.	125	Billheads, "duplicate," 2 sides.....	
May 24.	250	Blanks—Promise of Agreement.....	
May 25.	200	Blanks—Leave of Absence, 2 forms.....	
June 20.	100	Blanks—Average Monthly Requisition, 2 forms.....	
June 21.	1,000	Blanks—Report of food served.....	
Sept. 16.	1,000	Letterheads	
Sept. 16.	500	Large envelopes	
1906.			
Mar. 19.	4,000	Blanks—Day Report.....	
Mar. 19.	700	Letterheads	
Mar. 19.	500	Envelopes, No. 6½.....	
Mar. 20.	500	Envelopes, No. 6.....	
Sept. 18.	750	Envelopes	
		Total for Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	
		Nevada State Prison.	
1905.			
Feb. 7.	2,000	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
Apr. 6.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
July 29.	500	Envelopes, No. 6½.....	
July 31.	1,000	Blanks—Statements of account.....	
Aug. 28.	300	Blanks—"Claim," ruled, 2 sides.....	
Aug. 28.	100	Blanks—Pay Roll—ruled, 2 sides.....	
Sept. 26.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Dec. 21.	1,000	Envelopes.....	
Dec. 29.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
1906.			
Mar. 17.	250	Blanks—Description of prisoners.....	
Apr. 18.	300	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Apr. 28.	6,000	Blank orders, 2 sides.....	
May 23.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Aug. 8.	500	Typewriter letterheads.....	
Sept. 24.	500	Billheads "original," 2 sides.....	
Sept. 25.	500	Billheads "duplicate," 2 sides.....	
Nov. 30.	100	Blanks—Claims for month.....	
Nov. 30.	100	Blanks—Salary account for month.....	
		Total for Nevada State Prison.....	
		State Board of Health.	
1905.			
Mar. 9.	500	Covers for Biennial Report.....	
		State Board of Medical Examiners.	
1905.			
Jan. 21.	250	Blank certificates—Medical Registration and Examination, 2 sides.....	

GENERAL WORK—Continued.

Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
Blanks—Application for certificate, 4 forms.....	2,000
Blanks—Answers to examination questions.....	500
Covers of examination questions.....	500
Register of registered physicians in Nevada, 4 pp., 360 names.....	1,200
Application for certificate, 4 forms.....	1,200
List of registered physicians.....	200
Total for State Board of Medical Examiners.....	6,100
Nevada State Board of Pharmacy.	
Typewriter letterheads.....	500
Envelopes, No. 10.....	250
Blanks—affidavits.....	250
Envelopes.....	2,000
Total for Nevada State Board of Pharmacy.....	3,000
Miscellaneous.	
Covers for Biennial Report of Regents of the State University, and Report of the President.....	800
Covers for Minutes of Meeting of the State Board of Assessors with the State Board of Revenue—1905.....	2,000
Stamped envelopes for Supreme Justice G. F. Talbot.....	400
Covers for Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the year 1904.....	500
Typewriter letterheads for Chief Justice A. L. Fitzgerald.....	500
Envelopes, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, for Chief Justice A. L. Fitzgerald.....	1,000
Covers for Seventeenth Annual Register of the Nevada State University.....	1,500
Typewriter letterheads for Nevada State Board of Revenue.....	250
Envelopes for Supreme Justice F. H. Norcross.....	500
Typewriter letterheads for Supreme Justice F. H. Norcross.....	1,000
Covers for Minutes of Meeting of State Board of Assessors with the State Board of Revenue, 1906.....	500
Covers for the Report of the Experiment Farm Commission.....	1,000
Covers for the Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905.....	500
Half-tones for the Report of the Experiment Farm Commission, 6 forms.....	6,000
Half-tones for the Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905, 6 forms.....	3,000
Maps of the State of Nevada for the Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905.....	500
Envelopes for Supreme Justice G. F. Talbot.....	150
Stamped envelopes for Supreme Justice G. F. Talbot.....	400
Typewriter letterheads for Supreme Justice G. F. Talbot.....	300
Covers for the Eighteenth Annual Register of the State University of Nevada.....	500
Total miscellaneous.....	21,300

PAMPHLETS.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions
1905.			
Jan. 6.	1,000	Annual Report of the State Treasurer, 1904	2,000
Jan. 7.	500	Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General	3,500
Jan. 11.	1,500	Biennial Report of the Surveyor-General and State Land Register	10,000
Jan. 12.	50	Abstract of Claims to West Carson River	100
Jan. 16.	1,000	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1904	9,000
Jan. 17.	1,000	Message of Governor John Sparks	4,000
Jan. 18.	75	Abstract of Claims to East Carson River	225
Jan. 27.	800	Biennial Report of the Regents of the Nevada State University	4,800
Jan. 27.	2,500	Biennial Report of the Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian	57,500
Feb. 4.	2,000	Biennial Report of the Attorney-General	18,000
Feb. 8.	2,000	Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison	14,000
Feb. 10.	1,000	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental Diseases	5,000
Feb. 14.	1,000	Biennial Report of the Directors of the State Orphans' Home	3,000
Feb. 18.	500	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of State Printing	2,000
Feb. 18.	2,000	Minutes of Meeting of the State Board of Assessors, 1905	6,000
Feb. 20.	40	Abstract of Claims to Waters of Carson River in Dayton and Churchill Valleys	
Mar. 9.	1,500	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	15,000
Mar. 13.	500	Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station	
Mar. 13.	500	Biennial Report of the State Board of Health	
Mar. 17.	500	Biennial Report of the State Engineer	
Apr. 1.	1,000	Advance sheets of Statutes of 1905	
Apr. 13.	1,000	Governor's Veto Messages—1905	
Apr. 20.	300	Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1904	
Apr. 25.	500	Insurance Laws	
May 4.	500	Pharmacy Law	
May 6.	1,500	The Medical Practice Act	
May 8.	1,000	Biennial Report of the Nevada State Weather Service	
May 11.	25,000	General Corporation Law of Nevada	
June 28.	1,500	School Laws of Nevada, 1905	
July 10.	1,200	Liquor License Law of Nevada	
July 10.	1,200	Fish and Game Law of Nevada	
July 11.	1,500	Seventeenth Annual Register of the Nevada State University	
July 15.	2,000	Mining Laws of Nevada, 1905	
July 22.	1,500	Election Laws of Nevada, 1905	
Aug. 4.	1,000	The Dental Practice Act	
Aug. 4.	1,000	Foreign Corporation Laws	
1906.			
Jan. 27.	300	Annual Report of the State Treasurer, 1905	
Jan. 27.	500	Minutes of Meeting of the State Board of Assessors, 1906	
Jan. 27.	600	Educational Directory of Nevada	
Feb. 5.	800	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1905	
Apr. 21.	1,000	Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1905	
May 29.	1,000	Report of the Experiment Farm Commission	
May 31.	500	Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station	
Aug. 20.	500	Eighteenth Annual Register of the Nevada State University	
Sept. 7.	500	Statement of Claims to Water for Irrigation Purposes on the Muddy River	
		Total impressions on pamphlets	

STATUTES, SENATE AND ASSEMBLY JOURNALS OF 1905, AND NEVADA SUPREME COURT REPORTS, VOL. 28.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
1905.			
Apr. 6.	800	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1905, 432 pp., and State Treasurer's Report, 1904, 16 pp.....	43,200
June 8	225	Journal of the Senate of Nevada, 1905, 268 pp.....	7,830
June 17.	225	Journal of the Assembly of Nevada, 1905, 400 pp.....	11,250
1906.			
Nov. 13.	900	Nevada Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 28, 556 pp.....	63,000
		Total impressions on Statutes, Senate and Assembly Journals of 1905, and Nevada Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 28.	125,280

STATUTES OF 1901, 1903 AND 1905—REPUBLICATION.

Date.	No.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
1906.			
Apr. 14.	400	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1901 (Republication, by order of the State Board of Examiners), 266 pp.....	12,800
May 26	400	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1903 (Republication, by order of the State Board of Examiners), 358 pp.....	17,200
Dec. 31.	400	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1905 (Republication, by order of the State Board of Examiners), 424 pp.....	21,200
		Total impressions on Statutes of 1901, 1903 and 1905.....	51,200

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, 1905.

No. of Copies.	Department, and Description of Work.	Impressions.
100	Annual Report of the State Treasurer, 1904.....	200
100	Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General.....	700
100	Biennial Report of the Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	600
100	Abstract of Claims to West Carson River.....	200
100	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1904.....	900
100	Governor's Biennial Message.....	400
100	Abstract of Claims to East Carson River.....	100
100	Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State University.....	600
100	Biennial Report of the Secretary of State, ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio State Librarian.....	2,300
100	Biennial Report of the Attorney-General.....	900
100	Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison.....	700
100	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	600
100	Biennial Report of the Director of the State Orphans' Home.....	300
100	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of State Printing.....	400
100	Minutes of the Meeting of the State Board of Assessors, 1905.....	300
100	Abstract of Claims to Waters of Carson River in Dayton and Churchill Valleys.....	200
100	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1,000
100	Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station.....	600
100	Biennial Report of the State Board of Health.....	200
100	Biennial Report of the State Engineer.....	600
100	Governor's Veto Messages, 1905.....	300
100	Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner.....	400
100	Biennial Report of the Nevada State Weather Service.....	1,100
100	Seventeenth Annual Register of the Nevada State University.....	1,800
100	Contents of Senate and Assembly Journals, 1905.....	100
	Total impressions on Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly, 1905.....	15,500

**WORK PERFORMED FOR APPENDIX TO JOURNALS OF SENATE
ASSEMBLY, 1907.**

No. of Copies.	Department, and Description of Work.	Imp.
100	Annual Report of the State Treasurer, 1905.....	
100	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1905.....	
100	Minutes of Meeting of the State Board of Assessors, 1906.....	
100	Educational Directory of Nevada.....	
100	Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Nevada, 1905.....	
100	Report of Experiment Farm Commission.....	
100	Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station.....	
100	Eighteenth Annual Register of the Nevada State University.....	
100	Statement of Claims to Water for Irrigation Purposes on the Muddy River.....	
100	List of Registered Physicians.....	
	Total impressions on Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly, 1907.....	

BINDERY OUTPUT—1905-1906.

No. Pages.	Description of Work.	No.
20	Official returns of the election of November, 1904.....	
16	Annual Report of the State Treasurer, 1904.....	
60	Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General.....	
28	Standing Rules of the Senate.....	
36	Standing Rules of the Assembly.....	
12	Abstract of Claims to Waters of West Carson River.....	
32	Governor's Biennial Message.....	
24	Abstract of Claims to Waters of East Carson River.....	
72	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1904.....	
48	Biennial Report of the Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 2.....	
4	Senate Memorial and Joint Resolution No. 2.....	
4	Senate Bill No. 9.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 12.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 11.....	
4	Senate Bill No. 12.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 15.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 18.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 21.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 20.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 23.....	
6	Assembly Bill No. 22.....	
52	Biennial Report of the Regents of the Nevada State University.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 32.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 31.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 33.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for December, 1904.....	
4	Senate Bill No. 2.....	
6	Senate Bill No. 21.....	
4	Senate Bill No. 23.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 37.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 39.....	
6	Assembly Bill No. 38.....	
4	Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 15.....	
4	Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3.....	
76	Biennial Report of the Attorney-General.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 47.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 50.....	
4	Assembly Bill No. 51.....	
6	Assembly Bill No. 52.....	
6	Assembly Bill No. 53.....	
6	Assembly Bill No. 59.....	

BINDERY OUTPUT—Continued.

No. Pages.	Description of Work.	No. Copies.
56	Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison.....	2,000
8	Senate Bill No. 38.....	300
6	Assembly Bill No. 62.....	500
6	Assembly Bill No. 64.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 65.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 67.....	500
44	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	1,000
12	Senate Bill No. 40.....	300
4	Assembly Bill No. 71.....	500
8	Assembly Bill No. 74.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 75.....	500
4	Senate Bill No. 41.....	300
20	Biennial Report of the Directors of the State Orphans' Home.....	1,000
10	Abstract of Claims to the Waters of Carson River in Dayton and Churchill Valleys.....	50
4	Assembly Bill No. 83.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 82.....	500
48	Senate Bill No. 44.....	300
6	Senate Bill No. 46.....	300
4	Assembly Bill No. 87.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 92.....	500
6	Senate Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 52.....	300
28	Biennial Report of the Superintendent of State Printing.....	500
40	Assembly Bill No. 94.....	500
54	Senate Bill No. 51.....	300
20	Minutes of Meeting of the State Board of Assessors—1905.....	2,000
6	Assembly Bill No. 97.....	500
6	Assembly Bill No. 98.....	500
4	Senate Bill No. 52.....	300
4	Senate Bill No. 53.....	300
4	Senate Bill No. 54.....	300
4	Assembly Bill No. 105.....	500
12	Senate Bill No. 59.....	300
4	Senate Bill No. 57.....	300
4	Assembly Bill No. 109.....	500
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4	Senate Bill No. 67.....	300
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4	Assembly Bill No. 140.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 147.....	500
4	Senate Bill No. 71.....	300
6	Assembly Bill No. 151.....	500
6	Assembly Bill No. 152.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 160.....	500
4	Assembly Bill No. 158.....	500
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No. Pages.	Description of Work.	No. C
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8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for March, 1905.....	
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8	The Medical Practice Act.....	
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8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for April, 1905.....	
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12	Fish and Game Law of Nevada.....	
1,620	Appendix to Journals of the Senate and Assembly, 1905.....	
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72	Election Laws of Nevada, 1905.....	
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8	The Dental Practice Act.....	
8	Foreign Corporation Laws.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for July, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for August, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for September, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for October, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for November, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for December, 1905.....	
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64	Annual Report of the State Controller, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for January, 1906.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau, for February, 1906.....	
266	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1901—Republication.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau, for March, 1906.....	
44	Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau, for April, 1906.....	
358	Statutes of the State of Nevada, 1903—Republication.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau, for May, 1906.....	
8	General Orders No. 10.....	
10	Report of the Experiment Farm Commission.....	
46	Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905.....	
8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau, for June, 1906.....	
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8	Monthly Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather Bureau for July, 1906.....	

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Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather for September, 1906.....	380
Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather for October, 1906.....	380
Report of the Climatological Service of the U. S. Weather for November, 1906.....	380
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Resolutions, 1905.....	91,480
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Publication.....	400
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Publication.....	400
.....	1,500
.....	11,415
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Work, comprising blanks, receipts, patents, commissions, letterheads, billheads, envelopes, etc.....	1,014
Copies in book, pamphlet, leaflet and legislative bill forms.....	6,050
Resolutions.....	1,449,388

REMARKS.

A more detailed statement shows that the work in the State is increasing annually. In the present year the demand for the Nevada Statutes of 1901 is so great, that the supply of these Session Laws was exhausted early last spring. In order to meet the extra demand for more copies of these statutes the Secretary of State was called before the Board of Examiners of the State of

Nevada, and made the request that the proper steps be taken by the Board to have at least four hundred additional copies of each of the law books printed and bound. The Board held a meeting and, after consideration of the matter, decided that it would be for the interest of the State of Nevada to order the republication of the Statutes of 1901 and 1903. Accordingly the order was made.

Inasmuch as no appropriation was made by the Legislature of the State of Nevada for this purpose, for the reason that the supply of the Statutes of 1901 and 1903 was exhausted one year after the adjournment of the Senate and Assembly, the money to defray the cost of printing and binding was borrowed from the State Board of Examiners from the State Bank and Trust Company of Carson City, Nevada, and the Superintendent of State Printing was notified by said Board to print and bind four hundred copies of each of said books. The work was begun at once, and the Statutes were delivered to the Secretary of State as promptly as possible.

Soon after the completion of this work the supply of the Nevada Statutes of 1905 also became exhausted, and again the Secretary of State requested the State Board of Examiners to order the republication of these Session Laws. The Board did so, and borrowed the money from the above-named bank to defray the cost of republication. The Superintendent of State Printing was notified by said Board to print and bind four hundred copies of said Statutes, and the work was performed promptly and the books delivered to the Secretary of State.

In this connection it is suggested that the incoming Legislature of the State of Nevada order the printing and binding of more copies of the Nevada Statutes, as the present number, eight hundred, is certainly too small.

During the past two years new material has been purchased, and the State Printing Office is now ready to turn out work neatly and promptly.

All bills of expense incurred in the performance of the work in this office are on file in the office of the State Controller and in the office of the Secretary of State, in itemized form.

The bindery at present is inconveniently located in the second story of the State Printing Office. All work must be carried up and down stairs. The large room formerly occupied as the State Armory, immediately adjoining the press room, has been turned over to the State Printing Office by the Adjutant-General. This room would make a splendid bindery and store room. The expenditure of a small amount of money for the cutting of a door through the stone wall, painting, toilet accommodations, etc., would not only reduce the cost of binding, but would greatly expedite the binding work. A moderate appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose would enable all the work of the State Printing Office to be executed on one floor.

In view of the fact that the State of Nevada is forging ahead rapidly, that the work of the State Printing Office is constantly increasing, and as the record of the past term shows, it is recommended that the appropriations be at least maintained at the present figures.

In conclusion, the Superintendent of State Printing thanks the State officers and their deputies for their courtesy, and the Foreman, Will U. Mackey, and all employees of this office are hereby commended for the excellent work performed by them during the

eight years. The Superintendent of State Printing wishes his successor, Hon. J. G. McCarthy, success in the administration of the affairs of the State Printing Office.

ANDREW MAUTE,
Superintendent of State Printing of Nevada.

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

1905-1906

JAMES G. SWEENEY, Attorney-General



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



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CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, January 15, 1907.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my report as Attorney-General of the State of Nevada, for the years 1905-1906, giving a synopsis of State cases decided by the Supreme Court, cases pending wherein the State is a party, opinions rendered by me, and a synopsis of the reports of the District Attorneys of the various counties.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. SWEENEY,
Attorney-General.

TORNEY-GENERALS OF NEVADA.

.....	1865-1866
.....	1867-1870
.....	1871-1874
L.....	1875-1878
.....	1879-1882
T.....	1883-1886
.....	1887-1890
.....	1891-1894
.....	1895-1896
.....	1896-1898
.....	1899-1901
URN	1901-1902
.....	1903-1906
DARD	1907-1910

.....
 O, 1896.
 nted to fill unexpired term, December 24, 1896.
 y 15, 1901, and William Woodburn appointed upon the same day to fill the

MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA BAR.

the names of all attorneys admitted to practice in the
 of the State of Nevada, with the dates of their

.....	Dec. 23, 1862	Arnold, Henry N.....	Mar. 6, 1905
D.....	May 6, 1871	Atkinson, Harry Hunt.....	Sept. 19, 1906
.....	Jan. 16, 1873		
rge R.....	Apr. 2, 1877	Baldwin, Joseph G.....	June 2, 1862
R.....	Apr. 29, 1864	Baldwin, A. W.....	June 2, 1862
an F.....	Apr. 4, 1881	Beverage, Francis.....	Dec. 17, 1862
Charles B.....	July 9, 1881	Bixler, David.....	Jan. 20, 1864
.....	Sept. 8, 1881	Brounson, W. P.....	Jan. 21, 1864
.....	July 5, 1887	Balley, Dav. E.....	July 12, 1865
.....	Jan. 6, 1891	Bulkley, L. E.....	Feb. 18, 1867
N.....	Jan. 29, 1869	Bowman, John.....	Apr. 13, 1867
iel D.....	Jan. 22, 1869	Browne, Thomas N.....	Apr. 15, 1867
P.....	Oct. 14, 1869	Bishop, Wm. W.....	Oct. 14, 1867
D.....	Apr. 2, 1900	Brearley, E. C.....	Sept. 18, 1868

Bonnifield, M. S.	Feb. 8, 1869	Cook, H.	Feb. 4, 1871
Briggs, N. C.	Apr. 8, 1869	Cain, Wm.	Jan. 6, 1871
Buckner, Luther A.	Jan. 9, 1871	Coats, J. M.	July 1, 1871
Boardman, Wm. M.	May 18, 1871	Cowdery, J. F.	Jan. 14, 1871
Boring, Wm.	June 3, 1871	Canfield, R. B.	Mar. 5, 1871
Bonnifield, W. S.	June 17, 1871	Carson, James G.	July 7, 1871
Belknap, C. H.	July 8, 1871	Creswell, H. T.	July 7, 1871
Beene, Horace D.	Mar. 22, 1872	Coffin, Tremor	Oct. 7, 1871
Bigelow, R. R.	Sept. 4, 1872	Curler, Benj.	Dec. 1, 1871
Bennett, Paul W.	Sept. 13, 1872	Cowie, Lewis T.	Mar. 1, 1872
Blair, A. W.	Jan. 14, 1873	Chase, Edward R.	July 6, 1872
Baker, George W.	Nov. 11, 1872	Churchman, Ney	Aug. 11, 1872
Boalt, John H.	Feb. 17, 1873	Cronin, John	Apr. 4, 1872
Berry, George G.	Apr. 16, 1873	Crocker, A. W.	Nov. 25, 1872
Barker, J. B.	Apr. 5, 1875	Campbell, Thompson	Jan. 3, 1873
Beatty, R. M.	July 19, 1871	Clement, Henry A.	Apr. 22, 1873
Branson, Louis	Sept. 1, 1875	Clough, Frank M.	Nov. 19, 1873
Brown, Harvey S.	Sept. 4, 1876	Campbell, Alex	Jan. 7, 1873
Brown, John Knox	Jan. 3, 1877	Cradlebaugh, John H.	Jan. 10, 1873
Brandt, I. B. L.	Feb. 6, 1877	Campbell, Fremont	Apr. 19, 1873
Boyden, James W.	Jan. 11, 1879	Cheney, Azro E.	July 6, 1873
Bowler, P. M., Jr.	Apr. 19, 1880	Curler, Benjamin F.	July 11, 1873
Bartine, Horace F.	July 10, 1880	Clarke, R. M.	Oct. 27, 1873
Belknap, Clayton	Jan. 4, 1881	Chartz, Alfred	Oct. 6, 1873
Barry, Charles R.	Jan. 17, 1881	Carpenter, R. B.	Sept. 16, 1873
Boller, J. F.	May 8, 1882	Copeland, Edward E.	July 5, 1873
Ballard, John W.	July 8, 1882	Cooke, Herman R.	May 13, 1873
Beatty, Wm. H.	Apr. 7, 1884	Cahill, E. J.	Oct. 14, 1873
Breen, Peter	June 2, 1884	Coogan, T. C.	Apr. 4, 1874
Burns, Wm. H.	Dec. 13, 1884	Cottrell, G. W. Shutter	Aug. 26, 1874
Brown, LeRoy D.	Apr. 6, 1889	Cutting, Henry C.	Jan. 21, 1874
Belcher, W. C.	Sept. 2, 1889	Cohn, Felice	June 17, 1874
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr.	Sept. 20, 1879	Craig, William B.	Mar. 19, 1874
Bennett, L. B.	Mar. 16, 1883	Chandler, Albert E.	July 25, 1874
Bicknell, Chas. F.	Apr. 1, 1891	Cantwell, Charles A.	Nov. 22, 1874
Benson, Patrick F.	Apr. 4, 1893	Clark, Fabius A.	Nov. 28, 1874
Bartlett, Geo. A.	July 15, 1893	Chandler, Charles S.	Feb. 13, 1875
Baggett, W. T.	Apr. 10, 1897	Campbell, Joseph C.	Mar. 25, 1875
Brown, George A.	June 12, 1897	Clark, George A.	Apr. 17, 1875
Boyd, James T.	Apr. 25, 1900	Cole, J. C.	Oct. 2, 1875
Brockliss, Frank E.	Mar. 7, 1902	Chute, Elmer J.	Oct. 2, 1875
Boynton, Chas. C.	Apr. 21, 1902	Carney, Patrick F.	Mar. 5, 1875
Baker, Harry Lyle	Nov. 15, 1902	Clay, C. F.	Dec. 3, 1875
Butler, John Lawton	Nov. 20, 1902		
Brown, Hugh H.	Aug. 8, 1903	DeLong, Chas. E.	Aug. 20, 1875
Boyd, C. T.	Sept. 5, 1903	Denson, Sam C.	Apr. 25, 1875
Beals, M. S.	Nov. 22, 1904	Deal, W. E. F.	Mar. 14, 1875
Brand, Arthur	Jan. 18, 1905	Davies, T. W. W.	Jan. 6, 1875
Byers, N. O.	Jan. 14, 1905	Darrow, John O.	June 1, 1875
Budd, James H.	Mar. 25, 1905	Drake, Frank V.	Mar. 7, 1875
Burton, F. L.	May 1, 1905	Dickson, W. H.	July 8, 1875
Bevis, E. R.	May 1, 1905	Dow, James C.	Mar. 3, 1875
Barrett, John J.	Aug. 30, 1905	Douglas, George A.	June 4, 1875
Berry, Fred L.	Sept. 25, 1905	Darne, S. E.	July 5, 1875
Belden, George M.	Oct. 14, 1905	Duff, James R.	Jan. 3, 1875
Burd, Albert M.	Dec. 18, 1905	Davis, B. K.	Jan. 16, 1875
Baldwin, O. W.	Feb. 26, 1906	Driesbach, M. A.	July 30, 1875
Boreman, Gilbert F.	April 2, 1906	Dorsey, J. W.	July 30, 1875
Byington, Lewis F.	May 6, 1906	Davis, W. R.	Jan. 4, 1875
Busteed, Richard	May 22, 1906	Dennis, James F.	Apr. 2, 1875
Brandon, Thomas A.	Sept. 1, 1906	DeLigne, A. A.	May 23, 1875
Baker, Cleveland Hall	Dec. 3, 1906	Densmore, Frank E.	Feb. 12, 1875
		Dodge, Edmund R.	July 28, 1875
Clayton, H. P.	June 2, 1862	Dillon, Henry Clay	May 17, 1875
Cossit, H. B.	Dec. 23, 1862	Devlin, Robert T.	Nov. 2, 1875
Crittenden, A. P.	Nov. 21, 1863	DuPuis, Edmund T.	Nov. 16, 1875
Campbell, Will	Aug. 20, 1863	DeLaMatyr, T. E.	July 29, 1875
Carmichael, John	Dec. 23, 1862	Ducker, Edward A.	Jan. 20, 1875
Churchill, Clark	Jan. 5, 1865	Dann, F. P.	Apr. 4, 1875
Clemens, Orion	Mar. 14, 1865	Detch, Milton M.	Oct. 15, 1875
Caldwell, E. S.	Oct. 3, 1865	Douglas, J. F.	Feb. 13, 1875
Claggett, W. H.	Jan. 2, 1866	Downing, W. M.	July 20, 1875
Clarke, Chas. D.	Jan. 6, 1866	Downer, Sylvester S.	Aug. 9, 1875
Crittenden, James L.	Apr. 7, 1866	Devecmore, George W.	Sept. 23, 1875
Collins, John A.	Dec. 13, 1866	Davis, Lee J.	Oct. 4, 1875
Cole, F. W.	Jan. 14, 1867	Darlington, Abe	Mar. 28, 1875

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

Charles	June 4, 1906	Glidden, W. B.	Oct. 21, 1902
H.	June 7, 1906	Griffon, John D.	Jan. 4, 1904
s M.	Oct. 8, 1906	Grimes, William	May 23, 1904
nan B.	Nov. 12, 1906	Gedney, Frank S.	July 11, 1904
	Dec. 3, 1906	Gear, George D.	Apr. 3, 1905
		Geary, Wm. P.	Apr. 24, 1905
C.	Aug. 17, 1863	Gillespie, Claude B.	Jan. 29, 1906
Henry	Aug. 17, 1863	Guinane, James G.	Mar. 5, 1906
D.	Jan. 20, 1864	Gibbens, Louis Albert	Apr. 2, 1906
r.	Jan. 11, 1871	Gibson, William R.	Dec. 3, 1906
e.	Nov. 8, 1877		
B.	July 28, 1894	Haydon, Thomas E.	June 2, 1862
	Dec. 23, 1894	Hall, G. D.	June 2, 1862
n S.	May 6, 1899	Hurlburt, S.	June 10, 1862
t D.	Nov. 12, 1904	Hereford, A. P.	Dec. 17, 1862
nmit E.	Jan. 21, 1905	Hardy, J. H.	Dec. 23, 1862
o A.	Feb. 26, 1906	Higgins, Albin	Dec. 23, 1862
ce A.	June 28, 1906	Howard, J. G.	Aug. 21, 1865
		Hillyer, C. J.	Jan. 20, 1864
	June 2, 1862	Hill, C. A.	Jan. 21, 1864
as	Aug. 20, 1863	Hereford, J. B.	Jan. 21, 1864
D.	Aug. 22, 1864	Hupp, Geo. S.	Mar. 22, 1865
	Oct. 11, 1865	Harris, Chas. N.	July 10, 1865
mer	Mar. 12, 1875	Hoover, Wm. L.	Aug. 31, 1865
W.	Oct. 25, 1875	Hatch, J. F.	Nov. 3, 1865
	Sept. 4, 1876	Hayden, C. S.	Jan. 6, 1866
	Apr. 24, 1877	Hawley, A. T.	Jan. 26, 1866
L.	Sept. 14, 1878	Hubbard, Charles G.	Mar. 3, 1866
s S.	Nov. 16, 1878	Hundley, P. O.	Oct. 12, 1866
, Jos. P.	May 19, 1882	Hetzel, Selden	May 1, 1866
	Apr. 6, 1885	Hillyer, E. W.	Sept. 16, 1867
E. S.	Dec. 16, 1886	Hamlin, Chas. J.	Oct. 5, 1869
	July 2, 1888	Hawley, Thomas P.	Jan. 9, 1871
H.	Dec. 16, 1895	Haydon, Wm.	Apr. 4, 1871
ge H.	Aug. 17, 1896	Harding, Geo. P.	Apr. 4, 1871
. Y.	Apr. 24, 1899	Harris, J. H.	May 8, 1871
rcus	July 29, 1899	Hillhouse, A. M.	June 21, 1871
	May, 19, 1900	Harris, P. H.	Aug. 21, 1871
all E.	Mar. 10, 1902	Healy, T. W.	Dec. 13, 1871
	Aug. 10, 1903	Hardy, Wm. J.	May 20, 1872
	Nov. 27, 1903	Hunt, A. B.	Jan. 15, 1873
William	June 27, 1905	Harmon, F. H.	Jan. 17, 1873
	Sept. 7, 1905	Humes, T. J.	Oct. 6, 1873
oy	Sept. 25, 1905	Haskell, Wm. B.	Aug. 11, 1874
D.	Oct. 2, 1905	Hanford, J. M.	Aug. 11, 1875
ary M.	Oct. 1, 1906	Hoyt, Chas. A.	Sept. 4, 1875
		Hiles, Ogdan	Apr. 3, 1876
	June 2, 1862	Huffaker, F. M.	Oct. 24, 1877
	Dec. 23, 1862	Hoyt, Allen V.	Oct. 27, 1877
on	Aug. 20, 1863	Hereford, John B.	Nov. 10, 1877
	Apr. 30, 1864	Hannah, James A.	Feb. 20, 1882
	Jan. 5, 1865	Hardin, C. H. E.	Jan. 13, 1883
	Apr. 4, 1866	Hart, W. H. H.	Feb. 19, 1885
	Mar. 18, 1867	Hatfield, L. T.	July 7, 1880
M.	Aug. 2, 1867	Harris, Artenus E.	Feb. 3, 1895
	June 15, 1871	Hoffman, Edward E.	Sept. 7, 1895
	June 1, 1872	Henderson, Chas. B.	July 1, 1896
N.	Aug. 12, 1872	Hood, Bert L.	May 12, 1900
C.	Feb. 24, 1873	Hummel, N. A.	Mar. 12, 1901
L., Jr.	Mar. 1, 1875	Henley, Wm. J.	July 3, 1902
mes	Sept. 18, 1876	Howell, Eugene	Dec. 31, 1902
	Apr. 22, 1878	Heley, Josephus G.	Jan. 16, 1903
amuel	Apr. 8, 1879	Hartson, D. H.	June 3, 1904
me R.	Jan. 5, 1880	Huskey, H. W.	June 6, 1904
es E.	Feb. 4, 1884	Hankey, Frederick A.	Nov. 12, 1904
	June 2, 1884	Horsey, Charles Lee	Feb. 13, 1905
	Apr. 6, 1889	Hill, James E.	May 17, 1905
	July 1, 1889	Hayes, Chas. L.	June 27, 1905
M.	Oct. 6, 1890	Hinckley, L. E. C.	Oct. 16, 1905
D.	Jan. 2, 1894	Hatton, Wm. D.	Nov. 27, 1905
e S.	Jan. 4, 1897	Hatton, Charles	Feb. 26, 1906
C.	Nov. 2, 1897	Hart, Fred B.	June 9, 1906
de G.	Apr. 4, 1898	Hanby, J. Walter	Sept. 19, 1906
C.	Sept. 27, 1901		
Wm. S.	May 22, 1902	Ivins, Charles H.	Jan. 2, 1888

Johnson, J. Neely	June 2, 1862	Musser, John J.	June 2, 18
Joachimson, H. L.	June 3, 1862	Moyes, Richard	June 3, 18
James, John	June 10, 1862	McCentalre, R. G.	Dec. 23, 18
Janin, Edward	Dec. 23, 1862	Murphy, W. G.	Aug. 20, 18
Johnson, Wm. Neely	Aug. 17, 1863	McReardon, James	Aug. 21, 18
James, W. H.	Nov. 6, 1863	Morrison, Murray	Nov. 28, 18
Jones, Frank	Jan. 20, 1864	Morrison, Robert F.	Nov. 28, 18
Jones, W. T.	Apr. 1, 1867	Mitchell, Henry K.	Mar. 14, 18
Jullen, Thomas V.	May 7, 1872	McKinstry, E. W.	July 10, 18
Johnson, Roger	Jan. 17, 1878	McQuaid, Jno. A.	July 25, 18
Jameson, J. S.	July 1, 1878	Mayenbaum, Henry	Apr. 2, 18
Judge, James R.	Apr. 5, 1881	Mesick, R. S.	Feb. 2, 18
Jones, Charles A.	Oct. 4, 1886	Meagher, James D.	May 27, 18
Jones, Wm. Dudley	May 9, 1892	McKeeby, L. C.	July 24, 18
Johnson, Georgia J.	July 30, 1898	Marshall, J. B.	Dec. 16, 18
Johns, Robinson L.	Apr. 5, 1902	McElvaney, John G.	Oct. 13, 18
Jackson, Kenneth M.	May 2, 1902	McClinton, J. G.	May 23, 18
Johnson, E. A. P.	Apr. 3, 1905	McDonald, O. C.	Nov. 23, 18
Jaques, Alfred	Oct. 14, 1905	Murphy, Michael A.	Feb. 29, 18
Johnson, William E.	Nov. 2, 1906	Maxwell, J. J.	May 18, 18
		May, J. J.	Mar. 24, 18
Kirkpatrick, M.	Jan. 21, 1864	McFarland, T. B.	Oct. 13, 18
Kennedy, F. H.	May 5, 1865	McAllister, Hall	July 17, 18
Knox, Wales L.	July 11, 1865	Mesick, W. S.	Apr. 20, 18
Keating, R. P.	Aug. 21, 1865	Morgan, Jas. M.	Oct. 29, 18
Keyser, Phil. W.	Oct. 21, 1865	Mitchell, R. B.	Apr. 3, 18
Kennedy, W. C.	Jan. 4, 1869	Merzbach, F. H.	Jan. 24, 18
Klittrell, John R.	May 4, 1871	Mann, S. A.	Apr. 6, 18
Keith, George W.	July 3, 1872	Maddux, L. J.	Apr. 17, 18
Knight, George A.	Jan. 6, 1873	Mills, Frank P.	Oct. 6, 18
King, Cameron H.	Feb. 3, 1873	Mahoney, J. L.	Jan. 3, 18
Kingston, George A.	July 2, 1877	Mack, Charles E.	Apr. 4, 18
Keeney, George D.	Apr. 23, 1878	Murphy, Frank X.	Feb. 4, 18
Knight, E. D.	July 2, 1888	Millar, G. E.	Oct. 2, 18
King, Sam D.	Apr. 7, 1890	Miner, Richard S.	May 6, 18
King, Percival S.	May 9, 1892	MacMillan, J. H.	Sept. 20, 18
Kehe, Dennis H.	Apr. 7, 1894	McGowan, Alex. J.	Oct. 0, 18
Kelly, Charles H.	Dec. 2, 1897	Meredith, J. H.	Dec. 1, 18
Knox, Charles L.	July 29, 1899	Mighels, P. V.	Jan. 10, 18
King, Frank D.	Mar. 12, 1901	Metson, William H.	Oct. 5, 18
Kleinsorge, Wm. E.	Feb. 4, 1902	Murdock, Orrice A.	May 2, 18
Kennedy, John J.	Aug. 4, 1902	Murphy, Frank E.	June 18, 18
		Massey, W. A.	Mar. 13, 18
Lindsey, W. H.	June 2, 1862	McNamee, Frank R.	Apr. 15, 18
Larowe, M. D.	June 3, 1862	Maestretti, Antonio J.	Jan. 28, 18
Lansing, C. J.	Aug. 17, 1863	MacMillan, H. R.	June 24, 18
Lewis, J. F.	Apr. 25, 1864	Mack, O. H.	Oct. 14, 18
Lee, W. G.	Jan. 5, 1865	McIntosh, Charles H.	Mar. 12, 18
Lyon, George G.	Aug. 23, 1869	Moynahan, John D.	Oct. 7, 18
Lucas, J. H.	May 4, 1871	McNamara, T. M.	July 6, 18
Leonard, O. R.	May 19, 1871	Murphy, John H.	Aug. 8, 18
Lowry, Hiram N.	Oct. 8, 1872	Martinson, George	July 6, 18
Laspeyre, Thomas	Apr. 14, 1874	McCabe, Bert R.	Sept. 12, 18
Lowery, Robert E.	Nov. 21, 1874	McElroy, G. A.	Dec. 10, 18
Love, William C.	Aug. 11, 1875	McCarran, P. A.	Feb. 13, 18
Lindsay, R. H.	Jan. 25, 1875	McMullens, Samuel G.	Mar. 25, 18
Lewis, D. J.	Sept. 1, 1875	Marshall, John B.	Apr. 17, 18
Lawrence, And. J.	July 1, 1878	McDougall, D. C.	June 20, 18
Lamb, J. T.	July 8, 1882	McDevitt, T. C.	July 31, 18
Langan, F. P.	Jan. 13, 1887	Moore, Milton B.	Dec. 18, 18
Laird, Jno. W. P.	Oct. 20, 1890	McFadden, Clarence J.	Feb. 26, 18
Lothrop, John	July 1, 1891	McClellan, Clifford	Mar. 5, 18
Laurenson, Wm.	Feb. 25, 1896	Moran, E. P.	Apr. 30, 18
Langwith, Joseph A.	Oct. 5, 1896	Malone, William H.	June 9, 18
Lake, F. B.	Oct. 3, 1898	McCarthy, Loyal C.	July 2, 18
Lewers, Charles Ross	Nov. 12, 1898	McClellan, Tom Elwood	July 30, 18
Leishman, David	Feb. 11, 1901	McDowell, Samuel	Aug. 15, 18
Leonard, Franklyn, Jr.	July 5, 1902	Morehouse, H. V.	Sept. 1, 18
Long, Charles W.	Jan. 2, 1905	Mitchell, Thomas L.	Oct. 1, 18
Lindley, Curtis H.	Mar. 14, 1905		
Lind, Henry B.	Mar. 14, 1905	North, John W.	June 2, 18
Lyon, Thomas T.	Oct. 16, 1905	Nourse, George A.	Apr. 25, 18
Lewis, Paul G.	Oct. 29, 1906	Napthaly, Joseph	July 10, 18
Lightfoot, Adelbert B.	Dec. 18, 1906	Newmann, Paul	July 13, 18
		Nye, James W.	Oct. 5, 18
McConnell, John R.	June 2, 1862	Noel, George N.	Apr. 7, 18

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

Norcross, Frank H.	July 28, 1894	Rogers, Lew	Sept. 12, 1904
Nagel, E. C.	July 30, 1898	Rogers, E. A.	July 23, 1905
Nye, Arthur M.	Feb. 13, 1905	Ross, Margaret A.	Mar. 19, 1906
Needles, A. R.	Apr. 17, 1905	Richardson, M. M.	Mar. 19, 1906
Nolan, Daniel Voorhies	Nov. 4, 1905	Redington, James K.	Mar. 19, 1906
Nourse, John F.	Feb. 26, 1906	Ratcliffe, Cummins	Nov. 12, 1906
Nagle, Clarence Grant	Nov. 13, 1906	Rogers, Elmer	Dec. 6, 1906
O'Dougherty, A. B.	May 12, 1871	Stewart, Wm. M.	June 2, 1862
Owen, Frank	May 27, 1871	Seely, Jonas	June 2, 1862
O'Dougherty, Wm. L.	Aug. 11, 1875	Smith, Horace	June 2, 1862
Osborne, T. J.	Sept. 8, 1884	Stewart, Well.	June 3, 1862
Oliver, Frank S.	May 28, 1896	Steele, H. M.	Dec. 23, 1862
Oddie, Tasker L.	Nov. 11, 1896	Stearns, L. O.	Dec. 23, 1862
Orr, John S.	Jan. 7, 1902	Sankey, Samuel	Dec. 23, 1862
O'Brien, Percy Howard	June 27, 1905	Sunderland, Thomas	Dec. 23, 1862
O'Brien, Edmond C.	Jan. 17, 1906	Sawyer, George S.	Aug. 20, 1863
O'Brien, John P.	Mar. 19, 1906	Shuck, O. T.	Apr. 25, 1864
Ogden, Wm. B.	May 2, 1906	Stephens, W. J.	Jan. 5, 1865
Patterson, Wm.	June 2, 1862	Sumner, Charles A.	Nov. 1, 1865
Pitzer, J. S.	Dec. 23, 1862	Seawell, William M.	Oct. 26, 1866
Pendergast, -	Jan. 20, 1864	Stephens, James A.	May 29, 1867
Pratt, O. C.	Jan. 20, 1864	Stone, M. N.	Aug. 23, 1869
Powell, John, Jr.	Apr. 29, 1871	Smith, F. M.	Oct. 11, 1869
Pierson, Wm. M.	June 16, 1871	Sanderson, S. W.	Oct. 11, 1869
Plummer, J. A.	July 10, 1886	Stonehill, E. B.	May 22, 1871
Poujade, Joseph	Nov. 19, 1888	Sine, E. P.	May 27, 1871
Patterson, Webster	Dec. 1, 1890	Sears, William H.	Feb. 5, 1872
Platt, Horace G.	Jan. 13, 1894	Scrivner, J. J.	June 8, 1872
Pyne, Geo. D.	Apr. 7, 1894	Savage, J. A.	Mar. 5, 1873
Porter, Samuel T.	Mar. 18, 1895	Simmons, Hugh F.	Apr. 7, 1873
Platt, Samuel	May 28, 1896	Stephens, T. A.	July 6, 1874
Packard, Peter N.	May 16, 1898	Sabin, George M.	Mar. 7, 1874
Pike, W. H. A.	July 29, 1899	Shafer, J. K.	Jan. 3, 1876
Parker, Wm. O.	Dec. 21, 1899	Söderberg, N.	Jan. 24, 1873
Pierce, Frank	Jan. 28, 1901	Stocker, Abner H.	Sept. 3, 1879
Petree, Louis Edward	Jan. 6, 1902	Sutherland, W. J.	July 5, 1880
Pittman, Key	Apr. 7, 1902	Stone, Frank M.	Jan. 24, 1881
Pilkington, Harold	Apr. 30, 1902	Steffan, Albert	July 9, 1881
Parker, Joseph S.	Sept. 1, 1902	Sanders, Benjamin	May 8, 1882
Price, Robert Martin	Mar. 5, 1904	Stearns, A. T.	June 2, 1884
Pittman, William B.	Jan. 2, 1905	Siebert, H. G.	Dec. 16, 1886
Parsons, Sydney J.	Jan. 18, 1905	Summerfield, Sardis	Jan. 12, 1889
Percy, Hugh	May 1, 1905	Smith, Grant H.	Jan. 6, 1890
Patrick, Edmond T.	Apr. 6, 1906	Scott, J. W.	Oct. 6, 1894
Putnam, Graham F.	Dec. 3, 1906	Sanders, Garry E.	June 5, 1897
Queen, Chas. L.	Sept. 9, 1878	Sherran, Edward R.	Oct. 4, 1897
Ralston, J. H.	June 2, 1862	Smith, Oscar J.	Dec. 2, 1897
Reardon, T. B.	June 2, 1862	Sawyer, George Oaks	Jan. 6, 1897
Robinson, Tod.	Jan. 20, 1864	Sweeney, James G.	July 30, 1898
Roop, J. W.	Jan. 21, 1864	Sadler, Erwin L.	Nov. 12, 1898
Ryan, Wm. H.	Oct. 3, 1865	Schlagel, Frank	June 12, 1899
Rankin, B. P.	May 15, 1866	Sullivan, J. F.	June 11, 1900
Robinson, E. I.	Feb. 18, 1867	Stewart, T. M.	May 22, 1901
Rives, H.	Mar. 14, 1870	Stone, Oscar C.	Oct. 30, 1901
Robinson, Robert	Mar. 14, 1870	Stone, W. H.	Mar. 7, 1902
Reddy, P.	June 28, 1871	Schlesinger, Bert	Oct. 1, 1902
Rand, J. H.	Oct. 4, 1875	Sallsbury, Arthur N.	Nov. 15, 1902
Robinson, Seth	Jan. 15, 1878	Stingley, Walter F.	Mar. 23, 1903
Rankin, Geo. A.	Jan. 11, 1879	Stoddard, R. C.	July 25, 1903
Ryan, Launcelot	Apr. 8, 1879	Sullivan, F. H.	Aug. 28, 1903
Ryan, T. P.	Nov. 13, 1880	Spriggs, Frederick W.	Nov. 24, 1903
Ritter, Careton M.	Oct. 8, 1881	Springmeyer, George	June 18, 1904
Redding, Joseph D.	Oct. 22, 1882	Stanley, Charles C.	Nov. 12, 1904
Ricketts, A. H.	July 19, 1884	Street, John A.	Jan. 18, 1905
Reynolds, John	July 28, 1884	Shaw, J. Vincent	Mar. 20, 1905
Roberts, E. E.	Oct. 14, 1889	Sanford, J. F.	Mar. 20, 1905
Richards, Charles L.	Oct. 7, 1901	Somers, Peter J.	May 11, 1905
Beddick, W. L.	Nov. 5, 1901	Sanders, J. A.	June 13, 1905
Reeves, Charles R.	May 7, 1902	Siegfriedt, T. A. A.	July 31, 1905
Rogers, Lewis H.	July 11, 1903	Scott, Fred C.	Sept. 25, 1905
Reynolds, Chas. F.	July 11, 1903	So Relle, Wiley B.	Oct. 3, 1905
Robins, C. E.	Jan. 4, 1904	Stevens, Frank Asbury	Oct. 16, 1905
		Shropshire, J. S.	Dec. 18, 1905
		Smith, Jas. S.	Dec. 18, 1905
		Stewart, W. E. M.	Feb. 20, 1906

Swallow, Albert H.....	Mar. 5, 1906	Williams, John I.....	Oct. 9, 19
Seybolt, Fred L.....	May 1, 1906	Webster, William.....	Oct. 17, 1
Smith, Allen A.....	June 4, 1906	Woodburn, William.....	Jan. 4, 19
		Williams, Robert H.....	Jan. 6, 19
Tilford, Frank.....	Nov. 28, 1863	Waldo, H. A.....	May 20, 19
Taylor, R. H.....	Jan., 1864	Welty, D. W.....	Jan. 5, 19
Thornton, Harry I.....	Apr. 3, 1866	Waltz, Adolphus.....	Oct. 13, 19
Thompson, Robert.....	Oct. 11, 1867	Whitcher, J. W.....	Apr. 20, 19
Tebbs, Moses.....	Apr. 14, 1870	Wren, Thomas.....	Mar. 24, 19
Thornton, Crittenden.....	May 19, 1871	Williams, George R.....	May 20, 19
Thatcher, A. M.....	Aug. 21, 1872	Waters, George L.....	June 10, 19
Tilden, M. C.....	Oct. 23, 1876	Willis, A. H.....	June 1, 19
Tuska, Wald J.....	Nov. 11, 1878	Wines, J. L.....	Sept. 20, 19
Tompkins, W. H.....	Aug. 14, 1873	Witherell, Charles A.....	Dec. 26, 19
Talbot, George F.....	July 7, 1881	Windle, J. H.....	Mar. 5, 19
Truman, D. S.....	Nov. 15, 1881	Wimans, Joseph W.....	Oct. 23, 19
Torreyson, James D.....	Jan. 4, 1882	Whitehill, Henry R.....	Jan. 24, 19
Taylor, E. W.....	July 3, 1882	Wilson, Alexander.....	Nov. 19, 19
Thomas, Francis J.....	Sept. 7, 1886	Wescoatt, W. H.....	May 8, 19
Thackston, C. M.....	Jan. 7, 1888	Willett, C. H.....	Oct. 22, 19
Tait, Hugh A.....	Dec. 1, 1890	Wharton, Z. F.....	Nov. 9, 19
Tilden, Laura M.....	July 22, 1893	Winnie, William E.....	Oct. 3, 19
Turner, Merrill.....	Apr. 27, 1896	Wheeler, R. G.....	Sept. 2, 19
Tauszky, Edmund.....	July 12, 1897	West, Peter.....	Jan. 6, 19
Treadwell, Wm. B.....	June 30, 1901	Winterburn, G. H.....	Apr. 11, 19
Thompson, C. C.....	Nov. 13, 1901	Williams, E. L.....	Nov. 18, 19
Thompson, Willard D.....	Jan. 18, 1902	Wheeler, John T.....	Dec. 1, 19
Taber, E. J. L.....	Sept. 12, 1904	Wilson, Ramon E.....	Nov. 10, 19
Thatcher, George W.....	Jan. 2, 1905	Walling, J. M.....	Mar. 28, 19
Thomas, Victor Sumner.....	Feb. 13, 1905	Wilson, Marion S.....	Nov. 15, 19
Thomas, W. B.....	Mar. 14, 1905	Work, Frank B.....	July 1, 19
Tripp, Wm. B.....	Feb. 13, 1905	Warren, Harry.....	Feb. 25, 19
Thompson, I. S.....	Mar. 20, 1905	Walsh, John Emmett.....	Apr. 27, 19
Tilden, Augustus.....	May 1, 1905	Walker, Charles A.....	Sept. 16, 19
Taugher, J. F.....	May 1, 1905	White, Jay H.....	July 30, 19
Thompson, J. G.....	June 26, 1905	Warren, Anna M.....	July 29, 19
Thomas, Mathoulihab.....	Jan. 29, 1906	Williams, Otto T.....	June 1, 19
Turner, DeWitt C.....	Mar. 19, 1906	Webb, U. S.....	Mar. 3, 19
Tallman, Clay.....	Aug. 15, 1906	Wood, Sidney B.....	Mar. 7, 19
Thomas, Charles S.....	Aug. 30, 1906	Willis, Nelson W.....	June 17, 19
		Wilson, Robert R.....	Mar. 9, 19
Underwood, J. G.....	June 10, 1862	Wiel, Samuel C.....	Aug. 1, 19
		Wells, Vernon D.....	Dec. 17, 19
Virgin, D. W.....	Jan. 14, 1867	Wynn, C. H.....	Jan. 2, 19
Varian, C. S.....	June 1, 1872	Wright, Robert.....	Feb. 13, 19
Van Fliet, W. C.....	Jan. 5, 1875	Wheeler, A. K.....	Mar. 14, 19
Van Der Leith, E. D.....	Jan. 2, 1882	Wilson, L. G.....	Apr. 17, 19
Virden, W. H.....	May 12, 1890	Wilson, Chas. S.....	May 1, 19
Van Duzer, C. D.....	Sept. 12, 1898	Withers, Robt. G.....	June 27, 19
Vermilyea, S. E.....	May 15, 1902	Wilson, B. S.....	July 7, 19
Van Dyck, Edward S.....	July 20, 1905	Wall, William S.....	Aug. 12, 19
Van Pitt, Oris J.....	Dec. 3, 1906	Wallace, William John.....	Nov. 13, 19
		Wittke, August R.....	Mar. 5, 19
Williams, Charles H.....	June 2, 1862	Wilkinson, Huger.....	June 4, 19
Ward, J.....	June 11, 1862	Wilson, Bird May.....	June 28, 19
Wattson, John V.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Williamson, Howard P.....	July 14, 19
Waldron, Dan E.....	Jan. 21, 1864	Woods, Samuel D.....	Aug. 15, 19
Wright, S. H.....	Aug. 22, 1864	Wilson, O. C.....	Sept. 1, 19
Wells, Thomas.....	May 31, 1865	Wample, Thomas W.....	Oct. 1, 19
Whitman, B. C.....	May 5, 1865		
Wallace, W. C.....	July 11, 1865	Yeaman, Harvey.....	Jan. 19, 19

THE NEVADA BAR, THE DATE OF WHOSE ADMISSION DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE ROLL OF THE COURT:

William F. Mac	Flandreau, Chas. F. Flick, Henry Freer, Leon D.	Lindsey, Chas. H. McRea, J. B. Moss, James W.
William T. ...	Garber, John Gaston, Chas. A. Gehr, Harry A. Gray, G. H. Griffith, Chas.	Nugent, John M. Perley, Duncan W. Quint, Leander
George ...	Harmon, J. H. Harrison, M. D. Hereford, Frank Hittell, G. H. Hubbard, James F.	Rhodes, W. H. Rising, Richard Scaniker, S. P. Steele, H. M. Street, H. C.
William H.	Kelly, John P. Kendall, Chas. W. Kenedy, James M. Kutz, Joseph	Terry, David S. Williams, J. J. Williams, Thomas H. Worthington, Harry G. Wood, William S.
	Labatt, -. Lewis, James F.	



REPORT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

REPORT MADE BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1905 AND 1906
IN WHICH THE STATE OF NEVADA WAS A PARTY.

[No. 1659.]

Ex Parte PETER KAIR.

For writ of habeas corpus.
The writ, among other objects sought, was brought for the purpose of testing what is commonly called the "Eight-Hour Law" for its constitutionality. In my judgment this is one of the most important laws passed on by our Supreme Court in its history, and has repeatedly been decided for all time to come that laws restricting the labor in underground mines, mills, smelters and ore-processing plants, are constitutional. The opponents of the law having challenged the law declared unconstitutional in the case of *Ex Parte* Kair, named this case so as to practically raise every legal question which could be interposed to its constitutionality.

In this law was aggressively waged, and as aggressively defended. The State successfully defended the constitutionality of this law. The Supreme Court in a majority opinion denying the writ, and the constitutionality of the Act. This case also went into the Nevada Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Brought on the following statement of facts:
The Supreme Court at Dayton, petitioner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, or serve an alternative of one day for each day in the county jail, on a charge of misdemeanor for working more than eight hours in one day in a wet-crushing quartz-crushing mill, in violation of the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1903, which limited the period of employment of working men in underground mines, smelters, and all institutions for the reduction of ores to eight hours per day, under penalty which was not to be less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding six months, or both. (See Statutes, page 33.) Upon failure to pay the fine imposed he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Lyon County, and by writ of habeas corpus demanded of the Supreme Court his release, asserting that the statute mentioned was unconstitutional and could not be enforced without depriving him of his liberty to contract or to work more than eight hours in one day under Section 1 of Article I of the organic law of this State, which guarantees the right to acquire and possess property, and which is also in conflict with the eighth amendment to the United States Constitution, which directs that excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be enforced.

[No. 1662.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. THE NEVADA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ET AL., *Appellants*.

This was an action brought by the State for the taxes for the year 1901 on ninety-three miles of main track and two miles of sidetrack, and other real property of the Nevada Central Railroad Company, all situated in Lander County. The Assessor placed the valuation at \$158,100, and made the assessment at \$5,684.97, which, with the statutory penalties, aggregated \$8,063.43, the amount demanded in the complaint, and for which a verdict and judgment was rendered. The defendant company set up in its answer that the assessment was out of proportion to the cash value of the property, and asserted that the property was not of a greater value than \$60,944; and also assigned as error that the District Court erred in giving the following instruction: "You are instructed that in ascertaining the income, if any, of the Nevada Central Railroad Company for the year 1901, or the net loss, if any, you should add any taxes actually paid by the company for that year to the other necessary expenditures of the road, and deduct the sum from the receipts of the road for that year; and in order to determine if there would be any income whatsoever, or to determine the loss from operation of the road, if a loss is shown, you must consider and deduct from the receipts of the road for 1901 such an amount for the taxes for 1901 as you will agree ought to be paid by the railroad company upon the property described in the complaint, which consists of ninety-three miles of main railroad track, and two miles of sidetrack."

The Supreme Court held that this instruction should have been given, and reversed the case, thereby confirming the opinion in the case of *The State v. Virginia and Truckee Railroad*, 23 Nev. 297, wherein our Court held that in determining the annual net income of a railroad the taxes should be deducted as a part of the expenses of operation.

[No. 1684.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. JOHN HANCOCK, *Appellant*.

This was an appeal from the District Court of Lincoln County wherein the defendant was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree for the commission of one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed within the confines of our State, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. Defendant alleged as error the introduction of testimony of a mistress who was the only witness of the murder for which he was convicted, upon the ground that she was his common-law wife. The evidence disclosed that the alleged common-law wife was a married woman, never having been divorced from her husband. The Court thereupon held that, being a married woman, it was impossible for her to become the common-law wife of defendant, and therefore her confession was admissible.

The judgment of the lower court was confirmed.

[No. 1673.]

NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. FRED ROBERTS, J. P. SEVENER,
AND T. F. GORMAN, *Appellants*.

an appeal from the District Court of the Second Judicial District in the defendants were convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. They sought for the admission of the dying declaration of the victim. In support of the introduction of certain photographs which defendant introduced, the jury against them, but the Court held that the introduction was admissible in view of the fact that the testimony of the declarant was under the sense of impending death and abandoned all hope of recovery, and that at the time the dying declaration was fully conscious and in entire possession of his mental faculties, and that it was also admissible upon the basis of identification; also, that the photographs were admissible upon the basis of identification, and for the purpose of aiding the jury in weighing the evidence and instructive to the jury, and also as evidence in enabling witnesses to make their testimony.

The judgment of the lower court was confirmed.

[No. 1682.]

OF NEVADA, *ex rel.* JOSEPH WEYERHORST, *Relator and Appellant*, v. S. L. LEE, *Secretary of the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners, Respondent*.

An appeal from the judgment and order sustaining a writ of mandamus in appellant's petition in the Third Judicial District Court of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, for a writ of mandamus directed to respondent, requiring him, as the Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, to issue to appellant a temporary certificate entitling appellant to practice his profession of medicine in this State until the next regular meeting of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Relator, by his petition, claimed to have been issued to him by the State Board of Medical Examiners a certificate or license entitling him to practice his profession of medicine in Nevada under the provisions of Section 4 of an Act of 1899. An Act providing for the creation of a State Board of Medical Examiners, and to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Nevada, wherein he claims that it is the duty of the Secretary of said State Board of Medical Examiners to issue to him a temporary certificate which would entitle relator to practice his profession of medicine until the next regular meeting of the Board.

The material question presented upon this appeal was whether the provisions of said Act of 1899 providing for the issuance of temporary certificates by the Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners are now in force as a part of the law in this State regulating the practice of medicine and surgery.

The Court held that the Act of 1905 repealed the Act of 1899, and denied the application of the relator, and confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

[No. 1677.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. FRANK WILLIAMS, *Appellant*.

Jointly with three others, Fred Roberts, J. P. Sevensen, and T. L. Williams, defendant Williams was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead by the Judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District. Appellant contends that the evidence taken at his trial was insufficient to justify the verdict of murder in the first degree because the shooting was not until about two minutes after the robbery. The Supreme Court held that such evidence was a part of the *res gestæ* inasmuch as the hangings at the time of the fatal tragedy were in the nature of a continuous assault, lasting from the time of the robbery to the shooting, apparently done for the purpose of preventing detection, and held that the lower court properly instructed the jury that under the statute murder committed in the perpetration of robbery is murder in the first degree. It was also assigned as error by appellant that one of the jurors, A. C. Helmold, was incompetent by reason of having testified and expressed an unqualified opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused. On his *voir dire* the said juror testified that he had formed his opinion from street talk and from what he had heard on the street and from what he read from the newspapers, and the Supreme Court held that information so gleaned, so long as the juror was capable of laying aside all he had heard and read and giving the defendant a fair and impartial trial, would not disqualify him and sustain the judgment of the lower court.

Exception was also taken by defendant to the admission of the dying declaration of the deceased, Jack Welsh, but the Court held that the reasons assigned in the previous case of *The State v. Roberts* rendered said declaration was admissible.

Williams was executed the same day as Roberts, Sevensen, and T. L. Williams, thus ending the career of four as desperate criminals who had come into the State.

[No. 1659.]

Ex Parte PETER KAIR.

Application for writ of habeas corpus.

After the Supreme Court had declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional when this case was first submitted, an application for rehearing of the case was made by counsel for petitioner, which application was denied. The Court again unanimously set forth its views declaring said Act constitutional.

[No. 1674.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. H. C. LAWRENCE, *Appellant*.

The defendant was convicted in the Second Judicial District Court in and for the County of Churchill of the crime of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced by the court to serve a sentence of four years in the Penitentiary. He made a motion for a new trial, and the court order denying the motion for a new trial he appealed to the Supreme Court.

four assignments of error, to wit: That the court erred in the prosecution to attempt to prove the general and character of the defendant, as the defendant had not put either specifically or generally in issue; second, that the court failed to prove a motive for the commission of the act; third, that the court failed to instruct the jury from the evidence submitted that the defendant was innocent; fourth, that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the verdict of the jury, all of which assignments of error on the basis of the evidence submitted as disclosed in the transcript are insufficient to warrant a reversal of the judgment of the court, and the same was therefore confirmed.

[No. 1688.]

In re KELLY, ON BEHALF OF OSUNA.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus by Frank P. Kelly on behalf of H. Osuna. It appears from the return of the writ that the defendant was held in the custody of the Sheriff of Esmeralda County, at the commitment of the Justice of the Peace of Hawthorn, to answer to a charge of rape committed on one M. J. Kelly. Petitioner contended that the commitment was issued without probable cause, for the reason that said prosecutor, Harriet Averill, upon whom the said crime of rape was charged, had been committed, failed to appear and testify personally, denying the defendant of the right of cross-examining said witness. The record discloses that said Harriet Averill made the following statement, in the presence of two witnesses, alleging that the crime had been committed. The Court held that the committing magistrate was justified in issuing the commitment, and held that said magistrate was not in violation of the laws of this State to find evidence sufficient to warrant the commitment, but that all that was required, in order to bind over the defendant, if a crime had been committed, was legal evidence sufficient to make it a public offense had been committed, and from the testimony in this case there was sufficient cause, and the writ was

[No. 1679.]

OF NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. PAUL LOVELACE, *Appellant*.

Appealed from the judgment rendered against him in the County of Elko for the crime of burglary, the following errors on which he asked the judgment to be reversed: (1) The insufficiency of the indictment on which the defendant was based; (2) the absence of corroborative testimony of any witness who testified against the defendant.

The Court held the indictment to conform in substance to the requirements of an indictment as stated in Section 4199 of the Code of Nevada, and also that the evidence, as disclosed in the transcript, was sufficient to warrant the conviction of defendant, and confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

[No. 1683.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *ex rel.* NEVADA TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY, A CORPORATION, *Plaintiff and Relator*, v. PUDDY GRIMES, *as County Recorder in and for the County of Nye, Defendant and Respondent.*

Petition for writ of mandate.

This was an action brought for the purpose of enforcing the County Recorder to allow them to examine and copy the records in the office of the County Recorder without the payment of fees. The court held that the company did not have the right of inspecting and copying all the records in the Recorder's office of Nye County for the purpose of compiling an independent set of abstract books covering all the property to which the said records related, and denied the writ. The court, however, directed the defendant, as County Recorder of Nye County, to allow relator and its employees, free of charge, during the regular business hours to inspect and make memoranda of records in the office in so far as said records may relate to any current or pending transaction in which the relator was authorized or employed to make researches, furnish abstracts or guarantee titles, but that said examination and taking the memoranda by said relator should not in any way prevent the respondent or his assistants from discharging their official duties, or interfere with the right of other persons to have access to the records.

[No. 1690.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *ex rel.* GEORGE BACHELDER, *Relator*, v. M. A. MURPHY, *District Judge of the First Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Respondent.*

This was a proceeding in mandamus to compel respondent, Judge of the First Judicial District Court, to proceed and to determine the case of *George Bachelder v. Rose Ann Bachelder*, alleged to be pending in the said District Court. Petitioner set forth in his application that he had commenced an action for divorce against his wife, and that respondent had set the case for trial before a jury, and that at the date when said trial was to have taken place respondent refused, when requested, to proceed with the trial of the case, upon the ground that since the commencement of the suit the defendant in the action was confined in the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Reno, Nevada, and would not proceed to try the case until he was ordered to do so.

The Court held that the lower court should proceed with the trial of the case because it was alleged in petitioner's complaint that the acts constituting the cause of action in plaintiff's favor against the defendant were committed by the defendant before insanity occurred.

[No. 1696.]

NEVADA, *ex rel.* JUAN JUANIZA, v. JUSTICE COURT OF CARSON TOWNSHIP.

proceeding in certiorari brought to review the action of in a case where the plaintiff, Martha Blackwell, brought Juaniza, claiming damages because said defendant trespassing on lands owned and possessed by her and The plaintiff recovered damages against defendant for During the progress of the trial defendant's attorney and gave his opinion that the title to the land was in quired a certification of the case to the District Court, the Court refused to do, taking the position that the title d in the sense in which Section 8 of Article VI of the Nevada deprives Justice Courts of jurisdiction, wherein Justice Courts shall have no jurisdiction in cases where estate or mining claims, or questions of boundaries to ed." sustained the judgment of the Justice Court, and rit.

[No. 1695.]

NEVADA, *Respondent*, v. JOHNNY, AN INDIAN, AND JOE IBAPAH, AN INDIAN, *Appellants*.

ts were convicted in the District Court of the Fourth t of murder in the first degree, and from the order motion for a new trial they appealed to the Supreme g as errors that the indictment was defective; that the fendant, Ibapah, was inadmissible; that certain instruc- the court upon the law of drunkenness were error, and, e venire from which the petit jury was selected to try regularly and illegally formed. und that all these errors assigned were devoid of legal ined the judgment of the lower court.

[No. 1705.]

NEVADA, *Plaintiff*, v. R. W. PATTERSON, *Defendant*.

application for a writ of habeas corpus by petitioner, , who alleged that he had been fined in the sum of \$500, need to imprisonment in the county jail of Washoe 9 days by James Pollock, Justice of the Peace. The the writ, holding that the warrant of commitment blute fine of \$500 without order of commitment of per- be paid at the rate of \$2 per day, and an absolute f 180 days. ld such commitment to be illegal, and petitioner was arged.

[No. 1707.]

THE STATE OF NEVADA, *ex rel.* THE EQUITABLE GOLD MINING COMPANY, *Relator*, v. M. A. MURPHY, *District Judge of the First Judicial District in and for the County of Storey, Respondent.*

This was a mandamus proceeding brought to compel the respondent to settle a proposed statement on motion for a new trial. The question presented in this proceeding was as to whether or not under our Practice Act in an equity case tried before the court without a jury, a party was required to file his notice and statement on motion for a new trial within five days after the rendition of the verdict as in ordinary jury cases, or whether he has, for this purpose, until ten days after he receives written notice of the decision, as in cases tried before the court without a jury, and, if so, whether this time was shortened by reason of the fact that, upon the rendition of the verdict and findings by the jury, and on the application of the defendant's attorney, who was unaware that the court had approved it, or had directed that the Clerk enter judgment, the court made an order giving thirty days after the receipt of the reporter's transcript of the testimony in which to serve and file his statement on motion for a new trial. Also, as to whether or not a statement on appeal from the order denying the motion to strike out or to modify a judgment previously entered by the Clerk, when such statement was filed within twenty days after the making of the order, was allowable and subject to settlement, although improperly containing the evidence and proceedings of the trial not germane to the exceptions and specification or error taken against such order. The Court ordered a writ of mandamus to issue, directing respondent to settle the statement filed as an endorsed statement on motion for a new trial, and so much of the proposed statement as was filed September 8, 1906, as an endorsed statement on appeal as pertained to the orders overruling a motion to strike out and modify the judgment.

ENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT WHEREIN
THE STATE OF NEVADA IS A PARTY.

OF NEVADA, *Plaintiff and Respondent*, v. CEDRO
Defendant and Appellant.

OF NEVADA, *Plaintiff and Respondent*, v. JOHN H.
Defendant and Appellant.

OF NEVADA, *Plaintiff and Respondent*, v. JOHN EDWARDS,
Defendant and Appellant.

OF NEVADA, *Plaintiff and Respondent*, v. ALBERT
Defendant and Appellant.

CASES PENDING WHEREIN THE STATE OF NEVADA IS A PARTY.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE NINTH CIRCUIT OF
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

OF NEVADA, *Plaintiff*, v. THE FLORISTON PULP AND PAPER
COMPANY, A CORPORATION, *Defendant*.

In 1904, the State of Nevada commenced suit in the above-entitled case against the above-named defendant, for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from emptying into the Truckee River water from their plant which became inoculated with certain acids from their paper works on the Truckee River; also for an order compelling said Truckee River refuse and other injurious substances to be removed from their said manufacturing plant.

The Court granted a temporary injunction, and the order was issued to show cause why said temporary injunction should not be made perpetual. The plaintiffs answered the complaint by denying that the waters of the Truckee River were in any way injured by any substance which came from their plant, contending that the water ran through their plant into the said Truckee River was in any manner to the waters of said river or to health.

On October 8, 1904, a stipulation was entered into between the parties stipulating that the testimony in the above-entitled case be taken in Reno or San Francisco before certain United States Commissioners to be appointed by the Court for that purpose.

In compliance with this stipulation the Court issued an order appointing Commissioners to take testimony in Reno and also in San Francisco. The Commission took an overwhelming mass of testimony and depositions taken for the purposes of proving the allegations of the State and in rebuttal to the testimony and depositions of the Floriston Pulp and Paper Company wherein they alleged that the water had no deleterious effect upon the water of the Truckee River for drinking purposes, for irrigating purposes, or that it was not injurious to the fish of the Truckee. Professor Edmund O'Neill, a chemist of the University of California, made chemical tests of the water of the Truckee above the point on the river where the pulp and paper mill is stationed and below the mill, and conclusively proved the contentions of the State. The case has been fully argued and a great deal more testimony taken before the Commission than was submitted in the United States Court at San Francisco, and I recommend that an additional appropriation of money be made for the purposes of defraying the expenses of this most important case. Messrs. Deal and Summerfield, who are handling the case, have done most excellent work in behalf of the State

and have been untiring in their efforts to accomplish the much-sought relief prayed for in our complaint. Of the \$3,000 which was appropriated by the State two years ago \$2,250 was apportioned to Messrs. Deal and Summerfield for their fee and expenses, and \$750 was received and used.

From the testimony as adduced at the present time I have no hesitancy in predicting that the State will secure the relief prayed for.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

term of office I have rendered in excess of one thousand to the various State officers, State Boards, heads of State and to District Attorneys.

In my last official report I have written many opinions which are comparatively unimportant, many of them being practically a repetition of my former opinions, and many of them not of public interest. For these reasons I have omitted them in this report, believing that the following are of sufficient interest to be

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, January 23, 1905.

KELLEY, *Surveyor-General, Carson City, Nevada.*

SIR: I have your favor of to-day before me, wherein you request my opinion on the following query:

On the opening of the old land grants for selection at the United States Land Office I have been demanding, among other things, from applicants for State lands under those grants an affidavit that he is an actual settler and bona fide owner of the lands for which he applies. Now comes one Boyd, Esq., attorney for J. H. Clemons, and demands that I accept the application of his client, the said Clemons, for the E $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 41 N., R. 57 E., without an affidavit from the applicant that he is an actual settler on the land, and in support of his demand cites Sections 305 and 306 of Cutting's Compiled Laws of Nevada. The applicant fulfills the non-mineral affidavit required by the General Land Office and tenders the first payment of 20 per cent of \$2 for United States selection fees, but declines to execute the actual-resident affidavit. I respectfully ask for your opinion at the earliest possible moment, as the applicant and his attorney are here, as to the proper course for me to pursue in the matter.

On a examination of the law governing this matter, I find that the question practically resolves itself into the question of whether or not the Surveyor-General of Nevada, are obligated to grant the land to an applicant for lands under the sections in question if the conditions of said sections are complied with, but not if the applicant has an affidavit that he is an actual settler and bona fide owner of the lands for which he applies. My opinion is that you are. The statutes of our State set out in

detail just what affidavits are required, an examination of which reveals that no affidavit of being an actual settler and bona fide occupant is prescribed. An examination of the records of your office will show, that over 485,000 acres of the 500,000-acre grant have been applied for and that no affidavit, up to the present time, has ever been exacted of the applicant showing that the applicant was an actual settler and bona fide occupant.

Respectfully submitted,
 JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
 CARSON CITY, March 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. WALKER, Esq., *District Attorney of White Pine County, Ely, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of March 13th, submitting for my official opinion the following inquiries:

(1) Assembly Bill No. 96, which I understand has been approved, made it the duty of the Commissioners of this county to levy a special tax in the Town of Ely for fire protection purposes at the time of fixing the regular annual levy. The annual levy was made March 6th (the last day allowed under the law), but, as the Commissioners had no official knowledge that the Act had become a law, no special tax was provided for. Can the Commissioners provide for the same at their next meeting, April 3d?

(2) Is it a part of the official duty of the District Attorney to draw up town ordinances, forms for town bonds, and quarantine regulations at the request of the Commissioners? I understand that if he does, he is not entitled to extra pay, but is compelled to do it.

(3) At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of this county held January 2, 1905, a bill of G. R. Reeves, a Notary Public, for \$6 for swearing in six election officers, five election officers and one peace officer, at Lund precinct, was presented to the Board and allowed for the full amount of the claim. As Auditor I returned the bill to the Board without approval, and endorsed on the bill my reasons for so doing; which were that the county had already paid one H. W. Harrison, a Justice of the Peace of Lund Precinct, for the same services, and the law does not allow \$1 for each affidavit. At a meeting of the Board held March 6th an order was made, by unanimous vote of the Board, that the Auditor issue his warrant for the full amount of the claim. Is a Notary Public entitled to \$1 for swearing in election officers, and if not \$1, how much?

(4) Is the Auditor of the county compelled to draw his warrant for the full amount of a claim allowed by the Board of County Commissioners regardless of whether the claim is illegal or not?

(5) Can the Board of County Commissioners by unanimous vote compel the Auditor to draw a warrant in payment of an illegal claim?

Adverting to question (1) I respectfully call your attention to an Act of our recent Legislature entitled "An Act to authorize and require the Board of County Commissioners of White Pine County, State of

ue bonds on the Town of Ely, in said county, for pro-
fres, and matters relating thereto." Section 1 of this
es:

1. For the purpose of providing protection against
Town of Ely, the Board of County Commissioners
Pine County, State of Nevada, is hereby authorized
red to, within sixty (60) days from and after the
of this Act, prepare and issue bonds for a sum not
six thousand (\$6,000) dollars, in United States gold
e of which said bonds shall be issued for a period
n fifteen (15) years from the date thereof.

venue laws, as I construe them, it will be perfectly legal
l of County Commissioners at their coming meeting on
y a special tax in accordance with the provisions of the
erred to.

our second query it is my opinion that it is your official
ct Attorney to draw all legal documents which may be
your county or any city or town therein, when requested
the Board of County Commissioners, without extra
therefor.

o your third query, Section 2467 of our Compiled Laws
es of Notaries Public of White Pine County wherein it is
ided that the fees of Notaries Public "for administering
rmation shall be twenty-five cents; and for every certifi-
e writing same, and the seal, shall be fifty cents." The
Notary Public for the service referred to in your inquiry
ar and cannot exceed the sum of fifty cents for swearing
n officer. Your County Recorder or Auditor was there-
efusing to audit the bill for any amount in excess of fifty
administered. And if the certificate was not written and
l thereto, but a simple oath administered, the fee could
enty-five cents for each election officer sworn in.

o your fourth query, it is my opinion and construction of
f our Compiled Laws that if the Board of County Commis-
to approve a claim that was illegal, even though that
y the unanimous consent of the entire Board, that it
compulsory for the Auditor of a county to draw his war-
llegal claim. It is my opinion that no resolution passed
f County Commissioners, whether it be by a majority
the unanimous consent of said Board, can in anywise
legal claim, and if they do so the Auditor of the county is
eged to refuse to audit said claim, but under our statutes
stitution of this State he is legally obligated so to do. No
a Board of County Commissioners can legalize a claim
l under our express statutes and the Constitution of this

herefore, in answer to your fifth inquiry, that a Board of
issioners cannot compel an Auditor of a county to draw
ayment for an illegal claim.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, April 21, 1905.

A. J. MAESTRETTI, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lander County, Austin, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th instant, relative to "An Act relating to the duties of the County Assessors," approved March 4, 1905, referring to the assessment of patented mines, was duly received.

As you are aware the Nineteenth Session of the Nevada Legislature in 1899 passed a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State so that patented mines could be assessed; that this resolution was agreed to and passed at the Twentieth Session of the Legislature in 1901, and approved by an overwhelming vote by the people of the State at the general election in November, 1902. In consequence our Constitution is amended to this effect, and you will therefore request your Assessor to place all patented mines situated in his county upon the assessment roll, in accordance with Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, as amended.

For further reference to the duty of Assessors in this regard I refer you to page 81 of the Statutes of 1905.

If any one doubts the right of the people of this State to amend their own Constitution in this respect, they will have the privilege, when their mines are assessed, to test the same before a court of competent jurisdiction and our Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, April 24, 1905.

LEW ROGERS, ESQ., *Eureka, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of April 17th, requesting my opinion on the following query, duly received:

Whether or not a Sheriff is entitled to receive pay from the county for the cost of meals at the hotel furnished to Indians while employed by himself as detectives to catch offenders selling whisky to Indians, and for the cost of the whisky purchased by those Indians from the said offenders.

Any money expended by the Sheriff for the purposes referred to in your letter are at the expense of the Sheriff and cannot be legally paid by the county.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, April 25, 1905.

Esq., *County Recorder of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

Your favor of the 7th instant, inquiring whether or not the County Commissioners have authority to have the records of the County rebound and reindexed, by reason of the same being worn and damaged, and the work to the lowest bidder, duly received.

In my opinion that they can under the law, providing they let it to a responsible party, and that is a matter left to their own discretion. If the County Commissioners' liabilities are concerned, you cannot be held responsible for mistakes that are made through any act of the Commissioners, in my respect, if any be made. I would, however, suggest, that you should have your own good and for the benefit of the county and State, that you should carefully examine the records after they are rebound and reindexed, to see that they are perfect. I would also suggest that you should call the matter to the attention of the County Commissioners to have them accept the work when tendered by the person to whom it was made under contract, and not accept the work unless it is perfect. I have examined the same and found it so.

I have no special duties in the Supreme Court accounts for my name in this matter, and am not in a position to respond to your favor sooner.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, May 6, 1905.

Esq., *County Clerk of White Pine County, Ely, Nevada.*

I am in receipt of your favor of April 20th, wherein you inquire in effect, the following query:

Whether a Justice of the Peace who has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by the County Commissioners entitled to act as such Justice of the Peace if he fails to file a bond for qualification, or if he files a bond and that bond is defective and rejected?

In my opinion that to legally hold any office wherein a bond is required, if the party holding said office fails to file a bond, or fails to file a bond with competent sureties, that he is not qualified to hold the office to which he has been appointed unless he files a proper bond, and the same is approved by those having the authority so to do. I respectfully call your attention to the law to the effect that the Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the county officers of Nevada, and that the opinions of the Attorney-General are, under the law, given to State officers, heads of State institutions, and to the heads of departments when requested or desired by them.

I have no special business in our Supreme Court accounts for my name in this matter, and am not in a position to respond to your favor. For this reason, in order to save you

time, I am sending my opinion as the above query rather than refer you to your District Attorney.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, May 25, 1905.

W. B. PITTMAN, ESQ., *District Attorney of Nye County, Tonopah, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant, submitting to me the following query, for an opinion thereon, duly received.

In 1905 the Legislature passed an Act requiring peddlers to pay a license of \$300 per month.

Does this Act apply to a man who has a storage room and peddles his goods in a wagon from house to house. He simply uses the storage room for the safe keeping of his goods until he can peddle them out to the people?

Our last Legislature passed an Act entitled "An Act to provide for licensing itinerant and unsettled merchants, traders, peddlers and auctioneers."

This Act imposes a license of \$300 on each and every itinerant auctioneer, unsettled merchant, trader or peddler selling wares or merchandise within this State, specifically excluding drummers and commercial travelers, representing and acting for wholesale houses in this and other States, under certain conditions.

The Act in question in Section 2 specifically defines as an itinerant and unsettled merchant, trader, peddler or auctioneer, "any person, firm or corporation, selling or offering for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, who have no permanent store or place of business, at some point or points, within this State, and which is permanently located, and regularly taxed therein."

Under this definition the person who peddles his goods in a wagon, from house to house, simply using the storage room for the safe keeping of his goods until he can peddle the same out to the people, as stated in your inquiry, is, in my opinion, an unsettled merchant, within the meaning of the Act, and liable to the \$300 license. To hold otherwise would allow itinerant merchants to use the method described in your inquiry to defeat the law, and under the well-defined principle of the law that "you cannot do indirectly that which the law forbids doing directly," in my opinion he becomes liable to the \$300 license as imposed in the Act above referred to.

Relative to your other inquiry, it is my opinion that the Act of 1881, as amended in 1883, 1887, and 1903, is applicable to any town having a population of six hundred, or more, without a petition being filed with the County Clerk, and therefore applicable to the Town of Tonopah; and that the County Commissioners may proceed under said Act, as

at first receiving a petition for the application of its

Respectfully submitted,
 JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*.

STATE OF NEVADA,
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
 CARSON CITY, June 23, 1905.

ALKER, ESQ., *District Attorney of White Pine County, Nevada.*

re: Your favor of June 12th at hand, submitting for
 on two queries, one of which is as follows:

County hire and other expenses incurred by County
 members in examining county roads legitimate charges
 county? Also charges for each day's time con-
 suming examinations?

Statutes it is a legitimate charge against the county for
 any necessary expenses incurred by a County Com-
 missioners in examining the county roads. The County Commissioners,
 are not entitled legally to any remuneration other than
 salary for each day's time consumed in making said

in my opinion upon your query upon the Statutes of 1903,
 relating to hospital fees, until I hear from you again more
 fully just what you desire an opinion on. Your query is
 not fully comprehend just the state of circumstances
 on which you desire me to give an opinion.

Yours, sincerely,
 JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*.

STATE OF NEVADA,
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
 CARSON CITY, May 26, 1905.

ESQ., *District Attorney of Eureka County, Eureka,*

re: Your favor of the 22d instant, submitting for my
 the following query, duly received:

please give me your opinion as to whether or not
 of County Commissioners have a legal right to con-
 nect a telephone line from the Hospital, about a mile out of
 the County Physician's office, a private line purely
 of the Hospital and a convenience for the Matron
 doctor, without first having a petition from two-
 thirds of the taxpayers of the county requesting them to do so?

Section 1 of an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of any of the counties of the State of Nevada to purchase or construct telephone lines," approved March 14, 1899, reads:

The County Commissioners of any of the counties of this State are hereby authorized, upon there being filed with them a petition signed by two-thirds of the taxpayers of the county, requesting them to do so, to purchase or construct a telephone line, or lines, within the limits of the county, if in their judgment it would be to the interest of the county to do so, and to pay for the same out of the General Fund of the county.

Our Supreme Court has many times, in several cases, decided the point in issue, all holding to the effect that the powers of County Commissioners are special and limited, and that they must not go beyond the powers granted them by statute; also that County Commissioners have no powers beyond those expressly granted to them by the Legislature. See *State v. C. P. R. R. Co.*, 9 Nev. 79; *State v. C. P. R. R. Co.*, 10 Nev. 48; *Waitz v. Ormsby County*, 1 Nev. 370; *Lyon County v. Ross*, 24 Nev. 102.

In view of these decisions I am of the opinion that your Board of County Commissioners have not the legal right to construct a telephone line without first having a petition signed by two-thirds of the taxpayers of the county, requesting them so to do.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, July 11, 1905.

HON. ORVIS RING, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carson City, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor, submitting to me the following query for an official opinion, duly received.

On March 16, 1905, the Governor approved a bill for the support or providing for public school libraries (See pages 188, 189, Statutes of 1905).

Now, I wish to know if the money thus to be apportioned is to be taken out of both the State and the county funds? I cannot determine by the reading of the law.

According to the law as it was previous to the passage of this last law the money derived from the State was to be used exclusively for the payment of teachers' salaries. Does this new law affect that provision?

After a careful examination of the Act of March 16, 1905, entitled "An Act providing for public school libraries and other matters relating thereto," and a review of the various statutes of our State pertinent to your query under consideration, it is my opinion that the moneys to be apportioned for the purposes set forth in the Act of 1905 must be taken out of both the State and county funds.

the Act of 1905 particularly refers to and amends the Act of 1865, and the Acts amendatory thereto, which contains referred to in your query "concerning money derived from and used exclusively for the payment of teachers' salaries," effects the existing law to the extent above indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, July 19, 1905.

MR. NICHOLS, *Sheriff of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

RE: Your favor of June 30th, inquiring of me whether two licenses can be collected from nickel-in-the-slot machines commonly known as "Twin" and "Combination" machines,

In determination of the statute licensing these machines, I am of the opinion that only one license can be collected for each machine, whether "Combination" or "Twin," said machine being a device which provides that for every device or similar machine that but one license shall be collected.

In all other parts of the State we are also exacting but one license can act accordingly.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, August 8, 1905.

MR. NICHOLS, *Sheriff of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

RE: Your favor of August 3d, reverting to Section 9 of the license law of the Statutes of 1905, duly received.

In your query therein contained it is my interpretation of the law for the year 1905 licenses must be paid pro rata, calculated at \$50 per annum for retailers, \$12 per annum for retail dealers and \$100 per annum for wholesalers and rectifiers.

For all applicants for licenses to deal in the liquor business a license in full for the year no matter what part of the year the license is made.

It is called to the law and the fact that the District Attorney for your county is your legal adviser, and to him you should apply for legal advice you may desire. The opinions of the Attorney-General under the law, held in reserve for State officers, heads of departments and the District Attorneys of the various counties are not to be acted on or desired by them.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, August 18, 1905.

BENJ. SANDERS, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor, requesting of me an opinion as to whether or not your County Assessor should assess all property found in the county at this time of the year, and, should he fail or neglect to do so, what steps should be taken to force him to do so, duly received.

You state in your letter that your Assessor has overlooked \$100,000 worth of assessable property in Las Vegas.

The revenue laws of our State are such that it is mandatory on all County Assessors to assess all property found in their respective counties at its true cash value; and Section 1084 of our Compiled Laws makes it mandatory upon the Assessor to levy taxes upon the said property at any time from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in September.

Your Assessor has plenty of time now to place all property on the assessment roll of Lincoln County which he has heretofore overlooked, and he should do so on or before the first Monday in September.

It is very important, both to your county and to our State, that this Las Vegas property which you speak of should be assessed, as well as all other property in the State, so immediately request your County Assessor to assess the property which you state he has overlooked, and call his attention to any property you have in your knowledge which he has not assessed. If necessary, do so in writing, but do so at once and urgently request him to place all property in Lincoln County on the assessment roll, at this time. You can also inform him that if he fails to do so, he is subject to removal from office and is liable to the county and State on his official bond for any sum which the county or State might lose by his refusal or neglect to assess all property called to his attention; and further inform him that you will take proceedings against him and his bondsmen for the recovery of any taxes which the State might lose if he fails or refuses to assess the property on or before the first Monday of September next.

For further information on this matter I refer you to Section 1085 and the succeeding sections of our Compiled Laws.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, August 25, 1905.

WILLIAM R. FITTS, *Justice of the Peace, Lovelock, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of August 24th, inquiring of me whether or not you have any authority for making an arrest where an offense is committed in your presence, as Justice of the Peace, duly received. In reply thereto, I refer you to Section 2318 of our Compiled Laws

are made a conservator of the peace in your township by your office; also to Sections 4107 and 4108 of said Compiled Code give you full authority to make arrests in certain cases where offenses are attempted or committed not in your presence.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, September 6, 1905.

MS, ESQ., *Elko, Nevada.*

SIR: Your favor of September 5th, requesting an opinion as to whether or not a Constable should be allowed twice the mileage he receives for arresting one prisoner when he arrests prisoners from the same place at the same time, duly

opinion that in such a case he should be allowed only one mile the same principle as an officer is entitled to one mileage for service of a subpoena or other papers where the same is on one trip.

I am glad to hear from you as to what progress is being made in the Chase estate which, in the event no heirs are found, will revert to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, September 8, 1905.

ERS, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

SIR: Your favor, requesting of me an opinion as to whether or not the Assessor of a county is compelled to have the tax statement of his county printed in his own county, provided the cost can be done at a price not exceeding 20 cents for each copy received.

Section 9 of the Statutes of 1901 there is an Act which makes it the duty of the County Assessor to prepare a printed list of all the taxpayers in the county, which list shall represent the value in figures of each separate piece of property assessed, as the same appears on the Assessor's statement, with the total valuation and figures for each taxpayer; that he shall deliver to every taxpayer in the county a copy of such list, provided that the cost of printing the list shall not exceed 20 cents for each name for as many names as there are names on the list. The Act provides that the Boards of Commissioners of the various counties are authorized and

empowered to allow the bill thus contracted by the Assessor under this Act, and the several County Auditors are authorized and requested to draw their warrants in payment for the same.

In compliance with this Act the Assessor should have this list prepared on or before the second Monday in September of each year.

While I believe it to be a good rule for County Assessors to employ home talent in their various counties, providing it can be done in compliance with the law, still the Assessor, under the law, is not obligated to have the work done in his own county.

Under the Act in question, should he have the list printed elsewhere in the State, in compliance with the Act above referred to he would be entitled under said Act to be paid out of the county fund.

I will send you an opinion in the very near future in the matter of your inquiry submitted as to the fine and cost in the case of *The State v. McKinney*.

I have been rushed with official work in the Supreme Court during the past two weeks, which accounts for my seeming neglect in not responding sooner to your above query.

To-day John Hancock was executed at the State Prison in compliance with the judgment rendered in your court on the 8th of last June, the Supreme Court having affirmed the judgment Wednesday afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*.

[Telegram.]

PIOCHE, NEVADA, September 13, 1905.

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Carson City, Nevada:*

Must State and county taxes be paid in cash. Answer collect.

H. J. GOODRICH, *Treasurer*.

[Answer.]

CARSON CITY, September 13, 1905.

H. J. GOODRICH, *Pioche, Nevada:*

You are responsible to county and State on your official bond in cash for taxes due said county and State. As County Treasurer it is matter of discretion on your part to accept check or draft, but always on your own responsibility. Advise refusing check or draft wherever there is any doubt of personal worth of taxpayer.

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*.

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, September 13, 1905.

BENJ. SANDERS, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th ultimo, requesting an opinion of me as to a certain judgment rendered in the District Court of your county in 1902 against one W. J. McKinney, duly received.

your letter that said McKinney was found guilty of the
g whisky to Indians; that the court in its judgment
efendant from imprisonment, but fined him \$400, which
paid, and under said judgment it was to be divided as
was to be paid into the State Treasury, \$100 was to be
ian who informed the Sheriff of the crime, and \$200 was
the county treasury, to be applied in paying the costs

as collected, which it was in accordance with your letter,
of the court should be carried out to the letter.

who received the \$400 fine, in compliance of the judgment
as legally obligated to apply the sum in compliance with

If for any cause the money was misappropriated or
er purposes other than prescribed in the judgment, that
y obligated to make an accounting of what he did with
d if said money was misappropriated he is criminally
ppropriating said amount, and liable on his official bond
misappropriated.

Therefore, accordingly, investigate the matter and see to it
ment of the court, even at this late date, is properly
those connected in misappropriating said amount dealt
to law.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, September 30, 1905.

ss, Esq., *District Attorney of Douglas County, Genoa,*

R: Your favor of the 26th instant, requesting an opinion
ollowing query, duly received:

opinion are the members of the County Board of
titled to any compensation for their work or mileage?
ter XLII, Statutes of 1905.)

tion of the Act which creates the Boards of Health,
your query, discloses that no compensation of any
vided for the mileage or other expenses of said Board.
established principle of law that the services of a public
uitous unless compensation is authorized by statute, and
fficer must perform every service required of him by law
must look to the statute for his compensation. If it
then his services are gratuitous.

this State, under our law, a State Board of Health, and
ferred to in your query the County Board of Health are
t in conjunction with and under the supervision of said
Health. The Legislature has appropriated \$1,000 for
the State Board of Health.

inciple of law above enunciated the members of the
of Health are entitled to no compensation for their serv-

ices or mileage from the county. If said County Board of Health, acting in conjunction with or under the supervision of the State Board of Health, incur any expenses in the suppression of contagious diseases, or other sanitary precautions, which necessitate the expenditure of money, such actual expenses incurred are legitimate charges against the county, payable as all other claims against the county out of the county funds.

The County Physician, who is a member of the County Board of Health referred to in your query, is made Chairman of the County Board of Health, and his services rendered in the suppression of contagious diseases are, in legal contemplation, in the absence of any statute authorizing further compensation for any services by him performed as a member of the County Board of Health, paid for and included in the salary he receives from the county as County Physician.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, October 3, 1905.

W. B. CRAIG, ESQ., *District Attorney of Washoe County, Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of September 30th, regarding the confession of Al Linderman, and also submitting to me a query for an opinion as to whether or not the Wheelman's Club of your city could give an amateur boxing exhibition without the payment of the license now provided by law for such exhibitions, duly received.

Regarding the Linderman confession it will be ample time to secure said confession, for the purposes for which the Board of Pardons desire it, at your next regular meeting of the District Court, and I will be obliged to you if at that time you will secure same and forward it to me.

Regarding your query as to whether or not the Wheelmen can legally hold a boxing exhibition without paying the \$1,000 license as prescribed by law, I am of the opinion that they cannot do so. The law of 1897 is explicit in that all exhibitions of this character, before they shall be allowed to take place, must be paid for at the rate of \$1,000 for each and every exhibition. I do not see in any way how the law could be construed otherwise and have previously rendered two or three opinions to the same effect.

I feel very friendly toward the Wheelman's Club of your city, recognizing it to be a most worthy organization, and so far as I am personally concerned if the law was subject to a double interpretation, or could be in any way construed which would authorize them to have their amateur bout without this heavy penalty, I would gladly accord them the privilege, so far as I am concerned. But we must as executive officers execute the law as we find it made by the Legislative Department, irrespective of our desires, and not be swayed by sentiment.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, October 19, 1905.

BENJ. SANDERS, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of October 5th, requesting of me an opinion as to whether or not it is legally right to retain or place children on the school census roll who were not actually living in the school district on the 1st day of May, duly received.

Section 3 of an Act of our Legislature, approved March 10, 1903, obligates me to answer your query in the negative.

I thoroughly considered the conditions now prevailing in Las Vegas with State Superintendent Ring, and, while we personally would like to accommodate those children who came there after the 1st of May as to placing them on the census roll so that the district might draw more census money for school purposes, the law is such that it will not yield to any such interpretation. We must remember that it is our duty to execute the laws as made by the Legislature, and if we ever attempt to arrogate unto ourselves the legislative authority we would be assuming, in the first place, authority which we have no right to, and, in the second place, would be setting a dangerous precedent which would in the end result in great damage to the interests of the State.

The section above referred to specifically states that the Census Marshal shall only put the names of such children on the census roll as actually reside within the district on the 1st day of May.

I would suggest that if your school funds for Las Vegas will be too low to run the school for the full term that a special tax be levied in that district. In this way the difficulty complained of can be obviated.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of *The State of Nevada v. Sevens, Gorman, Roberts, and Linderman*. This makes a total of seven persons upon whom judgments of murder in the first degree have been affirmed in our Supreme Court since I have been Attorney-General, within the last two years.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, October 20, 1905.

J. F. BRADLEY, *Sheriff and ex officio Assessor of Esmeralda County, Hawthorne, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: State Controller Davis has just handed me your communication to him concerning your inquiry regarding the collecting of the State liquor license and requested me to give you an opinion.

In reply thereto I refer you to Section 9 of an Act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1905 (Statutes of 1905, page 238).

Licenses collected for the year 1905 shall be calculated at \$50 per annum for retailers, \$12 per annum for retail drug stores, and \$100 per annum for wholesalers and rectifiers.

After this year all licenses must be paid in full for the entire year no matter when the licenses are applied for, *but pro rata for the year 1905*, as above specified.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, November 4, 1905.

W. C. GRIMES, ESQ., *District Attorney of Churchill County, Fallon, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor, submitting to me the following query, duly received:

Will you kindly answer the following query: A party procures from the License Collector of the county a license to conduct a saloon for three months, we will say, at A. After carrying on the business about one month in A he closes the saloon and moves to B, seven miles from A, in the same county, and opens a saloon. Can he carry on the business under the same license issued to him while in business in A, or will he be required to take out a new license?

In answer thereto, I am of the opinion that the party would be entitled to do business under the original license and would not be required to take out a new license.

I recently rendered an opinion in which I construed the State liquor license law to the effect that if a party in Storey County took out a State liquor license to do liquor business there, and afterwards removed to Washoe County and opened up a business there, abandoning his liquor business in Storey County, that the State license was sufficient to authorize him to do a liquor business in Washoe County or in any other part of the State.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, November 22, 1905.

BENJ. SANDERS, ESQ., *District Attorney of Lincoln County, Pioche, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your query of November 7th as to whether or not a bond executed by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore as surety for County Treasurer Eugene Goodrich, filed November 6, 1905, in the Clerk's office of your county, duly received and considered.

As telegraphed you this day it is my opinion that the bond executed by this company is legally sufficient. They have complied with the State law by taking out a license to do business in this State, and their solvency and credit are beyond dispute. The Board of County

s, however, are the judges as to their solvency, and if the company solvent they are legally entitled to accept the additional security.

Recently enacted to facilitate the giving of bonds and under the State particularly provides that any surety company, on presenting satisfactory evidence of its solvency and credit to the State, may secure a license to do business and may transact all county officials and other matters requiring bonds, so long as the solvent and their credit is satisfactory to the Judge, head clerk or other officers authorized to approve such bonds. If the Judge or other officers are satisfied of the solvency of the company they may accept such bond without further or additional sureties.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, December 1, 1905.

KELLEY, *Surveyor-General and ex officio State Land Officer, Carson City, Nevada.*

SIR: Your favor of the 28th ultimo, containing the folio of facts and requesting an official opinion thereon as to what action you should take in the premises, duly considered:

Records of the State Land Office show that on April 18, 1885, Albert J. Fletter filed his application (No. 6060) for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27 N, R. 44 E, and presented the State Treasurer's receipt for first payment on said lands; that on May 9, 1885, Henry P. Kraus filed his application (No. 6119) for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, T. 40 N, R. 45 E, and presented the State Treasurer's receipt for first payment on the same; that on May 9, 1885, John K. Everett filed his application (No. 6119) for the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 39 N, R. 45 E, and presented State Treasurer's receipt for first payment on the same; that on May 23, 1885, Thomas Nelson filed his application (No. 6154) and his affidavit of preferred rights to purchase the above-described lands and presented the State Treasurer's receipt for first payment on the same; that on March 26, 1890, the cases in the above were certified to the District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Elko County; that on November 21, 1905, the District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Elko County, by its instruments endorsed "Findings and Judgments" in the District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Elko County, and certified by the Clerk of said court to the State Land Office, the same were received from James F. Dennis, Esq., attorney for the defendant; that said instruments and each of them contain the following:

WHEREFORE, By reason of the law, it is ordered and decreed that said action be dismissed and the same is hereby dismissed accordingly; that the defendant, Thomas Nelson,

be, and he is hereby, adjudged to be entitled to purchase or contract to purchase of the State of Nevada, upon complying with the laws of this State relative thereto, all of the following-described lands situated in Elko County, State of Nevada, and described as follows, to wit: (Here follows in each instrument a description of the lands.) And it is further ordered and adjudged: That the defendant, Thomas Nelson, do have and recover from the plaintiff herein his costs and disbursements in this action taxed at \$9.05, and that the Register of the Land Office of the State of Nevada do and he is hereby ordered and adjudged to retain from the money on deposit in his said office belonging to the plaintiff herein the said sum of \$9.05, and to pay the same to the defendant, Thomas Nelson, in full discharge of his said judgment for said costs, and to pay said plaintiff, his heirs, executors or assigns, the balance of the money on deposit in his said office on account of plaintiff's application to purchase said land, after deducting said sum of \$9.05, and the lawful charges of the State of Nevada by reason thereof. Dated this 16th day of November, 1905. Geo. S. Brown, District Judge.

An Act of our Legislature of 1903, approved March 13, 1903, provided:

Any applicant for lands in the State of Nevada, who is now a contestant or party to any suit in the courts of this State involving the right to purchase the lands so applied for, and who fails to prosecute with due diligence the suit or suits so instituted, within one year after the approval of this Act, shall be deemed as having abandoned his or her right in said lands, and the opposing or adverse applicant or claimant shall be entitled to complete the purchase and receive a patent or patents therefor. Where neither party to the suit or contest prosecutes the suit with due diligence within the time required by the provisions of this Act, the suit shall be dismissed, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to immediately notify the State Land Register of the dismissal of such suit, and upon the receipt of such notification the State Land Register shall declare the land and money paid therefor forfeited to the State, and the land shall be open to entry.

From the records of the cases under consideration it is apparent that the contests which were pending between the parties should have been dismissed March 14, 1904; that the Clerk of the Court wherein said contests were pending should have notified you of the dismissal of said contests, whereupon it would have been your duty to have declared the land and money paid therefor forfeited to the State.

On account of some one in authority, not yourself, these mandatory provisions, which were applicable at the time to the cases now in question, were not complied with, the cases not having been dismissed.

It is unnecessary at this time to express an opinion upon the legality of the judgments as finally rendered in these cases, because the legal effect and status of the cases as they now stand are the same, as this opinion will hereafter disclose, as though the law of 1903 had been

Had that law been complied with the cases would have been dismissed, and you, as State Land Register, would have been required to have declared the land and money paid therefor to the State.

Your recent Legislature, approved March 17, 1905, provided for other things, that when contested land cases are brought before the Court shall immediately notify the State Land Register of their dismissal, whereupon the State Land Register must declare the land and money paid therefor forfeited to the State, and allow entry.

In the case of the court wherein these cases were tried, adjudges the following things, that:

BEFORE, By reason of the law, it is ordered and decreed that said action be dismissed, and the same is hereby dismissed accordingly; that the defendant, Thomas Nelson, be, and he is hereby, adjudged to be entitled to purchase or concur in the purchase of the State of Nevada, upon complying with the laws of said State relative thereto, all of the following-lands situated in Elko County, State of Nevada, and as follows, etc.

The laws heretofore cited the laws of our State directing that land be acquired from the State, and the duties therein imposed upon the State Land Register with which you are so thoroughly conversant which are unnecessary here to quote, other than by reference to Sections 302 to 352 of our Compiled Laws, and in the above-quoted part of the judgment, which is in compliance with the laws above referred to, in so far as it states that Thomas Nelson has a right to become an applicant for the purchase of said lands upon complying with the laws of the State of Nevada, heretofore cited, it is my opinion that you should declare the lands in question open to entry to the State, together with any moneys which may be due therefor, and declare said land open to entry, giving Thomas Nelson, a preferred right to purchase said lands, and when he makes application for said lands regularly in compliance with the laws governing applications for State land and upon payment of the regular fees. In no other way, in my opinion, can said lands be given a title to the lands in question.

There is no money on deposit in your office belonging to plaintiff, and you should not give that which you have not, nor any heed nor effect to the judgment ordering you to retain and apply to Thomas Nelson's account as costs, or for any other purpose, the sum of any other sum.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, April 17, 1906.

W. W. WILK, *Sheriff of Storey County, Virginia City, Nevada.*

SIR: Your favor of April 13th, requesting my opinion as

to whether or not you are entitled to retain 6 per cent of the State liquor license moneys collected by you, duly received.

The District Attorney of your county is your legal adviser, and to him you should apply for any legal advice you may desire in regard to your official duties, the opinions of the Attorney-General being by law reserved for State officers, District Attorneys and heads of State institutions. However, since you are in a hurry before turning the money into the State Treasury, with the indulgence of the District Attorney, I will give you my opinion,

Section 6 of an Act approved March 15, 1905, provides that "all money collected from State liquor licenses must be paid into the State Treasury quarterly." Section 1205 of the Compiled Laws, approved March 23, 1891, provides that Sheriffs, as ex officio License Collectors, are entitled to retain 6 per cent of the gross amount of the licenses collected, as compensation for services rendered. An Act approved March 21, 1891, provides that the salary of the Sheriff and Assessor of Storey County, *for all services rendered*, shall be \$2,000 a year. As you will perceive, the Act of 1905 supersedes all previous Acts, and there is no possible legal way in which these Acts can be so construed as to allow Sheriffs on a fixed salary to retain the 6 per cent, as much as I personally would like to have them do so.

As I have often stated, when complaint is made against my opinion, I do not make the law, but simply execute and interpret it as I find it. I have written a previous opinion as to this matter, holding that no Sheriff working on a fixed salary can retain any part of this State liquor license, and can see no legal reason for altering or changing that opinion now.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, June 9, 1906.

MR. F. J. McMAHON, *Sheriff and Assessor of Nye County, Tonopah, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of May 25th, requesting an opinion as to licenses due on certain kinds of slot machines, arrived during my absence, which accounts for my seeming neglect in not responding sooner.

The official opinions of the Attorney-General are by law reserved for State officers, heads of State institutions, and for the District Attorneys of the several counties. The District Attorney of your county is your legal adviser and to him you should apply for such official legal advice as you may desire, the opinions of this office being held in reserve for him should he need or request same.

Relative to your query at this time I desire to state that the Assessors throughout the State have been collecting but one license for what is termed "Combination" slot machines. If, however, two machines are

together, as you state merely to evade the law, two be collected for same.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General.*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, June 13, 1906.

LEY, *Surveyor-General and State Land Register, Carson Nevada.*

RE: Your communication of the 6th instant, wherein the following statement for my official opinion, I have rendered:

The Treasurer, to whom this office certifies payments and, issues receipts in which the name "D. M. Ryan" by Wildes, Deputy, and at times, judging by the stamp, by persons other than Wildes. I enclose a true copy of those receipts. Some patrons of the office will not take a receipt with a stamped signature, nor with a signature written in pencil. To-day I asked Mr. Wildes to examine receipts which he simply initialed, and he replied, in language more forcible than polite, that he would do it.

Do you know of you as my legal adviser if such receipts

answer your statement by resolving it into the four queries your statement suggests, to wit:

1. A receipt given by the State Treasurer and countersigned by someone other than the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer

2. A receipt in which the signature "D. M. Ryan" is stamped or initialed in ink or pencil by the Deputy Treasurer a valid

3. A receipt signed by the stamped signature of the Treasurer and countersigned by the Deputy in typewriting a valid receipt?

4. A receipt signed by the stamped signature of the Treasurer and countersigned by the initials only of the Deputy Treasurer a

In answer to the first query I am of the opinion that there can be no question that a receipt such as embraced in the first query is not a legal receipt, but a mere receipt.

A receipt has been legally defined by the Supreme Court of Indiana as a written acknowledgment from an authorized person of the receipt of money, or a thing of value, without containing any affirmation upon either party to it—a mere admission of a fact in which when a receipt contains stipulations which amount to a contract it becomes a contract and must be governed by the law of the State. It can be avoided only by fraud, mistake, failure of consideration, or some way known to the law." (*Kurtz v. Craig*,

An examination of the authorities here referred to reveals that Supreme Courts of the various States, as well as the Attorney-General of the United States, have held in cases similar to the one submitted to me by you that receipts embraced in the second, third, and fourth queries are valid receipts. (Opinions of the Attorney-General of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 670; *Hamilton v. State*, 103 Ind. 1; *Pennington v. Baehner*, 48 Cal. 565; *People v. Griner*, 124 Cal. 19; *v. Colteaux*, 64 Ill. App. 180; Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, Vol. 5, and authorities cited.)

The reasons given in the above decisions, in sustaining the validity of receipts signed as indicated in questions two, three, and four, are conclusive to the opinion that receipts as indicated in said questions two, third, and fourth queries are legally sufficient.

In some States there are statutes which provide that all persons have a right to secure a receipt from creditors for any property delivered in performance of an obligation. We have no such general statute in this State, yet the principle of giving to every debtor a receipt for property received, if they desire or request it, is so meritorious in itself that custom has practically crystalized it into law. Our statutes, however, do not make it a duty of public officers to give receipts for money paid in their official capacity. It follows, therefore, that all persons purchasing land from our State are entitled to receive receipts from public officers in authority for moneys paid to the State, and that the State should be legally privileged to enforce by mandamus a valid receipt for such moneys. If proper officers should an invalid receipt be issued to them.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*

STATE OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, June 29, 1906.

MR. C. H. STODDARD, *County Recorder of Washoe County Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of June 25th is at hand. Under the opinions of the Attorney-General are given only to State and county heads of State institutions, and the District Attorneys of the various counties, when desired or requested by them. In view, however, of the seeming neglect in not answering your query, on account of having placed your previous letter, I will answer your query notwithstanding.

You inquire whether or not the Act of 1903 repeals Section 10 of the Compiled Laws. In my opinion it does not, only with the exception of the section which refers to a removal from the county in which a person was appointed. The Act of 1903 was intended to repeal the Act of 1869 which provided that a Notary Public to do business, no matter where his residence, once been appointed, for a term of four years. It is my opinion that you should not demand or require his papers returned by reason of his having changed his residence from one county to another, so long as he still remains in the State.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES G. SWEENEY, *Attorney-General*

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The work in the Attorney-General's office during the past four years has increased fully 100 per cent over the business transacted in that office during the previous twelve years, and in view of this increased amount of work and the fact that the salary of the Attorney-General has not been raised during the past twelve years, I respectfully recommend to the Legislature that the salary of the Attorney-General be increased to \$5,000 per annum.

I further recommend that a law be passed authorizing the County Commissioners to defray the expenses of the District Attorneys of the various counties which they may incur while in attendance upon the Supreme Court in all capital cases on appeal in that tribunal, and making it the duty of the District Attorney to be present to assist the Attorney-General. With the assistance of the District Attorney the work of the Attorney-General would be greatly lightened, and in view of the perfect knowledge which the District Attorney has of the evidence adduced at the trial in the lower court his services would be of great benefit to the State.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' REPORTS

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REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR 1905.

This is a statement of the criminal business transacted in the counties of the State during the year 1905, as shown by the reports of the District Attorneys of the respective counties, made to the office in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, approved March 1, 1889:

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

FALLON, November 30, 1905.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending 1905:

Character of prosecutions: Assault with intent to kill, 1; assault with intent to rob, 1; grand larceny, 1.

Persons convicted, and character of punishment: Assault with intent to kill, 2 (1 sentenced to 14 years in State Prison; 1 to 10 years in State Prison); assault with intent to rob, 1 (1 year in State Prison); grand larceny, 1 (1 year in State Prison). Persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated: Jailbreaking, 1 (indictment dismissed).

Prosecutions pending: Forgery, 1; grand larceny, 1; assault with intent to rob, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

Costs of prosecutions, \$1,500 (approximately).

Respectfully,

W. C. GRIMES, *District Attorney.*

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

GENOA, November 22, 1905.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending 1905:

Character of prosecutions: Felonies, 3; misdemeanors, 3. Murder, 1; grand larceny, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

—Disturbing the peace, 1; interfering with, obstructing a Water Commissioner, 2. The defendants indicted for grand larceny were acquitted by juries. One indicted with intent to kill convicted of assault with a deadly weapon sentenced to two years in the State Prison. One charged with disturbing the peace plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.

One interfering with, obstructing, and resisting a Water Commissioner convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of

suit. One other for a like offense plead guilty and fined \$40 and
 Number of prosecutions pending: None.
 Cost of prosecutions, \$3,787.15.
 Amount of fines paid, \$80.

Respectfully,

FRANK E. BROCKLISS, *District Attorney*

ESMERALDA COUNTY.

HAWTHORNE, December 1, 1905.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of
 the criminal business transacted in Esmeralda County during
 the year ending November 1, 1905:

<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>Hawthorne.</i>	<i>Goldfield.</i>
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	2	34
Drunk and disorderly.....	23	402
Assault.....	8	32
Embezzlement.....	.....	22
Disturbing peace.....	4	88
Petit larceny.....	7	30
Assault with intent to kill.....	7	16
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	7
Threatening.....	.....	9
Assault and battery.....	.....	5
Murder.....	.....	3
Running hurdy-gurdy house.....	.....	3
Vagrancy.....	2	290
Burglary.....	1	3
Contempt of court.....	.....	3
Resisting officer.....	.....	6
Fraudulently disposing of real estate.....	.....	2
Discharging firearms.....	.....	2
Highway robbery.....	.....	1
Forgery.....	.....	2
Running house of prostitution.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	3
Mayhem.....	1	2
Larceny as ballee.....	.....	1
Running toll gate.....	.....	1
Horse stealing.....	.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	.....	1
Grand larceny.....	1	18
Malicious destruction of property.....	.....	2
Maintaining nuisance.....	.....	6
Obtaining property under false pretenses.....	.....	1
Jailbreaking.....	3	1
Perjury.....	.....	2
Drawing deadly weapons.....	.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	.....	12
Housebreaking.....	.....	4
Dog stealing.....	.....	1
Attempt to steal.....	.....	1
Robbery.....	1	2
Rape.....	1	.....
Gambling without a license.....	4	.....
Selling liquor without license.....	1	.....
Selling liquor to Indian.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	71	1,022
Grand total.....	.....	.....

Respectfully,

J. E. DAVIDSON, *District Attorney*

EUREKA COUNTY.

EUREKA, December 1, 1905.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of business transacted in this county (Eureka), during the November 1, 1905:

Character of prosecutions: Housebreaking, 1; assault; carrying concealed weapon, 1; petit larceny, 1; grand larceny, 2 (one preliminary hearing waived, and in other, with 2 preliminary hearing had, and 1 defendant dismissed and 1 appear).

Persons convicted, and character of punishment: Assault (plead guilty, fined \$50); petit larceny, 1 (compromised defendant, paid cost of goods and fees of officers, complaint prosecution stayed); disturbing the peace, 1 (plead guilty, allowing hogs to run at large, 1 (plead guilty, paid fine

persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were dismissed: Housebreaking, 1 (acquitted); carrying concealed weapon, 1 (acquitted); grand larceny, 2 (dismissed at preliminary hearing); manslaughter, 1 (dismissed at preliminary hearing).
Prosecutions pending: Manslaughter, 2.

Costs of prosecutions, \$350.

Fines paid, \$70.

Respectfully,

LEW ROGERS, *District Attorney.*

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

WINNEMUCCA, November 28, 1905.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of business transacted in this county during the year ending November 30, 1905:

Character of prosecutions in the Justice Courts of the County: Various misdemeanors, 312; preliminary hearings, 15. Union Township—Various misdemeanors, 167; preliminary hearings, 1. Gold Run Township—Various misdemeanors, 2; preliminary hearings, 1. Paradise Township—Misdemeanors, 2; preliminary hearings, 1. Costs of prosecutions of misdemeanors and preliminary hearings, \$7,601.17. Amount of fines paid, \$799.20.

Character of prosecutions in the District Court: Burglary, 2; grand larceny, 2; assault with intent to kill, 1. Persons convicted, 3. Number of persons acquitted, 1. Sentence on conviction, 8 years. Number of persons whose cases referred by Grand Jury, 3. Number prosecutions pending, 1. Amount of costs in District Court, \$2,962.91.

Costs of prosecutions of cases transferred from Humboldt County to Washoe County, \$9,363.45.

Respectfully,

E. A. DUCKER, *District Attorney*

LINCOLN COUNTY.

PIOCHE, December 31,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Following you will find my report of all criminal cases which has come before the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Lincoln County, during the year 1905.

State v. Joseph Watkins. January 31, 1905. Felony—Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm. Trial by jury. Jury disagreed. Case continued for the term. At the opening of the June term of court the case was again called; upon motion of the District Attorney the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged. The reason was the State had no new testimony, and in the judgment of the District Attorney the evidence was not sufficient to convict.

State v. C. H. Drumm. January 31, 1905. Felony—Stealing. Trial by jury. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

State v. C. H. Drumm. Felony—Stealing a saddle and bridles to exceed \$50. In this case the testimony was identical with the first case. Upon motion of the District Attorney the case was dismissed and the defendant ordered discharged for the reason that the testimony was the same as in the first case, and principally the same testimony, and it was believed that a verdict could not be obtained.

State v. James Rieley. Charged with assault with intent to kill. Case tried by a jury. Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judgment of the court was that he be sentenced for a term of 1½ years in the State Prison.

State v. James Carl. Felony—Passing fraudulent checks. Trial by jury. After part of the testimony was in, and there was an attempt by the part of the State to introduce the check in question in evidence, it appeared from the face of the check that it was a check on the Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The State had telegrams to show that there was no such bank in existence, but the Court would not receive the telegrams as evidence. The State not being in a position to introduce its proof other than by said telegrams, the Court, upon motion of the District Attorney, instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

State v. Joseph Thompson. In this case, the proof being identical with that in the case against James Carl, upon motion of the District Attorney the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

State v. John Hancock. Murder. Trial by jury. The jury was sworn, and the jury having heard the testimony, after due deliberation returned a verdict of guilty as charged. The judgment of the court was that he be hanged at Carson City, on the 8th day of September, 1905, which sentence was executed on said day.

State v. M. B. Spiker. Felony—Burglary. Defendant pleaded guilty as charged. The judgment of the Court was that he be sentenced to the State Prison for a term of two years.

Hawley. Felony—Burglary. Defendant pleaded guilty. The judgment of the Court was that he be sentenced for e years in the State Prison.

illard Robbins. Felony—Burglary. This man was charged as a accomplice of Spiker and Hawley. The State was re-preliminary examination by Dan V. Noland, a lawyer for . & S. L. R. R. Co. He was also here to assist the Dis- in the trial of the cause. It appeared by the testimony dant had been wrongly accused; that Spiker and Hawley that if they would inform of the man or person who n to commit the crime with which they were charged set free. It appeared that they had been so promised eputy Sheriff and railroad officials. They did so inform bbbins, and caused him to be so indicted, charging him as efore the fact. The Court, upon motion of the District ructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

illard Robbins. Felony—Receiving stolen goods. The his case was identical with that in the former case, hence, on of the District Attorney, the case was dismissed and discharged, for the reason that the State had not sufficient ssure a conviction.

ank Kalas and Jim Apostolos. Felony—Robbery. The his case showed that the defendants in the night time cabin or tent of one John Kastokas, after dark, and , and they took from him a belt containing \$250, lawful United States. The belt was found on the outside of t next morning and two 50-cent pieces laying close to it. interpreter there sworn and all matters and things were a regular way, and the defendants had a good, fair and . The Court appointed Judge Percy, a lawyer well up in nd fully able to defend the case.

are all of the criminal cases tried and presented in this the year 1905.

ected no fines whatever, either in the Justice Courts or in ourt. There have been several fines collected by the sev- of the Peace in the county. Of these I have no record. ome into my possession, and I have no knowledge of what o.

the fine of \$100 in the case of J. W. McKinney, which een paid to the State three years ago: We are now hav- examined, and we have found where it was paid to the

After that we cannot find what became of it. There is wing that it was ever paid to the State.

Respectfully,

BENJ. SANDERS, *District Attorney.*

LYON COUNTY.

DAYTON, November 6, 1905.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of

the criminal business transacted in Lyon County during ending November 1, 1905:

Number and character of prosecutions: Assault with intent 1; embezzlement, 3; burglary, 1; assault and battery, 4; discharging gun in a public place, 1; disturbing the peace, 19; forgery, larceny, 4; vagrancy, 1.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: assault and battery, 4; embezzlement, 2; discharging gun in a public place, 1; disturbing the peace, 19; petty larceny, 3; vagrancy, 1. Five persons imprisoned in county jail.

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were discontinued or dismissed: Embezzlement, 1; petty larceny, 1.

Number of prosecutions pending: Assault with intent to kill, 1; forgery, 1; burglary, 1.

Cost of prosecutions, \$274.75.

Amount of fines paid, \$248.

Respectfully,

JOHN LOTHROP, *District Attorney*

NYE COUNTY.

TONOPAH, December 1,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1905:

Number of convictions.....	
Number of convictions, but suspended.....	
Number of acquittals.....	
Number of prosecutions pending.....	
Cost to county.....	\$3,16
Fines paid.....	\$0
Bonds forfeited (1).....	\$
Peace bonds.....	
Pardons from county jail.....	
Convictions to State Prison.....	
Number of days served in county jail.....	
Average jail sentence.....	76.1

W. B. PITTMAN, *District Attorney*

ORMSBY COUNTY.

CARSON CITY, December 1,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1905:

Number and character of prosecutions: Threatening an individual against the person of another, 1; assault and battery, 2; petit larceny, 1; obtaining money under false pretenses, 3.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: Threatening an offense against the person of another, 1 (placed under

to keep the peace); assault and battery, 2 (1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$50); petit larceny, 1 (imprisonment for 60 days imposed).

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed: None.

Number of prosecutions pending: Obtaining money under false pretenses, 2 (defendants not apprehended); obtaining money under false pretenses, 1 (jury disagreed and second trial pending).

Amount of fines paid, \$60.

Respectfully,

E. E. ROBERTS, *District Attorney.*

WASHOE COUNTY.

RENO, November 30, 1905.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law, I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1905:

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS IN THE SEVERAL JUSTICE COURTS IN THE COUNTY.

Reno Township—On charges of vagrancy, 168; disturbing the peace, 191; petit larceny, 53; assault and battery, 47; malicious mischief, 7; carrying concealed weapons, 7; exhibiting firearms, 8; cheat, 3; owning vicious dog, 1; drunk and disorderly, 8; hunting within enclosed grounds, 1; transacting merchandise business without a license, 1; selling whisky to minors, 4; conducting slot machine without a license, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; netting fish, 1; unlawful fishing, 2; smoking opium, 19; jailbreaking, 1; conducting houses of ill-fame within school limits, 8; overdriving horse, 1; possession of opium lay-outs, 1; possession of stolen goods, 1; impersonating officer, 1; obtaining money under false pretenses, 10; selling whisky to Indians, 2; robbery, 5; threat to kill, 1; grand larceny, 7; forgery, 2; assault with intent to kill, 5; embezzlement, 1; kidnaping, 1; assault with a deadly weapon, 1; housebreaking, 2; assault with intent to commit rape, 2; manslaughter, 1; burglary, 5; bigamy, 1.

Sparks Township—On charges of vagrancy, 128; disturbing the peace, 42; carrying concealed weapons, 3; malicious mischief, 27; cheat, 1; assault and battery, 3; petty larceny, 14; breaking seal on railroad car, 2; impersonating officer, 1; selling liquor to Indians, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1; possession of opium lay-out, 1; robbery, 2; murder, 1; unclassified misdemeanors, 128; other felonies, 1.

Verdi Township—On charges of vagrancy, 43; drunk and disorderly conduct, 23; disturbing the peace, 10; assault and battery, 3; carrying concealed weapons, 2; malicious mischief, 8; other misdemeanors, 3.

Wadsworth Township—Unclassified misdemeanors, 89; felony cases, 5.

PERSONS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURT AND CHARACTER OF PUNISHMENT.

Fred Roberts, Frank Williams, J. P. Sevensen and T. F. Gorman, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. Dick Forrest, assault with intent to kill, 10 years in State Prison. Robert Gibbs, forgery, 18 months in the State Prison. John Sullivan, selling

whisky to Indians, 2 years in State Prison. James Farrel, robbery, sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Prison. Daniel Regan, convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to 3 years in the State Prison. Levi Webber, convicted of assault with intent to kill, sentenced to 14 years in State Prison. Harry Butts, assault with intent to kill, 8 years in State Prison. Jack Appleton, convicted of burglary, sentenced to 4 years in State Prison. William J. O'Neill, convicted of grand larceny, sentenced to 2 years in State Prison. James Sabin, convicted of robbery, sentenced to 30 years in State Prison. Tony Christie, convicted of robbery, sentenced to 15 years in State Prison. James Burns, convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, 14 months in State Prison. Joseph Belcher, charged with assault with intent to kill, failed to appear for trial and forfeited \$500 cash bail to the State.

Number of cases ignored by the grand jury, 5.

Number of cases in which verdict of acquittal was returned by trial jury, 2.

Number of cases dismissed on motion of the District Attorney for want of sufficient evidence to proceed to trial, 3.

The case of *The State of Nevada v. James Farrel* on an indictment for assault with intent to kill was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney for the reason that the defendant was convicted of robbery and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Number of cases awaiting the action of the grand jury, 1.

Number of cases waiting for trial in the District Court, 2.

Approximate cost of prosecutions in Justice and District Courts (including jury fees), \$14,524.25.

Amount of fines paid, \$1,069.60; bail forfeited, \$500; total, \$1,569.60.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. CRAIG, *District Attorney.*

REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR 1906.

The following is a statement of the criminal business transacted in the several counties of the State during the year 1906, as shown by the reports of the District Attorneys of the respective counties, furnished this office in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, approved March 1, 1889:

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

FALLON, December 28, 1906.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Forgery, 1; assault to do bodily injury, 1; grand larceny, 1; assault to rob, 1.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: None.

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed, 4.

Number of prosecutions pending: None.

Cost of prosecutions (estimated), \$400.

Amount of fines paid: None.

Respectfully,

W. C. GRIMES, *District Attorney.*

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

GENOA, November 28, 1906.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Felonies, 2 (one for grand larceny, the case being tried twice, the first trial resulting in a disagreement of the jury, the second an acquittal; the other case being for disposing of spirituous liquor to an Indian, the party was acquitted by a jury.) Misdemeanors, 5, all for disturbing the peace. One paid a fine of \$10 and served a term in the county jail. The other four all served terms in the county jail.

Number of prosecutions pending: None.

Costs of prosecutions, \$2,841.75.

Amount of fines paid, \$10.

Respectfully,

F. E. BROCKLISS, *District Attorney.*

EUREKA COUNTY.

EUREKA, December 19,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Receiving stolen goods, 2; embezzlement, 2; assault and battery, 4; murder, 1; shooting of a person in public place, 1; drawing deadly weapon, 2; disturbing the peace, 5; preliminary hearings for grand larceny, 3 (1 discharged under habeas corpus after being bound over, and 2 still bound over); robbery, 1 (dismissed); fugitive from justice, 1; petit larceny, 1; vagrancy, 1; threatening to commit offense, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: Receiving stolen goods, 1 (fine of \$250); embezzlement, 1 (5 months imprisonment on one charge and \$250 fine on other charge); disturbing the peace, 5 (1 fined \$1 and costs; 4 sentenced to 10 days); maliciously disturbing the peace, 1 (fined \$50 and costs); petit larceny, 1 (sentence of 30 days); vagrancy, 1 (sentence suspended, defendant left town); threatening to commit offense, 1 (placed under bond to keep peace); assault with intent to kill, 1 (bound over).

Number of persons acquitted or as to whom prosecutions were discontinued or dismissed: 1 indictment dismissed for receiving stolen goods; 1 acquitted charged with murder; 1 dismissed for drawing deadly weapon; 2 dismissed for disturbing the peace, 1 acquitted for same; 1 dismissed by the Justice of the Peace at preliminary for robbery; 1 dismissed by the Judge under habeas corpus for grand larceny after being bound over.

Prosecutions pending: 2 for grand larceny; 1 for assault with intent to kill.

Cost of prosecutions, \$1,000.

Amount of fines paid, \$700.

Respectfully submitted,

LEW ROGERS, *District Attorney*

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

WINNEMUCCA, November 29,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PROSECUTIONS IN JUSTICE COURTS
OF THE COUNTY.

Lake Township—Various misdemeanors, 338; preliminary examinations, 2.

Union Township—Various misdemeanors, 108; preliminary examinations, 5.

Paradise Township—Various misdemeanors, 4; preliminary examinations, 2.

Golconda Township—Various misdemeanors, 117.

McDermitt Township—Preliminary examinations, 1.

Costs of prosecutions of misdemeanors and preliminary examinations, \$8,151.45.

Amount of fines paid, \$366.35.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Number and character of prosecutions: Burglary, 1.

Number of persons convicted, 1.

Number of persons acquitted, 1.

Average punishment on conviction, 18 months.

Costs of prosecutions in District Court: Nothing.

Number and character of cases brought before grand jury: Burglary, 2; robbery, 1; assault with intent to kill, 2; murder, 1; extortion, 1; grand larceny, 1.

Number of persons whose cases were ignored by grand jury, 7.

Number of prosecutions pending, 2.

Costs of prosecutions before grand jury, \$777.10.

Respectfully,

E. A. DUCKER, *District Attorney.*

LANDER COUNTY.

AUSTIN, November 15, 1906.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Grand larceny, 1; escape from jail, 2; murder, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: Murder, 1 (convicted in first degree, not yet sentenced); grand larceny, 1 (1½ years in State Prison).

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed: Fred Wallingford, forgery (indictment ignored); Paul Deboye, escaped from jail (indictment ignored).

Number of prosecutions pending: Jailbreaking, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

This does not include a number of petty cases in the Justice Court.

Cost of prosecutions, \$8,000 (approximately).

Amount of fines paid, \$500 (bail forfeited).

Respectfully,

A. J. MAESTRETTI, *District Attorney.*

LINCOLN COUNTY.

PICCHE, January 5, 1907.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to inflict great bodily injury, 1; forgery, 1;

burglary, 1; attempt to escape from lawful custody, 2; embezzlement, 2; alteration and defacement of a public record, 1.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment follows: W. D. Carleton, forgery, one year in State Prison; Monroe and Nellie Monroe, burglary, 5 years and 4 years, respectively, in State Prison; A. O. Devitt, attempt to escape from lawful custody, 2 years; Peter Morrissey, attempt to escape from lawful custody, 2 years.

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed, 5, as follows: Robert Shafer, assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to inflict great bodily injury, acquitted; S. J. Embezzlement, acquitted; H. J. Goodrich, embezzlement (of public money), acquitted; George O. Sawyer, alteration and defacement of a public record, acquitted; Frank Sanford, burglary, indicted jointly with Monroe and Nellie Monroe, but indictment against Sanford dropped so that he could testify for State.

Number of prosecutions pending, 5, as follows: K. S. Park, burglary; J. A. Poole, burglary; U. Fugita, murder; C. W. Garrison, libel; J. W. Tuck, taking up estray without filing description with Justice of the Peace.

Cost of prosecutions, \$3,888.65.

Respectfully,

CHAS. LEE HORSEY, *District Attorney*

LYON COUNTY.

DAYTON, November 15,

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law, I herewith submit my report of criminal business transacted in Lyon County during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number of prosecutions, and character of same: Assault to grand larceny, 2; mismarking and branding cattle, 2; malicious mischief, 1; selling liquor to a minor, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 1; disturbing the peace, 16. Total, 24.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: Assault to grand larceny, 1; selling liquor to minor, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 1; disturbing the peace, 15. Fine and imprisonment in county jail.

Number of persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed: Assault to kill, 1 (jury disagreed and dismissed on motion of the District Attorney); grand larceny, 1 (acquitted).

Number of prosecutions pending: Grand larceny, 1; mismarking and branding cattle, 2.

Cost of prosecutions, \$1,175.

Fines collected, \$658.75.

Respectfully,

JOHN LOTHROP, *District Attorney*

NYE COUNTY.

TONOPAH, November 2, 1906.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of business transacted in this county during the year ending 1906:

convictions.....	149
convictions, but suspended.....	562
acquittals.....	86
prosecutions pending.....	7
County.....	\$4,129.00
.....	\$738.00
.....	\$250.00
.....	1
.....	1
.....	3,068
.....	60.1

W. B. PITTMAN, *District Attorney.*

ORMSBY COUNTY.

CARSON CITY, November 1, 1906.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of business transacted in this county during the year ending 1906:

and character of prosecutions: Burglary, 1; practicing without a license, 1; maintaining houses of prostitution in front of church, 3; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; concealed weapons, 1.

persons convicted, and character of punishment: Burdened 3 years in State Prison); practicing medicine without a license, 1 (fined \$10 and costs); obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1 (fined \$50 and costs); maintaining houses of prostitution in front of church, 3 (fined \$25 each); carrying concealed weapons, 1 (fined \$120 or 60 days in jail.)

persons acquitted, or as to whom prosecutions were abated 1.

prosecutions pending: None.

prosecutions: Nothing.

finest paid, \$143.25.

Respectfully,

E. E. ROBERTS, *District Attorney.*

WASHOE COUNTY.

RENO, December 11, 1906.

able the Attorney-General.

Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of business transacted in Washoe County during the year ending November 1, 1906:

W. B. Craig was District Attorney until September 1, 1906,

when he resigned, and I was appointed to fill the office for the unexpired term.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PROSECUTIONS IN THE SEVERAL JUSTICE COURTS OF THE COUNTY.

Assault and battery, 35; vagrancy, 18; carrying concealed weapons, 4; petit larceny, 54; disturbing the peace, 13; embezzlement, 2; threatening to commit an offense, 1; hunting on enclosed grounds, 6; obtaining money under false pretense, 4; obtaining property under false pretense, 1; drawing deadly weapons, 2; smoking opium, 6; illegal fishing, 2; malicious mischief, 1; fleeing from justice, 2; bribery, 2; selling liquor without license, 1; held to answer on felony charges, 27.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND CHARACTER OF PUNISHMENT IN THE SEVERAL JUSTICE COURTS OF THE COUNTY.

For assault and battery, 23, imprisoned in county jail or fined (\$92.75 paid in fines); for vagrancy, 10, imprisoned in county jail or fined (33.10 paid in fines); carrying concealed weapons, 1 (30 days in county jail); petit larceny, 37 (imprisonment in county jail); disturbing the peace, 6, imprisoned in county jail or fined (\$25 paid in fines); receiving stolen goods, 3 (180 days each in county jail); peddling without license, 3 (fined \$100, \$20, and \$10); embezzlement, 2 (100 days and 50 days in county jail); obtaining money under false pretense, 2 (50 days each in county jail); obtaining property under false pretense, 1 (150 days in county jail); smoking opium, 6, imprisonment in county jail or fine (fines paid, \$30.85; and one forfeiture of bail, \$25); illegal fishing, 1 (fined \$20); malicious mischief, 1 (50 days in county jail); selling liquor without license, 1 (fined \$10).

NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED, OR AS TO WHOM PROSECUTIONS WERE ABATED OR DISMISSED, IN THE SEVERAL JUSTICE COURTS OF THE COUNTY.

Assault and battery, 10 acquitted, 2 dismissed; vagrancy, 5 acquitted, 3 dismissed; carrying concealed weapons, 2 dismissed, 1 acquitted; petit larceny, 17 acquitted; disturbing the peace, 7 acquitted; threatening to commit offense, 1 dismissed; hunting on enclosed grounds, 6 dismissed; obtaining money under false pretense, 2 acquitted; drawing deadly weapon, 2 acquitted; illegal fishing, 1 acquitted; fleeing from justice, 2 acquitted; bribery, 2 dismissed.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURT, AND CHARACTER OF PUNISHMENT.

Frank Forbes, burglary, 2 years in State Prison. George Henseler, forgery, plead guilty, sentenced to 1½ years in State Prison. Tom Fina, housebreaking, 5 years in State Prison. James Mitchell, housebreaking, 2 years in State Prison. William B. Yates, bigamy, 1 year in State Prison. John Edwards, robbery, 20 years in State Prison.

Number of persons discharged by grand jury, 5.

Number of persons discharged by trial jury, 1.

Number of prosecutions pending, 22.

Cost of prosecutions in Justice and District Courts (approximated), \$8,000.

Amount of fines paid, \$400.

Respectfully,

T. F. MORAN, *District Attorney.*

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

ELY, December 1, 1906.

To the Honorable the Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law I herewith submit my annual report of the criminal business transacted in this county during the year ending November 1, 1906:

Number and character of prosecutions: Disturbing the peace, 22; vagrancy, 10; grand larceny, 2; assault with intent to kill, 3; petit larceny, 2.

Number of persons convicted, and character of punishment: Disturbing the peace, 20 (average punishment 5 days); vagrancy, 9 (average punishment 5 days); grand larceny, 1 (1 year in State Prison); assault with intent to kill, 1 (1 year in State Prison); petit larceny, 2 (30 days each).

Number of persons acquitted, or as so whom prosecutions were abated or dismissed: Disturbing the peace, 2; vagrancy, 1; grand larceny, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

Number of prosecutions pending: Assault with intent to kill, 1.

Cost of prosecutions, \$400.

Amount of fines paid, \$75.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. WALKER, *District Attorney.*

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

AND

STATE LAND REGISTER

1905 = 1906

E. D. KELLEY

Surveyor-General and State Land Register



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE
SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND EX OFFICIO STATE LAND REGISTER
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 2, 1907.

To the Honorable JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In conformity with the Statutes of Nevada, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the transactions of the State Land Office for the years 1905 and 1906, showing the status of the several land grants to the State by the General Government, the selections under those grants that have been approved to the State, the number of acres applied for, the number of contracts entered into for the purchase of those lands, the number of patents issued and the number of acres which reverted to the State from non-compliance with the laws, the receipts and expenditures of the office, a compilation of statistics from the reports of County Assessors, and various other matters deemed to be of more or less interest to the general public.

Very respectfully,

E. D. KELLEY,
Surveyor-General and Ex Officio State Land Register.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

TERRITORY AND STATE.

1861, the Act of Congress organizing the Territory of that part of Utah Territory lying west of the 115th north of the 37th parallel of latitude, was approved by James Buchanan. Congress appropriated \$20,000 in current worth about 60 cents on the dollar in coin, for the support of the Territorial Government. In 1863 an election was held to ascertain whether the people were in favor of a State Government. On August 8, 1863, 8,162 votes were polled, of which 5,158 favored a State Government.

A convention to frame a constitution was held in Carson City, Nevada, in 1864. An instrument adopted by the Convention was submitted to the people in January, 1864, and rejected by the decisive vote of 5,197 against 1,581 in favor of its adoption. At that time mining was supposed to be the only industry that could be profitably carried on in Nevada, and a clause in the Constitution submitted to the people provided for the taxation of mines and resulted, as stated, in the adoption of the second Constitutional Convention, which was also held in Carson City. This Convention framed the present Constitution, which was adopted by a vote of 11,393 out of a total vote of 11,393, and on October 31, 1864, Nevada was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State by proclamation of President Lincoln.

In view of the changes which time and circumstances make in the habits and wishes of the people, an amendment to the Constitution providing for the taxation of patented mines was adopted by a majority of the electors of the State at the recent election.

According to the first census taken in Nevada, that of 1870, the State population was 42,491, which in 1880 had increased to 62,266. In 1890 the population had decreased to 45,761, and in 1900 to 42,335, less than in 1870.

Various causes are assigned for the decrease in population, but the principal one is conceded to be the exodus of miners and others from the Territory for producing mining camps when the price of that metal, silver, fell. The demonetization, was lower than ever before in historical times. The abandonment of the mines deprived the farmer and stock-raiser of markets for their products, and business depression prevailed throughout the State. Banks would not accept improved real estate as security for loans, and the only industries that prospered were stock-raising and wool-growing. The great Comstock Lode, which in 1875 was worth over half a billion dollars in gold and silver bullion, was abandoned. It could not be worked out, and Nevada was looked upon, east of the Rocky Mountains, as an unfit associate for the populous and prosperous States of the Union.

MINING REVIVAL.

The recent discovery of mines in what was deemed the most barren and unproductive mountains in Nye and Esmeralda Counties again attracted attention to Nevada. The mines have proved to be fabulously rich and

very extensive, and the discoverers and investors have with a bound risen from comparative poverty to affluence, many of the most venturesome reckoning their wealth to-day by hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars.

The revival caused by these new developments is extending to all parts of Nevada. Rich discoveries are being made almost daily in old and abandoned mining districts as well as in new and unexplored localities, and the belief is becoming general that almost every mountain range in the State contains valuable leads of gold, silver, copper, lead, and antimony. Railroads are being built for the accommodation of the cities that have sprung up as if by magic in many parts of the State, there is a home market for all the products of the soil and the factory, the assessable property has increased by many millions, and to-day Nevada is attracting more attention than any other State in the Union.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of Nevada, stimulated by the mining revival, are more prosperous than at any previous time in the history of the State. The products of the soil are in demand at remunerative prices, and farmers share in the general prosperity. Mortgages are being redeemed, new lands are being reclaimed, substantial and, in many instances, palatial residences are being erected and the agricultural valleys are dotted with stately homes. The Government, under the provisions of the Newlands Bill, is engaged in reclaiming the deserts by storing the surplus waters of the principal streams and building substantial canals to divert them from their natural channels to the rich soils of the arid valleys, which require only moisture and cultivation to make them as productive as those of the great farming regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The plateaus and foot hills of Nevada furnish excellent feed for live stock. The indigenous grasses of those regions are very nutritious, and cattle and sheep not only thrive, but fatten, on the open range. The beef produced is pronounced by connoisseurs as being equal to the best in any market, and it finds a ready sale in the East as well as in California. Nevada mutton commands the highest prices in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, and the demand for it is greater than the supply. The wool produced in this State is of superior quality, and eastern buyers are always ready to purchase it at the nearest railroad station at eastern prices, less cost of freight. Horses, which a few years ago were so numerous that the Legislature passed an Act authorizing their wholesale slaughter on the ranges, are now in brisk demand at good prices. It has been demonstrated that Nevada range horses make the most serviceable and enduring animals for the cavalry service that can be procured by the Government, and, notwithstanding the fact that horses are being supplanted by steam and electricity on street railways in the cities, and by automobiles as mail and passenger carriers in the country, the demand for them seems to increase rather than diminish.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy products of Nevada are of superior quality and are always in demand in San Francisco and other California cities at the highest

prices. Several creameries have been established, one of the best being situated in Carson Valley, Douglas County, where the conditions are all that could be desired. There is an abundance of the best butter-producing grasses, pure mountain water, the best breed of milch cows, and the affairs of the company who manage the business are conducted on strict business principles. The most improved machinery is used and experts are employed to run it. The products are not excelled anywhere and the stamp of the creamery is a guarantee of the purity and superiority of the articles upon which it is based.

THE PRICE OF SILVER A FACTOR.

The price of silver, like the prices of wheat, beef and wool, is a factor in the prosperity of Nevada. The advance in the metal from 61 cents per ounce, the lowest recorded, in January, 1903, to 71 cents per ounce in November, 1906, has instilled new life in old silver-mining districts and added materially to the value of the bullion of Tonopah and other new mining localities, where the ores are as good as silver as well as gold.

It is apparent that since the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in 1893 the silver product of the United States, with the exception of what was used at home in the arts and industries, had to be sold to find a market in foreign countries, principally in London, which supplies the metal to oriental nations for coinage and other purposes. There has not been, so far as known to the public, any great speculation of silver bullion for speculative purposes, in any part of the world, yet there was always a market for it in London to supply the East and in India and the Straits settlements.

Recently the United States Government resumed the purchase of about a hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion monthly for coinage into 10-cent and 25-cent pieces to supply the demand for such coins, and the hoard of silver, which accumulated under the Silver Purchase Act, having been exhausted. This increased the demand and silver rose to 72 cents per ounce, and the Treasury Department, which seems prejudiced against the metal, ceased purchasing. These facts demonstrate most conclusively that with favorable legislation the price of silver could be materially advanced, and the prosperity of the silver-mining States greatly enhanced without injury to individual or corporate interests, except possibly the money monarchs of Wall Street. Consider the fact that the Government makes a profit of 57 cents on every ounce of silver purchased at 72 cents and coined at the mints, it is strange indeed that the Secretary of the Treasury should not purchase silver bullion at that price because he deemed the market an orbitant.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

Sulphur, borax, gypsum, and other non-metallic minerals are produced in Nevada in commercial quantities. The salt produced amounts to several thousand tons annually, and could be materially increased, but it is stated on good authority that the Trust actually pays a stated amount monthly to some of the salt producers to keep their works closed, and curtail the supply.

Sulphur is produced in quantity at the Rabbit Hole mines in Humboldt County. The mineral is found in deposits over a large area and

is refined on the ground, then shipped by team about thirty-five miles to the railroad. The mines are owned and operated by the Nevada Sulphur Company, and the business is said to be profitable.

Borax is found in several parts of the State in depressions and marshes which were formerly lakes. For many years Nevada supplied the greater part of the borax of commerce, and to-day the Pacific Borax Company, which owns Teel's Marsh in Nevada, and extensive marshes in San Bernardino County, California, is the largest producer of refined borax in the United States, if not in the world.

Gypsum is found in quantity near the Mound House on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and is prepared for the numerous purposes to which it is used at Empire on the Carson River. Both the quarries which produce the crude material and the mills where it is prepared for the market are owned by ex-Governor J. W. Adams, of Carson City.

STATE GRANTS, RAILROAD GRANTS, AND GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The State of Nevada has an area of 112,000 square miles or 71,737,000 acres. The grants of public lands to the State by the General Government aggregate 2,732,884 acres. An Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, granted to the several States for school purposes the 16th and 36th sections in each township. The Legislature of Nevada accepted from the Government 2,000,000 acres to be selected by the State in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections in each township. As there are approximately 3,115 townships in the State and the 16th and 36th sections comprise 1,280 acres in each township, aggregating 3,992,000 acres, the State lost 1,992,000 acres by accepting the Two-Million-Acre Grant, but it had the advantage of selecting any unappropriated public lands whether in the 16th or 36th sections or not.

In addition to the Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections Grant or Two-Million-Acres Lieu Grant, the State received 500,000 acres for irrigation improvements, 90,000 acres for an Agricultural College, 46,080 acres for the State University, 12,800 acres for public buildings, and 12,800 acres for a State Prison, making in all 2,732,884 acres.

Congress granted to the Central Pacific Railroad Company alternate (the odd-numbered) sections for twenty miles north and south of the center of the track, through Nevada. There were originally 448 miles of main track of the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, so the grant of lands to the railroad amounted, approximately, to 5,734,656 acres. The Government, as nearly as can be ascertained at present, disposed of 400,000 acres under the Preemption, Homestead and other Acts, that in the aggregate nearly 9,000,000 acres of the public lands in Nevada have been appropriated as follows:

	Acres.
State grants.....	2,732,884
Railroad grant.....	5,734,656
Entries in United States Land Office.....	400,000
Total.....	8,867,540

Which, deducted from the 71,737,000 acres in the State, leaves 62,869,456 acres yet belonging to the General Government. This is exclusive of military and Indian reservations and patented mineral lands. As the military posts have been abandoned and the lands embraced in the military reservations have been thrown open to settlement under the

Act, the unappropriated lands in those reservations are part of the public domain.

STATE LAND LAWS.

The land laws provide that no selections of lands granted to shall be made by the State until the lands are applied for by applicants. Corporations are not deemed legal applicants. Each is limited to 640 acres under the Two-Million-Acre Lieu to 320 acres under the other grants. The lands are sold in lots of 160 acres at \$1.25 cents per acre for lands selected under the Two-Million-Acre Grant, and at \$2.50 per acre, if within twenty miles of the Great Central Pacific Railroad and selected under the old grants; 20 acres for cash with applications, the balance in twenty-five years at 6 per cent per annum interest, though the option is given the purchaser to make full payment at any time. Timber or wood lands have to be paid for in full when application is made.

Land grants to the State have been exhausted, and the State cannot issue new lands for applicants. For various causes, but principally non-payment of interest, nearly one million acres of lands have been returned to the State. These lands have been reapplied for until there are about 130,000 acres left and these are principally in Elko, Humboldt and Washoe Counties. Large bodies of reverted lands have been reapplied for in the last year in Ash Meadows and Pahrump Counties, Nye and Lincoln Counties, and in Honey Lake Valley in Humboldt County. At present there is not an acre of State land for sale on the Salt Lake, Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad, nor in Humboldt County.

There are about 2,000 acres of State lands for sale in Townships 13, 15, 18, and 19 north, Range 18 east. These lands are partly in the old Humboldt timber reserve, about ten miles west of Reno. They were presented to the Board of Regents of the State University before the laws now in force were enacted, and have not been disposed of by the State. The price is \$2.50 per acre, upon payment of which patent

DESERT LAND SELECTIONS.

Land selections were made by the State under what is generally known as the Carey Act. Many applicants have improved the lands and have applied for and are very desirous to obtain title to the same. The Federal Government, however, has approved none of those lands, and as the Act of Congress under which they were selected has expired, and as the Act of Congress under which they were selected has a limitation in 1904, no more selections can be made under the Carey Act.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

There are yet in the State of Nevada about 62,000,000 acres of public lands, lands belonging to the United States. These include mineral, desert, timber, mineral, grazing, and agricultural lands. Mineral or grazing and agricultural lands may be entered in the States Land Office in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each under the Homestead Act, which requires continuous residence upon the land for five years, unless the settler be a soldier or sailor who served in the war for the Union, in which case a commutation of a year for each year's service in the army or navy, not exceeding four

years in any case. The lands are free to settlers, except the payment of Land Office fees, which are regulated by law.

MINERALS RESERVED.

The Acts of Congress granting lands to the State of Nevada reserve to the United States the mineral lands, and sales of such lands by the State were made subject to such reservation, the applicant having been required to make affidavit that the lands covered by his application were non-mineral. The Legislature by an Act approved March 3, 1887, declared mining to be the paramount industry of the State. This Act provides that any citizen of the United States, or person who has declared his intention to become a citizen, may enter upon any mineral land in the State, notwithstanding the State's selection of such land, and explore for gold, silver, copper, lead, cinnabar, or other valuable mineral, and upon discovery of such valuable mineral may work and mine the same in pursuance of the local rules and regulations of the miners and the laws of the United States; *provided*, that after a person who has purchased land from the State has made valuable improvements thereon, such improvements shall not be taken or injured without full compensation. The Supreme Court of Nevada, in the case of *William B. Stanley, Appellant, v. The Mineral Union Limited, a Corporation, and H. Hirsching, et. al., Respondents*, on appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court, Lincoln County, held that one taking a patent to such lands, with such reservation, acquired no interest in a mine located after his application was filed and before the patent issued, notwithstanding that the selection by the State under the grant from the Government determined that the lands were agricultural and non-mineral within the meaning of the grant.

GRAZING LANDS.

Of the 62,000,000 acres of Government lands, that is, lands unappropriated and owned by the United States in Nevada, about 25,000,000 acres are grazing, 20,000,000 acres are mineral, 6,000,000 acres are agricultural, 2,000,000 acres forestry, and 9,000,000 acres desert, lakes, rivers, and saline, borax, sulphur, gypsum, and other non-metallic mineral deposits. The grazing lands are principally on ridges and plateaus that cannot be irrigated, and, therefore, cannot be settled under the Homestead laws, as no family could make a living on 160 acres of such lands, which are valuable only for the pasturage they afford flocks and herds. As the United States derives no benefit from those lands and is not likely to derive any benefit from them, Congress might be asked to grant to the State at least 2,000,000 acres of them, that being about the difference between the Two-Million-Acre Lieu Grant and the aggregate acreage of the 16th and 36th sections in each township which the State relinquished to the Government in lieu of the Two-Million Acres Grant.

Considering the facts that Nevada was admitted into the Union as a war measure before its population entitled it under the apportionment to a Representative in Congress or its revenue from taxable property was sufficient to support a State Government, and that the State relinquished its right to 1,992,000 acres when it accepted the Two-Million

ant for the 16th and 36th sections, it would be only strict Nevada to have the Congress of the United States grant it at 10,000 acres of those uplands and plateaus. I would suggest attention of the Legislature be directed to this matter, and, if the approval of that honorable body, a memorial to Congress with the facts might have a favorable effect.

SUBSTITUTE CONTRACT LANDS.

ly the land laws of Nevada required the payment of interest cent and the payment of one-tenth of the principal annually attract lands. The Legislature of 1885 passed an Act fixing of lands and providing that the applicant for lands might contract to purchase the lands upon the payment of one-e purchase price when making the application, the remainder in twenty-five years from date of contract with interest at of 6 per cent per annum upon the deferred payment. The s given the purchaser of making full payment and receiving r the lands in the name of the applicant at any time. All in existence at the time of the passage of the Act might force under the conditions stipulated in the contract, or the principal could be made the subject of a new contract under sions above stated, at the option of the holder of such

the liberal provisions of this Act 360 applicants surrendered racts and entered into new contracts with the State to make ment on the lands in twenty-five years and pay interest on the principal due at 6 per cent.

n of the substitute contracts have been paid in full, leaving a force. In addition to the substitute contracts 71 regular were entered into in 1885. These contracts cover 96,999.80 the principal due on the deferred payments amounts to 5, on which the annual interest is \$4,900.57. As these con- mature in 1910 full payment will be required at that time alty of forfeiture of the lands. If full payment is made and pal invested in bonds it will reduce the interest at least one- e bonds in which the school funds are invested do not aver- cent per annum interest, while the interest derived from ands amounts to 6 per cent per annum.

of these facts it seems advisable to extend the time for full on the contracts fifteen or twenty years, the holders of the to be given the option of entering into a new contract or all payment. However, it is for the Legislature to determine he change indicated in the land laws would be beneficial or to the School Fund.

THE CAREY ACT.

ice has nothing new to report regarding the operations of "An ke Appropriation for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Govern- the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes." is generally known as the Carey Act. The provisions of the given in full in former reports of this office and as the Act y limitation on August 18, 1904, it is not necessary to repeat

them here. None of the selections made by the State under the provisions of the Act have been approved and the attitude of the General Land Office is not favorable to approval, as is shown by the following extract from an official communication from the Acting Commissioner

Section 4 of the Act of August 18, 1894, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, to contract and agree to patent to certain States in which may be found desert lands, not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of such desert lands, to each State, under certain conditions set forth in the Act. It would appear that this Act contemplated the selection, reclamation and irrigation of large areas of land in one compact body by the State, and not small isolated tracts as is now being done by the State.

By the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), amended by the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095), provision was made for the reclamation of tracts of desert land by citizens of the United States, not to exceed 320 acres. If the State is permitted to have segregated such small areas of desert land, apparently for the benefit of individuals appointed Deputy State Land Registers, the Acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891, will be superseded, for the reason that, by proceeding under said Act of August 18, 1894, they are not limited to 320 acres, and are not required to pay the \$1.25 per acre as required by the former Acts.

When the maps and lists are submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, this view of the case will be submitted to him for such action as he may deem necessary.

Several of the applicants for whom the State made selections under the Act have, I am informed, made substantial improvements on the lands selected, and, of course, are desirous of acquiring title to the same, but the General Land Office will have to take action before the State can do more than has been done in the premises.

REVERTED LANDS.

The several land grants from the General Government aggregated 2,732,884 acres. These lands have been selected by the State for applicants, except about 2,000 acres in the Timber Reserve west of Reno near the California line, which were selected by the Board of Regents many years ago, before the present laws were enacted, and were never applied for. The lands selected have not all been approved to the State, but of the approved lands, which were under contract, nearly 1,000,000 acres have reverted to the State and about 800,000 acres have been reapplied for. As the applicants paid one-fifth of the purchase price when the lands were applied for and a like amount was paid by those who reapplied for them, the School Fund has been increased nearly \$200,000 by those lands.

At present the greater part of the reverted lands, of which there are 130,000 acres open to entry, are situated in Elko, Humboldt, and Washoe Counties. The lands are for sale at \$1.25 per acre, 20 per cent cash with application, balance in twenty-five years at 6 per cent interest, though full payment may be made and patent issue in the name of the applicant at any time. Persons applying for those lands are not required to supply non-mineral affidavits nor pay United States Land Office fees.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

The School Fund is derived from the sale of lands granted to the State of Nevada by the General Government. Article XI, Section 3, of

Constitution, as amended by resolution adopted by the Legislature in 1887 and ratified at a special election held February 11, 1889, that:

lands including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in any town designated for the benefit of public schools in the Act of the Thirty-eighth Congress, to enable the people of Nevada Territory to form a State Government, the thirty thousand acres of public lands granted by an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, for each Senator and Representative in Congress, the proceeds of lands that have been or may hereafter be granted or ceded by the United States to this State, and also the five hundred and thirty acres of land granted to the new States under the Act of Congress relating to the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in 1841; *provided*, that Congress make provision for or authorize such diversion to be made for the purpose herein contained; all lands that may escheat to the State; all of such per centum as may be authorized by Congress on the sale of lands; all fines collected under the penalties of the State; all property given or bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and all proceeds derived from any or all of said sources, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; and the interest thereon shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties as the Legislature may provide by law; and the Legislature shall have power for the sale of floating land warrants to cover the aforesaid lands, and for the investment of all proceeds derived from any of the above-mentioned sources, in United States bonds, or the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union; *provided*, that the interest only of the said proceeds shall be used for educational purposes and any surplus thereof shall be added to the principal sum; *and provided further*, that such amount of said interest as may be necessary may be appropriated for the benefit of the State University.

Originally adopted the Constitution restricted the investment of the proceeds of lands to United States bonds or bonds of this State, but as amended in 1889 permitted the funds to be invested in the bonds of other States of the Union.

The proceeds of escheated estates, the fines collected under the penalties of the State, and the property bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, are merely nominal, the School Fund is derived from the sale of lands granted to the State from the United States. As prescribed by the Constitution the principal derived from the sale of State lands must be invested in bonds of the United States, or of States of the Union, and the interest only is apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the number of children of school age in each county. There are, therefore, two school funds: one the irreducible fund, commonly known as the "State School Fund," the other the divisible fund, as it is officially called, "The General School Fund."

BONDS AND CASH IN SCHOOL FUNDS.

The School Fund on December 1, 1906, contained:

Irredeemable 5 per cent bond.....	\$380,000.00
5 per cent bonds.....	155,400.00
United States 4 per cent bonds.....	215,000.00
Massachusetts 3 per cent bonds.....	626,000.00
Massachusetts 3½ per cent bonds.....	254,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,630,400.00

The University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant, on December 1, 1906, contained:

State 4 per cent bonds.....	\$50,000.00
Massachusetts 3 per cent bonds.....	5,000.00
Massachusetts 3½ per cent bonds.....	45,000.00
Total	\$100,000.00

The State University Fund on December 1, 1906 contained:

State 4 per cent bonds.....	\$27,600.00
Massachusetts 3 per cent bonds.....	1,000.00
Massachusetts 3½ per cent bonds.....	14,000.00
Total	\$42,600.00

In addition to the bonds there was \$20,678.81 in cash in the State School Fund; \$39,618.50 in the General School Fund; \$1,638.20 in the University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant, and \$849.67 on account of Government sales; \$666.09 in the University Fund, and \$101.58 in the Contingent University Fund, making a total of \$1,836,552.85 in cash and bonds in the State Treasury for educational purposes.

The \$380,000 irredeemable bond was placed in the Treasury in 1879 in lieu of an equal amount in cash borrowed from the State School Fund to pay the Territorial indebtedness, which was assumed by the State when the Constitution was adopted.

In addition to the bonds in the State School Fund, all of which were purchased with the proceeds of land sales, there are about 1,250,000 acres of land under contract, the deferred payments on which, amounting to \$1,250,000, draw interest at 6 per cent per annum, amounting to \$74,000, all of which, except the interest on contract lands selected under the 90,000-Acre University Grant, goes into the General School Fund and is distributed semi-annually among the public schools of the State.

The United States bonds in the School Fund, though nominally drawing interest at 4 per cent per annum, actually net only 2 per cent per annum, as they were purchased at a premium of about 25 per cent, and only their face value is paid by the Government when the bonds mature. The greater part of the General or Distributive School Fund is derived from the interest on deferred land payments, as the money paid into the Treasury from that source exceeds by many thousands of dollars the interest on the bonds in which school moneys are invested.

LANDS IN LITIGATION.

There have been several land contests under the provisions of the General Land Laws. In all cases one of the applicants claimed a preferred right to purchase the lands. In every instance the cases were certified with the affidavits of the claimants to the District Court in and for the county in which the lands are situated. In very many cases no action was had by the Courts, and as the lands, though approved to the State, were not under contract, the School Fund derived no benefit from them. Attention was directed to the matter in my report for 1901 and 1902, and the Legislature by an Act approved March 13, 1903, provided that any applicant for State lands who is now a contestant or party to any suit in the Courts of this State involving the right to purchase the lands so applied for, and who

prosecute with due diligence the suit or suits so instituted the year after the approval of this Act, shall be deemed to have lost his right in said lands, and the opposing or adverse claimant shall be entitled to complete the purchase and receive a patent.

Where neither party to the suit or contest prosecutes the suit with due diligence within the time prescribed by this Act, the suit shall be dismissed and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to immediately notify the State Land Register of the dismissal of the suit. Upon receipt of such notification the State Land Register shall declare the land and money paid therefor forfeited to the State and the land shall be open to entry.

The passage of this Act aroused the contestants in many cases to such an extent that a number of the suits were disposed of within the year following the passage of the Act. The Clerks of the Courts, however, did not notify the State Land Register of the cases in which no action was taken, as no

action was made for the payment of Court fees, so the Legislature amended the Act of 1903 by providing that where neither party to the suit or contest prosecutes the suit with due diligence within the time prescribed by the provisions of the Act, the suit shall be dismissed by the Court before which it was pending upon the request of any party to the State and upon the payment to the Clerk of said Court of the full amount of such request of all Court costs, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to immediately notify the State Land Register of the dismissal of such suit, and upon the receipt of such notification the State Land Register shall declare the land and money paid therefor forfeited to the State, and the land shall be open to entry.

There are 30 of these contested cases not yet disposed of, 4 of which are in Douglas County, 10 in Elko County, 2 in Eureka County, 1 in Humboldt County, 2 in Nye County, 5 in Humboldt County, 3 in White Pine County, 1 in Ormsby County, and 2 in Washoe County.

The lands involved in these cases were applied for in 1889 and were then deemed of sufficient value to warrant litigation for a long session, the assumption is that nearly all of them are to-day taxable, and as any citizen, who pays the Court fees and has the suit dismissed and this office notified of the dismissal by the Clerk of the Court, can enter the lands under the usual requirements it is probable that they will be applied for as soon as the conditions are generally favorable. At present the lands are not taxed in the counties in which they are situated, and no interest is paid on them as they are not under

RECEIPTS FOR STATE LANDS.

The receipts of the State Land Office for 1905 were the largest since the office was established, aggregating \$142,445.29. Of this amount \$2 was derived from first and full payments on applications, \$31,562.47 from full payments on contracts, and \$76,435.40 from interest on deferred payments on contracts.

During the year the State selected for applicants 27,695.08 acres of land under old grants. Owing to a misunderstanding of orders issued by the General Land Office by the United States Land Office people who had grants had been under suspension for sixteen years. As these grants have not yet been approved to the State, and, therefore, not under contract, the applicants pay no interest.

The State disposed of 81,889.08 acres of reverted lands to new

applicants. As first payment had previously been made on all these lands and several years' interest on many of them, the School Fund was benefited to the amount of \$21,000 by their forfeiture.

There were 65 contracts forfeited during the year, covering 8,904.6 acres, on which \$2,354.01 first payments and \$2,845.82 in interest had been paid.

The land entries by counties in 1905 were as follows: Douglas, 198.09 acres; Elko, 36,259.73 acres; Eureka, 80 acres; Humboldt, 7,825.02 acres; Lander, 280 acres; Lincoln, 11,847.85 acres; Lyon, 1,320 acres; Nye, 26,917.95 acres; Ormsby, 168.53 acres; Washoe, 17,326.03 acres, and White Pine, 5,314.39 acres. There are no State lands for sale in Churchill County.

There were 247 patents issued, covering 33,225.39 acres, and 30 contracts were entered into for the purchase of lands.

In 1906 there were 321 contracts entered into, covering 83,555.5 acres, on which first payments amounted to \$20,888.89. During the year 37 contracts were forfeited, covering 4,436.56 acres, on which first payments amounted to \$1,119.17 and interest payments to \$1,097.02 which amounts went into the School Funds.

The receipts of the office from all sources amounted to \$133,007.33 for 1906. Of this amount \$14,009.63 was derived from first and full payments on applications, \$42,906.29 from full payments on contracts and \$76,091.43 from interest on deferred payments on contracts.

During the year 602 patents were issued, covering 37,065.64 acres.

As there are now no new lands to enter the first payments are light as they are made on reverted lands exclusively.

The land entries by counties in 1906 were as follows: Churchill, none; State lands for sale; Douglas, 999.50 acres; Elko, 21,515.78 acres; Esmeralda, 119.57 acres; Eureka, 308.15 acres; Humboldt, 2,849.18 acres; Lander, none; Lincoln, 880.51 acres; Lyon, 557.47 acres; Nye, 1,558.95 acres; Ormsby, none; Storey, none; Washoe, 17,552.93 acres; White Pine, 1,600.29 acres.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

There are millions of acres of lands in Nevada, which can only be made available for agricultural purposes by conserving the waters of the rivers and streams which rise in the mountains and are fed during the summer season by the melting snows which accumulate during the winter months. These streams are swollen during the spring and early summer, and the waters find their way to the sinks or lakes in the lowest valleys, where they evaporate during the dry season. To store those waters ere they reach the sinks so that they can be utilized in irrigating the lands along the streams, public and private capital is at present directed. In several instances land owners individually and coöperatively have diverted the streams from their natural channels and by the judicious use of water have transformed sagebrush plains into fields of waving grain and alfalfa. The Government under the Act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, and generally known as the Newlands Act, is engaged in building canals and storage reservoirs on a more extensive scale than individuals or private corporations have attempted.

The Carson and Truckee Rivers projects contemplate the reclamation of nearly 400,000 acres of land which has heretofore been non-productive. These lands comprise, according to the estimates of the Gov-

Surveyors, some 12,000 acres in Reno Valley, 73,000 acres in springs, Lemmons and Warm Spring Valleys, 35,000 acres near Shoshone, 200,000 acres in the vicinity of Carson Sink, 35,000 acres in Nevada Valley, 35,000 acres on the Carson River in the vicinity of Dayport Churchill, and 85,000 acres along the Central Pacific Railroad from Massie to Oreana stations.

Lands to be irrigated by the works now under construction amount to 1,000,000 acres are public domain and 90,000 acres are open to entry under the Homestead Act, subject to certain restrictions under the Reclamation Act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit homestead entry to any area between 40 and 160 acres, to fix the price that shall be charged for water, and to fix the number of payments, not exceeding ten, and the date when the payments shall be made. The lands are subject to entry in the United States under the Homestead Act only. There is no charge for the land except the usual Land Office fees, which are regulated by law, but the price fixed for water is \$26 per acre, payable in ten annual installments of \$2.60 per acre. As settlers cannot expect to realize from the crops the first year the payment of water rates has a deterring effect upon the settlement of the lands which are to be brought under irrigation, and it is probable that, upon a proper showing of the conditions, the Act of Congress may be modified so as to extend the period of payment for water to twenty-six years and reduce the payments to one dollar per acre, the settler having the option of full payment and getting a patent for the land and the perpetual right of water for irrigating it, at any time.

Lands covered by the Truckee-Carson reclamation works are situated from 1,000 to 4,200 feet above sea level, the climate is dry and salubrious, the temperature ranges from zero in the coldest days of winter to 100 in the warmest days of summer, and the soil produces all of the fruits and vegetables of the north temperate zone. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly on those irrigated lands and produces from four to six tons per acre, for which there is always a market at remunerative prices. The snow in the valley of the Carson Sink rarely remains more than a few days on the ground, and the annual precipitation, rain and snow, seldom exceeds four inches. As sunshine makes the climate pleasant there are but a few days in a year in which the sun is not shining a part of the time in the Truckee-Carson Reclamation District.

APPROVAL OF SELECTIONS DELAYED.

Many selections made by the State for applicants under the old grants have not yet been approved. Some of those selections were made under the Act of 1874, but for non-compliance with the laws and the regulations of the General Land Office approval has been withheld. In every case where this office has been informed of the cause of the delay it has notified the applicant, and in almost every case the requirements of the Honorable Commissioner have been complied with, and approval of the selections at an early day may reasonably be expected.

Persons who applied for lands under the old grants early in the year, and by order of the Commissioner the United States Land Office has been directed to make selections for the State under such grants, have been directing this office to urge the General Land Office to approve

the selections that they might be enabled to perfect their titles. As the State has no Land Agent at Washington I submitted the facts to our Senators in a communication, of which the following is a copy:

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, September 6, 1906.

HON. GEORGE S. NIXON, *United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: As the State of Nevada has no Land Agent at Washington, I am requested, in fact urged, to write you concerning certain lands, which, though selected by the State in the United States Land Office, have not yet been approved to the State by the General Government.

That you may fully understand the matter I beg to submit the following facts:

The United States granted to the State of Nevada the Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections, the Internal Improvement Grant, the Agricultural College Grant, the University Grant, the Public Buildings Grant, the State Prison Grant, and the Two-Million-Acres Grant. The latter was in lieu of the Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth Sections Grant, which the State relinquished to the Government.

For some reason the local Land Office here for seventeen years refused to make selections for the State under any of the grants except the Two Million Acres. When that was exhausted there was due the State under the old grants, as they are technically called, about 29,000 acres. As people wanted lands and knew there were lands due the State under the old grants, they kept applying for them, notwithstanding the fact that the officials of the United States Land Office refused to make a selection for the State under those grants. I sent a brief statement of the facts to our Senators at Washington who presented the matter to the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office who promptly informed the United States land officials here that he knew of no reason why State selections of unappropriated public lands, accompanied by the proper non-mineral affidavits, should not be made and reported to the General Land Office. As a consequence all the lands due the State under the old grants were selected early in 1895. Many of those who applied for the lands have substantially improved them, and are now anxious as to their titles. This office is almost daily in receipt of letters from the State's applicants, asking when they may expect to enter into contract for the purchase of those lands. At their solicitation I wrote to the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the matter, and in letter "G," dated April 27, 1906, he advises this office that the lands in question, with a single exception, were selected during the year 1905 and will be taken up for examination with a view to their approval and certification to the State as soon as they can be reached in regular order.

I submit that under ordinary circumstances the State could not ask for more than the Honorable Commissioner concedes, but, considering the fact that those grants were made to the State many years ago, and that for seventeen years the State could not make a selection under any of them because of a misunderstanding of instructions in the United States Land Office, and, therefore, derived no benefit from them, it is not unreasonable to ask that they be taken up for examination in the General Land Office at the earliest possible day.

The proceeds of the sales of all lands granted to the State are pledged by the Constitution to educational purposes. As the lands are not under contract and, under our laws cannot be until approved to the State, the School Fund, which is principally maintained by the interest paid on contract lands, derives no benefit from those lands.

In view of these facts, and in accordance with the request of the Board of Education who desire to increase the School Fund, and of the State's applicants, who desire to perfect their titles, I submit the matter to you, hoping that you can present the facts to the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, so that he will see the justice of having the selections taken up for examination as soon as possible. /

Very respectfully,

E. D. KELLEY,
State Land Register.

In reply to this letter I received the following:

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA, October 18, 1906.

ELLEY, *Surveyor-General, Carson City, Nevada.*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication regarding the approval of certain lands selected by the State of Nevada, and have the matter up with the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, and will advise you as soon as I am informed what action is contemplated.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. S. NIXON.

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA, October 30, 1906.

ELLEY, *Carson City, Nevada.*

SIR: Further replying to your recent letter regarding the approval by the State of certain lands selected by this State, I take pleasure in informing you that the same have been received from the Department of the Interior, and that the selections made by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office that the selections made by the State have been reached in their order for examination, and such selections made for approval will be listed and submitted to the Department.

Yours, truly,

GEO. S. NIXON.

In the year 1905, two Clear Lists, No. 19, Internal Improvement Grant, and No. 6, Mining and Mechanical Arts College, aggregating 17,702.19 acres, were received from the Department of the Interior, and approved in those lists are now under contract.

Clear List No. 7, Mining and Mechanical Arts College, covering 17,702.19 acres, was received December 11, 1906, and contracts in duplicate for the lands will be mailed to the applicants with notice to enter contracts within ninety days under penalty of forfeiture for failure to do so with the requirements of the law.

Clear List No. 20, Internal Improvement Grant, approved November 30, 1906, 17,702.19 acres was received at this office December 19, 1906, and contracts for the land will be prepared and forwarded by registered land agents to several applicants in the course of business.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE.

Geographically the State of Nevada may be briefly described as a mountainous country with high mountain ranges and sagebrush-covered valleys, the general elevation being higher in the north and lower in the south. Geologists tell us that in prehistoric times what are now valleys were lakes, the shores of which have been marked by expeditions sent out by the Government under the direction of the Geological Survey. Those ancient lakes have been named in the reports of the Geological Survey. None of the rivers in Nevada or flow into the State from the Sierra Nevada has an outlet to the sea, except a few streams in the extreme south of the State, which discharge their waters into the Colorado River. Streams in northern Elko, which have their origin north of the Snake Range, which divides the Great Basin from the Columbia river. In the summer months salmon abound in those streams as far as Independence Valley in Elko County.

Principal rivers, such as the Humboldt, the Truckee, the Carson, and the Snake, all discharge into lakes or sinks, though sinks seem to be rare, as the waters evaporate during the dry season, except Pyramid Lake at the mouth of the Truckee, and Walker Lake at the mouth of the Walker River, and both of these lakes show unmistakable evidence of subsidence, and may eventually dry up as the waters of the rivers which feed them are diverted for irrigating purposes.

Valuable ores, such as gold, silver, copper, and lead, are found in almost every mountain range; nickel and cinnabar are also found in some of the ranges, though, so far, not in paying quantities, and antimony and iron ores are being mined in various places in Nevada.

The Comstock Lode, which was the first great mine discovered in Nevada, has, according to the most reliable statistics, produced over \$500,000,000, and is yet producing, with excellent prospects of adding many more millions to its product. The mines of Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Eureka, Elko, Esmeralda, and Nye Counties also produced millions in early days, though they were practically abandoned when the commercial value of silver dropped below 75 cents per ounce, and the belief was general, not only in the East but in California, that the gold and silver mines of Nevada were worked out and that the State would be only a grazing ground for cattle and sheep, as the desertion of mining towns deprived the farmers of a home market and transportation rates were too high to enable them to ship their products to foreign markets.

In May, 1900, James Butler, who was farming on a small scale started south from Belmont on a prospecting trip. He accidentally discovered quartz croppings, but thought the ores worthless and did not locate a claim until the following August. He named the district Tonopah, which in the Indian dialect means a small spring. The mine proved to be rich and extensive and are producing millions annually in gold and silver, and a city of several thousand inhabitants has sprung up on what a few years ago was a desert waste. A railroad was built to the mines and to-day many of those who acquired interest in the prospects are among the wealthiest men in the State. Prospector with all their worldly possessions packed on burros, set out in every direction from Tonopah, and made rich discoveries at Goldfield, within a few miles of Montezuma, an old mining camp abandoned as worthless by a New England company, which astonished the world and resulted in the extension of the Tonopah Railroad south to the new district.

Other mining discoveries of great importance followed that of Goldfield, especially at Manhattan, Bullfrog, Johnnie, Rhyolite, and Kawich in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, and railroads are now being constructed to the towns which have sprung up at the new mines as rapidly as material can be procured. Among the new roads may be mentioned the Las Vegas and Tonopah, which is now completed from Las Vegas in Lincoln County to Rhyolite in Nye County, and a branch line from the Tonopah Railroad to Silver Peak.

But the mining discoveries are not limited to Southern Nevada. Rich ores have been found in quantity at Seven Troughs, Rosebud, Dyke, and other parts of Humboldt County, at Bullion and other places in Elko County, at Fairview and Wonder in Churchill County, at Rock Hill and White Horse in Washoe County, at Ramsey in Lyon County, at Jumbo in Storey County, at Buckskin and Pine Nut in Douglas County, and on the Walker River Reservation which was recently thrown open to prospectors.

Extensive copper mines are being developed in Lyon, Humboldt, and White Pine Counties, which rival, if they do not excel, the famous deposits of Butte, Montana. A railroad has just been completed from Cobre, on the Central Pacific, to Ely, where millions of tons of copper ores are being blocked out and smelters are being built for reducing

short, the mineral discoveries in Nevada are so rich and and of such frequent occurrence as to seem incredible were the proofs of their authenticity furnished by the shipment of production of bullion.

Cultural possibilities of the State are scarcely excelled by its sources. In addition to the reclamation of arid lands by public and private corporations, the Government, under the New-Reclamation Act, is appropriating the receipts from the sale of public lands for the construction of reservoirs and canals for the irrigation of arid lands. The undertaking of the storage of the flood waters of our streams to waste in the spring, so that they can be utilized in the valleys in the summer and make them productive.

The Truckee-Carson Project, is now so far advanced that water will be supplied to settlers in the spring, thereby bringing into production of acres of land hitherto valueless under cultivation and hundreds of happy homes where without irrigation a section can produce sufficient vegetation to support a family of jack-rabbits. These lands when cultivated will produce two or three crops annually and in a few years will be worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre.

The climate of Nevada is in many respects idealistic, and its diversity suits the requirements of the most fastidious. The State extends over three degrees of latitude from the 35th parallel on the Colorado line to the 42d on the Idaho and Oregon boundaries. The valleys are from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level and malarial and pulmonary diseases, such as ague and consumption, are not generated in the State. It is stated as a fact by weather observers that on an average there are not more than a dozen days in a year in which there is not a clear day with sunshine.

Almonds, peach and other fruit trees are in bloom, and the alfalfa is almost ready for the harvester in southeastern Nevada while in northeastern Elko the temperature is almost at zero. The extremes, however, as in the great central States, are about the same as in Iowa and Illinois.

Vegetables, and fruits of Nevada are noted for their quality and the climate and soil seem to be peculiarly adapted to the production of alfalfa, which is equal to corn for fattening beef and mutton. The population and assessable property of the State are rapidly increasing and it is admitted by special correspondents, sent here to report on the mineral and other resources of the State, that Nevada offers opportunities that are unexcelled to the homeseeker who desires to acquire the soil, the prospector who wishes to penetrate the mountains in search of mines, and the capitalist who is ambitious to acquire millions by developing the discoveries of the prospector.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for the State Land Office made by the Legislature are as follows:

Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General.....	\$3,000
Salary of Draughtsman.....	\$3,000
Salary of Stenographer.....	\$1,800
For purchase of township plats.....	\$300
For clerk hire.....	\$2,800

Of this amount \$10,894.40 has been expended as shown in sworn statement, Exhibit L, leaving \$5.60 unexpended. As this office has to furnish County Assessors with copies of the official plats of the townships surveyed by the Government each year, and also with abstracts of the lands applied for, the forfeited lands, and the lands patented during the preceding twelve months, extra clerical assistance is necessary a part of the time. As this office has no means of knowing the number of townships the Government may order surveyed during any year, and as each official plat costs \$6, I would suggest that the appropriation for the purchase of township plats for the years 1907 and 1908 be increased to \$500. If that amount is not necessary, the unexpended balance will remain in the State Treasury.

An appropriation of \$500 might be judiciously expended in furnishing the Land Office. New files, an adding machine and several other articles, such as desks and tables, are really necessary.

LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS AND ASSESSORS' REPORTS.

The live-stock industry is scarcely second in importance to mining. Those engaged in the business are among the most substantial and wealthiest citizens in the State. Stock cattle and sheep live and thrive on the ranges the greater part of the year, and only for a few months in winter are they supplied with hay—in fact, sheep, as a general thing, live on the open range the year around. Not once in a dozen years on an average is the snowfall in the valleys deep enough to cover the white sage and other browse on which flocks feed in the winter season so as to cause material loss from cold and starvation.

Notwithstanding the extent of the industry and the large amount of capital invested in the business, it seems impossible to get even approximately the number of sheep and cattle in the State. Assessors' reports I am assured by many persons who are actively engaged in the industry are far from being reliable and fall far short of the actual number of live stock in Nevada. While a few Assessors report promptly, as the law requires, there are others who do not report at all, though importuned to do so by this office.

An Act of the Legislature approved February 26, 1873, as amended February 17, 1879, reads as follows:

SECTION 2. On or before the first day of March of each year, the Surveyor-General shall furnish to the Auditor of each county a sufficient number of copies of the circular letter provided for by section six of "An Act concerning the office of Surveyor-General," approved March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the use of the County Assessor of the county, and said Auditor shall deliver the same to the Assessor on or before the second Monday of March of each year.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of each County Assessor, at the time he delivers to the Clerk of the Board of Equalization his assessment roll for the year in which general elections are held, to deliver also a written report, embracing said year and the preceding year, to the County Auditor, of the following matters within his county: First, the number of acres in agriculture and the approximate amount of agricultural, grazing and timber lands; second, the number of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine; third, the aggregate quantity of wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, grapes, and other agricultural products; fourth, a statement of the approximate quantity of mineral lands in such county, and the approximate quality and value of such; fifth, the number of mills, manufactories, distilleries, and

breweries, classifying each, and the number of all flumes and water ditches used to convey water for mining, manufacturing or agricultural purposes; sixth, the number of transplanted fish, their variety, by whom transplanted and into what stream or lake; seventh, the number and kind of forest, fruit or nut trees transplanted under successful cultivation; eighth, he shall also report such other matters as may be required by the annual circular of the Surveyor-General, and for such a report he shall be allowed such a sum as may be fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, and until the delivery of such report, the last month's salary or wages of said Assessor be retained.

SECTION 4. Each of such County Auditors shall, immediately upon receiving the report of the County Assessor provided for in this Act, forward the same, by mail or express, to the Surveyor-General of the State.

SECTION 8. It is hereby required of the County Assessors, that the information required of them by this Act shall be gathered and collected at the time they make their annual assessment of taxation, as required by law, and shall be gathered by diligent and personal inquiry; and each of them shall certify to said reports of statistical information, that the same has been so gathered, and is as full and complete as can reasonably be made.

The Boards of County Commissioners, so I am informed, as a general rule, fail to make the allowance provided in the Act to the Assessor, and the Assessor fails to collect the statistics. The Commissioners also fail to enforce the penalty provided by the Act for non-compliance with its provisions and the result is no report, or if a report is made, it is too often a copy of that of a previous year and therefore valueless for statistical purposes.

The following from the reports received for 1906, as to the live stock in the several counties, is given for what it may be worth:

Counties.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.
Churchill County.....	1,300	5,150	50,000		
Douglas County.....	2,185	5,194	11,000	6	1,577
Elko County.....	17,450	102,650	355,000		2,500
Esmeralda County.....					
Eureka County.....	2,780	12,140	20,800		80
Humboldt County.....	4,910	55,363	230,845	60	2,000
Lander County.....	3,450	24,000	50,000	2,000	500
Lincoln County.....	1,501	4,308	8,500	70	500
Lyon County.....					
Nye County.....					
Ormsby County.....	590	865			100
Storey County.....	550	410	2,248		100
Washoe County.....	5,410	4,500	175,000		1,000
White Pine County.....	3,200	986	60,000	4	115

POPULATION OF NEVADA.

As the inhabitants of the State have not been enumerated since the census of 1900, which was prior to the mining revival, the present population of Nevada is an unknown quantity.

According to the census of 1900 the population of Nevada was 42,335. The total vote for Presidential Electors that year was 10,196—about one voter for every four inhabitants. In 1906 the total vote for Governor was 14,837, which on the basis of 1900 would indicate a population of about 59,000, which beyond reasonable doubt is several thousand less than the actual number. Since the mining revival thousands from other States have come to Nevada and the immigration has been

especially large during the present year. As the new-comers had not been long enough in the State to entitle them to registration, of course they did not vote, and owing to a change in the laws closing the registration lists much earlier than usual, at least a thousand persons otherwise qualified could not vote because they failed to register. Other thousands were prospecting in the hills, remote from voting precincts, and did not exercise the right of suffrage, and the opening of the Walker River Reservation just on the eve of election day kept many from the polls. Taking these facts into consideration, it is reasonable to assume that the population of the State to-day is at least 80,000, or nearly double what it was in 1900.

ASSESSABLE PROPERTY.

The taxable property of the State has more than doubled since 1900. Then the total valuation for assessable purposes was \$24,681,559.77; in 1902 it was \$29,806,241.60; in 1904, \$36,500,138.30, and in 1906, nearly as can be estimated from the data at hand at this date, it will amount to \$50,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 since 1904, and of \$25,000,000 since 1900.

Considerable of this increase is from the net proceeds of mines, but owing to the fact that no reports have been received from several counties, among them Churchill, Esmeralda, Lyon and Nye, I cannot even approximately, give the total assessed value of real estate, personal property and net proceeds of mines in the State.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

LAND OFFICE EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT A

the condition of the several grants of land donated by the United States to the State of Nevada.

Grants.	Amount of land to which the State is entitled.	Amount of land selected by the State.	Amount of land unselected by the State.
Thirly-sixth Section Grant.....	61,976.08	61,976.08	.....
Indian (Lands) Grant.....	9,228.62	9,228.62	.....
Improvements Grant.....	500,000.00	499,999.70	.....30
Mechanic Arts College Grant.....	90,000.00	89,986.51	13.49
Grant.....	46,080.00	46,079.89	.11
Grants Grant.....	12,800.00	12,784.79	15.21
Grant.....	12,800.00	12,782.86	17.14
Acres Grant.....	2,000,000.00	1,999,898.49	101.51
	2,732,884.70	2,732,736.94	147.76

EXHIBIT B

number of acres of land selected by the State in the United States Land Office Acts of Congress approved August 18, 1894, June 11, 1896, and March 4, 1901, the "Carey Act," and the Act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1901.

County.	No. acres.
County.....	2,242.22
boldt County.....	8,000.00
eka County.....	320.00
County.....	600.00
boldt County.....	320.00
County.....	564.58
boldt County.....	797.81
	12,844.61

EXHIBIT C

the number of acres applied for in each county of the State during the years 1905-1906.

Counties.	Acres-1905.	Acres-1906.	Totals.
County.....	198.09	1,519.50	1,717.59
County.....	35,836.60	21,789.82	57,626.42
County.....	2,057.21	119.57	2,176.78
County.....	80.00	308.15	388.15
County.....	7,825.02	2,889.18	10,714.20
County.....	280.00		280.00
County.....	11,567.85	1,080.51	12,648.36
County.....	1,320.00	557.47	1,877.47
County.....	27,197.95	1,678.95	28,876.90
County.....	168.53		168.53
County.....	17,326.03	17,552.93	34,878.96
County.....	5,737.52	2,240.29	7,977.81
	109,594.80	49,736.37	159,331.17

EXHIBIT D

Showing the number of acres of land applied for in the State during each month in the years 1905-1906.

Months.	Acres—1905.	Acres—1906.	Totals.
January	28,454.60	10,120.32	38,574.92
February	4,003.78	789.00	4,792.78
March	3,435.64	5,212.62	8,648.26
April	6,899.72	5,075.59	11,975.31
May	2,635.71	1,227.42	3,863.13
June	2,319.15	2,706.96	5,026.11
July	4,843.88	840.00	5,683.88
August	11,561.05	2,045.20	13,606.25
September	14,424.73	18,366.85	32,791.58
October	14,812.46	1,078.68	15,891.14
November	10,969.32	479.69	11,449.01
December	5,234.76	1,794.04	7,028.80
Totals	109,594.80	49,736.37	159,331.17
Less withdrawn	5,022.20	346.07	5,368.27
Net applied for	104,572.60	49,390.30	153,962.90

EXHIBIT E

Showing the number of acres of land patented by the State and the number of patents issued to January 1, 1907.

Patents.	Number.	Acres.
Patents issued prior to 1905	5,331	940,835.8
Patents issued during 1905-1906	478	40,836.1
Totals	5,809	981,672.0

EXHIBIT F

Showing the number of acres of forfeited lands which have reverted to the State, and amount of the first payments on the same under all the grants to January 1, 1907.

Grant.	Acres.		First payments.	
	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.
School lands	824,519.02	28,862.92	\$206,517.86	\$14,431.4
Mining College	33,398.20	3,558.66	8,379.55	1,779.2
University	12,880.00	480.00	3,220.00	240.0
Totals	870,797.22	32,901.58	\$218,117.41	\$16,450.7

Of the above totals there have been forfeited during the years 1905-1906:

	Acres.	Amount of interest paid.	Amount of principal paid.	Total.
Number of acres at \$1.25	13,061.31	\$3,942.18	\$3,455.18	\$7,398.0
Number of acres at \$2.50	40.00	None	20.00	20.0
Totals	13,101.31	\$3,942.18	\$3,475.18	\$7,418.0

NOTE: The above amounts include partial payments on contracts made prior to the Act of March 12, 1885, under the nine-year plan.

EXHIBIT G

the number of acres of reverted lands reapplied for under all the grants, and payments thereon, during the years 1905-1906.

Grants.	Acres.		First payments.	
	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.
.....	129,232.92	160.00	\$38,537.23	\$80.00
ge	1,723.77	80.00	430.94	40.00
.....	359.40	80.00	89.85	40.00
.....	131,316.09	320.00	\$39,058.02	\$160.00

Grants.	Acres.		Full payments.	
	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.	At \$1.25.	At \$2.50.
.....	2,240.59	26.07	\$2,800.74	\$65.18
ge	80.00	.....	100.00	.....
.....	2,320.59	26.07	\$2,900.74	\$65.18

EXHIBIT H

the number of acres of land forfeited in each county of the State during the years 1905-1906.

Counties.	Acres-1905.	Acres-1906.	Totals.
.....	160.00	120.00	280.00
.....	80.00	.....	80.00
.....	1,621.63	316.13	1,937.76
.....	988.87	200.00	1,188.87
.....	240.00	160.00	400.00
.....	1,660.68	285.20	1,945.88
.....	360.00	559.95	919.95
.....	2,033.48	600.00	2,633.48
.....	120.00	.....	120.00
.....	680.00	798.37	1,478.37
.....	40.00	.....	40.00
.....	680.00	997.00	1,677.00
.....	240.00	400.00	640.00
.....	8,904.66	4,436.65	13,341.31

EXHIBIT I

Showing cash paid into the State Treasury on account of lands during the years 1905-1906

Kind of payments.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Payments (20 per cent) at time of application	\$26,298.11	\$12,329.12	\$38,627.
Full payments at time of application.....	7,750.21	640.46	8,390.
Second and full payments on lands previously applied for.....	317.37	1,038.80	1,356.
Additional deposits.....	81.73	1.25	82.
Full payments on contracts.....	31,562.47	42,906.29	74,468.
Interest payments on contracts.....	76,435.40	76,091.43	152,526.
Totals.....	\$142,445.29	\$133,007.35	\$275,452.
Less amounts withdrawn on account of lands applied for during 1905-1906.....	1,585.56	145.18	1,730.
Net cash paid into State Treasury.....	\$140,859.73	\$132,862.17	\$273,721.

EXHIBIT J.

Unclaimed State patents awaiting delivery to proper claimants.

Applica- tion No.	Pat. No.	Name of patentee.	Postoffice address.
331	338	John Burgoyne.....	.....
109	344	James B. Glasgow.....	Scottsville, Neva
28	348	Joseph Trench.....	Silver City, Neva
21	353	Joseph Trench.....	Silver City, Neva
34	356	Nicholas Hilger.....	Carson City, Neva
208	366	Chester Bethel.....	San José, Califor
420	399	Alexander Lunan.....	Carson City, Neva
402	432	Benjamin Shamel.....	Carson City, Neva
3,104	815	James McNorin.....	Carson City, Neva
5	1,270	D. P. Smart.....	Carson City, Neva
2,191	1,829	Samuel Bell.....	Genoa, Neva
2,227	1,830	George S. Mayhugh.....	Carson City, Neva
2,394	1,859	Louis Talcott.....	Carson City, Neva
2,633	1,860	W. J. Hill.....	Reno, Neva
385	1,884	Jacob Hand.....	Carson City, Neva
395	1,885	Henry Winters.....	Carson City, Neva
813	1,889	John Wesley Handy.....	Paradise Valley, Neva
4,590	1,961	Euesbe Ravenell.....	Aurora, Neva
264	2,106	Anson C. Jones.....	Carson City, Neva
389	2,107	Benjamin Shamel.....	Carson City, Neva
394	2,108	Benjamin F. Rogers.....	Carson City, Neva
292	2,109	Antoine Dorais.....	Carson City, Neva
1,748	2,209	George Potts.....	Reno, Neva
987	2,342	Sidney Barton.....	Mrs. S. Barton, Burlingto
987	2,730	Sidney Barton.....	Mrs. S. Barton, Burlingto
1,926	2,810	John H. Merritt.....	Reno, Neva
7,221	2,893	George E. Ross.....	Belleville, Neva
7,453	2,894	Miguel Yrarzabal.....	Aurora, Neva
7,493	2,895	Miguel Yrarzabal.....	Aurora, Neva
9,826	3,116	Stephen S. Lingo.....	Hawthorne, Neva
5,364	3,194	Edward Prince.....	Hawthorne, Neva
5,614	3,366	Charles F. Sears.....	Candelaria, Neva
5,634	3,367	Winfield S. Dickson.....	Charles F. Sears, Candelaria
5,842	3,369	Anslam Walter.....	Carson City, Neva
6,626	3,371	Michael McMahon.....	Dayton, Neva
7,118	3,376	Robert French.....	Genoa, Neva
3,695	3,401	John J. Dunne.....	San Francisco, Califor
3,081	3,451	Alexander Ely.....	San Francisco, Califor
664	700	L. H. Head.....	Ruby Valley, Neva
1,019	1,114	Thomas A. Ross.....	Paradise Valley, Neva
5,559	2,474	James Cook.....	A. G. McKenzie, Hawthorne
1,053	1,309	William M. Little.....	Carson City, Neva

EXHIBIT K

Summary of township and range of plats of new surveys purchased from the United States Surveyor-General's office during the years 1905-1906.

State Land Office.	Township.		Range. East.	County.
	North.	South.		
	31		47	Lander
	32		47	Lander
	31		51	Eureka
	32		51	Eureka
	33		58	Elko
	35		60	Elko
	36		60	Elko
	37		60	Elko
	37		61	Elko
	41		64	Elko
	35		70	Elko
	36		70	Elko
	37		70	Elko
	38		70	Elko
	26		56	Elko
	27		56	Elko
	29		56	Elko
	29		57	Elko
05	19		21	Washoe
05	20		21	Washoe
06	33		38	Humboldt
06	34		38	Humboldt
06	35		38	Humboldt
06	32		39	Humboldt
06	33		39	Humboldt
06	34		39	Humboldt
06	46		55	Elko
06	47		55	Elko
06	45		56	Elko
06	46		56	Elko
06	47		56	Elko
06	20		22	Washoe
06	20		24	Storey and Lyon
06	18		23	Storey and Lyon
06	19		24	Storey and Lyon
06	22		25	Churchill
06	23		25	Churchill
06	41		53	Elko
06	42		53	Elko
06	43		55	Elko
06	44		55	Elko
06	45		55	Elko
06	41		56	Elko
06	43		56	Elko
06	14		27	Esmeralda and Lyon
06	15		27	Lyon
06	12		28	Esmeralda
06	13		28	Esmeralda
06	14		28	Esmeralda and Lyon
06	12		29	Esmeralda

Plats purchased, 50 @ \$6..... \$300.00

EXHIBIT L.
Expenditures in Office of Surveyor-General and State Land Register during the years 1905-1906.

Appropriation.	To whom paid.	Amount of appropriation.	Amount expended.	Balance unexpended.
Purchase of township plats.....	U. S. Surveyor-General during years 1905-1906 for 50 township plats at \$6.....	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	S. H. Day, salary as Deputy Surveyor-General and State Land Register.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Salary as Draughtsman.....	C. L. Deady, salary as Draughtsman.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Salary of Stenographer and Clerks.....	Jo. A. Roberts, salary as Stenographer..... M. D. Noteware, for services as Clerk..... P. B. Ellis, for services as Clerk..... J. N. Hill, for services as Clerk..... H. Harris, for services as Clerk.....	\$4,600.00	\$1,800.00 980.75 204.17 562.50 1,053.98	\$5.60

STATE OF NEVADA,
County of Ormsby. } ss.

E. D. Kelley, Surveyor-General and ex officio State Land Register, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a correct statement of the manner in which the appropriations specified therein for the fiscal years 1905-1906 have been expended.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1907.

[SEAL.]

E. D. KELLEY.

W. R. DAVIS,

Notary Public in and for the County of Ormsby, State of Nevada.

ASSESSORS' REPORTS AND STATISTICS

5°

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Counties.	Land.				Wheat.				Barley.			
	1905.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Acres Inclosed.	Acres Cultivated.	Acres Inclosed.	Acres Cultivated.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
Churchill	60,000	17,000	22,000	24,000	1,900	400	800	1,000	1,500	800	500	2,000
Douglas	46,000	48,000	885,156	285,000	1,900	2,500	2,000	5,175	5,000	5,665	3,500	5,665
Elko												
Esmeralda*	177,000	34,000	177,000	34,000	30	50	30	75	65	75	65	65
Eureka	326,600	87,200	327,000	40,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	1,000
Humboldt			250,000	4,000		500	250			1,000	500	500
Lander			725,000	12,500	700	700	400	600	450	600	450	600
Lincoln	710,000	11,500										
Lyon*												
Nye*	5,700	3,300	6,000	3,500	100	300	100	100	25	100	25	100
Ormsby	800	800	800	800	500	150	500	100	300	100	300	100
Storey	65,000	43,000	65,000	43,000	55,000	3,750	55,000	400	3,700	400	3,700	400
Washoe			65,000	13,000		200	200			160	125	
White Pine												

*No report from Assessors.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Counties.	Oats.			Rye.			Corn.		
	1905.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
Churchill			None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Douglas	800	900	None	20	15	None	15	10	None
Elko			4,655	4,655	None	None	None	None	None

Emeralda	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	35	30	35	30
Eureka	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	200	None
Humboldt	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	640	300	None	None
Lancaster	800	500	800	None	500	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	300
Lyon														
Nye														
Ormsby	26	13	40	None	20	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	100	300	100	None	300	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Washoe	5,700	7,500	5,700	None	7,500	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
White Pine			600	None	450	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	20	20

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Counties.	Potatoes.						Onions.							
	1905. Acres.	1906. Tons.	1906. Acres.	1906. Tons.	1905. Acres.	1905. Tons.	1905. Acres.	1905. Tons.	1906. Acres.	1906. Tons.	1906. Acres.	1906. Tons.		
Churchill														
Douglas	260	750	None	1,000	None	None	None	6	10	None	None	None	10	20
Elko			1,446	3,000	1,446	3,000				Unkn	Unkn		Unkn	
Emeralda														
Eureka	400	4,000	400	4,000	400	4,000		6	10	6	Unkn		6	8
Humboldt	550	1,650	100	350	600	1,700		2	4	4	Unkn		4	8
Lander														
Lincoln	200	500	200	500	200	500		2	2	None	None		2	2
Lyon														
Nye														
Ormsby	360	1,300	500	2,000	500	2,000		None	None	None	None		None	None
Storey	20	200	20	200	20	200		20	200	20	200		20	200
Washoe	350	3,000	450	4,000	450	4,000		150	1,000	200	1,500		25	1,500
White Pine			400	650	400	650				25	25		25	25

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Counties.	Hay.						Butter.			Cheese.			Wool.		
	1905.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Churchill	1,700		15,000	30,000			None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	240,000
Douglas		3,400	1,600	3,200			50,000	50,000	None	None	None	None	34,000	34,200	
Elko			425,165	445,000			Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	1,695,000
Esmeralda															
Eureka	15,000	21,000	15,000	21,000	21,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	100	100	100	183,256	183,256	
Humboldt	161,000	221,000	161,500	221,500	20,000	15,000	15,500	15,500	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	1,002,064	1,518,450	
Lander					12,000	20,000	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	600,000
Lincoln					6,000	13,000	2,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	25,000	25,000	
Lyon	5,000	11,000													
Nye															
Ormsby	1,600	2,250	1,750	2,500	2,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	500	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4,000	4,000	
Washoe	31,000	80,000	31,000	80,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	75,000	80,000	
White Pine			5,200	7,500	7,500		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	300	285,500	

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Counties.	Apple.		Peach.		Pear.		Plum.		Cherry.		Nectarine.		Quince.		Apricot.		
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Churchill		1,000				250		125									75
Douglas	6,500	6,500			1,000	1,000	400	400	600	600	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	None
Elko		Unkn			Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	6
Esmeralda																	None

FRUIT TREES AND VINES—Continued.

Counties.	Fig.		Lemon.		Orange.		Prune.		Mulberry.		Almond.		Walnut.		Grape.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Eureka.....	1,400	1,400	600	150	200	100	Unkn	400	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Humboldt.....	18,500	18,500	6,900	1,700	1,900	1,900	700	700	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lander.....	8,000	100	20	50	4,000	25	1,000	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lincoln.....	8,000	8,000	15,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	75	75	75	3,000	3,000
Lyon.....	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
Nye.....	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
Ormsby.....	600	600	100	100	50	50	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	None	None
Storey.....	40,000	40,000	500	1,800	1,350	1,350	600	600	600	600	None	None	None	None	150	150
Washoe.....	40,000	4,000	700	150	680	680	680	75	75	75	None	None	None	None	None	300
White Pine.....	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn

LIVE STOCK.

Counties.	Stock cattle.		Oxen.		Bulls.		Sheep and lambs.		Goats—Cashmere and Angora.		Hogs.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill	None	None	None	None	150	74	50,000	12	None	None	None	None
Douglas	None	100,000	None	None	60	Unkn	11,000	11,000	6	1,200	1,577	2,500
Elko	None	None	None	None	None	None	355,000	20,800	None	None	80	80
Esmeralda	11,910	11,910	None	None	60	60	20,800	280,845	None	None	2,100	2,000
Eureka	38,905	40,154	None	None	1,600	1,600	143,152	280,845	50	60	2,100	2,000
Humboldt	None	15,000	None	None	1,000	1,000	50,000	50,000	2,000	2,000	450	500
Lander	None	None	None	None	300	300	8,500	8,500	100	70	450	500
Lincoln	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lyon	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nye	None	None	None	None	15	15	None	None	None	None	100	100
Ormsby	None	None	None	None	10	10	2,000	2,248	None	None	100	100
Storey	None	None	None	None	450	450	175,000	175,000	None	None	750	1,000
Washoe	None	None	None	None	4	4	60,000	60,000	4	4	115	115
White Pine	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Horses.		Mules.		Asses.		Cows.		Calves.		Beef cattle.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill County	890	890	None	None	None	None	3,500	1,000	2,900	1,000	800	500
Douglas County	1,500	2,022	140	154	9	9	1,600	1,476	2,900	2,900	800	744
Elko County	17,185	17,185	265	265	45	45	2,650	2,650	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
Esmeralda County	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Eureka County	2,700	2,700	60	60	20	20	280	280	Unkn	Unkn	None	None

Humboldt County	5,456	4,688	150	200	20	518	507	12,970	13,384	1,871	1,818
Lander County	1,000	8,000	50	300	150	2,560	Unkn	860	3,080	200	5,000
Lincoln County		1,171	55	200	275		2,782		1,036		220
Lyon County											
Nye County											
Ormsby County	500	550	40	None	None	625	550	200	250	80	50
Storey County	500	500	50	None	None	300	300	50	50	50	50
Washoe County	5,000	5,000	400	10	10	3,500	3,500			500	500
White Pine County		3,000	150	150	50		511		475		None

IMPROVEMENTS.

Grist mills.

Counties.	Number of		Steam power.		Water power.		Run of stone.		Tons of flour made.		Tons of corn ground.		Tons of barley ground.	
	1906.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill		1												
Douglas		1	None		1		None	None	700	250	None	None	None	600
Elko		3	1				12	None		800	None	None	1,400	3,300
Esmeralda										Unkn	None	None		None
Eureka		None	None		None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Humboldt		3	None		3		Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
Lander		None	None		None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	300
Lincoln		1	None		1		Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
Lyon														
Nye														
Ormsby		None	None		None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey		None	None		None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Washoe		2	*1		1		Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
White Pine		None	None		None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

*Electric power.

IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Counties.	Quartz mills.				Smelting furnaces.							
	Number of.		Tons of quartz crushed.		Value of quartz crushed.		Number of.		Tons of quartz smelted.		Value of quartz smelted.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill	2	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Douglas		2	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Elko		3	13,800	None	None	\$94,246.70	None	None	None	None	None	None
Esmeralda		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Eureka	None	None	4,000	4,000	\$40,000	\$40,000.00	None	None	None	None	None	None
Humboldt	17	19	6,000	6,000	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lander	4	4	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unknown	1	1	None	None	None	None
Lincoln	16	21	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	1	1	None	None	None	None
Lyon												
Nye												
Ormsby	2	2	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unknown	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	4	5	3,360	5,360	\$50,320.00	\$50,320.00	None	None	None	None	None	None
Washoe	5	6	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unknown	2	2	Unkn.	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn
White Pine		10	100	100	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	None	None	None	None	None	None

IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Counties.	Mining ditches.				Irrigating ditches.				Railroads.									
	Number of.		Miles in length.		Inches water daily.		Number of.		Miles in length.		Acres irrigated.		Number of.		Miles in length.		Valuation.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill		None		None		None		Unkn		500		15,000		3		75.00		
Douglas	1	1	5	5	Unkn	Unkn	100	100	150	150	48,000	48,000	None	None	11.00			
Elko		3		14	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	2	210.58			
Esmeralda																		

Eureka	None	None	None	None	None	60	60	Unkn	Unkn	34,000	34,000	2	2	120.66	120.66
Humboldt	1	1	Unkn	Unkn	830	840	4,600	4,700	213,300	213,000	2	2	150.00	150.00	
Lander	None	None	None	None	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	4,000	4,000	2	2	119.00	119.00	
Lincholt	None	None	None	None	400	400	400	400	10,000	10,000	2	3	226.80	273.80	
Lyon
Nye
Ormsby	2	6	3,000	4,000	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	1	1	13.29	13.29	
Storey	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	2	2	20.06	20.06	
Washoe	None	None	None	None	15	15	150	150	48,000	48,000	5	6	102.32	111.32	
White Pine	2	60	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	300	300	13,000	13,000	1	1	40.00	40.00	

IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Borax works.

Saw mills.

Counties.	Number of.		Feet of lumber sawed.			Planing and framing mills.			Number of.		Tons produced.		Value of.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elko	2	None	Unkn	Unkn	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Esmeralda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincholt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ormsby	None	None	None	None	1	1	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	None	None	None	None	None	None	6	8	None	None	None	None	None	None
Washoe	1	5	Unkn	Unkn	250,000	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
White Pine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Counties.	Wood flumes.				Artesian wells.					
	Cords produced.		Number of.		Wood and feet of lumber flumed.		Number of wells.	Depth—feet.	Size of pipe—inches.	Capacity 24 hours.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.				
Churchill		None	None	None	None	1	37	3	14,400 gals.	
Douglas	1,700	None	1	None	None	15	Unkn	4	Unknown	
Eiko	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Esmeralda	None	None	None	None	None	4	Unkn	4	Unknown	
Eureka	None	None	None	None	None	2	70 & 160	4 & 10	Unknown	
Humboldt	None	None	None	None	None	10	Unkn	3 & 5	Unknown	
Lander	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Lincoln										
Lyon										
Nye	2,000	None	None	None	None	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unknown	
Ormsby	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Storey	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Washoe	7,000	5,000	2	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unkn	Unknown	
White Pine	2,000	2,000	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Counties.	Transplanted fish.		Bee hives.		Honey—pounds of.		Breweries.		Beer—gals.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Churchill									
Douglas	None	None	300	400		10,000				None
Eiko	None	None	460	400	3,000	12,000				None
Esmeralda				460		Unknown				Not in use

Eureka	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Humboldt	680,000	4,000	30,600	4,000	30,600	30,600	4,000	30,600	1	2,850	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lander	None	120	None	2,400	None	2,400	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lincoln	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lyon	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nye	None	50	100	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown
Ormsby	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Wasatch	Unknown	1,500	1,500	6,200	6,200	3,100	6,200	3,100	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown
White Pine	None	None	1	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Counties.	Charcoal made—bushels.		Salt produced—tons.		Sulphur produced—tons.		Distilleries.	
							Wine—gals. Brandy—gals.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill								
Douglas	5,000	5,000	None	None	None	None	None	None
Elko			None	None	None	None	None	None
Esmeralda			None	None	None	None	None	None
Eureka	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Humboldt	None	None	None	None	2,475	1,665	None	None
Lander	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lincoln	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lyon								
Nye	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ormsby	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Storey	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	None	None	None	None
Wasatch			2,500	2,500	None	None	None	None
White Pine								

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Counties.	Assessed value of real estate.		Assessed value of personal property.		Estimated total population.		Registered voters.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Churchill		\$605,401.00		\$1,381,021.00		4,628		876
Douglas	\$731,313.00	765,245.00	\$273,946.00	253,946.00	1,500	1,500	470	438
Elko		6,289,135.00		2,948,560.00		5,500		1,550
Esmeralda								
Eureka	1,745,123.70	1,745,123.70	11,839.37	11,839.37	1,600			
Humboldt	4,440,829.00	4,612,705.00	1,510,984.00	1,568,945.00	5,600	6,000	1,250	1,200
Lander		1,069,066.00		294,381.00				
Lincoln		2,559,475.00		294,336.00		2,000		600
Lyon	1,695,618.00		283,430.00					
Nye								
Ormsby	831,723.00	822,074.00	378,818.00	369,123.00	4,250	4,250	843	810
Storey	882,160.82	911,803.20	539,910.85	512,155.33	4,000	4,000	1,212	987
Washoe	6,932,860.00	7,427,640.00	2,825,160.00	3,017,510.00		16,000		
White Pine		640,850.00		367,125.00		2,400		865

APPROXIMATE AREA IN ACRES OF LAND.

Counties.	Agricultural land.		Grazing land.		Timbered land.		Mineral land.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Churchill	Unknown	26,000	Unknown	20,000	Unknown	1,000	Unknown	Unknown
Douglas	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Elko	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Esmeralda	20%	20%	70%	70%	Unknown	Unknown	Nearly all the	mountains
Eureka	461,000	461,000	613,000	613,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Humboldt	400,000	400,000	600,000	600,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	500,000
Lander	400,000	400,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	100,000	100,000	2,864,156	2,864,156
Lincoln	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Lyon	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Nye	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Ormsby	800	800	800	800	None	None	Nearly all	Nearly all
Storey	43,000	43,000	300,000	300,000	11,000	11,000	Unknown	Unknown
Washoe	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
White Pine	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the State Prison

1905-1906

J. L. CONSIDINE, Warden



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



BIENNIAL REPORT.

NEVADA STATE PRISON,
CARSON CITY, January 2, 1907.

Honorable Board of Prison Commissioners.

SIR: I hereby submit for your consideration my report
from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907:

The prison population, which averaged 79 for the two previous years,
showed an average of 106 for the two years just ended, but the increase
has not been considerably greater were it not that no Federal pris-
oners have been tried in this State for nearly a year.

The appropriation for the regular maintenance of the Prison made in
1905 was \$86,115, and the amount expended was \$86,023.71. Deduct-
ing from this \$4,347.45, due for the keep of United States prisoners,
and the sale of stone and live stock, which amount, with the excep-
tion of \$69 due from the United States for the last quarter, but yet
has not been turned over to the State Treasurer, the total cost of
maintenance comes to \$81,676.26. The average daily population having
been 106, the per capita, therefore, is \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, a reduction of 4 cents per
prisoner from that of 1903-1904. The reduction would have
been greater were it not for the expense of getting out a large amount of
the new Supreme Court and Library Building. I estimate the
cost of the material supplied for this purpose at \$10,000. Deducting
from the amount spent for general maintenance, the per capita
cost is \$0.926. The Legislature of 1905 allowed \$7,500 for the con-
struction fund, of which the \$455.32 remaining unexpended has been
expended; \$5,400 expense in instituting the eight-hour law, of which
\$4,000 has been returned; \$10,000 for the construction of new cells,
of which \$63.15 has been returned, and \$8,000 for repairs, which last
has not been returned.

There have been many construction improvements in the past two
years, the most noteworthy of which is the new cell house, which will
increase the capacity to accommodate 136 inmates, as against 92, the capacity of the old one.
A new cell house has been built, on which seven executions have taken
place.

The photographing of the inmates as an aid to identification has
been instituted.

I desire to express my appreciation of the treatment received from
the Honorable Board, particularly from Governor Sparks, whose firm
and judicious management at a critical juncture deserves especial recognition.

Respectfully,

J. L. CONSIDINE,
Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

J. L. CONSIDINE, *Warden Nevada State Prison.*

Sir: My report as physician to the Nevada State Prison, which I herewith submit, covers the years 1905 and 1906. During that time the general health of the prisoners has been good. It gives me pleasure to say that the Warden and other officials have given every prisoner requiring or demanding medical attention an opportunity to receive it. A few minor surgical operations, the details of which would not be interesting in this report, have been performed, with good results. All parts of the Prison have been kept thoroughly clean and hygienic.

I report nine deaths: Ah Bow, a Chinaman, who died on January 20, 1905, of tuberculosis; Jim, a Chinaman, who died of cirrhosis of the liver, February 5, 1905; John Hancock, who was hanged on September 8, 1905; J. P. Sevener, T. F. Gorman, Fred Roberts, and Frank Williams, who were hanged on November 17, 1905; Joe Ibapah, an Indian, and Johnny, an Indian, who were hanged on December 7, 1906.

Our medical supplies have been of the best, and I am satisfied that all prescriptions for the Prison have been filled with care. In conclusion, I desire to thank the Warden and other officers of the Prison for their courtesy and attention and for the help which they have rendered me in the performance of my duties there.

Very respectfully,

W. L. BERRY, M. D.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

Prison in account with Prison Appropriation—January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
tion.....	\$86,115.00	
live-stock account.....		\$5,089.17
account.....		1,020.00
account.....		2,517.00
ary account.....		19,151.83
ion and repairs account.....		1,610.02
shoe account.....		1,114.30
account.....		1,385.81
eous account.....		2,415.11
d prisoners' account.....		1,175.00
unt.....		279.00
ount.....		34,344.63
ight account.....		8,163.91
ccount.....		96.31
rry account.....		184.66
op account.....		22.30
d dining-room account.....		261.38
ccount.....		734.89
op account.....		2.00
p account.....		31.20
shop account.....		23.39
rks account.....		421.61
nd guards' quarters account.....		180.49
and hospital account.....		543.05
Department account.....		812.53
h shop account.....		104.06
ation account.....		4,340.10
f appropriation unexpended.....		91.29
	\$86,115.00	\$86,115.00

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

Commissary Store Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
January 1, 1905.....	\$332.70	
nds of flour, meal, hominy, etc.....	2,731.90	
nds of coffee, chocolate and chicory.....	834.33	
s of tea.....	168.67	
nds of sugar.....	706.88	
s of syrup.....	351.76	
nds of beans and rice.....	321.24	
nds of potatoes and onions.....	1,242.00	
and fruits.....	963.17	
nds of salt.....	85.25	
sters, salt and fresh fish.....	942.31	
nds of lard.....	220.10	
nds of fresh meat.....	5,835.47	
nds of ham, bacon, etc.....	545.50	
getables, fruits, sauces, etc.....	931.96	
nd pickles.....	206.18	
nds of butter and cheese.....	1,566.37	
paste, etc.....	82.59	
s, eggs and spices.....	1,069.54	
	346.61	
December 31, 1906.....		\$140.25
et cost.....		19,011.58
	\$19,151.83	\$19,151.83

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

Stable and Live-Stock Account—January 1, 1905 to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To inventory, January 1, 1905	\$2,989.70	
To 86½ tons of hay	1,089.17	
To 117,174 pounds of wheat, bran, oats and barley	1,780.11	
To 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 wagon	430.00	
To pasturage, malt, and spuds for hogs, harness, horseshoeing, etc.	1,779.89	
By inventory, December 31, 1906		\$2,783.50
By 13,260 pounds of pork		1,300.00
By 1,200 pounds of beef		84.00
By 600 chickens and ducks		300.00
By 200 turkeys		400.00
By 4,000 dozen eggs		1,000.00
By 12,000 gallons of milk		200.00
By 200 pounds of lard		20.00
By cash to State Treasurer for sale of ducks		11.00
By balance, net cost		1,930.30
Total	\$8,028.87	\$8,028.87

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

Chaplain Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To services of Chaplains	\$1,020.00	
By balance, net cost		\$1,020.00
Total	\$1,020.00	\$1,020.00

EXHIBIT NO. 5.

Medical Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To medical attendance and medicine furnished	\$2,517.00	
By balance, net cost		\$2,517.00
Total	\$2,517.00	\$2,517.00

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

Construction and Repair Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To inventory, January 1, 1905	\$48.79	
To lumber, hardware, cement, lime, etc.	1,610.02	
To inventory, December 31, 1906		\$48.79
By balance, net cost		1,612.00
Total	\$1,658.81	\$1,658.81

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

Boot and Shoe Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
January 1, 1905.....	\$1,612.30	
Furnishing ink, gum boots and shoes.....	1,114.30	
December 31, 1906.....		\$1,612.30
Net cost.....		1,114.30
	\$2,726.60	\$2,726.60

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

Clothing Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
January 1, 1905.....	\$535.01	
Flannel, blankets, muslin, thread, buttons, etc.....	1,385.81	
December 31, 1906.....		\$240.25
Net cost.....		1,680.57
	\$1,920.82	\$1,920.82

EXHIBIT NO. 9.

Miscellaneous Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
January 1, 1905.....	\$288.36	
.....	585.00	
.....	200.00	
.....	1,630.00	
December 31, 1906.....		\$1,141.46
Net cost.....		1,561.90
	\$2,703.36	\$2,703.36

EXHIBIT NO. 10.

Discharged Prisoners' Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Discharged prisoners on discharge.....	\$1,175.00	
Net cost.....		\$1,175.00
	\$1,175.00	\$1,175.00

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

EXHIBIT NO. 11.

Office Account—January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1906.....	\$410.10	
To stationery, stamps, books, ink and pens.....	279.00	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$410.10
By balance, net cost.....		279.00
Total	\$689.10	\$689.10

EXHIBIT NO. 12.

Salary Account—January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To salaries of officers and guards.....	\$34,344.63	
By balance, net cost.....		\$34,344.63
Total	\$34,344.63	\$34,344.62

EXHIBIT NO. 13.

Fuel and Light Account—January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1906.....	\$45.00	
To 678 cords of wood.....	5,404.00	
To 36 boxes of candles.....	165.00	
To 190 gallons of coal oil.....	60.91	
To electric lights, power, etc.....	2,534.00	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$45.00
By balance, net cost.....		8,163.91
Total	\$8,208.91	\$8,208.91

EXHIBIT NO. 14.

Laundry Account—January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1906.....	\$147.75	
To soap, bluing, etc.....	96.31	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$147.75
By balance, net cost.....		96.31
Total	\$244.06	\$244.06

EXHIBIT NO. 15.

Stone Quarry Account—January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$298.05	
To powder, fuse and steel.....	184.65	
By cash to State Treasurer for sale of stone and curbing.....		\$109.55
By balance, net cost.....		373.15
Total	\$482.70	\$482.70

EXHIBIT NO. 16.

Barber Shop Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$22.30	
Expenses, shaving mugs, soap, etc.....		\$22.30
Balance, net cost.....		\$22.30
	\$22.30	\$22.30

EXHIBIT NO. 17.

Kitchen and Dining-room Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$855.85	
Expenses, linen, cutlery, etc.....	261.38	
Inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$855.85
Balance, net cost.....		261.38
	\$1,117.23	\$1,117.23

EXHIBIT NO. 18.

Tobacco Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$22.50	
Expenses, tobacco furnished prisoners.....	734.89	
Balance to prisoners.....		\$757.39
	\$757.39	\$757.39

EXHIBIT NO. 19.

Butcher Shop Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$39.30	
Expenses.....	2.00	
Inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$39.30
Balance, net cost.....		2.00
	\$41.30	\$41.30

EXHIBIT NO. 20.

Tailor Shop Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$207.00	
Expenses, thread, buttons, etc.....	31.20	
Inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$207.00
Balance, net cost.....		31.20
	\$238.20	\$238.20

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

EXHIBIT NO. 21.

Carpenter Shop Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$215.60	
To lumber, tools, etc.....	23.39	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$215.60
By balance, net cost.....		23.39
Total.....	\$238.39	\$238.39

EXHIBIT NO. 22.

Water Works Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$304.83	
To packing, oil, pipe, etc.....	421.61	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$304.83
By balance, net cost.....		421.61
Total.....	\$726.44	\$726.44

EXHIBIT NO. 23.

Armory and Guards' Quarters Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$2,131.00	
To ammunition, etc.....	180.49	
To net gain.....	581.97	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$2,893.46
Total.....	\$2,893.46	\$2,893.46

EXHIBIT NO. 24.

Cell-room and Hospital Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$1,227.56	
To paint, slop buckets, water buckets, etc.....	543.05	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$1,227.56
By balance, net cost.....		543.05
Total.....	\$1,770.61	\$1,770.61

EXHIBIT NO. 25.

Warden's Department Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To inventory, January 1, 1905.....	\$1,538.40	
To furniture, carpets, table ware, lace curtains, etc.....	812.50	
By inventory, December 31, 1906.....		\$1,538.40
By balance, net cost.....		812.50
Total.....	\$2,350.90	\$2,350.90

EXHIBIT NO. 26.

Blacksmith Shop Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
ry, January 1, 1905.....	\$134.25	
l, Cumberland coal, iron, etc.	104.06	
ry, December 31, 1906.....		\$134.25
net cost.....		104.06
	\$238.31	\$238.31

EXHIBIT NO. 27.

Prisoners' Transportation Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
er from Churchill County.....	\$8.00	
ers from Douglas County.....	20.00	
ers from Elko County.....	1,079.55	
ers from Esmeralda County.....	219.25	
ers from Humboldt County.....	190.00	
ers from Lincoln County.....	1,809.45	
ers from Lander County.....	260.50	
er from Lyon County.....	10.00	
ers from Nye County.....	125.10	
ers from White Pine County.....	383.25	
ers from Washoe County.....	235.00	
net cost.....		\$4,340.10
	\$4,340.10	\$4,340.10

EXHIBIT NO. 28.

Bakery Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
ry, January 1, 1905.....	\$111.65	
ry, December 31, 1906.....		\$111.65
	\$111.65	\$111.65

EXHIBIT NO. 29.

g gross cost of maintaining the Nevada State Prison from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
ation.....	\$86,115.00	
expended.....		\$86,023.71
in hands of Treasurer unexpended.....		\$91.29
	\$86,115.00	\$86,115.00
<i>Cost per day of clothing, guarding and feeding prisoners.</i>		
ssary supplies.....		24.75 cents
s of officers and guards.....		47.50 cents
g and bedding.....		18.50 cents
d light.....		12.00 cents
		102.75 cents

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

EXHIBIT NO. 30.

Three Additional Guards' Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation for three additional guards	\$5,400.00	
By subsistence		\$1,020.
By salaries		4,007.
By amount of appropriation unexpended		371.
Total	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.

EXHIBIT NO. 31.

Condemned Fund Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation for the condemned	\$7,500.00	
By subsistence		\$1,681.
By salaries of guards		3,415.
By sundries		1,947.
By amount of appropriation unexpended		455.
Total	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.

EXHIBIT NO. 32.

Repair Fund Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation	\$8,000.00	
By lumber, tin, paint, oil, labor, etc.		\$8,000.
Total	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.

EXHIBIT NO. 33.

New Cells Account—January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation	\$10,000.00	
By contract		\$8,995
By cement, lime, iron, labor, etc.		941
By amount of appropriation unexpended ..		68
Total	\$10,000.00	\$10,000

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1
Showing the number of convicts received at the Nevada State Prison during the year 1905.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Trade or occupation.
John Sullivan	40	Massachusetts	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	2 years	Jan. 5, 1905	Machinist
James Farrel	38	Ireland	Washoe	Robbery	Life	Jan. 9, 1905	Laborer
H. Thompson	73	Ireland	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 year, \$100 f.	Jan. 9, 1905	Horseman
Alexander Lee	59	Kentucky	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 yr. \$100 f.	Jan. 10, 1905	Cook & barber
Henry King	46	Arizona	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 yr. \$100 f.	Jan. 10, 1905	Miner
William J. Deford	46	Pennsylvania	Eiko	Killing stock running at large	9 months	Jan. 15, 1905	Laborer
Albert L. Blackwell	26	North Carolina	Eiko	Grand larceny	54 years	Jan. 15, 1905	Laborer
Paul Lovelace	23	Illinois	Eiko	Burglary	84 years	Jan. 15, 1905	Barber
James Rteley	45	Massachusetts	Lincoln	Assault with a deadly weapon	14 years	Feb. 17, 1905	Laborer
Richard Forrest	27	Massachusetts	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	10 years	Feb. 25, 1905	Miner
Robert Gibbs	26	Michigan	Washoe	Forgery	14 years	Mar. 2, 1905	Carpenter
Albert Neubert	47	Germany	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	2 years	Mar. 14, 1905	Cook & baker
Jerry Harry	28	Nevada	Lander	Assault with intent to kill	14 years	Mar. 27, 1905	Laborer
Frank Williams	28	California	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	Mar. 24, 1905	Laborer
Robert Mitchell	32	California	Humboldt	Burglary	4 years	Apr. 11, 1905	Cook & baker
W. E. Lamb	23	New York	Humboldt	Burglary	8 years	Apr. 30, 1905	Teamster
Levi Webber	31	Indian Terr.	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	14 years	May 5, 1905	Laborer
Daniel Regan	29	Ohio	Washoe	Housebreaking	3 years	May 20, 1905	Carpenter
Thomas Murphy	35	Michigan	White Pine	Housebreaking	14 years	June 12, 1905	Laborer
John Hancock	36	Texas	Lincoln	Murder, first degree	Death	July 3, 1905	Stockman
George Miller	51	California	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	14 years	July 14, 1905	Laborer
William Nunnely	47	Kentucky	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 yr. \$100 f.	July 14, 1905	Painter
Henry Hoffman	46	California	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 yrs. \$100 f.	July 14, 1905	Thsmith
Jane Doe Bennett	65	England	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	6 mos. \$100 f.	July 15, 1905	Housekeeper
Salvador Mercurio	86	Sicily	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 yr. \$100 f.	July 15, 1905	Miner
A. Benedetti	28	Italy	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 yr. \$100 f.	July 22, 1905	Laborer
J. A. Pieretti	57	Italy	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 yr. \$100 f.	July 22, 1905	Laborer
Don Susey	22	China	U. S. Court	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 yr. \$100 f.	July 22, 1905	Laborer
Harry Butts	47	California	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	8 years	July 24, 1905	Gambler
Eugene P. Harris	40	Iowa	Esmeralda	Manslaughter	10 years	July 28, 1905	Miner
George Graham	32	Idaho	Esmeralda	Jail breaking	14 years	July 28, 1905	Teamster
J. A. McPherson	46	New Jersey	Esmeralda	Jail breaking	1 year	July 28, 1905	Mng. engineer
Charles Angal	29	Germany	Esmeralda	Embezzlement	3 years	July 28, 1905	Butcher
Mrs. J. W. McKenna	34	Iowa	U. S. Court	Jail breaking	1 year	July 28, 1905	Butcher
Charles Guillete	24	Missouri	Douglas	Sale of liquor to an Indian	6 mos. \$100 f.	Aug. 8, 1905	Milliner
Jack Appleton	34	New Jersey	Washoe	Assault with a deadly weapon	2 years	Sept. 23, 1905	Miner
				Burglary	4 years	Sept. 25, 1905	Baker

William O'Neil	25	New York	Washoe	Grand larceny	2 years	Sept. 25, 1906	Machinist
E. Bond	35	New York	Nye	Burglary	4 years	Oct. 7, 1906	.. Laborer
Tony Christie	32	Portugal	Washoe	Robbery	10 years	Oct. 17, 1906	.. Sheepherd
James Sabln	42	England	Washoe	Robbery	30 years	Oct. 17, 1906	.. Barber
James Burns	34	Michigan	Washoe	Assault with a deadly weapon	14 years	Oct. 20, 1906	.. Laborer
Fred Roberts	19	Missouri	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	Oct. 22, 1906	.. Nickel plater
J. P. Sevensen	44	Ohio	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	Oct. 22, 1906	.. Machinist
T. F. Gorman	31	California	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	Oct. 22, 1906	.. Compositor
Frank Williams	28	California	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	Oct. 22, 1906	.. Laborer
John Curtis	43	Massachusetts	Humboldt	Rape	12 years	Oct. 25, 1906	.. Teamster
Jim Apostolos	28	Greece	Lincoln	Robbery	8 years	Oct. 25, 1906	.. Laborer
Frank Kalas	23	Greece	Lincoln	Robbery	7 years	Oct. 23, 1906	.. Laborer
Joe Hawley	33	Arkansas	Lincoln	Burglary	8 years	Oct. 23, 1906	.. Laborer
M. B. Spiker	23	Ohio	Lincoln	Burglary	2 years	Oct. 23, 1906	.. Fireman
H. E. Harris	25	Georgia	Elko	Forgery	6 years	Nov. 15, 1906	.. Tel. operator
J. W. Conroy	30	Ireland	Elko	Burglary	4 years	Nov. 15, 1906	.. Pharmacist
William Miller	34	New York	Elko	Grand larceny	2 years	Nov. 15, 1906	.. Fireman
James A. Black	27	Ohio	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 15, 1906	.. Tailor
Guy Vernon	23	Illinois	Elko	Forgery	2 years	Nov. 15, 1906	.. Fireman
Henry Hartman	49	New York	Lyon	Burglary	5 years	Nov. 23, 1906	.. Clerk
I. Miyafuka	25	Japan	Lander	Grand larceny	14 years	Dec. 11, 1906	.. Laborer
Frank Moore	46	Illinois	Ormsby	Burglary	8 years	Dec. 23, 1906	.. Cook
							.. Laborer

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. 2
Showing the number of convicts received at the Nevada State Prison during the year 1906.

Names.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Trade or occupation.
C. B. Treadwell	25	Pennsylvania	Elko	Robbery	11 years	Feb. 23, 1906	Clerk
Frank Hensler	42	Germany	Washoe	Forgery	1 1/2 years	Mar. 13, 1906	Laborer
George Forbes	40	Ohio	Washoe	Burglary	2 years	Mar. 16, 1906	Miner
Frank Sterling	21	Austria	Elko	Attempt to break jail	5 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Clerk
James Watson	21	Ohio	Elko	Burglary	4 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Cooper
Joe Wesley Gordon	21	Ohio	Elko	Attempt to break jail	5 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Cooper
Johnny, an Indian	29	Utah	Elko	Attempt to break jail	7 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Cook
Joe Iapah, an Indian	24	Utah	Elko	Murder, first degree	4 years	Mar. 24, 1906	Vaquero
George Mitchell	42	Massachusetts	U. S. Court	Murder, first degree	Death	Mar. 24, 1906	Vaquero
Ed. Spencer	26	Massachusetts	Humboldt	Stealing United States mail sacks	5 years	Mar. 24, 1906	Mine operator
Tom Fina	22	Missouri	Washoe	Burglary	1 1/2 years	Apr. 16, 1906	Musician
Thomas Martin	39	New York	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	5 years	Apr. 21, 1906	Miner
John H. Hennessy	42	New York	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	May 20, 1906	Laborer
Peter Morris	32	Illinois	Lincoln	Manlaughter	5 1/2 years	May 22, 1906	Miner
A. O. Devitt	29	California	Lincoln	Jail breaking	1 1/2 years	June 2, 1906	Cigarmaker
William D. Carleton	27	Ohio	Lincoln	Jail breaking	2 years	June 2, 1906	Miner
Hugh Monroe	27	Scotland	Lincoln	Forgery	1 year	June 2, 1906	Teamster
Nellie Monroe	23	Italy	Lincoln	Burglary	5 years	June 2, 1906	Electrician
Hugh J. Carr	36	Illinois	Lincoln	Burglary	4 years	June 2, 1906	Waitress
L. J. Phillips	32	Utah	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	2 years	June 15, 1906	Iron molder
Peter Thomas	40	Montana	White Pine	Assault with intent to kill	2 years	June 17, 1906	Miner
James Mitchell	36	Illinois	White Pine	Assault with intent to kill	3 years	June 17, 1906	Teamster
William B. Yates	28	West Virginia	Washoe	Housebreaking	2 years	June 23, 1906	Baker and cook
Frank C. Everett	41	Nevada	Washoe	Bigamy	1 year	July 1, 1906	Electrician
John Edwards	21	Germany	Esmeralda	Murder, second degree	Life	July 8, 1906	Painter
Johnny, an Indian*	29	Utah	Washoe	Robbery	20 years	July 21, 1906	Waiter
Obapah, an Indian*	24	Utah	Elko	Murder, first degree	Death	Nov. 2, 1906	Vaquero
				Murder, first degree	Death	Nov. 2, 1906	Vaquero

T. J. Walker	27	Tennessee	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Laborer
J. W. Williard	21	Virginia	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Clerk
C. J. Leonard	37	New York	Elko	Housebreaking	2 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Taylor
Tom O'Brien	37	Montana	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Laborer
Jack Harris	29	Kentucky	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 18, 1906	Painter
P. J. Sabneau	34	Missouri	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Painter
James Sullivan	22	Australia	Elko	Housebreaking	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Laborer
John Conway	32	Pennsylvania	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Cook
Patrick Dwyer	36	Ontario, Can.	Lander	Murder, first degree	Death	Nov. 24, 1906	Miner
James Dalton	64	Kentucky	Douglas	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	Nov. 27, 1906	Teamster
R. G. Wine	18	Missouri	Washoe	Burglary	2 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Cook
Henry B. Yoshino	29	Japan	Washoe	Forgery	5 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Cook & waiter
Joe Anderson	36	Colorado	Washoe	Forgery	6 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Bar tender
K. S. Park	27	Corea	Lincoln	Manslaughter	10 years	Dec. 17, 1906	Laborer
Henry McDaniel	26	California	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	4 years	Dec. 28, 1906	Teamster

* Received at Prison after having been taken to Elko County to have time for execution reset.

TABLE NO. 3
Showing the number of convicts discharged from the Nevada State Prison by expiration of sentence during the year 1906.

Names.	Age....	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of discharge.
William E. Parker.....	47	Ireland	Washoe	Forgery	1 1/2 years	Dec. 26, 1903	Jan. 9, 1906
Ab. Bow*.....	62	China	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 25, 1904	Jan. 20, 1906
Jim Chinaman.....	56	China	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 18, 1904	Feb. 5, 1906
Ralph Johnson.....	51	Wisconsin	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	3 years	Sept. 13, 1902	Feb. 13, 1906
Joseph Smith.....	23	Tennessee	Washoe	Burglary	2 years	July 13, 1903	March 13, 1906
Dixon Allen.....	68	Tennessee	Washoe	Assault with a deadly weapon	2 years	July 31, 1903	March 31, 1906
Willie New York.....	55	China	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 18, 1904	May 8, 1906
Charlie Kow*.....	56	China	U. S. Court.	Sale of opium to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 18, 1904	May 8, 1906
Lee Wah.....	58	China	U. S. Court.	Sale of opium to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 18, 1904	May 8, 1906
John Howard.....	30	Colorado	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 28, 1904	May 17, 1906
George Miller.....	50	California	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 25, 1904	June 8, 1906
James McCarty.....	31	Nevada	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	2 1/2 years	May 26, 1903	June 10, 1906
George Lanstrom.....	54	Texas	Washoe	Jail breaking	2 years	Oct. 13, 1903	June 13, 1906
Luke Kerr.....	27	Illinois	Humboldt	Burglary	4 years	Apr. 23, 1902	June 23, 1906
Harry Rodgers.....	19	Missouri	Humboldt	Burglary	1 year	Apr. 17, 1904	July 17, 1906
Antone Martins.....	72	Mexico	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	June 18, 1904	July 20, 1906
Thomas Burket.....	28	Ireland	Eureka	Forgery	3 1/2 years	Sept. 24, 1903	Aug. 10, 1906
James McAndrews.....	42	Ireland	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	2 years	Dec. 26, 1903	Aug. 26, 1906
William J. Deford.....	34	Pennsylvania	Elko	Killing stock running at large	9 months	Jan. 15, 1905	Aug. 31, 1906
Duncan McAllister.....	56	England	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	3 years	Apr. 24, 1903	Sept. 24, 1906
J. C. Kelly.....	23	Pennsylvania	Washoe	Sale of liquor to an Indian	3 years	Oct. 13, 1903	Oct. 4, 1906
Fred Roberts.....	19	Pennsylvania	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	.....	Oct. 19, 1906
J. P. Seyner.....	44	Ohio	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	.....	Oct. 19, 1906
T. F. Gorman.....	31	California	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	.....	Oct. 19, 1906
Frank Williams.....	73	California	Washoe	Murder, first degree	Death	.....	Oct. 19, 1906
H. Thompson.....	28	Ireland	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	Jan. 9, 1905	Nov. 29, 1906
Henry King.....	46	Arizona	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	Jan. 10, 1906	Dec. 24, 1906
Alex Lee.....	59	Kentucky	U. S. Court.	Sale of liquor to an Indian	1 1/2 years	Jan. 10, 1906	Dec. 24, 1906

*Died. †Committed by Board of Pardons; taken to Hospital for Mental Diseases, Reno, Nevada.

TABLE NO. 4
Showing the number of convicts discharged from the Nevada State Prison by expiration of sentences during the year 1906.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of discharge.
Mrs. J. W. McKenna.....	34	Iowa.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	6 months.....	Aug. 8, 1905.....	Jan. 9, 1906.....
James Doe Bennett.....	65	England.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	6 months.....	July 15, 1905.....	Jan. 24, 1906.....
James Hughes.....	45	Michigan.....	Eiko.....	Burglary.....	3 years.....	Sept. 16, 1903.....	Feb. 16, 1906.....
Ed West.....	30	Maine.....	Washoe.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.....	July 2, 1904.....	Mar. 2, 1906.....
Willie Andrews.....	18	Nevada.....	Esmeralda.....	Burglary.....	8 years.....	June 5, 1900.....	Apr. 5, 1906.....
Jerry Harry.....	27	Nevada.....	Lander.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	1 1/2 years.....	May 27, 1905.....	May 7, 1906.....
P. Pieretti.....	28	Italy.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 22, 1905.....	May 12, 1906.....
James Reilly.....	45	Massachusetts.....	Lincoln.....	Assault with a deadly weapon.....	1 1/2 years.....	Feb. 17, 1905.....	May 17, 1906.....
Frank Forbes*.....	40	Ohio.....	Washoe.....	Burglary.....	2 years.....	Mar. 16, 1906.....	May 27, 1906.....
Salvador Mercurio.....	86	Sicily.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 15, 1906.....	June 4, 1906.....
A. Beneditti.....	28	Italy.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 22, 1905.....	June 11, 1906.....
Don Sney.....	52	China.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 22, 1905.....	June 11, 1906.....
Albert Neubert.....	47	Germany.....	Esmeralda.....	Housebreaking.....	2 years.....	Mar. 14, 1905.....	June 14, 1906.....
William H. Youngt.....	27	Canada.....	Eiko.....	Grand larceny.....	3 years.....	Nov. 3, 1904.....	June 8, 1906.....
I. Miyatukar.....	25	Japan.....	Lander.....	Grand larceny.....	1 1/2 years.....	Dec. 11, 1905.....	June 10, 1906.....
William Johnson.....	52	California.....	Douglas.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	2 years.....	Oct. 21, 1904.....	June 21, 1906.....
William Nunnely.....	47	Kentucky.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 14, 1905.....	June 27, 1906.....
M. Uyeda.....	29	Japan.....	Washoe.....	Assault with a deadly weapon.....	2 years.....	Nov. 2, 1904.....	July 2, 1906.....
Thomas Smith.....	39	Massachusetts.....	Washoe.....	Burglary.....	5 years.....	Sept. 13, 1902.....	July 18, 1906.....
William Miller*.....	54	New York.....	Eiko.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.....	Nov. 15, 1905.....	Aug. 28, 1906.....
John Sullivan.....	42	Massachusetts.....	Washoe.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	2 years.....	Jan. 6, 1905.....	Sept. 5, 1906.....
George Mitchell.....	40	Massachusetts.....	U. S. Court.....	Sealing United States mail sacks.....	5 years.....	Mar. 24, 1906.....	Sept. 3, 1906.....
Henry Hoffman.....	46	California.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 14, 1905.....	Sept. 10, 1906.....
George Miller.....	51	California.....	U. S. Court.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	1 1/2 years.....	July 14, 1905.....	Sept. 10, 1906.....
Thomas Murphy.....	35	Michigan.....	White Pine.....	Housebreaking.....	1 1/2 years.....	June 12, 1905.....	Sept. 12, 1906.....
James Black.....	97	Ohio.....	Eiko.....	Forgery.....	1 year.....	Nov. 15, 1905.....	Sept. 15, 1906.....
Charles O'Connor.....	25	Pennsylvania.....	Washoe.....	Burglary.....	6 years.....	July 24, 1903.....	Sept. 24, 1906.....
Frank Benites.....	51	California.....	Washoe.....	Sale of liquor to an Indian.....	3 years.....	May 16, 1904.....	Oct. 16, 1906.....

*Taken to Hospital for Mental Diseases, Reno, Nevada.

†Escaped.

‡Committed by Board of Pardons.

* TABLE NO. 5
 Showing the number of convicts pardoned during the year 1906.

Names.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of discharge.	Time served.		
								Years	Months	Days
F. H. Franklin	25	California	Washoe	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years.	May 16, 1904	Jan. 12, 1906	7	7	27
Pete Guillert	51	Switzerland	Lander	Murder, second degree	2 1/2 years	July 6, 1899	Jan. 14, 1905	6	6	8
H. Hamilton	50	North Carolina	White Pine	Murder, second degree	Life	May 18, 1899	Jan. 14, 1905	5	7	27
H. E. Anderson	24	Georgia	Elko	Housebreaking	1 year	May 11, 1904	Jan. 14, 1905	1	8	3
W. K. Hastings	41	Pennsylvania	Washoe	Grand larceny	2 years	Dec. 26, 1903	Jan. 14, 1905	1	1	19
George Gordon	49	Ohio	Washoe	Burglary	5 years	May 16, 1903	July 10, 1905	2	1	25
John H. Cahill	23	Nevada	Churchill	Grand larceny	1 year	Dec. 14, 1904	July 11, 1905	2	6	28
Charles Wallace	36	Missouri	Washoe	Obtaining money under false pretenses	6 years	July 23, 1904	July 19, 1905	1	11	27

TABLE NO. 6
Showing the number of convicts pardoned during the year 1906.

Names.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of discharge.	Time served.		
								Years	Months	Days
John Bouton	28	Canada	Elko	Forgery	14 years.	Nov. 3, 1904	Jan. 3, 1906	1	2	7
J. A. McPherson	46	New Jersey	Esmeralda	Jail breaking	1 year.	July 24, 1905	Jan. 4, 1906	2	5	22
Smith Johnson	63	Louisiana	Nye	Grand larceny	5 years	Oct. 18, 1903	July 9, 1906	2	8	19
John Gerdes	25	Ohio	Washoe	Burglary	5 years	Apr. 20, 1904	July 9, 1906	2	2	2
Joseph Anderson	34	Colorado	Humboldt	Forgery	5 years	Sept. 3, 1904	July 9, 1906	1	10	6
Daniel Regan	29	Ohio	Washoe	Manslaughter	3 years	May 20, 1905	July 10, 1906	1	1	21
William Stephens	26	Missouri	Nye	Assault with intent to kill	34 years.	Nov. 7, 1903	July 11, 1906	1	1	4
Giusep Ferraro	19	Italy	Humboldt	Grand larceny	3 years	June 24, 1904	July 11, 1906	2	8	17
George Graham	32	Idaho	Esmeralda	Jail breaking	14 years.	July 24, 1905	July 12, 1906	2	11	15
Harry Smith	39	Ireland	Washoe	Burglary	10 years.	July 24, 1903	Dec. 20, 1906	3	4	27
William O'Neil	25	New York	Washoe	Grand larceny	2 years	July 25, 1906	Dec. 20, 1906	1	2	25
Joe Cross	37	Switzerland	Washoe	Robbery	10 years.	May 10, 1903	Dec. 20, 1906	3	7	4

TABLE NO. 7
Showing the number of convicts paroled during the years 1905-1906.

Name.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of discharge.	Time served.		
								Years	Months	Days
<i>1905.</i>										
Abe Summersfield	28	Nevada	Esmeralda	Grand larceny	5 years	Mar. 23, 1904	Jan. 13, 1905	9	21	
Frank Winters	20	California	Humboldt	Burglary	4 years	Aug. 19, 1903	July 10, 1905	1	10	22
<i>1906.</i>										
Charles Angal	29	Germany	Esmeralda	Embezzlement	5 years	July 28, 1905	July 9, 1906		11	12
Ben A. Morris	22	California	Elko	Jail breaking	1 year	June 7, 1891	July 11, 1906	15	1	4
Harry Butts	47	California	Washoe	Murder, second degree	Life	July 24, 1895	Aug. 13, 1906	1	1	20
Dan Burns	52	Ontario	Churchill	Assault with intent to kill	8 years	Dec. 14, 1904	Dec. 1, 1906	1	1	18
				Assault with intent to rob	10 years					

TABLE NO. 8
Showing the number of convicts executed during the years 1905-1906.

Name.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Date of execution.	Time served.		
								Years	Months	Days
<i>1905.</i>										
John Hancock	36	Texas	Lincoln	Murder, first degree.	Death	July 3, 1905	Sept. 8, 1905	2		5
J. P. Severer	48	Ohio	Humboldt	Murder, first degree.	Death	Nov. 18, 1905	Nov. 17, 1905	1	11	29
T. F. Gorman	31	California	Humboldt	Murder, first degree.	Death	Nov. 18, 1905	Nov. 17, 1905	1	11	29
Al Linderman	27	California	Humboldt	Murder, first degree.	Death	Nov. 18, 1905	Nov. 17, 1905	1	11	29
Fred Roberts	18	Missouri	Humboldt	Murder, first degree.	Death	Nov. 18, 1905	Nov. 17, 1905	1	11	29
<i>1906.</i>										
Johnny, an Indian	29	Elko	Elko	Murder, first degree.	Death	Mar. 24, 1906	Dec. 7, 1906		8	14
Joe Ibspal, an Indian	24	Elko	Elko	Murder, first degree.	Death	Mar. 24, 1906	Dec. 7, 1906		8	14

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. 9.

Number of convicts in the Nevada State Prison January 1, 1905.....	100
Number of convicts received during the year 1905.....	53
Number of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during the year 1905.....	22
Number of convicts discharged by the Board of Pardons during the year 1905.....	8
Number of convicts discharged on parole by the Board of Pardons during the year 1905.....	2
Number of convicts executed during the year 1905.....	6
Number of convicts sent to the Hospital for Mental Diseases during the year 1905.....	1
Number of convicts died during the year 1905.....	2
Number of convicts confined and under commitment December 31, 1905, and January 1, 1906.....	113
Number of convicts received during the year 1906.....	40
Number of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during the year 1906.....	29
Number of convicts discharged by the Board of Pardons during the year 1906.....	12
Number of convicts discharged on parole by the Board of Pardons during the year 1906.....	4
Number of convicts executed during the year 1906.....	2
Number of convicts sent to the Hospital for Mental Diseases during the year 1906.....	2
Number of convicts under commitment December 31, 1906.....	49
Number of convicts under commitment December 31, 1906.....	104

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. 10
Showing the number of convicts in the Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1905.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Trade or occupation.
James Mahoney	52	Ireland	Storey	Murder, second degree.	Life	Mar. 7, 1884	Miner
Indian Jim	45	Nevada	Humboldt	Murder, first degree	Life	Jan. 23, 1888	None
E. S. Kendrick	38	Rhode Island	Elko	Murder, second degree	Life	Nov. 8, 1880	Laborer
R. Domingus	55	Mexico	Elko	Murder, second degree	Life	Nov. 14, 1884	Vaquero
P. T. Dolar	56	Ireland	White Pine	Murder, second degree	Life	Dec. 27, 1884	Farmer
Won Tong	56	China	White Pine	Murder, second degree	Life	June 1, 1895	Cook
J. Buster	35	California	Humboldt	Murder, first degree.	Life	Mar. 13, 1897	Farmer
A. A. Schole	30	Denmark	Elko	Manslaughter	10 years	Dec. 6, 1900	Farmer
C. Cantry	22	Massachusetts	Washoe	Grand larceny	10 years	Dec. 15, 1900	Barber
H. Sauls	26	Texas	Elko	Murder, second degree	20 years	Apr. 14, 1902	Farmer
B. M. Holgate	23	Wisconsin	Washoe	Robbery	10 years	May 3, 1902	Miner
W. Daley	20	Pennsylvania	Washoe	Robbery, second degree	Life	Mar. 12, 1902	Miner
S. Autenshea	19	Spain	Esmeralda	Murder, second degree	10 years	June 12, 1902	Farmer
Ed. R. Johnson	18	Illinois	Lander	Manslaughter	10 years	Sept. 23, 1902	Barber
J. J. Williams	68	Ireland	Washoe	Burglary	10 years	Dec. 24, 1902	Miner
Robert L. Burns	24	Kentucky	Lincoln	Assault with intent to kill	10 years	Jan. 20, 1903	Blacksmith
Adam Burall	40	Kentucky	Washoe	Robbery	20 years	Jan. 20, 1903	Blacksmith
James Carny	55	Italy	Lyon	Murder, first degree	Life	May 7, 1903	Laborer
Charles Robinson	36	Maryland	Elko	Assault with intent to kill.	8 years	Aug. 9, 1903	Stonecutter
Bert Dandy	23	New York	Washoe	Burglary	10 years	May 16, 1903	Cook
Joseph P. Smith	28	Nevada	Washoe	Attempt to commit rape.	14 years	July 24, 1903	Laborer
Richard English	25	Massachusetts	Washoe	Robbery	10 years	July 24, 1903	Jeweler
Ed. Hoff	23	Australia	Washoe	Burglary	9 years	July 24, 1903	Laborer
Frank Murphy	33	Montana	Washoe	Robbery	10 years	July 24, 1903	Teamster
James Hanley	32	Massachusetts	Humboldt	Burglary	5 years	Aug. 19, 1903	Laborer
Pat Harr.	30	Rhode Island	Humboldt	Burglary	5 years	Aug. 19, 1903	Walter
John Reeves	38	California	Washoe	Murder, second degree	Life	Aug. 21, 1903	Teamster
Bert Campbell	28	Illinois	Elko	Burglary	4 1/2 years	Sept. 16, 1903	Butcher
James Creegan Crane	43	California	Eureka	Assault with intent to kill	6 1/2 years	Sept. 24, 1903	Walter
C. H. Davis	34	Tennessee	Humboldt	Forgery	5 years	Oct. 13, 1903	Bookkeeper
Sylvester Ages	19	Arkansas	Washoe	Burglary	7 years	Oct. 13, 1903	Cook
Cochie Sigmiller	16	Nevada	Washoe	Housebreaking	5 years	Oct. 13, 1903	Barber
James Harris	22	Ohio	Lincoln	Murder, first degree	Life	Nov. 14, 1903	Laborer
Anyil Chas. Dick	28	California	Washoe	Burglary	5 years	Apr. 20, 1904	Baker
Dan O'Doane	37	Michigan	Douglas	Burglary	5 years	May 12, 1904	Laborer
Robert Brown	22	Nevada	Washoe	Bigamy	5 years	July 5, 1905	Contractor
Robert Brooks	29	Nebraska	U. S. Court	Manslaughter	3 years	July 6, 1904	Laborer
	28	Nebraska	Washoe	Burglary	5 years	July 26, 1904	Laborer

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Names.	Age	Nativity.	County sent from.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Date of commitment.	Trade or occupation.
George Fitzpatrick	33	Ireland	Humboldt	Burglary	6 years	Sept. 28, 1904	Roadbuilder
Charles Bennett	30	Pennsylvania	Humboldt	Burglary	6 years	Sept. 28, 1904	Porter
John Logan	25	California	Humboldt	Forgery	7 years	Sept. 28, 1904	Blacksmith
George Heuben	43	Missouri	Washoe	Assault with intent to commit rape	14 years	Oct. 28, 1904	Laborer
Frank McCauley	28	Kentucky	Washoe	Burglary	7 years	Nov. 5, 1905	Laborer
Cedro Zavala	22	Mexico	Esmeralda	Murder, second degree	Life	Nov. 20, 1904	Laborer
Peter Galli	22	Italy	Elko	Murder, second degree	20 years	Nov. 26, 1904	Laborer
Tim Shea	35	Kentucky	Churchill	Assault with intent to kill	10 years	Dec. 14, 1904	Laborer
Henry C. Lawrence	64	Massachusetts	Churchill	Assault with intent to kill	14 years	Dec. 14, 1904	Upholsterer
James Farrel	38	Ireland	Washoe	Robbery	Life	Jan. 9, 1905	Laborer
Paul Lovelace	27	Illinois	Elko	Burglary	84 years	Jan. 15, 1905	Barber
Richard Forrest	29	Massachusetts	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	10 years	Feb. 25, 1905	Miner
Robert Mitchell	32	Washington, D. C.	Humboldt	Burglary	4 years	Apr. 1, 1905	Cook
W. E. Lamb	23	New York	Humboldt	Burglary	8 years	Apr. 30, 1905	Teamster
Levi Webber	31	Indian Terr.	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	14 years	May 5, 1905	Laborer
Eugene P. Harris	40	Iowa	Esmeralda	Manslaughter	10 years	July 28, 1905	Miner
Charles Guilette	24	Missouri	Douglas	Assault with a deadly weapon	2 years	Sept. 23, 1905	Miner
Jack Appletton	25	New Jersey	Washoe	Burglary	4 years	Sept. 25, 1905	Baker
H. Bond	36	New York	Nye	Burglary	44 years	Oct. 7, 1905	Laborer
Tony Christie	32	Portugal	Washoe	Robbery	15 years	Oct. 17, 1905	Shepherd
James Sabin	42	England	Washoe	Robbery	30 years	Oct. 17, 1905	Barber
John Curtis	43	Massachusetts	Washoe	Rape	12 years	Oct. 25, 1905	Teamster
Jim Apostolos	23	Greece	Humboldt	Robbery	8 years	Oct. 28, 1905	Laborer
Frank Kalas	23	Greece	Lincoln	Robbery	7 years	Oct. 28, 1905	Laborer
Joe Hawley	33	Arkansas	Lincoln	Burglary	3 years	Oct. 28, 1905	Laborer
M. B. Spiker	23	Ohio	Lincoln	Burglary	2 years	Oct. 28, 1905	Fireman
H. E. Harris	25	Georgia	Eiko	Forgery	6 years	Oct. 25, 1905	Tel. operator
J. W. Conroy	30	Ireland	Eiko	Burglary	4 years	Nov. 15, 1905	Med. student
Guy Vernon	23	Illinois	Eiko	Forgery	2 years	Nov. 15, 1905	Fireman
Henry Hartman	48	New York	Lyon	Burglary	2 years	Nov. 15, 1905	Clerk
Frank Moore	46	Illinois	Ormsby	Burglary	5 years	Nov. 23, 1905	Laborer
C. B. Treadwell	42	Eiko	Eiko	Robbery	3 years	Dec. 28, 1905	Laborer
George Henseler	25	Pennsylvania	Washoe	Robbery	11 years	Feb. 23, 1906	Clerk
Frank Sterling	42	Germany	Washoe	Forgery	14 years	Mar. 13, 1906	Laborer
James Watson	21	Austria	Eiko	Attempt to break jail	5 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Clerk
	21	Ohio	Eiko	Burglary	4 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Cooper
J. Wesley Gordon	21	Ohio	Eiko	Attempt to break jail	4 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Cook

Ed. Spencer.....	25	Massachusetts	Humbo. dt	Burglary	1 1/2 years	Apr. 15, 1906	Musician
Tom Fina.....	22	Missouri	Washoe	Housebreaking	6 years	Apr. 21, 1906	Miner
Thomas Martin.....	39	New York	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	May 20, 1906	Labourer
John Hennessy.....	48	New York	Nye	Manslaughter	6 1/2 years	May 22, 1906	Miner
Peter Morris.....	32	Illinois	Lincoln	Jail breaking	1 1/2 years	June 2, 1906	Cigarmaker
A. O. Devitt.....	39	California	Lincoln	Jail breaking	2 years	June 2, 1906	Miner
William D. Carleton.....	27	Ohio	Lincoln	Forgery	1 year	June 2, 1906	Teamster
Hugh Monroe.....	27	Scotland	Lincoln	Burglary	5 years	June 2, 1906	Electrician
Nellie Monroe.....	23	Italy	Lincoln	Burglary	4 years	June 2, 1906	Waitress
Hugh J. Carr.....	36	Illinois	Esmeralda	Housebreaking	2 years	June 15, 1906	Iron molder
L. J. Phillips.....	40	Utah	White Pine	Assault with intent to kill	2 years	June 17, 1906	Miner
Pete Thomas.....	36	Montana	White Pine	Assault with intent to kill	3 years	June 17, 1906	Teamster
James Mitchell.....	36	Illinois	Washoe	Housebreaking	2 years	June 25, 1906	Baker and cook
William B. Yates.....	28	West Virginia	Washoe	Bigamy	1 year	July 1, 1905	Electrician
Frank C. Everett.....	41	Nevada	Esmeralda	Murder, second degree	Life	July 8, 1906	Painter
John Edwards.....	27	Germany	Washoe	Robbery	20 years	July 21, 1906	Walter
T. J. Walker.....	21	Tennessee	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Labourer
J. W. Willard.....	21	Virginia	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Clerk
C. J. Leonard.....	37	New York	Elko	Housebreaking	2 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Tailor
Tom O'Brien.....	37	Montana	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Labourer
Jack Harris.....	29	Kentucky	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Painter
P. J. Sebneau.....	34	Missouri	Elko	Forgery	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Painter
James Sullivan.....	22	Australia	Elko	Housebreaking	1 year	Nov. 19, 1906	Labourer
John Conlay.....	52	Pennsylvania	Elko	Housebreaking	1 1/2 years	Nov. 19, 1906	Cook
Patrick Dwyer.....	36	Canada	Lander	Murder, first degree	Death	Nov. 24, 1906	Miner
James Dalton.....	64	Kentucky	Douglas	Sale of whisky to an Indian	1 1/2 years	Nov. 27, 1906	Teamster
R. G. Wine.....	18	Missouri	Washoe	Burglary	2 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Cook
H. B. Yoshino.....	29	Japan	Washoe	Forgery	5 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Cook
Joe Anderson.....	36	Colorado	Washoe	Forgery	6 years	Dec. 12, 1906	Bar tender
K. S. Park.....	27	Corea	Lincoln	Manslaughter	10 years	Dec. 17, 1906	Labourer
Henry McDaniel.....	26	California	Washoe	Assault with intent to kill	4 years	Dec. 28, 1906	Teamster

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. II
Showing gross and net cost, less money paid into the State Treasury, daily average number of prisoners, cost per day, total cost of salary, and cost per day of prisoners, exclusive of salary, for the term.

Term 1905 and 1906.	Gross cost.	Less cash paid Treasurer.	Net cost.	Daily average of prisoners.	Cost per day.	Total cost of salary.	Cost per day exclusive of salary.
J. L. Considine, Warden	\$86,023.71	\$5,201.05*	\$80,822.66	106	\$1.04½	\$34,344.63	\$0.61

*\$69 due from the United States for board of United States prisoners, for the fourth quarter of the year, included in this item.

TABLE NO. 12.

Convicts in Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1906.

From what county.	No.	From what county.	No.
Churchill	2	Nye	2
Douglas	3	Ormsby	1
Elko	24	Storey	1
Esmeralda	6	Washoe	31
Eureka	1	White Pine	4
Humboldt	12	United States Court	1
Lander	2		
Lincoln	12	Total	104
Lyon	2		

TABLE NO. 13.

Convicts in Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1906.

List of crimes.	No.
Murder, first degree	4
Murder, second degree	12
Manslaughter	6
Assault with intent to kill	10
Assault with deadly weapon	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Rape	3
Grand larceny	1
Robbery	11
Burglary	28
Housebreaking	10
Forgery	8
Bigamy	2
Attempt to break jail	2
Jail breaking	2
Sale of liquor to an Indian	1
Total	104

TABLE NO. 14.

Convicts in Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1906.

Period of sentence.	No.	Period of sentence.	No.
Death	1	Five and three-fourths years	1
Life	14	Five years	13
Thirty years	1	Four and one-half years	2
Twenty years	4	Four years	5
Fifteen years	1	Three years	4
Fourteen years	4	Two and one-half years	1
Twelve years	1	Two years	8
Eleven years	2	One and one-half years	6
Ten years	13	One and one-quarter years	1
Nine years	2	One and one-sixth years	1
Eight and three-fourths years	1	One year	6
Eight years	3		
Seven years	4		
Six and five-twelfths years	2		
Six years	3	Total	104

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. 15.

Nativity of convicts in Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1906.

United States.	No.	Foreign.	No.
Nevada	5	Ireland	6
Rhode Island	2	Mexico	1
California	7	China	1
Massachusetts	7	Denmark	1
Texas	1	Spain	1
Wisconsin	1	Italy	3
Pennsylvania	4	Australia	2
Illinois	8	Portugal	1
Kentucky	5	England	1
Maryland	1	Greece	2
New York	8	Germany	2
Montana	3	Austria	1
Tennessee	2	Scotland	1
Arkansas	2	Canada	1
Ohio	5	Japan	1
Michigan	1	Corea	1
Nebraska	1		
Missouri	5	Total foreign	27
Washington, D. C.	1		
Indiana	1		
Iowa	1		
New Jersey	1		
Georgia	1		
Utah	1		
West Virginia	1		
Virginia	1	Total native	77
Colorado	1	Total foreign	27
Total native	77	Total	104

TABLE NO. 16

Showing previous occupation of convicts in Nevada State Prison, December 31, 1906.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Miners	12	Shepherd	1
Laborers	28	Firemen	2
Vaquero	1	Telegraph operator	1
Farmers	5	Pharmacist	1
Cooks	8	Clerks	4
Barbers	5	Cooper	1
Blacksmiths	2	Musician	1
Stonemason	1	Cigarmaker	1
Jeweler	1	Electricians	2
Teamsters	7	Ironmolder	1
Walters	4	Baker and cook	1
Butcher	1	Painter	3
Bookkeeper	1	Tailor	1
Bakers	2	Bartender	1
Contractor	1	None	1
Roadmaker	1		
Porter	1	Total	104
Upholsterer	1		

TABLE NO. 17

Showing education received by convicts.

Can read and write.....	95
Cannot read or write.....	9
Total.....	104

TABLE NO. 18.

Habits of life.

Claim to be temperate.....	6
Use intoxicants.....	98
Total.....	104

TABLE NO. 19.

Social relations.

Single.....	69
Married.....	28
Widowers.....	7
Total.....	104

TABLE NO. 20

Showing age of convicts when admitted.

From 15 to 25 years, inclusive.....	31
From 26 to 35 years, inclusive.....	37
From 36 to 40 years, inclusive.....	17
From 41 to 50 years, inclusive.....	10
From 51 to 60 years, inclusive.....	7
From 61 to 80 years, inclusive.....	2
Total.....	104

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

TABLE NO. 21

Showing employment of prisoners.

Bakery.....	2
Blacksmith shop.....	2
Butcher shop.....	2
Cell room.....	4
Fuel.....	9
Gatekeepers.....	2
Kitchen and dining-room.....	9
Laundry.....	5
Shoe shop.....	1
Tailor shop.....	4
Water-works.....	3
Quarry and stone shed.....	10
Stable and stock yard.....	7
Barber shop.....	2
General work.....	36
Unable to work.....	6
Total.....	104

TABLE NO. 22.

Property on hand, December 31, 1906.

Boot and shoe.....	\$1,612.30
Guards' quarters.....	1,885.55
Armory.....	1,007.91
Tailor shop.....	207.00
Butcher shop.....	59.30
Laundry.....	147.75
Bakery.....	111.65
Kitchen and dining-room.....	1,382.00
Cell room and hospital.....	1,227.51
Water-works.....	304.83
Carpenter shop.....	215.60
Construction and repair.....	46.70
Stone shed and quarry.....	288.00
Clothing department.....	240.25
Doctor's office.....	65.05
Blacksmith shop.....	134.25
Office.....	410.10
Stable and live stock.....	2,783.50
Commissary department.....	140.25
Miscellaneous.....	1,141.46
Fuel and light.....	45.00
Warden's department.....	1,538.40
Total.....	\$14,974.36

PRISON INVENTORY.

INVENTORY OF THE NEVADA STATE PRISON,

December 31, 1906.

<i>Boot and Shoe Shop.</i>	
112 pair kip brogans, H. N. laced.....	\$168.00
Total	\$168.00
<i>Nails, Tacks and Screws.</i>	
20 pounds Hungarian nails.....	\$1.80
40 pounds Swede iron nails.....	3.40
Total	\$5.20
<i>Upper Leather and Tappings.</i>	
105 pounds kip sizes.....	\$13.65
24 pounds veal kip.....	12.00
36 pounds buff.....	5.40
13 pounds yellow and blue sheepskin.....	6.50
34 pounds Smith's maroon.....	10.40
23 pounds carriage leather.....	11.40
Total	\$69.35
<i>Machinery and Tools.</i>	
1 lot of tools.....	\$180.00
1 lot of lasts and forms.....	471.00
Machinery.....	581.00
Miscellaneous.....	147.75
Total	\$1,379.75
<i>Guard Quarters.</i>	
5 walnut double bedsteads.....	\$80.00
2 iron double bedsteads.....	17.00
6 iron bedsteads.....	100.00
3 wood bedsteads.....	9.00
7 double spring mattresses.....	36.75
7 double top mattresses.....	45.50
9 double spring mattresses.....	56.00
10 double top mattresses.....	40.00
16 iron cuspidors.....	12.80
6 stoves and pipe.....	30.00
12 wash stands.....	72.00
12 bureaus.....	162.00
13 wash basins and pitchers.....	16.25
62 pairs blankets.....	48.00
21 bed spreads.....	20.00
50 bed sheets.....	25.00
45 pillow cases.....	7.00
1 pair portieres.....	7.50
13 rugs.....	13.00
12 bureau covers.....	11.00
2 rocking chairs.....	6.00
1 upholstered chair.....	2.50
1 Rochester hanging lamp.....	7.50
1 lounge.....	7.50
22 chairs.....	20.00
7 lamps.....	14.00
6 candlesticks.....	1.50
169 yards carpet.....	169.00
5 stove poker.....	1.50
5 stove boards.....	3.00
6 door curtains.....	6.00
54 yards matting.....	27.00
1 carpet sweeper.....	2.50
12 slop buckets.....	9.00
1 spring mattress.....	8.00

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 marble top bureau.....	\$15.00
1 towel rack.....	1.00
2 chairs.....	2.00
1 table.....	1.50
1 hanging lamp.....	3.00
24 feather pillows.....	48.00
1 table cover.....	2.50
1 center table.....	4.00
7 wardrobes.....	30.00
1 upholstered rocker.....	5.00
4 wood boxes.....	4.00
1 water cooler.....	5.00
1 whatnot.....	10.00
8 tables.....	10.00
1 marble-top bureau.....	20.00
3 chairs.....	4.50
147 yards Brussels carpet.....	150.00
3 fire shovels.....	.75
5 window curtains.....	5.00
32 yards linoleum.....	16.00
1 alarm bell.....	5.00
3 brooms.....	.75
2 chambers.....	2.00
1 oak bedstead.....	15.00
1 top mattress.....	6.00
1 wash stand.....	3.00
1 wash basin and pitcher.....	1.25
1 wood box.....	.50
1 wardrobe.....	5.00
1 stove and pipe.....	5.00
Total.....	\$1,885.55
<i>Armory.</i>	
1 pair field glasses.....	\$25.00
7 Winchester rifles.....	73.50
1 Spencer carbine.....	5.00
2 Winchester carbines.....	16.00
2 shotguns.....	40.00
11 revolvers.....	97.00
1 set loading tools.....	1.00
4 padlocks.....	7.00
1 mirror.....	4.00
7 chairs.....	7.00
1 fire extinguisher.....	20.00
1 stove, pipe and stove back.....	17.00
1 marble wash stand.....	25.00
4 iron cuspidors.....	3.20
1 guard chair.....	2.00
1 set leather muffs.....	3.50
1 hanging lamp.....	7.50
1 toilet set.....	1.50
1 clock.....	20.00
1 Rochester lamp.....	2.00
1 water cooler.....	7.50
2 oil stoves and fixtures.....	12.50
1 bucket and 1 lantern.....	1.00
2 bulletin boards.....	2.00
7 pairs of handcuffs.....	21.00
1 hot-water bag.....	1.50
2 brooms and 1 razor box.....	1.00
2 bureaus.....	5.00
1 writing desk.....	2.50
1 dustpan and brush.....	.75
12 Savage rifles.....	283.00
12 Colt's army revolvers.....	183.46
1 dozen holsters.....	6.60
1 dozen belts.....	6.60
2 tables.....	3.00
1 medicine chest.....	7.50
1 lot of cartridges.....	60.00
Total.....	\$1,007.91

INVENTORY—Continued.

<i>Tailor Shop.</i>	
2 stoves with pipe.....	\$15.00
1 old Singer sewing machine.....	30.00
2 clothes racks.....	4.00
1 cupboard.....	2.50
4 benches.....	4.00
1 set of stencils.....	1.00
1 sprinkler.....	.50
1 writing desk.....	2.50
1 pressing board.....	1.00
2 Singer sewing machines.....	120.00
8 tables.....	10.00
4 pairs shears.....	5.00
2 flatirons and tailor's goose.....	2.00
1 poker, shovel and dustpan.....	1.00
1 shoemaker's bench.....	2.50
4 iron cuspidors.....	3.25
2 brooms.....	.75
2 chairs.....	2.00
Total	\$207.00

<i>Butcher Shop.</i>	
1 table.....	\$2.50
1 meat block.....	5.00
2 meat saws.....	2.50
9 knives.....	5.00
2 scrubbing brushes.....	.30
1 meat rack and hooks.....	5.00
2 meat pans.....	.50
1 pair steelyards.....	3.50
1 meat board.....	.25
1 hammer.....	.50
1 bench.....	.75
1 scrap box.....	1.00
2 saw blades.....	.50
1 broom.....	.25
1 sausage machine.....	2.50
1 cleaver.....	1.00
1 meat box.....	5.00
4 steels.....	4.00
1 block scraper.....	.25
1 oilstone.....	.50
Total	\$39.30

<i>Laundry.</i>	
6 stationery wash tubs.....	\$25.00
1 rinsing tub.....	10.00
4 barrels.....	3.00
4 ironing tables.....	8.00
25 feet rubber hose.....	.01
2 stoves and pipe.....	25.00
2 benches.....	2.00
1 clothes wringer.....	4.50
2 clothes paddles.....	.50
2 round tubs and worms complete.....	50.00
5 washboards.....	1.25
4 galvanized buckets.....	.50
1 ironing board.....	1.00
10 flatirons.....	4.50
1 clothes press.....	2.50
2 clothes baskets.....	3.00
2 platforms.....	\$2.00
1 washing machine.....	5.00
Total	\$147.75

<i>Bakery.</i>	
1 clock.....	\$4.00
Scrubbing brush and tin cups.....	.75
2 iron scrapers and 1 poker.....	1.25

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 bread rack and knife.....	\$2.00
12 jelly pans and 12 pie plates.....	1.50
1 stove and pipe.....	3.00
1 bread box.....	5.00
1 iron pot and funnel.....	1.25
1 bench and 2 tables.....	3.50
1 sink and grater.....	2.75
1 copper boiler.....	5.00
1 pair spring scales.....	1.00
1 set of castings for oven.....	36.00
1 range and worm.....	12.00
1 large sieve.....	.75
2 1-gallon jugs.....	1.25
3 bread paddles.....	.75
2 dust brushes.....	.60
1 5-gallon stone jar.....	2.00
1 wooden bowl.....	1.00
12 cake tins.....	.75
1 agate bread pan.....	1.50
2 mixing boxes.....	6.00
1 cullender and 2 dippers.....	1.00
2 agate buckets.....	2.00
1 wooden safe.....	2.50
1 wooden rack.....	2.00
1 water keg and 2 brooms.....	1.00
16 bread pans.....	8.00
1 basting spoon.....	.25
1 iron cuspidor.....	.80
1 wash board.....	.50
Total.....	\$111.65

Kitchen and Dining-Room.

6 long tables.....	\$30.00
1 revolving stool.....	1.00
1 heating stove.....	25.00
Fire shovel and poker.....	1.50
2 iron tubs.....	4.00
1 table.....	1.50
42 saltcellars and pepper boxes.....	4.00
2 water buckets.....	1.50
1 gallon demiJohn.....	.75
4 chairs.....	4.50
2 cupboards.....	5.00
3 bread knives and bread box.....	1.25
1 clock.....	10.00
1 wood rack.....	1.00
1 swill barrel.....	1.50
1 chaplain's pulpit.....	2.50
1 scrubbing brush.....	.25
1 cabbage cutter.....	1.50
2 coffee pots.....	2.00
3 kitchen tables.....	10.00
9 small benches.....	4.50
5 galvanized pans.....	7.00
1 large meat boiler.....	5.00
9 coffee pots.....	7.75
7 meat boilers.....	10.50
1 grater.....	.25
1 porcelain kettle.....	1.50
1 chopping bowl.....	.75
5 bread and meat knives.....	2.25
2 cake tins.....	.75
2 ladles and 1 tea strainer.....	.70
1 cullender and 1 dripper.....	1.00
4 bread and meat boards.....	2.00
1 water pipe, tank and connections.....	60.00
1 wash board.....	.25
1 syrup jug and 8 tin cups.....	.80
26 platters.....	5.20
14 mush bowls.....	2.00
15 vegetable dishes.....	4.00
2 fruit jars.....	.50

INVENTORY—Continued.

7 milk pans.....	\$1.40
1 lot of tin dishes.....	2.50
1 bean pot and 1 toaster.....	1.40
31 benches.....	31.00
1 porcelain sink.....	10.00
Stove railing.....	5.00
1 water barrel and faucet.....	1.50
20 iron cuspidors.....	16.00
6 syrup pitchers.....	3.00
1 large iron pan.....	2.00
1 lot dishes, cups and saucers.....	25.00
1 Rochester lamp.....	5.00
4 brooms and 1 mop handle.....	1.20
6 yards carpet.....	3.06
1 stove and pipe.....	2.50
1 galvanized boiler.....	3.00
1 sprinkler and wall brush.....	1.50
1 counter brush.....	.40
4 dripping pans.....	4.00
4 cupboards.....	12.00
1 flour bin.....	2.50
1 meat cutter.....	10.00
3 swill barrels.....	4.50
2 agate bread pans.....	4.00
3 large coffee pots.....	6.00
7 frying pans.....	5.25
2 kettles.....	4.00
4 iron pots.....	4.00
1 porcelain sauce pan.....	1.50
2 agate sauce pans.....	2.50
13 dripping pans.....	9.75
1 butcher steel and carving set.....	2.50
4 basting spoons and forks.....	1.50
2 soup strainers.....	1.00
1 rolling pin and flour sieve.....	1.00
1 kitchen range.....	150.00
1 zinc-lined sink.....	20.00
1 meat block.....	2.00
12 soup plates and 1 butter dish.....	1.75
2 gravy dishes and 10 dessert dishes.....	1.50
1 clock.....	8.00
1 oil lamp and 3 brooms.....	1.50
2 egg beaters.....	1.00
3 wooden trays and 1 rack of pans.....	4.00
2 Rochester lamps.....	4.00
3 vegetable dishes and 8 pitchers.....	4.20
1 lot of dishes.....	2.50
1 earthen jar and 1 lantern.....	.80
60 cups and saucers and 20 plates.....	6.00
5 large butter dishes.....	2.50
24 butter dishes and 8 saltcellars.....	.90
1 cork screw and 1 can opener.....	.40
1 cheese safe and 1 bread board.....	.85
12 silver-plated tablespoons.....	3.00
24 silver-plated teaspoons.....	4.00
4 salt cruets, 2 castors, 19 castor bottles.....	10.30
2 cupboards and 1 small table.....	16.50
1 porcelain sink.....	7.50
2 milk and 1 tea strainers.....	\$0.50
1 stove, pipe and plate heater.....	15.00
1 hanging lamp.....	7.50
12 milk pans.....	2.50
2 ice freezers.....	8.00
2 1-gallon demijohns.....	1.20
1 milk safe and 6 milk buckets.....	7.00
1 hatchet and 2 ink stands.....	1.00
60 napkins and 40 bath towels.....	18.00
1 glass rack, 2 scrub brushes.....	1.50
1 coffee roaster.....	12.50
1 writing desk.....	5.00
10 wine glasses, 2 platters, 3 syrup jugs.....	3.50
4 tin cups, 1 feather duster.....	1.35
8 dessert and 46 sauce dishes, 3 soup tureens.....	4.80

INVENTORY—Continued.

5 vegetable dishes, 1 bread knife, 1 basting spoon.....	\$1.90
12 goblets, 3 fruit jars, 2 dust pans, 1 brush.....	2.50
60 knives and forks, 2 toothpick holders.....	15.25
4 sugar bowls, 1 steel triangle.....	2.55
2 dining tables, 1 wood box.....	11.50
1 cullender, 9 dining tables.....	10.00
2 refrigerators, 24 milk pans.....	12.00
2 mill brooms, 1 mop shelving.....	2.25
2 curtains.....	2.00
13 napkin rings.....	1.50
30 roller towels.....	7.50
1 wooden frame.....	1.25
1 boiler and heating pan.....	9.00
Total.....	\$1,382.00

Cell Room and Hospital.

553 pairs of blankets.....	\$857.00
118 bed ticks.....	65.00
48 cuspidors.....	38.40
66 water buckets.....	20.00
65 heavy slop buckets.....	80.00
2 large water buckets.....	3.00
3 dust pans and 6 brushes.....	4.25
2 mops and 4 brooms.....	1.50
22 yards of matting, 8 yards duck.....	21.50
4 curtains.....	2.00
2 hospital cots and 3 mattresses.....	15.00
3 tables and 1 commode.....	7.00
1 rocking chair, 1 bureau.....	5.00
2 wash boards, 1 oil stove.....	1.50
1 dipper, 1 hanging lamp.....	2.00
1 wooden tray, 70 cell benches.....	25.50
50 feet 1-inch hose.....	.01
1 cupboard, 1 sprinkler.....	1.50
1 stove and pipe.....	10.00
2 bedsteads.....	2.00
1 washstand and washbowl.....	1.60
3 stools and 2 chairs.....	2.50
1 chamber and 1 bed pan.....	2.50
1 bath tub, 2 scrub brushes.....	1.00
70 cell tables.....	25.00
1 stove and pipe.....	20.00
60 candlesticks, 1 oiler.....	12.75
Total.....	\$1,227.51

Water-Works.

4 pipe cutters, 10 pipe wrenches.....	\$40.00
5 sets taps and dies.....	40.00
2 carpenter's squares, 2 sprinklers.....	2.75
2 furnace scrapers.....	1.50
1 scoop shovel, 3 oilers.....	1.75
4 hammers, 1 ax.....	2.75
1 pipe-fitting frame.....	15.00
3 files, 2 chairs, 1 bench.....	3.50
4 pairs of pincers.....	2.50
1 sink, 2 hose reels.....	5.00
1 wheelbarrow.....	5.00
35 feet 2-inch iron pipe.....	8.75
35 feet 1½-inch iron pipe.....	7.00
56 feet 1¼-inch iron pipe.....	11.40
31 feet 1-inch iron pipe.....	4.65
16 feet ¾-inch iron pipe.....	2.00
4 monkey wrenches.....	4.00
18 punches and chisels.....	5.00
1 brush fork.....	1.00
1 lot pipefitting, old brass.....	35.00
1 pipe vise, 1 blacksmith vise.....	11.00
1 work bench.....	25.00
1 tool chest, 1 rake.....	1.50
4 pairs assorted shears.....	8.00
1 anvil and 1 clock.....	11.50

INVENTORY—Continued.

150 feet 2-inch rubber hose.....	\$0.01
200 feet 1½-inch rubber hose and couplings.....	.01
100 feet ¾-inch rubber hose and couplings.....	.01
1 rack, 1 measuring platform.....	5.00
3 benches, 2 barrels.....	4.00
3 brass nozzles, 4 brooms.....	4.00
2 lubricators.....	14.25
15 oil cups.....	21.90
Total.....	\$304.88

Carpenter Shop.

1 lot of planes, 2 spirit levels.....	\$44.00
22 chisels, 1 brace.....	6.00
26 brace bits, 4 augers.....	9.50
2 try squares, 4 gages, 1 compass.....	4.75
4 hammers, 1 turning lathe.....	8.00
2 axes, 1 mallet.....	2.25
4 stepladders, 1 tool chest.....	12.50
1 saw set, 1 putty knife, 3 wood rasps.....	2.75
6 trestles, 1 dust brush.....	4.90
1 cupboard, 2 joiners.....	9.00
1 ratchet brace, 3 calcimine brushes.....	6.50
3 tape lines, 3 chairs, 1 sprinkler.....	3.50
6 straight edges, 1 hand vise.....	4.00
2 tack hammers, 1 auger, 1 cuspidor.....	2.30
4 hand screws, 1 adz.....	6.00
4 hand saws, 2 pinch bars.....	8.00
1 extension bit, 7 screwdrivers.....	6.25
3 steel squares, 3 work benches.....	19.50
1 grindstone, 2 drawing knives.....	4.50
1 panel gauge, 2 oilstones.....	3.50
1 diamond glass cutter.....	5.50
1 spoke shave, 1 file cleaner.....	1.00
1 nail puller, 1 wire cutter.....	2.50
1 stove and pipe.....	3.00
2 jack and 1 smoothing planes.....	4.00
1 lot of paint brushes.....	9.00
1 stone jar, 2 brooms, 1 lot old chisels.....	3.00
1 barrel, 1 carpenter rule, 3 ladders.....	13.00
2 miter boxes, 1 saw clamp.....	2.50
18 iron thumb-screws.....	2.70
1 double glue pot, 1 chair bottom.....	1.70
Total.....	\$215.60

Construction and Repair.

150 pounds of wire nails.....	\$7.00
1 lot of paint and oil.....	6.20
200 feet of clear lumber.....	2.00
2 hoes, 2 plaster trowels.....	3.00
4 whitewash brushes, 1 trough.....	3.50
3 pitchforks, 1 shovel.....	2.25
4 rakes.....	4.00
3 counter brushes, 1 handbarrow.....	3.00
2 sets of door springs.....	2.00
3 trowels, 1 mason's hammer.....	4.00
1 sand and 2 lime screens.....	4.00
8 garden hoes.....	5.00
1 dust pan and brush.....	.75
Total.....	\$48.70

Stone Shed and Quarry.

13 assorted drills.....	\$15.00
42 hammers.....	35.00
5 steel crowbars.....	15.00
1 lot wedges, 2 water kegs.....	6.50
10 sets stone chisels.....	20.00
9 crandalls.....	9.50
2 grindstones.....	10.00
5 gad picks.....	5.00
5 striking hammers.....	7.50

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

INVENTORY—Continued.

6 wheelbarrows, 1 tool chest.....	\$55.75
4 scoop shovels, 5 spoons.....	7.50
21 gads.....	5.00
2 sets block and tackle.....	15.00
1 lot of plugs and feathers.....	10.00
1 copper tamping bar.....	2.50
11 steel squares.....	10.00
2 trucks, 1 handbarrow.....	14.00
8 drift picks, 6 mattocks.....	17.50
228 pounds of iron chain.....	10.00
9 R. P. shovels.....	5.00
12 snow shovels, 1 ladder.....	8.50
180 pounds iron rollers, 2 garden rakes.....	6.50
2 rasps, 1 scraper.....	3.00
Total	\$288.00
<i>Clothing Department.</i>	
75 yards coat lining.....	\$10.00
200 yards striped pants cloth.....	200.00
10 dozen cotton socks.....	11.25
1 lot shirt, pants and coat buttons.....	3.00
24 dozen spools cotton thread.....	13.20
4 gross pants buckles.....	.80
1 lot machine and common needles.....	2.00
Total	\$240.25
<i>Doctor's Office.</i>	
1 office desk.....	\$10.00
2 pairs of drop scales.....	5.00
1 basin and pitcher.....	1.25
1 stove, pipe and wood box.....	5.75
1 slop bucket.....	.75
1 lot shelving and drawers.....	15.00
28 yards of carpet.....	7.00
1 medicine chest.....	10.00
1 washstand.....	2.50
3 chairs.....	4.50
1 iron cuspidor.....	.80
1 window curtain.....	1.50
1 stove board.....	1.00
Total	\$65.05
<i>Blacksmith Shop.</i>	
2 anvils.....	\$20.00
2 callpers.....	.50
8 heading tools.....	4.00
4 screw plates.....	10.00
1 slack tub.....	.50
1 tinner's anvil.....	2.50
7 eye wedges.....	6.00
2 flatters, 3 hammers.....	4.25
2 vises.....	8.00
1 drilling machine and bits.....	20.00
1 soldering iron, 1 sprinkler.....	2.00
1 tinner's edger.....	1.00
2 compressors.....	1.50
2 travelers.....	2.00
5 handle chisels.....	1.25
2 top wrenches.....	1.00
2 monkey wrenches.....	3.50
1 set of shoeing tools.....	5.00
2 work benches.....	3.50
6 sledges, 13 pairs tongs.....	13.25
1 sledge, 1 bellows.....	6.50
1 brace and square.....	2.50
1 pair tinner's shears.....	1.50
1 set taps and dies.....	6.50
25 bushels charcoal.....	\$7.50
Total	\$134.25

INVENTORY—Continued.

<i>Office.</i>	
1 counter	\$25.00
1 safe, 1 revolving chair	42.50
1 stove and pipe	13.00
1 pine table	5.00
2 bookcases	40.00
10 new books for library	18.00
2 ink stands and letter scales	1.50
1 paper fastener	2.75
1 pair scissors, 1 waste basket	2.00
1 S. P. typewriter	110.00
1 lot of pencils and penholders	1.00
2 sets of books and 1 record book	37.00
1 feather duster	1.00
4 chairs, 1 table	7.00
2 iron cuspidors	1.60
1 letter press and stand	10.00
1 walnut desk	15.00
1 hardwood office desk	20.00
1 cash box, 1 eyelet punch	1.75
4 bill hooks, 2 paper weights .....	.75
1 fire shovel, 1 letter box	1.25
1 telephone	35.00
400 sheets typewriting paper	2.50
Writing paper and envelopes	4.00
Postage stamps	12.50
Total	\$410.10

<i>Stable and Live Stock.</i>	
8 horses	\$550.00
1 boar	20.00
5 brood sows and pigs	50.00
6 large hogs	60.00
27 small hogs	140.00
1 double carriage	270.00
1 bicycle buggy	200.00
1 buggy	175.00
1 heavy spring wagon	160.00
2 light spring wagons	125.00
1 wagon	120.00
1 lumber wagon	40.00
6 robes	15.00
1 fancy horse blanket	2.50
1 grain box	1.50
1 lot assorted wrenches	5.00
1 wooden trough	12.00
2 sets double harness	85.00
4 sets single harness	65.00
2 sets cart harness	20.00
1 pair scissors, 2 stable brooms	1.50
3 horse blankets	12.00
1 cart	25.00
4 buggy whips, curry combs and horse brushes	4.50
1 feather duster	1.00
1 feed cutter	15.00
9 milch cows	450.00
9,335 pounds hay	70.02
200 chickens	125.00
1 draft sleigh	15.00
2 iron buckets, 1 table	4.00
Halters, girts, hay forks	11.00
1 cupboard, horse clippers	4.00
2 dump carts	50.00
2 shovels, 1 lantern	3.25
1 rake, 1 hammer	1.75
1 pair rubber boots	3.50
1 steel square	1.00
Total	\$2,783.50

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
3 lawn mowers	\$18.00
4 lawn rakes	3.00

REPORT OF STATE PRISON.

INVENTORY—Continued.

600 feet 1-inch hose.....	25.30
1 lantern, 1 sickle.....	8.00
1 pair sheep shears.....	1.00
1 small handbarrow.....	1.25
1 iron rake.....	1.25
1 jack plane.....	2.00
1 lawn sprinkler.....	1.00
1 scythe and snath.....	1.50
2 pounds buhach.....	2.00
2 pruning knives.....	5.00
2 scaffolds.....	2.00
1 ax, 1 square.....	2.50
1 shovel, 1 hammer.....	2.00
1 hand saw, 1 rasp.....	1.75
1 heating stove.....	7.50
4 screen doors.....	10.00
2 platform scales.....	55.00
1 counter scale.....	8.00
1 stove.....	2.50
30 joints of stovepipe.....	3.00
1 lot of fire brick.....	2.50
1 sink.....	5.00
3 axes, buck saw.....	4.00
3 hammers, 1 mop.....	3.25
5 lawn chairs.....	5.00
1 stove and pipe.....	2.50
1 rock-crusher.....	600.00
1 pick, 1 shovel.....	\$2.50
1 cultivator.....	2.00
3 pitchforks.....	3.25
1 steel rake, 1 shovel.....	1.75
1 plow.....	10.00
2 wooden wheelbarrows.....	10.00
1 stove with copper boiler.....	15.00
5 gallons cylinder oil.....	4.00
1 long table.....	5.00
1 stove board, 1 dipper.....	1.50
1 meat boiler with faucet.....	2.50
7 crosscut saws.....	14.00
1 blacksmith's vise.....	4.00
1 pair lamp trimmers.....	.50
6 benches, 2 chairs.....	7.50
2 shovels, 2 hoes.....	1.75
1 monkey wrench.....	1.50
1 harrow, 1 hammer.....	6.00
1 wheelbarrow.....	5.00
1 large kettle.....	10.00
3 pairs rubber boots.....	10.50
1 lot Scandinavian padlocks.....	14.60
Total.....	\$1,141.46
<i>Fuel and Light.</i>	
130 incandescent lamps.....	\$40.00
Lamp chimneys and lamp wicks.....	5.00
Total.....	\$45.00
<i>Warden's Department.</i>	
2 bedroom sets.....	\$130.00
2 washstands.....	10.00
2 spring mattresses.....	8.00
7 feather pillows.....	15.00
24 sheets and pillow slips.....	18.00
1 jardiniere.....	3.00
2 wire picture cords.....	.50
6 rocking chairs.....	61.00
5 reed chairs.....	45.00
3 chairs and 1 stool.....	
1 piano lamp.....	17.00
5 lamps.....	9.00
3 marble-top tables.....	12.50
16 pairs lace curtains.....	36.75

INVENTORY—Continued.

7 curtain poles.....	\$8.50
5 table covers.....	11.00
3 toilet sets.....	12.00
122 yards moquet carpet.....	157.00
220 yards Brussels carpet.....	172.00
40 yards linoleum.....	24.50
17 rugs.....	25.00
2 lounges.....	20.00
1 fringe cushion.....	5.00
3 heating stoves and pipe.....	25.00
1 clock.....	12.00
2 dozen bath towels.....	5.00
4 dozen napkins.....	12.50
1 lot assorted china.....	10.00
2 glass fruit dishes.....	1.50
1 oak table.....	5.00
2 dozen tea spoons.....	6.00
1 dozen forks.....	8.00
1 soup ladle.....	.25
2 cuspidors.....	2.50
1 pie knife, 1 pickle fork.....	1.50
3 stove boards.....	3.00
13 bread and butter plates.....	3.25
1 cheese plate.....	.75
44 assorted glasses.....	3.50
19 sauce dishes.....	2.00
28 pie plates.....	4.00
1 water pitcher, 1 bell.....	2.00
1 sugar bowl, 1 tea pot.....	1.00
2 dusters.....	2.00
1 clock.....	3.00
2 bureaus.....	20.00
2 wardrobes.....	40.00
2 double top-mattresses.....	15.00
10 pairs blankets.....	30.00
6 bedspreads.....	12.00
2 pole cornices.....	1.00
Draping pins.....	.40
1 camp chair.....	2.50
16 chairs.....	24.00
2 extension tables.....	25.00
1 common table.....	3.00
1 cornice, 7 curtain rods.....	6.00
15 window shades.....	7.50
2 slop buckets.....	3.50
1 candlestick.....	.25
2 pair portieres.....	20.00
1 wood basket.....	4.00
1 oil heater.....	7.50
4 dozen toilet towels.....	10.00
7 table cloths.....	17.00
9 pictures.....	25.00
1 fender.....	3.00
2 vinegar cruets.....	.50
1 porcelain sink.....	10.00
1 dozen tablespoons.....	6.00
1½ dozen table knives.....	5.25
2 pudding dishes.....	5.00
6 mush bowls and plates.....	2.00
1 celery dish, 3 pitchers.....	2.00
1 couch.....	27.50
1 celery stand.....	1.25
2 dozen cups and saucers.....	5.00
1 spoon holder.....	.50
11 finger bowls.....	4.00
2 carving sets.....	10.00
1 set chinaware.....	35.00
1 waffle iron and nut cracker.....	1.00
1 refrigerator.....	15.00
1 cupboard, 1 meat safe.....	15.00
1 wash basin, 1 sieve.....	2.00
1 basting spoon, 10 muffin rings.....	1.55
1 ice cream freezer.....	3.55

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 agate bucket, 3 trays.....	\$6.20
3 graters, 1 toaster.....	1.20
3 dozen jelly glasses.....	2.00
1 water filter, 4 demijohns.....	4.00
1 flour box, 2 cake tins.....	2.75
1 agate coffee and tea pot.....	2.00
1 cullender and strainer.....	1.00
1 dish pan, 1 scale.....	2.00
1 kitchen range and cooking utensils.....	35.00
12 fruit jars, 4 stone jars.....	3.75
10 salt and pepper boxes.....	5.00
1 hat rack.....	8.00
1 desk.....	16.00
1 mirror and one table mirror.....	6.50
1 lot of tableware and crockery.....	11.25
1 patent closet and bathtub.....	97.50
Total.....	\$1,538.40
<i>Commissary Department.</i>	
55 pounds M. M. tea.....	\$20.00
25 pounds rolled oats.....	1.00
25 pounds oat meal.....	1.00
¼ barrel mackerel.....	15.00
60 pounds rice.....	4.20
100 pounds beans.....	6.25
1 case tomatoes.....	6.00
2 pounds chocolate.....	.50
500 pounds onions.....	12.00
500 pounds carrots.....	5.00
500 pounds squash.....	5.00
24 cans lye.....	2.40
200 pounds common soap.....	9.00
3 dozen bottles L. & P. Worcestershire sauce.....	12.00
6,800 pounds table spuds.....	85.00
1,000 pounds small spuds.....	4.00
2 dozen cans lye.....	2.40
1 can metal polish.....	.50
7 pounds gloss starch.....	.50
5 mop handles.....	.50
4 bottles bluing.....	.65
5 scrub brushes.....	2.00
1½ dozen X. Y. Z. brooms.....	7.20
30 pounds corn beef.....	2.40
½ dozen lemon extract.....	2.40
2 shovels.....	2.50
4 hoes.....	2.00
2 iron rakes.....	1.50
4 axes.....	5.00
3 boxes candles.....	5.00
¼ barrel vinegar.....	9.45
5 counter brushes.....	3.00
1 tin matches.....	1.75
2,150 pounds salt pork.....	15.00
Total.....	\$140.25

STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

1905 = 1906

LEMUEL ALLEN, Adjutant-General



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



BIENNIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the calendar years 1905 and 1906:

No public money has been received by me.

Of the sum appropriated by the Legislature on March 9, 1905, to defray the expense of this department, the following is a statement:

Amount appropriated for 1905 and 1906.....		\$880.00
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
For transportation of military property.....	\$132.74	
For one State flag.....	30.65	
For labor.....	538.40	
For materials.....	21.55	
For typewriting.....	67.85	
For uniforms for two Color Sergeants.....	46.45	
For telegraphing.....	2.70	
For mileage.....	6.30	
		846.64
Unexpended December 31, 1906.....		\$33.36

STATE PROPERTY.

Following is a statement of property in my possession belonging to the State:

Articles.	No.
Caps, dress, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Coats, dress, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Gloves, buckskin, drab, pairs, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Leggings, pairs, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Shoes, stuffed russet, pairs, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Trousers, mounted, made, pairs, for Color Sergeants.....	2
Clothes brush.....	1
Screw driver (stolen from Armory grounds).....	1
Hand hammer.....	1
Hand hatchet.....	1
Harness punch.....	1
Wire cutter.....	1
Hand truck.....	1
Broom.....	1
Handsaw.....	1
Nail puller.....	1
Sprinkling pot.....	1
Files.....	3
File handle.....	1
Dust pan.....	1
Dust brush.....	1
Padlocks, small.....	2

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE PROPERTY—Continued.

Articles.	No.
Paint brush.....	1
Spiral screwdriver.....	1
Shovel, long-handled.....	1
Stencils, sets of.....	1
Stencil brush.....	1
Stencil ink.....	1
Rake, garden.....	1
Vise, bench.....	1
Padlocks, large.....	4
Carpenter's square.....	1
Augur bits, sets.....	1
Brace.....	1
Chisel.....	1
Screwdriver bit.....	1
Jack plane.....	1
Monkey wrenches (1 stolen from Armory grounds).....	2

UNITED STATES MILITARY PROPERTY.

Following is a statement of military property belonging to the United States for which the State is accountable:

Articles.	Accountable for, December 31, 1904.	Accountable for, December 31, 1906.	On hand in State Armory December 31, 1906.	Deficient.
<i>Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.</i>				
Wrought-iron rifle, 3 in., muzzle loading.....	2	2	2	
Gatling gun, cal. 45.....	1	1	1	
Carriages and limbers for 6-pounder or 3-in. gun.....	2	2	2	
Carriages and limbers for Gatling gun.....	1	1	1	
Spare wheels for 3-in. guns.....	3	3	3	
Spare wheels for Gatling gun.....	1	1	1	
Caissons for 3-in. guns.....	2	2	2	
Carriage for mountain guns, incomplete.....	1	1	1	
Artillery harness, sets for 2 horses, no collars.....	1	1	1	
Artillery harness, set for 1 horse, no collars.....	12	12	12	
Gunners' haversacks.....	4	4	4	
Lanyards.....	2	2	2	
Tube punches.....	4	4	4	
Thumb stalls.....	4	4	4	
Pendulum hausses.....	4	4	4	
Paniers.....	9	9	9	
Bridles.....	13	13	13	
Valise saddles.....	1	1	1	
Leg guards.....	5	5	5	
Pendulum hausse seats.....	4	4	4	
Prolonges.....	2	2	2	
Rope, 2½ in., feet of.....	100	100	100	
Projectiles for 3-in. M. L. rifles, shells, cast-iron, empty.....	130	130	130	
Projectiles for 3-in. M. L. rifles, canister.....	248	248	233	15
Projectiles for 3-in. M. L. rifles, shells, Hotchkiss.....	40	40	40	
Projectiles prepared for service for 3-in. M. L. rifles, Hotchkiss canister.....	46	46	46	
Springfield rifles, M. L., model 1858, cal. 50.....	47	47	47	
Springfield rifles, M. L., model 1859, cal. 50.....	5	5	5	
Springfield rifles, M. L., model 1862, cal. 50.....	137	137	137	
Springfield rifles, B. L., model 1869, cal. 50.....	42	42	41	6
Springfield rifles, B. L., model 1870, cal. 50.....	7	7	7	
Springfield rifles, B. L., model 1873, cal. 45.....	158	158	160	
Springfield rifles, B. L., model 1884, cal. 45.....	71	71	64	

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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UNITED STATES MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

Articles.	Accountable for December 31, 1904	Accountable for December 31, 1906	On hand in State Armory December 31, 1906	Deficient
Magazine rifles, cal. 30, model 1892	1	1	1	
Bayonets, miscellaneous	447	447	446	1
Colt's revolvers, cal. 38, model 1894	10	10	8	2
Cavalry sabers	21	21	21	
Officers' sabers, complete	11	11	11	
Officers' swords	2	2	1	1
General officers' swords	2	2	1	1
Officers' swords, belts and plates	25	25	16	9
Wiping rods, wooden	290	290	275	15
Chamois-skin saber-cases	11	11	11	
Saddles, complete	12	12	12	
Saddles, incomplete	6	6	6	
Curb bridles	21	21	21	
Coat straps for saddles	24	24	24	
Stirrups, hooded	8	8	8	
Stirrup straps	8	8	8	
Saddle blankets	16	16	16	
Spurs, pairs	17	17	16	1
Spur straps, pairs	17	17	16	1
Saddlecloths for officers	14	14	14	
Housing for Brigadier-General's saddle	1	1	1	
Breast straps	12	12	12	
Blanket bags	47	47	43	4
Blanket-bag shoulder-straps, pairs	47	47	41	6
Blanket-bag coat-straps, pairs	68	68	46	22
Bayonet scabbards, leather	177	177	177	
Bayonet scabbards, steel	330	330	325	5
Brass hook attachments for bayonet scabbards	300	300	201	99
Cartridge belts, woven	7	7	0	7
Cartridge-box belts	188	188	188	
Cartridge-belt plates	64	64	64	
Cap pouches	160	160	160	
Cartridge boxes	860	860	559	301
Canteens	48	48	38	10
Canteen straps	48	48	41	7
Gun slings	5	5	5	
Haversacks	53	53	43	10
Haversack straps	53	53	39	14
Waist belts	121	121	121	
Waist-belt plates	129	129	129	
Brass plates, miscellaneous	282	282	282	
Meat cans	36	36	36	
Tin cups	51	51	33	18
Knives	57	57	33	24
Forks	31	17	17	14
Spoons	54	54	38	16
Cartridge belts with buckles	208	208	208	
Revolver-cartridge boxes, cal. 38	10	10	6	4
Revolver holsters	10	10	9	1
Saber belts	48	48	48	
Saber-belt plates	48	48	48	
Saber knots, russet	11	11	11	
Officers' saber belts, russet	11	11	11	
Sabre-knots, black	4	4	4	
Rifle ball-cartridges, cal. 45	43,000	43,000	*36,000	
Revolver ball-cartridges, cal. 38	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Friction primers	300	300	300	
Paper targets (A, B, and C.)	90	90	90	
Centers for paper targets	800	800	+788	
Skirmish target frames (D, E, and F.)	96	96	60	36

*7,000 issued in 1905. †12 issued in 1905.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

Articles.	Accountable for December 31, 1904.	Accountable for December 31, 1905.	On hand in State Army December 31, 1906.	Deficient.
Paper silhouettes (D, E, and F.)	100	100	100	
Cloth covers for target frames (D, E, and F.)	48	48	48	
Arm chests	21	21	21	
<i>Quartermaster's Supplies.</i>				
Blankets, woolen	244	244	204	40
Blouses, made	475	475		475
Caps, forage	227	227	51	176
Caps, ornaments	279	279		279
Chevrons, cloth, N. C. S., Color and 1st Sergeant's	7	7		7
Chevrons, Sergeant's, pairs	21	21		21
Chevrons, Corporal's, pairs	28	28		28
Chevrons, gold lace, N. C. staff, pairs	2	2		2
Chevrons, gold lace, Color and 1st Sergeant's, pairs	7	7		7
Chevrons, gold lace, Sergeant's	18	18		18
Chevrons, Corporal's	28	28		28
Coats, uniform, foot, made	366	366	270	96
Coats, uniform, mounted, made	13	13		13
Hats, campaign	301	301		301
Hat cords and tassels	200	200		200
Helmets, felt	60	60	25	25
Eagles	358	358		358
Numbers	50	50		50
Scrolls and rings	60	60		60
Side buttons	412	412		412
Spikes	121	121		121
Top bases	77	77		77
Leggings, pairs	243	243		243
Overcoats	59	59	50	9
Trousers, made, foot, pairs	412	412		412
Trousers, made, mounted, pairs	33	33		33
Trousers, stripes, Sergeant's, pairs	32	32		32
Trousers, stripes, Corporal's, pairs	38	38		38
Cloth, fine quality, yards	20	20		20
Axes	5	5	5	
Axe helves	5	5	4	1
Axe slings	8	8	8	
Bed sacks	51	51		51
Books, regimental	1	1		1
Bunks, iron	6	6	6	
Bunk bottoms	6	6	6	
Camp kettles	17	17	17	
Flags, post	1	1	1	
Standards, cavalry	*1	1	1	
Staffs, cavalry	*2	2	2	
Hand litters	1	1	1	
Hatchets	11	11		11
Hatchet helves	11	11		11
Hatchet slings	8	8	7	1
Mess pans	78	78	76	2
Pickaxes	1	1		1
Pickaxe helves	1	1	1	
Pillow sacks	85	85		85
Shovels	20	20	4	16
Spades	8	8	8	
Tents, common	67	67	66	1
Common tent-poles, ridge	90	90	90	
Common tent-poles, upright	180	180	180	
Tents, hospital	3	3	3	
Hospital tent files	3	3	2	1

*Received from War Department.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

Articles.	Accountable for, December 31, 1904.	Accountable for, December 31, 1905.	On hand in State Armory December 31, 1905.	Deficient.
Hospital tent-poles, ridge	3	3	3	.....
Hospital tent-poles, upright	3	3	3	.....
Tents, wall	3	3	3	2
Wall tent-files	8	8	7	1
Wall tent-poles, ridge	10	10	10	.....
Wall tent-poles, upright	20	20	20	.....
Pins, large	562	562	.....	562
Pins, small	2,829	2,829	1,500	1,329
Trumpets	2	2	1	1
Trumpet cords and tassels	2	2	.....	2
Whistles	20	20	16	4
Basting spoons	18	18	11	7
Butcher knives	12	12	10	2
Cleavers	6	6	4	2
Dippers	13	13	11	2
Dishpans	15	15	15	.....
Flour sieves	16	16	.....	16
Frying pans	4	4	4	.....
Meat forks	8	8	7	1
Meat saws	6	6	4	2
Soup ladles	9	9	9	.....

GOVERNOR'S STAFF, AND MILITARY AUDITORS.

Following is the roster of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, and of State Board of Military Auditors at this date.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	From when.	Station.
John Sparks	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Jan. 13, 1903	Carson City
Lemuel Allen	Lieutenant-Governor, Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff, Quartermaster-General, Chief of Ordnance, Commissary-General, and Inspector-General	Jan. 13, 1903	Carson City
Sylvester H. Day	Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General	April 8, 1903	Carson City
Wm. L. Berry	Colonel and Surgeon-General	April 2, 1904	Hawthorne
James H. Kinkead	Colonel and Judge Advocate General	April 21, 1904	Virginia City
Frank L. Wildes	Colonel and Paymaster-General	April 26, 1904	Carson City
W. L. Cox	Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General	May 6, 1904	Reno
Rufus H. Kinney	Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General	May 6, 1904	Reno
Will U. Mackey	Colonel and Chief Engineer	June 12, 1905	Carson City
Chas. E. Clough	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	May 12, 1904	Reno
Key Pittman	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	Nov. 16, 1905	Tonopah
Walter O. Wright	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	Dec. 18, 1905	Reno
C. J. McEwen	Color Sergeant	April 8, 1905	Carson City
Ira Lee Winters	Color Sergeant	April 29, 1905	Carson City

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

BOARD OF MILITARY AUDITORS.

Name.	Official position.	Station.
John Sparks	Commander-in-Chief (President)	Carson City
Sam P. Davis	State Controller	Carson City
Lemuel Allen	Adjutant-General (Secretary)	Carson City

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard was disbanded on May 20, 1906, in compliance with General Orders No. 3, dated May 12, 1906.

At date of disbandment it consisted of:

Infantry.	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	Totals
Company A, Virginia City	3	14	50	67
Company B, Virginia City	3	14	63	80
Totals	6	28	113	147

ENROLLED MILITIA (ESTIMATED).

The number of votes polled at the last general election was fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Therefore, in accordance with law, I estimate as the number of enrolled militia sixty per cent thereof, which is eight thousand nine hundred and three.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

One inspection was made March 19, 1905, and one on April 1, 1906, by officers of the United States Army.

Following are letters of transmittal, reports and comments:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1905.

The Adjutant-General, State of Nevada, Carson City.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith memoranda containing the observations of Captain Frank L. Winn, 12th United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp, concerning the organizations of the National Guard of Nevada, at the recent inspection made by him under the provisions of General Orders No. 71, War Department, series of 1903.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Military Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from memoranda of remarks of inspecting officer in connection with the recent inspection of the organized militia of the State of Nevada:

Infantry.

COMPANY A—There is undoubtedly some excellent material for soldiers in this command, but as a unit in its present condition there is no indication of

either military zeal or efficiency. Men claiming to have been members of the organization from two to six years are deficient in the most rudimentary forms of drill instruction. The officer in temporary command believes the men can be relied upon in domestic emergencies. The men questioned said they would be perfectly willing to respond to any call. I have no doubt many, perhaps a majority, would volunteer in the event of war, but as an organization in its present condition this company cannot be relied upon for active service of any kind. The return of the company herewith shows the correct number of officers and men present at inspection. The company commander, Captain D. M. Ryan, was absent in San Francisco. First Lieutenant H. Conrad was in temporary command, and afforded me every possible courtesy and facility in making the inspection. The State has failed utterly to provide for this organization other than to pay the armory rent, and credit is exclusively due the members for holding together at all. The Governor, Hon. John Sparks, it is understood, strongly favors the proper support of the State Guard, and urged upon the last Legislature the importance of providing the necessary funds for organizing and equipping the force to conform to the provisions of the Dick bill, but the measures intended to accomplish this end, although receiving considerable attention, were finally laid on the table, and there is apparently no prospect of their becoming laws within a reasonable time. Opposition to these measures developed among members from the new mining districts which have recently become important centers in the State.

This failure on the part of the State to help the Guard at a time when the hopes of members had been raised to expect help has undoubtedly had a most discouraging effect upon the men, and is in part responsible for the poor showing made at inspection. This company is located in a mining center, and the members are either miners themselves or closely identified with miners' interests. They are in general union men in a strongly unionized mining community, and the interests of the men and rest of the community are identical. There have been no disorders nor strikes in the community in recent years.

The men have had considerable instruction in target practice at 200 and 500 yards, and, while the records shown are so incomplete as to make it difficult to determine the proficiency attained, it is evident that more interest is taken and success attained in this important form of instruction than any other. There have been no camps, practice marches, outpost duty, field service, exercises in minor tactics, physical culture drill, guard duty, nor other form of practical instruction. They have not been drilled in the extended order.

The company has none of the record books and reports pertaining to a company of the Regular Army, and such records as are kept are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The minutes of a meeting held February 20, 1905, showed that sixteen men were deprived of the privileges of the hall for failure to attend drills and various other delinquencies.

The social features, which include the use of the armory as a meeting place, form, I take it, the main bond that keeps the organization together, though undoubtedly many, perhaps all, are influenced by patriotic motives and that innate love of the military which is found in every part of our country.

The exercises held consisted of the inspection and simpler movements of a company in close order according to the old drill regulations. The officer in command stated the company had had no other form of instruction except target practice.

COMPANY B—The men in the ranks were bright, intelligent-looking young fellows, many of them about 21 years of age, apparently in fine health. It was said they had been examined and passed physically. Their general inefficiency at drill indicates a lack of zeal and interest in their duties, though this may be due to causes for which the men should not be held responsible.

The Captain states his men can be relied upon in domestic emergencies. Questioned individually they said they were ready and willing to respond to any call. No doubt the men, perhaps the majority of them, would volunteer in any popular call to arms, but the organization is not stable enough in essential military matters to justify the belief that as such it could be depended upon for active service. The return herewith shows the correct number of officers and men present at inspection. Following the inspection the Captain and First Lieutenant in turn drilled the company in some of the simpler movements of the close order drill according to the old regulations.

This drill was very indifferently executed. The company has had no other form of instruction except target practice, in which a commendable interest is taken. Almost every Sunday in good weather firing at 200 and 500 yards is carried on by some members of the company. No instruction has been given in guard duty, extended order, setting up exercises, and there have been no marches, camps, nor any form of field instruction whatever. The company is not provided with the record books and blank forms pertaining to a company of the Regular Army, and such records as are kept are inadequate, incomplete, and poorly kept.

The members of this company are either miners or closely identified with the interests of miners, and generally they are union men. They are permanent residents of Virginia City, many of them having been raised in the town, and are good types of the better class of young men in the community.

The armory is equipped with gymnasium apparatus and is used as a meeting place for social purposes by the members. I take it that the club feature is an important inducement for keeping up the organization. The State has absolutely failed to provide in any way for the Guard, except the payment of the armory rent, and this fact has had a most discouraging effect upon the men, and is no doubt largely responsible for the present condition of the organization. The company is entitled to credit for purchasing, with contributions made by members, the 40 khaki uniforms on hand. I was afforded every facility and courtesy in making this inspection.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1905.

The Adjutant-General, State of Nevada, Carson City.

SIR: The Acting Secretary of War directs me to hand you herewith memoranda showing the deficiencies in arms, uniforms, and equipment of organizations of the militia of the State of Nevada, noted during the recent inspection made under the provisions of General Orders No. 71, War Department, series of 1903.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Military Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

Extract of memoranda of inspection of the organized militia of the State of Nevada, showing deficiencies in arms, uniforms, and equipment, as noted therein:

Infantry.

COMPANY A—The company has absolutely no uniform suitable for field service. The supply of arms is six short, but undoubtedly sufficient to arm the largest number ever likely to be assembled; no one at inspection was completely equipped, each man carrying a rifle, bayonet and McKeever cartridge box, having no other parts of a soldier's equipment. The company has nothing which goes to make up the modern equipment of an infantry organization. They have no tentage, camp equipage, nor kitchen utensils; the State, however, has sufficient tentage for two companies at Carson City. There are no quartermaster's supplies, nor medical supplies and equipment on hand; the State, however, has some blankets at Carson City.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

11

COMPANY B—The uniforms are unsuitable in quality and insufficient in quantity for field service in any section of the country, and the khaki coats are useless for field service. Each man at inspection carried a rifle, bayonet, and McKeever cartridge box, there being no other articles of equipment in the company. The company has no tentage, camp equipage nor kitchen utensils on hand; the State has, however, sufficient tentage at Carson City. There are no quartermaster's supplies, nor medical supplies and equipment on hand; the State, however, has some blankets at Carson City.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1906.

The Adjutant-General, State of Nevada, Carson City.

SIR: Referring to the memoranda of inspection of the organized militia of Nevada, recently conducted under General Orders No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to invite your attention to the fact that in the below-mentioned organizations more than twenty-five per cent of the organized strength was absent from the said inspection:

Company A—Total enlisted, 73; absentees, 54; per cent absent, 73.68.

Company B—Total enlisted, 60; absentees, 32; per cent absent, 52.38.

Under the militia law of January 21, 1903, these inspections are conducted with a view to ascertaining what organizations are sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, and to determine what assistance the organized militia of the several States and Territories is entitled to from the United States; and where so large a proportion of the nominal strength of organizations is absent, it is obviously very difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion in the matter.

For the information of the Department, and with a view to increase in attendance at future inspections, the Acting Secretary of War requests that after making such inquiry as may seem to be desirable, you will advise the Department as to the cause or causes of the large number of absentees from the last inspection of the organizations hereinbefore mentioned, and as to what measures will be taken in order to secure a larger attendance in the future.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1906.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of Nevada, Carson City.*

SIR: By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, I have the honor to hand you herewith for your information, copy of report of Captain W. G. Haan, General Staff, U. S. A., of his recent inspection of the organized militia of Nevada, and also extracts from memoranda of said inspection.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Military Secretary.

[Furnished to Hon. John Sparks, Governor of Nevada, Carson City.]

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Pacific Division.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith inspection reports of Companies A and B, National Guard of Nevada. These two companies comprise the sum total of the National Guard of that State. On account of the extraordinary conditions discovered at the inspection, I deem it advisable to call especial attention to these conditions by a letter of transmittal.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

It appears that the State has been in the habit of making an annual appropriation of \$60 per month for each company for the purpose of renting armories. This is the only assistance that has recently been given by the State. Some years ago the War Department issued a considerable amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, as well as quartermaster's supplies, to the State authority. A part of this, consisting principally of rifles, accouterments and ammunition, has been issued to the two companies now stationed in Virginia City. The Captains of these companies have not been required to give any kind of receipt for the property thus turned over to them. The property is kept in the armories, so-called, which consist of old, ramshackle buildings, used principally for dancing purposes. Lockers have been constructed, similar to those used in the barracks of the regular army, for each man. In these lockers are kept the individual equipment of the soldier, including his rifle. This he is permitted to take out without authority from the company commander. In fact, several rifles were out when I made the inspection, and were afterwards accounted for by hunting up the men and requesting them to bring the rifles to the armory. Whether any rifles have been actually lost in this way, I am unable to determine.

In the report of the Adjutant-General of the State for 1904, Company B is charged with 74 rifles; 73 only were at the armory at inspection. In the same report Company A is charged with 69 rifles; 65 were in its possession at the inspection. The Adjutant-General stated to me verbally that no arms or other equipment had been issued to the companies since the date of that report. There appears, therefore, to be a discrepancy of five rifles.

In my report of these two companies I stated that, in my opinion, the officers as well as the enlisted men of these companies, in case of serious trouble growing out of strikes or kindred causes, would be found upon the side opposed to law and order. If this be the case, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement, having received it verbally from the company commanders, who affirmed that not a man could be relied upon to answer to the call of the Governor in case of serious trouble, I see no good reason why they should not also turn the arms and equipments against the State authority.

In view of these considerations I would earnestly recommend that action be taken with a view to withdrawing from the control of these companies the United States property now in their possession.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of Nevada, Colonel S. H. Day, stated to me that he had recommended to the Governor the disbandment of the two companies for the reason that, in his opinion, they would be of no assistance to the State in case of trouble. It is his recommendation that the arms and equipments belonging to the United States and now in possession of the State should be stored at the State Capital for such use as might be made of them by the Governor in case of trouble.

A good building has been purchased by the State in Carson City, and is being put in order for this purpose under the supervision of Colonel Day. This, in my opinion, would be the best disposition of the property now in the hands of the State authority, for the reason that this property would be of no value to the Federal Government, it all being of obsolete pattern, yet it might be of some use to the State in case of trouble of a domestic nature within its borders.

Very respectfully,

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff.

COMPANY A.

1. Date of last inspection. March 19, 1905.
2. General appearance. Poor.
3. What uniform was worn at inspection? Uniform coat (United States before Spanish War), old forage cap, civilian trousers.
4. Is the organization completely uniformed for field service at any season

of the year? If not, what are the deficiencies? No. It has no uniform except the following: 44 forage caps, 65 dress coats, 25 helmets.

5. In what respect does the uniform differ from that of the United States Army? All belongs to United States.

6. What is the condition of the uniform? Unserviceable.

7. What is the number and character of the arms in possession of the organization? 65 Springfield rifles, cal. 45, obsolete pattern, model 1873.

8. Is the supply sufficient to fully arm all the members of the organization, present and absent? No; there belong to the company 67 enlisted men, and but 65 rifles on hand.

9. What is the condition of the arms, including those not in the hands of men at inspection? Poor, though serviceable; no armorer; dry climate prevents rapid deterioration. Practically no care given the arms and equipment.

10. Was each man at inspection completely equipped? What deficiencies were noted? Each man was equipped with rifle, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, waist belt, and cartridge box.

11. Is the supply in the organization ample to fully equip all the members, including those absent? What deficiencies exist? No; two rifles short; no uniforms on hand except as given under 4; no other Q. M. supplies on hand. The ordnance and ordnance stores consist of 65 rifles, 59 bayonets and scabbards, 72 waist-belts and plates, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, all in poor condition.

12. What is the condition of the whole equipment? All obsolete and practically all unserviceable.

13. Is the organization fully supplied with tentage and camp and kitchen utensils? What deficiencies exist? None on hand.

14. What is the condition of the camp equipment? None on hand.

15. Are the quantities of quartermaster's supplies, and of medical supplies and equipment sufficient? If not, what are the deficiencies? None on hand except parts of uniform already noted.

16. Does the organization of the command conform to that of like units in the United States Army? What deficiencies exist? No; legal organizations given in general remarks (Company B).

17. Does the system of discipline and military instruction substantially conform to that of the United States Army? What variations, if any, were found? There is no discipline and practically no military instruction.

18. In your opinion is this unit sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field? No.

19. General remarks as to character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies: The general remarks made in regard to Company B apply in every particular to this organization.

COMPANY B.

1. Date of last inspection. March 19, 1905.

2. General appearance. Poor; lack of instruction, discipline and interest clearly manifested in ragged appearance.

3. What uniform was worn at inspection? Full-dress coat (old style) and dress cap, civilian trousers.

4. Is the organization completely uniformed for field service at any season of the year? If not, what are the deficiencies? It is not. It has 36 khaki suits of very poor quality purchased by the company; strength of company is 67. From the standard of the Regular Army all uniforms in possession of the company are unserviceable.

5. In what respects does the uniform differ from that of the United States Army? It is of the pattern, approximately, used by the army in 1898.

6. What is the condition of the uniform? All unserviceable. It is all more than seven years old and has not been properly cared for.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

7. What is the number and character of the arms in possession of the organization? 73 Springfield rifles, cal. 45, model 1873.

8. Is the supply sufficient to fully arm all the members of the organization, present and absent? Yes.

9. What is the condition of the arms, including those not in the hands of the men at inspection? Condition poor, though serviceable. There is no armorer, and the arms receive scant attention. Climate very dry, prevents rusting, etc.

10. Was each man at inspection completely equipped? What deficiencies were noted? Yes; rifle, bayonet, waist belt, cartridge box, and bayonet scabbard.

11. Is the supply in the organization ample to fully equip all the members, including those absent? What deficiencies exist? Rifles, yes; see 10. Uniforms, no; see 4. No field equipment on hand, aside from that enumerated under 10.

12. What is the condition of the whole equipment? All obsolete and practically worthless.

13. Is the organization fully supplied with tentage and camp and kitchen utensils? What deficiencies exist? It has none. In store house at Carson City is reported for the two companies, tentage as follows: Tents, common, 66; tents, hospital, 3; tents, wall, 8. No other tentage on hand.

14. What is the condition of the camp equipment? None on hand in company.

15. Are the quantities of quartermaster supplies, and of medical supplies and equipment sufficient? If not, what are the deficiencies? None on hand except such as has been purchased by the companies, all of which is practically worthless.

16. Does the organization conform to that of like units in the United States Army? What deficiencies exist? No; legal organization given in general remarks.

17. Does the system of discipline and military instruction substantially conform to that of the United States Army? What variations, if any, were found? There is no discipline whatever, and no instruction worth the name.

18. In your opinion is this unit sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field? No.

19. General remarks as to character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies:

There were but 21 men at inspection. They had requested that I postpone the inspection until Sunday evening so that more of the men could be present. I accordingly inspected the company at 7:30 p. m. Sunday evening. More than ninety per cent of the men work in the mines. They take no interest in the company except in a social way. The State hires a hall, which is sublet occasionally for entertainments. From this sufficient funds have accrued to purchase a billiard table and card tables, forming thus a sort of social club without dues. The total inefficiency has already been referred to.

I questioned both captains as to what prospect there would be of the men answering the call from the Governor to suppress violence caused by strikes or kindred trouble within the State. The replies of both were that not a man could be relied upon to obey the order of the Governor, and I wish to add that in my opinion both captains and all company officers, as well as the enlisted men, would not only refuse to obey orders of the Governor, but would be arrayed on the other side.

The National Guard of Nevada fails to fulfill any of the conditions for which it was organized, and is a menace rather than an aid to law and order.

Under the State law the organization of each company is as follows: 1 captain; 1 first lieutenant; 1 second lieutenant; 1 first sergeant; 5 sergeants; 8 corporals; 1 artificer; 1 wagoner; 2 musicians; not less than 40 nor more than 80 privates.

DRILLS.

Rendezvous drills were held in the armories and reported to this office up to the date (May 20, 1906) that the National Guard was disbanded.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Each company has participated in target practice, but no reports have been received at this office.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

Under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, U. S., this State has a credit of \$2,602.98, and under the Act of March 2, 1903, \$857.88; total, \$3,460.86.

PRACTICE MARCHES OR CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

There have been no camps of instruction, and no practice marches have been made.

DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

STATE OF NEVADA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, May 12, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3.

Captain W. G. Haan, of the General Staff, U. S. Army, who inspected the organized militia of this State on April 1, 1906, having reported to the War Department that "the National Guard of Nevada fails to fulfill any of the conditions for which it was organized," and at the last session of the Legislature the Assembly having defeated bills favorably recommended by the Governor and unanimously passed by the Senate intended to encourage enlistments in and to uniform the National Guard to the minimum number required by law of Congress, which number would entitle the State to obtain from the United States sufficient property of modern pattern to fully arm and equip the required number of men, therefore it is ordered:

1. That the National Guard of Nevada shall be disbanded on the 20th day of May, 1906, by company commanders assembling the companies at their respective armories and reading to them this order.
2. Present company commanders will deliver to Colonel S. H. Day, Assistant Adjutant-General, at the armories, on May 27, 1906, all United States property in their possession.
3. Upon completing the duty assigned to him Colonel Day will report the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN SPARKS,

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief Nevada Militia.

Official: LEMUEL ALLEN,
Adjutant-General Nevada Militia.

In compliance with the foregoing general order the National Guard of Nevada was disbanded on the 20th day of May, 1906.

Following is a copy of the report of Colonel S. H. Day, A. A. G., who received from the company commanders the property in their possession and placed it in the State Armory building at Carson City:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, June 5, 1906.

GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS, *Commander-in-Chief Nevada Militia.*

SIR: Having complied with paragraph two of General Orders No. 3, I have the honor to report that I proceeded on May 30, 1906, to Virginia City

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

and on May 31st received from J. E. N. Greenhalgh and A. T. Evans, respectively late Captain of Company A, and late Second Lieutenant of Company B, Nevada National Guard, the military property in possession of those companies.

Some of the rifles were without ramrods, some without rear sights and some bayonets were badly bent, showing that that part of the property had not been properly cared for.

The following table exhibits the number of each article issued, the number received by me, the numbers not accounted for, and the value of the deficient property which will eventually be deducted from the amount the State would otherwise be entitled to receive in property from the General Government:

Articles.	Issued to—		Received from—		Deficiency.			Value.
	Co. A.	Co. B.	Co. A.	Co. B.	Co. A.	Co. B.	Total.	
Springfield rifles.....	70	80	66	68	2	12	14	\$189.00
Bayonets.....	70	80	68	70	2	10	12	14.16
Officers' swords, chamols-skin covers.....	1	3	1	0	0	3	3	44.25
Officers' sword-belts and plates.....	5	3	2	0	3	3	6	16.92
Bayonet scabbards, steel.....	70	80	66	65	4	15	19	15.39
Cartridge boxes, Mc-Keever.....	70	76	61	68	9	8	17	20.74
Waist-belts and plates.....	60	77	77	64	0	13	13	7.80
Forage caps.....	51	0	32	0	19	0	19	12.73
Coats, uniform, foot, made.....	69	0	82	0	0	0	0	.....
Helmets, felt.....	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	.....
Deficiency, total value..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$320.99

Respectfully,

S. H. DAY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS.

I respectfully recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated by the Legislature for the transportation and care of military property, purchase of materials, typewriting, telegraphing, mileage, care of Armory building and contingent expenses for the years 1907 and 1908.

Respectfully,

LEM ALLEN,
Adjutant-General.

STATE BOARD OF MILITARY AUDITORS.

As Secretary of the State Board of Military Auditors, I submit the following report:

By an Act of the Legislature approved March 17, 1905, the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a suitable building for an Armory and storehouse.

On the 8th day of December, 1905, this Board purchased, and the Attorney-General received a deed prepared by him, from the H. F. Dangberg Land and Live-Stock Company of the State of Nevada, for Block 2 of Sears, Thompson and Sears Division of Carson City. The deed is recorded at page 580, Vol. 29, of Ormsby County records. This property was known as the Pavilion.

The building thereon has been made suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, by painting the wood work outside, making the roof and cupola waterproof, erecting a cement coping and placing thereon an iron fence, with two drive and two walk gates, constructing a cement sidewalk four feet wide around the outside of grounds, the same kind of walks from outside walk to north and south doors, cement platforms for porticos, and placing strong wire netting on outside of windows.

The interior is in good condition, except the board ceiling, which should be nailed more securely to the rafters and be newly papered.

The building is of stone, 100 feet long and 48 feet wide, on the outside.

In it is stored all United States military property for which the State is accountable, and all State property not in use.

I respectfully recommend that this building and grounds be placed in the custody of the Adjutant-General, who is under bond to the State for the proper care and safe keeping of the military property in possession of the State.

Following is a statement of money expended in the purchase of and making this building and grounds suitable for the intended purpose:

For purchase of grounds and building	\$4,000.00
For recording deed to the property	3.65
For materials used	128.01
For tools purchased	57.30
For labor	526.95
For maps and surveys	81.80
For painting	370.00
For insurance on building and contents	160.00
For typewriting	1.50
For coping and fence	1,698.50
For walks	891.00
Total expended	\$7,918.71
Unexpended balance	\$81.29

Respectfully,

LEM ALLEN,
Adjutant-General, and Secretary Board of Military Auditors.

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1905=1906

S. L. LEE, M.D., Secretary



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 18, 1907.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

SIR: The biennial period of 1905-6 has drawn to a close, and a report from the State Board of Health is hereby submitted to you.

It is with a feeling akin to mortification that I am forced to confess a lack of aggressive, as well as progressive, work accomplished by this Board during the two years just passed. This seeming apathy is in no way due to lack of interest on the part of the individual members of the Board, but through lack of legislation by which the work could be made both effective and beneficial to the public at large.

The creation of County Boards of Health by the last Legislature has resulted in much good. The abolition of nuisances that menaced the public health, the immediate presence of some one in authority to take charge of contagious cases, to quarantine infected premises, to issue rules and regulations in the several counties, under the sanction of the State Board, has been of greatest benefit to citizens threatened with invasions of malignant and contagious diseases.

I hereby append a sample of the work done by the County Board of Health of White Pine County:

REGULATIONS OF THE WHITE PINE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

"REGULATION NO. 1. All cesspools, not hermetically sealed, and all privy vaults, the contents of which are, or shall hereafter be, within five feet of the surface of the surrounding ground shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, nuisances, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 17, 1905. (Stats. 1905, p. 207).

"Every owner of any such cesspool or privy vault in the Town of Ely, or of the premises upon which the same is situated, and every person having charge of the same, or being a tenant of such premises, and every agent of such owner, or person, or tenant, with respect to said premises, shall, within ten days after being served with a copy of these regulations, fill up such cesspool or privy vault with earth or gravel at least to the level of the surface of the ground upon which the same is situated.

"REGULATION NO. 2. Every privy vault hereafter excavated in the Town of Ely shall not be less than ten feet in depth, but shall not be of such depth as to encounter underground water or indications thereof. If any person or persons shall, in excavating or causing to be excavated any such privy vault in said Town of Ely, encounter water or indications of water therein, he or they shall either hermetically seal the said excavation above the line of water or indications thereof or fill in such excavation with at least five feet of earth, provided such sealing or filling can be done without reducing the depth of such excavation to less

than ten feet from the surface of the ground, otherwise he or they shall excavate a new vault or vaults, until one shall be secured which shall be at least ten feet in depth and free from underground water or indications thereof; provided, further, that if, after fair trial, it shall be found impracticable to secure on any premises in said town a vault which shall be at least ten feet in depth and free from water or indications thereof, such fact may be reported to the Chairman of the Board of Health of White Pine County, who may make such modifications of this regulation, or such special regulations as he may deem proper in such case. When any excavation of a privy vault, as aforesaid, shall be completed, the owner, or person having charge thereof, or the tenant of the premises upon which it is situated, shall, before using the same, notify the Sheriff of the County of White Pine or his deputy, who shall forthwith examine such excavation and approve of it before the same shall be used as a privy vault, provided that no such excavation shall be approved which does not comply with this regulation.

"REGULATION No. 3. Every owner of a privy vault in the Town of Ely, the contents of which are not within five feet of the surface of the surrounding ground, and every person having charge thereof, or being a tenant of the premises on which the same is situated, and every agent of such owner, person, or tenant, with respect to said premises, shall, within ten days after being served with a copy of these regulations, cover the contents of such vault with at least six inches of earth or wood ashes and cover the surface of such earth or wood ashes so deposited in said vault with a layer of lime; and shall likewise cover the contents of such vault with a similar covering of earth or wood ashes and lime at least once in every period of three months thereafter; and every such owner, person, tenant, or agent, shall further cover the contents of every such privy vault with a layer of lime at least once during each and every week after receiving a copy of these regulations, as aforesaid; provided, that when any such privy vault shall become so filled that its contents are within five feet of the surface of the ground, then such privy vault shall be entirely filled up as specified in Regulation No. 1 above.

"REGULATION No. 4. Whenever the Chairman of the Board of Health of White Pine County shall determine that any well of water in said Town of Ely is in an unsanitary condition, or a menace to the health of the community, the owner or owners of such well, or of the premises upon which the same is situated, and the person or persons having charge thereof, or being the tenant or tenants of such premises, and the agent or agents of any such owner, person, or tenant, with respect to said premises, shall, within five days after being served with notice of the unsanitary condition of said well, proceed to cleanse the same and place it in proper sanitary condition.

"REGULATION No. 5. The Sheriff of said County of White Pine, or his deputy, or any member of the Board of Health of said county, shall, at all reasonable times, upon notice to the owner or to the person having charge or control of any privy vault or well of water in said Town of Ely, or of the premises upon which the same is situated, and to any tenant of said premises, have access to the same for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the provisions of the foregoing regulations have been complied with.

"REGULATION No. 6. Every privy vault or well of water in said

Town of Ely which does not conform to the foregoing regulations, or which shall not have received the attention specified in said regulations, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be a nuisance, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 17, 1905. (Stats. 1905, p. 207).

"REGULATION No. 7. All sweepings, rubbish, garbage, filth and other waste or deleterious matter from stores, saloons, hotels, residences and other buildings in the Town of Ely shall be either burned, placed in a privy vault which conforms to the foregoing regulations, or placed in cans or other receptacles and hauled away and dumped at a distance of at least one mile from the limits of said town; and no person shall, under any circumstances, sweep, dump, or otherwise deposit any such sweepings, rubbish, filth, garbage, or other waste or deleterious matter into any street or alley or other public or private way, or upon any vacant or other lot, land or premises in the said Town of Ely.

"REGULATION No. 8. Every owner of land situated within the limits of the said Town of Ely, as shown by the map of the townsite thereof made by W. Y. McGill, and on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of said White Pine County, and upon which there now is any rubbish, garbage, filth, filth heaps, or other deleterious matter, or the agent of such owner, shall, within twenty days after being served with a copy of these regulations, either burn all such rubbish, garbage, filth, filth heaps and other deleterious matter, or haul away and dump the same at a distance of not less than one mile from said limits of said town, or cause the same to be so burned or hauled away.

"REGULATION No. 9. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said White Pine County and he is hereby directed to forthwith serve a copy of these regulations upon every owner or person having charge or control of any and all privy vaults in the said Town of Ely, or of the premises upon which the same are situated, and upon every tenant of such premises, or upon the agent of such owner, person, or tenant, and upon every person owning or occupying any land or building in said town, or upon the agent of any such person.

"And every such owner, person, tenant, and agent is hereby notified to comply with the requirements of the foregoing regulations within the time or times therein provided, and that in default of such compliance he will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 2, 1905. (Stats. 1905, p. 64.)

"It shall also be the duty of said Sheriff and he is hereby directed to serve such other and further papers and to do such other and further acts relating to the said regulations and the enforcement thereof as the said Board of Health or the Chairman thereof may direct.

"We, the undersigned members of the Board of Health of White Pine County, hereby certify that the foregoing regulations were formally adopted by said Board at a meeting thereof held this 21st day of August, 1905.

"E. L. R. WALLACE,

"ALLEN WAKELING,

"A. L. PARKER,

"Board of Health of White Pine County, Nevada.

"The foregoing regulations of the Board of Health of White Pine

County, Nevada, having been duly considered by the State Board of Health of said State, are hereby approved this 25th day of August, 1905.

"SIMEON L. LEE,

"Secretary of the State Board of Health of the State of Nevada."

There has been no serious epidemic of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid or scarlet fevers in any part of the State during the last two years.

Early in 1906, Dr. S. C. Gibson reported a few cases of sporadic smallpox prevailing in Reno and Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

In the latter part of December, 1906, a few cases of diphtheria developed in Fallon, Churchill County. The County Board of Health, under the sanction of the State Board, appointed Dr. George M. Gardner as Health Officer. He soon had the disease under control and all fears of an epidemic were laid at rest.

No communication has been received at my office from either the Nye or Esmeralda County Boards. This is to be regretted in view of the fact that pleuro-pneumonia prevailed as alarming epidemics in those great mining centers during their early history, especially in Tonopah, Nye County, in 1901-2, and in Goldfield, Esmeralda County, in 1903-4. In the absence of any report to the contrary, I assume that the health of both the cities above named is much better than during the periods mentioned. Two most important factors have been inaugurated that would naturally lead to such results, namely, better buildings and better water.

In my report of 1903-4 to your Excellency I strongly urged legislation in the matter of collecting vital statistics for the use of this Board, and for the information of our own people, as well as for those of our sister States. Nothing, however, was done by the last Legislature to remedy this unfortunate condition of affairs, and in consequence it is impossible to ascertain the rate of mortality or the causes of death, the number of children born, or the sex of the same, except by communicating with the County Recorders of the several counties in the State, a most tedious and tardy method of arriving at those most important statistics; and we are unable to ascertain the character or extent of any epidemic or contagion from any source except by voluntary reports from some kindly disposed physician.

I would respectfully recommend such an amendment to the Act creating a State Board of Health as would compel the physicians of the State to report the vital statistics in their practice semi-annually to the Secretaries of the County Boards of Health in which they severally practice, and that the Secretaries of the various County Boards transmit the statistics of their counties, in the aggregate, to the Secretary of the State Board at like intervals.

I would strongly urge a more vigorous enforcement of the law to prevent the pollution of the waters in this State, passed by the Legislature during the session of 1903, and approved March 20, 1903. More diseases are born of contaminated waters than from any other single cause physicians are called upon to treat. Nearly every epidemic of typhoid fever can be traced, directly or indirectly, to polluted waters, used for domestic purposes. Therefore, the fine machinery of

the law should be evoked for the prosecution of each and every person who fails to respect the provisions of the Act, and who, upon conviction, should receive the maximum penalty the law prescribes for such offenders.

The question of pure food is now being discussed as never before, and every State in the Union, save ours, I dare say, has some statute bearing upon this important matter. Such a law should be enacted, one prohibiting the sale of adulterated food in the State. Such foods could be analyzed in the chemical department of the State University without any considerable expense to the State, and the State Board of Health should be charged with the publication of such analysis.

I would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to another very grave matter, that of tuberculosis. So far, we of the mountains have been comparatively immune from the ravages of this "great white plague," but every year we see a steady increase in the number of its victims. The great States of the East, South, North, and the Middle West are waging a combined war against it. We of the western mountain States have done but little in the way of establishing hospitals or sanitariums for the treatment of such cases, nor have we given material aid towards the organization of anti-tuberculosis societies for the prevention, as far as possible, of the development of the scourge.

The correspondence in the office of the Secretary has been large, and he has given to all, whether Health Boards, Pure Food Commissions, Anti-Tuberculosis Societies, sanitary officials or individuals, physicians, or laymen, all the information obtainable, but to accomplish the best results in safeguarding the health and personal interests of our citizens, legislation along the lines enumerated is imperative.

In conclusion, I would be remiss indeed did I not acknowledge the valuable aid given, and the unfailing courtesy your Excellency has uniformly extended to this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON L. LEE,

Secretary.

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STATE OF NEVADA

MINUTES OF MEETING

OF THE

State Board of Assessors

WITH THE

STATE REVENUE BOARD

Carson City, January 8 and 9, 1906



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906

**SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS AS FIXED BY THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
JANUARY, 1906.**

- Work Horses. Left to the Assessors.
Saddle Horses. Left to the Assessors.
Stock Horses. Left to the Assessors.
Work Mules. Left to the Assessors.
Stock Mules. Left to the Assessors.
Beef Cattle. Valuation placed at \$25 per head.
Milch Cows. Valuation placed at \$25 per head.
Stock Cattle. Valuation placed at \$15 per head in all the counties except Nye, Esmeralda, Lincoln, White Pine and Lyon. In these \$13.
Sheep. Valuation placed at \$3 per head throughout the State.
Buck Sheep. Valuation placed at \$5 per head.
Hogs. Left to the Assessors.
Goats. Valuation placed at \$5 per head.
Telephone Lines. Left to the Assessors.
Telegraph Lines. Left to the Assessors.
Electric Light and Power Lines. Left to the Assessors.
Contract Lands. Left to the Assessors.
Central Pacific Railroad. Valuation placed at \$16,500 per mile on the main track and \$5,600 on the side track.
Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Valuation placed at \$7,750 on the main track and \$2,500 per mile, on the side track.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Valuation placed at \$7,500 on the main track and \$2,500 on the side track per mile.
Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad. Valuation placed at \$2,900 per mile on the main track and \$1,000 per mile on the side track.
Nevada and California Railroad. Valuation placed at \$9,000 per mile on the main track and \$3,000 per mile on the side track.
Eureka and Pailsade Railroad. Valuation placed at \$1,850 on the main track and \$1,000 on the side track, per mile.
Nevada Central Railroad. Left to the Assessor.
Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad. Valuation placed at \$7,500 per mile on the main track and \$2,500 per mile on the side track.
Ploche and Pacific Transportation Road. Left to the Assessor.
Glasgow and Western Exploration Road. Left to the Assessor.
Verdi Lumber Railroad Company. Left to the Assessor.
Rolling stock of each road. Left to the Assessors.

MINUTES OF ASSESSORS' MEETING, 1906.

FIRST DAY.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 8, 1906.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman, Governor Sparks, at 10:30 a. m.

There being a quorum present, the Secretary, W. R. Davis, was ordered to call the roll, and the following answered to their names:

J. C. Lofthouse.....	Churchill County
J. Eggers	Elko County
J. F. Bradley.....	Esmeralda County
J. W. Guthrie	Humboldt County
William Easton	Lander County
J. F. Roeder.....	Lincoln County
D. P. Randall.....	Lyon County
Thomas W. Logan.....	Nye County
William Kinney	Ormsby County
James Quirk.....	Storey County
W. S. Beard.....	Washoe County
A. C. House.....	White Pine County

It was stated that the Assessors from Douglas and Eureka Counties would be present at the afternoon session.

The Chairman stated that he hoped the Board would work in harmony as he considered it a very important meeting, owing to the new railroads being built. He then appointed the following Committee on the Order of Business:

Mr. Kinney of Ormsby, Mr. Beard of Washoe, Mr. Randall of Lyon, Mr. Eggers of Elko, and Mr. Guthrie of Humboldt.

The Attorney-General, by request, read the law by virtue of which the Board was called together, as follows:

SECTION 1. The County Assessors of the several counties of this State shall meet for a period not exceeding ten days in the office of the Governor, at Carson City, Nevada, on the second Monday in January of each year, and shall at such meetings establish a valuation throughout the State of all railroads and rolling stock of such railroads, of all telegraph and telephone lines, of all electric light and power lines, of

all cattle and sheep, and upon all other kinds of property which, in the judgment of said Assessors, can be valued and assessed more uniformly by said Assessors, acting collectively, than by the several County Assessors acting separately; *provided*, that, in fixing such valuations, the location and situation of such property shall be considered; *and provided further*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to impair the right of the Board of Equalization of any county to equalize taxes on all property, the valuation of which has not been fixed at the annual meeting of the County Assessors as provided in this section; but the said County Board of Equalization shall not have the power to equalize any property upon which a valuation has been fixed by the said Board of County Assessors; *provided*, any taxpayer, under the provisions of this Act, shall not be deprived of any remedy or redress in a court of law relating to the payment of taxes.

SECTION 2. At such meetings the Governor shall be the Chairman and the Governor's Secretary shall be the Clerk. The Governor shall have the casting vote in case of a tie. The State Controller shall supply all information and data concerning the finances of the State, either on his own motion, or upon request of the Board. Eight Assessors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of the entire Board shall decide any question before the meeting; *provided*, that in case of a tie on any question before the Board, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote; and it is hereby made the duty of every Assessor present at the meeting of said Board to vote aye or no, upon every question put by the Chairman of said meeting, and every Assessor failing so to do shall forfeit his office and shall be proceeded against by the District Attorney of said Assessor's county, at the request of the Attorney-General to enforce said forfeiture; *provided*, that, if at any meeting the Assessor of any county shall, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, be unable to attend any such meeting, then, in that event, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of such counties shall attend such meeting, and shall act and vote in the place of such absent Assessor, with the same force and effect as such Assessor might do if present, and the Governor or Acting Chairman of said meeting shall be and hereby is authorized to issue a subpoena for the attendance of any Assessor who shall fail to attend, unless excused by the provisions of this Act. And he is hereby further empowered to deputize anyone who is qualified by law to serve a summons to serve the same; *and, provided further*, that if at any meeting the Governor or his Secretary shall, for any reason, be unable to act as Chairman or Clerk, then, in that event, the State Controller shall act as Chairman, and in case the State Controller shall also be absent, then the Attorney-General shall act as Chairman, and as such Chairman shall have all of the powers herein granted to the Governor acting as such Chairman. Any Assessor who shall fail to attend the meetings provided for in section one, unless he is prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be subject to a penalty of \$500, to be collected in a suit instituted against said delinquent Assessor or his bondsmen by the District Attorney of the county of said Assessor, on the request of the Attorney-General; and shall be further subject to removal from office, should a majority of the State Board of Revenue hereinafter created order proceedings to that effect to be instituted.

SECTION 4. The valuation fixed at such annual meetings shall be

the actual cash value of all such property as may be designated, as now provided by law, taking into consideration the locality of such property, and the Assessors of the several counties shall assess and enter upon the assessment rolls of their respective counties all such property at the valuation designated by such meeting of County Assessors, and shall fix the value and assess all property not so valued at said meeting in the manner now provided by law.

SECTION 5. The valuation fixed at such annual meetings shall be uniform on all such property as may be designated, except in cases where the value is affected by its locality or other consideration affecting its cash value; and the Assessors of the several counties of the State shall fix values on all property not so valued at said annual meetings in the manner now provided by law.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of each County Assessor to fix the valuation of all property which may be assessed by him at the valuation placed upon the same kind of property at the regular annual meeting of Assessors for the State.

SECTION 13. Should any Assessor in this State neglect to assess property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or laws now in force or effect, or place a greater or less valuation on any property that has been fixed at said meeting of Assessors, the State Board of Revenue, which is hereby created, consisting of the Governor, State Controller, and Attorney-General, shall instruct the District-Attorney of said Assessor's county to bring suit against such Assessor and his bondsmen for the sum of five hundred dollars as a penalty therefor, which said sum, when collected, shall be paid into the General Fund of the State Treasury, and such Board may instruct the Attorney-General to request the District Attorney of said Assessor's county to institute suit against such Assessor for his removal from office for such neglect or refusal. The suit shall be tried in the District Court having jurisdiction in the county where property is situated.

SECTION 7. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act as herein amended are hereby repealed.

After the reading of the law, Mr. Ryan, representing the C. P. R. R., asked permission to ask the Attorney-General a question: "Is it not mandatory in section one, that the Assessors here assembled should assess seven different articles therein enumerated?"

Attorney-General—Provided, that in their judgment, they can place a more uniform valuation on the property, acting collectively, than individually.

Mr. Ryan—These articles are specifically mentioned and it says that they shall assess them as therein enumerated.

Attorney-General—I construe that to mean that if in the judgment of the majority of the Board they believe they can assess them more uniformly collectively than by leaving it to each Assessor. The law reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The County Assessors of the several counties of this State shall meet for a period not exceeding ten days in the office of the

Governor, at Carson City, Nevada, on the second Monday in January of each year, and shall at such meetings establish a valuation throughout the State on all railroads and rolling stock of such railroads, of all telegraph and telephone lines, of all electric light and power lines, of all cattle and sheep, and upon all other kinds of property which, in the judgment of the Assessors can be valued and assessed more uniformly by said Assessors, acting collectively, than by the several County Assessors acting separately.

Mr. Ryan—Does not that refer to all other property except that property which is specifically mentioned in the other part of that section?

Attorney-General—Not in my judgment. It goes on to describe these seven kinds of property and other property which in their judgment can be assessed more uniformly collectively than separately. Since there is no disjunctive or period I consider it to mean that they can take up other kinds of property not mentioned if they see fit.

Mr. Eggers moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock to give the committee time to formulate an Order of Business.

Motion carried.

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman at 2:10 p. m.

Secretary ordered to call the roll. All present with the exception of Mr. McTerney of Eureka, who sent a telegram that he would arrive later.

Mr. Kinney, Chairman of the Committee on the Order of Business, read the following report:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Work Horses.
2. Saddle Horses.
3. Stock Horses.
4. Work Mules.
5. Stock Mules.
6. Beef Cattle.
7. Milch Cows.
8. Stock Cattle.
9. Thoroughbred Cattle.
10. Sheep.
11. Buck Sheep.
12. Hogs.
13. Telephone Lines.
14. Telegraph Lines.

15. Electric Light and Power Lines.
16. Contract Lands.
17. Railroads, classified as follows:
 1. Central Pacific Railroad.
 2. Virginia and Truckee Railroad.
 3. San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.
 4. Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad.
 5. Nevada and California Railroad.
 6. Eureka and Palisade Railroad.
 7. Nevada Central Railroad.
 8. Tonopah Railroad.
 9. Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.
 10. Rolling stock of all.

(Signed:)

WM. KINNEY, Chairman,
 W. S. BEARD,
 D. P. RANDALL,
 J. EGGERS,
 G. W. GUTHRIE.

The Attorney-General asked why the Carson and Colorado R. R. was designated as the Nevada and California R. R.

Mr. Ryan explained that the Carson and Colorado had been merged with the Nevada and California R. R.

It was stated that the Tonopah road had been merged with the Tonopah and Goldfield R. R.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the Tonopah road be stricken from the Order of Business.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Kinney moved that a recess be taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to give them additional time to discuss the situation before taking action.

Motion carried and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 9, 1906.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 11 o'clock.

Roll called.

All members present.

The Chairman stated that the first thing to do would be to pass upon the Order of Business as submitted by the Committee the previous day.

Mr. Guthrie stated that goats had been omitted from the list, and Mr. Kinney moved that the same be added to the Order of Business.

Motion carried.

The Order of Business was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting proceeded to consider each item in regular order.

1. *Work Horses.*

Mr. Randall moved that work horses, saddle horses, stock horses, work mules and stock mules be left, the same as last year, to the discretion of the various Assessors.

Motion seconded and carried.

6. *Beef Cattle.*

Mr. Easton moved that the valuation on beef cattle be placed at \$25 per head.

Motion carried.

7. *Milch Cows.*

Mr. Kinney moved that the valuation be left at \$25 per head, the same as last year.

Motion carried.

8. *Stock Cattle.*

Mr. Eggers moved that the valuation be placed at \$15 per head, the same as last year, except in Nye, Esmeralda, Lincoln and White Pine, in which counties it would be \$13 per head. Also that Lyon County be added to the \$13 counties.

Motion carried.

9. *Thoroughbred Cattle.*

Mr. Logan moved that the valuation be left to the various Assessors.

Motion carried.

10. *Sheep.*

Mr. Lofthouse moved that the valuation be placed at \$3 per head.

Mr. House objected; that \$3 was too high a valuation for the sheep in his county, and suggested \$2.50 as a fair average for sheep in counties at a distance from the railroad.

After general discussion the motion was put to assess sheep at \$3 per head throughout the State.

Motion carried by a vote of 10 to 4.

11. *Buck Sheep.*

Mr. Randall moved that the valuation of buck sheep be placed at \$5 per head.

Motion carried.

12. *Hogs.*

Mr. Logan moved that the valuation be left to the Assessors.

Motion carried.

13. *Goats.*

Mr. Easton moved that the valuation be placed at \$5.

Motion carried.

14. *Telephone Lines.*

Mr. Randall moved that the valuation of telephone lines, telegraph lines, electric light and power lines, and contract lands be left to the discretion of the various Assessors.

Motion carried.

18. *Railroads—Central Pacific Railroad.*

Mr. Eggers moved that the main line of the Central Pacific R. R. be valued at \$16,500 per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Beard moved that the valuation of the side track be placed at \$5,600 per mile.

Motion carried.

18-2. *Virginia and Truckee Railroad.*

Mr. Randall moved that the valuation on the main track of the Virginia and Truckee R. R. be placed at \$7,750 per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Beard moved that the valuation of the side track be placed at \$2,500 per mile.

Motion carried.

18-3. *San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.*

Mr. Roeder moved that the valuation on the main track be placed at \$7,500 per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Roeder moved that the valuation on the side track be placed at \$2,500 per mile.

Motion carried.

18-4. *Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad.*

Mr. Beard moved that the valuation on the main track be placed at \$2,900 per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Beard moved that the valuation on the side tracks be placed at \$1,000 per mile.

Motion carried.

18-5. *Nevada and California Railroad.*

Mr. Randall moved that the main track valuation be placed at \$9,000 per mile and the side track at \$3,000 per mile.

Motion carried.

18-6. *Eureka and Palisade Railroad.*

Mr. McTerney moved that the valuation be placed at \$1,850 on the main track and \$1,000 per mile on the side track.

Motion carried.

At this point Mr. Ryan asked permission to address the Board and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: In order to make it a matter of record, I ask of this convention that they permit Mr. Cummins, our Engineer and the Engineer of the Nevada and California Railroad, to state, under oath, the mileage in each county through which it now runs, commencing at Hazen and ending at Mina. I think it is well enough to have it go on record and if you will permit us to do so, we will introduce the testimony.

The Chairman stated that in due time permission would be granted.

18-7. *Nevada Central Railroad.*

Mr. Easton requested that the valuation be left to the Assessor of Lander County. He stated that the road was in about the same condition that it was last year and that they would be willing to pay on the same valuation, unless the business of the road increased or decreased in the meantime.

Upon motion the valuation was left to the Assessor.

18-8—*Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.*

Mr. Bradley moved that the valuation of the main track of the Tonopah and Goldfield railroad be placed at \$7,500 per mile and the side tracks at \$2,500 per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Bradley then stated that they had overlooked the fact that a portion of the Nevada and California road was narrow-gauge, running from Mina to the California line.

Mr. Eggers moved that the valuation of the narrow-gauge portion be left to the Assessor.

Motion carried.

18-9. *Rolling stock of all the roads.*

Mr. Beard moved that it be left to the various Assessors.

Motion carried.

Mr. Logan inquired why the Quartette road was not on the list.

Mr. Roeder stated that it was no longer in existence.

It was suggested that the Pioche and Pacific road be added to the list, and Mr. Roeder moved that the valuation be left to the Assessor.

Motion carried.

The Glasgow and Western Exploration road followed the same course.

Mr. Eggers stated that there was a road under the course of construction in Elko County and asked if it would be necessary to take any action upon it at the present time.

The Attorney-General informed him that it would be impossible to place a valuation upon it until completed.

Mr. Beard moved that the Verdi Lumber Railroad be placed upon the list and the valuation be left to the Assessor.

Motion carried.

Mr. Bradley stated that as some of the Nevada and California road passed through Esmeralda County, he would be glad to hear the report of the road's Engineer relative to the mileage.

Mr. Ryan stated that the Carson and Colorado road did not turn over the complete reports when the road went into the hands of the Central Pacific Company, but that when the time came for assessment each Assessor would have the correct mileage of the road in his county. And he hoped in this way to avoid any such contention as had existed between Lyon and Storey Counties, relative to the number of miles through which the road runs in each county.

Mr. Bradley said that as there was no one present authorized to administer the oath to the Engineer when he appeared and, therefore, it would be just as well for him to leave the figures with the Secretary and have them printed with the report of the meeting.

The Attorney-General stated that nothing more was necessary, since the figures were merely offered as an aid to the various Assessors.

This arrangement met with the satisfaction of all present and after a little general discussion the meeting adjourned, *sine die*, at 11:40 a. m., January 9, 1906.

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.



STATE OF NEVADA

MINUTES OF MEETING

OF THE

State Board of Assessors

WITH THE

STATE REVENUE BOARD

Carson City, January 14 and 15, 1907



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

**STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907**



MINUTES OF ASSESSORS' MEETING, 1907.

FIRST DAY.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 14, 1907.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Governor Sparks, at 4 o'clock p. m., and the Secretary, W. R. Davis, was ordered to call the roll. The following answered to their names:

E. M. Brown.....	Churchill County
E. L. Wyatt.....	Douglas County
W. M. Weathers.....	Elko County
W. A. Ingalls.....	Esmeralda County
H. C. McTerney.....	Eureka County
J. W. Guthrie.....	Humboldt County
H. R. Lemaire.....	Lander County
J. F. Roeder.....	Lincoln County
D. P. Randall.....	Lyon County
Wm. Kinney.....	Ormsby County
R. Henrichs.....	Storey County
W. S. Beard.....	Washoe County
A. C. House.....	White Pine County

Governor Sparks—Now, gentlemen, General Stoddard will read the Act relating to the State Board of Assessors to you, and then I will appoint a Committee on the Order of Business. I would suggest that you adjourn, after General Stoddard reads the Act to you, until the train gets in, so that Mr. Owens can be present, unless he appears before that time.

Attorney-General Stoddard—Gentlemen, the law under which you are to act in the capacity of a State Board of Assessors, as amended in 1903, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The County Assessors of the several counties of this State shall meet for a period not exceeding ten days in the office of the Governor, at Carson City, Nevada, on the second Monday in January of each year, and shall at such meetings establish a valuation throughout the State of all railroads and rolling stock of such railroads, of all telegraph and telephone lines, of all electric light and power lines, of all cattle and sheep, and upon all other kinds of property which, in the judgment of said Assessors, can be valued and assessed more uniformly

by said Assessors, acting collectively, than by the several County Assessors acting separately; *provided*, that, in fixing such valuations, the location and situation of such property shall be considered; *and provided further*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to impair the right of the Board of Equalization of any county to equalize taxes on all property, the valuation of which has not been fixed at the annual meeting of the County Assessors as provided in this section; but the said County Board of Equalization shall not have the power to equalize any property on which a valuation has been fixed by the said Board of County Assessors; *provided*, any taxpayer, under the provisions of this Act, shall not be deprived of any remedy or redress in a court of law relating to the payment of taxes.

(During the reading of the above section, Mr. Owens, Assessor of Nye County, appeared.)

SEC. 2. At such meetings the Governor shall be the Chairman and the Governor's Secretary shall be the Clerk. The Governor shall have the casting vote in case of a tie. The State Controller shall supply all information and data concerning the finances of the State, either on his own motion or by request of the Board. Eight Assessors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of the entire Board shall decide any question before the meeting; *provided*, that in case of a tie on any question before the Board, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote; and it is hereby made the duty of every Assessor present at the meeting of said Board to vote aye or no, upon every question put by the Chairman of said meeting, and every Assessor failing so to do shall forfeit his office and shall be proceeded against by the District Attorney of said Assessor's county, at the request of the Attorney-General to enforce said forfeiture; *provided*, that, if at any meeting the Assessor of any county shall, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, be unable to attend any such meeting then, in that event, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of such counties shall attend such meeting, and shall act and vote in the place of such absent Assessor, with the same force and effect as such Assessor might do if present, and the Governor or acting Chairman of said meeting shall be and hereby is authorized to issue a subpoena for the attendance of an Assessor who shall fail to attend, unless excused by the provisions of this Act. And he is hereby further empowered to deputize anyone who is qualified by law to serve a summons to serve the same; *and provided further*, that, if at any meeting the Governor or his Secretary shall, for any reason, be unable to act as Chairman or Clerk, then, in that event, the State Controller shall act as Chairman, and in case the State Controller shall also be absent, then the Attorney-General shall act as Chairman and as such Chairman shall have all of the powers herein granted to the Governor acting as such Chairman. Any Assessor who shall fail to attend the meetings provided for in section one, unless he is prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be subject to a penalty of \$500, to be collected in a suit instituted against said delinquent Assessor or his bondsmen by the District Attorney of the county of said Assessor, on the request of the Attorney-General; and shall be further subject to removal from office, should a majority of the State Board of Revenue hereinafter created order proceedings to that effect to be instituted.

SEC. 4. The valuation fixed at such annual meetings shall be the actual cash value of all such property as may be designated, as now provided by law, taking into consideration the locality of such property, and the Assessors of the several counties shall assess and enter upon the assessment rolls of their respective counties all such property at the valuation designated by such meeting of County Assessors, and shall fix the value and assess all property not so valued at said meeting in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 5. The valuation fixed at such annual meetings shall be uniform on all such property as may be designated, except in cases where the value is affected by its locality or other consideration affecting its cash value; and the Assessors of the several counties of the State shall fix values on all property not so valued at said annual meeting, in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of each County Assessor to fix the valuation of all property which may be assessed by him at the valuation placed upon the same kind of property at the regular annual meeting of Assessors for the State.

SEC. 13. Should any Assessor in this State neglect to assess property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or laws now in force or effect, or place a greater or less valuation on any property that has been fixed at said meeting of Assessors, the State Board of Revenue, which is hereby created, consisting of the Governor, State Controller, and Attorney-General, shall instruct the District Attorney of said Assessor's county to bring suit against such Assessor and his bondsmen for the sum of five hundred dollars as a penalty therefor, which said sum, when collected, shall be paid into the General Fund of the State Treasury, and such Board may instruct the Attorney-General to request the District Attorney of said Assessor's county to institute suit against such Assessor for his removal from office for such neglect or refusal. The suit shall be tried in the District Court having jurisdiction in the county where property is situated.

SEC. 7. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act as herein amended are hereby repealed.

Governor Sparks—Gentlemen, I believe that the majority of this Board has met with us before, and I am in hopes that you realize the fact, and that each and every one of you is here to represent every dollar's worth of taxable property in the State of Nevada, in this great commonwealth. I believe that you are here to do your duty; and I am in hopes that by meeting here once a year, you will compare notes of the situation, and get on common grounds with each other. We have a growing State. We have wealth to-day that we didn't have ten years ago. We have people by thousands that we didn't have a few years ago. I believe that you are here to-day to represent one hundred and twenty-five thousand people, their interests, and their taxable property. I have always been in favor of this law, and I hope that you will give due consideration to the interests of each and every county in this State.

Now, I will appoint, as a Committee on the Order of Business, Mr.

Ingalls of Esmeralda County, Mr. Guthrie of Humboldt County, Mr. Owens of Nye County, Mr. House of White Pine County, Mr. Randall of Lyon County, Mr. Kinney of Ormsby County, Mr. Roeder of Lincoln County, and when you gentlemen retire, I would suggest that you appoint your own Chairman. Are there any further remarks?

The Attorney-General—No, I have nothing further to say at this time, except that I shall take pleasure, gentlemen, in interpreting or pointing out, so far as I am able, any section of the law that may not appear entirely clear to any of you. Most of the Board, I understand, have been previous incumbents, and are familiar with the procedure of levying and collecting assessments.

Mr. Beard of Washoe County moved that the meeting adjourn until 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, to give the Committee time to report. The motion was seconded by Mr. Weathers of Elko County, and carried, and the meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m., January 15, 1907.

Before the adjournment Miss A. F. Torreyson was sworn to report the proceedings of the Board.

SECOND DAY.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 15, 1907.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 11 o'clock. The roll was called by the Secretary. All members were present and answered to their names.

Governor Sparks—Mr. Ingalls, are you the Chairman of the Committee on the Order of Business?

Mr. Ingalls—Yes.

Governor Sparks—Have you your list made out?

Mr. Ingalls—We have a list made out. (Hands list to the Governor.)

Governor Sparks—Are there any representatives present from different parts of the country or State who wish to address the Board? If there are, we are ready to hear them now.

Mr. Kinney—Yes, I think we would like to hear from the people here. There are several here I guess that represent the corporations and the people, and one thing and another, and now is the time we would like to hear from them, and have them give us a little light on the subject, and I make a motion to that effect.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Governor Sparks—Judge Mack, would you like to address the Board?

Judge Mack—May it please the Governor, and you, gentlemen, who are the Assessors of the fourteen counties of the State of Nevada, I appear here on behalf of Esmeralda County, namely, by and through its Board of County Commissioners, and for its people, to petition you to assess the railroads in Esmeralda County at their full cash value, as defined by the statutes of this State, and also by the Supreme Court of this State. I might use the term "actual cash value" just as well as "full cash value," because all the people of Esmeralda County ask is that the values be fixed at actual cash value.

I desire first to call your attention to the rule as laid down by our Supreme Court, and should I misstate, Mr. Attorney-General, I ask you to promptly and at once correct me, because I neither desire to state a proposition as law unless it be law, nor a fact as a fact, that cannot be substantiated.

The Legislature has seen fit to pass a law requiring you to meet in joint meeting for the purpose of fixing values. The Legislature has defined how those values shall be fixed. First, it has said, in so many words, that you shall fix the value of property to be assessed at its full cash value. In assessing railroads the Supreme Court has laid

down, the rule for your guidance in fixing the value of that class of property; and under your solemn oaths that you have taken as Assessors, it is your bounden duty to follow the laws as laid down by the Legislature, and as interpreted by our Supreme Court.

I call your attention first to the definition laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of *The State of Nevada v. The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company* (23 Nev. 283), tried in Washoe County, and a similar case subsequently tried in Storey County (*State v. V. & T. R. R. Co.*, 23 Nev. 432), in which the Supreme Court said what you must do in order to obey the law.

Under the Statutes of 1891, pages 137 and 138, it is provided that all property shall be assessed at its actual cash value, and that the term "actual cash value" means the amount at which the property would be appraised if taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor. The Supreme Court has held that "the value of a railroad must be determined mainly by its net earnings, capitalized at current rates of interest, taking into consideration any prospective increase or decrease in the earning capacity of the road."

The Board of County Commissioners and the people of Esmeralda County ask you to obey that rule literally, and follow it; they ask nothing more and expect nothing less.

Some of you are aware that in the year 1905 the Board of Assessors fixed the valuation upon the Carson and Colorado Railroad and upon the Tonopah Railroad. If my recollection serves me right, and I am stating now from memory and not from the record, you fixed the value at \$3,500 per mile; if that is not right it is approximately correct. The Board of County Commissioners of Esmeralda County saw fit, in their judgment, to raise the valuation, and did raise it on those two roads from that amount to \$8,500 per mile, or an actual raise of \$5,000 per mile over and above the valuation fixed by the Board of Assessors. The two companies refused to pay the tax, and suit was brought. The suit against the Carson and Colorado Railroad has been tried, and has gone to judgment against the railroad company. Judge Murphy presiding, I think on the 19th of December, rendered a judgment for the full amount, or full valuation, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, being \$5,000 per mile over and above the amount fixed by the Board of Assessors.

The case against the Tonopah Railroad has been partially tried, or, in other words, we have taken some testimony preparatory to the real trial to come on in a few days. In that testimony we were able to get a little insight into the situation that will enable you to form a correct judgment, a judgment under the law, and under your oath of office, and I will call your attention to those facts, as sworn to by Mr. J. F. Hedden, the General Superintendent of that road.

During the course of the examination we obtained a little of the testimony that we strove to get, and will obtain more a little later on. The deposition was taken with a view of preventing a defense to the action; in other words, destroying the defense, the only defense allowed under the statute of this State, namely, over-valuation; and in that we have partially succeeded, and in the end unquestionably will succeed.

In the course of the examination, Mr. Hedden says, in his examination on *voir dire*, as to who he was, what his business was, and so forth, on examination by Judge Mack:

"Q. What is your name? A. J. F. Hedden. Q. How old are you? A. Fifty. Q. Where do you reside? A. Tonopah. Q. How long have you lived in Tonopah? A. Since the first of April, this year. Q. As I understand, you live in Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada? A. Tonopah, Nevada; yès, sir. Q. What is your business? A. General Superintendent of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad, and General Freight and Passenger Agent, and General Superintendent of the Bullfrog and Goldfield Railroad, and the General Agent of the Amargosa Construction Company. Q. How long have you been General Superintendent? A. January 1st, this year."

I simply call attention to this to show his position, as he testifies to it himself. Now I will call your attention to what he says relative to the earnings of the road, what little we could get from him.

"Q. I want the gross earnings."

This follows much of the legal work preceding, which the counsel for the defendant objected to, and excepted, and we finally got down to the point we wanted to reach.

"A. The gross earnings for August."

And if you gentlemen take down the figures they will be very instructive before we get through.

"A. The gross earnings for August were approximately \$143,000. For September they were approximately \$180,000. For October they were approximately \$200,000."

These are the amounts that the superintendent of the road testifies to, and must, necessarily be correct, if he told that which is true. After a labor of nearly a day, or a day and a half, we were unable to get him to tell anything further than that. From that point he absolutely refused to answer any question touching the earnings or disbursements of the railroad company. Then we followed on a little further:

"Q. Now, can you give us approximately the disbursements for the months of August, September and October, 1906, or rather the expenses? A. No, not for August, I can't. No, not for August, no. Mr. Green— You just want that approximately, Judge, do you? Judge Mack—I asked him to give that approximately; I will take up the other later

on. (Witness computes on a slip of paper.) A. August, about \$60,000."

Their expenses for August were \$60,000.

"Q. What were the running expenses of the road during the month of September, 1906? A. What do you mean by running expenses?"

And so on down until we reach the point:

"A. Well, the operating expenses is what is commonly known as the expenses of operating the road; it means just what it says. Outside of any betterments or improvements either in equipment, building, or, in fact, anything that goes into the road in the way of new material, which is not properly called renewals. Now, if you mean what we regard as operating expenses for the month of September, it was about sixty-seven or sixty-eight thousand dollars."

Sixty thousand in August, and sixty-seven or sixty-eight thousand in the month of September. At that point he refused to testify any further, and did not give us the operating expenses for the month of October, or any other month, although we pressed him vigorously to get the receipts and disbursements of that company for the years 1904, 1905, and 1906. Beyond those we were unable to go, simply because the witness refused to testify, and will now shortly be up before the court for contempt.

If you gentlemen will figure those up you will find as follows: Their earnings in August were \$143,000; for September, \$180,000; for October, \$200,000, making \$523,000; dividing that by three gives \$174,333 per month as an average gross earning.

Adding together the disbursements—August, \$60,000; September, \$68,000, and assuming that October was as high as September, at \$68,000, being a little more than he actually calls for—makes the gross expenditure for operating expenses \$196,000, or an average of \$65,333 per month. Deducting from \$174,333, the average net earning for those three months, the sum of \$65,333, the average net operating expense, leaves a net earning of \$109,000 per month during those three months.

There is no question, and there can be no question, and I challenge successful contradiction, that the earnings for the months of August, September, and October were no better than the earnings for any other three months in the year, so that the average net earning for the three months in the year 1906 was \$109,000. Now, taking that sum, and applying to it the rule fixed by our Supreme Court, which you must obey, otherwise you must compromise with your conscience and your oath of office, \$109,000 per month, or twelve times that, was the net earning of that road during the year 1906, making \$1,308,000 as the net earnings for the Tonopah Railroad Company for the year 1906.

Think of it, gentlemen! Last year that road was assessed at \$7,500 per mile, or ninety times that for the entire road. As a matter of fact,

this testimony shows that it took out in net earnings more money than it was assessed at for purposes of taxation; and took out more money than they claim the road actually cost. And yet the Superintendent of that road had the hardihood to hold up his hand in the presence of Almighty God, and make an affidavit to Assessor Bradley that that road was only worth \$7,500 per mile.

Take the net earnings of \$109,000 per month, or twelve times that, and capitalize it at current rates of interest. At this point I cannot offer any sworn testimony as to what the current rate of interest is; we know what it is in this section of the State; you can borrow all the money you want as low as six, or seven, or eight per cent; but assuming that in that country interest is higher, assuming it is one per cent per month, or twelve per cent per annum; capitalize that at twelve per cent, and what do you have?

Now, what does that mean? It means a sum of money put at interest at current rates that will produce in a year the sum of \$1,308,000. That is what the rule means. Now, what sum will it take? If you figure you will find it will take more than ten millions of dollars to produce that sum in interest. Hence, we contend that, under the law of this State, and under the rule fixed by our Supreme Court, which you must obey, that you must fix the value of the Tonopah Railroad for the purposes of taxation, at the gross sum—that is, the roadbed and the rolling stock—of ten million dollars, and then divide that by ninety, being about the number of miles that the road is operating, and then you have the correct basis fixed by our Supreme Court that you should take as the value of that road for the purposes of assessment.

Now, a few more words, and I am done. I have given you the facts as we have gathered them so far. We shall have more for you a little later on, but up to this time these are the results of the work of the Board of County Commissioners in preparing data to show you that the assessment of the Tonopah Railroad, so far, has been a farce, a snare, and a delusion. That a road that can earn over a million dollars profit in a year should be assessed at \$7,500 per mile, under our law is a travesty on justice.

With these few remarks, I ask you gentlemen, in the name of the Board of County Commissioners of Esmeralda County and of the people of that county, to assess the railroads in that county at what they are worth, as fixed by the law of this State and settled by our Supreme Court, and that is taking their net earnings capitalized at current rates of interest.

What I have said in reference to the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad applies to every other road in the county; to the Carson and Colorado, now called the Nevada and California Railroad, which must necessarily, and does, and will for some time to come, receive and

transport over its line all the freight and passengers going over the Tonopah Railroad, from Tonopah to Sodaville, and whose net income was over two millions and a half, over and above operating expenses.

With these few remarks, I will leave the matter with you, firmly believing that, under your oath of office, you will obey the law of this State, fulfil and discharge your duties as Assessors, and act impartially between the people of Esmeralda County and these railroad companies, and compel them to bear their portion of the burdens of supporting the government, instead of shirking it, as they have in the past.

Governor Sparks—Judge Mack, I would like to ask you a question. Suppose this road was losing a hundred thousand dollars a year, instead of making five hundred thousand dollars a year, what would be the consequence?

Judge Mack—The consequences were fixed by our Supreme Court, which discussed that question, and told you what to do.

Governor Sparks—Wouldn't they be compelled to abandon the road?

Judge Mack—No, sir; they would not be compelled to abandon the road, but you would have to cut down the assessment in proportion.

Governor Sparks—I am told there were times that the Carson and Colorado road earned but 17 cents a day for a number of months, probably a number of years, before Mr. Huntington got hold of the road, and before the Tonopah mines were opened.

Judge Mack—That may be true, but that was in the ancient past; that was when you and I were young men. But the Supreme Court has said this, if you will notice in the closing of the language, that the value must be determined mainly by its net earnings capitalized at current rates of interest, taking into consideration any immediate prospect for an increase or decrease in the earning capacity of the road. That is the rule, and that is what you are all bound to obey and bound to follow. If the road didn't pay in the other days, the taxes I presume were necessarily small. I recollect, when I was Judge of that district, that the assessment of the road, fixed by Mr. Ingalls, was something like \$1,800 per mile. The truth is that \$7,500 per mile would not pay for the steel laid upon the road, and to put it there. I presume that was fixed at that low rate because the road at that time was not earning a profit, but within the last year, within the last two or three years, and we firmly believe for many years to come, those roads will pay a profit that is almost beyond belief. I thank you.

Governor Sparks—I thank you, on behalf of the Board, for your remarks. Mr. Ryan, would you like to address the Board in the interest of your corporation?

Mr. Ryan (representing the C. P. R. R.)—Thank you, Governor; after the Judge's speech, I don't know that I have anything to say. I will ask him this question: In the Supreme Court decision of this

State, in the 12th Nevada, in a decision rendered by Chief Justice Beatty, doesn't the Court say that a railroad can never be valued beyond its cost? Is that true or not, Judge?

Judge Mack—I am inclined to think that so far as the 12th Nevada is concerned, you are right. That is my recollection.

Mr. Ryan—Conditions have not changed since that decision.

Judge Mack—That is an old decision that has been overruled in this State.

Mr. Ryan—It has been followed, not overruled. Show me where it has been overruled, and I will give in. It is a very elaborate decision, and it is instructive to every Assessor.

Judge Mack—It is very instructive, and ought to be considered, but—

Mr. Ryan (interrupting)—Where a railroad is not earning enough to pay its expenses, it is worth only what the material will bring, after the carriage to market is deducted.

Judge Mack—In answer to that I will say this: Assuming that the Carson and Colorado Railroad was not earning any profit—

Mr. Ryan—Pardon me a moment. Where did you get those figures of two million dollars profit?

Judge Mack—From the testimony of Mr. Hedden, Superintendent of the Tonopah Railroad Company.

Mr. Ryan—And as I understand it, you apply that to the Nevada and California Railroad?

Judge Mack—Yes, sir; by analogy.

Mr. Ryan—Do you know that they have not taken in that amount as gross earnings since the road was constructed?

Judge Mack—No, I have tried to get the books, but haven't succeeded yet.

Mr. Ryan—They have not taken that in as a whole since the road was constructed.

Judge Mack—I want to see the books for that.

Mr. Ryan—There is only one authority on that, and that is the report of the auditor annually to the stockholders.

Judge Mack—The proper thing would be the gross earnings and the gross disbursements, showing each and every channel into which the disbursements were made.

Mr. Ryan—A railroad is very particular not to pay money except for services rendered; their system of bookkeeping beats the world.

Judge Mack—I believe you are right about that. I don't believe they pay for even the services they get. On that question you and I heartily agree. So far as the 12th Nevada is concerned, the Supreme Court has refused to follow it, and they have laid down those rules in the case of *The State of Nevada v. The Virginia and Truckee Railroad*

Company in the 23d Nevada, page 283, and the second case at page 432. And if I have misstated the rule as fixed by our Supreme Court, the Attorney-General was here to correct me. As I said in my opening remarks, if I misstated or misquoted that law, I asked him to challenge me, and he promised to do it.

The Attorney-General—That is the rule as followed by the Supreme Court of our State, not only in the two cases cited by Judge Mack, but also in the 28th Nevada, our last report, where the Supreme Court has reiterated its position on this subject.

Mr. Ryan—In other words, it has elaborated that same case in the 12th Nevada; if I called it the 12th California, I meant the 12th Nevada. I mean the 12th Nevada, because Chief Justice Beatty was the Justice who rendered the decision.

Judge Mack—I think you have reference to the 10th Nevada, the case of *The State of Nevada v. The Central Pacific Railroad Company*.

Mr. Ryan—I am rusty on that, but I know the decision almost by heart. Will you have any objection to reading it?

Judge Mack—Not at all, only it is quite a task.

Mr. Ryan—I mean only the salient portions of it. And to the gentlemen assembled, I would ask them to take the Judge's *ex parte* statement as to the net earnings of the road being two million dollars, with considerable salt, because I know that the entire gross earnings did not amount to two million dollars since the road was constructed.

The Attorney-General—Do you desire me to read this?

Judge Mack—Mr. Ryan desires it.

The Attorney-General—This decision in the 10th Nevada was rendered before the Board of Assessors Act was passed, and before the subsequent decision in the 23d Nevada.

Mr. Ryan—This was rendered at the time the Assessor in every county where a railroad passes assessed the railroad: (Reading from 10th Nevada, page 74.)

To determine the value of a railroad, then, the very first inquiry is as to its actual cost. That, *prima facie*, is its value. But if it appears that the actual cost was in excess of the necessary cost, the necessary cost is the proper standard. If it further appears that the net income of the road does not amount to current rates of interest on its necessary cost, and is not likely to do so, or if the business of the road is likely to be destroyed or impaired by competition or other cause, or, in short, if the utility of the road is not equal to its cost, then its value is less than its cost, and must be determined by reference to its utility alone.

Your later decision follows that exactly, Mr. Attorney-General, as to the utility.

If the road does not pay current expenses, and cannot be expected to do so, then it is worth no more than the value of its movable material, less the cost of taking it up and getting it to market. But if, on the contrary, its business, present and prospective, is such as to yield a net

income for an indefinite period equal to interest at current rates on its necessary cost, and that of its rolling stock, then its "cash value" is equal to its necessary cost, less damage to material; and for that amount, at least, it must be presumed it would sell if offered for sale. It might, indeed, if the road was extremely profitable, sell for much more than its necessary cost; but in that case any amount bid in excess of cost would be allowed, not for the road itself, but for its franchise, or monopoly, or something of the sort, with a value distinct from that of the road. It would therefore be acting upon erroneous principles of valuation to *add anything* to the necessary cost of a road on account of its business or profits or franchises; and if in this case the Assessor had done so, the appellant would have had just ground of complaint. But it is nowhere alleged in the answer that the road was assessed above its necessary cost, or that its cost was greater than its utility, and there is nothing equivalent to such an allegation. It is true that in a separate defense it is alleged that the road was assessed above its value. * * *

I will not read further, but it goes on to say that if its own prospective value, in addition to its then present value, or if it is not paying expenses, then, and in that case, it is only worth what the material would bring, less the cost of transportation to a market. Do I quote it right, gentlemen?

The Attorney-General—I did not catch the last.

Mr. Ryan—Judge Mack, did I quote it correctly?

Judge Mack—I think you stated it correctly? You and I do not disagree as to the law. In order to be fair to Mr. Ryan, he and I do not disagree on the law, but he is stating a condition that does not exist. It may have existed in days gone by, but, thank God, those days have passed never to return. There may have been a time when these railroads did not pay; I never heard of such a time, as a matter of fact, but if there ever was such a time, then those rules apply. When a road does not pay you have to assess it for what the material would bring in the market, rails and ties taken up and sold. But the Supreme Court has said that where the railroad company is earning a profit that you must assess that company, of whatever station and whatever condition, mainly by taking its net earnings capitalized at current rates of interest. The two decisions do not conflict at all, because it is a different state of facts in each case; so I think that Mr. Ryan and I do not disagree on the law, but we do disagree as to the facts.

In fairness to Mr. Ryan I would ask him, representing those great corporations, if he has supplied the Board of Assessors with the cost of the construction of these roads; with the gross earnings and gross disbursements, and their losses and profits? If you have, the Board has something on which it can base a judgment, as directed by the law, and by the Supreme Court of this State.

In order to assist Mr. Ryan a little further in his exposition of the matter I desire to read this paragraph:

It was also shown, without contradiction, that there is no prospect in the near future that the business of the road will increase.

There is no condition of that kind now. The railroad company is in the condition where a single track will not carry the product of the country. They are working their single track to the limit, and cannot transport the supplies offered for transportation; and each one of you knows that you cannot get anything over the road for a long period of time because the road is congested with business, not because they are not struggling to do it, but they can't run it over a single track.

It was also shown, again without contradiction, that there is no prospect in the near future that the business of the road will increase. In fact, it seems quite probable that, if anything, for some time to come, the receipts must decrease. In this connection it is argued that the jury had a right to exercise their own judgment in determining whether there was a probability of future improvement; that they could take judicial notice of the condition of the country, and determine as well as an expert whether business was likely to increase, and that, having done so, their judgment cannot be revised by this Court. (23 Nev. 297.)

Hence, the conditions suggested by Mr. Ryan are not prevalent today.

Mr. Ryan—May I ask you a question? Has any law been passed since the decision in the 10th Nevada, under which franchises are assessed in the State of Nevada?

Judge Mack—Franchises assessed? No, sir.

Mr. Ryan—Then have conditions changed in the State of Nevada since the decision in the 10th Nevada?

Judge Mack—Materially and absolutely.

Mr. Ryan—I know it, so far as the utility of these industries is concerned, but the cold, naked law?

Judge Mack—No, the cold, naked law is the same.

Mr. Ryan—Then the decision in the 10th Nevada is still the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Judge Mack—No, the last decision of the Supreme Court is looked to, instead of the first, as the latest expression of the law, and the decision in the 10th Nevada is in the 23d Nevada amplified and explained, showing what it means, and directing Assessors what to do.

Mr. Ryan—Just so; it is very instructive, that decision is.

Governor Sparks—Judge Mack, you refer to the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad. Are they charging the people more to-day than the ordinary mule teams and horse teams are charging to get the freight in there?

Judge Mack—I don't think they are; I feel confident in saying that they are not charging as much as freight teams did before the railroad went in.

Governor Sparks—And how about passenger rates?

Judge Mack—My experience teaches me they are less. I had less to

pay on the railroad than I had to pay on the stage; and I have traveled over the road very often, by stage and railroad.

Governor Sparks—Would you like to address the Board, Mr. Blakeslee?

Mr. Blakeslee—No, I believe not.

Governor Sparks—Mr. Hedden, we would like to hear from you.

Mr. Hedden (Superintendent of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad)—I have not got much to say. I think I understood Judge Mack to say that I told him the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad had earned two million dollars.

Judge Mack—No, sir, I didn't say that; you misunderstood me.

Mr. Hedden—What did you say?

Judge Mack—I will give it to you again, if the Governor will permit. You testified, Mr. Hedden, under oath, that, approximately, the earnings of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad for August were \$143,000, gross; September, \$180,000, gross, and October, \$200,000, gross; being \$525,000 gross for three months, making an average of \$174,333, gross, per month. You testified further that the August operating expense was, approximately, \$60,000; September, between sixty-seven and sixty-eight thousand (I put it down at \$68,000); the October operating expenses you didn't give; I took October from your September statement, making for three months a gross expenditure for operating expenses of \$196,000, or an average of \$65,333 per month for operating expenses. Deducting that from the gross earnings, left \$109,000 per month for August, September, and October. Taking that as a basis for the whole year, your net earnings were \$1,308,000.

Mr. Hedden—I was not in when you read that.

Judge Mack—I took it from your testimony.

Mr. Hedden—You will observe by that testimony that those are approximate figures. Now, approximate figures or earnings on the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad some months don't mean very much; that is, it doesn't so far as correctness is concerned. The major portion of our receipts is received from the shipments of ore. Ore is billed at an approximate value; the rates, of course, are based on the value of the ore; they are graduated. As a rule, when ore is billed, for instance, from Goldfield, it is billed at a value of \$50 per ton. It goes through the sampler. The correct rate, or correct value, or rather the rate that is based on the correct value of the ore, is not applied until the returns are received from the smelter; that very often is quite a while after the first of the month, after the approximate figures have been made up. You can easily appreciate the difference in the earnings on that account. Of course, in the approximate figures we do figure a little—or rather the auditor does—on the value of the shipments for the previous months; that is, he takes that as a sort of a basis; he may

be too high, or he may be too low. I think I also told the Judge that the expenses that I gave him didn't represent all of the expenses of that road, anyway. As a matter of fact, for eight months, ending June 30th, which is according to the report issued by our president—a copy of it ought to be on file in the Secretary of State's office; I presume it is; it is a public document—there were \$186,000 chargeable to profit and loss at the end of eight months, ending June 30, 1906, which is the end of our fiscal year. And I think that you will find that that report states there had been only 7 per cent dividends paid, which is an awful low rate of interest in that country. A man who owns real estate there doesn't think he is getting what he ought to if he doesn't get 40 per cent. And out of this \$186,000, while it shows on the books as profit, there are bills to be paid for the necessary things to run a railroad, equip it, and so on, which not only the increase of the business compels us to buy, but the equipment we have is not getting any better. Each year adds to the expense of keeping it up; each year lessens its value; and each year we can figure on an engine making less mileage over the road, as it gradually wears out, and is in need of repairs more often.

Governor Sparks—I would like to ask you this question: Does the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad pay any more for fuel now than it did a year ago?

Mr. Hedden—We are paying more for some of our fuel, Governor—we paid \$16.50 a ton for a thousand tons of coal, delivered at Tonopah. We have contracted now for five thousand tons, which will cost us \$23.50 a ton at Tonopah. We have been paying \$7.50 a ton for our coal delivered at Mina; we are getting some coal at Mina now that we paid \$8.50 for, but we have been compelled to go outside. We are paying more, in fact, for everything, Governor, so far as that is concerned. It doesn't take long to run into money when you buy equipment. The engines that we use cost us \$20,000 at Mina; they cost us about \$15,500 in Philadelphia, and the freight is between four and five thousand dollars. The coaches cost us over \$9,000. So, in my opinion, the profit of the Tonopah Railroad, so far as the stockholders are concerned, so far as the men are concerned who have their money invested in that, is considerable of a myth.

The Attorney-General—May I ask you a question with reference to when the road was built?

Mr. Hedden—I think it was built in 1904. In 1902, 1903, and 1904.

Mr. Ryan—When was it reconstructed?

Mr. Hedden—It was reconstructed—you mean changed from a narrow-gage to a standard?

Mr. Ryan—Yes.

Mr. Hedden—In 1905, I think. And then again it was practically

reconstructed; there was a great deal of it washed out by cloudbursts, and after that—

Judge Mack—That was in 1904.

Mr. Hedden—1904, was it?

The Attorney-General—How long has the road been in actual operation, either as a broad or narrow-gage?

Mr. Hedden—Since 1903. I am a newcomer here.

The Attorney-General—I understand it was reconstructed many times?

Mr. Hedden—It was washed out? I don't know whether that was when it was a narrow-gage or after it had been changed to a standard.

Governor Sparks—It was washed out the year they were building it.

Mr. Hedden—And then it was changed from a narrow-gage to a standard-gage; and then the old rail that was on there had seen better days it was entirely too light for the equipment which we have to run over it, that is, the engines, on account of our heavy grades, so it was changed, and a new sixty-pound steel was laid.

The Attorney-General—But it has paid a 7 per cent dividend, notwithstanding the expense of reconstruction?

Mr. Hedden—That is the last year.

The Attorney-General—And it has been in operation how many years?

Mr. Hedden—Four or five years it has been in operation. Well, since 1904.

The Attorney-General—Practically a little over two years, and it has been reconstructed two or three times. Can you state approximately how much a ton you charge for hauling ore?

Mr. Hedden—That would be a difficult matter to state, because it depends altogether on the value of the ore.

The Attorney-General—Can you state approximately what your average charges are?

Mr. Hedden—I don't believe I can.

The Attorney-General—Has the Assessor any means of ascertaining how many tons per day you haul over that road?

Mr. Hedden—How many tons of ore?

The Attorney-General—Yes.

Mr. Hedden—Why, yes. We used to—I have not seen it in the papers lately, but it used to be published in the Tonopah papers.

The Attorney-General—And also what your tariff was?

Mr. Hedden—Our tariffs are open to public inspection. The interstate commerce law takes care of that.

The Attorney-General—What is the length of the road?

Mr. Hedden—We have between ninety-seven and ninety-eight miles.

The Attorney-General—Does that include from Goldfield to Mina, or Tonopah to Mina?

Mr. Hedden—That includes the whole road, the main track.

The Attorney-General—The sidetracks also?

Mr. Hedden—No, exclusive of sidetracks.

Governor Sparks—How far south of Goldfield does your line run?

Mr. Hedden—It is constructed about fifty miles; about fourteen or sixteen miles below what is known as Thorp's Wells.

Governor Sparks—Are you operating the line that far?

Mr. Hedden—Not yet; no, sir.

Judge Mack—How much of the earnings of the road have been used to build the Goldfield branch, and the branch you are now building?

Mr. Hedden—None, as I understand. I say none for this reason, because the Goldfield Railroad was built by a separate corporation, not by the Tonopah Railroad. It was built by a separate corporation, just the same as the road to Rhyolite is now being constructed. I know for a fact that none of the proceeds of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad are being used in the construction of the road to Rhyolite, because I am there. I wasn't there when the Goldfield Railroad was built. I know there was none of it built by the Tonopah road. I know there wasn't, because it is a separate corporation.

Mr. Owens—I would like to ask a question: What was the valuation of the road per mile when the road from Sodaville to Tonopah was a narrow-gage?

Mr. Hedden—You mean as fixed by the Assessor?

Mr. Owens—Yes.

Mr. Hedden—I think it was \$2,000; then I think it was afterwards raised to twenty-five hundred, that was in 1905; and \$7,500 the last year, as I recollect, in 1906.

The Attorney-General—In the first place, as a narrow-gage, it was valued for assessment at \$2,000 a mile?

Mr. Hedden—Yes.

The Attorney-General—And the following year at \$2,500, and the next year at \$7,500?

Mr. Hedden—That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Ingalls—I beg pardon, but I would like to state that I was the Assessor in 1904 in Esmeralda County, and the Tonopah Railroad was built in 1904 and began operations just about the time that I closed up the assessment roll, and I assessed the road for the balance of the year at \$2,000 per mile, and I spoke to our Board of County Commissioners concerning the matter, and they requested me to look after it, and assess it accordingly, and I assessed it at \$2,000 per mile for the fractional part of the year 1904. In 1905 and 1906 I was not in office.

Mr. Hedden—I want to say that I don't believe that the Tonopah

and Goldfield Railroad, as it is now constructed, cost much over, on an average, \$8,000 per mile.

Judge Mack—Do you maintain the sixty-pound steel was laid there for that money?

Mr. Hedden—I don't believe it was. The Judge has laid great stress on so much business being carried over that road as to tax the capacity of a single track. Now, it is not up to a single-track capacity. It is a small limb of the tree, as compared to the Southern Pacific; and the Southern Pacific is a single track, and they are doing business. It is true that they have had more than they could do this winter, but they can handle a great deal more business than we have been handling, and handle it reasonably prompt. There have been freight congestions, but it is all cleared up now, I am happy to say. It was due to various causes that seemed almost impossible to overcome.

Governor Sparks—Mr. Hedden, what rate of speed is your engineer restricted to on that road?

Mr. Hedden—Our maximum? Do you mean passenger trains?

Governor Sparks—Yes, passenger trains.

Mr. Hedden—To forty-five miles an hour, but it is a fact they make between fifty and sixty. It depends on what portion of the road they are going over; it depends on the track.

Governor Sparks—Have you ever had any wreck or serious trouble on that road?

Mr. Hedden—No, not with passenger trains; we have had one or two accidents with freight trains. That is, within my recollection. I don't think there has ever been a single life lost, or passenger hurt.

Governor Sparks—Your road is not ballasted, is it?

Mr. Hedden—No, I would not call it ballasted; there is a portion of it ballasted with an excuse for gravel. The other part of it is nothing more or less than what you pick up out of the desert.

Governor Sparks—Are there any questions, gentlemen, that you would like to ask Mr. Hedden?

Mr. Ingalls—If the Governor please, I would like to ask Mr. Hedden definitely if, in regard to the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad in assessing it, the one that runs under the name now specifically of one company, from Mina or the terminus from the other road, to Goldfield, through by way of Tonopah, is the one company, the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad?

Mr. Hedden—The Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.

Mr. Ingalls—The Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad is the name of the railroad through to Goldfield?

Mr. Hedden—The Tonopah Railroad and the Goldfield Railroad were merged, and they are known now by the name of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.

Mr. Ingalls—And operated as such by the company?

Mr. Hedden—And operated as such.

Mr. Owens—I would ask Mr. Hedden a question: Does this include the road under construction at the present time from Bullfrog to Goldfield?

Mr. Hedden—No, that is called the Goldfield-Bullfrog Railroad; it is a separate organization entirely.

Mr. Owens—The company that owns the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad is not the owner of the Goldfield and Bullfrog Railroad; is that the sense?

Mr. Hedden—Not entirely so. There are interests in the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad that are in the Bullfrog and Goldfield Railroad also; and there are interests in the Bullfrog and Goldfield Railroad that are not interested in the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad; but there are men interested in both. It is a separate corporation entirely. Is that all, gentlemen?

Governor Sparks—Yes.

Mr. Guthrie—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask for a little information from the Attorney-General in regard to this law creating the State Board of Assessors, to see if I understand it right. As I understand the law, the valuations fixed here by the State Board of Assessors cannot be changed by the Boards of Equalization; is that right?

The Attorney-General—That is the law at the present time. As originally passed in 1901, the law creating this Board provided that the valuations as fixed by this Board should *not* be lowered by the respective Boards of Equalization. In 1903 it was amended, and the words "or raised" were inserted; and the law as it stands now states that the Assessors, after the introduction of Section 1— on the second Monday in January of each year, and shall, at such meetings establish a valuation throughout the State of all railroads and rolling stock of such railroads, of all telegraph and telephone lines, of all electric-light and power lines, of all cattle and sheep, and upon all other kinds of property which, in the judgment of said Assessors, can be valued and assessed more uniformly by said Assessors, acting collectively, than by the several County Assessors acting separately; *provided*, that, in fixing such valuations, the location and situation of such property shall be considered; *and, provided further*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to impair the right of the Board of Equalization of any county to equalize taxes on all property, the valuation of which has not been fixed at the annual meeting of the County Assessors, as provided in this section.

Mr. Guthrie—That is the way I understood the law; but, as I understand, the Board of Equalization did change some of our valuations that we made here a year ago. If they have a right to do that, and do do it, what is the use of us sitting here and equalizing valua-

tions, when they go to work and change them, and have a right to change them?

The Attorney-General—As to their right to change them, there is considerable question; that would involve the constitutionality of the law under which you are acting. It is presumed to be the law of the State until it is declared unconstitutional by our Supreme Court, or until it is repealed or qualified by the Legislature. Therefore, until such adjudication; or such action of the Legislature, we must follow the law. As to the power of the Boards of Equalization to equalize property, the valuation of which has been fixed by this Board, that is another question, and a question which I understand has been raised in several instances, but which the Supreme Court has never passed upon, that is, directly.

Mr. Guthrie—That is the point I wanted to be enlightened on. If they are going to change our valuations that we make here, there is no use of making any; we might as well go home and stay there.

The Attorney-General—I advise you to make the valuations, or, in your discretion, to leave them to the various County Assessors.

Governor Sparks—I would like to have your opinion Mr. Stoddard, as to whether the County Boards have any right to interfere with our work.

The Attorney-General—Not under this law, and it is presumed to be a good law until found otherwise by our courts.

Governor Sparks—Do I understand that this Board of Commissioners changed the valuation placed on the railroads, as made by the Board of Assessors?

Judge Mack—Yes, sir; and I will give you the case.

Governor Sparks—Do you think that was legal.

Judge Mack—Yes, sir.

Governor Sparks—There is no use in our wasting our time here, then.

Judge Mack—In answer to that question I will say that in the year 1905 this Board fixed the value of the Carson and Colorado Railroad at \$3,500, if I recollect right; I don't just recall the value fixed upon the Tonopah road; it was not less than \$2,500. The Board of County Commissioners of Esmeralda County that year met, after notice, and raised the valuation \$5,000 per mile upon the Carson and Colorado Railroad, and I think the same upon the Tonopah; I am not sure as to the exact raise on the Tonopah road. The roads refused to pay the taxes on the raise; suit was brought. The case of The State against the Carson and Colorado Railroad has been tried; it was tried before Judge Murphy last month, and Judge Murphy gave the State judgment for the amount fixed by the Board of Assessors, plus the additional \$5,000 put upon it by the Board of Equalization.

Governor Sparks—That was the Board of County Commissioners?

Judge Mack—Yes, sir; the Board of Equalization. The case of the Tonopah Railroad has not been tried as yet; we have been taking some testimony, and getting ready to try it some time in February, just when, I don't know.

The Attorney-General—Gentlemen, I would like to state very plainly that that is a law on the statute books, and we must follow the Act, as amended in 1903, and under which this Board has been meeting annually since 1901 or 1902. If a Judge of the District Court has declared that, in his opinion, it is unconstitutional, before it has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of our State, we must presume, and continue to presume, that it is constitutional, and the law makes it mandatory, and a duty resulting from the office of each Assessor. As Assessor he must come here once a year, and meet with every other Assessor, and value all property enumerated in this Act, and such other property as, in the judgment of the Board of Assessors, can be valued for the purposes of assessment. Such action must be taken by this Board, sitting as a Board, and the Act even provides a penalty for any Assessor who does not appear, and provides a penalty for any Assessor who refuses to vote on any question before the Board, and it would be my duty, under the law, to enforce the provisions of this law, until the Supreme Court of the State said it was not the law, or until the Legislature amended or repealed it. Therefore, the question as to whether the respective Boards of Equalization in the counties can, after a valuation has been fixed by this Board, equalize the same by raising or lowering such valuation, is another question. While I would not at this time undertake to give any opinion upon that, I believe it is proper for us to follow this Act specifically.

Governor Sparks—Will you suggest, General Stoddard, to amend the law, and make it impossible for a Board of Equalization to change our ruling here?

The Attorney-General—Governor, at this time the law, as it now stands, provides that "nothing herein shall be so construed as to impair the right of the Board of Equalization of any county to equalize taxes on all property, the valuation of which has not been fixed at the annual meeting of the County Assessors as provided in this section; but the said County Board of Equalization shall not have the power to equalize any property upon which a valuation has been fixed by the said Board of County Assessors."

Mr. Ryan—General, that is on all-fours with the State Board of Equalization laws in California. No County Board can touch any assessment made by that State Board of Equalization; and it follows on all-fours, just as it is here, although this is more mandatory than the California law.

Judge Mack—Just a word in addition to that, so you will understand it better. Mr. Ryan and I quite agree upon that proposition, but the difference between the California law and our law is this: In California they have a Board of Equalization to review the acts of the Assessors after they get through; in this State you are trying to legislate the Board of Equalization out of existence, which is against the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Ryan—Judge, a man has a day in court for all that. Any taxpayer, under the provisions of this Act, shall not be deprived of any redress.

The Attorney-General—I would suggest that he would have redress, notwithstanding that provision.

Judge Mack—In California they have a Board of Equalization over that Board, and in this State they have not got it. Judge Murphy and Judge Bonnifield have held against you fairly and squarely.

Mr. Kinney moved that the meeting adjourn until 2 o'clock. The motion was seconded and carried, and an adjournment taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Secretary was ordered to call the roll.

All members present.

Governor Sparks—Now, gentlemen, if there are no more remarks to be made, we will take up the order of business. Do you wish to make any remarks, Mr. Ryan, before we proceed?

Mr. Ryan—None at all.

Mr. Hedden—I would like to, Governor, with your permission. I overlooked one point this morning, and that is this: There seems to have been great stress laid upon the fact the assessment should be based upon the profits. The profits of the company which I represent, outside of 7 per cent dividends, have been invested in equipment, and in bettering the condition of the road. Now, since June 30th orders have been placed for equipment which will cost, in round figures, \$350,000; that equipment is assessed as soon as it arrives, or rather it is assessed in the regular way, and if we were to regard all above operating expenses as profits, which Judge Mack claims by his statement, but which is not correct, for those figures do not represent the money expended for betterment, simply the operating expenses, we would be paying taxes on the same money twice, because this money is expenses for equipment, constructing new buildings, constructing new sidetracks, and things of that sort, for which we are taxed in the regular way.

In addition to this, we have in contemplation building new shops—in fact, they are authorized—which, with the machinery, will probably

cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. We have in contemplation changing the location of the station at Goldfield, and improving it. These things all figure in when the assessment is made at the end of the year. And that only emphasizes the position which Mr. Ryan took, that it would be manifestly unjust to make the basis of the valuation the net receipts or profits, after paying the operating expenses of a railroad.

There is another point, too. I have been told, time and again by my people, that all the money that was made by that road was put right back in it. The money that was made during the narrow-gage time—that is, the profits—was spent in standardizing the gage, and the assessment per mile was raised accordingly; it was raised from \$2,500 to \$7,500, when it was changed from a narrow to a broad-gage. After that the money was spent to lay new rails, and now comes new equipment, and we are not through yet; and I have recommended to our people that we buy even still more equipment, which was not included in the amount which I have stated.

Judge Mack—If the Governor please, it is a matter of keen gratification that Mr. Hedden and I have gotten together on the profit system. If they have ordered \$350,000 in betterments that is a part of the profits for the past year, which shows that his testimony in the trial we are going to proceed with is correct. We contend this: That the gross receipts should be taken into consideration by the Assessors, and the operating expenses deducted, and the balance would represent the profits, and should be used as a basis upon which to fix the valuation. It makes no difference whether that is invested in another property, or in betterments, it is still a profit, which should be considered by the Assessors in arriving at the valuation to be fixed for the purpose of taxation.

Mr. Hedden—Allow me to ask you a question?

Judge Mack—Certainly.

Mr. Hedden—After paying our operating expenses, if we have a sum of one hundred thousand dollars, say, left, and we take that one hundred thousand dollars and buy new engines, would you consider it just that we pay taxes on a basis of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, which we might have left, and also pay taxes on the equipment, which we buy with that hundred thousand dollars?

Judge Mack—I can answer the question. The hundred thousand dollars is taken as a base upon which to fix the value of the road for the purposes of taxation. That hundred thousand dollars is not assessed to you, it is simply used to fix the value of the road per mile. The engine that you buy, or the equipment that you buy with that hundred thousand dollars, is new property that you brought into the State, and it is the duty of the Assessor to assess that new property, just the same as he assesses the old.

The Attorney-General—I would like to add further that the term "full cash value" means the amount at which the property would be appraised if taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor; that is supposed to be the rule which shall guide the Assessors in determining the actual or full cash value.

Mr. Waters (representing the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad)—That does not apply to railroads.

The Attorney-General—That applies specifically to railroads, in addition to determining the cost of construction. Where a road, for instance, does not pay its expenses, that rule is applied, where they cannot use the profits as a basis from which to determine the assessment. That is the rule adopted in the 10th Nevada and in the 23d Nevada cases which we discussed this morning.

Mr. Waters—If a road is not on a paying basis?

The Attorney-General—But, in addition to that, the two must be construed together. The property of the road must be taken at its full cash value, meaning the amount at which the property would be appraised if taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor—that is, the property itself—but, in determining the valuation, the net earnings of the road, capitalized at current rates of interest, is also to be taken into consideration. That is the rule laid down by our Supreme Court. Of course, the Board is to take into consideration the present possibility of a future decrease or increase in the business of the road. They are all to be construed together.

Governor Sparks—If there is no further argument, gentlemen, we will take up the order of business.

Mr. Randall—That report of the Committee on the Order of Business has only been signed by seven of us, and I suggest that it be read; we might want to make some changes or objections to it.

The report is read by the Secretary, and is as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the State Board of Assessors:

We, the Committee on the Order of Business, hereby beg leave to submit the following report:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Work Horses.
2. Saddle Horses.
3. Stock Horses.
4. Work Mules.
5. Stock Mules.
6. Beef Cattle.
7. Milch Cows.
8. Stock Cattle.
9. Thoroughbred Cattle.
10. Sheep.
11. Buck Sheep.

12. Hogs.
13. Telephone Lines.
14. Telegraph Lines.
15. Electric Light and Power Lines.
16. Contract Lands.
17. Railroads, classified as follows:
 1. Central Pacific Railroad.
 2. Virginia and Truckee Railroad.
 3. San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.
 4. Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.
 5. Nevada and California Railroad.
 6. Eureka and Palisade Railroad.
 7. Nevada Central Railroad.
 8. Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad.
 9. Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad.
 10. Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad.
 11. Nevada Northern Railroad.
 12. Gardnerville Railroad.
 13. Hazen and Fallon Railroad.
 14. Rolling stock of all.
 15. Silver Peak Railroad.
 16. Glasgow and Western Exploration Company Railroad.
 17. Pioche and Pacific Transportation Railroad.
 18. Sidetracks of all.

(Signed:)

W. A. INGALLS, *Chairman*,
 J. F. ROEDER, *Secretary*,
 J. W. GUTHRIE,
 D. P. RANDALL,
 J. J. OWENS,
 WM. KINNEY,
 A. C. HOUSE.

Governor Sparks—What is your pleasure on the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Order of Business?

Mr. Lemaire—I notice that "Goats" has been omitted from the list, and I ask that that be added.

Governor Sparks—There is nothing said about "Thoroughbred Sheep" here.

Mr. Owens—I move that the report be adopted as read, and as we go along in the order of business anything that we find necessary to add that we add it as we go along.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Davis (Secretary)—The Governor has added "Thoroughbred Sheep, Goats, and Thoroughbred Cattle" to the list.

1-5. Work Horses, Etc.

Mr. Randall—It is pretty hard for me to get up and say what work horses are worth over in Elko County, and I move that work horses, saddle horses, stock horses, work mules and stock mules be left to the discretion of each Assessor in his own county.

Motion seconded and carried.

6. Beef Cattle.

Mr. Owens—I would also move that beef cattle, milch cows and stock cattle be left to the Assessors of the various counties.

Mr. Kinney—I object to that, because it might differ so very much, and might make a big difference in the State. Beef cattle and cows, I think, ought to be acted on by this Board.

Mr. Guthrie—I move that the valuation of beef cattle be placed at \$25 a head.

Motion seconded and carried.

7. Milch Cows.

Mr. Kinney moved that the valuation be placed at \$25 per head.

Motion seconded and carried.

8. Stock Cattle.

Mr. Wyatt—I move that the valuation be placed at \$16 per head.

Mr. Roeder—They are not so high in Lincoln County as they are in Douglas County. In Lincoln County, and in Nye, Esmeralda, and White Pine, I think the valuation should be \$13, the same as last year.

Mr. Guthrie—They are all close to the railroad now.

Mr. Roeder—Pioche is just as far away as it was last year.

Governor Sparks—I think the cattle in the northern counties are worth considerably more than the southern cattle; not that I want to punish the southern breed, but I know they don't bring the money in the market that the cattle bring north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Elko County and Humboldt. However, that is for you gentlemen to decide.

Mr. Ingalls—I move to amend the motion by making the difference a dollar a head in White Pine, Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln Counties.

The Attorney-General—Last year it was \$13 a head in Nye, Esmeralda, Lincoln, White Pine, and Lyon Counties.

Governor Sparks—Would that resolution suit you, gentlemen? It is rather unfair to make a blanket assessment on beef cattle or range cattle, simply because the cattle in the southern counties don't carry the quality in the market that the cattle in the northern counties carry. They haven't the weight, and they haven't the quality, unless they are fitted for the market; but we are speaking of range cattle now. They haven't got the ranges south that they have north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the cattle don't bring as much money as they do north of the railroad. It is for you gentlemen to settle that, however.

Mr. Ingalls—I would like to ask from the members present who are posted on the matter—your Honor is posted—regarding the price of

beef cattle this year compared with last year; if there is any raise or diminution in value?

Governor Sparks—I don't think there has been very much change in the market; the market is just about the same as it was a year ago.

Mr. Guthrie—It isn't in the market at all, stock cattle.

Governor Sparks—Well, there wasn't much in the market a year ago.

Mr. Ingalls—I will withdraw my motion if that is the case, if there is that much difference. I am not very well posted on the stock business in the various counties.

Mr. Owens—Being that the cattle in the southern country are inferior in quality, as you say, to those in the northern country, I think the amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls is a very good one; that if the cattle in the northern counties are taxed at \$14 a head in those counties mentioned by him they should be assessed at \$13 a head.

Governor Sparks—What counties were those?

The Attorney-General—It was \$15 a head in the State in all counties except Esmeralda, Lincoln, White Pine, and Nye, in which counties it was \$13 a head, and Lyon County was also added to the thirteen-dollar counties.

Mr. Ingalls—I would like to hear from the members of the Board who represent the cattle counties.

Mr. House—I think there is about that much difference, a couple of dollars a head, between the southern counties and the northern counties; I think it should stand about as it has been.

Mr. Kinney—I think that Lyon County ought to be brought under the \$15-a-head counties; there is fine feed there and near the railroad. I don't want to say anything about our county, but I know that they are worth \$15 there.

Mr. Randall—We have no feed there at all; the sheep come down there and eat it all up. We have an inferior class there. If it is \$15 all over the State I am willing to follow it, otherwise I think I am entitled to a reduction of two dollars.

Mr. Ingalls—I withdraw the motion and the amendment making it \$14, and accept the motion of \$13 and \$15.

Mr. Owens—Mr. Chairman, I would move to amend the motion, if there is one before us, that the valuation be left the same as it was last year, on the northern and southern cattle.

Motion seconded and carried.

9. Thoroughbred Cattle.

Mr. Kinney—I think they ought to be left to the various Assessors. There are not many in the State; I don't know of any very close around here, and I move that they be left to the Assessors of the several counties in the State.

Motion seconded and carried.

10. Sheep.

Mr. Kinney—Sheep last year all over the State were assessed at \$3 a head. I move that they be assessed the same this year.

Motion seconded and carried.

Thoroughbred Sheep.

Mr. Davis—That has been added by the Governor since the report was submitted.

Mr. Guthrie—We have none in our county.

Governor Sparks—There are few sheep men who want to pay taxes on thoroughbred sheep; they want to beat the Assessor all they can, but there are lots of thoroughbred sheep in this State, and they cost ten times as much as the ordinary sheep. While it is a sheep, it is a thoroughbred, and it costs money to land him here, and I think they should be taxed, too.

Mr. House—How is an Assessor going to tell a thoroughbred sheep that don't know much about sheep?

Mr. Beard—I move that the valuation on thoroughbred sheep be left to the Assessors of the different counties.

Motion seconded and carried.

11. Buck Sheep.

Mr. Beard—I move that the valuation be placed at \$5 a head.

Motion seconded and carried.

Goats.

Mr. Kinney—The only man here last year who had any was from Lander County, and he said that he owned a good many of them, and he was willing to put them in at \$5 a head. I move that they be assessed at \$5 a head.

Mr. Lemaire—I ask that a valuation of \$5 per head be placed on them.

Motion seconded and carried.

Persian Sheep.

Governor Sparks—What about Persian sheep?

Mr. Lemaire—I have a few.

Governor Sparks—Yes, you have, and they are worth a good deal of money, too.

Mr. Beard—I move that the valuation on Persian sheep be left to the different Assessors.

Motion seconded and carried.

Thoroughbred Horses.

Mr. Kinney—I think that should be left to the Assessors of the several counties, and I make a motion to that effect.

Motion seconded and carried.

12. Hogs.

Mr. Randall—I move that follow the same routine.

Mr. Ingalls—I second the motion that it follow the same routine, and be left to the discretion of the various Assessors of the different counties.

Motion carried.

13. Telephone Lines.

Mr. Randall—I move that the telephone lines, electric-light and power lines and telegraph lines be left to the Assessors of the different counties.

Mr. Ingalls—If I understand it right, the valuation placed on telephone and telegraph lines for the purpose of assessment differs greatly; some are assessed at \$100 a mile and some at \$50, and so on; there is a great variation, and I think there ought to be a uniform valuation in some way for all telephone lines. They might be worth more in some counties than they are in others, but I am aware there is quite a difference in the valuation placed upon them in the different counties in the State, but I hardly know what to suggest.

Mr. Owens—I would think it a pretty hard matter to get at—the assessing of the different lines, the telephone lines. For instance, the line between Tonopah and Goldfield. I don't suppose there is any other telephone line in the country that does the same amount of business that it does, and, necessarily, you would have to segregate the other lines here, and assess them according to the volume of business they were doing; and I think it would be well to leave that in the hands of the Assessors of the different counties, and find what they are doing.

Governor Sparks—I agree with you on that, Mr. Owens. It is a local affair, and I think should be left to the Assessors of the different counties.

Mr. Guthrie—I second the motion made by Mr. Randall.

Motion carried.

16. Contract Lands.

Mr. Guthrie—I move that the valuation on contract lands be left to the various County Assessors.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Ingalls—I would like to know what the contract land has been valued at, whether the same the last two years, practically, as before.

The Attorney-General—There is no valuation on it; it has been left heretofore to the various Assessors.

Mr. Guthrie—If it is wild contract land, unimproved, it has been

assessed at twenty-five cents an acre, just what they paid for it, but if improved or cultivated, it is then assessed at what it is worth.

Governor Sparks—It has been customary heretofore to assess improvements on the land, buildings, and the cultivated soil.

Mr. Guthrie—That is what I mean. But the wild contract land outside, unimproved, just what they paid on it.

Governor Sparks—According to their contract with the State.

Mr. Guthrie—Yes.

The Attorney-General—Gentlemen, if you will pardon me I would like to state that, in connection with the levying of different amounts, it has been the practice, and found to be the best method in every case, wherever it is possible, to raise the valuation on all property, both real and personal, and everything that is assessed, and lower the rate. The taxpayer does not pay any more money, the State and county receives just as much revenue, and it looks better all around, especially to persons inquiring as to what the tax rate is, and the valuation of property; and it has been found to be the most satisfactory method of procedure, and I will ask you to bear that in mind at all times in levying your different assessments.

Mr. Guthrie—That is what I have been doing all the time as far as I could.

Mr. McTerney—If you get a chance suggest to the Legislature that they bear that in mind in levying the State tax. It is a pretty hard proposition, this tax business, this county tax, when the Legislature keeps the State tax at the same figure.

The Attorney-General—I understand the Legislature has reduced the State tax the last few years.

Mr. McTerney—It has not been reduced at all; it has been the same the last five or six years.

17. Railroads.

1. *Central Pacific Railroad.*

Mr. Randall—After listening to Judge Mack, the Attorney-General and Mr. Ryan, I am farther at sea than I ever was. There seems to be quite a difference between the gross earnings as stated by Judge Mack and Mr. Ryan, over a million dollars, and I move that we place a valuation of a hundred thousand dollars a mile on that road.

Mr. Kinney—I second that motion.

The Attorney-General—I advise you to ask the Secretary to call the roll in this case, Governor.

The Secretary called the roll, and motion lost by the following vote:

YEAS: Lyon.

NAYS: Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, White Pine.

Governor Sparks—Mr. Randall, it seems that you are out of order, almost. Is that a joke on your part?

Mr. Randall—No, sir.

Governor Sparks—We are not here to play fun.

Mr. Randall—I meant that honestly, sir.

Governor Sparks—You want to assess them a hundred thousand dollars a mile, do you?

Mr. Randall—Anybody doing the business they are; I mean it; yes, sir. There is no joke there.

Mr. Kinney—I move that the Central Pacific Railroad be assessed at \$17,000 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried by the following vote:

YEAS: Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, White Pine.

NAYS: Lyon.

Mr. Guthrie—I move that the valuation on the sidetracks of the Central Pacific Railroad be placed at \$5,800 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried.

2. *Virginia and Truckee Railroad.*

Mr. Wyatt—I move that the Virginia and Truckee Railroad be assessed at \$8,000 per mile.

Motion seconded by Mr. Beard.

Mr. Ingalls—Of course, we have proceeded a little far in the matter, but I think that heretofore the reports of the various railroads to the Secretary of State—my understanding is that the railroads make a yearly report, or are supposed to, under the law, of their business for the year ending June 30th; and it seems to me that we should have those reports before us here in order to know something about the business of the different roads of the State.

Governor Sparks—I don't think it is in accordance with law. You can speak to the Attorney-General in regard to that. I don't think that the railroads should be compelled to disclose their books to the Secretary of State any more than the cattlemen, sheepmen or farmers.

The Attorney-General—Foreign corporations are required to file an annual statement of the business done annually. I don't know, as a matter of personal knowledge, whether the Virginia and Truckee Railroad is a foreign corporation or not.

Mr. Kinney—I think not; it is incorporated under the laws of Nevada.

Mr. Ingalls—I was not making this statement for the purpose of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad only, but on railroads in general.

Mr. Kinney—I second the motion of \$8,000 on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad per mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Beard—I move that the valuation of the sidetracks be placed at \$2,500 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Kinney—As I understand it, there is an extension of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad that runs up the valley, I don't know the name of it exactly, and I move that a valuation of \$5,000 per mile be placed on the extension, and on the sidetracks of \$1,000 per mile.

Governor Sparks—Are they operating that road, Mr. Kinney?

Mr. Kinney—Yes; they are not doing very much, but they run a train or two over it a day, and I think that valuation would be very reasonable.

Motion seconded and carried.

3. *San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.*

Mr. Roeder—I move that the valuation on the main track be placed at \$8,000 per mile.

Governor Sparks—How many miles of that road have you in Lincoln County?

Mr. Roeder—Two hundred and ten; that is a raise of \$500 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Roeder—I move that the valuation on the sidetracks be placed at \$2,800 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried.

4. *Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad.*

Mr. Ingalls—If your Honor please, I would ask for just a short recess, in order that Mr. Owens and I could talk this matter about the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad over a little bit; it is running through our counties only.

Motion was put, and a recess of ten minutes taken.

After Recess.

Meeting called to order at 3:15 p. m., with all members present.

Governor Sparks—Have you reached a conclusion, Mr. Ingalls?

Mr. Ingalls—We have come to a certain conclusion and understanding. I will say that in view of the fact that our County Commissioners have sent a representative here—Judge Mack, I understand, being authorized to appear here by the Board of County Commissioners of Esmeralda County on behalf of the county—and there being a representative here on behalf of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad, and from the showing made by Judge Mack in regard to the matter of assessment on net proceeds of the road, it is rather difficult for us, or for me, to know exactly how to set a correct valuation on that road. But, in consulting with my constituent here, and as far as I am concerned, I would rather, personally, reduce the valuation to a very small figure if we could get a reduction of fares and freights, freights in

particular, through our country, so as to build up the country more speedily. Taking everything into consideration, and representing my county, and the people of it, I move that we place the valuation of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad at the same value as the Central Pacific Railroad through this State, which is \$17,000 per mile.

Mr. Randall—I second that motion.

Motion carried.

Mr. Ingalls—I move that we place the valuation of the sidetracks at \$3,500 per mile.

Motion seconded and carried.

5. *Nevada and California Railroad.*

Governor Sparks—Is there any representative here, gentlemen?

The Attorney-General—I understand that is the narrow-gage that runs south from Mina.

Mr. Ryan—It runs from Hazen to the junction with the Goldfield road, and there is a narrow-gage down to Keeler.

Governor Sparks—The Churchill County Assessor should represent that. What suggestion would you make?

Mr. Brown—Would I represent that line? We have about fourteen miles. I think some of the other counties have considerable more than that of that line. I place the value of that at about \$10,000, and make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Randall—You thought I was ridiculous in getting up here and moving to place a valuation of a hundred thousand dollars a mile on the Central Pacific Railroad. This looks more ridiculous to me. The C. P. at this end at \$17,000 a mile, and the Tonopah and Goldfield at \$17,000; all that freight has to go over that Hazen cut-off; and a motion to place a valuation of \$10,000 a mile on this road appears more ridiculous than my motion.

Governor Sparks—It is a new road.

Mr. Randall—So is the Tonopah; all the freight goes right over it.

Mr. Ingalls—I move that the narrow-gage part of that road be left to the discretion of the County Assessor; that portion that runs through Esmeralda County; I am not posted to know what the valuation of that part of it is. I would like to ask Mr. Ryan what the assessment was last year; whether it was assessed separately; or all through as one line.

Mr. Ryan—It was assessed by the local Assessor.

Mr. Ingalls—The narrow-gage and broad-gage were assessed separately?

Mr. Ryan—Oh, yes, separately. I would state, as you were not here last year, Mr. Ingalls, that the members through whose counties the Nevada and California Railroad ran fixed the rate themselves at \$9,000 per mile, and for the sidetracks at \$3,000 per mile; that was of their

own volition. We have come now, as usual, to meet the cut in the rate by asking this honorable Board to assess the same road for \$9,500 per mile, and the sidetracks for \$3,400 per mile. At that rate it will not be long before it climbs up to the \$17,000. At no time have I ever come before this honorable body without asking that there be sufficient added to our properties to meet the cut in the rate every year.

Mr. Ingalls—It seems to me like we ought to regulate the valuation of these railroads, unless the business should change, at a certain figure, some figure on an equal valuation one with another, and hold it so, and there would be no bother when the business is running about the same through the country. Here the C. P. Railroad through the State is increasing. The Tonopah and Goldfield road now being placed at this figure, practically all the freight that goes over that at the present time goes over the broad-gage part of this Oregon line, and there should not be any difference in the valuation. That is, there might be a difference in the net proceeds, providing they charge a different rate; it depends on the rate of freights and fares, it seems to me, regarding the valuation of the net proceeds. I don't know what this road charges for freights over its line; if it charges the same as the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad, thirty cents a mile per ton for freight, the maximum rate allowed by law in this State, their road is certainly worth equally as much. I am not posted to know whether they do charge that much over their line from Hazen to Mina. Perhaps Mr. Ryan may know.

Mr. Ryan—I cannot tell, because, of course, that belongs to the operating department, and the passenger and freight departments. I don't know, but I am sure that they do not charge anything like thirty cents a ton per mile, nothing of that character. That is away off.

Mr. Ingalls—That is the maximum rate allowed by law in this State, as I understand it.

Mr. Ryan—Thirty cents a ton per mile? Mr. Hedden says twenty cents is the maximum per mile. Twenty cents is the maximum, but they don't go the limit; and I know that our laws don't begin to charge anything like it.

Mr. Murphy (representing the Virginia and Truckee Railroad)—I might say for information of those here, that the average tonnage per mile is not over seven per cent on the N. & C.—that is, the entire average.

Mr. Ryan—Seven cents a ton per mile?

Mr. Murphy—That would be the average, the entire tonnage, you know.

Mr. Ingalls—In view of the fact that the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad was raised to a higher figure, I move to place the valuation of this road at \$15,000 per mile.

Governor Sparks—Did the Assessor of Churchill County suggest that? What was your suggestion on this road in Churchill County?

Mr. Brown—Mr. Ingalls voiced my suggestion.

Mr. Ingalls—My motion was to place it at \$15,000 a mile.

Mr. McTerney—There is a motion before the Board from Churchill County.

Governor Sparks—There was no second to that motion.

Mr. Kinney—I second Mr. Ingalls' motion of \$15,000 a mile.

Motion carried.

Mr. Ingalls—I move that a valuation of \$3,500 a mile be placed on the sidetracks. Motion seconded and carried.

6. *Eureka and Palisade Railroad.*

Mr. Guthrie—Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear from Mr. McTerney in regard to that road; he is from Eureka.

Mr. McTerney—I move that the assessment on the Eureka and Palisade Railroad be placed at \$1,850 per mile on the main track and \$1,000 per mile on the sidetrack. I will state to the gentlemen who do not understand the situation that the Eureka and Palisade Railroad has been under very heavy expense for the last year, for repairs and equipment, and for the last year or so has not made anything out of it, has really been running at a loss; and I think the old assessment is a very reasonable one. Motion seconded and carried.

7. *Nevada Central Railroad.*

Mr. Lemaire—I would ask that that be left to the Assessor of Lander County, as formerly, owing to the conditions of the road that exist there now. The road runs from Battle Mountain to Austin.

Motion seconded and carried.

8. *Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad.*

Mr. Beard—I move that the valuation be placed at \$3,000 per mile on the main track and \$1,000 per mile on the sidetracks.

Motion seconded and carried.

9. *Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad.*

Mr. Owens—I believe this is the first time this road has been assessed, and, it being a new road, I would place the valuation on it at the present time at \$8,250 per mile on the main track and \$2,750 per mile on the sidetracks. I have already seen the Assessor from Lincoln County (that county has got pretty nearly the same mileage that we have in Nye County), and it is satisfactory to him.

Motion seconded and carried.

10. *Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad.*

Mr. Owens—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: This Tidewater road is coming into Nye County, and it is under construction there at the

present time; it is what is commonly known through the State as the "Borax Smith Road," and I would move that this be left to the Assessors of the various counties that it passes through at the present time, as it is under construction.

Governor Sparks—Are they doing much on that road at the present time?

Mr. Owens—There is no operation of the road at the present time; they are just building the road.

Motion seconded and carried.

11. *Nevada Northern Railroad.*

Mr. House—I move that the valuation of the main track be placed at \$7,000 a mile and the sidetrack at \$2,000 a mile.

Governor Sparks—That is the road running to Ely?

Mr. House—To Ely through part of Elko.

Governor Sparks—Do you think that valuation is high enough?

Mr. House—I think it is; the road is not completed yet. They have been running in there about three months to Ely, and haven't got the road entirely completed yet; they haven't got it ballasted yet; they are working on it all the time.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Owens—One minute, before we proceed any further. There is another road in our county, and I think that will make the last of the roads up there, and I would like to get them in rotation, and that is the Goldfield and Bullfrog road, is it not, Mr. Hedden?

Mr. Hedden—The Bullfrog and Goldfield road.

Mr. Ingalls—I would state that road is under construction, and I do not think it expedient for us to pass on it here, and I would move that that be left to the discretion of the County Assessors of the counties it passes through, as regards assessing it.

Motion seconded by Mr. Owens, and carried.

12. *Gardnerville Railroad.*

Mr. Kinney—That has already been passed on; I don't know the name of it. Mr. Murphy might tell us the name.

Mr. Murphy—Extension is all, I guess.

Governor Sparks—Are you operating that road, Mr. Murphy?

Mr. Murphy—Yes, sir; we are running a train out there and right back.

13. *Hazen and Fallon Railroad.*

Mr. Brown—I move that we assess it at about \$7,500; the road is not completed yet; it is in a crude state, and I think that would be somewhere about right.

Governor Sparks—What do you suggest as a valuation on the sidetracks, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown—Oh, something like a thousand dollars I think would be fair.

Motion seconded and carried.

14. *Rolling Stock of All.*

Mr. Guthrie—I move that the rolling stock of all railroads throughout the State be left to the various Assessors.

Motion seconded and carried.

15. *Silver Peak Railroad.*

Mr. Ingalls—Mr. Chairman, the Silver Peak Railroad has just been built, and been operating very recently; I am not posted on it; I have never been over it, and don't know anything about it practically, except there are seventeen or eighteen miles of road there; as I understand it, it is built of second-hand rails and light rails, and I am not in a position to place a proper valuation on it, and I move that it be left to the Assessor of the county.

Governor Sparks—Have you any idea as to the amount of business they are doing on the road?

Mr. Ingalls—I have not, and there is no one here to represent them for me to find out as to the quality and character of the road. I don't know anything about it. It is recently built, and I have never been able to look into the matter, and I don't know how to place a valuation on it that would be anywhere near right; I would not know whether it was high or not, and I move that it be left to the Assessor of the county.

Motion seconded and carried.

16. *Glasgow and Western Exploration Co. Railroad.*

Mr. Guthrie—That is a little one-horse road up there in Humboldt County; it isn't used very much; a little narrow-gage road that runs from the smelter to the mine, from Golconda to the Adelaide Copper mines to haul ore down. It has not been used, and the chances are it will not be. I would like to have that left to me; it always has been.

Mr. Weathers—I move that it be left to the Assessor of Humboldt County.

Motion seconded and carried.

17. *Pioche and Pacific Transportation Railroad.*

Mr. Roeder—I move that be left to the Assessor of Lincoln County; it is a little road running out about fifteen miles from Pioche, hauling wood.

Motion seconded and carried.

18. *Sidetracks of All.*

Mr. McTerney—The sidetracks have all been passed upon.

Mr. Roeder—Mr. Chairman, there is a branch of the Santa Fé under construction; it may be three or four miles in my county at this time;

I don't know whether we had better put that on the list or not. It is under construction. Do you think it is advisable to put it on the list at this time?

Governor Sparks—If it should be assessed to this State, we want it on the list.

Mr. Roeder—I suppose the few miles under construction will be assessed. I move that it be placed on the list, a branch of the Santa Fé; it is coming into Searchlight, and I move that it be left to the Assessor, and be put on the list of Order of Business.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Beard—I would like to have the Nevada Transit Company, the Nevada Railroad Company, the Riverside Railroad Company, the Inter-suburban Railroad Company, and the Verdi Lumber Company Railroad left to the Assessor of Washoe County.

Motion seconded.

Governor Sparks—Where are those roads?

Mr. Beard—All in Washoe County; some of them are running; most of them are running. Motion carried.

Mr. Ingalls—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Murphy the name of this road running up to Gardnerville from here, so as to get it properly placed on the minutes and the Order of Business.

Mr. Murphy—It is a part of the Virginia and Truckee Railway. The company is incorporated that built the road up there, and absorbed the old Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and it is designated as the V. & T. Extension; we call it the Minden branch. It is designated as the Minden branch of the V. & T. Railroad.

Governor Sparks—It is a part of the same corporation.

Mr. Murphy—Yes.

Mr. Ingalls—I move that it be placed so on the minutes.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. McTerney—Before we adjourn, is it not reasonable for this Board to pass a resolution recommending the Legislature to cut the State rate of taxation, and not throw all the burden on the counties of this reduction in compliance with the Newlands Act; to pass some resolution recommending the Legislature to make some cut in the State rate of taxation. They keep that up to the same old figure, and all the burden of this Newlands Act falls on the counties.

Mr. Guthrie—It is a good idea, I think.

Governor Sparks—Draft a resolution, and if necessary I will put it in my message.

Mr. Guthrie—The counties have been reducing the rate for the last six years, and the State doesn't reduce its rate at all.

Governor Sparks—I think, gentlemen, there will be a lively argument on those lines in the Legislature. Now, if you think it is advisable

for this Board to recommend anything, and pass a resolution before we adjourn, why, I will embody it in my message, and send it up to Legislature.

Mr. Roeder—Lincoln County lowered the county rate fifty cents last year.

Mr. Ingalls—I would suggest to this Board that they all stand in and raise the valuations as much as possible, and lower the rates in the State. That is what I intend to do in my county. I think I can increase valuations very much in Esmeralda County. Times are prosperous, and if the County Assessors stand in and run things economically, I think we can get a very low rate of taxation, and get along very nicely.

Mr. Guthrie—My county has been doing that right along, and the State doesn't reduce the rate, and we are paying more money into the State all the time, and they are still hollering for money, and it isn't right; they should reduce the State rate.

The Attorney-General—For the benefit of the Board I would state that in 1901 the State tax rate was eighty cents on the hundred dollars; in 1903 the Legislature reduced it to seventy-five cents; the next Legislature levied the same rate, seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; that was in 1905; we have had no subsequent Legislature. The Legislatures of 1903 and 1905 both adhered to the seventy-five-cent rate; and I think it would be advisable for this Board to recommend in a resolution that the Legislature reduce the rate further in order to keep down with the Newlands Act, which provides that in certain counties the tax shall be reduced five cents on each hundred dollars each year, and in other counties two and a half cents, until it gets down to a dollar and a half, as I understand it, or down to fifty cents on the hundred dollars, if my information is correct; it has been some time since I read the law on this subject.

Mr. McTerney—Why don't the counties keep on cutting the rate until they give the whole thing to the State?

The Attorney-General—I have the section of the statute right here, and perhaps, for your information, it would be well for me to read it, if the Governor would like to hear it. As amended in 1905, the law stands:

In all counties whose tax rate for county purposes for the year 1904, exclusive of the tax to pay the interest and maintain the sinking funds of the bonded indebtedness of such counties, did not exceed one dollar and fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation, the tax rate for such county purposes for the year 1905 shall be two and one-half cents lower on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation than the tax rate for such county purposes was in 1904; and thereafter such tax rate shall be diminished annually at the rate of not less than two and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valua-

tion until it reaches fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation; and thereafter the permanent limitation of taxation for such county purposes, exclusive of the tax to pay the interest and maintain the sinking funds aforesaid, shall be fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

SEC. 2. In all counties whose tax rate for county purposes for the year 1904, exclusive of the tax to pay the interest and maintain the sinking funds of the bonded indebtedness of such counties, exceeded one dollar and fifty cents—

[You will observe, in the first section of the Act, it says where the rate was *lower* than one dollar and fifty cents, and the next section provides where it *exceeds* one dollar and fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.]

on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation, the tax rate for such county purposes for the year 1905 shall be five cents lower on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation than the tax rate was for such county purposes in 1904; and thereafter such tax rate shall be diminished annually at the rate of not less than five cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation until it reaches one dollar and fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation; and thereafter shall be reduced annually at the rate of two and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation until it reaches fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation; and thereafter the permanent limitation of taxation for such county purposes, exclusive of the tax to pay the interest and maintain the sinking funds aforesaid, shall be fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

Therefore, in order that the State funds may be kept in the proper proportion, it would have a much better effect, and keep a uniform tax for State and county purposes, if the Legislature could be induced to reduce the State tax a reasonable amount each year; and a resolution of this Board, or, as the Governor suggests, recommendations in his message, would probably have a good effect upon the Legislature.

Mr. Beard—I move that this Board of Assessors request the Governor to embody in his message a recommendation that the next Legislature cut down the State rate.

Motion seconded by Mr. McTerney, and carried.

On motion of Mr. Kinney, seconded by Mr. Owens, the Board adjourned, *sine die*, at 4:15 p. m.

Approved:

JOHN SPARKS,

Chairman.

o



STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

Agricultural Experiment Station

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906



EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
RENO, NEVADA, December, 31, 1905.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

SIR: We, the Board of Control of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, under the Act of February 8, 1889, herewith submit our report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

During the year the Board met monthly and passed upon all claims for the expenditure of money intrusted to them for the benefit of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

No appropriation has been made by the State for the expenses of the Station. We have had only the \$15,000 of the Hatch Fund to meet the needs of the Station. With the increase of agriculture in the western portion of the State, growing out of the reclamation of 375,000 acres of land, the opportunities for the Station are greatly increased. In the near future we shall require some additional funds to meet fully the work that is put upon us.

The Director and the members of the Station Staff have devoted their best energies to the work of the Station and have accomplished a great deal in the line of experiments and research that is sure to result in great benefit of the agricultural and live-stock industries of the State.

The Station Staff have extended the work of the Farmers' Institutes during the past year by going into the farming districts some distance from the railroad, speaking in the school houses and halls in the sections of the State visited and meeting the farmers in their own homes. In this way a community of interest has developed on the part of the farmers and on the part of the Station workers that is exceedingly beneficial.

The Board acknowledges gratefully the action of the Southern Pacific Railroad in granting annual transportation free over the lines in Nevada to the Director and members of the Station Staff for the purpose of promoting the agricultural interests of the State.

We commend the efforts of the Director and Staff in the various lines of work undertaken. For more detailed information we respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR J. SMITH,
W. W. BOOHER,
H. S. STARRETT,
Board of Control.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
RENO, NEVADA, September 1, 1905.

To the Honorable the Board of Control.

SIRS: In accordance with Section 1 of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act relating to public reports and repealing all other Acts in relation thereto,' approved March 6, 1901," I have the honor to make the following report of the work accomplished and the financial expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The reports of the several departments of the Experiment Station are quite full and complete and deserve your thoughtful consideration.

BULLETINS.

Two bulletins have been published during the year. These are both first-hand studies in the field of the subjects which they present.

Bulletin No. 58 deals with "Ground Squirrels and Other Rodent Pests in Nevada." It gives the study, experiments, and results made by Peter Frandsen, in charge of the Department of Zoölogy and Bacteriology. The experimental work was first undertaken with a practical end in view. For several years reports have been coming to the Station concerning the damage done by ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and other rodents. The question has often been asked: "How can we keep these pests in check or destroy them altogether?" Bulletin No. 58 tries to answer the question. Illustrations from photographs taken by the author add much to the clearness and interest of the bulletin.

Bulletin No. 59 gives "An Account of Some Features of the Climate of Reno," by S. B. Doten of the Department of Entomology and Meteorology.

The climate of the Truckee Valley, in which Reno is situated, is worthy of the special attention which Mr. Doten has given to it through a series of years. The valley is almost surrounded by mountains. The Sierra Nevada on the west rise to a height of 10,800 feet in Mount Rose overlooking Lake Tahoe; the range of mountains on the north lift themselves up to the high peak which is known as Peavine; on the east is a lower range of hills of great variety of form and with wonderful shadows; these hills extend also upon the south broken only by a small cañon at Washoe City which gives exit from the valley. The floor of the valley is about 4,496 feet elevation; so, even without these surrounding mountain walls, this valley presents many features of climate which are of general interest and of immediate practical value to the dwellers in the valley.

The Truckee River runs through the valley from west to east. Large

irrigating canals carry off the water from the Truckee in various directions to irrigate the farms in the valley. The waters of the Truckee, which is the outlet of Lake Tahoe, are fed by the melting snows upon the high Sierra in the west.

This valley presents many peculiar and interesting features. The intervening mountain wall of the Sierra receives nearly all the moisture from the Pacific Ocean. This makes the rainfall very scanty. Clear air, free from smoke, dust, and moisture, holds heat poorly. At night the heated earth radiates its heat into the atmosphere and cools rapidly. For this reason, though the temperature may register 98 degrees on a summer afternoon in Reno, it will often fall below 60 degrees before the following morning. On summer afternoons the air flows in the Truckee Valley from the west in brisk breezes, which are characteristic of the climate.

The records have been kept from the year 1888 to the present time by the Experiment Station.

Three half-tones showing, respectively, "A Portion of the City of Reno and the Sierra upon the West," "The Summit of Mount Rose," and "The Pogonip or Frost Fog," add a great deal of interest to the bulletin, which of necessity is taken up with various tables showing the average temperature, the frosts, and the precipitation by months and years.

THE RECLAMATION OF NEVADA.

Except in the minds of a few far-seeing men, the possibility of reclaiming vast areas of desert lands by causing the waters to flow through artificial channels was considered an absurd dream. It required years of effort to impress the Congressional mind that there was a great deal in the project of the Reclamation Act national in its scope and character. Fortunately, with the aid of the President of the United States, the Congressional Reclamation Act to extend Government aid to the irrigation of the arid West was passed on June 17, 1902. The Act provides that all money from the sale of the public lands in the West shall constitute a special reclamation fund to be used in the examination, survey, and the construction of storage and diversion works for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands. The law is so formed that speculation under the construction works is next to impossible. Only actual settlers can take advantage of its privileges, and no grant can be greater than 160 acres.

Think for a moment what this means: that a State like Nevada, whose deserts conceal untold mineral treasure, shall have large areas of sagebrush-covered soil made suitable for agriculture, for gardening, for horticulture, for stock-raising, because the life-giving water is diverted from natural streams so that it can be applied to the land. Think for a moment that this land, hitherto impossible of cultivation, can be divided into tracts of 160 acres or less on which the farmer may settle, build him a home, rear his family, and become a useful member of the State.

The possibilities that will come to the State seem to be too large to be realized, and yet these things are actually so; these homes will in the near future be established. This is what is meant by the phrase "reclamation of Nevada."

It will take some money from the settlers to begin this work. No man without money can expect to enter these lands, to put up his build-

ings and wait for his crops without something to maintain himself upon while he is waiting for the first crops to be harvested.

It seems to me that I cannot do better in this report than to bring to the view of our readers the salient features connected with the beginning of irrigation in this State. Much of the material here used is given with the authority of Mr. L. H. Taylor, Chief of the Reclamation Surveys of Nevada, and Mr. A. E. Chandler, Hydrographer for the Reclamation Surveys. In an article published in *Sunset* Mr. Chandler has given clearly and succinctly the main features of the Truckee-Carson project. I have, with the permission of the publishers of the *Sunset Magazine*, availed myself of many of the facts as set forth in this article.

HOW THE DESERT IS RECLAIMED.

The Secretary of the Interior has apportioned \$27,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the construction of fourteen irrigation projects. Actual construction has been initiated in but two—the Salt River project in Arizona and the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada. It seems very appropriate that Nevada, the most arid of all the States, should have the honor of being the first to profit by the provisions of the Reclamation Act.

The immediate aim of the work in Nevada is the regulation of the Carson and Truckee Rivers. Both of these rivers rise in beautiful mountain lakes in the high Sierra in California, flow through fertile Nevada valleys, and are lost in inland drainage lakes—the Carson in Carson Lake and the Truckee in Pyramid Lake. As most of the water runs to waste in May and June, the rivers must be regulated to perform their highest duty in irrigation.

The project is extremely novel in that the waters of one river are turned to supplement the flow of the other. A canal now under construction will carry flood waters of the Truckee River into a large reservoir, commonly designated as the Lower Carson reservoir, to be constructed on the Carson River between Fort Churchill and Leetville.

The canal heads on the south bank of the Truckee River about 10 miles above the town of Wadsworth on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is 31 miles in length, and for the first 6 miles will have a capacity of 1,400 cubic feet of water a second. At the end of this section a branch will cross the Truckee River by means of an inverted syphon and deliver 250 cubic feet a second to lands between Wadsworth and Pyramid Lake. From the point of diversion of this branch to the Carson River the main canal will have a capacity of 1,200 cubic feet a second. Besides very deep excavations, three concrete-lined tunnels, the longest 1,400 feet in length, add to the cost and difficulty of the work. In round numbers the contract price was \$950,000, and the work was completed June, 1905—twenty-one months from the signing of the contract.

During July, 1904, contracts were let for the construction of about 37 miles of main distributing canals for the diversion of 1,800 cubic feet of water a second from Carson River at a point about 4 miles west of Leetville, Nevada. This work involves about 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth-work besides the concrete diverting dam, regulating gates, spillways, falls, and weirs. The system will distribute water to lands in Carson Sink Valley and will be supplied by the Lower Carson reservoir, referred to above.

Early in 1905 construction will begin on storage works forming part

of the project. To supplement the summer flow of the Truckee River about 200,000 acre-feet of water will be stored in Lake Tahoe and 90,000 acre-feet more in six other reservoirs in the Upper Truckee basin. By an acre-foot is meant a volume sufficient to cover one acre one foot deep, so that enough water will ultimately be stored along the Upper Truckee to cover 290,000 acres one foot deep.

The Lower Carson reservoir will have a capacity of over 280,000 acre-feet. There will be three other reservoirs in the Carson Basin with aggregate capacity of 250,000 acre-feet. The reservoirs contemplated in the basins of the Truckee and Carson will therefore conserve in the neighborhood of 820,000 acre-feet of water.

Present plans allow for the irrigation of 385,000 in excess of what is now being irrigated. Of this acreage 235,000 acres are in the lower portion of the two basins in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Carson Sink Valley, and will be irrigated by that portion of the irrigation system now under construction. About 25,000 acres of the area lie within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation to the north of Wadsworth; 70,000 acres, including railroad lands, are in private ownership; and the remaining 140,000 acres are public lands. About three years more will be consumed in fully completing the system for the irrigation and drainage of these lower lands.

According to the provisions of the Reclamation Act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from public entry, except under the homestead laws, all lands embraced in an irrigation project, and all filings under the homestead laws must be made subject to the conditions and limitations of the Act. As soon as the contract was let for the Truckee canal, filings under the homestead laws began. As it was not known just what land would be irrigated first or just how the land would be subdivided, all entrymen were advised to wait until definite information was available. How readily this advice was heeded is shown by the fact that over 20,000 acres have been taken up in various parts of Carson Sink Valley during the last ten months.

On September 1st the local land office at Carson City received from Washington maps of four townships in Carson Sink Valley, showing the lands for which water will be available in the spring of 1905. The townships have been subdivided into so-called "farm units" of 40, 80, 120, and 160 acres in extent. In fixing the size of these units careful consideration was given to the location, character of the soil, roughness of the surface, and irrigability of the tract—the controlling idea being to make each allotment sufficient to support comfortably one family. As the four townships mentioned contain large areas in private ownership and public land that cannot be irrigated in 1905, there are but 239 units subject to entry, comprising 21,580 acres.

All the homestead entries made during the period of withdrawal will now have to be changed to conform to the "farm units." This will necessarily entail considerable trouble upon the entryman, but, as stated above, he was warned of impending difficulties at the time of filing. The confusion caused in this case will certainly justify the General Land Office in withdrawing public lands under proposed works from even homestead entries until the farm units have been definitely determined.

The price of these Carson Sink Valley lands has been fixed at \$26 an acre, "payable in ten annual instalments commencing on the first day

of December of the year in which the water shall be delivered to the lands during the April of that year." As the land must be taken up under the homestead law, the charge is really for the water alone. It is so fixed that the sale of all land under the project will reimburse the Government for its expenditures in construction. The irrigation works will be maintained and operated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior until all payments are made for the major portion of the lands irrigated. The system will then pass to the owners of the irrigated lands and be maintained at their expense under such organization as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. The management and operation of the reservoirs, the works necessary for their protection and operation must remain under the control of the Government.

As every existing vested water right must be recognized, agreements have been made between the Government engineer in charge, L. H. Taylor, and the farmers of Carson Sink Valley, which definitely define the water right of each. In addition to the number of acres for which he has a vested water right each farmer is allowed to purchase water for 160 acres, provided "he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land." All unirrigated land in excess of 160 acres held by a single individual must be sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to actual settlers. The price for the water for these lands in private ownership will be the same as for the public lands—an annual payment of \$2.60 an acre for ten years.

In order to judge of the value of water one must understand the conditions existing in Nevada. It is the only State or Territory in which "dry" farming cannot be practiced with some degree of success. Irrigation is absolutely essential to the growth of crops. It is water that makes possible the striking change from the ragged Indian wickiups lost in the sagebrush wastes to prosperous farm homes surrounded by tall stately poplars and fields of rich green alfalfa. By proper irrigation the land which without water had no value can be made to yield annual returns of from \$20 to upward of \$100 an acre, depending upon the crop planted.

Irrigation began in Nevada a little over fifty years ago when the rush to the gold mines of California brought thousands over the plains and deserts. Where the overland trails met and followed the natural waterways trading posts were established. The posts on the mountain streams on the eastern slopes of the Sierra were especially prosperous. The creeks were easily diverted to flood the adjoining land, and vegetables, hay, and grain brought such fabulous prices that many turned their attention to farming.

Later the lands along the main rivers were taken up and irrigated by simple ditches. In all of the valleys so much land is now under irrigation that the summer flow is not sufficient for present needs. Storage of the flood waters and a better system of distributing canals are necessary to the reclamation of the irrigable area, and these are planned for in the Truckee-Carson project.

Carson Sink Valley is the lowermost valley in the Carson basin. There are about 13,000 acres under cultivation, and, though the water supply is exhausted in early July, excellent crops of grain and alfalfa are raised. There is a striking contrast in the conditions presented to the new homesteader under the Government works and those with which the old settlers had to cope. The latter, with what crude implements

were at hand, had to dam the river and construct miles of ditches through the almost level country to water their lands. Every high water meant damage to their simple diverting dams, and every low water caused friction with other ditch owners.

Under the new régime the Government builds the laterals to convey water to each man's farm and with equal care constructs drains to prevent water-logging of the soil and the rise of alkali. It agrees to operate and keep the system in repair for ten years, without additional cost to the settler. For this period the farmer need concern himself simply with the distribution of water on his own fields. He can have no fears of a neighbor stealing his supply, as a Government official will have charge of the apportioning. The flow of the river will cause him no anxiety, for the reservoirs above will contain sufficient for his later demands. His situation will indeed be ideal farming. Under a clear and cloudless sky he can irrigate and harvest without a thought or care of the weather—that fickle mistress who rules so capriciously over the destinies of the "dry farmer."

All the lands under the Government works are to be supplied with sufficient water for beneficial use throughout the growing season. This means that the returns from one acre will be far more than triple what they are now. At present a crop of meadow hay and grain, and probably two crops of alfalfa, can be secured where the water supply is short early in July, but for potatoes and the best returns of alfalfa water must be had later. Therein lies the value of stored water—not in the increased acreage, but in the increased returns from the same area. It makes possible the change from grain and hay at less than \$20 an acre to potatoes and other vegetables at often more than \$100 an acre.

The agricultural development of Nevada is but beginning. Her grains and apples long ago took first prizes at great expositions, and her potatoes and butter have never failed to bring prices in advance of the market rate in San Francisco and other coast cities. Yet fruit culture with one or two notable exceptions is not attempted. To be sure, there are hundreds of small apple, pear and plum orchards, but they care for themselves, and, neglected as they are, bring forth fruits of excellent soundness, color, and flavor. The area devoted to potatoes, which in the Truckee Valley and the valley about Dayton on the Carson River often give returns of \$150 an acre, is comparatively insignificant. The sugar beet, which is considered an ideal crop under irrigation, is not grown, although test crops show the Nevada valleys to be unusually well adapted to its culture. There are only a few creameries in operation, but their product is of such value that, even after long shipments by team and rail, handsome profits result to the dairymen.

The reason for the lack of diversity in crops is that the farmers to-day have such large fields of hay, alfalfa, and grain that their attention is entirely occupied with the forage crops and cattle feeding. But with the advent of the 40 and 80-acre farmer under the Government works we can look for new and surprising developments. Irrigation lends itself especially to intensive farming. In the great valleys about Logan, Ogden, and Salt Lake City in Utah the average size of a farm is 15 acres, and the owners are very prosperous. As the climate and soil conditions are the same in Western Nevada as in Utah, intensive farming should be just as profitable here.

It has been previously stated that the Government plans allow for the irrigation of 385,000 acres, in the valleys of the Carson and Truckee Basins, in excess of what is now irrigated. As the average size of the homesteads into which these lands will be divided will be 80 acres, homes will be created for over 4,800 families. The regulation of the streams in addition to building up these many homes will allow excellent facilities for the generation of electric power.

IRRIGATION.

In an article under the above heading, published in "Greater Nevada," L. H. Taylor, Supervising Engineer of the Truckee-Carson project, writes:

"This project contemplates the utilization of the waters of the Truckee and Carson Rivers in the irrigation of about 375,000 acres of land in excess of the area now supplied, which area embraces about 40,000 acres in the basin of the Truckee River, and 50,000 acres in the Carson River Basin. In order to provide a water supply adequate for this extension of irrigation, it is planned to construct seven storage reservoirs, of which Lake Tahoe will be one, on the headwaters of the Truckee River, two reservoirs on the headwaters of the Carson River, and two others in the lower portion of the Carson River Basin, one of which latter, designated as the Lower Carson reservoir, will be supplied in the main with water to be conveyed from the Truckee River in the canal now under construction.

"The lands susceptible of irrigation comprise some 12,000 acres now unirrigated, in Reno Valley; 73,000 acres in Lemmon's, Spanish Spring and Warm Spring Valley, to the north and northeast of Reno; 35,000 acres in the vicinity of Wadsworth; about 200,000 acres in Carson Sink Valley; 35,000 acres in Upper Carson Valley; 30,000 acres in the vicinity of Dayton and Fort Churchill on Carson River; and 85,000 acres between Massie and Oreana stations on the Central Pacific Railroad. The water supply is not adequate for the irrigation of all this area, but it is not yet definitely decided what portion will be excluded.

"While it is designed ultimately to supply a considerable area of land directly from this main canal, the principal purpose of its construction is to convey waters of the Truckee River, which are used for power purposes during the non-irrigation season, to the Lower Carson reservoir, where they would be impounded for use during the irrigating season in Carson Sink Valley.

"I will state here that the combined capacities of the various reservoirs on the headwaters of the Truckee River are approximately 290,000 acre-feet; of the Lower Carson reservoir 286,000 acre-feet; and of the other three reservoirs on Carson River, combined, 250,000 acre-feet. This storage water will be used to supplement the normal flow of the Truckee and Carson Rivers during the irrigating season.

"It is possible, however, that we may extend a branch of the Truckee canal practically paralleling the Central Pacific Railroad, to the Lovelock Valley on the Lower Humboldt River, for the purpose of supplying some 85,000 acres of land lying between Massie and Oreana on that road."

The following instructions were given to intending settlers on public lands under Truckee-Carson irrigation project:

"The lands commanded by that portion of the irrigation system now

under construction comprise about 235,000 acres, situated in Washoe, Storey, Lyon, and Churchill Counties, Nevada, being in the vicinity of Wadsworth on the Central Pacific Railroad, and in Carson Sink Valley, about 200,000 acres being in the latter valley.

"Of this total area, some 25,000 acres are within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, to the north of Wadsworth; about 75,000 acres, including railroad lands, are in private ownership, and the remainder, 140,000 acres, belong to the public domain. Of this latter, about 90,000 are now open to entry under the Homestead Act, subject to the provisions of the reclamation law, which authorizes the Secretary or the Interior:

"1. To limit the homestead entry to any area between 40 and 160 acres.

"2. To fix the price per acre that shall be charged for water, which price shall return to the Government the cost of the irrigation works.

"3. To fix the number of annual payments, not exceeding ten, and the date when the payments shall begin.

"4. To perform any acts and make all rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

"The lands under the Truckee-Carson project can be entered under the Homestead Act only. The U. S. Land Office where entries are made is at Carson City, Nevada.

"There is no charge for the land other than the usual land office fees.

"All entries will be limited to from 40 to 160 acres of land depending upon location, character of soil, roughness of surface, and irrigability.

"All of the public land will be subdivided into homestead or farm tracts, each of which will embrace enough irrigable land to support a family comfortably, if well and carefully tilled under irrigation.

"Any unmarried person over 21 years of age, or any head of a family, who is, or has declared intention to become, a citizen of the United States, who has not used his or her homestead right, or who is not then owner of 160 acres of land, can file on any of these tracts.

"Title to land cannot be acquired until all payments for water have been made.

"Residence must be established on land within six months after filing thereon, and must be continuous thereafter.

"The cost of water to settlers has not been exactly determined, but will probably be \$15 or \$20 per acre irrigable, payable in 10 equal annual instalments, without interest.

"The land is situated at from 3,900 to 4,200 feet above sea-level, and the climate is dry, the mean annual precipitation being 4 to 6 inches. Snow rarely falls to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and never lies more than a few days.

"Temperatures are about the same as at Salt Lake City, and the same crops raised there flourish here.

"The soils are sandy loam, and ashy in the main, but in the lower part of Carson Sink Valley they are heavier, containing an admixture of clay. It is all valley land covered with sagebrush and greasewood.

"Well water, usually of good quality, can be obtained on the lower land at from 10 to 30 feet from the surface, and on the higher bench land, at from 100 to 160 feet depth.

"The Central Pacific Railroad traverses a part of the land, but the main body in Carson Sink Valley lies from 5 to 30 miles from it.

"There are now some 12,000 or 15,000 acres of land under cultiva-

tion in Carson Sink Valley, and the present population is probably 800. There are five public schools in the valley.

"The contractors on the irrigation works now employ nearly 1,000 men, and as additional contracts are let more laborers will be required.

"In the awarding of the contracts for the construction of the smaller distributing ditches an effort will be made to give settlers upon the land an opportunity to bid upon the work.

"It is likely that most of those settlers who desire can find employment for themselves and teams on the canals during at least a part of their spare time for the next two or three years.

"It will take about three years to complete the construction of the system for the irrigation of the above lands, but water for from 25,000 to 50,000 acres will be available in the spring of 1905.

"During the latter part of July, 1904, maps showing this land, with approximate location of canals for irrigation and drainage, and its subdivision into homestead tracts, will be completed and ready for inspection in this office, and afterward additional maps of other parts of the irrigable lands will be prepared a reasonable time in advance of the completion of the works for delivery of water thereto.

"Prospective settlers are advised not to file upon land in advance of the preparation of these maps and the announcement of the Department of the Interior that it will be watered and is subject to entry under the reclamation law.

"All intending settlers are warned against *agents* claiming to have special or 'inside' information concerning the lands to be irrigated, or the location of the canals, and proposing to furnish this information, or to locate them on such lands for a consideration, for all such agents are frauds and impostors.

"L. H. TAYLOR, Engineer.

"In charge Truckee-Carson project, U. S. Reclamation Service."

The following letter, received April 24, 1906, before this report was put to press, contains the latest information upon the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RECLAMATION SERVICE.
HAZEN, NEVADA, April 24, 1906.

Dr. J. E. STUBBS, *Director Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of March 28th reached this office during my absence, hence delay in answering.

Since the publication of the article in "Greater Nevada," which you refer to, we have completed the construction of approximately 400 miles of main and lateral irrigation canals and drain ditches, with necessary structures, and are now prepared to deliver water to between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of lands in Carson Sink Valley. We have also completed a considerable mileage of lateral canals in which we have not yet placed the necessary gates and other structures to enable us to put these into commission.

At present there are actually located on the public lands which we are ready to supply with water approximately 250 homesteaders, the majority of whom are either now taking water for a portion of their land or are preparing some of it for irrigation this season.

We are planning and making every effort to complete the irrigation system in Carson Sink Valley to the point of supplying a total of 200,000 acres of land with water by May 1, 1907. Whether we will be able to accomplish this or not will depend very largely upon labor conditions, which have been very unsatisfactory of late.

Of the lands now supplied with water, about 20,000 acres are now in private ownership and about 30,000 acres are public lands, most of which have been entered under the Homestead Act. There are, however, 30 or 40 farm tracts now under ditch which are still open for entry. I am sending you herewith a map showing the Carson Sink country, with the canals and ditches already constructed and now under construction. The lands now supplied with water are embraced in Districts 1 and 2, while the ditches in District No. 3 are now under construction.

My judgment is that any thrifty and industrious person can, with \$1,000, locate upon a tract of the public land in the Carson Sink Valley and succeed in making himself a profitable farm and a comfortable home.

Yours, very truly,

L. H. TAYLOR,
Supervising Engineer.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER.

The State Legislature of 1903 passed an Act providing for the division of the State into water districts and creating the office of State Engineer, whose duty it is to keep on file in his office all the rights for the beneficial use of water and to adjudge and settle all conflicting claims subject to final review by the courts.

The Reclamation Service of the United States Government and the State Engineer work in perfect harmony toward the irrigation of the lands of the State and the adjudication of all water rights. Much valuable work has been done since the office of the State Engineer was created, through the adjustment of these water rights and with satisfaction in the main to the farmers and ranchers of the State.

The office of State Engineer is now held by Professor Henry Thurtell, until recently Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics in the University of Nevada.

Surely Nevada is at the beginning of her agricultural wealth and prosperity, due to the thousands of acres of reclaimed desert land and to the markets which are created by her mining industry.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The reports of the Farmers' Institutes held during this year are herewith given. Nearly all the lecturers of the Farmers' Institutes were members of the Station Staff. We went this year into new parts of the State and quite a distance from the railroad. The farmers gave our workers a cordial reception and evinced a great deal of interest in the subjects which were brought forward. It certainly was a valuable experience to both the members of the Staff and the farmers.

At Gardnerville.

The Director of Farmers' Institutes, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: As a member of your committee in charge of the Farmers' Institute held at Gardnerville on January 27 and 28, 1905, I have the honor to report as follows:

Three sessions were held on the dates named, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. The members of the Faculty attending were, besides the Director, Dr. P. B. Kennedy, Miss Bardenwerper, and Messrs. Doten and True. Sickness prevented the attendance of Professor Wilson, and Professor Frandsen was unable to be present on account of the sickness of his wife. The subject, "Anthrax and Blackleg," which was to have been given by Professor Frandsen, was discussed by Dr. Drake of Carson City.

Dr. Drake spoke at the opening session, and was followed by Mr. True, who spoke upon the need of better dairy cows, using lantern slides for illustration. There were about 35 people present—15 ranchers and the rest young people.

The session to have been held on Saturday afternoon was interfered with by a meeting of water users called for the same hour by State Engineer Chandler. Ten ranchers met, however, and engaged in an informal discussion of problems connected with irrigation and the handling of alkali lands.

In the evening Mr. Doten spoke briefly on how to keep the orchards free from insect pests, after which Dr. Kennedy spoke at length on the subject, "Poisonous Plants."

Professor Vergil Buchanan of Gardnerville, in a short address, introduced the subject of "Teaching Agriculture in Rural Schools," and was followed by Mr. C. M. Henningsen and Dr. Kennedy. President Stubbs spoke for fifteen minutes on the Agricultural College. The attendance was 60.

While the meetings were not so well attended as we might have wished, I think the Institute may be considered a success.

The people seemed pleased with the presentation of subjects, and their attitude toward the participants changed from one of criticism to one of commendation. There seems to be reason for hope that this meeting will prove an entering wedge whereby we shall be able to create an interest in and support for, not only the Station and its work, but for the Agricultural College as well, and I feel that the time is coming when the best Farmers' Institutes in the State will be those of Carson Valley.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON H. TRUE.

At Yerington.

The Director of Farmers' Institutes, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Farmers' Institute held at Yerington, Lyon County, Nevada, on Saturday evening, March 11, 1905:

The party, consisting of N. E. Wilson, Peter Frandsen, and G. H. True, left Reno on the morning of the 11th of March and arrived at Wabuska about noon of the same day. Here we were met by private conveyance and taken to Yerington, about 16 miles, where we arrived at about 3:30. We were met by Hon. F. W. Fairbanks, who had the arrangements in charge. But one session was held, beginning at 8 o'clock in Cousins' Hall.

Introductory remarks were made by Mr. Fairbanks, and N. E. Wilson gave the first address of the evening, taking for his subject "Some Phases of Home Dairying." This was followed by G. H. True, who

spoke on "Types of Beef and Dairy Cattle." Peter Frandsen was then introduced and spoke on "Anthrax and Blackleg."

All three addresses were thoroughly illustrated by lantern slides, and the audience seemed to be very much interested.

Mr. Wilson then explained the object of the Farmers' Institute movement and reviewed the work in this and other States.

The audience was small, about 45 being present, but those who attended expressed themselves as pleased with the work and hoped that this small beginning would lead to more meetings being held in Mason Valley.

It is a fact that Mason Valley is a good field for Institute work, and with judicious handling the work can be made of great interest and benefit to the farmers of that community.

Respectfully submitted,

N. E. WILSON.

At Paradise Valley.

The Director of Farmers' Institutes, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: A Farmers' Institute was held in Paradise Valley on the 28th and 29th of April, 1905. This Institute differed from others held in the course of the previous winter in the fact that it met at the request of the farmers themselves, who came together in large numbers and took a keen interest in the discussions.

The topics discussed were all closely related to the interests of the Valley; among them were the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Contagious Diseases of Cattle..... | Professor Frandsen |
| 2. Gophers | Professor Frandsen |
| 3. Orchard Pests | Professor Doten |
| 4. Grasshoppers | Professor Doten |
| 5. Irrigation | Professor True |
| 6. Dairy Cattle | Professor True |
| 7. Poisonous Plants | Professor Kennedy |

The address on "Contagious Diseases of Cattle" dealt with practical measures for preventing the spread of such diseases. In this connection, Professor Frandsen explained the relation between bacteria and diseases, and demonstrated the necessity of destroying the bacteria by burning dead animals and their feces.

The address dealing with gophers gave a detailed account of experiments in poisoning these pests. The discussion which followed set forth the practical difficulties in the way of each method of destroying gophers and also the advantages of each method.

In the discussion of the irrigation question, Professor True aroused the interest of his hearers by telling them that in many parts of Nevada half the water used in irrigation is wasted; that the plants are over-supplied with water and that much of it runs to waste because of careless methods of applying it to the land.

The discussion of this question brought out pronounced opinions on the part of the farmers and prepared them, by arousing their interest, for a future study of the duty of water on their farms.

After a survey of the farms in the northern portion of the valley, Professor Doten stated that, as far as he had observed, neither the codling moth nor the San José scale is present in the apple orchards of that region. For this reason it is highly important that methods of preventing

the entrance of orchard pests should be clearly understood, and this matter was discussed in full. Methods of destroying grasshoppers and "crickets" (*Anabrus simplex*) were also outlined and discussed.

Among the other topics which came under consideration was that of the poisonous plants of field and range. This subject was illustrated with lantern slides and pressed specimens of the plants, and aroused much interest.

At the close of the program President Stubbs addressed the Institute upon the importance of agricultural education. This address wove together all the many threads of thought suggested in the course of the discussions and brought them to bear upon the fact that to-day all the sciences assist the upward progress of agriculture. This address set forth vividly the farmer's growing need of trained intelligence and such a fund of facts as can only be acquired in the schools.

On the whole, an active interest in the entire program was shown by the farmers. Their cordial reception to the Station men was equaled by the hospitality which they accorded to new and progressive ideas.

Very respectfully,

S. B. DOTEN.

In Elko County.

The Director of Farmers' Institutes, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the work of the Farmers' Institutes held by the Station Staff in Elko county from June 5 to June 12, 1905:

Under the auspices of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station a series of Farmers' Institutes was held in Starr, Lamoille, South Fork, Moond, Ruby, and Clover Valleys, in Elko County. In all 10 sessions were held with a total attendance of about 385 persons, the average number being about 40 and the highest 60. Considering the sparseness of the population and the long distances between the ranches, the large tracts of land owned by companies, often many miles in extent, the attendance at the first Farmers' Institutes ever held in these valleys was very creditable.

The main topics brought up at the various sessions were "Poisonous Plants" and "Range Problems," by P. Beveridge Kennedy; "Ground Squirrels and Gophers" and "Contagious Diseases of Animals, with Especial Reference to Blackleg," by Peter Frandsen; and "Types of Dairy and Beef Animals," by Gordon H. True. These addresses were illustrated by lantern slides and by dry-plant material. Although traveling many miles from the railroad no particular difficulty was experienced in handling the lantern. The trunk containing it can be readily roped to the back of a four-seated wagon. Acetylene gas was used and we never failed to have satisfactory slides upon the canvas, although using it every night. Some 150 to 200 specimens of the Nevada grasses, poisonous plants, and weeds were hung up around the walls for inspection. Questions in regard to this or that grass, poisonous plant, or weed were asked in great numbers and much of the time before, between, and after sessions was taken up in this manner.

The speakers were listened to with great earnestness throughout, the audiences showing a desire to get all out of the Institutes that they could. Many people had come 5, 10, or even 20 miles by team to attend a single session of about two hours duration.

Of greatest importance to the members of the Staff and to the ranchers

themselves was the coming in contact with the people in their own homes. The personal answers to various questions and the short excursions over the ranches were perhaps of equal value to the Institutes themselves. It is in these talks that the real problems of the ranchers are brought out.

Three speakers proved to be a convenient number to be transported from place to place and to conduct the sessions of the Institute without loss of time. All were kept busy, considerable work being entailed in putting up and taking down specimens, in packing the lantern, and in getting the outfit ready for an early start next morning.

CHARACTER OF THE REGION.

The Ruby mountain range extends north and south for about 100 miles in Elko County and consists of high, rugged, and precipitous slopes, often covered with snow until late in June or even in July. Starr, Lamoille, South Fork, and Mound Valleys are situated on the west side of the range, and Clover, Secret, and Ruby Valleys on the east. The melting snow and the springs in the mountains supply these valleys with an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, so much so that in the early spring season there is a tendency in many places to use too much water, thus destroying the best native grasses and bringing about conditions more suitable to the growth of rushes and sedges, together with other less valuable species. The western slope of the range provides a considerable portion of the watershed of the Humboldt River, while the waters on the eastern side sink into several small lakes after supplying the ranches. The United States Government has withheld its land in the Ruby range from entry; and has proposed to make it into a forest reserve in order to indefinitely maintain the waters of the Humboldt, feeling that too severe grazing may result disastrously to the water supply. This subject was perhaps agitating the ranchers more than any other one, and many questions were asked as to what would become of the ranches located within the proposed boundary of the reserve and to what extent grazing would be permitted.

The entire region is, for the most part, a stock country, the stock running over the mountains during the summer and being fed native hay when necessary from hay stacks in the winter. In Starr, Lamoille, South Fork, and Clover Valleys a considerable amount of alfalfa is grown. Grains also were grown to some extent in Lamoille, South Fork, and Clover Valleys. At Lamoille and South Fork, where the ranches are smaller and closer together, the ranchers were interested in dairying, and much of the conversation both at, and outside of, the meetings was in regard to the cost and methods of maintaining a creamery.

In all of the valleys on the west side of the range intense interest was shown in the results of the experiments made by the Zoölogical Department of the Station for the destruction of ground squirrels, many of the ranchers claiming that it was useless to attempt to grow alfalfa and grain on account of the ravages of these pests.

EXPENSES.

The Southern Pacific Company kindly provided us with transportation from Reno to Deeth, the nearest point on the railroad to the valleys, a distance of about 450 miles. So generous and hospitable were the people of the valleys in providing accommodations for us and

in transporting us from valley to valley that the expenses of the ten-day trip for three of us were less than \$40.

In conclusion I may say that I think this series of Farmers' Institutes has been the most successful yet held in the State of Nevada. As the members of the Staff come into closer contact with the ranchers by long trips over the country, they learn to know thoroughly the conditions and needs of the different valleys. The experiment of going directly to the farmers and holding the meetings in their school houses and halls, instead of holding a three-day session in a near-by town, has proven itself to be the best method that we could adopt. The number in attendance was fewer, but the audience consisted of just the people whom we were interested in and who were interested in us, hence the meetings were instructive and several of them exceedingly enthusiastic.

Without doubt every Station worker should participate to some extent in Farmers' Institute work, as by this means he can learn much that would be lost by close application to the laboratory, and the benefit to the rancher, as compared with written bulletins, is vastly greater.

Respectfully submitted,

P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.

THE STATION LIBRARY.

Within the year the Station Library has been fitted up so that all the books and bulletins are readily accessible to the members of the Staff. The Librarian is beginning the work of classifying the books according to the card system. She will complete this work during the coming year. The accomplishing of the work of classifying the books and bulletins in the Library is very gratifying inasmuch as the Library was thrown into great confusion by the fire of 1900.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
United States appropriation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....		\$15,000.00
<i>DISBURSEMENTS.</i>		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Director and administrative officers.....	\$2,065.00	
Scientific staff.....	5,430.00	
Assistants to staff.....	1,618.30	
Special services.....	486.45	\$9,599.75
<i>Labor.</i>		
Employees on Farm.....	\$1,680.00	
Employees on Farm (students).....	739.02	
		2,419.02
<i>Traveling expenses.</i>		
Supervision of Station work.....	\$246.45	
Farmers' Institutes.....	347.50	
		593.95
<i>Publications.</i>		
Printing bulletins.....	\$180.75	
Printing envelopes.....	20.45	
Postage and stationery.....	170.20	
Freight and express.....	201.45	
		572.85
<i>Heat, light, and water.</i>		
Fuel.....	\$227.93	
Light.....	43.20	
Water.....	172.50	
		443.63
Carried forward.....		\$13,829.20

REPORT OF NEVADA EXPERIMENT STATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Brought forward		\$13,629.91
<i>Chemical Department.</i>		
Chemicals for laboratories.....		129.39
<i>Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies.</i>		
Agricultural.....	\$242.41	
Horticultural.....	9.13	
Botanical.....	55.11	
		306.65
Library.....	\$47.85	
Tools, implements, and machinery.....	48.25	
Furniture and fixtures.....	73.63	
Scientific apparatus.....	138.15	
		307.88
<i>Buildings and repairs.</i>		
Improvements.....	\$430.43	
Repairs.....	86.35	
		516.78
<i>Live stock.</i>		
Sheep.....	\$20.00	
Cattle.....	50.00	
Swine.....	10.10	
		80.10
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
Annual dues to Associated American Agricultural Experiment Stations.....		30.00
Total disbursements.....		\$15,000.00

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	\$505.29	
Farm sales for year ended June 30, 1905.....	698.42	
		\$1,203.71
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Farm implements.....	\$95.89	
Seeds, plants, and supplies.....	91.11	
Live stock.....	550.00	
		\$737.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905.....		466.71
Total.....		\$1,203.71

Respectfully yours,

J. E. STUBBS,
Director.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

CHEMISTRY AND DAIRYING.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Department of Chemistry for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The work of the Department has progressed well during the year, and the most important work completed may be summarized as follows:

Water, mineral analyses.....	14
Water, sanitary analyses.....	18
Soil samples, alkali determinations.....	6
Fertilizer.....	1
Sheep stomach, for poison.....	2
Native grasses.....	8
Wheat samples, to show variation in composition under different amounts of irrigation.....	6
Milk analyses.....	66
Skim-milk analyses.....	2
Cream analyses.....	3
Breast milk.....	1
Bicarbonate soda.....	4
Urine.....	6
Miscellaneous.....	6

During the early part of the year the Department made recommendation of the adoption of a plan of coöperative work, with the Botanical Department, along the lines of feeding and digesting experiments on the native grasses of this State. As yet the opportunity for the performance of the work has not presented itself, and we urge that the work be arranged for at an early date.

This work is of vast importance to the live-stock interests of the State. Already Montana has done something along this line, and there are a number of such native forage plants, the digestibility of which has never been determined. Such work is made a feature of many of the larger Eastern stations and has proven of great value to agricultural science.

A study of plants poisonous to stock is another of the live problems of this State. We have under examination several samples of such plants and hope to be able to determine something of the poisonous principles. This work will be given considerable attention during the coming year.

Mr. Charles R. Fitzmaurice, for several years assistant in this laboratory, severed his connection therewith at the close of the year to enter commercial work. Mr. Sanford C. Dinsmore of the Maine Station has been chosen as Station Chemist. Mr. Dinsmore comes to us well equipped by experience in Station work for the position. He will give his entire time to the work and we shall be able to place the Department on a higher plane of efficiency.

Bulletins on soils, waters, and native forage plants are in course of preparation.

We recommend that the soil survey of the State, which was begun some time ago and which was unavoidably interrupted be resumed, and that arrangements be made for mapping the various soil areas of the State.

The matter of alkalinity of soils in Nevada is one of great importance to the future agricultural operations and should have considerable attention from the Departments concerned.

We ask the hearty support of the Director and Board of Control in the carrying out of these investigations, all of which are of paramount importance to the State at large.

Respectfully submitted,

N. E. WILSON.

BOTANY, HORTICULTURE, AND FORESTRY.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

The Department has been conducting investigations along the following lines: A study and collection of the flora of the State. The Station orchard for scientific research on the culture, care, and irrigation of suitable varieties for the conditions prevailing in Western Nevada. The native and introduced forage plants of the State, including range conditions and range improvement. Plants poisonous to stock. The arboretum, for the testing and growing of specimens of ornamental trees suitable to the conditions in Western Nevada. The botanical gardens, for the testing and growing of specimens of ornamental shrubs, annual and perennial flowering plants, and the introduction of native plants of probable horticultural value. The testing of new varieties of vegetables. The photographic collection giving chronological evidence of the work done by the Department on the Station Farm and throughout the State. Coöperation with the Chemical Department on the composition of the native plants of the State.

FORAGE PLANTS.

The month of December, 1904, was spent out in the field investigating the winter forage conditions on the western Nevada sheep ranges. Numerous notes and photographs were taken representing the various phases of the subject, but, as teaching duties necessitated the presence of the Botanist at the University during the remainder of the winter, the investigations were not completed so as to be satisfactory for publication. During the coming winter arrangements have been made so that this investigation may be completed.

The experiments with wild wheat (*Elymus triticoides*), which forms a large proportion of the native hay in the central portion of the State, were continued. Seed collected at Winnemucca was sown both in the fall and spring, but such poor stands were obtained that the attempt to treat it as a cultivated plant proved a failure. A plat on which roots of the species were transplanted made an excellent growth, spreading rapidly in all directions. Once established in this manner it is a very drought-resisting grass.

Rows 16 rods long of the following varieties of lupines, vetches, and peas received from the California Experiment Station were tested with the following results:

LUPINES.

Lupinus angustifolius diplolenca 86, '03.

Lupinus pilosus roseus 5937; *L. angustifolius coeruleus* 87, '03.

L. angustifolius diplolenca 86, '03; *L. cosentini* 3, '00; 97, '00.

L. termis 108, '99; 140, '01.

None of the above lupines produced a satisfactory growth. With all species a very poor stand was secured.

VETCHES.

Horse bean (*Vicia faba*).

This plant made a fair growth, producing plenty of seed. The slightest frost, however, sets it back so that it is doubtful if a useful place can be found for it in Nevada.

Three varieties of the common spring vetch (*Vicia sativa*), viz, *macrocarpa*, *cordata*, and *angustifolia*, produced a large amount of green stuff and considerable seed. But by far the best of all the vetches grown was *Vicia sativa* 5573, 158, '00. The original seed was obtained by Mr. David Fairchild, for the United States Department of Agriculture, from North Africa. Although sown as late as July 3d, it made a remarkable growth spreading four feet from a single row. It was still green, fresh, and growing, on October 15th. The first fall frosts did not affect it, but later in December it began to turn brown, and died.

Vicia monantha produced a short, very fine-leaved growth but no flowers. It stood the severe frosts better than any of the vetches. The total amount of green stuff, however, was too small to be considered valuable for soiling or green manuring.

FRENCH PEAS.

The French peas (*Lathyrus sativus*) produced a smaller amount of green stuff than the vetches but a great quantity of seed. Further experiments with them give promise of excellent results.

Many of the soils in our State are so constituted that they bake hard when irrigated. By a system of green manuring, by plowing under such crops as vetches or Canada field peas much good would result. In other instances the land is very leachy, requiring great quantities of water for the satisfactory growth of some crops. By the addition of humus in the same way much less water would be required.

ORCHARD.

The apple orchard will begin to bear a small quantity of fruit next year. About a dozen more new varieties of apples were planted this spring, so that now about 74 varieties are represented.

Thirteen varieties of pears, 4 of cherries, 10 of plums, 9 of prunes, 4 of crab-apples, 1 of quince, 2 of apricots, 2 of mulberries, are also being tested.

The Oregon Nursery Company of Salem, Oregon, presented us with a very generous assortment of small fruits which have been planted on an acre by themselves. Twelve specimens of each variety were sent. The kinds and varieties represented are as follows:

GRAPES.

Concord, Hartford Prolific, Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Green Mountain, Wyoming.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mammoth, Himalayan Giant, Wilson's Early, Mann, Haymaker, Chico 3, Ely Harvest, Iceberg, Erie, El Dorado, Dallas, McDonald. The last two varieties were received from J. T. Chestnut, Keene, Texas.

HYBRID BERRIES.

Logan, Phenomenal, Primus.

CURRANTS.

Fay's Prolific, Victoria, Pomona, La Versailles, White Grape.

RASPBERRIES.

Columbian, Golden Queen, Cuthbert, London, Cumberland, Marlboro, Munger, Custer, Kansas.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia, Austin, Chestnut. The last two varieties were sent for trial by J. T. Chestnut, Keene, Texas.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, Josselyn, Oregon Champion, Victoria.

STRAWBERRIES.

Twenty-nine hardy varieties of strawberries, 25 plants of each variety, were purchased from Mark T. Thompson, Rio Vista, Virginia. The names of the varieties are as follows: Lester Lovell, Haviland, Thompson's No. 4, Thompson's 500, Nettie, Thompson's No. 2, Warren's Seedling, Thompson's No. 3, Thompson's 611, Beidler, Edgar Queen, Early Beauty, Florella, Thompson's 700, Mark Hanna, Climax, Thompson's Earliest Enormous, Sen. Dunlap, Brandywine, Mary, Livingston, Excelsior, Fairfield.

Many thousands of dollars worth of small fruits are annually shipped into Nevada towns from California. The results of the experiments with the above varieties of small fruits will encourage their growth in our own State.

Acre No. 1 of the apple orchard was irrigated regularly once a month, but acres 7 and 8 received no water until June 28th. The moisture was kept within a few inches of the surface of the ground by cultivating once a week.

In July, 1905, the following cover crops were sown, one-quarter of an acre planted to each variety:

Canada field peas, Egyptian clover, Hairy vetch, Spring vetch, Alsyke clover, Crimson clover, Mammoth Red clover, and White clover.

SPRAYING.

Owing to the prevalence of the San José scale around Reno it was thought best to spray the young orchard more as a prevention than as a cure, as the scale had not been found on them. The following method was used, as seen in the *Western Fruit Grower* for March, 1905, and is recommended to others who are growing apples on a commercial scale. The formula is as follows:

Sulphur, 20 pounds; quick lime, 25 or 30 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water, 60 gallons. Slake the lime, make the sulphur into a paste with water. Add the sulphur and salt to the slaked lime and enough water to let it boil. This can most conveniently be done by constructing a camp fire outside and using 5-gallon coal-oil cans to boil the mixture in. Stir it for a while, and keep it boiling, with an occasional stirring, for at least three-quarters of an hour, or until the sulphur is dissolved. One can know when it has boiled long enough by stirring it to the bottom and seeing that the light-yellow color of the sulphur has entirely disappeared. When the brick-red color is reached boiling need not be continued. The salt is not necessary and successful results have been obtained without it; but it is thought by some that the wash sticks better to the trees when the salt is used. This mixture costs about 2 cents per gallon when ready to apply. It can be boiled in any way to get it

boiled long enough and applied in any manner, with safety to all kinds of dormant trees and shrubs.

Aphis or plant lice this year, as last year, continued to be quite troublesome so that it was necessary to go over the entire orchard with kerosene emulsion made as follows: Cut up a pound of laundry soap into small shavings, and put in 5-gallon coal-oil can. Add 1 gallon of water. Boil until thoroughly dissolved. Remove from fire. Add 2 gallons of kerosene. Agitate thoroughly until a creamy mass is formed. Then add 27 gallons of soft water and agitate again. Drench affected trees. The best time is on a cloudy day or in the early morning or late evening. Try to get inside the curled leaves where the insects are protected from the spray.

To show the importance of keeping the mixture agitated while spraying, the following is of interest:

The workmen who were spraying the orchard with kerosene emulsion to destroy the aphids were obliged to discontinue their work for a time before using up all the spray in the barrel. On resuming spraying operations they neglected to agitate the mixture and sprayed about a dozen trees before they recognized the damage they were doing to the foliage. About six of the trees were killed entirely and the remainder have a few living branches on them.

ARBORETUM.

A portion of land on the Station Farm has been given up to the growing of specimen trees and testing of varieties suitable for this climate. Accurate and scientific information along this line is needed, so that citizens can see for themselves and know what to buy from the nursery agents.

The list of varieties has been added to every year and a record kept of their growth. Some 50 different species are now being experimented with.

NURSERY.

Cuttings of Carolina poplars, weeping willows, Virginia creepers, and small evergreens are being grown for future use on the farm and University campus, and for presentation to the country schools in order to encourage the children to try to make the surroundings of their school-houses less unsightly.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

A portion of land on the University campus has been given over to this Department for the purpose of developing a Botanical Garden for the joint use of the Experiment Station and the University. On this tract about 1,000 specimens of about 300 different species and varieties of ornamental shrubs and herbaceous plants were set out in April, 1904.

These continue to make a satisfactory growth. As it is very probable that in the near future a small lake will occupy the present site of the proposed Botanical Garden, the shrubs now growing there will have to be transplanted to some permanent location soon before they become too large to be changed with safety.

As yet we have no greenhouses in connection with the Station or University, but it is to be hoped that as the population of the State increases means will be forthcoming for the maintenance of first-class greenhouses and a conservatory.

THE HERBARIUM.

The Station herbarium has increased very materially during the past year. The native flora of Southern Nevada up to this year was very poorly represented. The Department of Botany of the University of Wyoming sent a collector into that region in 1902. They have kindly sent us a set of the plants collected. Some 500 specimens were also collected by myself in Lincoln County in May, 1905, so that the collection of plants representing the native flora of the State is now a very valuable one. The systematizing and cataloguing on stock cards of all specimens put in the herbarium makes it possible to keep a complete record of the flora of the State up to the present time. Work on the publication of the flora of the State will soon be attempted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION.

The collection of photographs has been added to by about 100 negatives representing the different phases of the work of the Department, making a total of about 400 negatives. A print of each negative is pasted in a large scrap book for inspection by interested parties and for ready reference in looking up illustrative material for newspaper articles and for bulletins.

The following individuals and institutions have received seeds, plants, or herbarium specimens from the Department:

University of Wyoming—Herbarium specimens of Nevada plants.

C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio—Nevada fungi.

Dr. W. A. Kellerman, Ohio State University—Nevada fungi.

Professor G. F. Atkinson, Cornell University—Nevada fungi.

Professor J. J. Thornber, University of Arizona—Seeds of native forage plants.

University of California—Herbarium specimens.

Geo. B. Grant, Pasadena, California—Herbarium specimens.

California Academy of Sciences—Herbarium specimens.

A. A. Heller, Los Gatos, California—Herbarium specimens.

J. Bradshaw, Paradise Valley, Nevada—100 seedling catalpa trees.

Mrs. B. H. Scott, Gardnerville, Nevada—Virginia creepers for school.

Kindergarten School, Reno, Nevada—Virginia creeper and Boston ivy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Department wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following: Herbarium specimens, from the Universities of Wyoming and California.

Collections of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs and small fruits, from Oregon Nursery Company, Salem, Oregon.

Fruit trees, from Chico Nursery Company, California.

Varieties of flower and vegetable seeds for trial, from Burpee, Atlee & Company, Philadelphia.

Seeds of forage plants, from Professor J. J. Thornber of the Arizona Experiment Station.

Leguminous bacterial cultures for cover crops, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dewberries and blackberries, from J. T. Chestnut, Keene, Texas.

Sierra Nevada plants, from Mrs. C. G. Gulling, Quincy, California.

The various individuals and institutions who have kindly loaned or presented specimens of the genus *Trifolium* for special study by this

Department are especially to be thanked, as without such coöperation the work could not be carried on.

The importance of conducting Farmers' Institutes in the different parts of the State cannot be overestimated. By coming in direct contact with the farmers one learns the problems that are perplexing them the most, and shows the Department along which lines it may conduct experiments that will directly benefit them.

The kindly consideration of yourself and the Board of Regents in relieving me from the teaching of the elementary classes in botany is fully appreciated, and the greatest endeavors will be made to strengthen the Department along station lines accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.

ZOOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report for the year ending June 30, 1905:

DESTRUCTIVE RODENTS.

The writer spent the summer of 1904 and a portion of the fall in a field investigation of the ground-squirrel pest in Eastern and Central Nevada. These rodents have been increasing and becoming more destructive for several years. They are most injurious to grain crops, which they mow down by biting through the stalks in order to feed upon the sweet portions in the vicinity of the first joint. On account of their depredations many of the ranchers have given up the attempt to raise any grain. This squirrel also destroys alfalfa, timothy, and other crops, is a considerable range pest in some sections, and its burrows interfere with the economical irrigation of alfalfa fields. A study was made of the habits of the ground squirrel, and experiments carried on with methods for destroying the animals with a view to finding out which method was the best from the three standpoints of effectiveness—cost of material, and the amount of time, and labor involved in carrying on the destruction on a large scale. Experiments were made with various poisoned baits, poisonous gases, a smoke gun, trapping, drowning out, a contagious disease, etc., and the conclusion reached that poisoning certain food-materials with strychnia sulphate gave the best results.

In some regions the pocket gopher is an even greater pest than the ground squirrel, the damage being greatest in the alfalfa fields. The animals' extensive cutting of the roots of the alfalfa sometimes kills the plant and their burrows are a great hindrance to the irrigation and cutting of the crop. While attention was chiefly given to the ground squirrel, some observations and experiments were also made upon these gophers, rabbits, and other rodents.

The extermination of these pests in this State is a difficult matter owing to the extensive uninhabited districts, upon which the animals can breed without interference, and the smallness of the cultivated areas. The closest cooperation between ranchers is necessary to accomplish definite results, and this, perhaps, can best be obtained through legislation.

The results of this work are embodied in Bulletin No. 58.

BIRD COLLECTION.

Additions are slowly being made to the collection of skins of the birds of the State, which now number about 130 species. Some further observations have been made upon the food habits of economic species. A collection of several hundred stomach contents is awaiting microscopic examination.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

The work along this line has been much the same as that of preceding years, consisting mainly of the bacteriological examination of cases

brought to the notice of the Station for the purpose of diagnosing the disease, tracing its origin, and advising steps for its control.

An investigation was made of a horse disease at Beowawe, Eureka County, which was diagnosed as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Several cases of anthrax came to the attention of the Department in the spring, but the disease has not been as prevalent as in years past, owing in part, no doubt, to the better sanitary measures adopted and a wider employment of protective vaccination.

At the session of the State Legislature in January a bill providing for the appointment of a State Veterinarian and embodying measures for the control of animal epidemics was drawn up with the assistance of several veterinarians of the city. The bill passed both houses, was approved by the Governor, and is now a law. We expect it to result in much good to the live-stock interests of the State in the better control of animal diseases.

In addition to the work on animal diseases the bacteriologist has coöperated with physicians of the city in the examination of doubtful cases of diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc.

The Department, as heretofore, has also taken part in the Farmers' Institute work in the State.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Director and Board of Regents for the support they have given me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER FRANSEN.

ENTOMOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Department of Entomology and Meteorology and the Photographic Laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1905:

ENTOMOLOGY.

For the past year the work done in the Department of Entomology has been purely economic in character. It has consisted of spraying experiments and of such field work as observations and notes on injuries done to crops by insect pests, their life, histories, etc.

At Lovelock, Nevada, coöperative experiments are still in progress to determine the most suitable remedy for the clover mite which has proven destructive to apple trees in that vicinity. A wash of lime, sulphur, and salt sprayed upon the trees late in February promises to destroy the eggs of the clover mite and to cleanse the trees of this and other pests.

In Reno and on the ranches surrounding the city the State horticultural law of 1903 has been put in force, and Mr. Anderson was made Horticultural Commissioner. He immediately began an active campaign against the San José scale, and throughout the spring months his spraying parties were busy in the orchards about Reno. They used a well-cooked wash of lime, sulphur, and salt, varying somewhat in the proportions of lime and sulphur. As a result the San José scale has been severely checked and the trees show great improvement.

A curious feature of the entomological situation in Nevada is the fact that on the isolated ranches many of the common orchard pests are not to be found. In many of the valleys there may be found orchards in which there is no trace of the codling moth or of any scale insect. These orchards are separated from one another by broad tracts of sagebrush land, and between the valleys the ranges of rugged mountains.

In such situations, insect pests spread very slowly from one farm to another. Many of the farmers, too, have shown intelligent foresight by refusing to buy any apple boxes once used in other localities and by requiring from nurserymen a guarantee that their trees are free from insect pests of any description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY.

The Photographic Laboratory is in three divisions: an instrument room for the storage of cameras, lenses, tripods, and other apparatus, an operating room with storage cabinets for negatives and lantern slides, and a dark room containing instruments for making lantern slides and bromide enlargements.

The work of the Photographic Laboratory is planned along the following lines: that all valuable negatives belonging to the Station shall be so filed and indexed that they shall be always ready for instant reference; that all half-tone blocks made from these negatives shall be similarly filed and indexed; that it shall be our policy to loan these

blocks to other Stations or to agricultural papers, indexing all loans and acknowledging their return.

The following list, taken from our index of zinc etchings, will be of interest, for it includes the valuable drawings of seeds made by Professor F. H. Hillman. These drawings have been in demand for years past, but until they were filed and indexed it has been impossible for us to loan them.

LIST OF DRAWINGS OF SEEDS AND ACHENES BY F. H. HILLMAN.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Bulletin.</i>	<i>Figure.</i>
Alfalfa seed, embryo, pod.....	47	1
Alsike clover, seed, embryo.....	47	4
Achillea millefolium.....	47	43
Alsine graminea.....	47	23
Alsine media.....	47	27
Amaranthus biitoides.....	47	64
Amaranthus albus.....	47	65
Amaranthus retroflexus.....	47	66
Top of common amaranth with parts of flower.....	48	8
Ambrosia artemisiaefolia.....	47	51
Anthemis cotula.....	47	44
Anthemis arvensis.....	47	45
Apocynum cannabinum.....	48	2
Asclepias syriaca.....	48	1
Atriplex truncea.....	47	69
Bidens sp.	48	12
Box-elder, staminate flowers.....	46	15
Box-elder, pistillate flowers.....	46	16
Mellilotus alba, seed, embryo.....	47	7
Brassica campestris.....	47	13
Brassica nigra.....	47	14
Brassica vulgaris.....	47	15
Bromus secalinus.....	47	91-92
Bromus mollis.....	47	91-92
Brunella vulgaris.....	47	55
Camelina sativa.....	47	16
Capsella bursa-pastoris.....	47	17
Carduus arvensis.....	47	47
Cassia nictitans.....	47	36
Cerastium vulgatum.....	47	26
Chamocraphis glauca.....	47	87
Chamaeraphis viridis.....	47	88
Chenopodium album.....	47	67
Chenopodium murale.....	47	68
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.....	47	46
Cichorium intybus.....	47	48
Crimson clover, seed, embryo.....	47	5
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METEOROLOGY.

The Department of Meteorology is equipped with the following instruments from which observations are taken daily at 8 a. m.:

Maximum and minimum thermometers in standard instrument shelter.

Rain gauge.

Anemometer and anemograph.

Barograph and thermograph.

Mercurial barometer.

From the readings of these instruments a report is published daily in the Reno *Evening Gazette* with a brief paragraph of comment. The usual form of this daily report is illustrated by the following clipping from the *Gazette* of February 22, 1904:

HIGH WATER FOR PRESENT SEASON.

Storm General Throughout Sierra—Truckee Is Turbulent and Earth Is Thoroughly Soaked.

The rain which began falling in the night continued with scarcely any intermission until noon, when 0.60 of an inch had fallen.

This amounts to 6 inches of snow. It is unfortunate, however, that much rain has also fallen in the mountains on portions of the water-shed of the Truckee.

This will melt the snow to some extent at least, and may cause the loss of much water usually stored in snow banks until late in the summer.

The following are the observations taken at the University for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning:

Highest temperature	54 degrees
Lowest temperature	42 degrees
Highest wind	40 miles
Rainfall.....	0.34 inches
Barometer	25.471 inches

At the end of each month the *Gazette* publishes for us a press bulletin stating the maximum and minimum temperatures of the month, the mean temperature, the daily and monthly range of temperature, the clearness and cloudiness of the days, the wind velocities, the precipitation, and any peculiar atmospheric phenomena observed during the month.

On November 10, 1904, the Meteorologist was called upon to give expert testimony in the case of the *State of Nevada v. Roberts, Gorman, and Sevensen*, indicted for the murder of Jack Welsh, near Lovelock, Nevada, on the night of August 19, 1903. The defense attempted to show, first, that the night of August 19th was cloudy, and, secondly, that, if clear, the light was merely starlight and that by such dim and uncertain light a man cannot be seen so clearly that it will be possible to identify him later with any certainty.

On June 10, 1905, the Meteorologist testified in the case of *Lillian*

E. Whitten, Administratrix v. Nevada Power, Light, and Water Company. In this case the testimony was merely the introduction of records showing meteorological conditions on February 24, 1904, the date of the death of William Whitten, who was electrocuted on that date by a current passing from an incandescent light through his body to the ground by way of an iron sink.

In the course of the year all the meteorological records taken at the University in the past seventeen years have been entered in one form, the Monthly Meteorological Summary, Form 1030, of the United States Weather Bureau. This required the preparation of 204 monthly tables, from which 8 tables of means and normals were compiled. These 8 tables, together with a brief discussion of their important features, were prepared for publication as Bulletin No. 59 of the Experiment Station.

Respectfully yours,

S. B. DOTEN.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for the year ending June 30, 1905:

AGRICULTURE.

As during the preceding year the work in this Department has been mainly along irrigation lines. Studies are being made of economy in the use of water in the growing of farm crops. All the water used in irrigation on the various farm crops grown on the Experiment Station Farm is measured and, except when special experiments are being conducted, it is the aim to use the least amount of water consistent with good growth. This work is being carried on in coöperation with Irrigation and Drainage Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Beside the work on the Station Farm coöperative investigations in the duty of water in the growing of alfalfa have been carried on in Carson Valley and at Lovelock.

The Department has done some work with drought-resistant grains looking toward the inauguration of the so-called dry farming experiments in parts of the State adapted to that kind of farming.

ALFALFA.

The lack of uniformity of the soil on the Station Farm and the coarse gravelly nature of most of it renders it particularly unsuited for experimental work in the duty of water, especially in the growing of alfalfa. This is illustrated by the fact that it requires twice as much water to grow a crop on the Station Farm as it does in some other localities. Last season on the farm of Fred Heise, near Gardnerville, in Carson Valley, alfalfa was successfully grown by the use of a depth of 3.605 feet of water during the season. On the farm of Hon. Peter Anker, near Lovelock, in the Lower Humboldt Valley, 3.54 feet of water were used. On the Station Farm the same season 7.61 feet were used. A single acre irrigated about as our neighbors irrigate received 11.63 feet. This excessive amount of water is made necessary, presumably, by the character of the soil which does not hold the water well, making needful not only more frequent irrigations but a larger amount of water at each irrigation than demanded by a more compact soil. That the water used in irrigation sinks very rapidly to the underlying body of ground water instead of remaining in the upper layers of the soil is illustrated by the fact that the level of the ground water has been observed to rise between 3 and 4 feet in a few hours as a result of irrigation and to sink to its former level after the irrigation.

CORN.

One acre of smut-nose field corn was irrigated 4 times as against 11 irrigations the year before, but practically the same amount of water was used, 2.52 feet in 1903, 2.58 feet in 1904. The total yield of fodder was 25,919 pounds.

POTATOES.

One acre of Van Norman potatoes was grown. One half-acre was cultivated but once and the other half after every irrigation. The former received 6 irrigations aggregating a depth of 4.65 feet and the latter 5 irrigations giving a depth of 3.64 feet. The cultivated half-acre received a foot less water and yielded 300 pounds more marketable potatoes.

ROOTS.

An acre of roots consisting of 4 different varieties of mangels received 7 irrigations as against 11 last year aggregating 4.85 or 9 feet less water in depth. The stand was not uniformly good, the Yellow Globe seed being bad. The total yield was 12,152.6 pounds for the acre. The yield by varieties is given in a subsequent table.

WHEAT.

The work of last year with wheat was repeated this year, the aim being to produce a crop with a minimum amount of water and to test the comparative methods of the flooding and furrow system of irrigation. Two acres of white Australian wheat were grown. But 3 irrigations were used. Had these irrigations been timed a little differently it is possible that they would have given enough water to make a satisfactory crop, but the amount used was not sufficient for best results. The furrowed wheat received a depth of 1.705 feet of water and yielded 2,142 pounds to the acre, while the flooded had 1.42 feet of water and yielded 2,093 pounds of grain to the acre. This is less water than was used last year and a more than correspondingly smaller yield of grain. One half-acre plat irrigated after the manner commonly practiced in the Truckee River Valley received 7.14 feet of water. The yield was 2,774 pounds of grain, a good yield, but exceeded last year a plat getting but 1.85 feet of water.

The experiments tried with wheat was duplicated with oats, the Golden Giant variety being used. Three irrigations applied by flooding gave a depth of 1.38 feet of water and a yield of 2,034 pounds of grain; the same number of irrigations applied by the furrow method gave 1.78 feet of water and a yield of 1,599 pounds of grain. Last year the furrow method gave the best results.

MACARONI WHEATS.

Three varieties of macaroni wheats—Kubanka, Velvet Don, and Polish—were grown with 2 irrigations. The plats were irrigated by means of short furrows, and on account of the rather steep slope of the ground there was a somewhat excessive waste of water. The Kubanka had 1.85 feet of water and yielded 1,548 pounds; of grown Velvet Don, 1.84 feet of water and 1,274 pounds of grain; and of Polish, 2 feet of water and 1,378 pounds of grain.

TABLE.

Crop.	Variety.	Acres.	Method of irrigation	Times irrigated.	Depth of water.	Yield per acre.
					<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Alfalfa		16.80	Furrow ..	7	7.61	5,545
Alfalfa		1.00	Furrow ..	7	11.63	6,780
Wheat	White Australian	1.00	Furrow ..	3	1.705	2,142
Wheat	White Australian	0.50	Furrow ..	9	7.14	2,774
Wheat	White Australian	1.00	Flooding	3	1.42	2,083
Wheat	Kubanka	0.50	Furrow ..	2	1.85	1,548
Wheat	Velvet Don	0.50	Furrow ..	-2	1.84	1,274
Wheat	Polish	0.50	Furrow ..	2	2.00	1,378
Oats	Golden Giant	1.00	Furrow ..	3	1.785	1,589
Oats	Golden Giant	1.00	Flooding	3	1.384	2,034
Oats and peas		2.75	Furrow ..	5	5.33	5,363
Potatoes	Van Norman	0.50	Furrow ..	5	3.64	{ Small, 11,310 Large, 8,224
Potatoes	Van Norman	0.50	Furrow ..	6	4.65	{ Small, 1,490 Large, 7,507
Corn	Smut-nose	1.00	Furrow ..	4	2.58	25,919
Barley	Common	3.00	Furrow ..	4	3.67	1,745
Barley	Beardless	1.00	Furrow ..	4	4.41	1,146
Roots	Red mangel					41,068
Roots	Yellow globe					1,901
Roots	Giant sugar beet	1.00	Furrow ..	7		2,730
Roots	Yellow globe					1,224
Roots	Orange globe					2,127

DAIRY HERD.

The equipment of this Department has been improved by the addition of 3 pure-bred Holstein animals purchased in October last of R. M. Hotaling, San Anselmo, California. Several grades have also been added. The herd now consists of a pure-bred Holstein bull and 11 females of all ages, 4 of which are pure bred. It is our aim to use this herd for the demonstration of the profitableness of dairying in Nevada, and for experiments in feeding. The following table gives a partial record of the milk and butter-fat production of the cows of the herd. The record of the cow Lottie Gibson is for a complete period of lactation; the other records are from the time the cows entered the herd to the close of that period of lactation:

TABLE.

Name of cow.	Breed.	Age, years.	Date of calving.	Days in milk.	Pounds of milk.	Percentage of butter-fat.	Pounds of butter-fat.	Average pounds daily.	
								Milk.	Butter-fat.
Lottie Gibson	Grade Holstein	12	Dec. 10, 1903	294	16,782.0	3.00	502.61	57.0	1.71
Daisy	Grade Holstein	3	Nov., 1903	224	6,986.1	4.33	302.00	22.7	0.96
Maud	Grade Holstein	5	Aug., 1903	193	6,496.2	3.63	234.63	28.8	1.04
E. Volena	Holstein	5	.....	193	4,440.0	3.60	162.40	22.7	0.89
S. M. A. Tuebie	Holstein	4	.....	98	1,781.3	3.06	77.75	18.2	0.68
Turtle	Grade Holstein	2	.....	161	3,063.1	3.20	100.85	19.0	0.60
Boblink	Grade Holstein	2	.....	77	1,755.4	3.40	61.00	23.2	0.80

During the present incomplete lactation period not reported in the above table the following short-time records have been made:

TABLE.		<i>Milk—Pounds.</i>	<i>Butter—Pounds.</i>
Lottie Gibson.....	7 days.....	459.4.....	23.58
	28 days.....	1,797.7.....	86.03
Daisy (3 years).....	7 days.....	283.0.....	13.17
	28 days.....	1,081.1.....	53.58
Staf. Merc. Aggie T.....	7 days.....	383.3.....	14.31
	28 days.....	1,523.8.....	56.89
Emperor Volena 2d.....	7 days.....	348.6.....	13.46

SHEEP.

It is the aim to keep a small flock of sheep. A start was made a year ago by the purchase of 30 head of range ewes and a pure-bred horned Dorset ram. Another Dorset ram has been added. The flock now consists of 2 Dorset rams, 30 range ewes, 9 half-breed ewes, and 35 lambs. This number will be reduced as soon as we have the desired number of grade Dorset ewes.

SWINE.

The swine herd has been added to by the gift of a Berkshire sow by S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, California, and a Duroe Jersey boar by Joseph Marzen of Lovelock, Nevada. The herd contains good representatives of the Berkshire, Poland China, and Duroe Jersey breeds, and a sufficient number of young stock for experimental use. Experiments are in progress to determine the value of alfalfa in the growing of pigs.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON H. TRUE.

THE FARM.

The Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report, relating to the Station Farm, for the year ending June 30, 1905:

The time of the force of the Station Farm has been largely taken up with the experimental work, as planned and directed by the Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and the Professor of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry. The field work is entirely devoted to these two divisions.

The farm dwelling, the tool house, and the granary have received a much-needed painting during the year. The roofs of these structures were repaired, and these buildings are now in good condition. The two hay wagons have been painted and repaired. Two new hay racks were made for these wagons, the old ones having been worn out.

Two new plows—one a 14-inch plow suitable for the plowing of "sod" land, the other a 12-inch plow serviceable for the plowing of stubble land and for orchard work—were purchased for the farm. A Banner root cutter has been added to the farm machinery and has proved to be very useful in preparing roots for the live stock.

Through the kindness of the Nevada State Agricultural Society the Station has been allowed the use of a portion of some open stalls. The upper end of these stalls has been converted into a cow barn, affording stall room for 10 milch cows, with 2 box-stalls for the care of calves or sick stock. The north and south sides of the barn have 4 half-windows each, giving the necessary light and affording ventilation. The feed bins, hay room, and root house are under the same roof, making it a very convenient place in which to care for the cows in stormy or cold weather.

The increase in the herds of sheep and hogs made it necessary to make more portable fence. During the spring 70 panels of this fence were made. There are now 110 panels of this movable fence on the Station Farm. It is easily transferred and is extremely useful in the management of the sheep, hogs, calves, etc.

The ditch and the measuring box through which the water reaches the farm on the west have been enlarged so as to carry about twice as much water as they did formerly. In this way it has been made possible to irrigate the alfalfa land more rapidly. The waterways on the farm have been cleaned and, where needed, the boxes and bridges repaired.

The work animals of the farm are in good condition. The farm requires a new hay rake and a grain binder.

In conclusion, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the kind consideration shown the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. W. CLARK.



STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

Agricultural Experiment Station

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
RENO, NEVADA, December 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

SIR: The Board of Control of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Control for the year 1906.

By order of the Board of Control:

OSCAR J. SMITH,
Chairman.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
RENO, NEVADA, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada:

SIR: We, the Board of Control of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, under the Act of February 8, 1889, submit herewith our report for the year ending June 30, 1906:

During the year the Board met monthly and passed upon all claims for the expenditure of money entrusted to them for the benefit of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

On March 16, 1906, the so-called Adams Bill was passed by Congress appropriating to the Experiment Station \$5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1906, and \$7,000 for the year ending June 30, 1907, and \$9,000 for the year ending June 30, 1908, and \$11,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, and \$13,000 for the year ending June 30, 1910, and \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1911. When the amount reaches \$15,000 it remains there, and the Adams Fund will yield thereafter \$15,000 a year to Experiment Station work. The provisions of the Adams Bill, however, restrict the expenditures to investigation and research in agriculture and the necessary supplies and apparatus for such investigation and research. All other expenses for the Experiment Station must be paid from the Hatch Fund.

A misunderstanding having arisen in the Department of Agriculture, the Solicitor of the Treasury decided that the \$5,000 appropriated could not be used until the beginning of the year July 1, 1906-1907. An amendment, therefore, was placed on the Agricultural Bill making this \$5,000 available for the year ending June 30, 1906. This amendment was passed on June 29, 1906, and the Director received a telegram from the Office of Experiment Stations that the above \$5,000 could be used for the year 1905-1906.

The Director and the members of the Station Staff undertook to make out bills for supplies and equipment from the Adams Fund before the expiration of June 30, 1906. These bills you will find in the Director's report.

The Director and the members of the Station Staff have devoted their best energies to the work of the Station and have accomplished a great deal in the line of experiments and research work that is sure to result in great benefit to the agricultural and live-stock industries of the State.

We commend the efforts of the Director and Staff in the various lines of work undertaken. For more detailed information we respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR J. SMITH,
W. W. BOOHER,
H. S. STARRETT,

Board of Control,

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
RENO, NEVADA, December 1, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Control:

SIRS: In accordance with Section 1 of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act relating to public reports and repealing all other Acts in relation thereto,' approved March 6, 1901," I have the honor to make the following report of the work accomplished and the financial expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The reports of the several departments of the Experiment Station are quite full and complete, and deserve your thoughtful consideration.

ADAMS FUND.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADAMS FUND APPROPRIATION, 1906.

The Director received word from Washington on Friday, June 29th, that the \$5,000 could be used for the purchase of necessary equipment and apparatus for investigation, provided it was expended for material ordered before June 30, 1906.

Our Station Staff met at 9 a. m., Saturday, June 30, 1906, and placed

their orders for apparatus and equipment from the Adams Fund, approximately in the following amounts:

Department of Chemistry.....	\$1,500.00
Department of Botany and Horticulture.....	750.00
Department of Zoölogy and Bacteriology.....	1,250.00
Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.....	750.00
Department of Entomology.....	250.00
Department of Coöperative Investigation in Meteorology and Climatology.....	500.00
Total.....	\$5,000.00

Apparatus and equipment were ordered to these several amounts as against the Adams Fund for the year ending June 30, 1906.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE ADAMS FUND FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

Department of Chemistry.

Digestion experiments (with sheep) on the various native grasses of this State:

- (a) On the hay from these grasses from the various valleys.
- (b) Feeding the grasses and various plants eaten by sheep on the ranges, in the vicinity where grown, and sending feces and samples in to Laboratory.

The object being to determine the digestibility of these grasses, shrubs and other plants eaten by our stock on the ranges.

Poisonous plant investigation:

- (a) Attempt to determine and isolate the active principles.
- (b) Study and suggestion of antidotes and remedies.

Department of Botany.

Plant Breeding: To determine frost-resistant, drought-resistant and insect-resistant varieties of alfalfa.

The first and third crops of alfalfa in the greater portion of Nevada are quite frequently very much reduced in both quantity and quality by early and late frosts. Rapidity of growth is also desirable so that an additional crop could be secured in a season. The alfalfa is attacked by a small leaf-hopper quite injuriously. There seems to be no practical means of combating this insect, except by discovering immune varieties. Drought-resistant varieties are needed where there is a scarcity of water during the summer months. We have now growing thirty-one varieties of alfalfa, studying them with the above objects in view.

The small greenhouse is desired to perpetuate, by means of propagation and cuttings, such particular plants as show new or desirable characteristics. The few clovers of the genus *Trifolium*, that are now in cultivation in the United States, are indigenous to Europe and Asia. Yet we have 150 species native to North America. We propose to introduce the best of these native species into cultivation and improve them.

Department of Horticulture.

There are many native ornamental shrubs in Nevada, which far surpass those now in cultivation. It is desirable to attempt to introduce some of them.

Part of the money asked for under the Adams Fund is for the

purchase of books on plant breeding, in order to carry on the work more satisfactorily.

Department of Forestry.

There is a much discussed question here by ranchers and citizens as to the advantages or disadvantages that have accrued by the removal of the forests on the eastern sides of the Sierra Nevada mountains for the timbering of the great Comstock mines at Virginia City.

It is proposed to enter upon a study of the relationship of the snowbanks within and without the timbered areas, and the rapidity of the melting of the snowbanks in the spring under certain conditions of altitude, exposure and soil.

Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

In Animal Husbandry, I would like to enter upon a series of experiments to extend over a period of at least three years, the aim of which shall be to determine in terms of meat and dairy products, and from that, therefore, cash, the value of alfalfa fed as pasture, soiling, crop, silage, hay and meal to horses, beef cattle, dairy animals, hogs and sheep, fed alone and in combination, and the value as affected by the time of cutting, with grain feeds. Further details are suggested in the tabulated outline accompanying this.

It is safe to assume that the cost of this work will be little, if any, more than the cost involved. The erection of suitable corrals will be necessary, however, and the fencing of pasture land, the cost of which, I suppose, must come from other source. For the coming year I would estimate that \$900 for labor would be sufficient, and \$1,000 for animals and feed. This last amount would probably come back to the fund during the year after the sale of stock. The animals I would propose to buy this year would be beef cattle of different ages—ten each of calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds.

Alfalfa to be fed as	{	Pasture... Horses	{	Growing colts.
		Soiled..... Beef cattle.....		Work horses.
		Hay..... Dairy animals		Fattening for market.
		Silage..... Hogs		Growing and stock animals.
		Meal... Sheep		Fattening for market.
				Growing young stock for dairy production.
	Growing pigs of different ages, and brood sows.			
	Fattening animals for bacon.			
	Fattening animals for pork.			
	Growing lambs.			
	Stock ewes.			
	Fattening.			

Alfalfa to be fed alone and in combination with grain feeds.
 Alfalfa to be fed at different stages of growth.

Department of Agriculture.

In Agriculture I think it would be well to secure this year the services of a man who, under my direction at first, should take up the work of agronomy.

In this line and in connection with it, I would continue the study of the relation of irrigation to the various farm crops:

- The duty of water;
- The relation of irrigation to composition;

The relation of soil temperature as affected by irrigation to crop development;

The development of drought-resistant cereals and alfalfa by selection and breeding;

The improvement of the same, by the same means.

Whether the services of an agronomist are secured or not, the extension work would call for additional labor to the amount of \$600 and apparatus amounting to \$200.

Department of Bacteriology and Veterinary Science.

This Department has been taken charge of by Professor W. B. Mack, who will pursue the investigation of the diseases of live stock, and kindred subjects throughout the State.

Department of Entomology.

This Department has been under the charge of Professor Doten, who, from now on, will take up and continue studying the problems in this State, which is a fertile field for the subject of Economic Entomology.

Department of Meteorology and Climatology.

The following is the statement of what has been accomplished and what is proposed to accomplish in the future:

The observation upon the top of Mt. Rose, 10,800 feet above sea level, has been in progress for more than a year past.

The Department of Meteorology and Climatology has thus far been a voluntary organization of a portion of the faculty of the Nevada State University for the express purpose of studying temperature and weather of high altitudes and particularly on Mt. Rose, a peak 10,800 feet in altitude and elevated some six thousand feet above the floor of western Nevada. This organization has recently been affiliated with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, in so far as its purely scientific research should lead to the consideration of practical problems connected with agriculture.

The problems of this nature so far revealed after a year's observation are:

1. The possibility of forecasting frost conditions over a large area of the State by maintaining a weather observatory with a permanent observer on Mt. Rose.
2. The determination of the precipitation (rain and snow) and of evaporation at the summit of Mt. Rose in furtherance of the experiments conducted on Mt. Whitney in 1903 and 1904 by the Division of Irrigation Investigation.
3. The influence of the timber on the conservation of the snow in the Truckee Basin, a problem to be solved in association with the Department of Horticulture and Forestry.
4. The relation of the temperature on Mt. Rose to the Mt. Rose flora, a problem in plant environment now planned by the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, but for which a series of careful temperature readings is the prime essential.

The solution of the first problem must depend upon collating a long series of readings for temperature, atmospheric pressure, and wind velocity with similar data obtained by corps of regular observers at

Reno and Winnemucca and the partial data obtained by volunteer observers of the Weather Bureau at pivotal points in the State. To this end, instruments capable of recording weather conditions for a month should be substituted for the standard instruments now in use which have a capacity of only one week and have consequently furnished accurate records for only one week of the two weeks intervening between the visits of the observers—a schedule which has tried the endurance of those engaged in the work to the utmost.

A small observatory, ten feet square, will be necessary for the proper safeguarding of such instruments as cannot be placed in the small instrument-shelter now in place on the mountain and for the protection of the observer against the fury of the weather, which was more or less disastrous to observers and records on some occasions during the past winter and spring when storms were wildest.

The fact that on two observed occasions frost conditions—both killing and light—recorded over the northern part of the State have been preceded in each instance on Mt. Rose from twelve to thirty-six hours by conditions of similar amplitude and similar comparative temperature, indicates the probable value of high observatories as frost sentinels for the arable regions below. If the series of observations now planned confirm the previous observations, the benefit to the areas now being reclaimed and other scattered farming districts of the northern section of the State should be sufficiently great to induce the Weather Bureau to establish a station on the mountain top at least during the seasons of spring and summer.

This plan of frost forecasting has already received the approval of Professor Alexander G. McAdie, Forecaster of the Weather Bureau for California and Nevada, as seeming to be of practical value.

The determination of the precipitation on Mt. Rose is dependent upon installing a precipitation tank surrounded thickly enough with straw, or other material, to prevent the accumulation of water from freezing. The measurement of accumulation can be made from time to time after storm periods, the tank being emptied once each year by means of a pump. A covering stratum of heavy oil in the tank will aid in preventing excessive evaporations. The snow will be converted into water through the agency of the water already accumulated from the autumn rains and the entire precipitation thus kept and measured in one form.

The instruments for measuring the evaporation will be loaned, so far as possible, by Professor Samuel Fournier, Irrigation Engineer in charge of Pacific District.

In the settlement of the problem of the influence of the timber on the conservation of the snow, the observations already made of the snows on Mt. Rose have been fertile in suggestiveness. In association with the Department of Horticulture and Forestry material has already been obtained, including both data and photographs for a bulletin on the effect of the timber on the wind-swept areas of the mountain crests and slopes of the Truckee Basin. It is desired not only to continue these observations, in association with the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, in greater detail from the falling of the snow to its disappearance, but also to make a winter and spring reconnaissance trip over the floor of the Truckee Basin to study the conditions of timber and snow where the winds are less violent.

The fourth problem on the relation of the temperature on Mt. Rose to the Mt. Rose flora will require no further equipment than that already furnished by the Experiment Station, and a second instrument shelter already offered as a loan by the local weather station.

OUTLINE OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS BY THE DIRECTOR.

The following letter, addressed to the members of the Station Staff, puts the organization of the work very clearly:

RENO, NEVADA, June 30, 1906.

To the Staff of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

GENTLEMEN: I have considered, with some degree of care, the subjects under discussion at the Staff meeting this morning. We are to remember that the State of Nevada is given almost entirely to raising beef and sheep on a large scale for market, and to the mining of the precious metals. The opportunities for agriculture, so numerous and abundant in other States, are wanting in this State. We must keep in mind that Nevada is a State of agricultural problems and, hence, we cannot take other States as a complete guide in the work of the Station.

I think the following principles ought to be carefully and conscientiously observed:

First—There should be constant coöperation between all the workers of the Station;

Second—The lines of investigation indicated by the different departments will overlap, but, in case they do, there should be a thorough understanding between the departments concerned. No one department should seek to go into other departments without a full understanding of the limits;

Third—The departments as they are defined in this Station, should be considered very broadly, or we are liable to find the work of the Station hindered.

The departments of the Station are as follows:

First—Department of Chemistry and Dairying.

Second—Department of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry.

Third—Department of Zoölogy and Bacteriology.

Fourth—Department of Entomology and Meteorology.

Fifth—Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

These are the departments as they now exist. It is probable that in the near future the departments will be arranged somewhat as follows:

First—Department of Chemistry and Dairying.

Second—Department of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry.

Third—Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Fourth—Department of Climatology and Meteorology.

Fifth—Department of Bacteriology and Veterinary Science.

Sixth—Department of Entomology.

In a sense they are all departments of the one general subject of agriculture, and they are so used in the organization by the Government of the United States. In the Agricultural Department they have a bureau of chemistry, a bureau of plant industry, a bureau of animal industry, and a bureau of soils. Now, under these various bureaus, the Government places a number of divisions which do not conform to the classification of the departments which have been worked out by the office of experiment stations. The department of chemistry has to do with food and digestion experiments. The bureau of plant industry includes all and more than we have in our departments of botany, horticulture and entomology. The bureau of animal industry contains all that we have of animal husbandry and all that we include under the department of veterinary science and bacteriology.

It seems to me, therefore, that it is proper for us to regard the lines dividing the different departments as indicated divisions of work without defining them. It seems to me that it would be unwise for us to hold closely to a technical division between the departments at the present time. I think in the future we shall organize the Station, probably along lines in which the distinctions are clearly drawn; but surely that time has not yet come. I suggest, therefore, the following as indicating the lines that we shall take:

First—The Department of Chemistry shall include investigations in regard to foods, in regard to digestion, in regard to poisonous plants, in regard to waters. And where these investigations touch upon other departments it shall seek their coöperation. In regard to dairying and in regard to soils, all of these are to be treated from a chemical point of view. The Department of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry is sufficiently defined by the terms. It seems to me there should be no question about plant breeding. The department should consider the development of plants with respect to propagating varieties and species, but as soon as the plants are capable of being grown as a crop they should be turned over to the Department of Agriculture. In other words the botanist deals with the development of plants; the agriculturist deals with the plants as a crop. This may not be the most scientific division, but it represents what is possible for this Station at the present time. The Department of Entomology is especially valuable on its economic side in this Station, and will so be treated. The Department of Animal Husbandry takes charge of the cultivation of breeds of animals and their care, while their diseases are left to the Department of Bacteriology and Veterinary Science. The Department of Agriculture has charge of the farm, the methods of farm management, irrigation, growing of crops, etc.

The Adams Bill gives the members of the Station Staff great opportunities and places upon them correspondingly great responsibilities. We want to embrace these opportunities and discharge these responsibilities in a way that shall command the confidence of all those interested in questions of agriculture in the State of Nevada, and the respect of scientific men working in stations throughout the country and in the departments at Washington. I promise every member of the Staff the most earnest coöperation in supporting and in developing their departments. Nothing must be considered in the Station except the work which is now made possible by the income from the Hatch and the Adams Funds.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. STUBBS,

Director.

BULLETINS.

Two bulletins have been published during the year. These are both original studies of the subjects which they present.

Bulletin No. 60 is entitled "Weather for 1905," by S. B. Doten of the Department of Entomology. "In presenting this meteorological summary for 1905, the University issues the last portion of the records which have been kept continuously for eighteen years. In Bulletin No. 59 these records were published in the form of tables from which averages were deduced. The present bulletin gives an account by months of the weather conditions during the year of 1905, together with an annual summary in which the records for 1905 are compared with the averages of conditions during the preceding seventeen years."

Bulletin No. 61 is upon the subject "Ornamental and Shade Trees," by P. Beveridge Kennedy of the Department of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry. "It is not the purpose of this bulletin to dwell upon the esthetic and financial value of planting trees around the home. It is too well known that the planting of trees around a home will greatly add to its comfort, enjoyment and beauty, as well as its selling value.

"This is perhaps the second bulletin or paper dealing with Nevada horticulture that has ever been written, the only other known to the writer being an article by Mr. Ross Lewers of Franktown, Nevada, read before the American Pomological Society and published in its proceedings, on 'Apple Growing in Nevada.'

"It is only within the last four years that the Experiment Station has attempted in a systematic manner to find out the horticultural possibilities of the State. * * * The recommendations in this bulletin are not intended to include the southern part of Nevada in the Muddy Valley region, as this is a little horticultural world by itself, differing greatly from other parts of the State, and being more nearly akin to Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Southern California."

THE STATION LIBRARY.

The Station Library has been fitted up so that all books and pamphlets are readily accessible to the members of the Staff. The Librarian has about completed the work of classifying the books according to the card system.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ADAMS FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
United States appropriation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		\$5,000.00
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Department of Chemistry.....	\$1,500.00	
Department of Botany and Horticulture.....	750.00	
Department of Zoölogy and Bacteriology.....	1,250.00	
Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.....	750.00	
Department of Entomology.....	250.00	
Department of Cooperative Investigation in Meteorology and Climatology.....	500.00	
		\$5,000.00

HATCH FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
United States appropriation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		\$15,000.00
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Salaries.....	\$8,586.93	
Labor.....	3,160.83	
Publications.....	197.60	
Postage and stationery.....	165.40	
Freight and express.....	90.77	
Heat, light, water, and power.....	592.57	
Chemical supplies.....	199.37	
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies.....	325.23	
Fertilizers.....	24.50	
Feeding stuffs.....	222.55	
Library.....	358.52	
Tools, implements, and machinery.....	146.52	
Furniture and fixtures.....	297.16	
Scientific apparatus.....	5.50	
Live stock.....	775.00	
Traveling expenses.....	444.10	
Contingent expenses.....	33.00	
Buildings and repairs.....	124.45	
		\$15,000.00

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

<i>Receipts from other sources than the United States.</i>		
Balance carried forward June 30, 1905.....	\$466.71	
Farm products.....	940.76	
Miscellaneous.....	326.35	\$1,733.82
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies.....	\$230.19	
Tools, implements, and machinery.....	200.00	
Live stock.....	450.00	
Buildings and repairs.....	189.16	
Balance.....	684.47	\$1,733.82

Respectfully yours,

J. E. STUBBS,
Director.

CHEMISTRY.

To The Director.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Department of Chemistry for the year ending June 30, 1906:

The work of the Department has increased very much during the year, and a class of work has been done that has exceeded that of previous years.

The work completed may be summarized as follows:

Water analyses, "mineral"	34
Water analyses, "sanitary"	10
Soil, complete.....	42
Milk and cream.....	307
Native grasses.....	14
Crude saltpeter for nitrogen.....	1
Corn meal.....	1
Bot. guano.....	1
Dolomite	1
Sodium (for Mining Department).....	2
Potassium (for Mining Department).....	2
Sewage (for City of Reno).....	1
Crude oil	3
Total	419

In April a series of digestion experiments on the native grasses of Nevada were begun and are still being carried on. Five sheep are being used in this work, and the results will furnish new and valuable data, as the digestibility of these plants has never been determined.

On April 16th an experiment was begun to show the chemical composition of alfalfa from its earliest stages to that of seed formation. Weekly samples were taken, careful notes made of growth, and the samples prepared for analysis. The results of this work will be given later, as at this time the experiment has not been completed.

Considerable work has been done during the year in attempting to isolate the alkaloids or other poisonous matter from some of the more common so-called "plants poisonous to stock." This work must be continued at an early date, for it has but been begun, and is of vast importance to our stock interests.

Again I urge that a soil survey of this State be undertaken, and arrangements be made for mapping the various soil areas. The alkaline soils should receive attention, and methods of reclamation be made a feature of our work.

The laboratory equipment is now of the best, and the Department can be depended upon to give a good account of itself.

A bulletin on "The Native Grasses and Shrubs of Nevada," embodying a large number of analyses and complete botanical descriptions,

copiously illustrated, is in print. This bulletin issues jointly from the Chemical and Botanical Departments.

Respectfully submitted,

N. E. WILSON,
Consulting Chemist.

S. C. DINSMORE,
Station Chemist.

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BOTANY, HORTICULTURE, AND FORESTRY.

To The Director.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

The work of the Department includes many different lines, any one of which could occupy the time of one investigator with much profit to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State.

Investigations have been continued along the following lines: Plant diseases; plant breeding; flora of Nevada; native and introduced forage plants, including range conditions and range improvement; the botanical composition of our native meadows; plants poisonous to stock; shade and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs and flowering plants suitable to the conditions in Nevada; coöperation with the Chemical Department in determining the composition of the native plants of the State by their chemical analysis and by digestion experiments; coöperation with the Department of Meteorology and Climatology on the precipitation, distribution and disposal of the snowfall; Horticultural Department of the Lincoln County Experiment Farm.

ORCHARD.

Owing to severe frosts the young orchard of four acres, which would have begun bearing this spring, only produced about two or three boxes of apples. The same conditions prevail throughout the entire Truckee Valley. Several noteworthy exceptions are to be seen where small home orchards are situated on high bluffs fully exposed to the winds. In these orchards a plentiful supply of fruit was produced and no injury seems to have been caused by the spring frosts. This leads one to consider whether it would not be worth while inaugurating frost-fighting experiments in the lower levels of the valley where most of the ranch homes are located.

Two varieties of apples in the Station orchard, Fall Pippin and Wagener, produced a good crop, considering the size and age of the trees. The Station now has under observation about 100 varieties of apples, 13 of pears, 4 of cherries, 10 of plums, 9 of prunes, 4 of crab-apples, 1 of quince, 2 of apricots, 2 of mulberries, 5 of currants, 9 of raspberries, 3 of dewberries, 5 of gooseberries, and 29 of strawberries.

SPRAYING.

By spraying with lime, sulphur, and salt the trees have been kept free from the San José scale, which is very prevalent in this neighborhood. One of our greatest difficulties is to control the apple aphid satisfactorily. Unless one gets at the plant lice within the curled-up leaves, they soon multiply and necessitate spraying again in a few weeks. Spraying with a decoction of refuse tobacco stems from the cigar factory kept the lice under control, but our trees are young and with care every portion of the tree can be sprayed. With large trees this could not be done with any degree of certainty. It is frequently mentioned in entomological literature that the damage by the apple

aphis is only slight and that little attention may be paid to it. In this climate, however, the aphis is quite destructive, and if not controlled will kill a young tree in a single season. Not only are the lice destructive by sucking the plant juices out of the leaves and thus destroying them for their function of starch formation, but they are always attended by ants which frequently gather in colonies at the base of the young trees and keep the earth so disturbed that the natural absorptive functions of the roots are interfered with, and the tree dies.

COVER CROPS.

Although there are not many commercial orchards in the State, yet almost every ranch has an acre or more of fruit trees upon which it is largely dependent for its fruit. Unfortunately the majority of them are neglected, and of late years the San José scale and the fire blight have played havoc with the home orchard. To give the best returns in any state, care and cultivation must be given to the fruit trees. In order to demonstrate the best means of adding fertility to the soil of the orchard a series of experiments with a number of different cover crops have been conducted. Eight varieties of legumes were used, using one-quarter of an acre to each variety. They were sown during the summer and ploughed under the following late spring. The amount of green manure that each crop produced was also noted. The results of these experiments will be issued in bulletin form some time this year.

INOCULATION EXPERIMENTS.

One-half of the seed of each of the above cover crops was inoculated with much care, following exactly the directions as given by the Laboratory of Plant Physiology of the United States Department of Agriculture. The crops used were Canada field peas, Egyptian clover, hairy vetch, spring vetch, Alsike clover, crimson clover, mammoth red clover, and white clover. One-quarter of an acre was sown with each variety, one-half being inoculated, making one-eighth of an acre sown with inoculated seed, and one-eighth not inoculated. It was expected, of course, that the inoculated portion of the crop would show in each instance a more vigorous growth, but no difference could be seen, either in the number of nodules on the roots or in the crop. It would have been impossible for anyone to tell which had been inoculated and which had not. The land on which the crops were grown had, for four or five years previously, been in alfalfa, so that it could safely be assumed that it was quite thoroughly inoculated with alfalfa germs. Since being ploughed up it has been cropped with wheat and Canada field peas, and then planted in orchard. The genera represented in the crops were *Trifolium*, *Vicia*, and *Pisum*. Red clover, white clover, Alsike clover, Canada field peas and the vetches had all been grown somewhere in the vicinity at different times previously, but the crimson clover and the Berseem or Egyptian clover had never been grown before for a distance of many miles. Yet no difference was seen between the treated and untreated portions sown with these two varieties.

ARBORETUM.

The Arboretum has been continued as in former years, and is maintained for the purpose of testing varieties of shade and ornamental

trees. The trees have not done quite as well as we expected. This is mainly due to the extreme adobe character of the soil, which packs very hard unless cultivated frequently, at least once a week. Much knowledge has already been obtained in regard to rapidity of growth and the adaptability of many different varieties to Nevada conditions.

NURSERY.

As in former years cuttings of Carolina poplars, weeping willows, Virginia creepers, and a few seedling evergreens have been planted for future use on the Farm and University Campus, and for presentation to the country schools in order to change the rather desolate appearance of many of the school houses. This year we have quite a large number of Virginia creepers or American ivy for distribution, and any teacher in the State, by making application to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada, can receive a vine in the spring at the planting season.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The possibility that the ground on which the Botanical Garden was located might be used for a lake made it seem necessary that a permanent location be secured. A sloping bank south of the Orr ditch, with a fair quality of soil and good exposure to the sun, was loaned to the Station by the University. The shrubs were transplanted without difficulty and with little loss, but severe pruning back had to be resorted to. Much valuable information is being gathered in regard to the adaptability of many different shrubs and flowering plants for use in landscape gardening in Nevada. The surplus flowers produced in the garden were used on the tables of the University Dining Hall. A very early variety of cosmos has been produced during the last three years by selection. Large quantities of seed have been saved for distribution through the State. At the present time especial attention is being given to varietal tests with roses and peonies. It is proposed during the winter of 1906 to extend the gardens to about twice their present size. In doing this, however, it will be necessary to employ another laborer in the Department.

THE HERBARIUM.

The Station Herbarium is now in a satisfactory condition and represents in a fair degree the flora of the State. The additions that have recently been made are a set of plants from the region of Pyramid Lake collected by Professor Peter Frandsen and Mr. C. L. Brown of the University Biological Department, a rare collection of plants from the extreme southern part of the State in Lincoln County by Mr. L. N. Gooding and myself, and a more local set from the region of Mount Rose and the mountains at the northeast end of Lake Tahoe in the State of Nevada.

Up to the present time this has been the only herbarium in the State. This year the University has started a herbarium especially prepared for purposes of instruction. The Station has presented to the University almost an entire set from its duplicates and has aided in every way possible the new undertaking. The University Herbarium will be known as the "Great Basin Herbarium," and that of the Station as the "Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station Herbarium." By some it is

thought that it is not the province of an Experiment Station to maintain a herbarium of the native plants of its State. With us, however, it has been absolutely essential in the investigation of the range plants, weeds, poisonous and medicinal plants, the composition of the meadows, and alkali-resistant plants.

PLANT BREEDING AND IMPROVEMENT.

Through the coöperation of the United States Department of Agriculture small quantities of seed of a large number of different varieties of alfalfa from different parts of the United States and from foreign countries were sown in rows in the spring of 1906, and their manner and rapidity of growth observed and recorded. The various crops were cut as soon as mature. On July 1, 1906, this work was transferred to the Adams Fund under which the experiments are now being conducted. Many interesting and valuable data will be secured from these investigations, some of which are almost sure to greatly benefit the agricultural interests of the State. Maximum and minimum thermometers have been established on the plat at the height of ordinary alfalfa, about two feet from the ground, and daily readings taken so as to show how low a temperature the different varieties will stand without becoming discolored and frozen; also to record the extremes of day and night temperatures during the winter months. A study of the genus *Trifolium* (clovers) which was begun over a year ago has also been transferred to the Adams Fund. The object of the experiment is to study the native clovers of the United States from every standpoint and to find out what species, if any, can be profitably introduced into cultivation and improved. In most parts of the United States red clover lasts only a few years, when it has to be resown on account of its being unable to withstand the climatic conditions. There are many native clovers which in general appearance and habitat should prove of exceeding value when introduced.

PLANT DISEASES.

The cultivated crops of the State of Nevada have hitherto been remarkably free from attacks caused by fungi or bacteria. Within the last few years, however, the tomato blight and the fire blight of the apple, caused by bacteria, have become very destructive. Observations concerning the native spread and cure of fire blight, as it occurs in Nevada, have been under way for several years, the results of which are now being prepared in bulletin form. The loss of a number of trees caused by escaping gas was also observed. It is worthy of mention the rapidity with which a small leak in a gas-pipe will cause the death of large trees fifteen and twenty years old. Within two weeks large healthy Carolina poplars will begin to lose their leaves and the cambium begin to decay and attract millions of flies, which deposit their eggs and cause a putrid smell very objectionable to anyone passing along the street. Quick-growing trees, like poplars, which absorb water rapidly, seem to be more quickly killed by the gas than slow-growing ones like the cork elms.

FORAGE PLANTS.

Special attention is being given to the botanical composition of the native meadows as they occur in different parts of the State. There is evidently a great difference in the composition dependent upon the

treatment which they receive, especially in regard to methods of irrigation. Overirrigation has a tendency to produce the less valuable rushes and sedges commonly known as water grasses and to drown out the true grasses (Poas). Severe pasturing in winter also causes a very serious reduction in the quantity and quality of the hay.

COÖPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Much discussion as to the nutritive value of the various native hays throughout the State, especially in comparison with alfalfa, led to a series of digestion experiments. A typical native hay meadow of the Truckee Meadows was selected for the first experiment. The hay from different parts of the field was divided into five lots representing approximately the different kinds of plants which grew in the meadows. The various samples have been fed to the sheep by the Chemical Department.

In coöperation with the Department of Climatology and Meteorology preliminary investigations were made last spring to determine if possible the distribution and disposal of the snowfall on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west of Reno. Several days were spent in tramping over the snows, photographing, and taking notes on the exact conditions found, and especially the relation of the trees, shrubs, winds, drifts, and rocks to the distribution of the snow. There are many important problems in connection with the run-off, stream-flow, evaporation and influence of the forest and forest cover on the waters of the Truckee River that should be investigated.

EQUIPMENT.

Through the appropriation of the Adams Fund previous to July 1, 1906, the Department has received the following:

Panoramic camera, 1 compound microscope, 1 Abbe camera lucida, 4 card cabinets, 1 Shannon cabinet, 1 special collecting case, 2 seed cases, 6 herbarium cases, 1 metal slide cabinet, 1 pocket aneroid, 1 set of iron markers, 1 scythe, 1 pitchfork, 6 bottles glycerine jelly, maximum and minimum thermometer, botanical pressing, drying, and mounting paper, 1 glass magnifier, 1 glass reducer, 1 triplet magnifier, dissecting needles, 20 slide boxes, graduates, pencils, slides, alcohol lamps, cover glasses, and steel rule.

BOOKS ON PLANT BREEDING, ETC.

- Grisebach: Die Vegetation der Erde, Leipsic 1884.
 Warming: Lehrbuch der Pflanzengeographie, Berlin 1896.
 Baker: Elements of Plant Geography.
 Crozier: Modification of Plants by Climate. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1885.
 Crozier: Dictionary of Botanical Terms.
 American Breeders Assoc., vol. I.
 Bailey, L. H.: Plant Breeding.
 Bailey, L. H.: Survival of the Unlike.
 Bailey, L. H.: The Nursery Book.
 Bailey, L. H.: The Horticulturist's Rule Book.
 Gray, Asa: Field, Forest, and Garden Botany.
 De Vries: Species and Varieties.
 De Vries: Die Mutations-theorie, vol. I, 1901; vol. II, 1903; Veit & Co., Leipsic.
 Weed: Fungi and Fungicides.
 Darwin: Animals and Plants Under Domestication.

- De Candolle: Origin of Cultivated Plants, Ed. 2, 1886, London.
 Morgan, Thomas Hunt: Evolution and Adaptation; Macmillan & Co., 1903.
 Bentham & Hooker: Handbook of the British Flora.
 Babbington: Manual of British Botany.
 Howell: Flora of Northwest America.
 Bentham & Hooker: Genera Plantarum.
 Heller, A. A.: Catalogue of North American Plants (last edition).
 Greene, E. L.: Flora Franciscana.
 Greene, E. L.: Manual of the Botany of the Region of San Francisco Bay.
 Arthur & MacDougal: Living Plants and their properties (a collection of essays); New York, 1898.
 Darwin, C. R.: Effects of Cross and Self-fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom; New York, 1895.
 Henslow, George: Origin of Plant Structures by Self-adaptation to the Environment. London, 1895.
 Linnæus: Species Plantarum; 1753 edition, preferred.
 Sachs: History of Botany.
 Wallace, A. R.: Island Life, or the Phenomena and Causes of Insular Faunas and Floras.
 Cope: Primary Factors of Organic Evolution.
 Cope: Origin of the Fittest.
 Parkman, F.: Half Century of Conflict.
 Weisman: Continuity of the Germ Plasm (essay).

EXCHANGES.

Herbarium specimens have been exchanged with the following:
 University of California.
 University of Wyoming.
 A. A. Heller, Los Gatos, California.
 George B. Grant, Pasadena, California.

PRESENTATIONS.

The following individuals and institutions have received plants, seeds, or trees from this Department:
 C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio—Nevada fungi.
 Dr. W. A. Kelerman, Ohio State University—Nevada fungi.
 Professor A. C. Arthur, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station—Plants of *Sarcobatus vermiculatus* and *Heliotropium curassavicum*, for rust inoculation experiments.
 F. H. Hillman, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Seeds of dodder.
 Professor G. A. Atkinson, Cornell University—Nevada fungi.
 Campus, University of Nevada—Trees and shrubs.
 Kindergarten School, Reno, Nevada—Virginia creepers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Department wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the following:
 Collections of roses, from the Oregon Nursery Company, Salem, Oregon.
 Varieties of flower and vegetable seeds for trial, from the Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia.

Sierra Nevada plants, from Mrs. C. G. Gulling, Quincy, California. Specimens of dodder attacking alfalfa, from Mrs. Mapes, Reno, Nevada.

Loan of books, from the library of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Department has issued a bulletin on "Ornamental and Shade Trees," No. 61, a paper dealing with the flora of Mt. Rose, "Plantæ Montrosensis," by Aven Nelson and P. B. Kennedy (Proc. Bio. Soc. Wash. Vol. XIX), and has prepared a lengthy article on "Meadows and Pastures of the United States" for the new Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, now in press.

A bulletin on the "Chemical Composition of Nevada Forage Plants," written jointly by the chemists and botanist, is in press.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The University should maintain on its campus a first-class conservatory and several greenhouses. There is not a structure worthy of the name known to the writer in the entire State. In one or two of the greenhouses the Horticultural Department of the Station could conduct experiments for demonstration purposes, while a third could be very profitably used in growing material for the use of the classes in botany. The conservatory should be of general educational value, and should contain specimens of palm, banana, orange, lemon, olive, coffee, tea, cocoa, and many other plants of similar economic importance.

For special work in plant breeding and improvement a small greenhouse, at a cost of about \$1,000, including equipment, is needed to perpetuate strains and individual characteristics showing promise of good results. The building should be in close proximity to the plant-breeding experiments, and should be maintained on the Station Farm.

A team of work horses is urgently needed by the Department in order to carry on its work satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted,

P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.

ZOOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

To The Director.

SIR: Since the change in his relation to the Experiment Station went into effect, the Bacteriologist has confined himself to such work as demanded immediate attention, and no new detailed investigations have been undertaken.

The year 1905-1906 was one comparatively free from animal epidemics. A few cases of anthrax were reported from the Truckee Meadows, but no great losses occurred. An outbreak of what was presumably hog cholera also came to our attention, but we were not called upon to make any investigation, and the losses soon ceased. An examination of suspected tubercular milk was made, but no bacilli were found. It would be a problem of some interest and importance to determine the extent of tuberculosis among the dairy herds of the State.

A number of quantitative and qualitative bacteriological examinations were made of well and hydrant waters for the City of Reno. In one sample some evidence of sewage contamination was obtained, but in no case were any typhoid bacilli found. A considerable number of Widal tests for typhoid, examinations for the detection of the diphtheria bacterium, and sputa examinations for pneumonia and tuberculosis were performed for the City Board of Health.

Correspondence was carried on with some of the ranchers of Elko County in regard to the rabbit plague, which was worse than usual last winter. Cultures of chicken cholera, rabbit septicemia, and Frettschenseuche were obtained from the Division of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, and from the California Station with the intention of carrying on some experiments in introducing contagious diseases among the pests, but for lack of time and facilities for carrying on the work properly, and because of the possible danger of spreading diseases that might prove harmful to domestic animals, the work was abandoned. Fencing, killing trapped animals with clubs, and putting out poisoned baits were found to be fairly effective in checking the ravages of the pests. Most of the work of the Department for the past year has consisted of correspondence in regard to the various rodent pests—voles, gophers, ground squirrels and rabbits.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER FRANSEN.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

To The Director.

SIR: I submit the following report for the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Speaking generally for the two departments under my direction it may be said that the work has followed the same lines during the past year as in the two previous years. As the work develops and the number of animals kept increases, the necessity for a larger and better equipment is felt more and more. The rental of the tillable land on the State Fair Grounds has partly relieved the strain this year. This gives a total of about eighty acres of land upon which to carry on the work of these departments, and only a little over forty on the Station Farm proper. Rented land cannot, of course, be put in that condition that is desired for Station work. In order to carry on the work of these departments on a scale at all commensurate with the agricultural and live-stock interests of the State, and in a manner that will appeal to our constituents, there should be at least two hundred acres of land. This is necessary in order to conduct irrigation experiments in a manner applicable to farm conditions in the State. It is also necessary in order to maintain a sufficient number of farm animals of different kinds from which to select for comprehensive experimental work. There are no buildings for live stock on the Station Farm. The Station now owns live stock worth at least twenty-five hundred dollars. Thus far we have availed ourselves of the use of the sheds upon the adjoining State Fair grounds. The best that can be said of these accommodations is that they are better than nothing. The time seems near when some provision should be made for the housing of the live stock of the Station.

The Station Farm being, as it now is, practically in the city, and soon to be surrounded by it, is becoming less and less suitable for the purposes for which it is used. The character of the soil, which is not representative of that of any large area in the State, has always been against it. As the growth of the city has lessened its usefulness as a Station Farm, it has increased its intrinsic or sale value. The land that was purchased a few years ago for \$200 an acre is now worth probably \$1,000 an acre for city lots, possibly more. With the amount of money for which this farm could be sold a much larger and better farm could be purchased and some buildings erected. I therefore recommend that this exchange of property be made.

During the years just past the work of the Horticultural Department has grown until it would seem that the interests of all departments concerned would be better served if that Department could be supplied with a working equipment of horses and implements such that the Department of Agriculture might be relieved of doing that work. It is impossible for two unrelated lines of work, of necessity planned independently, to be carried out to the advantage of both departments

by one farm equipment. It seems equally impossible for the farm work of the two departments to be successfully directed by the same farm foreman. In order to secure the best results, it is necessary that the working force, upon which the head of a department must depend for having his directions carried out, should be responsible to such head of a department, and to him alone. I recommend that the organization of the labor on the Station Farm be so changed as to make this possible.

The opportunities for a wider range of investigation along agricultural lines, especially those of crop production, seem to me to call for an addition to the Station force. The peculiar climatic conditions of this region suggest that more work could profitably be done. I therefore asked to be allowed an Assistant in Agriculture, to whom shall be given the investigations of those problems having to do with the improvement of farm crops by means of breeding, selection and cultivation. This position should develop into a full professorship.

Whether you will consider that poultry keeping comes under the general head of Animal Husbandry or not I do not know. Without wishing to presume, I would recommend that poultry investigations be inaugurated either as a part of the work in Animal Husbandry or as an independent department, as seems best. I recommend that a competent man be secured for this work.

Speaking generally, it has been and is the aim of this Department to get as close as possible to the farmers in our work. In order to do the best work for the farmers of our State, we must have their confidence and their coöperation. Lines of investigation have been chosen with this in view. To me it seems best to first take up those problems that are the farmers' problems. The writer feels the need of a better knowledge of the agricultural regions of the State and a wider acquaintance among the farmers of the State. These can be had only by traveling over the State. This would involve an expenditure of time and money that has not been available. I would like to have set apart for traveling expenses a definite amount of money, which shall be held for that purpose.

Below is given a brief review of the work done in different lines during the past year:

AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

As during the past two years, irrigation investigations have been carried on in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. This work has been done by the writer under the direction of Dr. Elwood Mead, Chief of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations. The expense of the work is borne by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Nevada. During the summer of 1905 Albert Eugene Wright was employed as Field Assistant. This year that position is held by George F. West, Yerington, Nevada.

Extensive studies in the duty of water are being conducted in the Truckee, Mason, Carson, Lovelock, Paradise, and Clover Valleys. These studies have to do with the growing of alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and mangels. The results will be presented in the form of a bulletin some time this fall.

ALFALFA.

The work of plowing up, leveling and reseeding the old alfalfa ground on the Station Farm continues and affords a good illustration of the

value of such rejuvenation of old fields. Three acres reseeded in 1904 gave a total yield in 1905 of 7.9 tons per acre, where the yield had not exceeded 1.5 tons in years previous. Last year two acres were reseeded, and this season eight. These newly seeded areas are being laid off in acre plots, so that they may be used in irrigation and feeding experiments. They furnish the only pure alfalfa hay and pasture for experimental feeding. A fraction of an acre of Turkestan alfalfa has been seeded, and one acre of the Oasis variety.

GRAIN.

Last year was closed a three-year comparison of furrow and flooding methods of irrigating wheat and oats. In the table below are given the average yields per acre under the different systems with the depth of water applied and the yield per acre-foot of water applied. The results seem to warrant the conclusion that the flooding methods as used by us is the more economical:

Kind of grain,	Yield per acre.	Depth of water.	Yield per acre-foot of water.
Wheat { Furrowed	2,519 pounds	1.59 feet	1,302 pounds
{ Flooded	2,395 pounds	1.48 feet	1,618 pounds
Oats... { Furrowed	2,137 pounds	2.22 feet	963 pounds
{ Flooded	2,161 pounds	1.70 feet	1,271 pounds

During the present year four plots each of wheat, barley, and oats are being grown under different irrigation conditions. This is the first of a series of experiments from which we hope to determine, not only how much, but when, water should be applied for best results in growing these three kinds of grain.

The variety of wheat grown in these trials has been the White Australian. This may be used as a winter or spring grain. A half-acre of this variety of wheat planted in the fall and irrigated but once in the spring gave a yield of 2,376 pounds of grain to the acre. A depth of 0.86 inches was used and 2,763 pounds of grain was produced per acre-foot of water.

Last year two sorts of barley, unnamed varieties of beardless and of bearded, were grown. This year the Moravian variety, especially recommended as a brewer's grain, is being tried.

DROUGHT-RESISTANT GRAINS.

We have been growing for the past three years two varieties of drought-resistant macaroni wheats; for two years one variety of winter barley, and one of spring rye. This year we have added one variety of winter rye and one of black winter emmer. These grains are being tested for the purpose of determining what may be suitable for trial on unirrigated lands of the State.

Grain is being grown for us this season by Frank Hynes of Peavine, and by Hon. W. G. Douglass in Washoe Valley.

ROOTS.

As usual an acre of roots has been grown for stock-feeding purposes. One acre of the long red variety of mangel yielded 15.8 tons. This is a

crop easily grown and especially valued as a supplement to dry feeds for all classes of stock, especially dairy cows and breeding animals.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

HORSES.

The fact has not been noted, I believe, in these annual reports that the team upon which we depend for the bulk of the farm work is a pair of pure-bred Percheron brood mares. From them have been raised two more colts, one now a year old and the other a sucking colt. These colts are easily worth the original cost of the team.

DAIRY HERD.

The dairy herd now consists of seven pure-bred Holsteins and seven grades of the same breed. The writer believes that one of the best ways for the farmer to market his hay and grain is in the form of dairy products. He believes in the dairy cow for the dairy, and the large roving Holstein is particularly adapted to make good returns for the coarse feeds which must be depended on chiefly in feeding operations in Nevada. It is hoped that it will be possible soon to add to the herd some of the best representatives of the Milking Short Horns for comparison with the Holsteins. Cows now in the herd have made the following yearly records in the production of milk and butter:

Name of cow.	Age.	Breed.	Year.	Days in milk.	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butter fat.	Pounds of butter.
Lottie G.....	10	Gr. Holstein..	1903-4	298	16,782	502.6	586.38
Lottie G.....	11	Gr. Holstein..	1904-5	280	13,409	456.3	532.38
Tuebie.....	5	Holstein.....	1905-6	357	13,138	483.4	564.43
Volena.....	7	Holstein.....	1905-6	326	11,771	425.6	496.57
Turkle.....	3	Gr. Holstein..	1905-6	333	10,576	355.7	415.00
Daisy.....	2	Gr. Holstein..	1903-4	308	6,993	302.5	352.96
Daisy.....	3	Gr. Holstein..	1904-5	303	10,576	389.4	430.93

Experiments in feeding are being carried on at the present time. These include a comparison of pasturing with cutting green feed for cows, the feeding of alfalfa straight with the feeding of alfalfa supplemented by grain, and by roots.

HOGS.

Pure-bred Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, and Tamworth swine are kept in small numbers. The idea in keeping pure-bred animals is that we may not only have the best of individuals for experimental work, but that we may be able to furnish the farmers of the State breeding animals for the improvement of their stock. A very fine Poland China boar was presented to the Station last fall by the Central California Fair Association, Hanford, California, in recognition of the services of the writer as judge of live stock at their fair.

The Tamworth is a distinctly bacon type of hog. Recognizing the fact that alfalfa and barley, the staple hog feeds of Nevada, are particularly adapted to the production of fine bacon, the writer has secured Tamworth hogs for comparison with the corn-belt breeds.

Experiments have been and are being carried on to determine the value of available feeds in pork production.

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are in the midst of a great range sheep district, the writer believes that sheep may be profitably kept on enclosed ranches. It would seem that the raising of early lambs for market might be made especially profitable. To this end range ewes have been purchased and crossed with pure-bred Dorset Horned rams for the establishment of a breeding flock. Incidentally it has been observed that range ewes have given an increase of nearly 40 per cent in wool as a result of being kept on the farm.

This season the lambs dropped the first of February without special care in the matter of feeding were ready for market the first of May and were in demand at \$3.50 a head. The ewes sheared \$1.75 worth of wool a head. It is believed that with the Dorset sheep lambs may be dropped much earlier and a correspondingly better price realized.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON H. TRUE.

ENTOMOLOGY.

To The Director.

DEAR SIR: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, I have the following report to make:

My time during this period was almost wholly devoted to the interests of the University High School. For this reason I was unable to attempt the solution of any of the many pressing problems which this field presents in Economic Entomology. As the Consulting Entomologist of the Experiment Station, I took part in meetings of the Station Staff, conducted a somewhat limited correspondence with residents of different portions of Nevada, and supervised a few illustrative experiments in the spraying of fruit trees. These things, with the addition of some specimens to the Station collection, constitute my work in Entomology for the period named above.

Very respectfully yours,

S. B. DOTEN.



STATE OF NEVADA

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases

1905 = 1906

S. C. GIBSON, Superintendent



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 10, 1907.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit the Report of the Hospital of Mental Diseases at Reno, Nevada, for the years 1905 and 1906.

Yours, respectfully,

F. L. WILDES,
Secretary Board of Commissioners for Care of Indigent Insane.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CARE OF THE INDIGENT INSANE.

HON. JOHN SPARKS.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. S. P. DAVIS.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. D. M. RYAN.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. F. L. WILDES, Secretary.....	Carson City, Nevada

HOSPITAL OFFICIALS.

S. C. GIBSON, M.D., Superintendent.....	Reno, Nevada
J. G. DRISCOLL, Supervisor.....	Reno, Nevada
REV. SAMUEL UNSWORTH, Chaplain.....	Reno, Nevada
MISS ROSE McCAFFREY, Matron.....	Reno, Nevada
A. R. POWERS, Engineer.....	Reno, Nevada

BIENNIAL REPORT.

RENO, NEVADA, January 3, 1907.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane of the State of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, for the term ending December 31, 1906:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of the term there were 129 males and 57 females: total, 186.

During the term there were admitted: Males, 70; females, 21; total, 91. Total number under treatment, 277. Of these 35 were discharged—25 males and 10 females; and 40 died—24 males and 16 females. Average population for the term, 188.81. Term closed with 147 males and 51 females; total, 198.

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Recovered, 33, a percentage of 38.02 to number admitted and 11.91 per cent of total number under treatment.

DEATHS.

The average age of those who died was 61.70 years.

Between 20 and 30 years of age.....	1
Between 30 and 40 years of age.....	7
Between 40 and 45 years of age.....	3
Between 45 and 50 years of age.....	4
Between 50 and 55 years of age.....	2
Between 55 and 60 years of age.....	2
Between 60 and 65 years of age.....	1
Between 65 and 70 years of age.....	10
Between 70 and 80 years of age.....	7
Between 80 and 90 years of age.....	3
Total	40

The causes of death were: Apoplexy, 2; exhaustion of insanity, 13; syphilis, 2; paresis, 3; senility, 2; heart disease, 2; pneumonia, 4; cancer, 2; uremia, 2; tuberculosis, 3; killed by train, 1; senile gangrene, 1; exhaustion, 1; convulsions, 2.

Of those who died, 5 were in the Hospital less than a week; 2 were in the Hospital less than two weeks; 9 were in between one and three months; 1 between three and six months; 2 between six and twelve months; 4 between one and five years; 8 between five and ten years; 1

between ten and fifteen years; 1 between fifteen and twenty years; 2 between twenty and twenty-five years; and 5 between twenty-five and thirty years.

A large number of the accumulated chronic demented in this institution many of whom began their hospital life with the opening of the institution or soon afterwards, and many more who for years were wards of the State when the State's insane were cared for at Stockton, California, have now passed the allotted span of hospital life. These now swell the death list year by year, but contribute nothing to the list of recoveries. This class and a considerable percentage of recent admissions tend to produce a large death rate and a low percentage of recoveries.

In no like institution could there be found a population whose general condition is more healthful than ours, yet the death rate, which in years past has been very low, has in late years greatly risen, until it now appears to be about up to the average of institutions of this kind throughout the country.

While the death list is larger in this term than in previous ones, with one exception, we can console ourselves by believing that it is not an alarming evil, but that death often comes to many of the inmates, not as a calamity, but as a great relief.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The last appropriation for maintenance was \$78,000, of which \$77,698.67 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$301.33.

During the term there was collected from paying patients \$1,585, and \$1,798.12 was paid for insurance, which amounts deducted from the amount expended makes the actual cost to the State for maintenance \$74,315.55; and as there were 188.81 patients per day, the cost per capita per diem was \$0.5338.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$7,000 for different articles to be purchased and for repairs and improvements about the buildings and farm, and was made as an appropriation for repairs. This amount was expended as follows:

Lumber	\$653.20
Plastering	312.25
Range	343.00
Cows	400.00
Roof on main building	800.00
Carpenter work	429.80
Machinist work	107.73
Painting	396.00
Plumbing	2,161.78
Sewing machine	70.00
Wagon	100.00
Range and bath tub	128.30
Miscellaneous supplies	16.85
Mattresses	372.61
Total	<u>\$6,291.52</u>
Appropriation	\$7,000.00
Expended	6,291.52
ning of this fund	\$708.48

APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

A State Hospital for the care and treatment of the insane is one of the institutions indispensable to our modern civilization. The cost of its maintenance may look large to a layman, but it should be borne in mind that it may be the refuge of any citizen of the State, and, should it become necessary, no one should feel pauperized when compelled to seek its aid and sheltering arms when mentally sick. The fact that our State, the Greater Nevada, is at present enjoying great prosperity and its population is rapidly increasing, so that the support of our State institutions no longer falls upon the few, but upon many, a large portion of whom have waxed wealthy from her mineral resources, and to their credit, it may be stated, they are not investing their wealth elsewhere. The support of State institutions is a valued tax upon all property; but should we consider it otherwise and at \$16 per month per capita, with the present population, the tax on each individual would scarcely amount to 50 cents per annum. When one should be tempted to complain of the burden of this small expense, it might be well to pause and reflect that often one indulges in one needless luxury once a year which may cost ten times more than his ratio of tax to support a comfortable home for our honest, but unfortunate, citizens.

The appropriation for the maintenance of this institution is a matter that must be passed to the next Legislature, which will now soon be in session. Its ideas of right, its ideas of comfort, its generous impulses, must determine how our unfortunate patients must fare during the next two years.

In view of the fact that this institution is increasing in population and will continue to, more rapidly in the future, some definite idea as to this increase should be established in ratio to the growth of the State's population so that a larger appropriation for the next biennium could be made to cover the expenditures for maintenance on the expected increased population. The estimate made upon the definite basis of one insane person to every five hundred, and estimating the additional population of Nevada to be about 35,000, which ought to give to the institution about seventy of her unfortunate citizens as inmates during the next biennial period.

Whatever amount is appropriated a sufficient amount must be set aside for the payment of wages of employees. The honorable legislators should realize the altered condition of our State in the past few years; help is scarce and hard to get at the wages that have been paid here in the past, and without ample and competent help the proper management of the Hospital is utterly impossible. The present scale of wages are the salaries paid for years past, and when the State was not in its present prosperity, and when money was not so plentiful as now. The prices of groceries, provisions, clothing, etc., and in fact everything that enters into the expenses of conducting an institution of this kind, have increased greatly during these years, and why not the wages of the employees, if we desire to secure and retain desirable help? Surely, they must be paid as much here for their services that requires intelligence, experience and steady habits as they can command, for services requiring these qualifications elsewhere throughout the State.

For these reasons I will recommend that all salaries of the inside employees at this institution be raised at least 20 per cent. To illustrate, the wages of an attendant is now \$45 per month; with this

increase the salary would be \$54. Our attendants are expected to give that care and attention to the patients that would be regarded as too arduous, too difficult or too disagreeable for most people, unless they were, by their inherent nature and disposition, adapted for such work. And still this work is expected of them for less wages than is earned by an employee in the mines or on the railroads.

The amount of the appropriation required for the coming biennium may be tabulated as follows: At the end of the last term there were 186 inmates remaining in the Hospital; at the end of this term there are 200 inmates. It may be safely estimated that during the first year of the next biennial term there will be a daily average of 210, the cost of which at \$16 per month per capita for the first half of the term would require \$38,400. On the basis of the ratio of an increase in the population, one can estimate at least 240 inmates, daily averaged, for the second half, which would require, on the basis calculated for the amount for the first year, \$46,000, making a total for the term of \$84,400. This is an increase of \$6,400 over the last appropriation, estimated on an expected growth of population for maintenance.

There are at present 13 inside employees, including the Supervisor, whose salaries aggregate \$705 per month. Should this 20 per cent per month advance of their salaries be approved by the Board, an addition to the amount above stated of \$3,384 would be added. Therefore, I recommend an appropriation of \$88,000 to meet the expenditures based on the reasons above given, and I deem the amount by no means excessive.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the appropriation for maintenance, I will ask for a special appropriation for improvements for the following purposes:

Modern heating system for main building.....	\$10,000.00
Brick house with new pumps and dynamo, arc lights, etc.....	4,500.00
Brick laundry house with new machinery.....	3,500.00
Machinery for cold storage and ice plant.....	2,000.00
Two new pianos.....	700.00
Relief fund for discharged patients.....	400.00
Fund for library.....	200.00
Total	\$21,300.00

IMPROVEMENTS.

The main building was covered with a new roof (asphalt) at a cost of \$800, and the mansard part painted in different colors with two coats, which was not only needed but which added greatly to its appearance.

A large steel range with two fire boxes and four ovens was installed in the kitchen in place of the old one, which was greatly dilapidated and entirely too small.

The steps leading from the first floor down into the basement to the kitchen were entirely torn up and replaced in Oregon pine lumber.

A hose-cart and ladder house was built and new two-inch fire hose and hose cart were purchased. Fire plugs were placed both at the horse and cow barns and water pipes extended.

Some of the time two painters were employed, and one painter was employed constantly with an exception of two months during last summer when he was off on leave of absence. The following departments were newly painted: All the hallways, both the halls and wood-

work; all the rooms and hallways in A, B, D, and E wards; the hallway in C ward; all floors that have previously been painted or needed to be; the two offices of the Superintendent and the waiting rooms were painted and handsomely decorated. All the attendants' rooms were freshly painted and some of their woodwork grained in oak. The matron's suite of rooms and the Supervisor's room have also been newly papered and painted. The kitchen walls were calcimined and the ceiling painted. The large iron water tank with all of its iron supports were painted in black. All toilet and bathrooms of all the wards were also painted. A new Singer sewing machine was purchased for the sewing room.

The old and unsanitary plumbing and sewerage systems were torn out and replaced with an up-to-date sanitary system. The old unsanitary V-shaped wooden toilet troughs were replaced with modern self-flushing closets; the old iron bathtubs with porcelain-lined tubs. The walls, ceilings and floors of all the bathrooms had to be replaced with new material, as the constant leaking of the old pipes had caused the woodwork to decay. This work of replumbing was finished in August, 1905. It was an undertaking of greater magnitude than at first was realized, and at times the wards had to be thrown together to allow patients to use the same water sections, and was the cause of considerable confusion. Although plumbers use a large number of formidable tools, we had no accidents to report from the patients getting possession of them. During this time two or three male patients eloped, but were promptly returned. The attendants deserve much praise for no accidents and few elopements during this time, because it required constant vigilance.

In years past, during the spring high waters, the main drive-wheel at the power house would partly be under water, which necessitated running the power-plant machinery by steam for weeks at a time. This was very expensive, and would occur at that season of the year when the surplus steam would not be needed elsewhere. Last spring, to the praise of the ingenuity of the engineer, this fault was remedied by placing under the wheel a device, a casting of iron, made in the shape of a boat, which prevented the high water from interfering with its motion. This will be a means, during the spring freshets, of a great saving in fuel, time and wearing of the machinery of the steam engine.

Two rolling invalid chairs were bought for the old ladies' wards. Their use have proven a source of great pleasure and convenience to these decrepit and rheumatic cases.

The irrigating system has been thoroughly overhauled with numerous repairs from its head-gate to the very terminals of its distributing ditches. There were made and placed in proper places 78 distributing boxes. The large flume that carries the water over several ditches back of the mill of the Reno Milling Company was entirely rebuilt at a cost of \$364.

An incubator of 350-egg capacity was purchased last spring, and gave satisfactory results.

A new spring wagon was bought to take the place of the old and dilapidated one.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The yield from the farm and garden will be found itemized in the tabulated reports. The farm and garden have been a source of great profit to the institution under careful and skilful husbandry, aside

from the benefit of having fresh vegetables, berries, and fruits of excellent quality and in generous quantities for immediate table use. They afford excellent means of employment to our male patients, who are much better when engaged in healthful outdoor labor.

Some new farming implements have been added to the supply, and much needed repairs of fences and ditches were done.

The yield from a small patch of land planted in wheat was 130 sacks, which has not been marketed yet. A large portion of the alfalfa land has been reseeded and is now yielding large crops of hay. More land will be reseeded to alfalfa in the spring. Both farm and garden are in good condition and in a high state of cultivation. They produce everything used at the institution, with the exception of groceries, clothing, and fuel.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Our dairy the past two years has done exceptionally well. The average number of milk cows has been 30, and they have produced an average of 80 gallons of milk daily. Our dairy furnishes ample supply of both milk and butter for the kitchen and table use.

The herd of live stock, consisting of the dairy cows, calves, driving and draught horses, are in a thriving condition. The barn and feed corrals are kept thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition. Several dairy cows have died, but with no contagious or prevalent diseases. All cows that have proven unprofitable for dairy purposes were fattened and slaughtered for beef. The best calves are kept to supply the dairy with cows and all others are killed at the proper age and used as veal.

One draught horse died from acute sickness. One driving horse because of old age was placed on the retired list, having done duty here since his birth, some sixteen or seventeen years. He is now, like an inmate of the Hospital, a ward of the State. Two ponies were sold and two driving horses were bought.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry remains the same in style of equipment as when the institution was first built, some twenty-odd years ago. There should be a separate building (of brick) with three compartments; one room for the washing machines and wringer; one for an ironing room, which should be provided with steam mangle and other ironing equipments, and the other room should be a large drying room provided with steam pipes, so that during the winter months the clothes could be dried in proper time.

All the ironing at the present time is done by hand. A large detail of the female patients is engaged in this work, but still a large portion of what laundrymen call "flat goods," such as sheets, etc., and all of the underclothing are not ironed at all.

This situation has existed up to the present time on account of insufficient equipments of the laundry. There is no room to place the proper machinery if we have it, and for this reason I would recommend that a proper house be built for the laundry in all its departments.

HEATING SYSTEM.

The present heating system, which has been in use ever since the Hospital was built, is antiquated. The radiators are the old horizontal

kind, which have all the symptoms of an eruptive convulsion when the steam is passing through them. Most of them are in a leaky condition.

The installation of a new modern heating system is imperative, the cost of which will be about \$10,000.

NEW POWER PLANT.

I deem it necessary at this time to recommend the building of a new power plant. Our present plant is entirely inadequate and the water pressure is insufficient to furnish enough power to run the pumps and dynamo at the same time. The electric lights throughout the building are dim and, when the pumps are working at night, the lights are so very dim that one cannot read by them. Had we sufficient power and a larger dynamo, the grounds, driveways and roadways about the main buildings could be thoroughly lighted, but the present capacity of the dynamo is now taxed by the number of lights required to only partially light the buildings. The pumps have been in use for several years and at any time, I am told, are liable to go amiss, which would place the institution at the mercy of a fire or a water famine. My recommendation would be to build an entirely new power house, provided with a new pumping plant and with a dynamo of greater capacity, so that not only the buildings but the grounds, driveways and roadways be thoroughly lighted with electricity. At a point farther up the river from where the present power house is situated, where the waste pipe from the ditch empties, there would be a greater fall to the water, which would give ample power to drive all the machinery for the need of the institution for years to come.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

The institution has no cold storage, simply a cooling room for meats, but which is not very cool during the summer months. As a business proposition we would recommend the installation of a small cold-storage and an ice plant in the lower story of the brick house, known as "Killarney Hall," that is now used for storing ice. By cutting an archway between the ice room and the meat room ample space would, I think, be provided for the cold storage and the machinery needed. If we had a small modern plant we could during the spring and summer months pack the surplus butter and eggs for winter use; beeves on foot could be bought in lots of six or eight and slaughtered, and the dressed carcasses kept indefinitely. But owing to the inconvenience of handling and keeping our meats we can only buy dressed meats; in winter months, whole carcasses; during the warm weather only half of a beef at a time. If we had a modern but small plant (and all similar institutions have) we are confident, from careful estimates, that the price of a small plant suitable for our need could be saved within a few years. The cost of such a plant would not exceed \$2,000.

WATCHMAN CLOCK.

We would recommend that a watchman clock be purchased for the male night watch. It would prove a most satisfactory device for both the watchman and the administration. Its use would insure most effectual services and less risk from fire; not only would its use be a protection to the patients, but likewise it would act as a protection to

the watchman, as the records are evidence of faithful performance of duty.

LIBRARY.

Many of the patients here are fully capable of enjoying good reading and are fond of this way of spending their leisure hours instead of in idleness. The few books that are now in the library are old and have been read, and perhaps reread, by most of the readers, and for this reason I would suggest that more books of later dates be bought. The donations of magazines and other periodical publications by private parties have been very liberal. But what I wish to advise is that new books from the latest standard authors on various subjects be added to the library. An appropriation of \$200 would buy enough books to entertain the reading class of patients for some time.

MUSIC.

Music is regarded as such an important aid in the treatment of the insane that I would recommend that two pianos be bought, one to be placed in D ward, and the other one for F ward. There are several female patients who are good performers on this instrument, and they could furnish enjoyable music to the great delight of others.

ATTENDANTS.

As in all institutions of this kind comparatively frequent changes have taken place in the corps of employees. The present corps of both male and female attendants, who have direct charge of the patients, have been retained on account of their intelligence, health, and kindness of disposition. Many conscientious attendants will often find the strain and necessary close confinement more than they can bear and are obliged to seek other employment. In the past our experience, in common with other hospitals, has been very difficult in securing attendants who are by disposition adapted for the work or who will take the proper interest in their duties. I deem it advisable in order to retain the corps of attendants to its present standard that the wages of these employees be raised to \$55 per month. Their labor, though unpleasant, is not hard, but the hours of duty are long and very confining. Reno being in the midst of a rich and prosperous mining country, many of the desirable young men who are ambitious and energetic will naturally drift to the mines where greater wages are paid for their services. But by this advance in salaries we would have less difficulty in the future in finding satisfactory attendants and less trouble in retaining them when found.

REPORT OF MATRON.

The report of our excellent Matron will give an idea of the amount done in her department during the term; the amount of work in sewing room, amount of fruit canned, preserves, pickles, etc. We should not lose sight of the fact that all the clothing for the female patients is made and all repairing for them done in this department with the assistance of the patients. This light work gives employment to a number of these patients.

COMMITMENTS.

Many committed here are either suffering from acute mental disturbances due to dissipation or other vicious habits, or are incurable cases of mental aberration in old and decrepit persons, or are those whose

mental disorders are due to some somatic ailments, either acute or chronic. Such cases of weak-mindedness are not legal subjects for an institution of this kind and are only proper subjects for relatives or the counties to care for. Many of these cases on their arrival here have been so sick or exhausted from traveling long distances as to die within a few hours or days. No such case, or any case, where the patient can live but a few days should be sent here. A heavy expense is always incurred in bringing them from distant counties, and generally it would be much better and safer for these patients to be treated and cared for by the counties than to undergo the hardships and exhaustion caused by traveling the long journeys so often necessary.

The commitments to this institution of such cases as acute intoxication due to alcohol, opium or cocaine, weak-mindedness of physical disease, delirium accompanying acute sickness, imbecilities caused by chronic somatic trouble or senility, are classes of cases committed here through the general negligence or want of an understanding of such cases by the committing magistrates and officers. It is well known that acute and chronic illness and the debility accompanying old age may and often do cause weakness of the mind, and these cases are too often sent here, and in a few weeks or months they succumb to the inevitable. These are the cases that swell the death rate and if committed from distant counties they are often so thoroughly exhausted on their arrival that death very often occurs in a few hours or days.

The death of one of these cases occurred on the sixth day after his arrival here and the death, upon autopsy, was found to be due to acute tubercular meningitis, accompanied with delirium. This case should never have been recorded as insanity.

A case of senility from Humboldt County died in the hallway from complete exhaustion due, doubtless, to the long distance traveled, immediately on his arrival.

A lady from another distant county died eighteen hours after admission. This patient succumbed to physical exhaustion due to chronic somatic ailment, and had undergone a grave surgical operation a few weeks before.

Another lady patient lived only fourteen days after admission. Her mental weakness was due to a long physical sickness. She had been an invalid and bedridden for months. Her death was due to physical exhaustion, not caused by insanity.

An old man from Washoe County died on the second day of his admission. His insanity was due to senility, dissipation and starvation.

Another old gentleman, commonly known as "The Gambler's Ghost," also from Washoe, died from senile gangrene within a few weeks.

An old gentleman, aged 81 years, was committed from a near county so sick that he died on the eighth day after his admission. A local paper in speaking of this case stated that "the old man was so violently insane that he was committed to the asylum for fear that he would do injury to others."

A man was committed from Esmeralda County last December, who on his arrival was so exhausted from acute physical illness that he had to be carried from the carriage to a room in C ward. He lived just thirteen hours.

Other cases of this kind could be mentioned, but these will suffice to show the injustice done the institution, as the cost of many of these

commitments draw heavily upon the funds appropriated for general maintenance.

RECENT AND ACUTE CASES.

A condition greatly to be deplored has existed in this institution for years and should be corrected at as early a date as possible, and that is the confinement of acute and recent cases in the same wards along with the chronics and incurables. To remedy this evil it would be necessary to construct two buildings, one for each sex, or to build an addition to the main building with wards so constructed that there would be accommodations for both classes of these cases.

PHYSICAL HEALTH OF INMATES.

I regret to state that during the first quarter of this biennium the physical health of the inmates was very poor, but this was due no doubt to the unsanitary condition of the plumbing system then in use, which was old and in a leaky condition, and for sanitary reasons alone should have been replaced years ago with a modern and sanitary system.

Since the installation of the new system I am pleased to state that the physical health of all the patients has been excellent, and that the death rate has lowered in consequence.

Erysipelas was prevalent for a while in E ward. There were three cases following each other in rapid succession, but by prompt action the outbreak of this disease was confined to this ward and to these three cases.

Diphtheria broke out in D ward last August. The contagion, no doubt, was carried here by a patient from Nye County. By the prompt administration of antidiphtheritic serum, the liberal use of disinfectants and strict quarantine the disease was confined to this ward.

OUR PERMANENT POPULATION.

There are many old men and women who have been inmates of this institution for years, and this class of patients is steadily increasing from year to year, whose forms of insanity have terminated in a mild and harmless dementia. They are among that class of decrepit, harmless, penniless and mild terminal dements, whom the broad charities of older institutions of other States have so mercifully sheltered for years.

This class of our people have the continued right, after their long confinement here, to claim from the State of Nevada a quiet and kindly resting place on their way to their graves. Some of them are truly good men and women, though the moral accountability of their lives is at an end. They are only waiting for that conclusion of life which may be a better existence.

One cannot look upon these old inmates without a feeling of profound sympathy. This institution they regard as their home; their home, after long years of residence, it should rightly be. To discharge any of them would be "an act of inhumanity to man."

PROVISION FOR DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

Again, I must by a sense of duty call attention to the injustice of discharging our inmates without a small gift of money to tide them over the embarrassing period of the change of their situation.

No provision has ever been made for these discharged inmates who are, as a rule, impecunious and homeless, and many are entirely with-

out friends. Some of them are far advanced in years, and their physical condition in some cases is such that it would be impossible for them to perform laborious work, even if they could obtain such employment. I would recommend and deem it an act of charity that to each discharged patient the sum of \$10 be given when such a gift would be commendable; and that the sum of \$400 be appropriated as gifts of \$10 to each discharged patient.

INSANE CONVICTS AND CRIMINALS.

I should regard it a neglect of my duty should I fail to make an official protest against the keeping of the vicious insane convicts in this institution along with, and to associate with, our non-criminal class. This biennium closes with twenty insane convicts. For the last twenty years the Superintendents of this institution have called attention, in their biennial reports, of their respective Boards to the great injustice done the Hospital and its honest but unfortunate inmates by the compulsory association with these vicious criminals, who are sent here from the penal institution. The presence of this class is the most serious impediment to good government with which we have to contend. To detain them here it will be absolutely necessary that a separate building be provided, not built on the plan of a hospital, but after the plans of the penal institution from which they were sent. These convicts disregard all rules and are, when not in the presence of the attendants, often overbearing in their conduct, and sometimes cruel, to the others.

This compulsory association of our worthy inmates with this class of convicts and criminals is unjust, inhuman and unwise. A large majority of our patients are without the taint of criminality, and were upright and honorable citizens before their commitment here. To force such companionship upon them is an injustice, and should be eradicated.

When one of these escape, the public, not knowing the disposition, the bad character and the previous life, unjustly criticise the management of the institution.

What has been said above and in an article further on in this report may, to some extent, apply to the custom of some of the honorable District Courts in this State of allowing persons against whom complaints of insanity have been lodged to remain in jail for days or weeks before their mental condition is inquired into, or before a decision of the Insanity Commissioners is finally determined. For these people, who are innocent of any crime or criminal intent, to be confined in jail with criminals and low characters, works an injury to their complete recovery. Many of them are capable of judging their situation, and often such environments worry them and aggravate their neurotic condition, which adds greatly to their mental disturbances. Many of these cases after admission here lament the injustice which they claim was done them by such confinement.

VISITORS.

There is probably nothing that could be thought of which may do many of the patients so much harm in their acute and early convalescing stages as the visits of friends or relatives, and nothing seems so hard to prevent. Naturally, relatives of inmates wish to see how they are looking, how

they are getting on, to hear what they may have to say, and hear any complaints they have to make. A visit from a friend, a near relative or a member of the family, may undo all the progress that has been made, undo the work of many weeks, but it is hard to so convince these friends, who are often suspicious and think the Superintendent has some motive in advising against these visits other than that of the patient's benefit.

The sight of a relative, or the conversation with a friend, may recall all the trouble that caused the origin of the illness, and possibly all the delusions that grew out of them. These visits may create a restlessness and discontent with the environments and a desire to be released, which of course cannot be granted, and which may cause a bitter disappointment, sleepless nights and a general deterioration. Late in convalescence, or in a majority of chronic cases and many other forms of insanity, visits from friends and relatives may do much good, as these are less likely to worry or become excited.

Rest and quiet are the remedies for many of the patients. But when they are fit to enjoy visits of friends and relatives (or for occupation or amusements) they must be supplied according to the standard and measure of their mental capacity, and care must be taken to regulate the number and amount.

But what is most dreaded is the embarrassments that the inmates are often subjected to from the visits of crowds of sight-seekers, who are seemingly devoid of all consideration. They show too plainly by their actions and talk that they mistake this institution for a free-for-all dime museum, filled with freaks and monstrosities, open at all hours for the gratification of their disgusting and morbid curiosity.

I do not want to create the impression that I am antagonistic to public visiting; on the contrary, a limited amount of it acts as a stimulant to the patients. Sympathy should be the motive, or if curiosity, it should not be exhibited in its brutal nakedness.

PAROLE SYSTEM.

The parole system, which was instituted early in our administration, permitting patients who are stationary in convalescence or of doubtful recovery to go home on trial, continues to be eminently satisfactory. Even in old incurable cases of mild and inoffensive character a visit on trial at home among friends and relatives, under the conditions of a parole, is often very beneficial to them for weeks after their return to the institution.

DEPORTED.

For the first time in the history of this institution there were deported by the National Government two mentally alienated foreigners. These two patients were chronically insane beyond all possibility of cure, and had they not been sent back to their mother countries, would have remained wards of the State for the remainder of their natural lives.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINT.

Mechanical restraint has not been abolished, for the reason that we have failed to be convinced that its use in some cases is not for the benefit of the patients. We aim to use it when it appears for the patient's welfare, and never permit its application to relieve an attendant of

any unpleasant or laborious task. We order its use in all homicidal, suicidal, aggressive, and destructive cases.

SERIOUS CAUSALITIES.

One case of acute mania of alcoholic etiology during his frenzy broke a window pane, and with the glass cut his wrist, severing arteries and tendons. By prompt action of the attendants he was prevented from bleeding to death. He was discharged after a few weeks, entirely cured and with a good serviceable wrist and hand.

One of our harmless, mild terminal dements, while herding the dairy cows near the railroad, wandered upon the track and was run down by a fast train. His death was instantaneous.

Emanuel Davlin, an inmate, who is a valuable man to the institution for his skill as a machinist, while working in the power house, by some accidental means, had his right arm caught between the cog wheels, literally grinding the flesh and bones into a pulp. The forearm was amputated just below the elbow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to the publishers of the *Sparks Forum*, *Nevada State Journal*, *Carson Appeal*, and *Elko Independent* for generously sending copies of their papers gratis for our patients' use.

Mr. Thomas Speck, our efficient tailor, still continues to merit commendation for his competent and faithful work in supplying the inmates with comfortable and well-made clothing and undergarments.

Mr. Richard Weldon is worthy of honorable mention for his services as carpenter of the institution. His valuable services as a skilful mechanic could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, Mr. George Couch, Mr. Gus Van Compen, and Mr. Emanuel Davlin, assistants to the engineer, are performing skilled labor of great benefit to the institution, and merit recognition and thanks for their esteemed services.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dr. Samuel Unsworth, the Chaplain of the institution, has continued to fulfil the duties of his position, for which he has so kindly volunteered, with great acceptability. The music, both vocal and instrumental, has continued to be a marked feature of these services. His services are well attended and are highly appreciated by the patients, who seemingly take great interest in his sermons.

Rev. Father Horgan of Sparks and Rev. Father Tubman of Reno have kindly answered all sick calls with cheerfulness and promptness, and a helping hand has always been extended to those wishing their services.

The Rev. Mr. Sawin of the Baptist Church has also rendered valuable services to the institution.

To these reverend gentlemen and their respective choirs we offer our sincere thanks.

EXCURSIONS OVER THE TROLLEY LINE.

The inmates and officers of this institution are under lasting obligations to the Nevada Transit Company for its kindness on different occasions in placing at our disposal cars for long-distance excursions. These excursions were not only sources of pleasure, but very beneficial

to the patients as well. Such acts of kindness are highly appreciated and many thanks are due the company for them.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The frequent gatherings in the recreation hall for the enjoyment of varied entertainments are maintained as a mode of treatment to the mentally infirm. These entertainments are not only enjoyable as an interruption of hospital life, but they serve as a more important purpose of establishing habits of self-control, as well as neatness of dress and improvement of personal habits.

Many of the traveling theatrical troupes have favored us from time to time with gratuitous entertainments, for which we desire to express our grateful appreciation.

DONATIONS.

Kind friends have held us in continued remembrance, as in years past, by the contribution of magazines and various other periodical publications, and by handsome and useful gifts during our holiday festivals, all of which have been highly and gratefully appreciated.

The donors of magazines were: E. M. Applegrath, Miss Mabel Blakeslee, Harry Davis, Mrs. Stevenson, Col. H. B. Maxson, Mrs. Otis Jacobs, R. C. Stoddard, J. E. Gignoux, Mrs. G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Stewart, and H. E. Stewart.

Names of donors to patients for Christmas tree and holiday festivals: Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Harry Davis, Palace Dry Goods Store, Rosenthal & Armanko, Great American Tea Co., J. B. McCullough, Gray, Reid & Wright, Donnels & Steinmetz, Frank Campbell, Professor R. Brown, Palace Bakery, M. F. Goodwin, Maxwell & Litch, T. R. Cheatham, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Roy Robinson, Carpenters' Union, C. Novacovich, Sol Levy, Busy Bee Store, Peoples Store, Wiggs & Boughton, S. J. Hodgkinson, Mrs. R. H. Kinney, Smith Cash Store, St. Agnes Society, and Reese & Duncan.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance of the physicians of Reno who have kindly assisted so materially in some surgical operations, as well as in consultations.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the employees of this institution for their uniform kindness and courtesy and their efficient and faithful services and assistance.

To your Excellency, the Governor, and the other members of the Board, I wish to express my thanks for your kindness, coöperation and assistance, and assure you of my earnest appreciation of your courteous treatment and advice.

AMPLIFICATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

In spending our days among the mentally diseased, we must be like the very sunshine to them—warming, cheering and inspiring them with that essential element of human happiness, hope. Our people are fully aware of the fact that the Superintendent holds the keys of the gates that intervene between them and the outside world, hence it is not always an easy task to insinuate one's self into their friendship. To do this with any assurance of success, we must enter the life of each and every individual patient. The subtle influence of a sympathetic, now cheerful, now more serious, personality on the great majority of the insane cannot be overestimated. The prison keeper should be completely merged in the friend, willing at all times to lend an ear to the appeal of the poor sufferers.

The secret of successful treatment of the insane does not lie so much in scientific attainments as in the deeply ingrained personal faculties of the man who treats them. "Psychopaths are born not made." Whether I have stood the crucial test, the past and future administrations of this institution should disclose, but, whatever difficulties I have encountered, I have never lost sight of being first physician and then custodian. My limited experience had taught me that eleemosynary institutions frequently represent little worlds, whose fixed stars are the officers and employees. But since my assumption at this institution I have endeavored to impress upon my subordinates this cardinal rule: First the patients, and then the rest of us. They are the cause of our official existence, and they are immutable, if not as individuals they are as a body, while we represent the transient holders of a high trust.

Every measure, every step taken, however seemingly remote, was taken with a view accruing to the patients' benefit. The remarks of criticism that have come to my hearing that "the inmates run this place" are to me words of pleasure, and not harsh criticism. The instructions issued early in my administration to have a number of quiet patients in groups, and some cases singly, accompanied by attendants, taken to Reno or Sparks on pleasure bent or to visit their relatives, etc., created, at first, somewhat of a protest from the public. I did not discontinue the practice, but enlarged it by sending squads, consisting of forty or fifty persons on excursions over the trolley line, to theatrical parties, circuses, and to all public street parades, shows, fairs, etc. These experiments worked very satisfactorily, for not a single incident marred the harmony of these excursions and they were truly a source of pleasure and delight to those participating. These jaunts are not only essential to the well-being of the patients, as in this manner they are brought in repeated contact with the outside world which they left behind and are used to being behind lock and key, but they are educational factors for the public at large.

A large portion of the community still believes in the superstition that their insane fellow-brethren are all but devoid of human semblance—terrible and terrifying freaks of cruel nature. The sight of a fairly well-dressed crowd of forty or fifty insane men and women strolling peacefully along the streets of our neighboring cities, smoking, chatting, gazing at the pretty shop windows and taking an interest in all occurring about them, must lead many a thoughtful passerby to stop and think of how little apparent difference there is between himself and these benighted creatures.

I have been asked many times what kept the crowd together, why they did not break the slimly guarded line of the attendants. Neither whip nor the threat of harsh treatment is the means of holding them in the track of their standard bearer, but this seeming miracle is wrought by the discipline to which each and every one is unconsciously subjected in the institution. I can truly state that compulsory discipline is never practiced in this Hospital, unless it be absolutely required, and then only in a limited number of the most violent and ill-tempered cases.

The clockwork regularity of their daily lives makes our patients, except those of a violent type, soon after admission fall into line and, without clearly realizing the fact, they become an integral part of the great united family. This discipline, as I have said, is not forced on the patients, but they submit to it as a matter of course, like soldiers or any other aggregation of men who by force of circumstances are compelled to dwell in close contact with each other.

These excursions beyond the boundary line of our domain are not always practicable on account of the state of the weather, and because we have no other means of transportation than that extended to us by the charity of the Nevada Transit Company for long-distance excursions, and, besides, a great many of our patients are physically or mentally unable to indulge in extensive exercise. A predecessor of ours some years ago requested the acquisition of a large vehicle, a sort of an omnibus, that would provide a means for these long-distance excursions, but like many requests or recommendations nothing came of it. For these reasons the grounds and surroundings are kept as attractive and in as pleasant a condition as possible under the supervision of our worthy florist and horticulturist, Mr. Stolle. All the lawns and flower beds, and in fact all the grounds around the buildings, are kept in the highest state of cultivation and attraction. The beauty of our grounds is frequently commented upon by visitors, some of whom think the patients are quite fortunate (?) in living amidst such surroundings. Those I would advise to spend most of a day behind barred and screened windows and gaze through them at the beautiful environments, and like a majority of the male patients, when out of the wards, to be driven into an enclosure surrounded by a high board fence, which completely shuts off the surrounding beautiful country. Would they not be inclined to condemn, rather than praise, the beauties of the place, beauties which are put before these people in such tantalizing proximity?

To pursue such a policy is nothing short of cruelty and for this reason I have ordered that all patients that are not too violent be permitted the freedom of the lawns and surrounding grounds, accompanied by attendants, and often on these occasions I assume the duties of a

guard. Some escapes have taken place which should be considered unavoidable accidents, but shall we make the great bulk of patients suffer by depriving them absolutely of all opportunities to breathe the air of free men and women, simply because one or the other of the patients manages to evade the vigilance of the attendants? The attendants must play the role of a living wall, use increased vigilance, and to some extent take the places of our high-boarded inclosures. The fact of being close to the heart of two thriving cities and being surrounded by saloons renders the problem of managing the male population of our institution somewhat more complex.

The institution needs more methods of recreation and amusement, such as a billiard hall and billiard tables, tenpin alleys, lawn tennis grounds, etc., and the female ward needs a piano. A Victor graphophone was purchased several months ago, including several dozen tunes-discs and conversational records. Owing to its convenient size the instrument can be carried from ward to ward and furnishes some very enjoyable music to the great delight of the patients, especially those who are physically unable to attend the entertainments in the recreation hall.

As much as we may try to keep the patients out of the wards, they will of necessity spend a great portion of their time in them, and hence I have made a small beginning in making some of the wards as attractive as possible by freshly painting the halls and rooms with different colors and decorating the walls with prettily framed colored lithographs and pictures. In some of the wards the patients and attendants take great delight and pleasure in growing pot plants and flowers during the winter months, and in a great many other ways of decorating the halls and their rooms with fancy hand work, etc. Here again I have had occasion to witness frequently the enthusiasm expressed by visitors when taking notice of the cleanliness and neatness of the floors and walls. Pleasant and comfortable surroundings do unquestionably influence those among the mentally sick who are still amenable to treatment. They will unconsciously strive to appear cleaner and neater so as to harmonize with their environments.

CORRESPONDENCE ENCOURAGED.

The fact of being shut off from the outside world is most keenly felt by many of the patients. For this reason I have tried to establish as much communication between them as is practicable and salutary. Correspondence has been encouraged; all letters, unless unmailable as untelligible or written to people evidently not acquainted with the writers, were mailed to their addresses, and the incoming letters handed to the patients, very often unopened. The latter procedure is an innovation which was introduced with a view of making the patients feel that their mail was handled with proper regard to its privacy, and not perused by attendants or other employees before reaching them. I am pleased to say that this step has been favorably commented upon by several of the patients, which is the best proof of the efficacy of the measure. The graphite paranoiac is never stinted in pencil or paper, for to them letter writing is as essential as their daily bread, it seems. The paranoiac derives much greater pleasure in writing his communications than receiving replies to them. Patients that are convalescing and a great many of our chronic cases are also encouraged

to write to relatives and friends, and replies to these letters are seldom opened, but delivered as received. These correspondences give them renewed interest in life and act as a stimulant to their mentally weakened condition. They feel that they are not entirely forgotten by the outside world, and the letters received in reply are sources of pleasure to them for days and often for weeks afterwards.

FURLONGHS.

Led by the desire of having the patients keep up the ties of kinship, I have granted to some inmates leaves of absence on parole in the custody of relatives or friends for days or weeks at a time; others were permitted to go to Sparks or Reno at their pleasure, little or no restraint being kept on them. This furlough system was instituted early in my administration and has proven a great boon to this class of patients. It goes more towards completely restoring those who are slow in convalescing and those who after long confinement here have improved only to a limited extent than to continue treatment with the environments of hospital life.

Several of our paroled patients, after a few weeks or months of absence, have called at the institution accompanied by their custodians to request final discharges, which were always granted, if found restored to health. Others on leave of absence, who were not as fortunate as their other brethren on furloughs, have been returned to the institution by their custodians without the expense of further formalities. The discharges granted to these cases were always dated back to the time the furlough was issued, and no charges were made to the class of paying patients from the date of parole.

TRUST IMPOSED IN PATIENTS.

Those mild, demented patients who perform labor in various departments of the institution are often given small sums of money and are permitted to do light shopping in their own ways and desires. We have never had cause to regret the favors and liberties granted to this class of patients, and they have never betrayed the trust placed in them, save in one case, when our hitherto tried and trusted shoemaker spent the money entrusted to his care to buy sole leather, visiting friends in a neighboring town. Since this breach of trust he has been sorely repentant and is again trusted as formerly.

Individualization is a condition indispensable for the achieving of any satisfactory results in the treatment of the insane. This is a well-recognized axiom, hence it is so essential to get a close view of each single case. To encourage the most intimate relationship between myself and patients, I have always encouraged them to believe, and to act according to this belief, that my private office was not surrounded by that chilling halo of a *sanctum sanctorum*. Any one, whether a patient or an employee, has access to my private office at any and all times. I have often invited them to confidential confabs in my office, or during warm weather, under the shade trees, for there they were willing to yield up their innermost selves, in the privacy of a *tête-à-tête*, and experiencing at the same time a feeling of gratification at the show of proper regard.

It is a rule, and a good one, not to deceive any patient suffering from a delusional form of insanity into the belief that his delusions appear

real to us, but exceptions to this rule, as to all rules, do exist. At this writing I have in mind half a dozen or more useful members of our household. All of them are chronically demented beyond the possibility of cure. In my opinion it would be nothing short of folly to try to disabuse their minds of the reality of their assumed positions in the institution, or their assumed proprietorship of the same; any such attempts would be followed by open rebellion and unnecessary suffering on their part and perhaps, for a time at least, the institution would lose their valuable work. So we leave them happily in their delusions.

"There is a pleasure sure
In being mad, which none but madmen know."

ISOLATION AND RESTRAINT.

As melancholia and mania, particularly in the acute and violent states, are of all the fully developed psychoses the most amenable to treatment, a great deal of attention was paid to them. So far my experience in the drug treatment (*e. g.*, opium) in cases of melancholia has not been very encouraging, while not conclusive. A great deal of physical rest for all cases, some out-of-door light exercises, mild diversions of those in a fair physical condition, with tonic whenever indicated, were the measures resorted to. One case of a very aggravated melancholia of the agitated type, in which opium to the limit of tolerance was tried and failed to produce the desired improvement, received some relief by isolation and rest by a bolstered-up lock chair; the poor creature finds now for hours the needed rest in a quiet, peaceful doze. Acute cases of frenzied mania were treated by forced rest in beds in darkened rooms with straight-jackets on. In these acute cases of great agitation the constant unrest of mind and body produces a poisonous condition of the whole system by the accumulation of a "fatigue" toxin, which will as surely cause death as the toxin of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc., etc., and for this reason forced rest was always practiced by isolation and restraint; if necessary, by mechanical restraint.

This mention of the above case brings me to the consideration of mechanical restraint in use in State hospitals. I desire to put myself on record as in favor of mechanical restraint in preference to chemical restraint. In support of this opinion I will state that in this institution the following cases of the violently insane are managed by mechanical appliances to the patient's advantage: A maniac who destroys nightly his mattress, bedding and his daily clothes made of the strongest ducking; a melancholiac with tendencies to inflict self-flagellation; cases of acute alcoholic insanity whose frenzy is at times equaled only by the epileptic fury; frenzied mania of all cases whether functional or traumatic; a senile paralytic dement in his frequent brutal attacks toward his fellow-sufferers; those patients who have received surgical aid or received injuries and have uncontrollable desire to rid themselves of the surgical dressings. If in these cases no mechanical restraint is used, there is but one other method of managing them and that is by a system of drugging. The problem resolves itself into a chemical or a mechanical measure. The mechanical restraints are entirely under one's control, and can be lightened or removed at will, whenever the proper time for doing so arrives, while the

quieting dose once administered passes beyond the reach of one's control.

In some cases, for example in acute mania of alcoholic etiology, the patient will not be "quieted" by any amount within safety limits (of administration) of our most approved sedatives. Nothing short of a lethal dose of the most powerful drugs will allay the storm; these will effectually stop the exhausting raving of the mind and muscles, but with the danger of ceasing the beating of the weakened heart. Let us face this issue squarely and not budge an inch to public clamor, as all State hospitals for the care of the insane have been harshly criticized for the use of these mechanical appliances. Mechanical restraint employed by means of padded or pliable appliances or even represented by lock-chair and protection bed or protection blanket, in a few select cases, is to be looked upon as a blessing in the treatment of a certain class of cases. These insane, at the time when such restraint is called for, hardly appreciate the so-called degrading effect of the procedure, as all such are usually maniacs who would otherwise recklessly expend their strength in their frenzy. The effect of witnessing the restraint of a patient upon his fellows, who are not in a similar condition, is to some extent to be deplored, and this can hardly be avoided in an institution such as ours, where living space and rooms are so limited.

The necessity for individual restraint should be minimized, but when called for it should be resorted to without flinching. It must be borne in mind that an insane person must not, from the very nature of his disease, have his own way, and that to allow him to do so would be to aggravate his trouble. To put him under a systematic restraint in some way, to exercise for him that control which he cannot exercise for himself, is indispensable so long as there is hope of a cure. Let him distinctly understand that what is being done is for his own benefit, and is done legally; this will of itself have a beneficial effect. The melancholiac who finds himself in restraint finds a real grief to alternate with or perhaps to take the place of his fancied affliction; and the maniacal patient feeling his wild spirit of exaltation rudely checked by the influence of mechanical control can scarcely fail to have his more sober thoughts aroused.

I have often thought, and now I firmly believe, that it is extremely objectionable to entrap a patient into an asylum. There should be no deception about his commitment. He should be told to what kind of a hospital he is being taken and why he is being taken there. Also, that his commitment to the institution is a legal act done solely for his own and the public benefit.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

In those cases of agitated melancholia and cases of violence due to acute mania and that form of delusional insanity in which food is persistently refused to the patient's great detriment, I invariably feed them by means of the force-cup, esophageal tube or nasal tube. These means are early instituted, as soon as it is evident that no amount of persuasion would prove available. A careful study of each particular case is needed to know how far to press the taking of food by persuasion. But the necessary amount of food was always given, if ordinary means failed, by forcible feeding.

CLASSIFICATION.

In my last biennial report I promised to eradicate the custom long followed in this institution of the indiscrimination and intermingling of the various forms and degrees of insanity in the same wards. I have only to a limited extent corrected the evil practice of non-discrimination, owing not only to the lack of air space and bed space, but that which we need fully as well—living space. Fresh air, and an abundance of it, is very important and conducive to good health. It has been the habit each morning to throw open the windows for thoroughly airing the wards. This theory of plenty of fresh air is right from a sanitary view, but in the winter months suddenly lowering the temperature of the living rooms of those aged and feeble patients is very detrimental to health and longevity. For this reason there should be rooms where these feeble and senile patients could be taken where the temperature would be undisturbed while the wards were being aired and cleaned. This is needed especially in B and C wards. Both of these wards are greatly overcrowded, not only for sleeping space (there are in many of the bed rooms four beds where there should be two, and in others two beds where but one was intended originally), but for actual living space or sitting rooms. The sitting rooms of both these wards are entirely too small for the number confined therein, and what they need in these wards is actually more elbow-room. This overcrowding is more noticeable during the leisurable hours, especially in the winter months when the inclemency of the weather will not permit them being taken daily into the yards.

For the reasons just stated I have been able to classify my patients according to their temper and habits only thus: The physically sick; the weak and filthy; the mild and clean; the aggressive and clean; the aggressive and filthy. This is as crude a method of classification as it is possible to devise. Such overcrowding during the leisurable hours by violent or aggressive cases gives, at any time, occasion for dangerous friction, besides throwing patients together who, by their early training, moral habits and intellectual endowments, are as incompatible as oil and water. But at this time, under the present circumstances, I have no suggestion to offer as a remedy for this unavoidable condition.

INSANE CONVICTS AND CRIMINALS.

Here I will say a few words in regard to those patients who are sent here from our penal institution, or those who, after having committed some crime, are ordered confined here by the courts. It is claimed, I think justly too, that in a State hospital for the insane those persons whose lives have been free from crime should not be forced in the time of their affliction into direct contact with convicts and criminals whose lives have known little else than crimes and criminal vicious influences.

A large majority of our inmates, before their minds became unbalanced, were useful, upright and prominent citizens. They are now merely sorrows put away from the public by relatives or friends; but the ties that bind father to son, brother to brother, and mother to child, are still unbroken, and looking into the internal affairs of this institution this aspect of the case cannot be ignored. Our social laws give every individual who is of sound mind the right to select his own company; then is it right, when he is no longer able to choose for himself,

that he should be thrown into compulsory association with those who are habitually wicked and stand convicted of crime? There are at present in this institution twenty insane convicts and criminals sent from the penal institution at Carson City or ordered confined here by the courts.

That class of criminals known as degenerates and delinquents are the ones we most dread as inmates and as daily companions of our patients. In this class we do not refer to the morally insane, for nearly all of them belong to this category, but to those habitual criminals whose social and family affections and all true emotional instincts are absent, unequal or unstable. They are of that class of humanity "who seemed to have been born without a soul." Kleptomania is with them not a mania, but a natural quality, just as any cardinal virtue is to any normal person. Neither are their other normal vices manias, but they are perverted instincts.

Many of the readers of this article may very naturally inquire how to discriminate between the criminal and the irresponsible. The reply is that the irresponsible are always mentally as well as morally defective, incapable of any long-continued logical reasoning or action. They are most ingenious in planning and carrying out their designs of vices, but by simple suggestion or by appealing to their egotism they are easily betrayed into confession regardless of the consequences.

Their kleptomania leads them in many instances where the utmost ingenuity and even forethought will be exercised in gaining possession of some object of value which, as soon as acquired, will immediately become worthless to them, and may be either given or thrown away or totally destroyed and their energies will be immediately concentrated upon some new scheme of vice. To describe one of our cases of criminal insane as a typical delinquent: He is a series of contradictions; he is tender and yet cruel, ingenious and crafty, phlegmatic and nervous, unfeeling and yet affectionate; he is open, frank, artless, secretive, shy, deceitful, truthful in many ways, but also an accomplished liar. His egotism more or less predominates all of his acts. These irresponsible, half-witted, half-demented people may be very intelligent in certain ways, and may have talent in certain lines, or even genius.

If some of these morally depraved people are not capable of understanding and obeying the statutory laws, and if they show marked manifestations of insanity, they should be sent to an asylum. But there are persons who are half-witted, half-responsible, for whom we need refuge that differs both from prisons and hospitals in which they can be cared for while enjoying all the liberty compatible with their own security and that of others. There are confined here several such delinquents, and they are the curse of the institution, their influences being naturally evil. They are the cause of constant apprehension to the attendants and a menace to the welfare of the Hospital as well as to the comfort and safety of the other patients. They are adepts in contriving means of escape, and to prevent them from succeeding is exceedingly difficult and sometimes impossible.

Our objections to convict insane as inmates do not include those unfortunates who in the grasp of a maniacal frenzy committed crime, and who are not creatures of low instincts, but still retain to a great extent those human traits of racial and family inheritance and the good effects of their early educations. Two of our poor murderers are the most

lamb-like creatures. One is a mild-mannered, pleasant-spoken old gentleman, while the other is a useful member of our household flock, but is a typical melancholiac with little to say, although he is a good worker. The State should provide a separate building for the detention, care and treatment of the vicious convicts and dangerous criminals who become insane. This no doubt will be done when the circumstances become more urgent for their proper sequestration and a greater population of the institution demands it.

OCCUPATION.

Two of the most important considerations in conducting an institution for the care of the insane are the questions of occupation and amusement. The only way in many cases in which delusions can be driven from the minds of the insane is to replace them with sane ideas. To this end it is necessary to give these patients, who are physically able, amusements and employments to as great a degree as possible, so that they will not have a chance to dwell upon their fancied troubles.

"Honest labor is the best prop of self-respect" is a truism that needs no further comment, except that the labor imposed upon our patients should be helpful and not harmful to them. It would be cruel to exact from an acute case of mental disease even the slightest amount of work. Our chronic cases, those suffering from paranoia with non-aggressive delusions, the recurrent forms of mania during their lucid periods, dementia of a mild type, furnish the material from which our workers must be selected. Without the assistance of these patients it would be impossible to do the amount of work done on the ranch, and in and about the buildings to be performed by the number of employees engaged. The amount of work required of the patients is not injurious to them, but healthful, and is a part of the recognized treatment of the insane. They all enjoy the light employment, and are usually very ready to volunteer their services for some form of occupation. Occupation for the patients of the laboring class is comparatively easy to find; they are accustomed in their sane life to work with their hands, and here there is much on which they can be employed, on the ranch, about the buildings, repair work of all kinds, etc., and all outdoor work.

The problem in an institution of this size is the difficulty of furnishing proper employment for those patients who before their admission were accustomed to perform skilled labor. This institution is devoid of all departments in which skilled workmanship is used, except in the carpenter, tailor, or shoe-repairing shops. In these respective places there is employed one patient in each. With this exception there are no facilities for giving the class of skilled workers employment. I would recommend that a building be erected as a general workshop where repairs of all kinds could be done. I see no occasion of having repair work of any kind taken to Reno to be done. Such a building, well supplied with all necessary tools, would furnish the means of employment for many at that season of the year when there is no farm work, and at all seasons for those who could not be permitted to do outside work.

Indoors, from custom, habits and disposition, the ladies are better off than men. They have coarse and fancy needlework of all kinds, and some will occupy themselves with music. They cannot always play

music, any more than the men can always play cards, checkers or dominoes, and we must require something of them that will occupy their minds.

Some may come to us whose brains have been overtaxed, and it may be necessary for them to rest and do nothing. The majority may not have undergone overwork, but worry, the worry of business or domestic troubles; and for these some mental occupation will distract the mind and supplant the morbid thoughts. These require something that will not end in a day. Not every patient that comes here requires employment or amusement. To many a hospital is beneficial because it is a haven of rest, and this rest, if it is urgently needed, must be rigidly maintained.

For the number employed I would refer you to the table of "Patients Employed."

AMUSEMENTS.

The question of entertainment is more important than the one of labor, but no doubt, as some of the critics will say, not as profitable. But to the welfare of those immediately concerned, the patients themselves, it is even more important, for the reason that a greater number can be reached.

Amusement means a great deal more to the insane than to the sane, as it is not only intended to amuse, but to break the humdrum monotony of their daily lives, to give them something to think and talk about rather than the daily events that occur around the institution. Our entertainments and excursion parties are planned with a more useful and beneficial view than simple amusement. The object of these pleasant outings is to direct the attention of the patients from their ego, to make them entirely, or at least partially, forget their woes and troubles, the products of the imagination of a diseased brain, but which are as real to them as the existence of the heat-giving powers of the sun is to us.

Dealing with the question of amusement for the insane, and with the benefit to be derived therefrom, is not only a matter of amusement or recreation, but its importance as a therapeutical measure can hardly be estimated. This belief in the efficacy of labor and amusement is universally shared by all Superintendents of State hospitals, and should receive the same professional care and attention as other methods of therapeutics. But, to be of use therapeutically, amusements must be varied in their nature. They must not be all music, or all play, or all socials, or all any other one thing. I know of no more active agent in mental therapeutics than music and dancing, just as I can recall no better tonic than strychnine, but both must be administered with judgment.

Dances and concerts have done duty steadily in the institution for many years. These are not enough; other amusements have been provided, and when the old forms of entertainments are indulged in for a time they are brightened up and enlivened by introducing unique and unexpected features. The unexpected variations and new varieties in the way of amusements are the magic wands that open the way to better enjoyment. They stir the patient out of himself; they arouse and attack, momentarily at least, the most sluggish attention; they open up new paths of action and conduct. They do more to arouse the mind and induce it to shake off its apathy than any drug in the pharmacopia, when properly employed and enjoyed. I believe amusements to

be a necessity and as efficient as drugs, not that they take the place of drugs, but they are an adjuvant to proper treatment, not to be overlooked or despised.

For these reasons our entertainments, our excursions over the trolley line, our dances and musical concerts, our theatrical parties, the leaves of absences, our attendance on field days and ball games at the State Park, have not been given solely for amusement, but for treatment of the mentally sick as well.

ATTENDANTS.

As much as I may try to bring myself in direct relation with the patients, I must necessarily look to others to carry out the instructions as to treatment, etc. These others are preëminently my attendants, who live among the insane as their daily, nay, hourly, companions. Without efficient attendants any efforts in the way of treatment would be distressingly barren of results. I do not intend to describe the beau ideal of an attendant as he or she might descend to us from the spheres of perfection, for I am willing to make allowance for all things that are earthly. Still there should be a certain standard, below which no person should be regarded as eligible to such a position of trust.

Attendants should be young or middle-aged, of robust health, kind and even disposition, fair education, and they should possess an interest for the work, and, above all, some experience in the duties required of them, not only as attendant, but nurse as well. The need of trained nurses in a well-equipped hospital for the physically sick is conceded by all who have any knowledge at all of the requirements of such an institution. Why should not a hospital for the mentally alienated have its corps of attendants specially trained? Why not have two apprentices, one each in the male and female wards, who could be trained in the duties of an attendant? This could be a nucleus for a training school for attendants in the future when the population would demand such a school. These two apprentices could, no doubt, be had for small salaries and be eligible for the appointments to vacancies caused by resignation or discharge. As the custom is now it takes time to instil into an attendant a proper understanding of the nature of the insane, and for this reason I would recommend the training of at least two apprentices in the duties of an attendant.

To all the other worries of a Superintendent of an institution of this kind is superadded one that overshadows all the rest, and that is the possible abuse of the helpless insane at the hand of the attendants. It is a publicly well-understood fact that they are no institutions in which abuses can be practiced with greater impunity than at a hospital for the insane. The prisoner in jail or penitentiary may expect retribution to follow mistreatment of himself, because his evidence, if corroborated, will be considered valid, while the insane does not inspire that confidence, and often justly so. To public institutions of this kind the importance of this question of abuse is best illustrated by the eagerness with which the public press and public opinion catches at the slightest hint, or even at the statement of a discharged or disgruntled employee.

On my assumption at this Hospital I instituted a rigid and merciless discipline in regard to the treatment of my insane by attendants, and in fact by all other employees, and I have upheld it in all instances. Those attendants, and in fact any employees who were in opposition to

the administration, or in any way a menace to the best welfare of the Hospital, were discharged, and their places filled with a more genial class of employees. In restraining a violent patient they were instructed never to act singly, but in sufficient numbers to easily overcome any violent disposition. I have relied upon no book of rules, but preached constant "kindness and forbearance to my insane" until every one on the place has learned this lesson.

While I believe in upholding strict discipline and adherence to instructions among the attendants when they are on duty, still I hold that they should all have the freedom compatible with the good of the service when off duty. People who must spend from ten to twelve successive hours in the wards should be placed under as little restriction as possible. Every attendant is granted a leave of absence of two weeks, taken at his pleasure, from the institution during each year of actual service. They are allowed one day off from the institution in each week, and those who are married are permitted to spend the night of their day off at home with their families. During their leisurable hours they are at liberty to roam over the grounds, the boundary of the ranch being the limit. Under this rule they are within hailing distance in case of an emergency. Requests to leave the grounds for a trip to town or a leave of absence on an excursion to a neighboring town have never been refused to a limited number at one time. They are at liberty any time to invite a friend to visit them when off duty or to attend our entertainments and dances. They also have frequent opportunities for outings when accompanying the patients on their jaunts for recreation. By following such a policy we have a more contented corps of attendants, which enters with a greater vim into the work than it would under the lash of an unrelaxing discipline.

DIETARIES AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

The dietaries furnished our inmates, as in all institutions for the insane, are intended to meet the demands of economy as well as the nourishment and habitual taste of the patients. The difficulty in the way of arranging the proper dietaries upon a physiological basis arises from two sources—economy and taste; economy to meet the criticism of the public, and taste to meet the demands of the inmates. Economy is a wise measure applied anywhere, but in no portion of an eleemosynary institution is its application as liable to go amiss as in the culinary department. As for taste, it is never constant, and may be abnormal, perverted or absent. Any of these morbid conditions may exist in the highly neurotic state or in the insane, and doubtless is often the cause of their refusing food or of their perverted appetite.

Economy may possibly be the first essential cause of limitation in quantity, but carelessness in the selection of the quality of food may do as much harm as the incapacity of furnishing it in sufficient quantity. The real price of food has little to do with its nourishing qualities. Fine taste, good appearance and rarity of the materials are usually what makes food costly. On the other hand, insufficient or bad food is sometimes a cause of insanity. Deficient diet induces various anemic conditions, and as a consequence of insufficient brain nutrition we may have maniacal, hallucinatory or confusional disturbances of the mental faculties. Taste may be consulted to a limited extent, only enough to make the food palatable. Food that is

eaten for taste alone too often "disagrees," and should not be indulged in, especially in a hospital for the insane.

Excessive eating is as injurious as insufficient nourishment. People of sound minds guard themselves more or less against the evils of excess or a deficiency; those that fail to do so suffer in consequence. A large portion of the population of our Hospital cannot be expected to exercise any such judgment.

It is assumed that the appetite may be taken as an indication of the quantity of the food that should be eaten. This is doubtless true in some cases, but not in all. With some people the amount eaten is influenced largely by the taste of the food and the habits of the individual. My limited observation leads me to believe that a large number of the insane eat thoughtlessly and entirely too much. If they are fed without regard to their needs, the natural results in many cases would be excess; such feeding is not economical from the standpoint of the hospital administration, and is injurious to the patients.

What they need is a physiological standard of diet. It is important to distinguish between the different classes of the patients, and learn the diet necessary for each class. A standard diet for them should be based on what is known to be proper nourishment in relation to age, occupation, and the physical and mental condition of those to be fed.

All persons are alike in that they need nitrogenized principles of food for building up the body and for repairs, and the carbo-hydrate elements for warmth and energy. But they differ widely in the amounts and proportions required, according to whether their mode of life is active or sedentary.

Every sane person is provided with instinct, taste and experience for his guidance in selecting proper food, and still in our actual practice of eating we are all influenced more or less by our taste. We are prone to let natural instinct be overruled by acquired appetite, and we neglect the teaching of experience. We should choose such articles of diet as agree with us and avoid those which we cannot digest or assimilate without harm. If this is true with sane people, we need more closely to observe the diet and its effects on our insane. We should remember that the most healthful food is that which is best suited to the needs of our patients; cheaper or common kinds are quite as nourishing as the most expensive and will taste as good if properly cooked.

For people in physical health the ordinary food articles, such as meat, bread, butter, milk, sugar and vegetables, make a sufficient diet. In the diet for the sick two things are especially important: One is, Will the food agree with the patient? the other, Will it furnish proper substance for building and repair and for fuel? Some people cannot endure milk; others are injured by fruit; some cannot eat animal food, and others suffer from vegetable diet. We must recognize the fact that the diet must differ for individuals, and is dependent on the occupation, the season of the year and the state of the physical and mental health.

A restricted diet may be necessary for a certain class of patients, especially to epileptics and to individuals where it is specially indicated, in sufficient variety so as not to become monotonous, and yet, it is well known, that monotony of diet is not incompatible to health. Our people before their admission were accustomed to a variety of diet, and a variety of carefully selected food possessing all of the general nutritive

properties for all the organs of the body is the diet that must be furnished to them.

Skilful cooking contributes as much to the comfort and well-being of the patients and reduces the waste of material to a minimum. Its importance as an element of economical administration can hardly be estimated. Hospitals for the insane, unlike penal or other eleemosynary institutions, should be provided with better dietaries than those for criminals or paupers. A most important factor in the treatment of the insane is generous and nutritious food, which contributes largely to their cure. Under this idea I have endeavored to indicate the quantity and variety of food adapted to the insane, and suitable for persons in the walk of life from which our inmates are mainly drawn. There is little economy in using any but good material, and there is no excuse for it in the care of the dependent insane. Therefore our purchases were sound and pure articles, properly prepared and served.

I have carefully examined the dietaries of various State Hospitals for the care of the insane, and find them to be liberal and to represent a sufficient variety. In making my estimates of the quantity of food used here I have made a careful study of the list of rations of the United States Army reports. I find that the estimates in regard to quantities are based upon the calculations by physiologists on the daily loss of material by the body of organism. The army rations are very liberal and consist of a great variety, which has been thoroughly tested. For this reason I have taken it as a standard bill of fare for our working classes. Our non-workers receive the same variety, but about 20 per cent less in quantity. The woman patients are served with about 5 per cent less than the male ward patients.

DAILY RATIONS FOR WORKING INMATES.

Meat (with bone).....	12 ounces
Bread, including corn bread and cakes.....	16 ounces
Potatoes	12 ounces
Milk	16 ounces
Rice, hominy, or oatmeal.....	1½ ounces
Sugar	2 ounces
Beans	1½ ounces
Butter	1½ ounces

Butter is served in individual dishes twice a day to each patient; coffee for breakfast, milk for dinner, teas and milk for supper. Beef is bought in half or whole carcasses (according to the weather) and every part is profitably and economically used. The inferior parts are utilized in making soups and when mixed with vegetables will take the place of a more elaborate bill of fare. Our calves are slaughtered, when old enough, for veal. Two porkers are killed from our piggery twice a week, and each will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. In the fall of each year at "hog-killing time" there are slaughtered about twenty hogs, which are made into hams and bacon, and the fat offal rendered into lard.

Corn meal may be at times substituted for flour, but is less nutritious. Macaroni is occasionally served instead of corn-meal mush. Cake, pancakes, puddings, etc., are served on special days and take to some extent the place of bread.

The use of fresh vegetables in season permits a great reduction of all

articles of the starchy class, especially a reduction in the use of potatoes. Fresh vegetables in season are served liberally, as they are produced in abundance on the ranch. The same may be said of milk, also fresh fruits and berries, when the season is favorable for them.

Condiments and other flavoring articles, such as syrup, apple sauce, and dried fruits of all kinds are served daily in some form.

PROGNOSIS.

THE FUTURE OF OUR INMATES.

In considering the future of an insane person when committed to this institution, two very important questions naturally present themselves: First, whether his form of insanity endangers life; second, and perhaps the more solemn one, whether there is any prospect for recovery. Respecting the first one, it may be said in general terms that insanity does certainly reduce the duration of life, and much more so in its recent acute forms than in its more chronic forms. Cases of acute mania and melancholia do sometimes terminate in death, owing to the intercurrent of some acute somatic disease. A large percentage of cases of insanity are not primarily diseases of the brain, but are dependent upon a toxemic condition, the poison being derived from some latent or palpable physical disease, which affects the functional activity of the brain. It is claimed by alienists who are in a position to state facts from long experience and observation that the mortality of the insane in asylums is about four times that of the sane in all ages, or, approximately, six times that of the sane at the ages when insanity prevails.

The prospects of recovery in a particular case will depend greatly upon the cause of an attack, upon its variety, and upon its duration. The more recent the outbreak the better the chances of recovery. Insanity which has slowly developed is far less likely to be amenable to treatment than that of sudden origin. Treatment in the early manifestations is more favorable to complete recovery than in the latter stages of any form of curable insanity. Proper treatment adopted within three or four months from the first outbreak is more favorable to recovery. There do occur instances in which patients recover after being insane for years, but such recoveries are rare and are the exceptions.

The most favorable age for recovery is youth, and favorable prognosis diminishes with the advance of age, but young people, when their mental derangements are dependent on defective brain organization or to epilepsy, do not recover. In all cases of insanity when that stage of terminal dementia is reached all hopes of recovery are gone. The subject of terminal dementia may live in good physical health, but weakened mental powers, for many years.

Of all the acute primary forms of insanity melancholia, it is claimed, is most amenable to treatment. Next to melancholia acute mania is more curable, and acute or primary dementia is the most rebellious to treatment. Dementia precox are cases whose cures are few and far between. In cases where attacks of melancholia and mania alternate (circular insanity) the prognosis is most grave for complete recovery.

A periodical recurrence of insanity (periodical insanity) is decidedly unfavorable. As time advances the attacks generally become longer and the intermissions shorter, and the outlook gets more and more gloomy.

Circular and periodical insanities are always those forms of insanity which are inherited, and in the acute or periodical attacks both forms are amenable to treatment. But the recoveries are only partial, as they never regain their previous mental health. These seeming recoveries are only apparent, and the mental deteriorations are progressive but slow.

That form or stage of insanity called monomania is also unfavorable to recovery, as this stage is generally a termination of an uncured case of mania, or melancholia, or the incipient stage of a slow deterioration of the brain faculties. The delusions in these cases are usually fixed, but seldom systematized.

The paranoiac, whose delusions are always systematized and are generally those of persecution, never recovers. The cause of this form of insanity is an inherent brain defect. They are generally patients of good health and longevity. "There are no harmless cranks." The paranoiac is a menace to society and should be sequestered.

In moral insanity, the prognosis is bad. The symptoms denote a bad brain organization or a degeneration. Like the paranoiac his physical health is usually good.

Paretic dementia is a form that is due to a nutritional alteration of the structure of the brain tissues. The mental and physical deteriorations are chronic, but rapidly progressive, and lead to death within a few years.

One may look for speedy recovery in all acute mental disturbances in alcoholic subjects, but by no means so in those cases in which a long-continued intemperance has resulted in mental weakness, loss of memory, and other deteriorations of mind and body.

Diseases of the brain or injuries to the head followed, after a lapse of years, by organic dementia, or those cases occurring in epileptics, and those cases following sunstrokes, are incurable.

The chances for complete recovery in hysterical insanity and insanities occurring during the puerperal state, in pregnancy, in lactation, or in the climacteric change, are good.

Persons whose family nervous stability are of good standard, with insanity of an acute type arising from physical causes, generally make speedy and complete recoveries; those of an unstable nervous organization recover more slowly and are more liable to relapse. A person with good physical health, excellent mental training and self-control is more likely to speedily recover than one who is addicted to vicious habits and is of low moral character.

A decidedly bad indication is a preservation of the physical health with a persistence of the mental disturbance. Where there is a somatic disorder, as indigestion or stomach trouble, general anemia, menstrual irregularity, etc., there is always hopes that when the bodily health is restored there will be a restoration of the mind.

EARLY TREATMENT.

Psychiatry is a part of the medical profession that has been so long neglected in the curriculums of the medical schools that an alienist seems

hardly to form an integral part of the profession. To a large portion of the practitioners of medicine the subject of insanity is a closed book, unopened in the medical schools and unstudied in after years. In the great majority of cases of psychoses, especially in the incipient stages, the general practitioners have the opportunities to study the beginning of a mental aberration and too often the failure to apprehend works a great injury to the patient's chance of complete recovery. The majority of cases of mental alienation, in fact practically all, except those due to gross brain lesions and to senile decay, are dependent upon inherent brain defects. But the incipient stages or the earliest manifestations of insanity are due either to malnutrition, or to various forms of ill health, or to poisoning of the brain centers arising therefrom; and those occurring in the early chapters of what is commonly called "nervous exhaustion" are usually successfully treated. Remove these cases from scenes of home worry and excitement or business cares and place them under surroundings calculated to restore bodily vigor, to insure sleep, regularity of living, and freedom from the well-meant, but mistaken, efforts of friends to divert and amuse and cheer them, and these cases in the majority of instances would promptly recover. But leave these same incipient cases in the same surroundings, and subject to the same influences which have resulted in the attack, and without proper therapeutical measure, and these functional disturbances of the brain and nervous system would become pathological and fixed, and chronic incurable insanity would be the result.

In the daily life of every human being incessant attacks are being made upon the organisms of the body by environing pathological forces, such as disease germs, inclemency of the weather, noxious gases, etc. If the vital forces of the human organisms cannot repel these pathological elements, then physical disease will occur. The same theory can be applied to the pathology of mental disease. If a person's mind is preyed upon by cares, anxieties, business or social difficulties, or worriments, and they cannot be repelled, then insanity will result. In the first instance we guard against physical disease by building up the tissues and selecting a healthful environment; in the second, we guard against mental diseases by educating the mind, and by avoiding pursuits that bring intellectual strain. Thus, we guard against mental breakdown in two radically different ways: We may strengthen the brain-centers by education, or we may lessen the strain that is put upon them. Physical resistance maintains physical health; mental resistance maintains sanity. The most resistant organism, physical or mental, has its yielding point. Some can stand more strain, some less, but none is absolutely unyielding. Hence, any person even with a stable nervous system may, after a prolonged and unusual mental stress, fall a victim to mental disturbance. Unfortunately the presence of insanity is seldom assumed until the delusions are expressed or some active outbreak of violence occurs.

The prognosis of the various forms of early manifestations of insanity is good, as many cases are curable under early and proper treatment. The friends of patients are so unwilling to admit the existence of mental disorder that they will consult any medical man rather than an alienist, and will engage the most inexperienced and incompetent nurse rather than one skilled in such cases, and will keep a patient at home or in unsuitable lodgings rather than send him to an institution where

he can have open air and exercise in proper grounds, etc. After many weeks or months of home treatment he is brought at last to a proper hospital on account of the expense or trouble, and then it is expected that he will recover in a few weeks because friends were told, perhaps months before, that this would be the results of proper sequestration. In many such cases the chances for recovery are past and gone, for if there is one thing in connection with insanity more certain than another, it is that recoveries are more frequent in cases which have been properly treated in their early stages.

The belief is too common that there is something mystical and secret surrounding the care and treatment of the insane. Insanity is regarded as an entity with a few fixed causes, like religious excitement, disappointed affections, domestic trouble, business losses and worry, or to some somatic condition, together with a cause that overshadows all, an unstable nervous system due to inheritance. Its treatment is based upon fairly well-defined methods of therapeutics, the same as many physical diseases. Unfortunately, with a few exceptions, such as mercury and the iodides for treatment of the mental disturbances dependent upon a certain specific disease, or quinine in cutting short the acute delirium associated with malaria, and the thyroid extract in myxedema and cretinism, there are no specific drugs in the treatment of any other form of insanity.

All truly scientific treatment will be grounded on the removal of any somatic conditions which may appear to act as causes of the disease, and on the improvement of general nutrition. An attack of melancholia occurring in a gouty person is sometimes cured by proper treatment of gout. An acute mental derangement sometimes affects persons living in malarious districts and has been cured by quinine. A patient committed here a few months ago was cured of his temporary insanity by removing from his ears empacked wax. The constant ringing in his ears caused by the irritation of the dry and hardened wax finally produced hallucinations of hearing, which he soon attributed to voices, and he soon recognized them as voices of persons of his past acquaintance. This constant tinnitus aurium led to hallucinations; the hallucinations led to his delusions, and hence his insanity, which was due, as the exciting cause, to a local somatic condition.

Any morbid sensation in the insane should not be overlooked, as they often arise from bodily ailments which tend to keep up the delusions. Somatic disease is not always easily detected, for the usual symptoms are often masked; and the insane, like animals, make no intelligent complaint. As causes of insanity are not always confined to the brain, it is necessary therefore to examine into the state of the different bodily functions and to pay particular attention to the physical signs of diseases.

My experience is that it is with great difficulty that a clear clinical history of most of the cases committed to this institution can be obtained. It is often found that patients brought to the Hospital as presumably acute and recent cases have a history of mental symptoms dating back several months. One of the most common experiences is to have the relatives or friends express the most profound ignorance of anything which could have caused the attack, and they will deny the knowledge of any near or remote relative being or having been insane. Ill-health, prolonged physical or mental stress, or even years of dissipation, or

other vicious habits, are not considered by them sufficient causes. From false pride, or from some other unexplainable cause, these important facts pertaining to the history of cases are often carefully concealed, to the great detriment of the patient's recovery and to the proper treatment of the cases.

Many of the patients admitted here during the last two years would be classed as incurable on account of the duration of the disease before their commitment. The table showing the percentage of recoveries based upon the duration should convince any one of the importance of early treatment.

NEEDS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In order to have the Hospital properly equipped to do the work of a first-class up-to-date institution for the care of the insane, it should be properly provided with every means known to the medical profession for the correct diagnosing and for the proper treatment of the patients admitted. I would recommend that the following equipments and facilities be provided: An electrical room equipped with static machine and all necessary modern electrical appliances; a bathroom furnished with all the necessary apparatus for giving various medical baths needed in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases; a room with the various instruments for scientific examination of the eye, ear, nose and throat, so that one could be able not only to treat diseases of these organs, but through scientific examination and investigation of them diagnose the various nervous lesions which may be determined through these channels of inquiry; the necessary apparatus for a well and fully equipped pathological laboratory, with the requirements for the analysis of milk and water.

These are not theoretical matters; they are practical ones. Neither are they experimental problems, but are such facilities and equipments as a large number of the best hospitals in the United States have already installed years ago. To properly fit up rooms necessary for the apparatus to which I have referred, and to purchase the various appliances and put them in position and in working order would not call for a large expenditure; an appropriation of about \$3,500 only would be required.

FINANCE.

With the assistance of our faithful and efficient Supervisor the management of the institution's affairs has been conducted with the strictest economy consistent with the best welfare of the patients. By referring to "Financial Statements" you will see a full account of the financial management of the affairs during this biennium. The appropriation of our last Legislature was \$78,000 for maintenance. This we have used to the best advantage of the patients. Had our appropriation been more we doubtless could have used the increase to the beneficial advantages of our wards in the way of better and more amusements, clothing, entertainments and a few more luxuries.

The subject of economy of an institution of this character can be considered with the view given its financial management, with the interest which the public at large holds, as well as the more immediate relation of those who are bound by ties of blood or warm friendship; and by the direct official responsibility.

That class of citizens who think carefully, deeply and studiously of

the welfare of our public charitable institutions, and who devote a small share of their time visiting them once in a while with a view to bettering their condition, compose but a very small part of our citizens and taxpayers. That class of citizens who never go into a public institution and know nothing of them, except through some article that appears in the columns of a sensational press, compose a great majority of our seemingly public-spirited citizens. But let this subject of economy be taken from an individual point of view, and that citizen who has no relatives upon whom afflictions of mental derangement have fallen feels that the affairs of such an institution should be administered with the most rigid economy. On the other hand, he who has his beloved one taken by the cold hand of the law because of a disordered mind and placed in our custody feels that every possible advantage should be provided for such a patient's restoration.

In considering this question of economy in an eleemosynary institution of this character, from the standpoint of its Superintendent I am ever reminded that the problem of simply caring for the insane committed to our keeping during their lifetime is not the only one presented for our consideration; they live not by bread alone. We hope to cure many of these unfortunates committed to our keeping, and none of my official acts gives me more real pleasure than that of affixing my official name to a final discharge as cured. Pleasant and comfortable environments, enjoyable exercise and recreation, systematic occupation for those physically able, appropriate clothing and a generous diet of nutritious food, are the greatest means towards this desire that we possess.

These things cannot be supplied to our patients without the expenditure of money, and at times a liberal expenditure. From a philanthropic standpoint alone the taxpayers of this State ought to be willing to spend money for these purposes. The percentage of insanity is very low in Nevada as compared with those of more thickly settled States on all sides of us. It should be regarded as especially incumbent upon us to care properly for those we have, since they are comparatively few in numbers. But there is another and an economic side of the question of the expenditure in this line. It is computed on good authority that the average cost of an incurable insane person to the State, who has to be supported during the remainder of his existence, is approximately six thousand dollars. From an economical standpoint, what portion of this sum should we be willing to pay to cure a patient and make him once more a self-supporting member of the community?

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

It is hardly necessary to say that this portion of the report does not aspire to the distinction of originality. It is literally impossible to acknowledge all the sources from which information has been derived. For this reason I shall refrain from quoting names, lest I omit many.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE I.

Movements of population—Admissions, discharges, deaths and elopements.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Eloperments.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1905.												
January	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
March	4	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
April	6	2	8	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
May	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
July	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
August	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
September	5	2	7	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
October	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	0	0	0
November	4	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
1906.												
January	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
February	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
April	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
May	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
June	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	3	2	0	0	2
August	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
September	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
October	8	1	9	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	7	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
December	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	70	21	91	25	10	35	24	16	40	3	1	4

TABLE II.

Daily average.

Months.	Men	Women	Total	Months.	Men	Women	Total
1905.				1906.			
January	128.55	56.09	184.64	January	132.39	58.00	185.39
February	127.98	54.64	182.57	February	134.46	58.00	187.46
March	129.49	58.65	188.14	March	136.13	58.06	189.19
April	130.27	58.20	188.47	April	136.97	51.78	188.70
May	131.48	58.00	184.48	May	138.58	50.78	189.36
June	133.00	58.87	186.87	June	140.37	51.00	191.37
July	131.35	58.65	185.00	July	141.74	50.84	192.58
August	131.87	58.26	185.13	August	144.48	51.97	196.45
September	132.67	52.46	185.13	September	143.93	52.23	196.16
October	133.58	53.48	187.06	October	144.00	50.23	194.23
November	133.67	52.93	186.60	November	148.67	50.00	198.67
December	134.81	53.00	187.81	December	149.10	50.98	200.08
Totals					136.23	52.58	188.81

TABLE III.

Forms of insanity, as given in commitments, for term.

Forms of insanity.	Men	Women.....	Total
Dementia	26	5	31
Mania	10	3	13
Mania, acute	7	5	12
Mania, chronic.....	1	0	1
Monomania	5	0	5
Melancholia	3	2	5
Paranoia	9	4	13
Unclassified.....	9	2	11
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE IV.

Alleged causes of insanity, taken from commitments, during term.

Alleged causes.	Men	Women.....	Total
Menopause.....	0	1	1
Old age and solitude.....	6	0	6
Chronic alcoholism.....	13	2	15
Masturbation	3	0	3
Injury to head.....	5	2	7
Overwork, hardships and destitution.....	4	0	4
Religious impressions.....	0	1	1
Uterine diseases.....	0	2	2
Epilepsy	2	0	2
Hereditary.....	5	1	6
Fever.....	1	0	1
Sleeplessness	1	0	1
Prolonged suffering.....	0	1	1
Worry	3	3	6
Riding on train.....	0	1	1
Army life in Philippines.....	1	0	1
Progressive paralysis.....	2	0	2
No cause alleged.....	24	7	31
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE V

Showing the age of those admitted during the term.

Age when admitted.	Men	Women	Total
From fifteen to twenty.....	0	0	0
From twenty to twenty-five.....	3	1	4
From twenty-five to thirty.....	9	0	9
From thirty to thirty-five.....	7	1	8
From thirty-five to forty.....	12	7	19
From forty to forty-five.....	9	3	12
From forty-five to fifty.....	7	1	8
From fifty to sixty.....	11	4	15
From sixty to seventy.....	7	4	11
From seventy to eighty.....	5	0	5
Totals.....	70	21	91

TABLE VI

Showing duration of disease before admission.

Period.	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	13	7	20
From one to two months.....	11	2	13
From three to six months.....	3	0	3
From six to nine months.....	4	0	4
From nine months to one year.....	5	3	8
From one to two years.....	2	3	5
From two to three years.....	7	3	10
From three to four years.....	2	0	2
From four to five years.....	2	0	2
From five to ten years.....	6	0	6
Unknown.....	15	3	18
Totals.....	70	21	91

TABLE VII

Showing age at which insanity made its first appearance.

Age.	Men	Women	Total
Under fifteen years.....	0	0	0
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	0	1
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	1	0	1
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	6	0	6
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	8	2	10
From thirty-five to forty years.....	9	6	15
From forty to fifty years.....	13	4	17
From fifty to sixty years.....	9	5	14
From sixty to seventy years.....	5	1	6
From seventy to eighty years.....	4	0	4
Unknown.....	14	3	17
Totals.....	70	21	91

TABLE VIII.

Occupations of those admitted during the term.

Occupations.	Men	Women	Total
Painter	1	0	1
Blacksmiths	3	0	3
Carpenters	1	0	1
Cooks	2	0	2
Farmers	7	0	7
Miners	10	0	10
Housewives	0	14	14
Laborers	29	0	29
Prostitute	0	1	1
Photographer	0	1	1
Sheepherder	1	0	1
Nightwatchman	1	0	1
Gamblers	3	0	3
Waiters	2	0	2
Tailor	1	0	1
Laundress	0	1	1
Prospectors	2	0	2
Section foreman	1	0	1
Machinist	1	0	1
Seamstress	0	1	1
Dressmaker	0	1	1
Bookkeeper	1	0	1
Unknown	4	2	6
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE IX.

Residence, by counties, of patients admitted during the term.

Counties.	Men	Women	Total
Churchill	3	0	3
Douglas	4	0	4
Elko	5	0	5
Esmeralda	7	0	7
Eureka	1	0	1
Humboldt	6	4	10
Lander	4	0	4
Lincoln	1	0	1
Lyon	4	0	4
Nye	6	1	7
Ormsby	6	2	8
Storey	3	0	3
Washoe	22	11	33
White Pine	0	0	0
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE X.

Nativity of those admitted during the term.

Nativity.	Men	Women	Total
Austria	3	0	3
Canada	2	2	4
England	1	0	1
France	2	1	3
Germany	1	3	4
Ireland	10	2	12
Italy	1	0	1
Norway	2	0	2
Sweden	2	0	2
Switzerland	5	0	5
Scotland	2	0	2
United States	35	11	46
Unknown	4	2	6
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE XI

Showing civil conditions of those admitted during term.

Civil conditions.	Men	Women	Total
Single	53	2	55
Married	18	18	31
Widowed	0	0	0
Unknown	4	1	5
Totals	70	21	91

TABLE XII.

History and duration of cases of recovery discharged during term.

Duration.	Duration before admission.			Hospital residence.			Whole period of attack.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	8	3	11	4	0	4	1	0	1
One to three months	1	2	3	10	4	14	2	0	2
Three to six months	2	0	2	5	2	7	4	2	6
Six to twelve months	1	1	2	3	2	5	0	2	2
One to two years	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	6
Two to five years	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	4
Five to ten years	3	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	3
Unknown	9	2	11	0	0	0	9	2	11
Totals	25	10	35	25	10	35	25	10	35

TABLE XIII

Showing duration of treatment of those discharged as recovered during the term.

Asylum-residence.	Men	Women	Total

Less than one month.....	4	0	4
From one to three months.....	10	4	14
From three to six months.....	5	2	7
From six months to one year.....	3	2	5
From one year to two years.....	2	1	3
From two to ten years.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	25	10	35

TABLE XIV

Showing duration of cases that died during term.

Duration.	Before admission.			Hospital residence.			Entire duration.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	2	2	4	6	2	8	1	1	2
One to three months.....	2	2	4	4	0	4	0	1	1
Three to six months.....	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Six to nine months.....	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Nine to twelve months.....	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
One to two years.....	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2
Two to three years.....	3	4	7	2	0	2	1	0	1
Three to four years.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Four to five years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Five to six years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six to ten years.....	1	0	1	3	3	6	4	2	6
Ten to fifteen years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	2	4
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	5	6
Unknown.....	7	3	10	0	0	0	7	3	10
Totals.....	24	16	40	24	16	40	24	16	40

TABLE XV

Showing duration of Hospital residence of those who died during term.

Asylum residence.	Men	Women	Total
Less than one month.....	6	2	8
From one to three months.....	4	0	4
From three to six months.....	1	2	3
From six months to one year.....	2	0	2
From one to two years.....	0	1	1
From two to three years.....	2	0	2
From three to four years.....	0	1	1
From four to five years.....	1	1	2
From five to ten years.....	3	3	6
From ten to fifteen years.....	0	0	0
From fifteen to twenty years.....	2	1	3
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	5	8
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	0	0	0
Totals	24	16	40

TABLE XVI

Showing causes of death of those who died during term.

Cause of death.	Men	Women	Total
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion of insanity.....	8	5	13
Syphilis.....	2	0	2
Paresis.....	2	1	3
Senility.....	0	2	2
Heart disease.....	0	2	2
Pneumonia.....	4	0	4
Cancer.....	1	1	2
Uremia.....	0	2	2
Tuberculosis.....	3	0	3
Killed by train.....	1	0	1
Senile gangrene.....	1	0	1
Exhaustion.....	1	0	1
Convulsions.....	0	2	2
Totals	24	16	40

TABLE XVII

Giving age at death of those who died during term.

Age at death.	Men	Women	Total
From twenty to thirty years.....	0	1	1
From thirty to forty years.....	3	4	7
From forty to forty-five years.....	2	1	3
From forty-five to fifty years.....	3	1	4
From fifty to fifty-five years.....	2	0	2
From fifty-five to sixty years.....	1	1	2
From sixty to sixty-five years.....	0	1	1
From sixty-five to seventy years.....	6	4	10
From seventy to eighty years.....	6	1	7
From eighty to ninety years.....	1	2	3
Totals	24	16	40

TABLE XVIII

Showing average number of patients employed, and how.

Months.	How employed.									Average number.
	Laundry	Kitchen	Dining-rooms	Halls	Needlework	Grounds, farm and garden	Men	Women	Total	
<i>1905.</i>										
January	11.39	11.00	21.03	46.96	18.87	31.00	92.00	48.25	140.25	184.64
February	11.00	10.82	20.93	46.71	18.61	30.96	91.96	47.07	139.03	182.57
March	10.09	10.00	20.97	45.88	16.74	31.19	92.19	43.48	135.67	183.13
April	10.93	10.03	21.00	45.77	16.77	32.00	92.93	43.57	136.50	183.47
May	11.29	10.00	21.03	46.04	16.50	31.94	92.90	43.90	136.80	184.48
June	11.17	9.63	21.13	45.04	15.23	32.73	93.33	41.60	134.93	186.87
July	10.84	9.00	20.45	44.45	16.51	32.42	92.42	41.25	133.67	185.00
August	12.19	9.03	20.00	44.26	17.00	32.00	92.26	42.22	134.48	185.13
September	11.93	8.53	19.87	44.07	16.97	31.23	90.67	41.73	132.60	185.15
October	11.09	8.00	20.32	42.39	16.84	31.00	90.32	39.32	129.64	187.06
November	11.60	8.00	19.90	42.10	15.00	31.00	90.00	37.60	127.60	186.60
December	10.81	8.58	17.80	43.13	15.87	30.51	91.00	35.70	126.70	187.81
<i>1906.</i>										
January	11.64	8.42	18.03	43.00	16.00	30.00	90.45	36.64	127.09	185.39
February	12.25	8.68	17.64	43.07	15.04	30.57	91.21	36.04	127.25	187.46
March	12.58	10.00	16.97	43.03	14.84	30.03	92.00	35.45	127.45	189.19
April	12.17	9.13	17.07	42.60	14.00	27.50	88.20	34.27	122.27	188.70
May	12.58	10.03	16.00	41.09	14.45	20.00	78.93	35.22	114.15	189.36
June	12.17	8.63	15.37	41.03	15.23	19.67	77.43	34.67	112.10	191.37
July	10.09	7.19	16.09	41.04	13.58	20.62	77.61	31.00	108.61	182.58
August	11.71	7.00	17.19	39.03	12.64	21.94	76.93	32.58	109.51	186.45
September	11.73	7.03	17.00	39.40	13.07	22.10	77.56	32.77	110.33	186.16
October	11.03	7.06	17.00	39.00	13.61	21.32	76.31	32.71	109.02	184.23
November	11.60	7.00	16.96	39.03	14.07	21.73	76.73	33.66	110.39	186.67
December	10.55	7.09	16.97	39.10	13.00	22.00	77.10	31.61	108.71	200.08
Totals	11.44	8.75	18.62	42.79	15.44	27.74	86.77	38.01	124.78	188.81

TABLE XIX.

General statistics and movement of population for 1905 and 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Patients remaining over December 31, 1904.....	129	57	186
Admitted during the term of 1905 and 1906.....	70	21	91
Whole number treated during the term.....	199	78	277
Decrease in population during term.....	52	27	79
	147	51	198
<i>Decrease in population during term as follows:</i>			
Eloped.....	3	1	4
Discharged, recovered.....	23	9	32
Discharged, improved.....	2	1	3
Died during term.....	24	16	40
Total decrease in population during term.....	52	27	79
Maximum number within term (average).....	149.10	50.93	200.03
Minimum number within term.....	127.93	54.64	182.57
Daily average of patients during the term.....	136.23	52.58	188.81
Percentage of recoveries to total number admitted.....			38.46
Percentage of deaths to total number admitted.....			43.95
Percentage of recoveries to total number treated.....			12.63
Percentage of deaths to total number treated.....			14.44
<i>Movements of population from opening of Hospital on July 1, 1882.</i>			
Total number of admissions.....			946
Total number of discharges.....			367
Total number of deaths.....			352
Percentage of deaths to total admissions.....			37.20

TABLE XX.
Movements of population since opening of the Hospital—Gains, losses, daily averages and daily costs per patient.

Term.	Gains, admissions.			Losses, discharges, etc.			Daily averages.			Per capita cost per day, whole.	Per capita cost per day, main-tenance.	Superintendents.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
January 1, 1882	117	31	148	27	4	31	114.65		114.65	74.00	A. Dawson, M.D.	
December 31, 1882	20	3	23	50	8	58	114.80	35.18	149.98	89.00	S. Bishop, M.D.	
1883 and 1884	62	16	78	47	7	54	121.66	38.04	159.70	79.80	S. Bishop, M.D.	
1885 and 1886	48	7	55	41	10	51	124.63	37.10	161.73	69.92	S. Bishop, M.D.	
1887 and 1888	49	8	57	41	7	48	134.84	39.24	174.08	80.91	S. Bishop, M.D.	
1889 and 1890	50	14	64	43	7	50	138.59	43.00	181.59	65.33	S. Bishop, M.D.	
January and February, 1891	2	0	2	2	0	2	141.34	42.72	184.06	81.86	S. Bishop, M.D.	
March 1, 1891, to December 31, 1892	54	12	66	51	15	66	145.53	45.50	187.03	61.77	G. H. Thoma, M.D.	
1893 and 1894	46	18	64	41	14	55	148.51	44.70	193.11	50.34	G. H. Thoma, M.D.	
1895 and 1896	48	17	65	46	16	62	148.51	48.06	194.15	48.17	H. Bergstein, M.D.	
1897 and 1898	40	22	62	49	19	68	146.10	48.06	194.15	49.19	H. Bergstein, M.D.	
1899 and 1900	34	12	46	38	11	49	154.13	46.43	182.56	52.01	W. H. Patterson, M.D.	
1901 and 1902	47	18	65	38	10	48	137.88	51.92	189.80	50.79	W. H. Patterson, M.D.	
1906 and 1904	38	18	56	52	17	69	140.27	57.50	197.77	52.72	{ W. H. Patterson, M.D. S. C. Gibson, M.D.	
1905 and 1906	70	21	91	52	27	79	136.23	52.58	188.81	53.91	{ W. H. Patterson, M.D. S. C. Gibson, M.D.	

TABLE XXI.

Causes of insanity, as given in commitments, of those remaining in Hospital at close of term.

Causes of insanity.	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholism	8	1	9
Masturbation	30	0	30
Injury to head	7	3	10
Worry over supposed property	1	0	1
Religion	1	2	3
Scarlet fever	0	1	1
Hereditary	10	6	16
Intemperance	1	1	2
Lead poisoning	3	0	3
Family trouble and business reverses	4	1	5
Failure in mining	1	2	3
Disappointment in love	1	0	1
Overexertion	5	0	5
Loss of money	2	0	2
Old age	2	0	2
Epilepsy	2	3	5
Death of husband	0	1	1
Disipation	0	1	1
Puerperal state	0	1	1
Uterine complications	0	4	4
La grippe	0	2	2
Fever	1	1	2
Domestic trouble	0	1	1
Stomach trouble	0	1	1
Birth of child	0	2	2
Menopause and mental worry	0	1	1
Army life in Phillippines	1	0	1
Prenatal impression of mother	0	1	1
Genital disturbance	0	1	1
Unknown	67	14	81
Totals	147	51	198

TABLE XXII.

Form of mental diseases of those remaining December 31, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Mania	8	1	9
Mania, acute	2	0	2
Mania, recurrent	2	1	3
Mania, chronic	40	8	48
Melancholia, simple	10	6	16
Melancholia, acute	1	1	2
Melancholia, chronic	16	10	26
Dementia	13	3	16
Dementia, paralytic	6	0	6
Dementia, terminal	11	4	15
Paranoia	26	7	33
Idiocy	2	1	3
Epilepsy with insanity	2	2	4
Alternating (circular) insanity	2	3	5
Toxic	1	0	1
Unclassified	5	4	9
Totals	147	51	198

TABLE XXIII

Showing the duration of disease before admission.

Period.	For the term.			At close of term.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Congenital					1	1
Under one month	13	7	20	23	13	41
One to three months	11	2	13	23	8	31
Three to six months	3	0	3	9	1	10
Six to nine months	4	0	4	5	2	7
Nine months to one year	5	3	8	1	0	1
One to two years	2	3	5	14	7	21
Two to three years	7	3	10	12	7	19
Three to four years	3	0	3	6	4	10
Four to five years	1	0	1	4	0	4
Five to six years	3	0	3	3	0	3
Six to ten years	3	0	3	1	4	5
Ten to twenty years	1	0	1	3	0	3
Unknown	14	3	17	39	4	43
Totals	70	21	91	147	51	198

TABLE XXIV

Showing occupation of those in Hospital at close of term.

Occupation.	Men	Women	Total
Butchers	2	0	2
Miners	16	0	16
Laborers	54	0	54
Shoemakers	2	0	2
Harnessmaker	1	0	1
Seaman	1	0	1
Sheepherders	5	0	5
Blacksmiths	5	0	5
Engineers	3	0	3
Farmers	15	0	15
Carpenters	4	0	4
Cooks	4	0	4
Millman	1	0	1
Photographer	0	1	1
Stonecutter	1	0	1
Prospectors	1	1	2
Packer	1	0	1
Tinsmith	1	0	1
Coalburners	3	0	3
Dairyman	1	0	1
Liquor dealer	1	0	1
Teamster	1	0	1
Domestics	0	6	6
Housewives		30	30
Woodchoppers	5	0	5
Nightwatchman	1		1
Gambler	1	0	1
Walter	1	0	1
Tailor	1	0	1
Laundress		1	1
No occupation given	15	12	27
Total	147	51	198

TABLE XXV.

Representation by counties at close of term.

Counties.	Men	Women	Total
Churchill	2	0	2
Douglas	4	1	5
Elko	10	3	13
Esmeralda	8	2	10
Eureka	13	3	16
Humboldt	16	1	17
Lander	10	2	12
Lincoln	3	1	4
Lyon	9	3	12
Nye	1	1	2
Ormsby	22	5	27
Storey	13	13	26
Washoe	32	16	48
White Pine	4	0	4
Totals	147	51	198

TABLE XXVI.

Nativity of patients in Hospital at close of term.

Nativity.	Men	Women	Total
United States of America	48	21	69
Australia	2	0	2
Canada	10	2	12
China	5	1	6
Denmark	7	1	8
England	3	3	6
France	3	0	3
Germany	10	4	14
Ireland	17	12	29
Italy	12	1	13
Mexico	2	1	3
Norway	2	0	2
Portugal	3	0	3
Prussia	1	0	1
Scotland	2	1	3
Spain	2	0	2
Sweden	4	0	4
Switzerland	5	0	5
Unknown	9	4	13
Totals	147	51	198

TABLE XXVII

Showing civil condition of those in Hospital at close of term.

Civil condition.	Men	Women.....	Total
Married	24	26	50
Single	114	10	124
Divorced	0	0	0
Widowed	0	9	9
Widowers.....	0	0	0
Unknown	9	6	15
Totals	147	51	198

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Male Department—Articles made during term 1905–1906.

Articles.	No.
Shirts.....	284
Undershirts.....	246
Drawers	248
Vests	14
Coats	24
Jumpers	112
Overalls	226
Total	1,154

MATRONS REPORT.

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1907.

DR. S. C. GIBSON, *Superintendent Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases.*

DEAR SIR: Please find in the following a report of the work done in the sewing rooms and wards durin the years 1905 and 1906:

Articles.		Articles.	
Aprons, muslin.....	24	Brought forward.....	1,119
Aprons, gingham.....	127	Napkins, crash.....	72
Aprons, kitchen.....	48	Sheets, double.....	24
Aprons, ticking.....	12	Sheets, single.....	300
Bags, candy.....	400	Straight jackets.....	6
Bags, laundry.....	6	Skirts, outing.....	12
Comforters.....	124	Skirts, muslin.....	12
Curtains.....	16	Skirts, flannellette.....	112
Curtains, sash.....	36	Ticks for mattresses.....	24
Corset covers.....	12	Pillows.....	12
Drawers.....	18	Towels, roller.....	136
Dresses, outing.....	12	Towels, dish.....	112
Dresses, calico.....	24	Wrappers.....	72
Dresses, woolen.....	4	Waists, shirt.....	18
Night dresses, muslin.....	24	Pillow cases.....	450
Night dresses, flannellette.....	72	Tablecloths.....	12
Garters, elastic.....	60	Table covers.....	12
Napkins, linen.....	100	Total number of articles.....	2,505
Carried forward.....	1,119		

In addition to the above articles many were made over and repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

MISS ROSE McCAFFREY, *Matron.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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STATEMENT I.
State Indigent Insane Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
To appropriation.....		\$78,000.00
To board—Maintenance of patients.....		1,585.00
Total		\$79,585.00
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By support.....	\$67,668.36	
By repairs and improvements.....	5,923.59	
By transportation.....	2,308.60	
By insurance.....	1,798.12	
		77,698.67
Total to credit of fund, December 31, 1906		\$1,886.33

STATEMENT II.

Distribution by departments.

Administration (Superintendent's and Supervisor's salaries).....	\$7,680.00
Board.....	18,666.36
Dairy.....	1,143.37
Dispensary.....	569.35
Fire and lights.....	8,043.35
Farm and garden.....	6,261.03
Insurance.....	1,798.12
Laundry.....	1,490.56
Ornamental grounds.....	1,001.65
Repairs and permanent improvements.....	5,923.59
Superintendent's residence.....	1,120.24
Transportation.....	2,308.60
Wards.....	21,683.45
Total	\$77,698.67

*

STATEMENT III.

Supplies purchased during the term.

Bacon and ham.....	\$482.73
Baking powder, cream tartar, etc.....	156.92
Beans and peas.....	22.01
Beef.....	3,759.16
Bed ticking.....	35.57
Boots and shoes.....	518.24
Books and papers.....	50.33
Board visits and official transportation.....	215.97
Blankets and quilts.....	771.32
Brooms and brushes.....	171.85
Butter and cheese.....	651.79
Carpets and rugs.....	226.30
Clothing and hats.....	1,339.73
Chocolate and cocoanut.....	77.43
Coffee and tea.....	1,150.09
Committed patients.....	1,984.37
Corn and oatmeal.....	157.75
Crockery and glassware.....	192.47
Crackers.....	77.07
Curtains and blinds.....	86.76
Denims and shirtings.....	416.83
Discharged patients.....	37.50
Disinfectants.....	274.25
Dressed turkey.....	234.72
Drugs and surgical supplies.....	466.12
Dress goods.....	160.73
Dry goods and notions.....	362.79
Dusters.....	15.00
Eggs.....	395.09
Electric goods.....	1,277.70
Fish and oysters.....	536.26
Flavoring extracts.....	130.70
Flour.....	2,865.06
Freight and expressage.....	209.17
Fruits, fresh, candies and nuts.....	502.46
Fruits, canned and dried.....	667.18
Furniture.....	126.02
Grain and feed.....	452.51
Garden seeds and grass seeds.....	192.77
Hardware.....	490.81
Hose and rubber goods.....	156.86
Harness and harness repairs.....	100.20
Ice.....	204.70
Insurance.....	1,798.12
Lining and trimming.....	11.51
Lights and fixtures.....	148.69
Lime, cement and plaster.....	95.28
Liquor.....	121.00
Lubricants.....	89.55
Lumber.....	204.80
Machinery.....	469.10
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	175.77
Mattresses.....	57.65
Matting and mats.....	13.60
Miscellaneous, labor.....	145.50
Miscellaneous, expenses and supplies.....	106.15
Muslin and sheeting.....	456.44
Olive oil and condiments.....	171.48
Plated ware and optical goods.....	34.67
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	977.67
Pipe fittings.....	178.41
Returned escapes.....	251.50
Rice and cracked wheat.....	159.13
Rolled oats and pearl barley.....	71.92
Rope, twine and sacks.....	46.82
Salaries.....	37,009.58
Salt.....	87.63
Sole leather.....	60.85
Soap, lye, etc.....	351.12
Carried forward.....	\$64,544.15

STATEMENT—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$64,544.15
Spittoons and urinals.....	48.15
Spoons and cutlery.....	48.15
Spices and pepper.....	55.68
Starch, corn and gloss.....	89.28
Stabling.....	216.00
Stationery and printing.....	64.55
Sugar.....	1,141.37
Syrup and honey.....	304.75
Telegrams, stamps and telephone.....	164.53
Tablecloths and napkins.....	114.50
Thread and yarn.....	77.93
Tinware and agateware.....	156.25
Towels and toweling.....	106.41
Tobacco.....	1,557.19
Transportation of choir.....	99.75
Vegetables, fresh.....	78.10
Vegetables, canned.....	81.83
Vehicles.....	60.00
Vinegar.....	30.45
Woolen dress goods.....	10.15
Wood and coal.....	7,741.95
Cows.....	360.00
Horses.....	350.00
Lard.....	40.03
Locks.....	53.07
Linoleum and oilcloth.....	109.47
Total.....	\$77,698.67

STATEMENT IV.

Inventory of property on hand December 31, 1906, as per the books of the Hospital by departments.

Board.....	\$1,507.46
Dairy.....	154.25
Dispensary.....	320.00
Fire and lights.....	7,051.57
Farm and garden.....	8,816.43
Insurance.....	1,798.12
Laundry.....	939.02
Repairs and improvements.....	497.96
Superintendent's residence.....	1,526.80
Wards.....	18,022.64
Totals.....	\$40,434.25

The above table is in a great measure misleading, as the articles in the inventory are all put in at their original cost and value, and, as some of them through wear and usage, have depreciated in value very much, and others (for instance, the radiators throughout the building) are almost worthless, the actual value is probably from 30 to 50 per cent less than the amount shown in the inventory.

STATEMENT V.

Stock slaughtered. Value computed at current prices.

Cows (7) 5,720 pounds.....	\$343.20
Calves (49).....	416.34
Hogs (119).....	1,571.12
Total value.....	\$2,330.66

STATEMENT VI.

Farm and Garden.

<i>Debtor.</i>			
January 1, 1905—To personal property as per inventories as follows:			
Machinery and tools.....	\$671.65		
Vehicles.....	1,073.50		
Harness and robes.....	221.25		
Poultry.....	238.00		
Dairy equipment.....	87.50		
Live stock.....	2,740.50		
Total expenditures.....		\$5,032.40	6,261.03
Total.....			\$11,293.43
<i>Creditor.</i>			
Products raised as follows (values hereto attached, computed at prices current at time of gathering or using):			
<i>Fruit—</i>			
Currants, 1,000 pounds.....	\$50.00		
Gooseberries, 280 pounds.....	13.00		
Raspberries, 62 gallons.....	31.00		
Blackberries, 5 gallons.....	2.50		
Total.....		\$96.50	
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Asparagus, 2,800 pounds.....	\$224.00		
Beets, 15,000 pounds.....	150.00		
Cauliflower, 380 heads.....	38.00		
Celery, 6,000 bunches.....	500.00		
Carrots, 22,000 pounds.....	220.00		
Canteloupes, 1,250 pounds.....	62.50		
Corn, green, 1,500 dozen ears.....	225.00		
Egg-plant, 100 pounds.....	30.00		
Lettuce, 2,000 dozen heads.....	30.00		
Onions, green, 3,000 bunches.....	30.00		
Onions, dry, 18,000 pounds.....	270.00		
Parsnips, 8,000 pounds.....	80.00		
Green peppers, 900 pounds.....	36.00		
Radishes, 1,000 bunches.....	20.00		
Rhubarb, 400 pounds.....	16.00		
Rutabagas, 12,000 pounds.....	120.00		
Squashes and pumpkins, 10,000 pounds.....	100.00		
Turnips, 20,000 pounds.....	200.00		
Potatoes, 250,000 pounds.....	2,500.00		
Tomatoes, 6,000 pounds.....	160.00		
Watermelons, 7,000 pounds.....	140.00		
Total.....		5,141.50	3,465.00
<i>Hay—</i>			
Hay, alfalfa, 495 tons.....			7,479.00
<i>Dairy—</i>			
Milk, 49,860 gallons.....			
<i>Stock slaughtered—</i>			
Cows (7) 5,720 pounds.....	\$33.204		
Calves (49) 4,626 pounds.....	416.34		
Hogs (119) 19,639 pounds.....	1,571.12		
Total.....			2,330.66
<i>Poultry—</i>			
Turkeys, 23.....	69.00		
Chickens, 150.....	75.00		
Ducks, 10.....	6.00		
Eggs, 2,075 dozen.....	622.50		
Total.....		772.50	
Total.....		\$19,285.16	

STATEMENT VI—Continued.

<i>Creditor.</i>		
December 31, 1906—By value of the products as above	\$19,285.16	
December 31, 1906—By inventories of personal property:		
Machinery and tools.....	876.05	
Vehicles.....	1,091.50	
Harness and robes.....	231.63	
Hay.....	875.00	
Poultry.....	372.60	
Dairy equipments.....	154.25	
Live stock.....	3,848.00	
		\$26,714.19
<i>Debtor.</i>		
To inventories and expenditures as above.....	\$11,293.43	
Deduct board of farm and garden-employees (no account of same in Hospital books) 107 months at \$15 per month.....	1,605.00	
		12,898.43
Total		\$13,815.76

STATEMENT VII.

Farm Contingent Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1903—To cash on hand.....	\$101.90	
To cash from sale of 4 barrels.....	6.80	
To cash from sale of 4,733 pounds of onions.....	102.21	
To cash from J. G. Driscoll, board of wife 5 months.....	150.00	
To cash from sale of 23,305 pounds of potatoes.....	163.13	
To cash from sale of 2,940 pounds of hogs.....	176.40	
To cash from sale of 1 pair of small mares.....	150.00	
To cash from sale of 219 pounds of lard.....	17.50	
To cash from sale of 1 old bathtub.....	1.00	
To cash from sale of hay to employees.....	25.40	
To cash from sale of old lead.....	120.00	
To cash from land rent to Hawcroft.....	1.00	
To cash from sale of 41½ tons of hay to Humphrey Supply Company.....	288.60	
To cash from rent of ground to State Park Company.....	350.00	
To cash from sale of hides and pelts.....	78.06	
To cash from sale of meals to employees.....	80.00	
To cash from sale of pasture to Johnson & Co.....	80.00	
To cash from sale of pasture to Clayburg & G.....	175.00	
To cash from sale of pasture to J. G. Driscoll.....	80.00	
To cash from feeding bulls for Dr. Patterson.....	139.60	
To cash from sale of 25.06 tons of hay to J. G. Driscoll.....	175.45	
To cash from sale of wood to J. G. Driscoll.....	40.15	
To cash from sale of 7 small pigs.....	35.15	
		\$2,577.15
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By cash paid for typewriting.....	\$10.00	
By cash paid for breaking colt.....	5.00	
By cash paid for sale of 75 pounds of turkeys.....	18.75	
By cash paid for 1 surrey.....	196.50	
By cash paid for 1 separator.....	60.95	
By cash paid for printing.....	22.50	
By cash paid for bringing in cows from Washoe.....	10.20	
By cash paid for thoroughbred roosters.....	19.50	
By cash paid for painting (I. O. Christie).....	27.00	
By cash paid for veterinary (Dr. O'Rourke).....	32.50	
By cash paid for medicinal formulas.....	10.00	
By cash paid man for returning an escape.....	3.00	
By cash paid for Christmas trees.....	4.00	
By cash paid for breeding mare.....	25.00	
By cash paid for 3 cows (John Mattley).....	115.00	
Carried forward	\$559.90	

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STATEMENT VII—Continued.

Brought forward	\$559.90	
By cash paid for garden seeds.....	14.80	
By cash paid for 1 turkey gobbler.....	4.50	
By cash paid for man to watch sick horse 3 nights.....	7.50	
By cash paid for old sacks.....	2.25	
By cash paid for 5 loads straw.....	12.50	
By cash paid for graphophone and records.....	23.80	
By cash paid for poultry food.....	5.00	
By cash paid for eggs to set.....	39.15	
By cash paid for incubator and brooder.....	50.00	
By cash paid for work on separator.....	3.50	
By cash paid for instruments.....	9.10	
By cash paid for man stacking 2 days.....	4.00	
By cash paid for grass in State Park.....	75.00	
By cash paid for self binder 3 days.....	18.00	
By cash paid for labor, haying.....	78.50	
By cash paid for horse hire 7½ days.....	7.50	
By cash paid for 4,124 pounds of small spuds.....	82.25	
By cash paid Mrs. Muncton for work.....	60.00	
By cash paid for 7,244 pounds of beef.....	434.64	
By cash paid for 319 loads of malt.....	614.00	
By cash paid for hops.....	5.40	
By cash paid for threshing wheat.....	22.50	
		\$2,148.59
Cash balance on hand, December 31, 1906.....		428.56
		\$2,577.15

STATEMENT VIII.

Prepared articles of food made from products of Hospital farm.

Lard, pounds.....	2,380	Plum jelly, gallons.....	52
Pickles, gallons.....	350	Currant jelly, gallons.....	65
Tomatoes, gallons.....	180	String beans, gallons.....	250
Sauerkraut, gallons.....	250		

STATEMENT IX.

Patients' Deposit Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1905—To cash on hand.....	\$1,234.66	
To cash received from patients during 1905.....	415.00	\$1,649.66
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By cash disbursed for patients during 1905.....		177.25
Cash in fund December 31, 1905.....		\$1,472.41
<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1906—To cash on hand.....	\$1,472.41	
To cash received from patients during 1906.....	249.35	\$1,721.76
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By cash disbursed for patients during 1906.....		85.30
Cash in fund December 31, 1906.....		\$1,636.46

STATEMENT X.

Average cost for the term of 1905-1906.

Departments.	Total net by departments	Average cost per month	Average cost per day	Per capita cost per year	Per capita cost per month	Per capita cost per day
Support.....	\$67,668.36	\$2,819.52	\$92.69	\$179.20	\$14.93	\$0.4909
Transportation.....	2,308.60	96.19	3.16	66.11	.51	.0169
Repairs and improvements.....	5,923.59	246.81	8.12	15.69	1.31	.0429
Insurance.....	1,798.12	74.92	2.46	4.76	.40	.0130
Totals.....	\$77,698.67	\$3,237.44	\$106.43	\$205.76	\$17.15	\$0.5637

STATEMENT XI.

Disbursements from Indigent Fund by months 1905-1906.

1905... January.....	\$6,184.29	\$40,355.57
February.....	2,685.15	
March.....	2,589.43	
April.....	3,257.89	
May.....	3,082.27	
June.....	2,629.81	
July.....	2,992.28	
August.....	2,947.17	
September.....	2,627.98	
October.....	3,457.06	
November.....	3,394.57	
December.....	4,507.67	
1906... January.....	2,684.49	37,843.10
February.....	4,970.43	
March.....	3,620.28	
April.....	2,831.99	
May.....	3,021.37	
June.....	2,884.09	
July.....	2,490.76	
August.....	2,725.56	
September.....	2,555.51	
October.....	3,289.08	
November.....	2,994.38	
December.....	3,275.16	
Total.....		\$77,698.67



STATE OF NEVADA

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS

NOVEMBER, 1906



LIST OF PHYSICIANS REGISTERED IN NEVADA

Registered on August 9, 1905.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Credentials From.</i>	<i>Date of Graduation.</i>
Cassady, David	Gross Medical	1902
Hunt, Reuben Heywood	Cooper, San Francisco	1905
Kester, Eugene	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Keyes, Edward C.	Omaha Medical	1902
Merkle, Albert Edward	Bellevue, N. Y.	1904
McCubbin, Hardy Lewis	P. & S., San Francisco	1899
Smith, Eugene Kneeland	University of California	1904
Victors, Ernest Elbrecht	Cooper, San Francisco	1899
Wilkinson, James Arthur	Tulane, La.	1902
Wichmann, Frederick Hugo	University of Illinois	1902

Registered on November 8, 1905.

Arwine, James Tevis	University of the South	1894
Barnard, Ralph Percy	Cooper, San Francisco	1905
Birtwell, Daniel T.	George Washington University	1905
Burch, E. Lee	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Butler, Joseph	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Cheaney, Walter Sylvester	California Medical	1905
Cunningham, Jno. R.	Rush Medical	1891
Cowen, Harold David	Jefferson, Philadelphia	1904
Dorais, Louis P.	P. & S., San Francisco	1901
Downey, Charles Earl	Northwestern	1894
Davies, Bertram Charles	P. & S., Chicago	1905
Eastman, Charles W.	Washington University, Mo.	1904
Gray, Thomas J.	Hering, Chicago	1893
Hascall, Nellie B.	California Medical, San Francisco	1905
Kilgour, Guy Godley	Jenner Medical	1903
Keefe, John J.	P. & S., San Francisco	1898
Murray, William P.	Ensworth, Mo.	1905
Masterson, John Richard	P. & S., Kansas	1902
Martin, Roy W.	University Medical, Kansas City	1903
Rudolph, John Francis	Western Reserve	1903
Richman, W. Clinton	Chicago Homeopathic	1888
Sweeney, Albert Hamlet	Cooper, San Francisco	1897
Tachaner, Albert	P. & S., Cleveland	1898

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Credentials From.</i>	<i>Date of Graduation.</i>
Trueblood, Barclay T.	University of Iowa	1885
West, Francis M.	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Wallgren, Wilhelm E.	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Zeimer, Irving Scott	Cooper, San Francisco	1905

Registered February 5, 1906.

Anthony, Edward Haven	P. & S., San Francisco	1902
Agee, James C.	Nebraska University	1903
Buechler, August Simon	Barnes	1905
Crowley, John Joseph	P. & S., San Francisco	1902
Conser, Thomas C.	Jefferson, Philadelphia	1888
Cheek, Spurgeon	Hospital College, Louisville	1898
Drummond, Chas.	Trinity, Canada	1895
Harper, Twyman Hall	P. & S., San Francisco	1905
Joslen, Otto C.	Detroit Medical	1893
Kinnear, Theron Jas.	Northwestern University	1904
King, Herbert Volney	Minnesota University	1905
Mapes, Reynolds J.	P. & S., Chicago	1897
Marotz, Frederick Wm.	Long Island, Brooklyn	1885
McNutt, Elizabeth	University of Michigan	1900
Polk, Joseph Feaston	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1900
Pease, Chas. Valentine	Tufts Medical College	1904
Radley, J. Hayden	P. & S., Chicago	1889
Simpkins, Justin Cheney	Indiana Medical	1896
Servoss, George I.	Indiana Medical	1894
Vreeland, Henry Edgar	Rush Medical	1891

Registered May 8, 1906.

Bruso, Clark Francis	Buffalo University	1887
Bell, William Leslie	University of California	1898
Burks, William Tillman	P. & S., San Francisco	1900
Cox, Horace W.	Willamette University	1879
Cohen, Haskell Mier	Bellevue Medical College	1899
Carnal, Roscoe C.	Maryland University	1905
Clarke, George Willis	University of Michigan	1896
Crease, Henry George	Jefferson Medical	1891
Crease, Frederick John	Central P. & S., Ind.	1901
Chapman, Lorenzo Bliss	Long Island College Hospital	1883
Chapman, Irving Lee	Baltimore Medical	1904
Cummins, Thomas Joseph	P. & S., Baltimore	1903
Carpenter, Francis Eugene	Jenner Medical College	1903
Cattermole, Chas. A.	University of Michigan	1898
Esminger, George Hurst	Medico-Chirurgical, Philadelphia	1905
Geho, Ambrose Byron	Western Pennsylvania Med. College	1897

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Credentials From.</i>	<i>Date of Graduation.</i>
Greenwell, George Hunter.....	California Medical	1905
Green, Geo. Wesley.....	University Medical, Kansas City.....	1904
Gilbert, Levi L.....	Saginaw Valley, Michigan	1903
Horning, Eugene Bernard.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1905
Husted, Singleton.....	P. & S., New York	1879
Herrington, Lewis Marion.....	Western Pennsylvania Med. College.....	1901
Jones, McMillan	University of the South.....	1905
Jackson, Wm. J.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1898
Locke, Jno. Galen.....	Denver Homeopathic.....	1904
Lewis, Arthur Parker.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1900
Mills, Chas. Wesley.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1902
Monahan, T. H.....	P. & S., Minneapolis	1904
Miller, Arthur Henderson.....	Indiana Medical	1903
McPike, Lawrence B.....	California Medical	1905
McKeller, John D.....	Jenner Medical	1905
Owens, Frederick Francis	P. & S., New York	1896
Quinn, Thos. D'Arcy McGee.....	University of California	1902
Schmitz, Julius W.....	California Medical	1903
Sharpe, Belle Bennett.....	Hahnemann, Chicago.....	1905
Scott, Ethan Wait.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1902
Schaffner, John.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1905
Sprague, Fred Fellows.....	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1892
Tomlinson, William David.....	Bennett Medical	1900
Thomson, Robert Johnson.....	Hospital College of Med., Louisville.....	1901
Wimp, Wm. H.....	Louisville Medical	1905

Registered August 6, 1906.

Baird, Harry Richard.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Beattie, John Irving.....	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1905
Bowen, Fred Phelps.....	University of Illinois.....	1905
Bryant, Francis G.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Bean, James Harrey.....	Jefferson Medical	1877
Beasley, Shadworth O.....	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1897
Chilson, William Chas.....	University of California	1902
Chambers, Wilfred Ernest.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Cope, Paul Francis.....	Fort Worth University.....	1906
Cooper, George Proctor.....	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1906
Coolidge, Thomas.....	Barnes	1896
Coltrin, Francis Delano.....	Rush Medical.....	1889
Craig, Thos. Laughlin, Jr.....	University Med., Kansas City.....	1905
Fulton, George.....	Memphis Hospital College.....	1904
Fryer, Claude Percival.....	Willamette University.....	1906
Gorman, S. Clark.....	Baltimore Medical	1896
Garland, Harrie Sanborn.....	College Med., Nebraska.....	1905

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Credentials From.</i>	<i>Date of Graduation.</i>
Hickox, Arthur S.....	California Medical	1906
Higgins, Theodore Judson.....	California Medical	1906
Hascall, Charles A.....	California Medical	1904
Harrington, Robert Earl.....	Baltimore Medical	1906
Kerlin, Jared Demint.....	Ensworth, St. Joseph.....	1890
LeMiller, Antonium J.....	Willamette University.....	1906
Lumsden, Arthur Gomez.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Leix, Frederick	California Medical	1906
Myers, John Llewellyn.....	P. & S., Kansas City.....	1904
Millasich, Vincent.....	California Medical	1906
Mabry, William C.	Barnes	1900
Metcalf, Clair F.	Hahnemann, Chicago.....	1901
Mizner, William Garrison	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1889
McLeod, Percival DeMille.....	Harvard Medical.....	1894
McLaughlin, J. Candor.....	P. & S., Kansas City.....	1901
Notrebe, Eugene Price.....	Tulane Medical	1887
Peck, John William	University of California.....	1905
Pache, Francis C.	Cooper, San Francisco.....	1902
Painton, H. R.	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Ross, R. O.	American Medical Missionary	1900
Richards, Chas. John	California Medical	1906
Reynolds, J. Lemmon.....	Denver-Gross	1904
Smith, Virginia Tenney.....	Boston University School.....	1888
Swezy, Chas. Edison.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Schaltenbrandt, Emma E.	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Spence, William Potter	Denver-Gross	1905
Williams, Harry DeNell.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Wilson, Ernest Everett	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Wilson, Harry E.....	P. & S., Baltimore.....	1905
Wheeler, Ira Abbey	California Medical	1894

Registered November 5, 1906.

Abbott, Philip F.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1901
Anthony, Mabel E.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Brown, Murray T.....	University of the South.....	1901
Benndorf, Theodore	California Medical College	1906
Barham, Frank F.....	P. & S., Los Angeles, California	1906
Barnes, Abel B.....	Miami Medical College	1867
Buckley, Jas. E.....	University of Illinois.....	1905
Brooks, Lula B.....	Hahnemann, Kansas City, Mo.....	1901
Brown, Thos. H.....	Western University, London, Canada.....	1906
Clough, Ernest L.....	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1897
Clark, Estella L.....	Jenner Medical College.....	1903

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Credentials From.</i>	<i>Date of Graduation.</i>
Coe, Alma J.....	American Medical College, St. Louis.....	1890
Doak, Claud A.....	Memphis Hospital Medical College.....	1902
Dameron, Jno. D.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	1894
Dade, Waller H.....	Bellevue Medical College.....	1889
Erdhaus, Henry B.....	Barnes Medical College.....	1906
Flood, Thos. A.....	Georgetown (D. C.) University.....	1897
Farnsworth, David C.....	University of Southern California.....	1906
Fisher, Jacob G.....	Rush Medical College.....	1901
French, Jno. R.....	University of Southern California.....	1906
Gray, Ernest.....	California Medical College.....	1903
Gross, Louis.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1897
Glissim, Jno. deL.....	P. & S., New York City.....	1893
Hawkins, Jno. H.....	Vanderbilt University.....	1888
Hyatt, E. J.....	Starling Medical College.....	1888
Herrington, Edward L.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1906
Hardy, Samuel P.....	University of California.....	1906
Hamilton, Gordon B.....	P. & S., Boston.....	1906
Jackson, Arthur S.....	Saginaw Valley Medical College.....	1902
Knox, Geo. A.....	University of Southern California.....	1906
King, Chas. J.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1906
Michel, Marie A.....	National Med. University, Chicago.....	1899
Myers, Jno. J.....	P. & S., San Francisco.....	1899
Mooney, Chas. N.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1906
Maclean, Donald.....	University of Edinburg.....	1898
Mudd, Wm. G.....	Denver-Gross Medical College.....	1905
Newbury, D. N. L.....	Columbia University.....	1896
Oxford, Edwin J.....	Creighton Medical College.....	1905
Pettingill, Daniel H.....	Marion Sims Beaumont.....	1906
Pollock, Arthur R.....	Washington University.....	1898
Prewitt, Francis E.....	Gross Medical College.....	1898
Robison, Martin A.....	University of Colorado.....	1896
Smith, David A.....	Keokuk Medical College.....	1892
Searight, Howard W.....	Western Reserve Medical College.....	1882
Stockham, Willard W.....	Illinois Medical College.....	1902
Swanger, Harry L.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1905
Smedley, Robt. C.....	Denver University.....	1900
Terry, Samuel P.....	Central College P. & S., Indianapolis.....	1896
Vanatta, Fay McV.....	P. & S., Chicago.....	1905
Wheeler, Eugene A.....	Denver-Gross Medical College.....	1894
Weyer, Gustavus A.....	University of California.....	1899
Welti, Laurence.....	Cooper Medical College.....	1905
Wilson, William P.....	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.....	1884

STATE OF NEVADA

REPORT

OF THE

Experiment Farm Commission

**To Select a Site for the Establishment of a Branch
Agricultural Experiment Farm in the Tropical
Regions of Southeastern Nevada. Under
an Act of the Twenty-second Session
of the Nevada State Legislature
approved March 2, 1905.**

COMMISSIONERS

**Col. H. B. MAXSON of Reno, Nevada
P. S. TRIPLETT . . of Wells, Nevada
GORDON H. TRUE . of Reno, Nevada**



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906



REPORT OF EXPERIMENT FARM COMMISSION.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.*

SIR: The Twenty-second Session of the Legislature of Nevada passed the following Act:

"An Act to establish an Agricultural Experiment Farm in the southeastern part of the State, and making an appropriation therefor."

[Approved March 2, 1905.]

"The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"SECTION 1. An Agricultural Experiment Farm, for the purpose of making experiments and diffusing information in agriculture, horticulture and gardening in the semi-tropical part of this State, is hereby established in the southeastern part of this State, the same to be located as hereinafter provided.

"SEC. 2. A commission of three persons is hereby created, to be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be, within four months after the approval of this Act, to visit the southeastern part of this State, situated in the semi-tropical region, and select a site for the location of said Agricultural Experiment Farm. Said commission shall serve without compensation, but they shall have their actual expenses, and the same shall be paid when approved by the State Board of Examiners.

"SEC. 3. The said commission, or a majority thereof, shall have full power to select the site for said farm, and, when so selected, they shall certify the same to the Governor of the State. Any vacancy that may occur in said commission shall be filled by the Governor.

"SEC. 4. As a condition to the location of the said Agricultural Experiment Farm, the county in which said commission shall decide to locate the same shall vest in the State a good and sufficient title to the land, with good and adequate water rights for the successful operation of said Agricultural Experiment Farm. Upon the acceptance by the Governor of the State of the title to said land, said title to be approved by the Attorney-General, the State shall establish at such place an Agricultural Experiment Farm, to be under the control and management of the Board of Control of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Association.

"SEC. 5. For the purpose of maintaining said Agricultural Experiment Farm for the years 1905 and 1906, and for the erection of suitable buildings upon the land to be given as provided in Section 4 of this Act, the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the General Fund of the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of the claimants under this appropriation

when their claims have been approved by the Director of the Station, by the Board of Control, and by the State Board of Examiners."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act quoted the Governor appointed Col. H. B. Maxson, Gordon H. True of Reno, Nevada, and P. S. Triplett of Wells, Nevada, as the commission of three persons named in section two of that Act to be appointed to select a site for the location of said Agricultural Experiment Farm.

The commission thus appointed met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 5, 1905, and organized as per the following minutes:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 5, 1905.

The Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Nevada, appointed by the Governor under an Act passed by the Twenty-second Legislature, for the purpose of selecting a site for a branch Agricultural Experiment Station in Southeastern Nevada, and consisting of H. B. Maxson and G. H. True of Reno, Nevada, and P. S. Triplett of Wells, Nevada, met at the Kenyon Hotel, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock, all members being present.

On motion of G. H. True, Col. H. B. Maxson was elected President of the Board.

Mr. Maxson then appointed P. S. Triplett as Secretary, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Board.

Mr. True then filed various reports from the Weather Bureau and agricultural stations of semi-tropical regions of Nevada and adjacent States.

Mr. Maxson then filed a map of the State of Nevada and copies of letters that had been sent to various citizens in Nye and Lincoln Counties some time previously, calling their attention to the selection of the branch station in Southeastern Nevada, and asking suggestions from them relative to any suitable site in the semi-tropical region.

Only one reply was received, which was from Hon. Frank Williams, a member of the Twenty-second Legislature from Lincoln County, who made some valuable suggestions, and offered to meet the commission when they should arrive in Lincoln County, also stating that he had given publicity to the fact and date of the coming of the commission.

On motion of Mr. Triplett, it was decided to engage Mr. H. E. Freudenthal of Pioche, Nevada (who had been Assessor of Lincoln County for twelve years), to assist the board wherever it was thought necessary in Lincoln County.

On motion, it was decided to leave Salt Lake at once and formulate further plans on their arrival at Caliente, Nevada, which will be the first stopping place.

The following resolution offered by Colonel Maxson was unanimously adopted by the board:

Resolved, That Dr. P. B. Kennedy, Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the State University of Nevada, be invited to accompany this Board of Land Commissioners, at his own expense, through the tropical regions of Southeastern Nevada.

H. B. MAXSON, President.

Attest: P. S. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

The commission on arriving at Caliente consulted with the leading

citizens of that place, after which they proceeded to Panaca and there held further consultation with the residents, and it was the general opinion that this portion of the country could not consistently be called semi-tropical, as the bill provides for in itself.

The commission then proceeded to Muddy River Valley, stopping first at Moapa, where they were met by a delegation of citizens from both Upper and Lower Muddy Valleys. Conditions of the Upper Muddy did not seem to meet the approval of the commission, and they proceeded to investigate the Lower Muddy Valley, which they found to fully meet the conditions of the bill, being strictly a semi-tropical country.

The upper end of the Lower Muddy Valley begins where the river emerges from a box cañon called the Narrows, about 7 miles southeast from Moapa station on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, and extends in a southeasterly direction a distance of about 25 miles, where the Muddy River empties into the Virgin River, through which the waters flow into the Colorado.

A public meeting was held at Overton, which is near the center of the valley. This meeting was largely attended by the residents of the surrounding country, and the object of the visit of the commission was thoroughly set forth by its members, who explained all the provisions of the bill which appropriates an ample amount for the maintenance of the branch Agricultural Farm after its selection, but made no provisions for the purchase of any lands for that purpose.

The people of the valley generally at once saw the importance of the establishment of such an Agricultural Farm and the benefits that might be derived therefrom from its maintenance and operation in after years, and all expressed a willingness to donate any reasonable amount of land to the State for such a farm, and also to provide water for the reclamation and cultivation of land that might be selected in that valley. The result of the meeting was that signed options were given the commission by all of the settlers before they had inspected proposed or offered sites.

The waters of the valley being owned by the settlers as an incorporated company, each had his portion of the water stock to the amount of acreage which they owned or cultivated, and all of the water users present jointly signed an option on water shares sufficient to cultivate 80 acres of land.

The results of the experiments of the settlers in this valley are better told by Secretary Triplett, of this commission, in the *Wells Herald* (of which he is the editor) in the following language:

"During the early days of May the *Herald* scribe, in company with Col. H. B. Maxson and Gordon H. True constituting the Nevada Experimental Farm Commission, Dr. P. B. Kennedy, Botanist at the University of Nevada, and H. E. Freudenthal, ex-Assessor of Lincoln County, traversed the entire length of the valley searching for a location of an Experimental Farm. In the following paragraphs the *Herald* will attempt to portray what came to notice on a few of the farms. To give every farm in the valley a write-up would take the space of the *London Times*, hence we will only give a description of the productions and sights on a few of them, which are representative of the whole.

"During the forenoon of May 8th the party entered the valley, having gone down from Moapa. The first farm at which a stop was made was that belonging to A. J. Sproles, at Logan. At this place the first crop of

alfalfa was being cut, and wheat, sown in new ground on November 1st last and which had received no irrigation whatever, stood six feet high. It was estimated that this wheat would be ready for the harvester in two weeks from that date. Last year on new ground Mr. Sproles raised two crops of barley. The first crop gave 41 bushels per acre, and the second crop gave 52 bushels per acre. Mr. Sproles also raised a crop of barley and a crop of corn on the same ground in one year. Strawberries on the vines at Christmas was one of the sights on the Sproles farm last year. Mr. Sproles is planting a nice orchard, and will soon have all kinds of fruits.

[This land is in the same section as the land selected to be the new branch station.]

"Passing on, the fruit farm of Major Horace Holt was the next stopping place. Here was found the finest vineyard in the valley, grapes of almost every variety hanging heavily from the vines. The Sultana seedless raisin is largely produced by the Major. Here are raised three crops of figs every year. Apricots, peaches, pomegranates, and almonds are also a heavy product. Apricots are ready for the market on May 15th and figs and peaches on June 1st.

[This vineyard of Major Holt's joins the lands selected for the Experiment Station on the northeast.]

"Driving on, the next stop was at the farm of Church and son, at Logan. Here are found, aside from the cereals, alfalfa and vegetables, cherries, early Crawford and Alexandria peaches, almonds, apricots, prunes, plums, grapes, pears, and nectarines, each bearing heavily every year. Last season from one tree was gathered 71 pounds of paper-shell almonds. The average wheat yield is from 30 to 50 bushels, and of barley from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. On a portion of the Church farm—that known as the Mills-Church section—there is a magnificent garden where lettuce and asparagus were this year marketed on March 1st. Four crops of lettuce can be harvested per year. It sells for 20 cents per dozen heads and an acre can be made to produce \$640. Cauliflower often obtains a weight of 10 to 12 pounds per head, and 5-pound heads were in the Salt Lake market on May 1st.

[This land joins the lands selected for the Experiment Station on the northwest, and the above-mentioned Mills and Church donated 60 acres of their land to the State Experiment Farm.]

"Having seen an average of the upper section of the valley, the party proceeded to Overton. This place is about the center of the valley, and many fine farms are seen. One of these, owned by Charles Cobb, formerly of Albion, Idaho, was visited. On this place is one of the oldest adobe houses in the valley, having been built thirty-five years ago. Mr. Cobb raises all kinds of fruits and vegetables. However, most of the farm is planted in alfalfa, on which he harvested five crops, the first about the 15th of April. Almonds are also a successful product. The fertility of the soil here can best be illustrated by this: Two years ago Mr. Cobb desired to fence a lane about half a mile in length. He cut cottonwood posts 8 feet long, setting them 2 feet in the ground; to-day these same posts are trees 30 feet in height, every one growing and making a beautiful avenue. On the Cobb ranch palm trees 15 feet high are flourishing.

[Mr. Cobb donated 20 acres of land adjoining the 60 acres donated by Mr. Church at Logan, adjacent to Major Holt's vineyard at Logan.]

"Across the road from the Cobb farm is the home of T. J. Jones. Mr. Jones has demonstrated that sugar beets are adapted to the valley, yielding largely in quantity and quality. He is also successfully engaged in the beet industry. On the Jones farm is a piece of land planted solely to onions. The patch is 4 rods long by 1 rod wide, and was planted in September. From this Mr. Jones has sold \$26 worth, which would be at the rate of \$960 per acre per year. Mr. Jones has green peas on April 1st and new potatoes on May 1st. However, the potatoes do not grow very large, some condition of the soil preventing.

"The farm of Edward H. Syphus, in the extreme lower end of the valley at St. Thomas, was next looked over. Mr. Syphus raises fruit and vegetables as well as alfalfa and grain. On this farm is produced a large amount of seedless raisins. They have taken first prizes at the St. George's (Utah) Fair, the Utah State Fair, and the Ogden Irrigation Congress.

"On the farm of Moses Gibson at St. Thomas is seen three-quarters of an acre of almond trees, soft and paper-shell, and all heavily bearing. At one time in this vicinity Willow, Lund & Judd had 160 acres planted to almonds. However, there was no market, and the trees were chopped down and used for firewood.

"G. L. Whitney of St. Thomas has a patch of peas just one-twelfth of an acre. These peas sold for 6 cents a pound at the ranch and for 12 cents per pound in Salt Lake. This year he had taken 800 pounds from the patch, receiving \$48 in cash, or at the rate of \$576 per acre. They require but little attention, simply being planted and irrigated.

"At St. Thomas Murphy Brothers have $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres planted to peanuts, of the variety known as the Large Jumbo, many of them growing 2 inches in length.

"The first settlement of the Muddy was at St. Thomas, and the home of Belding and Seabright has been standing for thirty-eight years, being the oldest in the valley. The earliest settlers were Mormons. They supposed they were living in Utah, and for three years paid their taxes there. One day the Nevada officials called upon them and demanded that they pay back taxes for three years to Nevada. The people hunted up their tax receipts issued by the Utah officials, but the Nevada officials insisted. The settlers had no money and determined to return to Salt Lake. This they did, leaving ripening crops in the fields and burning their houses."

The products of this valley, as demonstrated by the early settlers, are simply wonderful, and now that the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway has been constructed from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, it has placed the settlers of the valley within reach of a good market, so that their products may be shipped at Moapa in the evening and arrive at Salt Lake the following morning fresh for the market.

The further exploration of the mining resources in this vicinity, made possible by the advent of this railroad, is filling the country with prospectors and settlers who consume the products of the agricultural land, and it was the united opinion of the commission that the branch Agricultural Farm should be selected somewhere in this valley, not only because it fulfilled the requirements of the Act, being thoroughly semi-tropical, but, further, from the productiveness of the soil and the easy access to the market, we concluded that it would soon add largely to its

own support, but, from the advantages set forth by the settlers at different localities, it was difficult for the commission to agree upon a site while in the valley.

One member of the commission gave the preference to the land afterwards selected at Logan as being nearest the railroad and market, another member expressed preference for the land offered at Overton in the center of the valley as more beautifully surrounded and further advanced in cultivation, while the third member of the commission expressed a preference for the land lower down on the river and nearer St. Thomas, on account of the extreme richness of the soil.

Before arriving at a final conclusion, however, it was thought best by the commission to make further explorations in Southeastern Nevada, and we proceeded to the town of Las Vegas, which is a division point on the Salt Lake route, where one of the oldest ranches in the State of Nevada is situated, and owned by United States Senator Clark. Growing here in abundance we found nearly every tropical fruit, and although the orchards and vineyards were planted nearly fifty years ago, they still seem to produce well, and we found fig and apricot trees 18 inches in diameter and 20 feet high. The richness of the soil at this place is thoroughly demonstrated, but the quantity of water for the reclamation of new lands is limited, and it would require time and expense to develop water sources, and, although this place has the advantage of being a railroad point and of also covering a valley of tens of thousands of acres, the lack of water eliminated this point from our consideration in choosing a site for the Experiment Farm.

The commission had under discussion also the Pahranaagat Valley, in Lincoln County, and the Pahrump Valley, in Nye County, but, as we had received no response to any of our letters written to the settlers in that country, we did not visit those valleys as we had knowledge of the scarcity of the water supply in that country.

No further explorations were made in Southeastern Nevada by the commission, but information was sought and obtained from prominent and old-time settlers, and the members of the commission in due time returned to their homes.

On May 28, 1905, the commission met at Reno, Nevada, and by a majority vote selected the land offered by Church and Mills and Cobb at Logan, Nevada, which is near the upper end of the Lower Muddy Valley, and about 9 miles southeast from Moapa Junction, which is a station on the line of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Sixty acres of land were donated by Church and Mills, and is described as follows:

The $E\frac{1}{2}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, and the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, all in Township 15 south, Range 67 east, M. D. M., containing 60 acres of land.

It is situate along the valley, along both sides of the Muddy River, and is adjacent to the cultivated lands of Church and Mills and Sproles, the products of which have been discussed in the early part of this report.

The land donated by Mr. Cobb is described as follows:

The $W\frac{1}{2}$ of $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 15 south, Range 67 east, M. D. M.

This land consists of low red sand hills covered principally with mesquite brush, and is adjacent to the vineyard of Major Holt, also men-

tioned previously in this report. This character of land seemed to be best adapted to horticultural purposes, while the land from Church and Mills was better adapted to agricultural products.

The irrigation ditch of Church and Mills already extends to the point of intersection of this bottom land, and the irrigation ditch reclaiming Major Holt's land will only have to be extended about a quarter of a mile to reach the Cobb land.

The commission construed the Act as meaning that the Experiment Farm was to be selected from new and untried lands, but, in order to select land that would bring sure results to the State, they chose such uncultivated land adjacent to agriculture and horticulture object-lessons, which are found in the lands joining those so selected.

Having decided the location of the site, the subject of the title thereto was next investigated, and it was found that the parties held contracts with the State of Nevada, and, in order to give an absolute title thereto, it would be necessary for them to make final payment on their lands and secure patent therefor. As soon as they were notified by the commission that the lands offered by them were accepted, they replied that they would at once proceed to procure patents, and in due time they did so, and executed their deeds for the same, transferring their titles to the State of Nevada. This required some time, which accounts for the delay of the commission in making this final report, and, furthermore, it became necessary for the Muddy Valley Irrigation Company to call a meeting of the same through regular form, which was done, and 80 shares of the capital stock of said irrigation company was duly voted and issued to the State of Nevada, properly signed by its officers, and the seals of the company properly attached.

The titles were at once submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and on September 9th he handed you his written opinion that the title to the land and water was in due form and legal, and on September 10th we formally delivered the same to you and subsequently received the same back from you, with the instructions to have the title recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Lincoln County, Nevada, the land and water so transferred being situate in said county. In due time the titles were recorded and returned to us, and we herewith hand you the deeds and certificate of water stock, transferring the title to the State of Nevada, for the land and water selected as a site for a branch Experiment Farm in the tropical region of Southeastern Nevada in accordance with the bill providing therefor and in pursuance of the duties of the commission appointed by your Excellency to carry out the provisions of that Act.

H. B. MAXSON, President,
P. S. TRIPLETT, Secretary,
GORDON H. TRUE,

Commissioners.

RENO, NEVADA, October 16, 1905.

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STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Insurance Commissioner

1905

SAM P. DAVIS
Insurance Commissioner



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906



REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

To Hon. JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with law I hereby submit the following report:

The year 1905 was one of the most notable in the history of Insurance in the United States. The events which made it memorable grew out of the charges respecting the methods adopted by the leading Insurance Companies of New York in handling the money intrusted to them by the policy-holders. The charges were in effect that the policy-holders' money had been diverted to the payment of campaign expenses of the Republican party and, further, that the surplus which accumulated in the hands of the companies had been used by private syndicates who borrowed the money of the companies at a low rate of interest—generally two per cent per annum—and loaned out at rates of interest as high as eight, ten and even twelve per cent, while diverting the difference into their own pockets instead of the policy-holders.

During the previous campaign Governor Hogg of Texas charged the New York Life with contributing a large sum of money to the Republican campaign fund to aid in the defeat of Bryan, and the company publicly denied the charge. In the latter part of September, during an investigation of the affairs of New York companies by a committee appointed by the Albany Legislature, John McCall, President of the New York Life, while under oath, testified that his company had contributed a large sum of money to the Republican National Committee to aid in the defeat of the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Immediately after this admission by the President of the company to the disposal of funds not enumerated in the sworn statement of the company made to the Insurance Commissioner, a policy-holder of the New York Life and a citizen of Nevada made formal complaint to this department, and in accordance with such facts and such complaint, this department sent the following:

John McCall, President New York Life, 346 Broadway, New York City:

Pending the investigation of the corrupt management and fraudulent disposal of funds entrusted to your company, and as long as yourself and George Perkins retain offices of trust in the management of the New York Life Insurance Company, the license of the company to do business in the State of Nevada is hereby revoked. Upon advice

of a change of management and satisfactory proof of honest management the license will be reissued.

SAM P. DAVIS,

State Controller and ex officio Insurance Commissioner for the State of Nevada.

The New York Life was at first disposed to treat the dispatch from a facetious standpoint, but other States falling in line with a peremptory demand to all companies dealing in insurance to cease political contributions, the company was brought to a realizing sense of the situation and, calling its Board of Directors together, passed a resolution forever binding the company to abstain from political contributions to any political party.

On October 5th Messrs. Hawes and Harris, Pacific Coast agents of the Life, called at the Controller's office and asked for a temporary suspension of the order until the requests of the State of Nevada could be complied with. Deeming the matter of more than usual importance, the undersigned called in consultation the Governor and Attorney-General to listen to the arguments presented by the representatives of the Life when showing cause why the company should be allowed to do business in the State of Nevada, pending the report of the New York Investigating Committee.

After hearing the arguments presented and a promise from the representatives of the desired reforms in the management of the company, an extension of time was granted by an unanimous vote of the Board.

The following dispatch was then sent:

John A. McCall, President New York Life, New York City:

State Board of Revenue today, after hearing presentation of your case by Messrs. Hawes and Harris, San Francisco agents, decided by unanimous vote to suspend all action relative New York Life until after report of Investigating Committee. Meanwhile the right of your agents to do business in Nevada will be respected.

Accept congratulations for resolution adopted by your company forbidding contributions to political parties.

SAM P. DAVIS,

Insurance Commissioner.

Later on the company complained that the action of the State Insurance Department in connection with the Life had been misunderstood, especially in foreign countries, and that the solvency of the company had been questioned. They made a request that the Insurance Commissioner visit the home office of the company and make an investigation of its assets and report accordingly.

This reasonable request was complied with and the undersigned visited the offices of the company in December. There were Commissioners from several other States there at the same time investigating the company as well as a committee from the Legislature of New York. There was also a committee of the Trustees of the company, with Clarence Mackay as chairman. These investigations were all made at the company's expense.

The investigation of the solvency of the company for Nevada was made in conjunction with the others. The company gave the investigators every facility for their work and every department was thrown open to them.

The investigations on the part of the State of Nevada were confined

entirely to the question of solvency. The following is the result of these examinations:

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds (market value, \$323,445,367), cost value, December 31, 1905.....	\$317,996,895
(Company does not include in Assets the excess \$5,448,472 of market value of Bonds owned over cost.)	
Bonds and Mortgages (370 first liens).....	25,586,644
Deposits in 475 Banks throughout the world.....	14,717,929
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, \$65,000,000).....	45,406,069
Real estate, 23 pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at \$10,940,000).....	14,021,863
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserved charged in Liabilities.....	4,130,174
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same \$6,000,000).....	3,682,341
Premiums in transit, Reserve charged in Liabilities.....	4,107,578
Interest and Rents accrued.....	2,864,266
Loans on Bonds (market value \$4,242,900).....	3,250,000
Due Company on account of reinsurance.....	56,000
Total Assets	\$435,820,359

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.).....	\$375,082,390
All other liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, etc., awaiting presentation for payment.....	7,902,343
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements.....	\$7,208,412
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1906 and thereafter, as the periods mature:	
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies and longer.....	29,180,987
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies.....	5,134,418
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies.....	321,016
To holders of 7-Year Period Policies.....	128,177
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies.....	417,068
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies.....	896,497
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies.....	9,549,051
Total (not including \$5,448,472 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost)	52,835,626
Total Liabilities	\$435,820,359

Income of 1905.....	\$102,630,863.85
Loaned Policy-holders during 1905.....	17,164,702.71
Paid Policy-holders during 1905.....	40,262,039.83
Increase in Assets during 1905.....	45,160,099.58
Number of Policies paid for during 1905, 157,540; representing new insurance of.....	296,640,854.00
Outstanding Insurance at end of 1905.....	2,061,593,886.00
Increase in Insurance in force during 1905.....	132,000,000.00
Decrease in expenses of 1905 over the preceding year, more than.....	1,000,000.00

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, Chartered Accountants, of London, and Messrs. Haskins and Sells, Certified Public Accountants, of New York, who are making an audit of the Company's accounts for 1905, have signed the following certificate:

Under instructions received from the Committees appointed by the Trustees to investigate the affairs of this Company, we are conducting an examination and audit of its accounts for the last calendar year, and are preparing a statement of its financial condition as of December 31, 1905.

We have at this date verified the following assets:

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS—We have examined and counted \$272,465,225.19 par value of the Bonds owned by the Company deposited in the vaults at the home office, and have inspected the documentary evidence in the Company's possession of additional Bonds deposited with State and foreign governments amounting to \$46,585,842.99 par value. These will in due course be verified by certificates which the custodians have been requested to furnish.

The total par value of these Bonds is \$319,051,068.18; the book value is \$317,996,895.44 and the market value, which we have verified, is \$323,445,367.62.

MORTGAGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We have compared the Real Estate Loans on Mortgage with the documents on file, consisting of the Bond and Mortgage given by the Mortgageor. These loans amount to \$25,586,644.21.

LOANS ON COLLATERAL.—We have examined the collateral or Certificates of Depositories therefor held by the Company to secure these loans, which amount to \$3,250,000.00. The market value of the securities deposited amounts to \$4,242,900.00; and

We hereby certify that the assets agree with the books of the Company and are correct: we are now verifying the remainder of the assets.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

By A. Lowes Dickinson, F. C. A., F. I. A., C. P. A. (Ill.)
New York, January 6, 1906.

HASKINS & SELLS,

Certified Public Accountants.

By Elijah W. Sells, C. P. A.

Meanwhile, pending these investigations, President McCall and Vice-President Perkins resigned. McCall restored a large portion of the money expended in campaign contributions and gave his note for the balance. The Trustees of the company also passed resolutions pledging the company to never make further contributions to any political party and they appear upon the records. All the demands of this department upon the company having been complied with the company was granted a license to continue business in this State.

John McCall, as an insurance manager, stood at the head of the business. When he took charge of the company's affairs about ten years ago it had about one hundred and forty millions of business on the books and when he resigned January 1st of this year the company had four hundred and thirty-five millions on the books.

He decreased the expenses of the company a million in 1905 and during the year forty millions were added to its assets.

It is obvious that a salary of \$150,000 per annum to a man of his ability was not a large salary. It is generally regarded in New York that among those who were charged with mismanaging the affairs of the Insurance companies he was the least culpable and seemed the only one who evinced any real disposition to make restitution of funds paid out under his authority, and in which he had no share of profits.

These observations are made as a matter of simple justice to the deceased.

Within the past few months further revelations have been made relative to the leading companies in New York by reason of the investigations of the Grand Jury and many leading lights of insurance have been indicted for felonies and suits have been brought against them for the restoration of moneys illegally diverted from the policy-holders.

Regarding the solvency of these companies there can be no question. It seems to have been a matter of too much solvency, and the large surplus they have accumulated shows beyond question that they have charged too much for insurance. This vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of persons who have contributed nothing toward its accumulation naturally excited the cupidity of many legislative bodies and persons who are professional raiders of capital. The simple solution of this state of affairs is cheaper insurance.

There has been a tendency on the part of insurance companies to complicate the question of insurance and mystify the public with technical terms. Reducing insurance to its simple proportions one finds but two fundamental propositions to deal with, viz: The maintenance of solvency and mutuality. There should be sufficient money charged the patron of the company to pay the running expenses of the concern with liberal salaries to its executive officers for competent service, and this

money invested at a fixed rate should earn sufficient to meet all obligations of the company at maturity. If the money charged the policy-holders, when invested, results in a larger accumulation than required for these purposes it is clear that the surplus should be returned to the policy-holders as a dividend, otherwise the mutual principle upon which the companies are supposed to be founded, is destroyed.

So widespread was the distrust occasioned by the exposures in New York that the President of the United States, through Insurance Commissioner Drake, called a convention at Chicago in February to consider the gravity of the situation and consult upon the best method of restoring confidence.

The invitations embraced the Governors, Attorney-Generals and Insurance Commissioners of every State in the Union.

Nevada was represented by the undersigned. The session lasted three days and was well attended. The question of deferred dividends and Federal control of insurance was discussed.

Those who favored Federal control held that under the separate supervision of each State the Insurance companies were at the mercy of the various State Legislatures and also of the Insurance Commissioners.

The Legislatures in numberless instances had held the companies up with "cinch bills" and extorted hundreds of thousands of dollars, money which ultimately came out of the pockets of the policy-holder.

In some instances Insurance Commissioners had subjected the companies to needless and expensive examinations and had extorted money under various pretexts. It was the prevailing idea, however, that it would be useless to recommend Federal control to Congress as the majority of the members of Congress considered such a measure unconstitutional and an interference with the doctrine of State rights.

The question of deferred dividends was exhaustively discussed. The agents of several leading companies were present and allowed to address the convention in defense of the deferred dividend plan, but they were unable to convince the convention that the system was a just one to the policy-holders.

The result of the debate was the passage of resolutions that it was the sense of the convention that the policy-holder was entitled to an annual accounting and distribution of the dividends if he desired it.

This resolution was adopted almost unanimously, as the accumulation of deferred dividends is regarded by practical insurance men as not only unfair to the policy-holder but the source of most of the temptation which lies in the path of the officials of the Insurance company.

The question of limiting the business of companies was also discussed, but no action was taken. The growth of the big companies has been so amazing in the past few years that it would seem wise to check such vast accumulations of wealth. The best judges of such matters in the United States agree that companies that have five hundred millions of business on their books should cease to take new business. No one will assert, disinterestedly, that this is not a sound conclusion.

After the convention the undersigned received an invitation to examine the financial condition of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

In this connection I submit the following:

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

STATEMENT

RELiance LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURG, DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

Receipts for 1905.

Premiums received less Reinsurance premiums	\$296,153.7
Interest on Investments	77,782.4
	\$373,936.2

Disbursements.

Commissions, Agency Expenses, Traveling Expenses, Medical and Inspection Fees	\$181,092.0
Salaries, Rents, Advertising, Printing, Legal, Furniture, Taxes, Licenses and Miscellaneous	93,087.2
Death Claims	34,948.0
Balance	64,809.0

\$373,936.2*Assets.*

Mortgage Loans	\$294,146.7
Loans to Policy-holders	31,728.0
Premium Notes on Policies	4,837.8
Bonds Owned	1,477,475.4
Cash in Banks	169,791.1
Cash in Company's Office	2,482.0
Accounts Receivable	307.4
Agents' Balances	88,797.1
Accrued Interest	26,530.1
Deferred and Outstanding Premiums Less 20%	25,100.8
Office Furniture and Fixtures	9,478.6

\$2,130,719.9*Liabilities.*

Reserve on Outstanding Policies as computed by Pennsylvania Insurance Department on American 3 per cent Table	\$383,031.00
Death Claims pending	11,000.00
Other Liabilities	3,681.00
Surplus (including Capital Stock and Reserves)	1,733,007.37
	\$2,130,719.97

There is an affidavit on file at this company's office that they have never made any contribution to political campaign funds or to any person, firm or corporation or any organization for any purpose whatsoever.

I have examined the salary list of the executive officers of this company and have compared it with the salaries paid to similar officers of other companies. The result of such comparison shows that the salaries paid by the "Reliance Life" are considerably less than corresponding salaries paid by other companies. While the salaries are small as compared with other companies, there is no question in my mind as to the executive ability of the management.

This department has had its attention called to the companies issuing what is known as Advisory Board Contracts. The Conservative Life of Los Angeles and the State Life of Indiana were the companies complained of. The proofs were sufficient to justify this department forbidding the further issuance of these contracts by which one set of policy-holders under the pretext of being members of a State Advisory Board were given a more favorable rate of insurance than other people. This is but a round-about method of rebating and it takes business from companies that obey the law. In future any Insurance company doing business in this State is prohibited from issuing such policies and any company offending in this respect will have its license immediately revoked.

Several companies have been complained of who have agents from

other States transacting business in Nevada without any license having been issued to their companies.

It is hard for this department to act in these cases except to call the attention of the officers of the company to the offense committed by their agents and demand the license. Honorable companies will at once comply with the law while others will find excuses to evade it.

Some years ago the Legislature was asked to compel all soliciting agents to take out an annual license costing but a dollar a year and empower the local authorities of each county to see that no insurance was solicited by any one not equipped with a license. This would have solved the difficulty and the honest insurance companies favored the bill, but it was defeated in the House.

There is a penalty for agents soliciting for unlicensed companies, but the Legislature failed to make any appropriation for this department to enforce the law in this case and it consequently remains a dead letter.

I would suggest that the next Legislature make some radical changes in the conduct of the Insurance Department.

Ever since the beginning of the State Government the State Controller has acted as *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner without compensation.

When the office was first created the receipts from that source were but a few hundred dollars. In 1865 there were but two fire and one life insurance company doing business in Nevada. There are now ninety companies of various kinds licensed to do business in the State. With the rapid increase of population this list will be considerably augmented and it is clear that there will be sufficient work for a separate officer for this department. The next Legislature should see that such an officer should be provided for, whose appointment should rest with the Governor, and it should be an office taken wholly out of politics.

The receipts of the office, now being in the neighborhood of eight thousand dollars per annum, justify a liberal allowance for salary and expenses. The department can be made effective and of benefit to the citizens of the State in no other way.

From present appearance it is not likely that Congress will take up the question of Insurance under Federal control for constitutional reasons, but there is a proposition pointing to the enactment of Insurance laws for the District of Columbia which can be reenacted by the Legislature of other States to give the people of the United States uniform Insurance laws.

If this is not effected, the only course left for the proper regulation of dishonest Insurance companies is for the Insurance Commissioners of the several States to summarily revoke the licenses of companies who persist in ignoring the rights of their policy-holders.

This course may seem a radical one, but it would solve the question most effectively, as it would soon put the dishonest companies out of business.

Respectfully submitted,

Sam P. Davis

State Controller and ex officio Insurance Commissioner.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited)	\$210,000.00	
Assets	1,520,079.27	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	880,280.40	Losses
		\$435,801.20
		Dividends
		None
		Other expenditures
		391,632.27
		Total expenditures, 1905
		\$827,433.47
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written
Premiums	\$974,355.79	\$105,746,151.00
Other sources	53,919.81	Premiums thereon
		1,337,283.29
Total income, 1905	\$1,028,275.60	Losses incurred
		435,801.20

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$70,810.00
Premiums received	2,019.05
Losses paid	85.21
Losses incurred	85.21

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$4,000,000.00	
Assets	16,815,296.87	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	5,779,285.94	Losses
		\$2,948,692.17
		Dividends
		670,000.00
		Other expenditures
		2,153,886.25
		Total expenditures, 1905
		\$5,772,078.42
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written
Premiums	\$6,086,947.12	\$583,013,368.00
Other sources	675,036.10	Premiums thereon
		7,804,535.52
Total income, 1905	\$6,761,983.22	Losses incurred
		2,828,929.19

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$176,863.90
Premiums received	4,077.39
Losses paid	2,905.41
Losses incurred	2,905.41

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	
Assets	3,019,494.69	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,662,233.14	Losses
		\$604,041.03
		Dividends
		50,000.00
		Other expenditures
		538,974.66
		Total expenditures, 1905
		\$1,193,015.68
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written
Premiums	\$1,320,237.40	\$183,949,800.00
Other sources	107,302.38	Premiums thereon
		1,953,482.00
Total income, 1905	\$1,427,539.78	Losses incurred
		617,650.00

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$112,360.00
Premiums received	3,733.12
Losses paid	2,818.67
Losses incurred	2,118.87

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	4,239,960.35	Losses	\$960,103.01
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,808,442.29	Dividends	120,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,793,021.02
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,903,124.03
Premiums	\$1,979,164.08	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	173,644.19	Risks written	\$226,846,319.00
Total income, 1905	\$2,152,808.27	Premiums thereon	2,936,148.54
		Losses incurred	1,014,598.07

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$6,876.00
Premiums received		240.30
Losses paid		None
Losses incurred		None

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,997,146.33	Losses	\$661,181.85
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,182,045.21	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	610,090.35
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,271,212.20
Premiums	\$1,495,595.02	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	50,455.95	Risks written	\$160,846,147.00
Total income, 1905	\$1,546,050.97	Premiums thereon	1,937,423.80
		Losses incurred	623,166.62

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$337,415.00
Premiums received		8,499.96
Losses paid		4,192.59
Losses incurred		4,192.59

BUFFALO-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	2,413,100.29	Losses	\$225,966.73
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	572,326.00	Dividends	60,000.00
		Other expenditures .....	.77
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$285,967.50
Premiums	\$540,273.87	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	119,713.76	Risks written	\$63,580,987.00
Total income, 1905	\$659,987.63	Premiums thereon	686,623.52
		Losses incurred	230,497.58

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		None
Premiums received		None
Losses paid		None
Losses incurred		None

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	1,910,536.02	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,235,910.82	Losses.....	\$648,106.62
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	534,446.05
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,182,552.67
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$162,751,909.00
Premiums.....	\$1,378,671.46	Premiums thereon.....	1,934,238.48
Other sources.....	60,374.45	Losses incurred.....	648,106.62
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,439,045.91		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$115,550.00
Premiums received.....	2,664.25
Losses paid.....	1,168.91
Losses incurred.....	1,168.91

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$240,000.00		
Assets.....	433,775.80	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	64,199.96	Losses.....	\$6,615.71
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	38,682.56
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$45,298.27
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$6,931,755.50
Premiums.....	\$77,283.09	Premiums thereon.....	101,333.49
Other sources.....	3,799.74	Losses incurred.....	8,639.74
Total income, 1905.....	\$81,082.83		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$190,475.00
Premiums received.....	3,071.50
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	846,701.94	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	414,520.18	Losses.....	\$253,180.32
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	187,267.19
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$440,447.51
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$157,663,124.00
Premiums.....	\$453,954.05	Premiums thereon.....	2,183,695.99
Other sources.....	49,233.74	Losses incurred.....	245,731.80
Total income, 1905.....	\$503,187.79		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$158,760.00
Premiums received.....	3,654.12
Losses paid.....	858.12
Losses incurred.....	858.12

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	4,988,115.33	Losses	\$1,952,817.64
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,418,794.88	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,141,670.80
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,094,488.44
Premiums	\$3,339,190.72	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	206,360.41	Risks written	\$428,528,279.00
Total income, 1905	\$3,545,551.13	Premiums thereon	4,567,926.01
		Losses incurred	1,624,263.71

Nevada Business.

Risks written, Fire and Marine	\$392,637.00
Premiums received	2,898.58
Losses paid	19.00
Losses incurred	19.00

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	5,813,619.36	Losses	\$1,530,257.58
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,084,446.19	Dividends	120,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,189,430.20
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,839,687.78
Premiums	\$3,119,809.72	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	217,737.72	Risks written	\$298,314,053.00
Total income, 1905	\$3,337,547.44	Premiums thereon	3,872,857.94
		Losses incurred	1,495,940.96

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$294,963.00
Premiums received	6,578.41
Losses paid	5,581.41
Losses incurred	5,580.71

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	16,384,501.83	Losses	\$2,663,444.14
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	6,960,276.70	Dividends	380,000.00
		Other expenditures	2,186,245.02
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$5,209,687.16
Premiums	\$5,934,613.72	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	575,090.00	Risks written	\$705,379,930.00
Total income, 1905	\$6,509,703.72	Premiums thereon	7,035,782.54
		Losses incurred	2,581,106.26

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$411,780.00
Premiums received	9,329.38
Losses paid	1,004.60
Losses incurred	1,004.60

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00		
Assets.....	7,003,261.76	Losses.....	\$1,914,580.40
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,963,058.82	Dividends.....	200,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,528,603.06
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$3,643,183.46
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$400,400,690.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	5,055,883.33
Premiums.....	\$3,751,238.20	Losses incurred.....	1,897,230.34
Other sources.....	330,713.77		
Total income, 1905.....	\$4,081,951.97		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$68,802.00
Premiums received.....	1,805.15
Losses paid.....	3,416.67
Losses incurred.....	3,416.67

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets.....	7,204,435.92	Losses.....	\$2,113,865.22
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,514,407.69	Dividends.....	120,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,281,914.32
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$3,515,779.54
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$358,744,046.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	4,601,115.43
Premiums.....	\$3,921,480.04	Losses incurred.....	1,649,320.97
Other sources.....	258,304.88		
Total income, 1905.....	\$4,179,784.92		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$412,962.00
Premiums received.....	11,804.90
Losses paid.....	5,922.31
Losses incurred.....	6,222.31

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	6,277,505.25	Losses.....	\$1,784,820.81
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,125,440.01	Dividends.....	40,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,374,896.17
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$3,199,716.98
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$342,411,396.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	4,521,278.43
Premiums.....	\$3,564,588.31	Losses incurred.....	1,781,817.29
Other sources.....	261,960.06		
Total income, 1905.....	\$3,826,548.37		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	None
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	6,835,785.78	Losses.....	\$1,190,561.15
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,946,124.86	Dividends.....	200,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	968,989.82
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,359,550.97
Premiums.....	\$2,568,527.57	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	247,948.80	Risks written.....	\$345,671,742.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,816,476.37	Premiums thereon.....	3,399,943.52
		Losses incurred.....	1,163,247.84

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$91,320.00
Premiums received.....	3,805.75
Losses paid.....	10.00
Losses incurred.....	10.00

GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$400,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	1,485,286.15	Losses.....	\$269,072.38
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	456,154.61	Dividends.....	40,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	149,736.11
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$458,808.49
Premiums.....	\$486,781.38	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	78,925.22	Risks written.....	\$58,605,964.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$565,706.60	Premiums thereon.....	610,848.83
		Losses incurred.....	255,463.21

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$30,925.00
Premiums received.....	755.00
Losses paid.....	192.42
Losses incurred.....	192.42

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	14,219,376.92	Losses.....	\$2,673,238.69
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	6,276,702.14	Dividends.....	450,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,959,019.66
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$5,082,258.35
Premiums.....	\$5,604,652.46	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	674,929.26	Risks written.....	\$90,972,086.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$6,279,581.72	Premiums thereon.....	9,072,148.19
		Losses incurred.....	2,562,835.31

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$163,637.00
Premiums received.....	3,135.56
Losses paid.....	124.82
Losses incurred.....	125.82

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$300,000.00		
Assets	2,288,406.89	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,289,232.65	Losses	\$262,941.44
		Dividends	60,000.00
		Other expenditures	340,997.77
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$663,939.21
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$89,310,266.00
		Premiums thereon	963,469.14
		Losses incurred	257,316.26

		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written			None
Premiums received			None
Losses paid			None
Losses incurred			None

HAMBURG-BREMEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	2,050,520.94	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,546,252.84	Losses	\$1,068,771.02
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	700,763.50
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,769,534.52
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$176,246,262.00
		Premiums thereon	2,191,118.78
		Losses incurred	956,726.32

		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written			\$127,362.00
Premiums received			2,947.28
Losses paid			926.52
Losses incurred			926.52

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,250,000.00		
Assets	18,061,926.87	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	11,661,230.39	Losses	\$6,208,551.71
		Dividends	573,208.56
		Other expenditures	4,451,168.27
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$11,232,923.54
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$1,284,160,489.00
		Premiums thereon	16,024,042.25
		Losses incurred	6,356,842.17

		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written			\$653,650.00
Premiums received			13,490.98
Losses paid			9,252.68
Losses incurred			9,636.06

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$3,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	21,239,052.88	Losses.....	\$4,240,249.45
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	9,518,551.54	Dividends.....	600,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	3,032,729.90
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$7,872,979.35
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$1,250,763,418.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	12,727,729.52
Premiums.....	\$8,785,528.49	Losses incurred.....	4,100,175.32
Other sources.....	853,678.14		
Total income, 1905.....	\$9,639,206.63		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$318,390.00
Premiums received.....	7,150.53
Losses paid.....	1,963.84
Losses incurred.....	1,963.84

HOME FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$300,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	1,822,952.01	Losses.....	\$555,398.06
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,019,257.40	Dividends.....	36,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	448,041.49
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,039,369.55
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$115,037,530.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	1,691,689.54
Premiums.....	\$1,159,222.78	Losses incurred.....	537,448.22
Other sources.....	67,804.26		
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,227,027.04		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$265,515.00
Premiums received.....	7,260.01
Losses paid.....	1,502.70
Losses incurred.....	1,502.70

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$3,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	12,993,927.97	Losses.....	\$3,827,306.60
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	6,389,121.17	Dividends.....	360,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	2,505,930.31
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$6,693,236.91
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$550,828,965.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	6,745,052.54
Premiums.....	\$7,166,590.96	Losses incurred.....	2,547,277.39
Other sources.....	515,517.33		
Total income, 1905.....	\$7,682,108.29		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$113,167.00
Premiums received.....	2,527.34
Losses paid.....	727.96
Losses incurred.....	727.96

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	12,234,948.26	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	6,972,668.49	Losses.....	\$3,519,143.50
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	3,617,878.47
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$7,137,021.97
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$998,764,832.00
		Premiums thereon.....	10,865,269.33
		Losses incurred.....	3,455,760.38
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	6,803,156.52		
Other sources.....	536,181.25		
Total income, 1905.....	\$7,339,337.77		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$553,985.00
Premiums received.....	18,085.35
Losses paid.....	3,255.00
Losses incurred.....	8,255.00

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$610,000.00		
Assets.....	3,005,327.17	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,663,001.23	Losses.....	\$898,394.37
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	738,301.93
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,636,696.30
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$185,977,538.00
		Premiums thereon.....	2,136,409.85
		Losses incurred.....	700,747.42
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$1,869,589.77		
Other sources.....	97,167.94		
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,966,757.71		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$262,343.00
Premiums received.....	6,033.28
Losses paid.....	1,879.07
Losses incurred.....	1,879.07

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$300,000.00		
Assets.....	3,363,090.97	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,155,205.42	Losses.....	\$933,842.85
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	753,966.74
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,687,839.59
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$303,841,678.00
		Premiums thereon.....	3,135,827.99
		Losses incurred.....	922,408.83
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$2,124,772.27		
Other sources.....	91,468.01		
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,216,240.28		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$184,619.00
Premiums received.....	2,288.48
Losses paid.....	1,113.54
Losses incurred.....	2,113.54

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	1,280,284.92	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	621,425.94	Losses	\$467,284.30
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	256,846.13
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$724,130.43
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written	\$3,021,771.00
Premiums	\$888,270.85	Premiums thereon	38,622.00
Other sources	37,384.43	Losses incurred	460,110.30
Total income, 1905	\$925,655.28		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$49,252.00
Premiums received	1,085.96
Losses paid	2,634.82
Losses incurred	2,634.82

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY,

MUNICH, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	4,097,095.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,807,874.27	Losses	\$2,049,062.85
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,137,257.47
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,186,310.32
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written	\$340,495,386.00
Premiums	\$3,413,629.15	Premiums thereon	4,261,697.98
Other sources	173,956.59	Losses incurred	2,282,499.85
Total income, 1905	\$3,587,585.74		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	No
Premiums received	direct in-
Losses paid	insurance

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$100,000.00		
Assets	7,304,958.96	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,990,653.48	Losses	\$2,040,620.94
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,823,754.69
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,864,375.63
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written	\$578,007,091.00
Premiums	\$4,396,219.97	Premiums thereon	6,526,518.36
Other sources	261,092.99	Losses incurred	2,017,144.87
Total income, 1905	\$4,657,312.96		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$216,525.00
Premiums received	6,768.45
Losses paid	2,453.42
Losses incurred	2,454.42

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$200,000.00	} <i>Expenditures.</i>	Losses.....	\$35,838.95
Assets.....	296,880.58		Dividends.....	39,769.42
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	53,781.84		Other expenditures.....	27,995.60
<i>Income.</i>			Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$103,603.97
Premiums.....	\$64,638.02		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	39,150.07		Risks written.....	\$7,584,814.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$103,788.09		Premiums thereon.....	96,018.37
			Losses incurred.....	32,119.77

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	None
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00	} <i>Expenditures.</i>	Losses.....	\$873,472.89
Assets.....	4,069,140.67		Dividends.....	100,000.00
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,816,873.61		Other expenditures.....	681,776.26
<i>Income.</i>			Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,655,248.65
Premiums.....	\$1,725,187.22		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	149,089.70		Risks written.....	\$165,057,015.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,874,276.92		Premiums thereon.....	2,087,832.33
			Losses incurred.....	872,248.39

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$76,125.00
Premiums received.....	1,613.00
Losses paid.....	113.94
Losses incurred.....	104.02

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00	} <i>Expenditures.</i>	Losses.....	\$1,297,331.84
Assets.....	4,831,004.70		Dividends.....	100,000.00
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,520,549.51		Other expenditures.....	1,042,763.79
<i>Income.</i>			Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,440,095.63
Premiums.....	\$2,660,762.73		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	187,276.89		Risks written.....	\$311,383,182.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,848,039.62		Premiums thereon.....	3,582,555.07
			Losses incurred.....	1,286,659.61

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$157,783.00
Premiums received.....	3,953.92
Losses paid.....	1,563.18
Losses incurred.....	1,563.18

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

U. S. BRANCH NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	Losses	\$1,889,488.41
Assets	6,677,905.77	Dividends	None
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,939,531.23	Other expenditures	1,339,115.72
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,228,604.13
Premiums	\$3,860,228.05	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	212,315.45	Risks written	\$562,246,792.00
Total income, 1905	\$4,072,543.50	Premiums thereon	2,549,402.06
		Losses incurred	1,861,090.36

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$116,980.00
Premiums received		3,930.70
Losses paid		1,834.52
Losses incurred		2,184.52

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

NORWICH, ENGLAND.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	Losses	\$1,131,066.16
Assets	2,759,422.13	Dividends	None
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,867,624.49	Other expenditures	775,084.95
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,906,151.11
Premiums	\$2,103,947.92	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	88,323.80	Risks written	\$239,253,894.00
Total income, 1905	\$2,192,271.72	Premiums thereon	2,736,230.96
		Losses incurred	1,066,573.97

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$177,385.00
Premiums received		4,042.59
Losses paid		1,541.81
Losses incurred		1,541.81

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,000,000.00	Losses	\$534,921.49
Assets	2,457,660.01	Dividends	100,000.00
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	\$1,135,701.84	Other expenditures	385,513.01
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,030,434.50
Premiums	\$1,107,744.21	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources	71,292.87	Risks written	\$133,808,125.00
Total income, 1905	\$1,179,037.08	Premiums thereon	1,614,722.18
		Losses incurred	503,457.84

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$55,431.00
Premiums received		1,115.52
Losses paid		479.35
Losses incurred		479.35

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	2,348,209.79	Losses.....	\$664,573.65
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,284,755.36	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	564,478.64
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,229,052.29
Premiums.....	\$1,421,328.25	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	56,650.85	Risks written.....	\$167,299,221.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,477,979.10	Premiums thereon.....	2,076,633.37
		Losses incurred.....	648,226.65

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$54,850.00
Premiums received.....	1,204.20
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$400,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	7,024,039.69	Losses.....	\$1,445,465.99
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,619,488.08	Dividends.....	120,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,043,943.85
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,609,409.84
Premiums.....	\$2,961,689.14	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	247,504.44	Risks written.....	\$331,287,977.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$3,209,193.58	Premiums thereon.....	3,805,633.11
		Losses incurred.....	1,445,366.94

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	
Premiums received.....	\$2,874.07
Losses paid.....	1,230.80
Losses incurred.....	1,265.80

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	8,850,128.89	Losses.....	\$2,594,238.54
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	5,758,619.38	Dividends.....	150,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	2,670,734.80
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$5,414,973.34
Premiums.....	\$5,996,424.68	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Other sources.....	315,712.91	Risks written.....	\$613,279,684.00
Total income, 1905.....	\$6,314,137.59	Premiums thereon.....	7,362,655.87
		Losses incurred.....	2,965,145.09

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$97,383.00
Premiums received.....	3,761.83
Losses paid.....	112.00
Losses incurred.....	112.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$2,000,000.00		
Assets	8,410,630.43	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,758,359.91	Losses.....	\$1,843,335.89
		Dividends	238,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,542,873.42
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,669,209.31
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$502,520,534.00
Premiums	\$4,058,048.47	Premiums thereon.....	5,415,154.78
Other sources.....	283,108.59	Losses incurred	1,800,741.96
Total income, 1905.....	\$4,341,157.06		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$180,358.00
Premiums received.....	3,600.85
Losses paid.....	191.69
Losses incurred.....	178.46

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets	3,455,012.17	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,065,062.56	Losses.....	\$1,380,924.40
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures.....	1,036,544.38
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,417,468.78
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$317,956,225.00
Premiums	\$2,445,992.48	Premiums thereon.....	3,666,772.88
Other sources.....	252,177.54	Losses incurred.....	1,306,117.71
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,698,170.02		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$161,300.00
Premiums received.....	5,211.90
Losses paid.....	276.61
Losses incurred.....	269.06

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00		
Assets	3,028,823.34	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,839,797.95	Losses.....	\$1,296,849.78
		Dividends	50,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	904,206.40
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,251,056.18
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$286,604,232.00
Premiums	\$2,435,447.68	Premiums thereon.....	2,890,068.83
Other sources.....	103,460.47	Losses incurred.....	982,852.01
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,538,908.15		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$56,087.00
Premiums received.....	1,607.67
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets.....	6,841,016.55	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,100,390.79	Losses.....	\$1,728,907.06
		Dividends.....	100,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,215,294.29
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$3,044,141.35
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$355,352,547.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	4,542,538.55
Premiums.....	\$3,439,220.95	Losses incurred.....	1,700,039.89
Other sources.....	253,207.93		
Total income, 1905.....	\$3,672,428.88		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$258,528.00
Premiums received.....	7,993.06
Losses paid.....	6,744.41
Losses incurred.....	6,744.41

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	8,561,309.54	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	5,585,809.21	Losses.....	\$2,570,760.06
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	1,826,863.07
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$4,397,623.12
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$710,969,277.72
Premiums.....	\$5,262,059.86	Premiums thereon.....	7,722,636.53
Other sources.....	254,589.20	Losses incurred.....	2,508,480.18
Total income, 1905.....	\$5,526,659.06		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$466,963.00
Premiums received.....	13,221.07
Losses paid.....	9,445.43
Losses incurred.....	9,445.43

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	2,209,190.29	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	\$1,206,685.70	Losses.....	\$813,587.24
		Dividends.....	87,643.96
		Other expenditures.....	762,144.96
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,663,376.15
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$193,364,201.00
Premiums.....	\$1,378,977.64	Premiums thereon.....	2,357,736.26
Other sources.....	334,165.07	Losses incurred.....	784,463.24
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,713,142.71		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$220,431.00
Premiums received.....	4,848.99
Losses paid.....	1,225.80
Losses incurred.....	1,222.80

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

SAINT PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	4,567,341.07	Losses	\$1,979,945.50
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,705,250.38	Dividends	50,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,198,794.50
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,228,740.00
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Premiums	\$3,602,504.53	Risks written	\$228,950,710.00
Other sources	183,222.08	Premiums thereon	3,984,626.50
Total income, 1905	\$3,785,726.61	Losses incurred	1,688,335.00

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$22,395.00
Premiums received	519.75
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	5,379,583.06	Losses	\$972,083.11
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,041,525.24	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	714,582.50
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,686,565.61
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Premiums	\$1,884,440.54	Risks written	\$278,719,850.00
Other sources	199,549.05	Premiums thereon	3,155,542.50
Total income, 1905	\$2,083,989.59	Losses incurred	989,225.51

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$181,901.00
Premiums received	5,801.83
Losses paid	4,023.15
Losses incurred	4,023.15

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	7,322,662.95	Losses	\$1,725,182.54
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,298,662.55	Dividends	200,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,376,919.74
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$3,302,102.28
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
Premiums	\$3,674,144.75	Risks written	\$436,717,531.00
Other sources	230,251.32	Premiums thereon	5,074,920.25
Total income, 1905	\$3,904,396.07	Losses incurred	1,722,665.07

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$211,351.66
Premiums received	7,555.11
Losses paid	2,809.69
Losses incurred	2,809.69

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	3,139,168.37	Losses	\$1,132,125.86
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,240,296.07	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	897,212.88
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,029,338.74
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$282,715,038.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	3,074,954.24
Premiums	\$2,396,977.27	Losses incurred	1,129,137.33
Other sources	110,897.59		
Total income, 1905	\$2,507,874.86		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$245,812.80
Premiums received	6,482.70
Losses paid	2,909.00
Losses incurred	2,909.00

SVEA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	905,592.99	Losses	\$317,808.27
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	534,250.26	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	279,469.39
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$597,277.66
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$66,250,877.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	957,343.30
Premiums	\$670,007.39	Losses incurred	313,571.29
Other sources	24,032.12		
Total income, 1905	\$694,039.51		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$259,049.00
Premiums received	7,427.74
Losses paid	4,956.08
Losses incurred	4,956.08

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	3,257,276.17	Losses	\$773,253.36
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,381,244.89	Dividends	50,000.00
		Other expenditures	602,506.33
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,425,759.69
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written	\$172,659,534.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	2,309,688.64
Premiums	\$1,546,244.18	Losses incurred	731,477.60
Other sources	201,995.99		
Total income, 1905	\$1,748,240.17		

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$126,475.00
Premiums received	2,977.06
Losses paid	1,632.90
Losses incurred	1,855.48

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	2,456,786.38		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,707,194.70		
			<i>Expenditures.</i>
		Losses	\$1,543,464.07
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	846,145.02
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,389,609.09
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1905.</i>
		Risks written	
		Premiums thereon	\$2,880,915.47
		Losses incurred	1,141,438.52
			<i>Nevada Business.</i>
		Risks written	\$79,649.00
		Premiums received	2,280.95
		Losses paid	835.50
		Losses incurred	1,335.50

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1905.

Total amount of risks written	\$8,910,679.00
Total amount of premiums received	228,329.34
Total amount of losses paid	95,958.57
Total amount of losses incurred	108,335.78

LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

CONSERVATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	2,234,069.72	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,897,881.64	Paid policy holders	\$139,028.00
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	20,000.00
Premiums.....	\$1,200,228.86	Other expenditures	847,200.22
Other sources.....	110,261.43	Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,066,228.22
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,310,490.29		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	35
Amount of risks written.....	\$72,920.00
Premiums received.....	\$8,917.20
Losses paid.....	\$1,000.00
Losses incurred.....	\$1,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	53
Amount of said policies.....	\$179,920.00

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY,

HAMMOND, INDIANA.

Capital (paid up).....	\$300,000.00		
Assets.....	1,708,601.28	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,157,641.70	Paid policy holders.....	\$993,904.81
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	16,500.00
Premiums.....	\$2,129,749.63	Other expenditures	1,113,131.64
Other sources.....	30,476.73	Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,123,536.45
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,160,226.36	<i>Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$2,638,875.23
		Premiums thereon.....	2,129,749.63
		Losses incurred.....	993,904.81

Nevada Business—Accident.

Premiums received.....	\$20,025.56
Losses paid.....	8,544.59
Losses incurred.....	8,634.59

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	3,073,711.25	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,482,782.17	Paid policy holders.....	\$852,866.63
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	None
Premiums.....	\$2,296,379.79	Other expenditures	1,084,126.86
Other sources.....	78,395.87	Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,936,993.49
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,374,775.66	<i>Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$2,587,113.16
		Premiums thereon.....	2,296,379.79
		Losses incurred.....	852,866.63

Nevada Business—Accident, Health and Liability.

Premiums received.....	\$5,489.87
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REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$100,000.00		
Assets.....		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....		Paid policy holders.....	\$41,159,574.48
		Dividends.....	700,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	22,902,177.70
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$64,761,752.19
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$61,879,149.11		
Other sources.....	27,226,170.66		
Total income, 1905.....	\$89,105,319.77		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	130
Amount of risks written.....	\$642,850.00
Premiums received.....	\$45,539.26
Losses paid.....	\$2,000.00
Losses incurred.....	\$2,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	474
Amount of said policies.....	\$1,406,102.00

FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital.....	Mutual		
Assets.....	\$24,327.52	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	419.55	Paid policy holders.....	\$27,758.60
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	55,427.11
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$83,185.71
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$78,233.74		
Other sources.....	923.49		
Total income, 1905.....	\$79,157.23		
		<i>Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$8,137,000.00
		Premiums thereon.....	78,233.74
		Losses incurred.....	27,758.60

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	265
Amount of risks written.....	\$265,000.00
Premiums received.....	\$1,360.15
Losses paid.....	\$123.50
Losses incurred.....	\$123.50
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	120
Amount of said policies.....	\$120,000.00

FRANKFORT MARINE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE
COMPANY,

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	1,460,233.32	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,105,489.25	Paid policy holders.....	\$389,054.88
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	556,399.37
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$945,454.25
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$896,483.91		
Other sources.....	259,249.74		
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,155,733.65		
		<i>Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$1,051,234.37
		Premiums thereon.....	896,483.91
		Losses incurred.....	389,054.88

Nevada Business—Liability.

Premiums received.....	\$1,144.56
Losses paid.....	48.75
Losses incurred.....	48.75

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

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GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid in cash)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	35,711,677.28		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	30,823,487.00		
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums	\$4,546,489.94		
Other sources	1,579,206.48		
Total income, 1905	\$6,125,696.42		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$3,138,260.61
		Dividends	24,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,344,540.18
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$4,506,800.79

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	5
Amount of risks written	\$17,300.00
Premiums received	\$6,484.68
Losses paid	\$1,000.00
Losses incurred	\$1,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	81
Amount of said policies	\$179,300.00

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$125,000.00		
Assets	17,886,594.88		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	16,682,194.41		
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums	\$3,211,142.68		
Other sources	829,260.75		
Total income, 1905	\$4,040,403.43		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$1,725,334.28
		Dividends	15,000.00
		Other expenditures	929,105.97
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,669,440.25

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	4
Amount of risks written	\$5,000.00
Premiums received	\$8,452.51
Losses paid	\$2,500.00
Losses incurred	\$2,500.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	112
Amount of said policies	\$212,788.00

LLOYD'S PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$250,000.00		
Assets	860,168.15		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	293,418.07		
		<i>Income.</i>	
Premiums	\$444,003.54		
Other sources	33,741.90		
Total income, 1905	\$477,745.44		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$129,464.22
		Dividends	50,000.00
		Other expenditures	244,205.07
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$423,669.29

Nevada Business—Plate Glass.

Premiums received	\$100.13
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REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$100,000.00		
Assets.....	18,751,868.52	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	17,244,332.79	Paid policy holders.....	\$462,566.16
		Dividends.....	16,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	2,388,419.62
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,866,985.78
Premiums.....	\$2,726,956.51		
Other sources.....	979,370.89		
Total income, 1905.....	\$3,706,327.40		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	10
Amount of risks written.....	\$14,000.00
Premiums received.....	\$3,156.74
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	49
Amount of said policies.....	\$82,375.00

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital.....	Mutual		
Assets.....	\$470,861,165.90	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	392,593,559.10	Paid policy holders.....	\$35,466,820.53
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	20,506,146.74
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$55,972,967.27
Premiums.....	\$62,978,215.57		
Other sources.....	22,086,777.31		
Total income, 1905.....	\$85,064,992.88		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	57
Amount of risks written.....	\$114,805.00
Premiums received.....	\$71,020.26
Losses paid.....	\$19,486.13
Losses incurred.....	\$32,486.13
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	859
Amount of said policies.....	\$1,783,880.00

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Capital.....	Mutual		
Assets.....	\$99,054,597.47	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	91,474,331.77	Paid policy holders.....	\$6,538,904.12
		Dividends, policy holders.....	1,986,787.01
		Other expenditures.....	4,891,374.73
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$13,422,066.86
Premiums.....	\$14,834,018.21		
Other sources.....	4,416,247.21		
Total income, 1905.....	\$19,250,265.42		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	3
Amount of risks written.....	\$8,137.00
Premiums received.....	\$4,991.63
Losses paid.....	\$5,000.00
Losses incurred.....	\$5,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	73
Amount of said policies.....	\$222,164.00

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$5,377,669.46		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	5,305,973.01	Paid policy holders	\$3,388,706.74
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,551,029.34
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$4,939,736.08
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premiums	\$4,552,253.07		
Other sources	372,878.63		
Total income, 1905	\$4,925,131.70		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	None
Premiums received	\$2,408.00
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	25
Amount of said policies	\$81,680.00

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets	6,092,500.46		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	4,988,896.60	Paid policy holders	\$498,665.55
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	871,989.72
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,370,605.27
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premium	\$1,730,567.43		
Other sources	275,007.15		
Total income, 1905	\$2,005,574.58		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	5
Amount of risks written	\$12,000.00
Premiums received	\$312.83
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	5
Amount of said policies	\$12,000.00

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$34,533,356.70		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	30,694,978.20	Paid policy holders	\$2,826,247.81
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,590,069.46
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$4,416,317.27
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premiums	\$5,948,318.16		
Other sources	1,493,348.04		
Total income, 1905	\$7,441,666.20		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	3
Amount of risks written	\$4,000.00
Premiums received	\$1,417.77
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	10
Amount of said policies	\$27,000.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$485,820,359.93		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	375,082,390.00		
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premiums	\$83,812,517.94		
Other sources	18,818,345.91		
Total income, 1905	\$102,630,863.85		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$40,282,039.83
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	19,064,673.59
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$59,326,713.42

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	381
Amount of risks written	\$1,109,248.00
Premiums received	\$138,700.75
Losses paid	\$54,827.32
Losses incurred	\$53,396.72
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	1,433
Amount of said policies	\$3,847,629.00

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00		
Assets	8,569,223.28		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	7,959,049.30		
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premiums	\$2,414,811.90		
Other sources	912,444.42		
Total income, 1905	\$3,327,256.32		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$322,056.91
		Dividends	35,000.00
		Other expenditures	\$1,551,424.84
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$2,408,481.75

Nevada Business.

	<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	
Number of risks written			11
Amount of risks written			\$18,145.00
Premiums received	\$744.50		\$4,680.87
Losses paid	351.19		\$4,297.00
Losses incurred	351.19		\$4,297.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905			83
Amount of said policies			\$142,491.00

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$75,726,669.64		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	71,006,041.60		
	<i>Income.</i>		
Premiums	\$14,200,241.58		
Other sources	3,626,196.06		
Total income, 1905	\$17,826,436.64		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders	\$7,339,923.38
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	3,472,603.17
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$10,812,526.55

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	12
Amount of risks written	\$32,500.00
Premiums received	\$4,362.94
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	12
Amount of said policies	\$32,500.00

RELiance LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets.....	2,082,076.81		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	397,712.60		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders.....	\$36,222.13
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	273,678.80
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$309,900.93
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$296,977.58		
Other sources.....	77,762.42		
Total income, 1905.....	\$374,740.00		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....		27
Amount of risks written.....	\$62,000.00	
Premiums received.....	\$2,763.44	
Losses incurred.....	None	
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....		28
Amount of said policies.....	\$63,000.00	

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	2,209,190.29		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,206,685.70		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Losses.....	\$813,587.24
		Dividends.....	87,643.96
		Other expenditures.....	762,144.96
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,663,376.15
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$1,378,977.64		
Other sources.....	334,165.07		
Total income, 1905.....	\$1,713,142.71		
		<i>Casualty Business, 1905.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$1,773,737.50
		Premiums thereon.....	7,862.35
		Losses paid.....	3,514.75
		Losses incurred.....	3,802.25

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....		\$40,400.00
Premiums received.....		180.00
Losses paid.....		64.30
Losses incurred.....		64.30

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INDIANA POLIS, INDIANA.

Capital.....	Mutual		
Assets.....	\$4,126,682.30		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,521,365.61		
		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
		Paid policy holders.....	\$636,694.25
		Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	1,125,693.07
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$1,762,287.32
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$2,521,357.10		
Other sources.....	208,553.96		
Total income, 1905.....	\$2,729,911.06		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....		76
Amount of risks written.....	\$433,500.00	
Premiums received.....	\$17,742.10	
Losses incurred.....	None	
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....		93
Amount of said policies.....	\$514,500.00	

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

STANDARD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$250,000.00		
Assets	2,286,822.34		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,430,580.56	Paid policy holders	\$702,917.83
		Dividends	30,000.00
		Other expenditures	712,742.09
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,445,659.92
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$1,592,875.36		
Other sources	81,301.16		
Total income, 1905	\$1,674,176.52		

Nevada Business—Accident.

Number of risks written	None
Premiums received	\$336.75
Losses paid	51.78
Losses incurred	51.78

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (deposited)	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets	48,960,079.40		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	42,606,221.68	Paid policy holders	\$5,137,587.95
		Dividends	250,000.00
		Other expenditures	4,780,845.74
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$10,168,233.69
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$11,754,577.22		
Other sources	2,647,211.60		
Total income, 1905	\$14,401,788.82		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	1
Amount of risks written	\$1,000.00
Premiums received	\$1,158.16
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	21
Amount of said policies	\$50,613.00

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$12,088,592.65		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	11,384,358.56	Paid policy holders	\$1,121,005.68
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	790,408.79
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,911,409.47
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$2,316,091.08		
Other sources	516,118.36		
Total income, 1905	\$2,832,209.44		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	23
Amount of risks written	\$43,621.88
Premiums received	\$3,180.10
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905	59
Amount of said policies	\$123,822.87

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S LIFE AND ACCIDENT BUSINESS FOR 1905.

Total number of policies written.....	1,048
Total amount of policies written.....	\$2,897,571.44
Total amount of premiums received.....	\$352,206.06
Total amount of losses paid.....	\$106,870.10
Total amount of losses incurred.....	\$115,713.50
Number of policies in force December 31, 1905.....	3,590
Amount of said policies.....	\$9,081,764.00

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SURETY AND CASUALTY COMPANIES.

ETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00		
Assets	1,195,568.15	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	465,237.57	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$174,828.21
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	None
Premiums	\$504,007.18	Other expenditures	383,998.46
Other sources	187,840.64	Total expenditures, 1905	\$558,826.67
Total income, 1905	\$691,847.82		

	<i>Nevada Business.</i>	<i>Surety.</i>	<i>Burglary.</i>
Premiums received		\$20.00	\$20.25

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,500,000.00		
Assets	6,170,082.08	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,365,327.42	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$350,057.12
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	200,000.00
Premiums	\$1,595,334.90	Other expenditures	1,062,843.79
Other sources	410,027.35	Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,632,900.91
Total income, 1905	\$2,005,362.25		

	<i>Nevada Business.</i>	<i>Fidelity.</i>	<i>Surety.</i>
Premiums received		\$13.30	\$64.00

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00		
Assets	7,500,842.55	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	4,665,898.35	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$2,086,267.25
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends	95,000.00
Premiums	\$5,345,987.14	Other expenditures	2,964,147.86
Other sources	372,726.46	Total expenditures, 1905	\$5,135,415.14
Total income, 1905	\$5,718,713.60		

	<i>Nevada Business.</i>	<i>Liability.</i>	<i>Burglary.</i>
Premiums received		\$2.83	\$39.75

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00		
Assets.....	694,577.67	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	72,240.24	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$24.35
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	85,043.94
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$85,268.29
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$89,803.37		
Other sources.....	15,581.48		
Total income, 1905.....	\$105,384.85		

Nevada Business.

None.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00		
Assets.....	2,216,713.88	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,276,563.47	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$452,628.02
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	733,994.00
		Total expenditures, 1905	\$1,186,622.02
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$1,211,031.61		
Other sources.....	137,531.05		
Total income, 1905	\$1,348,562.66		

Nevada Business.

Premiums received—Fidelity and surety..... \$150.50

TITLE GUARANTY AND SURETY COMPANY,

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (deposited).....	\$791,100.00		
Assets.....	1,710,837.91	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	607,769.60	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$73,584.03
		Dividends	46,335.00
		Other expenditures	344,673.32
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$470,692.35
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$489,034.01		
Other sources.....	154,346.25		
Total income, 1905.....	\$643,380.26		

Nevada Business.

Premiums received—Surety..... \$317.35

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,700,000.00		
Assets.....	3,498,183.68		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,560,526.01		
	<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>
Premiums	\$2,230,881.15	Paid policy holders for losses..	\$983,427.81
Other sources.....	166,120.94	Dividends	59,500.00
Total income, 1905	\$2,387,002.09	Other expenditures	1,227,222.54
		Total expenditures, 1905.....	\$2,270,150.35

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	<i>Surety.</i>	<i>Burglary.</i>	<i>Accident.</i>
Premiums received.....	\$3,457.70	\$1,337.25	
Losses paid.....			\$3,126.36
Losses incurred.....			3,126.36

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S CASUALTY AND SURETY BUSINESS FOR 1905.

Total amount of premiums received	\$5,418.53
Total amount of losses paid	3,126.36
Total amount of losses incurred	3,126.36

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STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Insurance Commissioner

1906

J. EGGERS

Insurance Commissioner



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

To His Excellency the Governor:

The following statement of the business transacted by fire, life, accident, casualty, and surety insurance companies for the year ending December 31, 1906, is respectfully submitted.

J. EGGERS,

State Controller and ex officio Insurance Commissioner.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited)	\$220,000.00	
Assets	1,794,348.35	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,034,885.51	Losses
		Dividends
		Other expenditures
		Total expenditures, 1906.....
<i>Income.</i>		\$3,316,940.87
Premiums	\$1,000,964.32	None
Other sources	3,025,999.31	406,235.11
Total income, 1906.....	\$4,026,963.63	\$3,723,175.98
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		Premiums thereon
		Losses incurred
		\$105,656,423.00
		1,321,779.82
		3,460,165.27

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$31,970.00
Premiums received	1,113.18
Losses paid	112.40
Losses incurred	112.40

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$4,000,000.00	
Assets	15,950,843.64	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	7,484,771.21	Losses
		Dividends
		Other expenditures
		Total expenditures, 1906.....
<i>Income.</i>		\$5,901,025.31
Premiums	\$6,816,760.38	772,000.00
Other sources	2,440,896.81	3,239,862.96
Total income, 1906	\$9,257,657.19	\$9,912,878.27
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		Premiums thereon
		Losses incurred
		\$660,449,513.00
		8,727,137.44
		5,803,066.07

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$341,345.35
Premiums received	10,434.99
Losses paid	2,813.90
Losses incurred	2,813.90

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	
Assets	2,521,648.54	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,643,852.87	Losses
		Dividends
		Other expenditures
		Total expenditures, 1906
<i>Income.</i>		\$1,477,726.16
Premiums	\$1,493,871.60	50,000.00
Other sources	202,426.50	599,817.84
Total income, 1906	\$1,696,298.10	\$2,127,544.00
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		Premiums thereon
		Losses incurred
		\$204,465,500.00
		2,178,567.00
		1,440,247.00

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$92,775.00
Premiums received	3,711.94
Losses paid	6.43
Losses incurred	890.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$2,000,000.00		
Assets.....	5,174,179.47	Losses.....	\$2,545,336.71
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,096,170.73	Dividends.....	156,518.77
		Other expenditures.....	875,486.22
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$3,577,351.70
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$281,185,000.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	3,402,537.40
Premiums.....	\$2,283,554.45	Losses incurred.....	2,569,326.28
Other sources.....	2,129,638.44		
Total Income, 1906.....	\$4,413,192.89		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$49,150.00
Premiums received.....	1,215.89
Losses paid.....	130.72
Losses incurred.....	130.72

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (paid in cash).....	\$1,320,000.00		
Assets.....	2,011,132.80	Losses.....	\$2,409,420.71
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,365,331.55	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	609,186.22
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$3,018,606.93
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$161,696,370.00
Premiums.....	\$1,554,528.16	Premiums thereon.....	2,023,143.22
Other sources.....	55,095.34	Losses incurred.....	2,392,027.29
Total Income, 1906.....	\$1,609,623.50		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$365,216.00
Premiums received.....	10,577.44
Losses paid.....	2,810.63
Losses incurred.....	2,810.63

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00		
Assets.....	2,185,428.62	Losses.....	\$2,845,355.71
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,650,465.79	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	551,506.25
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$3,396,861.96
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
<i>Income.</i>		Risks written.....	\$163,450,960.00
Premiums.....	\$1,429,659.13	Premiums thereon.....	1,948,349.71
Other sources.....	2,232,367.44	Losses incurred.....	3,081,846.58
Total Income, 1906.....	\$3,662,026.57		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$50,000.00
Premiums received.....	1,310.38
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$240,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	362,107.06	Losses	\$1,845,912.24
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	103,257.37	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	73,181.22
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,924,093.46
Premiums	\$123,179.85	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	1,653,694.55	Risks written	\$11,120,450.00
Total income, 1906	\$1,776,874.40	Premiums thereon	253,776.31
		Losses incurred	1,831,135.00

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$185,250.00
Premiums received	4,995.57
Losses paid	300.65
Losses incurred	300.65

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	733,259.66	Losses	\$458,794.94
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	425,387.24	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	179,633.96
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$638,438.90
Premiums	\$480,419.79	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	63,234.43	Risks written	\$157,248,343.00
Total income, 1906	\$553,654.22	Premiums thereon	2,208,357.55
		Losses incurred	469,569.67

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$225,102.00
Premiums received	5,996.40
Losses paid	38.95
Losses incurred	38.95

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	7,179,301.09	Losses	\$3,684,625.44
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	5,574,141.17	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,834,206.77
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$5,518,862.21
Premiums	\$5,121,818.44	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	2,501,391.78	Risks written	\$724,900,610.00
Total income, 1906	\$7,623,210.22	Premiums thereon	6,660,302.73
		Losses incurred	4,706,514.36

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$128,836.00
Premiums received	3,006.03
Losses paid	1,524.06
Losses incurred	1,524.06

**FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.**

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$750,000.00	Expenditures.	
Assets.....	7,301,261.56	Losses.....	\$3,595,205.86
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	5,090,352.55	Dividends.....	200,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,620,951.12
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$5,416,136.98
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$414,951,434.00
Premiums.....	\$3,890,985.04	Premiums thereon.....	5,177,944.65
Other sources.....	1,875,470.11	Losses incurred.....	3,639,381.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$5,766,455.15		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$30,225.00
Premiums received.....	1,005.20
Losses paid.....	156.68
Losses incurred.....	156.68

**FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CORPORATION,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.**

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00	Expenditures.	
Assets.....	3,270,574.28	Losses.....	\$6,915,703.55
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,757,843.52	Dividends.....	40,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	3,129,141.78
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$10,084,845.33
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$146,751,760.00
Premiums.....	\$1,359,321.70	Premiums thereon.....	1,638,322.85
Other sources.....	5,576,510.91	Losses incurred.....	6,791,067.40
Total income, 1906.....	\$6,935,832.60		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$184,600.00
Premiums received.....	4,956.20
Losses paid.....	2,000.00
Losses incurred.....	2,000.00

**FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.**

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$800,000.00	Expenditures.	
Assets.....	4,214,453.61	Losses.....	\$931,194.24
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,924,043.89	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	708,867.97
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$1,640,062.21
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$545,661,440.00
Premiums.....	\$4,686,884.55	Premiums thereon.....	4,548,250.64
Other sources.....	379,800.22	Losses incurred.....	801,993.29
Total income, 1906.....	\$5,066,684.77		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$200,085.00
Premiums received.....	5,252.25
Losses paid.....	900.00
Losses incurred.....	900.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

FIRST RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	506,200.00	Losses	None
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	None	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	None
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	None
Premiums	None	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	None	Risks written	None
Total income, 1906	None	Premiums thereon	None
		Losses incurred	None

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	None
Premiums received	None
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

GERMAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$400,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,393,709.82	Losses	\$479,370.87
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	534,292.84	Dividends	48,000.00
		Other expenditures	164,817.48
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$692,188.35
Premiums	\$536,617.46	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	91,202.66	Risks written	\$64,658,967.00
Total income, 1906	\$627,820.12	Premiums thereon	693,738.79
		Losses incurred	500,808.51

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$50,241.00
Premiums received	1,265.89
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	14,026,220.55	Losses	\$4,860,716.43
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	7,395,794.08	Dividends	450,000.00
		Other expenditures	2,149,192.72
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$7,459,909.15
Premiums	\$6,166,619.67	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	1,006,049.60	Risks written	\$1,023,879,062.00
Total income, 1906	\$7,172,669.27	Premiums thereon	10,036,695.40
		Losses incurred	5,000,853.75

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$129,933.00
Premiums received	4,307.34
Losses paid	144.61
Losses incurred	143.61

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00		
Assets.....	2,338,450.49	Losses.....	\$946,541.31
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,372,597.02	Dividends.....	60,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	322,647.62
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$1,329,188.93
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$94,959,664.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	968,992.68
Premiums.....	\$702,450.97	Losses incurred.....	1,005,847.31
Other sources.....	697,491.25		
Total income, 1906.....	\$1,399,942.22		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$65,803.00
Premiums received.....	1,850.46
Losses paid.....	1,549.88
Losses incurred.....	549.88

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited).....	\$205,000.00		
Assets.....	2,319,585.44	Losses.....	\$3,540,245.01
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,913,556.40	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	722,473.99
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$4,262,719.00
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$175,753,487.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	2,149,575.12
Premiums.....	\$1,763,668.19	Losses incurred.....	3,922,410.01
Other sources.....	73,986.62		
Total income, 1906.....	\$1,837,654.81		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$118,795.00
Premiums received.....	2,706.51
Losses paid.....	752.47
Losses incurred.....	752.47

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$2,000,000.00		
Assets.....	19,064,843.56	Losses.....	\$13,515,020.76
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	14,234,933.97	Dividends.....	529,200.00
		Other expenditures.....	4,853,350.11
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$18,897,570.87
			<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written.....	\$1,370,841,475.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon.....	17,369,095.09
Premiums.....	\$13,981,228.43	Losses incurred.....	13,535,856.24
Other sources.....	4,384,736.05		
Total income, 1906.....	\$18,365,964.48		

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....	\$858,328.00
Premiums received.....	27,611.25
Losses paid.....	2,048.18
Losses incurred.....	3,519.06

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$3,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	20,839,174.33	Losses	\$6,449,322.03
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	10,430,818.94	Dividends	600,000.00
		Other expenditures	3,338,865.96
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$10,388,187.99
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$9,718,010.34	Risks written	\$1,364,472,891.00
Other sources	1,175,451.42	Premiums thereon	13,923,178.75
Total income, 1906	\$10,893,461.76	Losses incurred	6,576,695.45

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$478,825.00
Premiums received	12,852.87
Losses paid	501.77
Losses incurred	1,401.77

HOME FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$300,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	740,656.19	Losses	\$2,608,367.56
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	381,147.16	Dividends	18,000.00
		Other expenditures	298,618.84
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,924,986.40
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$249,680.16	Risks written	\$64,621,160.00
Other sources	1,608,350.16	Premiums thereon	873,340.44
Total income, 1906	\$1,858,030.32	Losses incurred	2,562,506.30

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$37,296.00
Premiums received	840.03
Losses paid	695.70
Losses incurred	695.70

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$3,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	10,741,510.11	Losses	\$7,291,667.61
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	6,705,869.90	Dividends	360,030.00
		Other expenditures	2,588,490.04
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$10,250,187.65
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$7,531,648.95	Risks written	\$552,251,999.00
Other sources	545,790.74	Premiums thereon	7,051,122.23
Total income, 1906	\$8,077,439.69	Losses incurred	5,788,923.99

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$118,840.00
Premiums received	3,424.73
Losses paid	12.88
Losses incurred	887.88

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	972,482.97	Losses	\$129,024.51
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	542,518.79	Dividends	10,000.00
		Other expenditures	225,766.78
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$364,791.29
Premiums	\$451,094.55	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	22,127.64	Risks written	\$57,673,381.00
Total income, 1906	\$473,222.19	Premiums thereon	684,440.23
		Losses incurred	157,842.48

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		None
Premiums received		None
Losses paid		None
Losses incurred		None

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$205,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	646,613.17	Losses	\$1,810,057.06
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	328,458.90	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	271,636.40
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,081,693.46
Premiums	\$376,013.30	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	1,487,919.81	Risks written	\$49,542,271.00
Total income, 1906	\$1,863,933.11	Premiums thereon	554,821.58
		Losses incurred	1,834,154.94

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$55,012.00
Premiums received		1,100.25
Losses paid		20.10
Losses incurred		20.10

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$400,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	12,335,961.46	Losses	\$7,462,187.05
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	7,712,310.00	Dividends	26,316.36
		Other expenditures	4,230,959.98
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$11,719,463.39
Premiums	\$7,735,854.57	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	4,217,404.24	Risks written	\$1,108,479,129.00
Total income, 1906	\$11,953,258.81	Premiums thereon	12,269,393.15
		Losses incurred	7,717,417.25

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$726,420.00
Premiums received		24,645.75
Losses paid		8,999.76
Losses incurred		3,999.76

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$615,000.00		
Assets	3,087,429.54	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,044,119.15	Losses	\$5,496,898.91
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	802,091.84
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$6,298,990.75
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$203,108,592.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	2,610,298.28
Premiums	\$2,287,398.41	Losses incurred	5,392,903.23
Other sources	200,999.99		
Total income, 1906	\$2,488,398.40		
		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
		Risks written	\$355,361.00
		Premiums received	7,664.99
		Losses paid	398.79
		Losses incurred	398.79

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$120,000.00		
Assets	3,545,842.27	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,427,080.30	Losses	\$4,774,500.57
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	778,401.68
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$5,552,902.25
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$312,291,159.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	3,356,186.19
Premiums	\$2,234,365.41	Losses incurred	4,680,238.50
Other sources	96,016.14		
Total income, 1906	\$2,330,381.55		
		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
		Risks written	\$110,490.00
		Premiums received	3,251.28
		Losses paid	112.35
		Losses incurred	112.35

MICHIGAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Capital (deposited)	\$400,000.00		
Assets	1,042,744.27	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	452,928.81	Losses	\$560,337.13
		Dividends	24,000.00
		Other expenditures	200,159.90
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$784,497.03
		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$51,263,899.00
<i>Income.</i>		Premiums thereon	661,576.08
Premiums	\$469,080.10	Losses incurred	578,065.07
Other sources	264,142.61		
Total income, 1906	733,222.71		
		<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
		Risks written	None
		Premiums received	None
		Losses paid	None
		Losses incurred	None

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

Capital (deposited).....	\$201,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	1,591,420.87	Losses.....	\$860,652.55
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,076,527.75	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	455,116.35
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$1,315,768.90
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$1,517,778.69	Risks written.....	\$168,197,187.00
Other sources.....	142,553.53	Premiums thereon.....	1,855,094.83
Total income, 1906.....	\$1,660,332.22	Losses incurred.....	941,762.55

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$72,848.00
Premiums received.....	3,163.86
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY,
MUNICH, GERMANY.

Capital (deposited).....	\$3,295,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	3,518,064.29	Losses.....	\$3,969,792.35
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,810,722.89	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	1,120,258.09
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$5,081,050.44
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$3,519,565.39	Risks written.....	\$354,484,042.00
Other sources.....	1,133,044.34	Premiums thereon.....	4,358,165.30
Total income, 1906.....	\$4,652,609.73	Losses incurred.....	3,884,101.35

Nevada Business.
Reinsurance.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	7,078,852.54	Losses.....	\$4,565,527.56
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,848,410.80	Dividends.....	70,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	2,443,386.27
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$7,078,913.83
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$4,991,039.21	Risks written.....	\$656,227,627.00
Other sources.....	1,455,394.33	Premiums thereon.....	7,382,430.59
Total income, 1906.....	\$6,446,433.54	Losses incurred.....	4,724,617.57

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$115,236.00
Premiums received.....	3,584.78
Losses paid.....	2,636.49
Losses incurred.....	2,664.57

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	466,138.94	Losses	\$190,168.66
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	177,788.30	Dividends	7,473.00
		Other expenditures	128,044.96
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$325,686.62
Premiums	\$283,947.30	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	15,026.29	Risks written	\$29,389,431.00
Total income, 1906	\$298,973.59	Premiums thereon	398,566.87
		Losses incurred	203,585.91

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$14,986.00
Premiums received	1,038.44
Losses paid	1,040.90
Losses incurred	1,140.90

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	4,310,836.19	Losses	\$1,278,171.07
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,053,777.94	Dividends	100,000.00
		Other expenditures	819,831.58
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,198,102.65
Premiums	\$2,212,371.71	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	179,344.10	Risks written	\$211,700,187.00
Total income, 1906	\$2,391,715.81	Premiums thereon	2,619,232.94
		Losses incurred	1,292,710.38

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$55,725.00
Premiums received	1,147.08
Losses paid	139.11
Losses incurred	139.11

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$750,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	4,575,321.16	Losses	\$3,363,418.98
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,805,112.91	Dividends	50,060.00
		Other expenditures	1,103,993.81
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$4,517,472.79
Premiums	\$3,006,591.14	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	1,203,605.38	Risks written	\$345,091,892.00
Total income, 1906	\$4,210,196.52	Premiums thereon	3,901,703.18
		Losses incurred	3,400,695.16

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$240,321.00
Premiums received	5,723.60
Losses paid	155.41
Losses incurred	155.41

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND EDINBURGH, GREAT BRITAIN.

Capital (deposited).....	\$136,100.00		
Assets.....	6,890,820.83	Losses.....	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, inclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,203,335.70	Dividends.....	\$4,988,478.17
		Other expenditures.....	None
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	1,416,976.00
Premiums.....	<i>Income.</i>		
Other sources.....	\$4,205,687.32	Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$6,405,454.23
Total income, 1906.....	242,294.17		
	\$4,447,981.49	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$583,999,508.00
		Premiums thereon.....	5,636,065.80
		Losses incurred.....	5,144,031.96

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....		
Premiums received.....		\$200,691.00
Losses paid.....		6,301.23
Losses incurred.....		350.00
		1,496.08

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,
NORWICH, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$300,000.00		
Assets.....	3,172,591.22	Losses.....	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,339,964.94	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	875,094.23
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,927,215.99
Premiums.....	<i>Income.</i>		
Other sources.....	\$2,099,983.38	Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,927,215.99
Total income, 1906.....	1,299,829.93	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
	\$3,399,813.31	Risks written.....	\$244,778,309.00
		Premiums thereon.....	2,780,944.11
		Losses incurred.....	2,498,775.15

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....		
Premiums received.....		\$121,075.00
Losses paid.....		3,100.75
Losses incurred.....		58.40
		558.40

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$2,000,000.00		
Assets.....	2,113,100.26	Losses.....	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,329,578.51	Dividends.....	\$1,256,246.35
		Other expenditures.....	50,000.00
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	412,025.79
Premiums.....	<i>Income.</i>		
Other sources.....	\$1,184,711.21	Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$1,718,272.14
Total income, 1906.....	154,925.90	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
	\$1,339,637.11	Risks written.....	\$142,435,299.00
		Premiums thereon.....	1,722,622.69
		Losses incurred.....	1,411,408.26

Nevada Business.

Risks written.....		
Premiums received.....		\$3,200.00
Losses paid.....		64.53
Losses incurred.....		245.16
		245.16

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$125,700.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	3,248,579.54	Losses.....	\$1,872,692.30
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,156,595.38	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	530,375.87
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,403,068.17
Premiums.....	\$1,441,630.36	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	1,874,313.70	Risks written.....	\$170,213,291.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$3,315,944.06	Premiums thereon.....	2,171,976.68
		Losses incurred.....	2,641,288.30

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$69,000.00
Premiums received.....	1,297.50
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$750,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	6,361,573.18	Losses.....	\$4,165,708.29
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,208,442.06	Dividends.....	100,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,220,738.89
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$5,486,447.18
Premiums.....	\$3,143,280.41	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	1,468,657.87	Risks written.....	\$336,772,597.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$4,611,938.28	Premiums thereon.....	4,017,602.06
		Losses incurred.....	4,517,289.87

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$169,923.00
Premiums received.....	4,429.66
Losses paid.....	1,004.10
Losses incurred.....	946.60

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	9,501,321.40	Losses.....	\$6,011,520.75
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	6,374,497.53	Dividends.....	200,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	2,461,562.18
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$8,673,082.93
Premiums.....	\$6,166,958.25	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	2,654,113.73	Risks written.....	\$625,138,800.00
Total income, 1906.....	8,821,071.98	Premiums thereon.....	7,689,047.87
		Losses incurred.....	5,987,561.04

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$111,950.00
Premiums received.....	4,320.95
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	None

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$2,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	7,617,262.76	Losses	\$3,401,587.81
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,342,469.86	Dividends	223,000.00
		Other expenditures	2,178,443.38
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$5,803,031.19
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$4,448,876.78	Risks written	\$548,890,147.00
Other sources.....	1,097,068.26	Premiums thereon.....	5,918,044.52
Total income, 1906.....	\$5,545,935.04	Losses incurred.....	3,470,431.94

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$197,325.00
Premiums received.....	4,043.46
Losses paid.....	385.43
Losses incurred.....	385.43

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$80,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	3,268,199.16	Losses	\$3,677,108.39
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,190,940.53	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,707,117.78
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$5,384,226.17
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$2,513,750.08	Risks written	\$327,454,812.00
Other sources.....	2,508,774.70	Premiums thereon.....	3,864,696.77
Total income, 1906.....	\$5,017,524.78	Losses incurred.....	3,814,199.73

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$267,601.00
Premiums received	5,185.10
Losses paid	419.35
Losses incurred.....	1,741.85

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	2,531,483.21	Losses	\$1,953,242.25
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,837,218.40	Dividends	25,000.00
		Other expenditures	765,072.21
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,743,314.46
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$2,153,863.71	Risks written	\$258,621,184.00
Other sources.....	210,260.13	Premiums thereon.....	2,711,803.68
Total income, 1906	\$2,364,123.84	Losses incurred.....	1,784,916.16

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$55,150.00
Premiums received	1,342.20
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred.....	875.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	6,515,817.81	Losses.....	\$3,275,813.20
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	3,656,013.02	Dividends.....	100,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,338,787.82
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$4,714,601.02
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$4,040,543.40	Risks written.....	\$394,248,952.00
Other sources.....	321,146.28	Premiums thereon.....	5,195,566.63
Total income, 1906.....	\$4,361,689.68	Losses incurred.....	3,366,891.03

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$364,307.00
Premiums received.....	12,060.53
Losses paid.....	2,507.72
Losses incurred.....	2,607.72

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$235,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	12,937,465.51	Losses.....	\$7,072,364.43
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	10,622,850.88	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	3,274,608.52
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$10,346,972.95
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$10,159,006.84	Risks written.....	\$1,355,483,617.00
Other sources.....	4,544,686.33	Premiums thereon.....	12,855,861.88
Total income, 1906.....	\$14,703,693.17	Losses incurred.....	7,443,686.40

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$659,000.00
Premiums received.....	21,847.51
Losses paid.....	2,874.15
Losses incurred.....	3,074.15

ROYAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	2,404,720.19	Losses.....	\$3,785,057.46
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,228,463.97	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	793,829.06
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$4,578,886.52
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums.....	\$1,329,998.93	Risks written.....	\$172,233,778.00
Other sources.....	3,266,452.54	Premiums thereon.....	1,976,519.78
Total income, 1906.....	\$4,596,451.47	Losses incurred.....	3,604,835.32

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written.....	\$148,925.00
Premiums received.....	3,161.64
Losses paid.....	972.51
Losses incurred.....	972.51

RUSSIAN REINSURANCE COMPANY,
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	512,300.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	512,300.00	Losses	None
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	None
		Total expenditures, 1906	None
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	None	Risks written	None
Other sources	None	Premiums thereon	None
Total income, 1906	None	Losses incurred	None

Nevada Business.
Reinsurance.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00		
Assets	4,430,281.96	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,061,226.95	Losses	\$2,677,080.78
		Dividends	50,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,264,941.54
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$3,992,022.32
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$3,660,171.29	Risks written	\$249,425,295.00
Other sources	209,307.72	Premiums thereon	4,031,822.45
Total income, 1906	\$3,869,479.01	Losses incurred	2,520,927.31

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$65,885.00
Premiums received	1,279.16
Losses paid	174.30
Losses incurred	174.30

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$200,000.00		
Assets	4,448,912.05	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,262,406.22	Losses	\$1,932,946.56
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,146,500.06
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$3,079,446.62
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$2,053,800.52	Risks written	\$324,602,443.00
Other sources	196,029.13	Premiums thereon	3,492,631.86
Total income, 1906	\$2,249,829.65	Losses incurred	1,989,111.36

Nevada Business.

Risks written	\$217,508.00
Premiums received	5,189.00
Losses paid	1,161.02
Losses incurred	1,161.02

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,092,463.41	Losses	\$256,164.52
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	707,279.80	Dividends	10,000.00
		Other expenditures	255,543.72
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$521,708.24
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$690,997.53	Risks written	\$83,148,652.00
Other sources	141,943.99	Premiums thereon	889,363.73
Total income, 1906	\$832,941.52	Losses incurred	258,222.00

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		None
Premiums received		None
Losses paid		None
Losses incurred		None

SKANDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Capital (deposited)	\$310,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,044,492.05	Losses	\$1,064,686.14
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	784,777.21	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	385,803.10
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,450,501.24
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$951,139.01	Risks written	\$96,110,931.53
Other sources	589,806.01	Premiums thereon	1,173,654.93
Total income, 1906	\$1,540,945.02	Losses incurred	1,131,617.23

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$130,897.00
Premiums received		3,279.41
Losses paid		25.00
Losses incurred		None

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,000,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	6,936,261.05	Losses	\$3,349,131.14
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,765,136.46	Dividends	200,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,654,320.21
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$5,203,451.35
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$4,574,254.42	Risks written	\$489,021,434.00
Other sources	648,291.17	Premiums thereon	5,956,466.54
Total income, 1906	\$5,222,545.59	Losses incurred	3,476,839.61

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written		\$386,005.33
Premiums received		14,835.01
Losses paid		5,282.91
Losses incurred		5,302.38

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$400,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	2,067,833.15	Losses	\$880,875.91
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,487,601.48	Dividends	12,000.00
		Other expenditures	508,192.44
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,401,068.35
Premiums	\$1,428,772.79	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	78,105.86	Risks written	\$188,085,456.48
Total income, 1906	\$1,506,878.65	Premiums thereon	2,348,630.02
		Losses incurred	896,824.50

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	None
Premiums received	None
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited)	\$73,425.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	3,566,753.85	Losses	\$2,716,545.79
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	2,618,940.86	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,809,149.50
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$4,425,695.29
Premiums	\$2,744,218.41	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	2,234,756.21	Risks written	None
Total income, 1906	\$4,978,974.62	Premiums thereon	None
		Losses incurred	None

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$341,016.00
Premiums received	9,992.96
Losses paid	479.00
Losses incurred	479.00

SVEA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

Capital (deposited)	\$210,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,031,186.52	Losses	\$1,581,698.46
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	630,836.32	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	287,996.22
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,869,694.68
Premiums	\$713,688.08	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	29,809.26	Risks written	\$70,720,598.00
Total income, 1906	\$743,497.34	Premiums thereon	1,003,585.32
		Losses incurred	1,633,541.28

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Risks written	\$200,175.00
Premiums received	3,747.26
Losses paid	112.27
Losses incurred	112.27

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$305,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	1,320,451.45	Losses.....	\$3,612,322.83
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	883,233.47	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	682,391.69
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$4,294,714.52
Premiums.....	\$1,039,384.97	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	2,728,850.53	Risks written.....	\$165,539,464.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$3,768,235.50	Premiums thereon.....	1,658,823.99
		Losses incurred.....	3,585,916.52

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written.....		\$71,265.00
Premiums received.....		1,525.30
Losses paid.....		24.12
Losses incurred.....		24.12

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital.....	\$300,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	3,738,686.45	Losses.....	\$2,000,316.27
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,427,401.12	Dividends.....	90,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,005,953.27
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$3,096,269.54
Premiums.....	\$2,775,095.11	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	180,881.70	Risks written.....	\$294,064,000.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$2,995,976.81	Premiums thereon.....	3,502,920.53
		Losses incurred.....	2,075,077.75

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written.....		None
Premiums received.....		None
Losses paid.....		None
Losses incurred.....		None

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital (deposited).....	\$201,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	2,518,584.52	Losses.....	\$2,995,899.86
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,065,952.87	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	875,539.34
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$3,871,439.20
Premiums.....	\$2,834,789.32	<i>Fire Insurance Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources.....	60,862.33	Risks written.....	\$304,802,286.00
Total income, 1906.....	\$2,895,651.65	Premiums thereon.....	2,979,767.15
		Losses incurred.....	2,906,951.46

<i>Nevada Business.</i>		
Risks written.....		\$32,966.00
Premiums received.....		1,157.65
Losses paid.....		30.55
Losses incurred.....		2,030.55

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1906.

Total amount of risks written.....	\$10,183,629.00
Total amount of premiums received.....	288,994.01
Total amount of losses paid.....	55,077.22
Total amount of losses incurred.....	59,652.24

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LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, DENVER, COLORADO.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$250,000.00	
Assets	372,806.83	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	61,660.00	Paid policy holders
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends
Premiums	\$142,277.57	Other expenditures
Other sources	17,562.24	
Total income, 1906	\$159,839.81	Total expenditures, 1906
		\$142,921.97
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		\$4,432,750.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	9
Amount of risks written	\$44,000.00
Premiums received	\$855.55
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	9
Amount of said policies	\$44,000.00

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$209,250.00	
Assets	401,724.44	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	149,157.04	Paid policy holders
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends
Premiums	\$162,351.42	Other expenditures
Other sources	18,813.14	
Total income, 1906	\$181,164.56	Total expenditures, 1906
		\$146,071.53
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		\$1,025,400.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	None
Amount of risks written	None
Premiums received	None
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY, HAMMOND, INDIANA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$300,000.00	
Assets	1,802,586.67	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,244,199.98	Paid policy holders
<i>Income.</i>		Dividends
Premiums	\$2,205,369.08	Other expenditures
Other sources	244,929.88	
Total income, 1906	\$2,450,298.96	Total expenditures, 1906
		\$2,335,071.61
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>
		Risks written
		\$2,785,970.49
		Losses incurred
		1,016,789.35

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	None
Amount of risks written	None
Premiums received	\$5,974.28
Losses paid	\$1,235.01
Losses incurred	\$2,017.30

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$750,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	1,352,417.01	Paid policy holders.....	\$206,790.02
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	487,303.92	Dividends.....	40,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	444,199.63
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$690,989.65
Premiums.....	\$688,050.13		
Other sources.....	194,426.30	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906.....	\$882,476.43	Risks written.....	\$938,161.80

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	None
Amount of risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	\$2,206.00
Losses paid.....	\$75.00

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION (Limited),
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital (deposited).....	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	3,910,517.53	Paid policy holders.....	\$1,142,425.84
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,857,245.33	Dividends.....	None
		Other expenditures.....	972,204.42
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,114,630.26
Premiums.....	\$2,616,984.82		
Other sources.....	342,906.35	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906.....	\$2,959,891.17	Risks written.....	\$3,062,782.08
		Losses incurred.....	1,321,629.02

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	None
Amount of risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	\$7,168.21
Losses paid.....	\$25.40

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$100,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	428,048,336.81	Paid policy holders.....	\$44,457,439.01
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	\$82,490,531.58	Dividends.....	7,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	11,262,115.74
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$55,726,554.75
Premiums.....	\$57,285,250.18		
Other sources.....	19,569,444.12	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906.....	\$76,854,694.30	Risks written.....	\$83,343,127.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	36
Amount of risks written.....	\$72,861.00
Premiums received.....	\$44,166.87
Losses paid.....	\$6,000.00
Losses incurred.....	\$6,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906.....	410
Amount of said policies.....	\$1,051,257.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

LLOYD'S PLATE GLASS COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$250,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	882,309.97	Paid policy holders.....	\$159,315.73
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	311,003.73	Dividends.....	50,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	258,783.98
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$468,099.71
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$492,641.00
<i>Income.</i>		Losses incurred.....	164,397.05
Premiums.....	\$257,340.45		
Other sources.....	233,854.81		
Total income, 1906.....	\$491,195.26		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	None
Amount of risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	\$96.97
Losses paid.....	\$16.00
Losses incurred.....	\$16.00

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$100,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	19,565,449.52	Paid policy holders.....	\$1,680,199.79
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	17,916,781.17	Dividends.....	16,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,042,737.87
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,738,937.66
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$10,061,111.00
<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums.....	\$2,634,032.18		
Other sources.....	1,031,029.73		
Total income, 1906.....	\$3,665,061.91		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	6
Amount of risks written.....	\$20,000.00
Premiums received.....	\$3,214.61
Losses paid.....	\$6,000.00
Losses incurred.....	\$6,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906.....	49
Amount of said policies.....	\$85,142.00

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$750,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets.....	3,779,055.39	Paid policy holders.....	\$896,073.26
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	2,108,605.86	Dividends.....	90,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	1,325,486.65
		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$2,311,559.91
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written.....	\$3,083,935.23
<i>Income.</i>		Losses incurred.....	1,016,718.08
Premiums.....	\$2,381,370.10		
Other sources.....	220,012.98		
Total income, 1906.....	\$2,601,383.08		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written.....	None
Amount of risks written.....	None
Premiums received.....	\$2,016.94

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$495,864,649.58	Paid policy holders	\$37,736,684.24
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	479,796,549.11	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	11,444,303.04
	<i>Income.</i>	Total expenditures, 1906	\$49,180,987.28
Premiums	\$58,317,866.55		
Other sources	23,565,766.92		
Total income, 1906	\$81,883,632.97		
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$87,347,284.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	34
Amount of risks written	\$71,500.00
Premiums received	\$63,956.85
Losses paid	\$35,518.00
Losses incurred	\$25,142.34
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	865
Amount of said policies	\$1,690,877.00

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$106,602,138.26	Paid policy holders	\$10,372,161.59
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	97,890,996.62	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	3,183,850.84
	<i>Income.</i>	Total expenditures, 1906	\$13,556,012.43
Premiums	\$15,706,914.69		
Other sources	4,727,374.18		
Total income, 1906	\$20,434,288.87		
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$60,608,672.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	5
Amount of risks written	\$13,697.00
Premiums received	\$6,650.84
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	71
Amount of said policies	\$220,861.00

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$4,982,331.69	Paid policy holders	\$3,163,717.02
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	4,877,986.16	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,265,122.27
	<i>Income.</i>	Total expenditures, 1906	\$4,428,839.29
Premiums	\$3,877,112.14		
Other sources	349,122.61		
Total income, 1906	\$4,226,234.75		
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$9,744,177.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	None
Amount of risks written	None
Premiums received	\$1,745.00
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	16
Amount of said policies	\$39,180.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

Capital	Mutual		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	\$37,595,962.95		Paid policy holders	\$3,065,625.34
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	33,367,944.61		Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	1,548,621.72
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$4,634,247.06
Premiums	\$6,139,117.25			
Other sources	1,646,519.32		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$7,785,636.57		Risks written	\$24,007,464.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	2
Amount of risks written	\$4,000.00
Premiums received	\$1,609.56
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	10
Amount of said policies	\$29,000.00

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	7,106,512.12		Paid policy holders	\$455,565.88
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	5,953,531.81		Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	667,898.01
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,123,463.89
Premiums	\$1,820,518.51			
Other sources	331,123.00		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$2,151,636.51		Risks written	\$14,555,836.88

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	18
Amount of risks written	\$33,250.00
Premiums received	\$339.80
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	18
Amount of said policies	\$34,250.00

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$314,400.00		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	997,496.85		Paid policy holders	\$209,771.33
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	551,483.99		Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	369,047.60
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$578,818.93
Premiums	\$658,867.36			
Other sources	28,101.78		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$686,969.14		Risks written	\$988,320.97
			Losses incurred	283,670.45

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	None
Amount of risks written	None
Premiums received	\$1,615.85
Losses paid	\$17.61
Losses incurred	\$17.61

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital	Mutual		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	\$474,567,872.94		Paid policy holders	\$44,971,418.39
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	452,750,116.34		Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	14,358,784.14
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$59,330,202.53
Premiums	\$82,368,736.80			
Other sources	18,533,441.91			
Total expenditures, 1906	\$100,902,178.71		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
			Risks written	\$167,936,294.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	258
Amount of risks written	\$698,923.00
Premiums received	\$149,801.12
Losses paid	\$28,088.14
Losses incurred	\$49,658.14
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	1,482
Amount of said policies	\$3,854,206.00

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	12,721,563.68		Paid policy holders	\$1,466,971.12
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	11,215,561.88		Dividends	62,500.00
			Other expenditures	2,221,526.71
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,750,997.83
Premiums	\$3,728,652.29			
Other sources	3,388,359.63		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$7,117,011.92		Risks written	\$30,130,304.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	Accident.	Life.
Amount of risks written		84
Premiums received	\$7,763.09	\$259,410.00
Losses paid	1,028.65	\$13,266.61
Losses incurred		\$183.62
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906		\$183.62
Amount of said policies		119
		\$278,675.00

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital	Mutual		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	\$83,356,880.24		Paid policy holders	\$7,982,734.41
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	77,774,601.38		Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	3,515,007.62
	<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$11,447,742.03
Premiums	\$15,405,543.04			
Other sources	4,181,908.52		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$19,587,451.56		Risks written	\$58,184,340.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	60
Amount of risks written	\$175,056.00
Premiums received	\$4,184.13
Losses paid	\$2,000.00
Losses incurred	\$2,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	67
Amount of said policies	\$196,566.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital	Mutual			
Assets	\$21,962,391.65			
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	20,951,955.00			
	<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$3,819,477.45			
Other sources	1,028,132.85			
Total income, 1906	\$4,847,610.30			
			<i>Expenditures.</i>	
			Paid policy holders	\$1,993,929.47
			Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	1,106,506.94
			Total expenditures, 1906	\$3,100,435.41
				<i>Business, 1906.</i>
			Risks written	\$20,700,994.00

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Number of risks written	2
Amount of risks written	\$11,000.00
Premiums received	\$1,060.27
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	11
Amount of said policies	\$26,874.00

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,000,000.00			
Assets	127,063,415.79			
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	106,519,358.09			
	<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$48,274,169.45			
Other sources	5,250,889.31			
Total income, 1906	\$53,525,058.76			
			<i>Expenditures.</i>	
			Paid policy holders	\$16,245,587.68
			Dividends	200,000.00
			Other expenditures	16,003,559.17
			Total expenditures, 1906	\$32,449,146.85
				<i>Business, 1906.</i>
			Risks written	\$79,150,019.00

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Number of risks written	None
Amount of risks written	None
Premiums received	None
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,000,000.00			
Assets	2,148,167.19			
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	592,137.82			
	<i>Income.</i>			
Premiums	\$429,781.16			
Other sources	91,112.58			
Total income, 1906	\$520,893.74			
			<i>Expenditures.</i>	
			Paid policy holders	\$94,991.75
			Dividends	None
			Other expenditures	316,384.93
			Total expenditures, 1906	\$411,376.68
				<i>Business, 1906.</i>
			Risks written	\$7,137,642.00

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Number of risks written	20
Amount of risks written	\$46,000.00
Premiums received	\$3,428.56
Losses paid	None
Losses incurred	None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	31
Amount of said policies	\$69,500.00

STANDARD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$500,000.00		
Assets	2,621,644.11		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	1,463,995.44		
			<i>Expenditures.</i>
		Paid policy holders	\$743,988.66
		Dividends	32,500.60
		Other expenditures.....	None
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,620,098.75
Premiums	\$1,808,202.18		
Other sources.....	120,577.26		
Total income, 1906.....	\$1,928,779.44		

Nevada Business.

Premiums received	(Consists of railroad tickets only.)	\$572.00
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STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Capital	Mutual		
Assets	\$5,353,744.06		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	4,674,118.19		
			<i>Expenditures.</i>
		Paid policy holders	\$792,198.35
		Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,091,178.11
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,883,376.46
Premiums	\$2,742,499.94		
Other sources.....	263,128.77		
Total income, 1906.....	\$3,005,628.71		
		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
		Risks written	\$23,117,291.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written		3
Amount of risks written.....		\$20,000.00
Premiums received		\$16,741.25
Losses paid		None
Losses incurred.....		None
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906.....		78
Amount of said policies		\$419,500.00

TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash).....	\$1,000,000.00		
Assets	53,401,726.15		
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus.....	47,262,039.82		
			<i>Expenditures.</i>
		Paid policy holders	\$5,445,055.75
		Dividends	250,000.00
		Other expenditures.....	5,376,303.27
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906.....	\$11,071,359.02
Premiums	\$13,251,578.42		
Other sources.....	2,842,767.73		
Total income, 1906	\$16,094,346.15		

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written		None
Amount of risks written.....		None
Premiums received		\$61.00
Losses paid		\$2,280.00
Losses incurred.....		\$2,280.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906.....		21
Amount of said policies		\$50,613.00

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$100,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	55,746,942.77	Paid policy holders	\$3,957,460.87
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	53,900,661.79	Dividends	10,000.09
		Other expenditures	2,171,815.66
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$6,139,276.53
Premiums	\$8,958,405.79		
Other sources	3,009,674.19	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$11,968,079.98	Risks written	\$35,851,835.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	21
Amount of risks written	\$39,500.00
Premiums received	\$1,271.68
Losses paid	\$6,960.00
Losses incurred	\$6,960.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	21
Amount of said policies	\$40,500.00

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PORTLAND, MARYLAND.

Capital	Mutual	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	\$12,691,176.39	Paid policy holders	\$1,302,570.73
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	12,303,066.37	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	1,098,670.26
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,401,240.99
Premiums	\$2,522,143.83		
Other sources	700,051.11	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Total income, 1906	\$3,222,194.94	Risks written	\$10,836,042.00

Nevada Business.

Number of risks written	60
Amount of risks written	\$121,381.56
Premiums received	\$3,098.55
Losses paid	\$1,000.00
Losses incurred	\$1,000.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1906	100
Amount of said policies	\$220,475.10

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S LIFE AND ACCIDENT BUSINESS FOR 1906.

Total number of policies written	729
Total amount of policies written	\$1,745,578.00
Total amount of premiums received	\$360,143.68
Total amount of losses paid	\$93,400.85
Total amount of losses incurred	\$103,838.01
Total number of policies in force December 31, 1906	3,511
Amount of said policies	\$8,584,753.00

CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

ÆTNA INDEMNITY COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,148,897.68	Paid policy holders	\$247,145.68
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	480,846.37	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	370,428.27
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$617,573.95
Premiums	534,157.70	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	50,003.12	Risks written	\$656,257.75
Total income, 1906	\$584,160.82	Losses incurred	248,738.43

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Premiums received	\$450.83
Losses paid	15.20

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$2,500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	6,584,455.60	Paid policy holders	\$377,698.37
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,604,796.91	Dividends	250,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,143,976.24
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,771,674.61
Premiums	\$1,880,158.09	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	391,978.24	Risks written	\$2,261,460.46
Total income, 1906	\$2,272,136.33	Losses incurred	871,424.19

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Premiums received	\$149.28

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	7,876,948.42	Paid policy holders	\$2,563,092.01
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	5,118,970.41	Dividends	620,000.00
		Other expenditures	2,898,717.64
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$6,081,809.65
Premiums	\$5,780,271.47	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	368,848.70	Risks written	\$7,800,224.82
Total income, 1906	\$6,149,120.17	Losses incurred	2,659,693.62

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Premiums received	\$689.57

REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	839,341.65	Paid policy holders	\$32,825.43
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	219,461.80	Dividends	20,000.00
		Other expenditures	254,975.59
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$307,801.02
Premiums	\$370,511.11	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	29,291.63	Risks written	\$490,874.46
Total income, 1906	\$399,802.74	Losses incurred	340,272.47

Nevada Business.

None.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$500,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	2,104,326.60	Paid policy holders	\$595,588.78
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	983,760.99	Dividends	None
		Other expenditures	695,208.41
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$1,290,797.19
Premiums	\$1,286,707.77	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	54,100.88	Risks written	\$1,569,180.93
Total income, 1906	\$1,340,808.65	Losses incurred	681,865.73

Nevada Business.

Premiums received \$565.50

PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$200,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	546,555.61	Paid policy holders	\$43,629.17
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	219,917.49	Dividends	14,000.00
		Other expenditures	92,708.26
<i>Income.</i>		Total expenditures, 1906	\$150,337.43
Premiums	\$171,955.64	<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Other sources	30,192.46	Risks written	\$191,933.32
Total income, 1906	\$202,148.10	Losses incurred	63,902.19

Nevada Business.

None.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND SURETY COMPANY,
SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$793,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	1,660,704.34	Paid policy holders	\$123,980.06
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	497,206.08	Dividends	47,560.00
		Other expenditures	324,132.14
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$495,672.20
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$521,394.56	Risks written	\$636,720.54
Other sources	85,529.55	Losses incurred	233,073.33
Total income, 1906	\$606,924.11		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Premiums received	\$455.12

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Capital (paid up in cash)	\$1,700,000.00	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Assets	3,705,592.76	Paid policy holders	\$802,494.57
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,649,755.55	Dividends	119,000.00
		Other expenditures	1,303,622.13
		Total expenditures, 1906	\$2,225,116.70
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Business, 1906.</i>	
Premiums	\$2,383,776.53	Risks written	\$2,768,097.01
Other sources	149,458.09	Losses incurred	827,602.11
Total income, 1906	\$2,533,234.62		

<i>Nevada Business.</i>	
Premiums received	\$3,865.46

SUMMARY OF NEVADA'S CASUALTY AND SURETY BUSINESS FOR 1906.

Total amount of premiums received	\$6,175.86
Total amount of losses paid	\$15.20



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF NEVADA

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906

WITH

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1906-1907



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT
1906

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REGISTER.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY,
RENO, NEVADA, May 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: The Regents of the State University have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Register of the University for the year 1905-1906, containing the courses of study, general information, the membership of the Faculty, and the enrollment of the students, as required by the Act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1901.

By the Board of Regents: OSCAR J. SMITH, Chairman.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1906. FIRST SEMESTER, 1906-7.

September 4-5	Tuesday-Wednesday	Examinations for admission.
September 4-5	Tuesday-Wednesday	Reexaminations to remove conditions.
September 4-5	Tuesday-Wednesday	Matriculation and registration of students. ¹
September 6	Thursday	Recitations and lectures begin.
September 9	Sunday	University convocation at 3 p. m. in Gymnasium.
October 12	Friday	Anniversary Day.
Nov. 29-Dec. 2	Thursday-Sunday	Thanksgiving recess.
December 21	Friday	First semester ends.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

1907. SECOND SEMESTER, 1906-7.

January 8-9	Tuesday-Wednesday	Examinations for admission.
January 8-9	Tuesday-Wednesday	Matriculation and registration* of students.
January 10	Thursday	Recitations and lectures begin.
January 13	Sunday	University convocation at 3 p. m. in Gymnasium.
February 22	Friday	Washington's Birthday.
March 28-31	Thursday-Sunday	Easter recess.
April 19	Friday	Campus Day.
May 28	Tuesday	Senior examinations end.
May 30	Thursday	Decoration Day.
June 1	Saturday	Examinations end.
June 1	Saturday	Annual meeting of the Honorary Board of Visitors.
June 2	Sunday	Baccalaureate Sunday.
June 3	Monday	Thesis Day.
June 4	Tuesday	Annual meeting of the Board of Regents.
June 5	Wednesday	UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

¹Students, except new students, who apply for registration on days other than those named in the Calendar, will be charged a fee of two dollars.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. OSCAR J. SMITH (1906-1909), Chairman.....	Reno
The Hon. W. W. BOOHER (1903-1907)	Elko
The Hon. HENRY S. STARBETT (1906-1907).....	Battle Mountain
Mr. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.....	Reno

STATUTE OF 1905 CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

SECTION 2. From and after the first day of January, A. D. 1907, the Board of Regents of the State University shall consist of five members; those who are elected for the term of four years to be known as "Long-Term Regents," and those who are elected for the term of two years to be known as "Short-Term Regents," and to hold their office for the several periods for which they are elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified. At the general election held in 1906 there shall be elected two Long-Term Regents, who shall hold their office for the term of four years, and two Short-Term Regents, who shall hold their office for the period of two years. Thereafter, at each general election, there shall be elected two Regents for the long term and one Regent for the short term in the same manner as other State officers are elected. The persons elected as Regents under the provisions of this Act, before entering upon the discharge of their office, shall take and subscribe to the official oath and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State. In case of vacancy in said Board of Regents, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment until the next general election, when such vacancy shall be filled by election. The term of office of each Regent shall begin on the first Monday of January after his election.

THE HONORARY BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Hon. A. L. FITZGERALD, Chairman.....	Carson City, Ormsby County
The Hon. H. W. GRIMES	Hill, Churchill County
The Hon. H. F. DANBERG	Gardnerville, Douglas County
The Hon. C. B. HENDERSON.....	Elko, Elko County
The Hon. H. F. BARTINE.....	Goldfield, Esmeralda County
The Hon. H. C. McTERNEY.....	Eureka, Eureka County
The Hon. B. F. RILEY.....	Winnemucca, Humboldt County
The Hon. J. A. MILLER, JR.	Austin, Lander County
The Hon. J. A. DENTON	Pioche, Lincoln County
The Hon. J. W. WILSON.....	Nordyke, Lyon County
The Hon. W. B. PITTMAN.....	Tonopah, Nye County
The Hon. ANDREW MAUTE.....	Carson City, Ormsby County
The Hon. J. J. SULLIVAN.....	Virginia City, Storey County
The Hon. N. W. ROFF.....	Reno, Washoe County
The Hon. R. A. RIEPE.....	Ely, White Pine County

EXCERPT FROM THE STATUTE CREATING THE HONORARY BOARD OF VISITORS.

Compiled Laws of 1900, Sections 1406-1410.

Governor to Appoint Members.

1407. **SEC. 2.** The Governor shall appoint and commission, within forty days after the passage of this Act, from each county, one suitable and discreet person who is interested in higher education, and who is an actual resident of said county, as a member of said Board.

Duties of Board.

1408. **SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of said Board of Visitors to meet annually at the seat of the Nevada State University during Commencement week, and inspect the grounds, buildings and equipment of said University, and also inquire into the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration and other affairs or concerns of the University. The Board of Visitors shall report thereon to the Governor, within thirty days after each annual meeting, for the information of the people of the State and of the next succeeding Legislature of the State, their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the University, such as they shall deem wise and just and for the best interests of the University.

Notice to Honorary Board of Visitors.

1409. **SEC. 4.** The President of the University shall cause at least thirty days' notice to be given to the members of the Honorary Board of Visitors of the time and place of their annual meeting.

Expenses of Members.

1410. **SEC. 5.** No compensation shall be made to the members of said Board of Visitors for their services or for their traveling expenses, but the Board of Regents shall pay out of the University Contingent Fund their expenses for board and lodging while at the University.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.**OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The names in each group, with the exception of the names of the President and the Dean of the Faculty, are arranged in order of appointment to the present grade.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS,

President of the University, Professor of Elementary and International Law and Greek.

Instructor in Greek and Latin, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1872-75; B.A., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873; M.A., 1876; Superintendent of Schools, Ashland, Ohio, 1880-86; President Baldwin University, Ohio, 1886-94; Honorary D.D., German Wallace College, 1890; President Ohio College Association, 1891-92; President of the University of Nevada, 1894-; Professor of Psychology and Ethics, 1894-95; Professor of Political Science and Ethics, 1895-1904; Professor of Elementary and International Law and Greek, 1904-; President Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900; LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905.

NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON,

Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Chemistry, and Consulting Chemist of the Experiment Station.

Teacher in Basin Mills Public Schools, Maine, 1886-87; B.S., Maine State College (now University of Maine), 1888; Assistant Chemist, Vermont Experiment Station, 1888-89; Graduate Student in Chemistry, Cornell University, 1889-90; Chemist, Bergenport Chemical Company (Standard Oil Company), Bayonne City, New Jersey, 1890-91; Chemist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1891-1905; Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Nevada, 1895-1900; Professor of Chemistry, 1900-; Vice-Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1902-1905; Dean of the Faculty, and Consulting Chemist to Experiment Station, 1905-.

MARY WHITESIDES EMERY,

Emeritus Professor of Pedagogics.

Illinois State Normal School; County Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Illinois, 1878-1890; Professor of Pedagogics, University of Nevada, 1890-1900; Principal of the Training School, 1890-91; Principal of the Normal School, 1891-1900; Honorary M.A. (Pedagogics) University of Nevada, 1895; Professor of Pedagogics and English, University of Nevada, 1900-1902; Professor Emeritus, 1902-.

ROBERT LEWERS,

Registrar, Professor of Political Economy, and Principal of the Commercial School.

Teacher Public School, Mill Station, Nevada, 1882-83; Sutro, Nevada,

1884-85; Dayton, Nevada, 1886-89; Registrar, Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Commercial School, University of Nevada, 1890-.

THOMAS W. COWGILL,

Emeritus Professor of the English Language and Literature.

A.B., *Harvard University*, 1883; *Professor of English, Mt. Union College, Ohio*, 1884-85; *Professor of Greek and English, Kansas Wesleyan University*, 1886-90; *Fellow in English, Vanderbilt University*, 1887-88; A.M., *Vanderbilt University*, 1888; *Teacher of Greek and Latin, St. John's School, Salina, Kansas*, 1890-91; *Professor of History, Rhetoric, and English Literature, University of Nevada*, 1891-97; *Professor of the English Language and Literature*, 1897-99; *Professor Emeritus*, 1899-.

HENRY THURTELL,¹

Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

B.S., *Michigan Agricultural College*, 1888; *Instructor in Mathematics, Michigan Agricultural College*, 1888-90; *Graduate Student in Mathematics, University of Michigan*, winters of 1888-91; *Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Michigan Agricultural College*, 1890-91; *Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing, University of Nevada*, 1891-97; *Graduate Student in Mathematics, University of Chicago*, summer quarter, 1885; *Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, University of Nevada*, 1897-; *Dean of the Faculty*, 1900-05; *State Engineer of Nevada*, 1905-.

JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, Jr.,

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Teacher, District Schools, Ogemaw County, Michigan, 1885-86; *Principal, Public School, Birch Run, Michigan*, 1887-88; A.B., *University of Michigan*, 1892; *Instructor in Latin and German, University of Nevada*, 1892-94; *Head of the Department of Latin*, 1892-; *Assistant Professor of Latin*, 1894-95; *Associate Professor of Latin*, 1895-96; *Professor of Latin*, 1896- (absent on leave, 1898-1901); *Graduate Student, Comparative Philology, University of Michigan*, 1898-99; *President of Graduate Club, University of Michigan*, 1898-99; Ph.D., (*Classical Philology, Archaeology, and Education*), *Munich*, 1901; *Student Archaeology and Art, Italy and Greece*, 1901; *Member American Philological Association*, 1901-; *Member Executive Committee Philological Association of the Pacific Coast*, 1902-.

LYSANDER WILLIAM CUSHMAN,²

Professor of the English Language and Literature.

A.B., *Pierce Christian College, California*, 1883; A.B., *Harvard University*, 1886; *Instructor in Literature and Science, Drake University, Iowa*, 1887-88; *Associate Professor of Literature and History*, 1888-90; *Member American Historical Association*, 1888-90; A.M., *Drake University*, 1890; *Professor of Greek, Latin, and English, Pierce Christian College*, 1891-92; *Instructor in History and Science, High School, Watsonville, California*, 1892-93; *Principal and Instructor in Latin*, 1893-95; *Member County Board*

¹Absent on leave 1905-1907.

²Absent on leave 1906-1907.

of Education, Santa Cruz County, California, 1892-95; President of the Board, 1894-95; Professor of the English Language and Literature, University of Nevada, 1899-; Ph.D. (English Philology, German, and Philosophy), Göttingen, 1900; Member Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, 1901-.

GEORGE DAVIS LOUDERBACK,

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

A.B., University of California, 1896; Honorary Assistant in Chemistry, University of California, 1896-97; Fellow in Mineralogy, 1897-98; Assistant in Mineralogy, 1898-1900; Field Assistant, United States Geological Survey, summers of 1897, 1899, 1902; Ph.D. (Inorganic Geology, Chemistry, and Paleontology), University of California, 1899; Field Assistant, Wyoming Fossil Fields Expedition, summer of 1899; Professor of Chemistry and Physics, University of Nevada, January-June, 1900; Professor of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physics, 1900-03; Delegate of State of Nevada to Mining Congress, Boise, Idaho, 1901; Research Assistant Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1903-; Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Nevada, 1903- (absent on leave, 1903-05); President Le Conte Geological Club, 1904-05; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1906-; Secretary Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America, 1906-.

GEORGE FREDERICK BLESSING,¹

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1897; with Snead Iron Works, Louisville, Kentucky, 1897; with Brown-Ketcham Company, Indianapolis, 1898; Indiana, 1898; with Jos. McWilliams Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1899; Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1899-1900; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1900-; with Southern Pacific Company, summer of 1902; with Pacific Hardware and Foundry Company, San Francisco, summer of 1904; M.E., Kentucky State College, 1904; with Platt Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio, 1905; with the General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1906-.

PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY,

Professor of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry.

Associate Ontario Agricultural College, 1892; B.S.A., Toronto University, 1894; Assistant Chemist Ontario Agricultural College, 1895; Member American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1898; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1899; Laborer, Division of Agrostology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1899; Assistant in Agrostology, Division of Agrostology, 1899; Expert and Agent in charge of Experimental Work, Division of Agrostology, 1900; Associate Professor of Botany and Horticulture, University of Nevada, 1900-02; Professor of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry, 1902-.

GEORGE J. YOUNG,

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

B.S., College of Mining, University of California, 1899; Analytical Assis-

¹ Absent on leave 1905-1907.

ant, Mining Department, University of California, 1899-1900; Student of Economic Deposits, and Mining and Metallurgical Practice in the Field during summer months, 1900, Bodie District, California; 1901, in Utah, Colorado, California; 1902, in Utah and Montana; 1903-04, in Nevada and California; Assistant Professor of Metallurgy, University of Nevada, 1900-02; in charge of Nevada State Mining Laboratory, 1900-; Member American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1900-; Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, University of Nevada, 1902-.

ROMANZO ADAMS,

Dean of the Normal School, Professor of Education and Sociology.

Teacher Public School, Bloomington, Wisconsin, 1886-87; Marshaltown, Iowa, 1887-88; B.Di., Iowa State Normal School, 1891; M.Di., Iowa State Normal School, 1892; Principal Public School, Ireton, Iowa, 1892-94; Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1897; Ph.M., University of Michigan, 1897; Professor of Economics and Sociology and Principal of the Normal Department, Western College, Iowa, 1898-1900; Graduate Student University of Chicago, 1900-02; Fellow in Sociology, University of Chicago, 1901-02; Professor of Education and Sociology, University of Nevada, 1902-; Dean of the Nevada State Normal School, 1904-; Ph.D. (Sociology and Philosophy), University of Chicago, 1904; President Nevada State Teachers' Association, 1905-.

GORDON HAINES TRUE,

Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1894; Instructor in Dairy Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College, 1894-99; Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Arizona, 1899-03; Chairman Executive Committee, Arizona Agricultural Association, 1901-1903; Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, University of Nevada, 1903-; Treasurer Nevada Academy of Science, 1904-.

PETER FRANDBEN,

Professor of Biology.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1895; Teacher Public School, Silver Creek, Nevada, 1895-96; A.B., Harvard University, 1898; A.M., 1899; Tutor and Assistant in Zoölogy, Harvard University, 1898-99; Graduate Student Harvard University, 1899-1900; Assistant in Zoölogy, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, 1899-1900; Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, University of Nevada, 1900-02; Associate Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, 1902-03; Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, 1903-06; Professor of Biology, 1906-.

JOHN ALLEN REID,

Professor of Physics and Master of Lincoln Hall.

B.S., University of California, 1900; Assayer and Surveyor, Mariposa M. and C. Company, California, 1900; Assistant Superintendent Oriole M. and M. Company, California, 1900-01; Assistant in Geology, University of California, 1901-02; Mining Engineer with Charles Butters and Company, Ltd., in Sonora, Mexico, and Virginia City, Nevada, 1902-03; Acting Pro-

essor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Nevada, 1903-05; Professor of Physics and Master of Lincoln Hall, 1905-.

SAMUEL BRADFORD DOTEN,

Principal of the University High School and Teacher of Mathematics; Consulting Entomologist and Meteorologist to the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1898; Instructor in History and Mathematics, University of Nevada, 1898-1900; Instructor in Mathematics and Entomology, 1900-02; Delegate to the Convention of Agricultural Colleges, in New Haven, 1900; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Entomology, 1902-03; Assistant Professor of Entomology, Meteorology, and Mathematics, 1903-05; Principal of the University High School and Teacher of Mathematics, Consulting Entomologist, and Meteorologist Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905-.

ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA,

Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Instructor in Mathematics.

B.S. Agriculture, University of Nevada, 1897; Commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July, 1898; served in Philippine Islands several months with 23d Infantry; promoted First Lieutenant, 1899; served two years with 14th Infantry in Philippine Islands and in China, 1899-1900; Battalion Adjutant, 14th Infantry, 1899-1900; Graduate Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1904; with 14th Infantry in Samar, Philippine Islands, 1905; Captain 27th Infantry, 1905; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Instructor in Mathematics, University of Nevada, 1905-.

JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON,

Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1893; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering and Mathematics, Kentucky State College, 1893-1900; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1900-05; Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, University of Nevada, 1905-.

LAURA DE LAGUNA,

Associate Professor of Modern Languages.

Instructor in English, Mills Seminary, California, 1888-89; Instructor in French and English, Oakland Seminary, California, 1890-91; B.A., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1894; Student Romance Languages, New York, 1894-95; Student Romance Languages, Rome, Paris, 1895-96; Instructor in Modern Languages, University of Nevada, 1899-1901; Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, 1899-1901; Associate Professor of Modern Languages, 1901-; Member Phi Beta Kappa, Stanford Chapter, 1904.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,

Associate Professor of History.

Teacher Public Schools, Rockwell, Iowa, 1889-92; B.D., Iowa State Normal School, 1893; Assistant Principal High School, Heppner, Oregon, 1893-95; Student Leland Stanford Junior University, 1896; Acting Assistant Professor

of History, University of Nevada, 1899-1901; B.A. (History), Leland Stanford Junior University, 1901; Associate Professor of History, University of Nevada, 1901-; Member Phi Beta Kappa, Stanford Chapter, 1904.

JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM,
Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1900; with Creaghead Engineering Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1900; Instructor in Physics and Drawing, High School, Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1901; Graduate Student University of Michigan, summer, 1901; Director of Manual Training, High School, Highland Park, Chicago, 1901-03; with Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Chicago, 1902; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, Kentucky State College Summer School, 1903; Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1903-05; Member International Electrical Congress, 1904; with Abner Doble Company, San Francisco, summer, 1905; Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1905-; M.E., Kentucky State College, 1906.

HORATIO WEBER BAKER,
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

Instrument man, City Engineer's Office, Champaign, Illinois, summer vacations, 1898-99; B.S., University of Illinois, 1901; Instrument man, Delaware Lackawana and Western R. R., 1901-02; Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. R., 1902-03; Resident Engineer Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., 1903-04; Bridge Engineer (in charge masonry construction) Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company, 1904-05; Draftsman St. Louis and North Eastern R. R. Company, January-February, 1905; Instrument man on preliminary location, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Company, February-April, 1905; Assistant Engineer, Chicago and Northwestern R. R., April-December, 1905; Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Nevada, December, 1905-.

FRANCES ELIZABETH SHORT,
Assistant Professor of Education.

Graduate State Normal School, San José, California, 1888; Teacher Reno Public Schools, 1889-98; Matron Madroño Hall, Leland Stanford Junior University, 1899-1901; A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1902; Matron Manzanita Hall, University of Nevada, 1903-05; Instructor in English, University High School, 1903-06; Assistant Professor of Education, University of Nevada, 1904-.

KATE BARDENWERPER,
Assistant Professor of Domestic Science.

Graduate State Normal School, San José, California, 1880; Teacher Public School, Carson, Nevada, 1880-1886; First Assistant High School, Carson, 1886-94; Critic Teacher Training School, University of Nevada, 1894-99; Student Leland Stanford Junior University, 1898-99; Student University of California, 1900-01; B.S. (Domestic Arts and Science), Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1900; Instructor in Domestic Science, University of Nevada, 1904-05; Student Summer School, University of California

1902 and 1903; Assistant Professor of Domestic Science, University of Nevada, 1905-.

ANNA HENRIETTA MARTIN,¹

Lecturer in History of Art.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1894; B.A. (History), Leland Stanford Junior University, 1896; M.A., 1897; Instructor in History, University of Nevada, 1897-99; Assistant Professor of History, 1899-1901 (absent on leave, 1899-1901); Student in History of Art, Germany, 1899-1901; Lecturer in History of Art, University of Nevada, 1901-; Student in History of Art, Europe, 1903-.

SAMUEL UNSWORTH,

Instructor in Greek.

B.A., St. Stephens College, 1875; M.A., 1878; S.T.B., General Theological Seminary, 1878; established St. Paul's Parish, Salt Lake, 1878; Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ogden, 1881-94; Trinity Church, Reno, 1894-; Instructor in Greek, University of Nevada, 1894-1902, 1905-.

ALICE L. LAYTON,

Instructor in Vocal Music.

Graduate of Boston Conservatory of Music, 1871; Supervisor of Music, Public Schools, Virginia City, Nevada, 1878-81; Principal of Music Department, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Reno, Nevada, 1891-94; Organist Trinity Church, Reno, 1891-; Supervisor of Music, Public Schools, Reno, 1894-; Instructor in Vocal Music, University of Nevada, 1894-.

HARRY LOGAN PRATHER,

Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1905; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1905-.

KATHERINE LEWERS,

Instructor in Freehand Drawing.

Student St. George's Art School, Glasgow, 1898-94; Supervisor of Drawing and Penmanship, Public Schools, Reno, 1894-97; Student with Howard Helmick, Washington, D. C., 1897-99; received prize scholarship New York School of Design, 1900; Graduate New York School of Applied Design, 1902; Instructor in Freehand Drawing, University of Nevada, 1905-.

KATHARINE RIEGELHUTH,

Instructor in German.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1897; Instructor in German, University High School, 1905-.

MARY ELIZABETH EVANS,

Instructor in History.

A.B., University of Nevada, 1902; A.B. (History), Leland Stanford Junior University, 1905; Instructor in History, University of Nevada, 1906-.

¹ Absent on leave, 1908.

Eighteenth Annual Register.

JOHN FRANCIS RUDOLPH,¹
Physical Director.

Assistant in Department of Gymnastics, Oberlin College, 1896-98; President Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association, 1896; B.S., Oberlin College, 1898; Physical Director Janesville, Wisconsin, Y. M. C. A., 1899; Physical Director Trinity Congregational Church Gymnasium, Cleveland, Ohio, 1901-02; Teacher of Gymnastics for Medical Students, Western Reserve University, 1901-02; M.D., Western Reserve University, 1903; Diploma from Cleveland City Hospital, 1904; Physical Director, University of Nevada, 1905-.

ADA E. MORSE,
Student Assistant in Latin.

Student Assistant in Latin, University of Nevada, 1904-.

JOHN BRADLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant in Shopwork.

Machinist, U. S. Navy, 1901-05; Assistant in Shopwork, University of Nevada, 1905-.

REINE VIRGINIA ROSS,²
Student Assistant in Latin.

Student Assistant in Latin, University of Nevada, 1905.

ALICE HENRIETTA MAXWELL,
Student Assistant in Latin.

Student Assistant in Latin, University of Nevada, 1906-.

OTHER OFFICERS.

RICHARD BROWN	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
ALICE E. ARMSTRONG	Librarian
MRS. A. E. KAYE	Mistress of Manzanita Hall
MRS. DELIA ELKINS	Matron of the University Hospital
CAROLYN M. BECKWITH	Office Secretary
FANNIE LOUISE RUGGLES	Assistant Office Secretary

NOTE: The University Faculty includes all officers of the University, but only Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Instructors of three years' standing, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds may vote at its meetings.

FACULTY ORGANIZATION.

President.....	President of the University
Vice-President.....	Dean of the University Faculty
Secretary.....	Professor ROBERT LEWERS

ADVISORY BOARD.

The Advisory Board shall consist of members of the rank of Professor, chosen by the President and approved by the Board of Regents. This

¹ Resigned, to take effect, August 31, 1906.

² Resigned, December, 1906.

Board shall consider all questions of policy prior to their submission to the University Faculty. The Advisory Board is also privileged to make such recommendations to the President regarding policy as it may decide by vote to be expedient, but no recommendations for appointments, promotions, or dismissals may originate with the Advisory Board.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

Until October 1, 1906.

- I. ON STUDENT AFFAIRS: Dean Wilson, Professors Lewers, Church, Young, Doten, and Superintendent Brown.
- II. ON ADMISSION AND ON THE ACCREDITING OF SCHOOLS:
 - (a) Colleges—Professors Church, Young, and Wier.
 - (b) Normal School—Professor Adams.
 - (c) High School—Professor Doten and High School Teachers.
- III. ON REGISTRATION AND RECORDS:
- IV. ON GROUP ELECTIVES: Professors Frandsen, de Laguna, and Smith.
- V. ON THESES: Professors Young, de Laguna, and Baker.
- VI. ON COURSES OF STUDY AND SCHEDULES: Faculties of the Colleges.
- VII. ON LIBRARY: Professors Church, Adams, and Miss Armstrong.
- VIII. ON PUBLICATIONS:
- IX. ON DEBATING AND LITERARY SOCIETIES: Dean Wilson, Miss Short, and Professor Johnson.
- X. ON ATHLETICS: Professors Scrugham, Brambila, and Baker.
- XI. ON MILITARY AFFAIRS: Captain R. M. Brambila.
- XII. ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: Superintendent Richard Brown.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

President.....J. M. L. HENRY, '96
 Vice-President.....R. M. BRAMBILA, '87
 Secretary-Treasurer.....LULU BLUM BLANEY, '95

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. M. FULTON, '95.

C. R. LEWERS, '93.

ASSOCIATION OF NORMAL ALUMNI.

President.....Mrs. MARIAN EDMUNDS CAHLAN, '95
 Vice-President.....FRANCES ESTHER WICKHAM, '06
 Secretary-Treasurer.....FRANCES E. WRIGHT, '04

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT, AND ADMINISTRATION.

FOUNDATION.

The University of Nevada is the head of the educational system of the State of Nevada. It is the only institution of university or college grade and equipment within the State. The Constitution of Nevada declares that "the Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agricultural and moral improvement," and shall provide for "the establishment of a State University which shall embrace departments for agriculture, mechanic arts and mining." The University was first located at Elko by a law approved March 7, 1873, but was removed to Reno by an Act of the Legislature approved March 7, 1885, and was formally reopened March 31, 1886. Only a preparatory school was maintained at Elko. The University proper begins with the academic year 1886-7.

The State Normal School was authorized by an Act of the Legislature approved February 7, 1887, and was established and opened for students in September, 1887.

FUNDS.

The endowments and appropriation on which the University has been founded and maintained are the following:

1. Donation of 21.15 acres of land by the Central Pacific Railroad and erection of a building in 1873-4 by the citizens of Elko at a cost of more than eighteen thousand dollars.

2. Removed to Reno by an Act of the Legislature approved by the Governor March 7, 1885. The Board of County Commissioners of Washoe County paid to Elko County \$20,000 and to the Board of Regents \$5,000 to be expended in purchasing a site at Reno and beginning the construction of a building thereon.

3. The fund derived from the Congressional Land Grant of July 2, 1862, the interest of which is included in the biennial appropriation.

4. Various appropriations by the State Legislature for buildings and other specified purposes.

5. The biennial appropriation by the State Legislature for the support of the University.

6. The Agricultural Experiment Station Fund for research only of \$15,000 a year.

7. The Morrill College Fund of \$25,000 for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, apportioned to the College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering.

8. The gift of the farm to the University by the citizens of Washoe County for the benefit of the Agricultural Experiment Station. This farm

consists of 60 acres of good land near the University and 90 inches of water annually. It cost the county the sum of \$12,000. It is worth now at least \$30,000.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The University maintains the following Colleges and Schools which aim to meet the best ideas and ideals of modern University life and training:

I. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE:

1. The School of Liberal Arts.
2. The School of General Science.

II. THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE:

1. The School of Agriculture.
2. The School of Domestic Science.

III. THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING:

1. The School of Mining Engineering.
2. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
3. The School of Civil Engineering.

IV. THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

V. THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.

ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION.

Reno, the seat of the University, is a thriving community of ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the beautiful Truckee Valley, and at the junction of three railroads, namely, the Southern Pacific Railroad, a trunk line between the East and the West; the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad. The noble mountains which encircle the valley, the pure air and sunshine give the town an enviable reputation for health and beauty. The schools are excellent and the numerous churches are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. The proximity of Reno to the famous Comstock Lode and the other mines of western Nevada and eastern California enables the School of Mining Engineering to offer a large amount of practical training and experience in mining operations.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The University Campus has an area of thirty-eight acres, and is beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the city. There are twelve buildings now in use.

MORRILL HALL.

Morrill Hall is a three-story brick building with a large basement. The officers of the President and administration of the University and the Physical Laboratory occupy the first floor, the Library occupies the entire basement, class rooms of Ancient Languages and History occupy the second floor, while the third floor is given to the use of the University Commercial School and the Drawing Department of the School of Mechanical Engineering.

STEWART HALL.

Stewart Hall is also a three-story and basement structure. The first floor is occupied by class rooms for Education, Modern Languages, and Mathematics. Upon the second floor are lecture rooms for English and Mathematics, and the third floor is devoted to the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. The basement is now occupied by the Department of Civil Engineering until it can be fitted up for a Physical Laboratory.

HATCH STATION.

Hatch Station, formerly occupied by the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, is set aside almost wholly for the use of the Experiment Station, which is supported by the General Government for the purpose of original investigation in the various subjects related to scientific and practical agriculture. The first floor of Hatch Station is occupied by the Departments of Agriculture, Botany, and Horticulture. The second floor is given to the Departments of Zoölogy, Botany, and Bacteriology; and the third floor is occupied by the Department of Entomology and by the Station Photographic Laboratory.

MINING BUILDING.

The Mining Building houses the Departments of Geology and Mining. It is a two-story brick building with a single-story wing on the east. The upper floor is occupied by the geological collections, a mineralogical laboratory, and a laboratory for the chemical examination of ores, etc. The lower floor contains two class rooms, an office room, and the storeroom of the Geological Department. The east wing carries the assaying and metallurgical laboratories and the students' wash and locker room.

MECHANICAL BUILDING.

The ground floor of the Mechanical Building contains the machine shop, the blacksmith shop, and the boiler room. The wood-working shop occupies the second floor, and is fitted up with a power jig saw, a band saw, a universal wood working machine, wood lathes, and a universal trimmer. There are twenty-four benches and an equal number of lockers. Each locker contains a set of hand tools. The machine shop is furnished with a tool-room lathe, screw-cutting lathes, a polishing lathe, a shaper, a universal milling machine, a universal cutter grinder, bench vises, wet and dry emery wheels, alternating and direct current dynamos, and a tool room equipped with small machine tools and experimental apparatus for the use of mechanical engineering students. The blacksmith shop has forges and the necessary tools.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

The Chemistry Building is a commodious stone building, which houses the Chemical Department of the University and of the Experiment Station. On the first floor is located the laboratory for qualitative analysis and general chemistry, accommodating sixty-five students, and the laboratory for quantitative analysis, accommodating thirty-six students. Stockrooms, balance rooms, and a laboratory for special work, are also on this floor. On the second floor is a lecture room, the Experiment Station laboratory, a

large stockroom, a room for preparing apparatus for demonstration of experiments before classes, an office, and a suite of rooms which will be furnished for an organic laboratory. In the basement is a large acid and chemical room and the boiler room.

LINCOLN HALL.

The State Legislature, recognizing the importance of placing the benefits of the University within the reach of all the deserving young men and women of the State, authorized the building of two student halls, after the plan of such halls in use by students of the larger Eastern colleges, and appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose. The first of these two buildings is known as Lincoln Hall, and is a tasteful and comfortable home for one hundred young men. The plans of Lincoln Hall were drawn after a careful study of the best modern college halls, and seem to meet every requirement of a cultivated taste.

MANZANITA HALL.

The second building, known as Manzanita Hall, is a delightful home for young women. It is located upon the plaza in the southwest part of the Campus, and overlooks the town and the valley. The construction material is brick and granite. The architectural features are those of a commodious private dwelling. Besides the single and double rooms, which are sufficient for forty young women, there is a reading room and a parlor for the students and a private parlor and sitting room for the Mistress of Manzanita Hall.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is a modern structure 60 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is equipped both as an armory for the use of the military department and as a gymnasium for athletic training. The equipment is modern and ample for all college purposes. Convenient toilet rooms with hot and cold water and lockers for the use of all students are provided. The gymnasium, on account of its convenience and size, is also used as an assembly hall for General Assembly and the more important University functions.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The home of the President is situated on the southeast corner of the Campus. It is colonial in the general style of its architecture and is a fine, commodious home, an ornament to the University as well as a suitable residence. It was built at a cost of \$9,418.70. The ground on which the house is built was leased by the Regents of the University, but when the Legislature appropriates the money to pay for the cost of building, the house becomes the property of the University.

THE HOSPITAL.

Between the Gymnasium and Lincoln Hall is situated the University Hospital. This is a one-story brick building and contains six rooms. Entrance is from a southern portico into a reception hall, which is for the use of convalescents. There are four wards—two upon the west for young men and

two upon the east for young women. There is a convenient kitchen where the food for the patients is prepared. Students are well cared for by a competent nurse and may have any physician which they or their parents prefer.

EVANS' FIELD.

The beauty and convenience of the Campus has in recent years been greatly enhanced through the leasing to the University by the late Regent Evans of a plot of ground adjoining the Campus on the north. This plot of ground, named Evans' Field in his honor, is a natural stadium, such as was used at the ancient Olympian games, and on account of its seats of turf could be made an ideal athletic field at a trifling expense.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library, consisting of stackroom, office, and reading room, contains eleven thousand bound volumes, and several thousand pamphlets. The books have been selected with particular reference to the needs of the several departments of study; but, besides the works needed by special departments, there are many general works and reference works of various kinds. The books are catalogued according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System. The reading room is supplied with daily and weekly papers, and with many of the best scientific and literary periodicals. The library is open from 8 a. m. to 4:35 p. m. on lecture days, and from 8 a. m. to 12 m. on Saturdays. Special provision is made for students doing thesis work. The general public is extended the use of the library under such restrictions of the time for which a book may be withdrawn as are necessary to prevent interference with the work of the students.

LABORATORIES.

The University aims to make its science work as practical as possible by developing well-equipped laboratories in each subject offered.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

The *Laboratory for Quantitative Analysis* is equipped with gas, water, fume closets, steam closets, steam evaporators, drying ovens, etc. In connection with this is a balance room containing six sets of balances, as well as a special laboratory for the analysis of water and for such determinations as cannot be made in the main laboratory.

The *Laboratory for Qualitative Analysis* will accommodate sixty-five students, each one being provided with a locker and drawer for keeping apparatus. The laboratory is completely fitted with water, gas, and fume closets.

In the *Experiment Station Laboratory* those students who are interested in agricultural work have an opportunity to pursue this work according to the methods adopted by the Association of American Agricultural Chemists.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

General Biological Laboratory—This laboratory is used by the elementary classes in Zoölogy, Botany, and Hygiene. It is equipped with dissecting

tables, trays, sinks, compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, microtomes, mounting materials, chemicals, balances, etc.

Histological and Embryological Laboratory—This is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for doing general or research work in these subjects.

A small *Bacteriological Laboratory*, well equipped with a large incubator, steam sterilizer, hot-air sterilizer, and other necessary apparatus, is used mainly for Station purposes, but can accommodate a few students.

The *Station Botanical Laboratory* is also used by advanced students in Botany and Horticulture.

Entomological Laboratory—This is for the use of the Station Entomologist and agricultural students or others doing special work in Entomology. It contains also the photographic laboratory of the Experiment Station.

LABORATORIES FOR GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

These laboratories are provided with collections illustrating the main types of minerals, rocks, and fossils for reference, and class collections for study and determination. The petrographical laboratory is equipped with apparatus for making thin sections, and petrographical microscopes with all the necessary accessories, a set of mineral thin sections cut in definite directions, and a collection of rock sections with many representatives of each of the chief types, together with many sections illustrating special types. Blowpipe and other chemical work is also provided for, the quantitative work being done in the chemical laboratory of the Mining Department, which is conveniently and directly connected with the Mineralogical Laboratory.

LABORATORIES OF THE MINING DEPARTMENT.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for an addition to the Mining Building and increased equipment of the Laboratories. The new wing has been completed and the equipment, which is now largely in place and use and which will all be available by the opening of the year 1906-07, is described below.

The *Chemical Laboratory* is divided into two parts: the working laboratory proper, which is equipped with the usual desks, sinks, hoods, hot-plates and air baths, and the weighing room, which is equipped with two analytical balances, pulp balances, and chemical lockers. Each student has a separate locker for his work.

The *Assaying Laboratory* comprises the following rooms: furnace and pulp room, parting, weighing, and store rooms. The furnace room is equipped with 3 double-muffle furnaces burning soft coal, 4 oil-fired crucible furnaces, 4 oil-fired muffle, 1 coke-melting and 2 coke-muffle furnaces. The parting room is equipped with gas-heated hot-plates, cement tables, hood, and bullion rolls. The weighing room contains 4 Becker bead balances, an Ainsworth, an Oertling, and a Keller balance. The store room is amply provided with shelving and drawers for assaying and chemical supplies.

The *Metallurgical and Mining Laboratory*—The metallurgical equipment includes the following machinery, all of commercial size: a 3-stamp battery and feeder, amalgamating plates on steel table, a 4-foot Union concentrator, a Wilfley concentrating table, a 2-compartment jig, classifiers, and sizing

cones, a 4x8 rock-breaker of the Sturtevant type, 10x14 crushing rolls, a 2x6 Columbian separator, an automatic sampler, belt elevators, a cyanide plant of 1 ton capacity, a 3x8 roasting furnace, an 18-inch amalgamating pan, a sample crusher, and sample grinder,

The mining machinery equipment consists of an Ingersoll-Sergeant drill and air compressor with a complete tool-sharpening kit and set of drills.

The equipment of the laboratory is so arranged as to admit of the following being carried out on a working scale: dry crushing and automatic sampling of an ore to any mesh coarser than a 40 screen; coarse and fine concentration of an ore after crushing with either stamp battery or rolls; wet crushing, plate amalgamation and concentration of gold ores; cyanide treatment of either gold or silver ores after stamping or from the rolls—the roasting furnace enabling ores to be given a chloridizing or an oxidizing roasting before treatment in the vats—and, finally, pan amalgamation of silver ores. All the machines are so arranged as to admit of independent working or working in conjunction. A 15-h.p. and a 5-h.p. induction motor drive all the machinery through separate line shafts.

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS.

The Department of Geology and Mineralogy has a collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils illustrating the more important general types. There is also the nucleus of a collection illustrating the mineral resources of the State of Nevada and material for comparison from other important mineral regions.

The Experiment Station has made a small collection of bird skins representing a majority of the species found in the State. A beginning has also been made in collecting the rodents of the State, mammal skeletons, alcoholic specimens, etc. Mr. F. J. Steinmetz of Carson City recently donated his valuable private collection of birds' eggs and nests to the University.

The University needs a Museum and Natural History building in which to properly exhibit these and other collections so that they may be accessible to the general public.

The very complete Station Herbarium is also used for University purposes. A small beginning has been made in the collection of the lower cryptogamic forms of plant life.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Agricultural Experiment Station was organized in December, 1887, under the provisions of the "Hatch Act," approved March 2, 1887, whereby the General Government appropriated \$15,000 annually for the support of an Agricultural Experiment Station in each State and Territory of the Union.

The primary object of the Station is the promotion of agriculture along scientific lines by conducting researches on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are subject, with remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth; crop

rotation; acclimatization of trees and plants; analysis of soils and waters; chemical composition of manures and fertilizers, with experiments to test their effects on crops; the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals; the production of beef, mutton, pork, milk, butter, and cheese through improved strains and intelligent feeding; the proper use of water in irrigation; the reclamation of alkali lands and the prevention of the rise of alkali; entomology, especially in its economic relation to agriculture; in fact, the solving of all problems pertaining to agriculture which are or may be of importance to this State.

The results of the work of the Station are made public through bulletins and reports which are sent free to all residents of the State who desire them.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Hon. OSCAR J. SMITH (1905-1906), Chairman.....	Reno
The Hon. W. W. BOOHER (1903-1907).....	Elko
The Hon. HENRY S. STARBETT (1905-1907).....	Battle Mountain
Mr. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.....	Reno
J. E. STUBBS, D.D., LL.D., Director.....	Publications
NATHANIEL E. WILSON, M.Sc.....	Consulting Chemist
P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY, Ph.D.....	Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry
PETER FRANDSEN, M.A.....	Consulting Zoölogist and Bacteriologist
SAMUEL B. DOTEN, B.A.....	Consulting Entomologist and Meteorologist
GORDON H. TRUE, B.S.....	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
SANFORD C. DINSMORE, B.S.....	Chemist
F. G. BEYLIK.....	Assistant Chemist
THEODORE W. CLARK.....	Superintendent of Farm
Mrs. T. W. COWGILL, M.A.....	Librarian
CAROLYN M. BECKWITH.....	Stenographer
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Photographic Laboratory

THE STATE MINING LABORATORY.

Under an Act passed by the State Legislature, March 16, 1895, citizens of the State of Nevada may send ores and minerals to the State University and have the same analyzed and assayed without cost. (Secs. 1402-1406, incl., Compiled Laws of Nevada.) The attention of the public is called to the fact that the law expressly states that only citizens of the State of Nevada may so send ores and minerals and that the same must have been taken "from within the boundaries of the State of Nevada." This provision is observed in so far as is practicable. Where persons are known not to be citizens, or the material comes from without the confines of the State, such material is not examined, but is held subject to the wishes of the sender.

The law further provides that the result of the analysis shall be sent to said citizen, together "with as near as possible an explanation of their (ores and minerals) uses and value in market, and there shall be kept at the State University a book of record, open for inspection, under such rules as may be made by the Regents, of all minerals, ores or other matters sent, together with the history of such minerals and other matters, stating the name of the person or persons from whom received, the district and county from which it came and all other matters that may be beneficial touching the same."

In compliance with the above section reports have been rendered, and a record book kept. In order to make reports as accurate as possible, it is suggested that citizens supply all information, as indicated in the above extract, that may have any influence in determining the value of an ore or mineral. Lack of sufficient data necessitates almost always general statements concerning value.

In respect to the analytical and assaying work, the Department of Mining, which has been assigned this work by the President of the University, has adopted the following: Specimens and samples are first carefully examined, and, if a quantitative analysis is necessary to determine the value, the same is made. In all cases where the results of a preliminary examination are doubtful, a quantitative analysis is made. No quantitative work is done upon small hand specimens, unless for the purpose of identifying a mineral, as the results of such work are almost always misleading. Assays are made in duplicate and values determined. Reports are made as follows: Where the value of gold is above \$5 per ton, "The gold assay value is above \$5 per ton"; where the value is less than, but still in the neighborhood of, \$5 per ton, "The gold assay value is less than \$5 per ton"; where the gold exists in traces only, "Gold is present in traces only." A similar form of report is given in the case of silver and of combined gold and silver values. The State law provides that returns for gold and silver above \$5 per ton in value shall read, "Test for gold" or "Test for silver." As the meaning conveyed by these terms is not well understood, the foregoing form of report was adopted as fulfilling the intentions of the law and at the same time being more intelligible to the prospector or other persons receiving the report. The accuracy of the quantitative work is of the same grade as that for rapid "commercial analyses," and is unchecked unless otherwise stated. Samples and specimens are examined in the order in which they are received.

Inasmuch as this work is subordinated to the work of instruction, returns upon samples and specimens are sent out sometimes after a considerable lapse of time. The Department endeavors to send out reports as soon as possible. The time varies from three to ten days after receipt of samples.

Whenever possible, citizens who avail themselves of the privileges afforded them by this Act should send in ample quantities of material, which facilitates the examination and gives more trustworthy results than are obtained from small specimens. Samples in addition to hand specimens should be sent for examination. All samples and hand specimens should be distinctly marked with the name of consignee and wrapped separately, and a letter giving locality and other information should accompany them.

MINING LABORATORY STAFF.

GEORGE J. YOUNG.....Analyst in Charge
 GEORGE D. LOUDERBACK.....Geologist and Mineralogist
 GUSTAV HOFMAN.....Student Assistant
 CAROLYN M. BECKWITH.....Stenographer

THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

The academic year of forty weeks begins about the first of September and closes about the first of June. This year is divided into two terms by

the holiday vacation. Examinations are held at the close of each of the two terms.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STUDENTS.

In the government of the University the largest liberty consistent with good work, good order and good character is given the students. There is no formulated code of laws governing their conduct. Their habits of life are expected to be such as to promote daily cultivation of high moral character. They are expected in all their relations to each other and to the University to observe the usages of good society without requiring special regulations for that purpose. They are expected to be punctual and regular in their attendance upon all University exercises. The State provides its bounty for the earnest and industrious student. The indolent or the unworthy will not be retained in the University. Young men and young women who do not intend to give themselves up to the very highest demand of University life are advised to remain at home or go elsewhere.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PERIODICALS.

The students have established a series of organizations for their mutual physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual development, such as the Athletic Association, fraternities, literary societies, the Dramatic Club, the Crucible Club for engineering students, the English Club, a debating union, and a Young Women's Christian Association, while concert of action is obtained by the organization of the students as a whole into a Student Body.

The students also, under the leadership of the Independent Association, publish a semi-weekly magazine known as the Student Record, while each Senior class publishes an edition of the Senior annual known as the Artemisia.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ATHLETICS.

The University is provided with an excellent gymnasium, and a physical director has charge of the department of physical training and hygiene for young women and of athletics for both young men and young women.

A fine athletic field of six acres loaned to the University by Regent J. N. Evans, recently deceased, has been set apart and equipped especially for open-air sports. The Campus provides room for tennis courts, as well as for the military drill field. The policy of the University is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that athletic sports shall not encroach upon the claims of scholarship.

RULES GOVERNING STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN ATHLETICS.

To represent the State University of Nevada in any public contest, a student must conform to the following rules:

SECTION I.

RULE 1. He must be an amateur.

RULE 2. If a candidate for a degree, he must attend regularly all the exercises of his class.

RULE 3. If a special student, he must give evidence of good faith regarding his intention to remain a full year in the University. He must also take

courses amounting to not less than fifteen hours a week and attend regularly the exercises in such courses.

RULE 4. Like other students, he must maintain satisfactory standing in his class. A student who does not maintain a satisfactory standing in one school of the University cannot, by entering another, alter his status as regards these rules.

RULE 5. He must not receive any form of remuneration; that is, he must not receive any pecuniary benefit whatsoever from his connection with any athletic team.

RULE 6. He must pass a physical examination satisfactory to the Committee on Athletics.

SECTION II.

RULE 1. Schedules for all games must be submitted to the Committee on Athletic Sports and approved by them.

RULE 2. A similar approval is required in the case of every individual intending to represent Nevada State University in any single contest.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The Farmers' Institute work, beginning with September 1, 1906, will be in charge of the Experiment Staff and of the Faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Lectures on various subjects by members of the Faculty of the University will be given at different points in the State as arrangements can be made between the local communities and the University.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

1. Appreciation of the advantages of military drill and training in the education of youth is now well-nigh universal. The regular out-of-door drill constitutes one of the best systems of physical training, while at the same time habits of obedience to lawful authority are instilled which assist materially in the development of good loyal citizens. A general knowledge of the system of national defense and of the organization of the Army and Navy and their relations to the civil power is considered essential to intelligent suffrage.

2. This department is in charge of an officer of the United States Army detailed by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and who is also Commandant of Cadets.

ATTENDANCE.

3. All cadets are required to attend the prescribed military duties unless excused therefrom in advance by the President or the Commandant. In case of absence without being previously excused a written explanation will be submitted on resuming duty. In case of sickness or injury such explanation must be accompanied by the certificate of a reputable physician as to the facts in the case.

4. Neglect of a recitation or an examination will be punished in accordance with the existing rules of the University.

5. An unauthorized absence is not only counted as an offense against discipline, but is also marked zero.

UNIFORM.

6. Cadets are required upon entrance to provide themselves with a uniform of prescribed design, consisting of blouse, trousers, cap, black shoes, white gloves, together with the insignia appropriate thereto.

7. Cadets will wear the uniform during drill, but the wearing of composite costume is prohibited, except that a civilian overcoat may be worn over the uniform when the weather demands. Neatness in dress and appearance is at all times insisted upon.

ORGANIZATION.

8. Students taking the practical instruction are designated "Cadets," and are organized into a battalion of infantry, which is officially designated as "The Battalion of Cadets of the University of Nevada."

9. The Battalion of Cadets shall be composed of all male students of the University, including those in the Preparatory, Commercial, and Special classes, with the following exceptions:

- (1) Students who are physically disabled for drill may be excused by the President or required to do military duty in the Signal Corps.
- (2) Students who may be excused from the theoretical or practical instruction by the Faculty.

10. The Band is composed of such Cadets as may be selected on account of their musical qualifications. Ordinarily no cadet will be assigned to the band until he has satisfactorily completed "the school of the soldier" and "the school of the company."

CADET OFFICERS.

11. Appointments in the Battalion will be determined by

1. Military ability, which will be decided from a careful consideration of the following points:
 - a. Character.
 - b. Record of attendance.
 - c. Military conduct.
 - d. Zeal.
 - e. Soldierly bearing.
 - f. Aptitude for command.
 - g. Knowledge of drill and other duties as determined by examination and practical application.
 - h. Recommendation of superior officers.
 - i. Standing in Department of Physical Culture.
2. Class standing.
3. Seniority and length of service in the Battalion.

Generally the commissioned officers are taken from the senior class, the sergeants from the junior class, and the corporals from the sophomore.

12. The commissioned officers will receive their commissions from the Governor of the State. These commissions will entitle the Governor to their services in case of insurrection or rebellion. Commissioned officers will be ranked after graduation as retired officers of the University Cadets, unless they choose to resign at the time of their graduation.

INSTRUCTION.

13. The course of instruction is in accordance with rules prescribed by the President of the United States.

14. The instruction will be practical and theoretical, special prominence being given to the former.

15. Written examinations will be held at the close of each term. A failure of a cadet to obtain a standing of 70 per cent in recitations and 70 per cent in examinations will "condition" said cadet in his work for the term. Such condition can be removed only under the rules of the University applying in such cases.

16. Each year the names of the three most distinguished students in military science and tactics will be forwarded to the War Department for insertion in the annual Army Register.

PUNISHMENTS.

17. The punishments to which cadets are liable are:

(1) Reprimand, private, public, or in orders. Suspension of privileges.

(2) Reduction to ranks. Suspension from the University.

(3) Dismissal from the University.

Punishments of the first class may be inflicted by the Commandant, those of the second class by the Commandant with the approval of the President, and those of the third class by the Committee on Student Affairs with the approval of the President.

18. Any cadet absent without authority five (5) times renders himself liable to suspension.

DISCIPLINE.

19. Discipline is that quality which insures prompt, unhesitating, intelligent obedience to legitimate orders. It is an habitual state of mind which is essential to self-control, to the efficiency, health, and comfort of troops and to the proper care of government property.

20. Military authority will be exercised at all times with firmness, kindness, and justice; superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language.

21. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline.

22. All cadets are required to obey strictly and execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors.

23. Deliberations or discussions among cadets conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation toward others in the Military Department, and all combinations against proper authority, under any pretext whatever, are strictly prohibited.

24. Applications for redress of grievances, if made by individuals in a proper manner, will always receive due attention.

25. In general, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline is prohibited.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A general assembly of all the students of the University and all the members of the Faculty is held every Friday. This is the lecture service of the week, and is under the special direction of the President of the University. These weekly lectures are given not only by the members of the Faculty,

but also by men and women of special eminence in particular fields of study and travel and business enterprises.

UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES.

COMMENCEMENT, 1905.

1. *Annual Baccalaureate Sermon*, Sunday, May 28, 1905, by Reverend E. R. DILLE, Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Oakland, California: "The Responsibility of Power."
2. *Scholarship Address*, by HARRY E. STEWART, B.S. (Min. Eng. '86).
3. *Annual Commencement Address*, Thursday, June 1, 1905, by Doctor G. A. GATES, President of Pomona College: "The Call of the Twentieth Century."

FIRST SEMESTER, 1905-06.

- September 3, 1905—University Convocation. Address by Bishop JOSEPH E. BERRY of Buffalo, New York: "The Mission of the Other Self."
- September 8, 1905—First General Assembly. Brief addresses by President STUBBS, Dean WILSON, Dean ADAMS, and Principal DOTEN.
- September 15, 1905—Football Rally. Addresses by J. F. RUDOLPH, Physical Director, Mr. SOL. LEVY, and CASSIUS C. SMITH, '04.
- September 22, 1905—Honorable SAM P. DAVIS, State Controller: "George Francis Train, Newspaper Man and Friend of the Children."
- September 29, 1905—Addresses by the Regents, OSCAR J. SMITH, W. W. BOOHER, and H. S. STARETT.
- October 4, 1905—PRESTON W. SEARCH: "Face to Face with Great Ideals."
- October 5, 1905—PRESTON W. SEARCH: "Music in the Fatherland."
- October 6, 1905—PRESTON W. SEARCH: Address.
- Short addresses by E. E. HARDACK (B.S., Min. Eng. '02), JOSEPH DUBKEE (B.S., Min. Eng. '86), and H. C. CUTTING (B.A. '91).
- October 13, 1905—Founders' Day, Thirty-first Anniversary. Letter of D. R. SESSIONS, First Principal of the University, read by LAURA DE LAGUNA. University Edition of Reno Gazette of 1895, read by Professor PETER FRANDSEN. Addresses by the Honorable ORVIS RING, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by Captain R. M. BEAMBILA (B.S. in Agr. '97).
- October 20, 1905—M. PRITCHARD, M.D.: "Evolution."
- October 27, 1905. Reverend C. L. MEARS, Pastor First Congregational Church, Reno: "Honor as a Basis of Credit."
- November 17, 1905—Reverend W. T. PATCHELL, Pastor First Congregational Church, San José, California: "The Call of Life."
- November 24, 1905—H. T. BULMER, Senior Lieutenant, U.S.N., University Student: "Personal Reminiscences of Naval Life on the Chinese Coast and the Solar Eclipse Expedition to Spain."
- December 8, 1905—GUSTAV J. SIELAFF, B.S. (Min. Eng.), 1900: "Central America and My Experience There."

SECOND SEMESTER, 1905-06.

- January 14, 1906—University Convocation. Addresses by Mr. HARRY O. HILL, State Secretary of the California Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. J. G. WHITE, Student of the University of California.
- January 19, 1906—Memorial Service. Dean ADAMS, Ph.D., University of

Chicago, '04: "Life and Character of William Rainey Harper." Miss FRANCES FARR, Normal, '91: "Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin."

February 2, 1906—President STUBBS: "Student Duties and University Ideals."

February 9, 1906—Reverend T. L. BELLAM, Rector Episcopal Church, Sparks: "Universal Peace."

February 16, 1906—Judge GEORGE S. BROWN, Fourth Judicial District of Nevada: "Some Essentials of Democracy."

February 21, 1906—Professor ALEXANDER G. MCADIE, Director of the U. S. Weather Bureau Service for the Pacific Coast: "Atmospheric Vapor and Mountain Weather Observatories."

February 22, 1906—Washington's Birthday. ALFRED S. HAMLIN, '06: "Washington as a Man of Peace." H. S. STANDERWICK, '06: "Arbitration as a Means of Securing Peace." Dean ADAMS: "Universal Peace."

March 2, 1906—Captain R. M. BRAMBILA, Commandant of Cadets: "Personal Reminiscences of the Chinese Campaign."

March 9, 1906—Miss FRANCES E. SHORT: Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

March 23, 1906—F. H. NORCROSS: "The College and the State."

April 18, 1906—MABEL REED, ISABEL MILLAR, RUTH NICKERSON, on Capito-la Convention.

April 9, 1906—WILLIAM H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary of the Century Company of New York: "Arnold and André, the Story of the Treason," illustrated with lantern slides.

April 16, 17, 18, 19, 1906—E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, President University of Nebraska on Cutts' Foundation. General Subject, "Christian Sociology": "The Crime of Pessimism," "The Crisis in Democracy," "A Social Force in Reserve," "Greater America."

GIFTS.

The gifts to the University during the past year have been of the kind to inspire the officers of the University with the belief that the endowment long needed by the University to extend its lines of influence will not long be wanting. These gifts the University very gratefully acknowledges:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraley gave to the University Library 12 volumes of the Jewish Encyclopedia, containing a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The University of Michigan gave 328 books to the Library. These are as follows: Senate Documents for the years 1852-3, Senate Journals, House Journals, Congressional Debates, Annals of Congress, Explorations and surveys for a railroad route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, United States Coast Survey, Report of the Finances, Commercial Relations, Executive Documents, United States Japan Expedition, Medical Statistics of U. S. Army, Meteorological Report, Pamphlets Meteorological Report.

Dr. L. W. Cushman gave 67 books, mostly on English composition and rhetoric, to the University Library. Also a number of unbound volumes of *The Outlook*, *Review of Reviews*, and *The World To-day*.

Dr. George D. Loaderback gave 24 volumes, dealing with the subjects of geology, mineralogy, and physics, to the University Library. He also contributed a number of unbound volumes of various magazines.

The Regents' Scholarship (annual) to the class maintaining the highest average standing	\$75.00
Two Scholarships, by a friend of the University, of \$50 each.....	100.00
Prize (annual) by a friend to the School of Domestic Arts.....	10.00
The Philo Sherman Bennett Endowment, the interest of which is to be used to establish the Philo Sherman Bennett Prize for the best essay on the Principles of Free Government.....	400.00
The Mrs. C. F. Cutts lectureship (annual) upon social questions from a Christian point of view.....	200.00
From Henry C. Cutting, one of the first graduates of the University, toward a Library Building.....	1,000.00

Mr. F. J. Steinmetz of Carson City, Nevada, recently donated his valuable private collection of birds' eggs and nests to the University, together with his notes, representing several years of study. This collection will be of use and interest, not only to our own students, but also to the general public when it can be properly exhibited.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. A library building, to cost with furnishings \$30,000.

Among the needs of the Library is a library building. The present space allotted to the Library, the basement of Morrill Hall, is inadequate. New books are rapidly accumulating, and during the last two years seven new book-stacks have been required. It is difficult to see where any more stacks can be placed in the present stack-room to meet the needs of the constant growth. Hence a new and larger abode for the Library is needed. Moreover, there should be a building especially designed and adapted to the needs of a library, prominent among which is a sufficient amount of light, which is not obtained in the basement. The book-stacks are necessarily large, and hence shut off the light from the windows, the Librarian frequently being obliged to use the light of a match in order to find a book. The new library building should provide for the admission of light from above, through skylights, which would insure the diffusion of a good light throughout the library. Another fact contributing to the need of a new building is the danger of fire in the present library. If the books were burned, some of them could not be replaced.

2. A biological building and museum for the use of the Department of Biology, the museum wing of this building to be used for the scientific collections in natural history so that they can be made available to students and to the public.

3. A green-house.

4. The purchase of an athletic field.

5. Scholarships.

The friends of education, and particularly the friends of the University, are urged to consider the founding of scholarships. There are many unusually competent young men and young women in the State whose subsequent

life would be made eminently useful to their generation by means of the discipline of a University course, but whose financial resources are inadequate to obtain it for them. This University is straining every nerve to provide for such cases, but its ability to do so is far less than the worthy demands made upon it. No means of perpetuating a healthful and elevating influence is at all comparable to that which provides a permanent fund, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to educating the young through the growing centuries.

6. An endowment of professorships in the University. The sum of \$50,000 will provide an adequate endowment for a Chair in the University, the interest of this endowment fund going to pay the salary of the Professor of the special department.

ADMITTANCE, ATTENDANCE, AND GRADUATION.

Admission to University Schools of College Grade, and the Plan for Accrediting the Schools of the State.

EXAMINATION AND CREDENTIALS.

1. Entrance to all of the University schools shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.

2. Candidates for admission who are not graduates of accredited schools must present themselves for examination in the common-school subjects, and in such high-school subjects as they may wish credit for; but students from the Reno Public Schools, who are not graduates thereof, must take an examination commensurate in difficulty with the examinations given in those schools.

3. Any school in the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.

4. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State university or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.

5. All students entering the University must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.

6. All new students of whatever rank should meet the Committee on Admission.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

GROUP I.

English	15 units ¹
Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry	15 units
Latin	15 units
Physics	5 units
History	10 units

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout one whole year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent daily recitations throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work with daily recitations.

GROUP II.	
English	15 units ¹
Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry	15 units
German or French	10 units
Physics	5 units
History	10 units
Elective	5 units

GROUP III—ELECTIVES.	
Latin	5 units
Physical Geography	2½ units
Chemistry	5 units
Botany	2½ or 5 units
Physiology	5 units
Zoölogy	5 units
Bookkeeping	2½ units

GROUP I admits to all schools. For entrance to the Normal School the applicant may offer, instead of fifteen units of Latin, ten units of Latin and five elective units from Group III.

GROUP II admits to all schools except the classical course.

GROUP III. From this group may be selected any subject or subjects for the five elective units in Group II.

RULES FOR ADMISSION, REGISTRATION, AND CLASS STANDING.

I. MATRICULATION.

1. The application for admission blank, properly filled out and signed by the principal, should be in the hands of the Entrance Committee at least three days before the time set for the entrance examinations. Failure to attend to this matter may prevent the candidate from taking the entrance examinations or otherwise be disadvantageous to his entrance.

2. For Freshman standing a student shall have not over five high-school units of matriculation conditions. These conditions must be removed by the beginning of the Sophomore year; otherwise he will be assigned the deficient work in the University High School, and the hours of University work will be correspondingly limited.

3. All candidates for admission to the University by examination shall obtain from the Committee on Registration a signed card admitting them to the examinations desired. All other applicants for admission shall be sent a card for such examinations as they may be required to take.

4. All candidates admitted to the University shall be on probation for the first semester.

II. REGISTRATION.

5. Students must first pay all laboratory and other fees and obtain receipts before registration.

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout one whole year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent daily recitations throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work with daily recitations.

III. ENROLLMENT.

6. Students must present a stamped card obtained from the Committee on Registration for the privilege to enroll in any class.

7. No student will be allowed to register or enroll after the days set aside for that purpose, except by permission from the President and the payment of an extra fee of two dollars by old students.

8. After one week from registration day the student must first secure the written permission of the instructor before enrolling in any course.

9. After enrollment a course may be dropped or a new course added only by petition to the proper committee and the permission of the department concerned.

10. All courses finally enrolled in, whether elective or required, shall be completed as required work.

11. Students twice reported deficient in attendance or scholarship or both shall be dropped from the course as having failed.

12. Students having been dropped from a majority of their courses shall be required to leave the University for the remainder of that semester.

IV. CLASS RULES.

13. If a student has deficiencies aggregating more than six hours, he shall be enrolled as a member of the class next below his regular class.

14. If a student has deficiencies aggregating six hours or less, he shall be listed as a limited member of his regular class.

ENGLISH (3 years).

I. LITERATURE.

Required in full—(a) Gray's *Elegy*, *Deserted Village*, *Ancient Mariner*, Byron (*Selections*), *Ivanhoe*, *Silas Marner*, (b) *Sir Roger de Coverley*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Sir Launfal*, *Wordsworth (Selections)*, *Bunker Hill Orations*, (c) *Idylls of the King*, *Milton (L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus)*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Emerson (American Scholar, Self-reliance, Compensation)*, *Reply to Hayne*, *Chaucer's Prologue*.

Optional—(a) *Alhambra*, *Franklin's Autobiography*, *Irving's Life of Washington*, (b) *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Plutarch's Lives*, *The Illiad*, I, VI, XXII, XXIV, *King Lear*, *Parkman's Oregon Trail*, *Burns' Poems*, *Tale of Two Cities*, (c) *Lowell's Democracy*, *Paradise Lost*, I, II, *Macbeth*, *Shelley (Selections)*, *Lamb's Essays*, *Macaulay's Essay on Milton*, *Macaulay's Essay on Addison*, *Genesis*, *Ruth*, *Exodus*, *Esther*, *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Psalms*, *St. John*, *Old English Ballads (Otterburn, Chevy Chase, Robin Hood)*.

II. WORD ANALYSIS.

Swinton's *Word Analysis* completed will be required of all who seek admission to the University.

III. COMPOSITION.

A knowledge of the general principles of composition will be required. The candidate should be able to write legibly and neatly, to spell and punctuate correctly, and to express himself grammatically. He should have very definite ideas of the sentence and of the paragraph as units of discourse, and should be able to coordinate his thoughts.

IV. TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar, or an equivalent book, will represent the amount and grade of work required.

MATHEMATICS.

I. ACADEMIC ALGEBRA (1½ years).

The requirements in academic algebra will include the following divisions of subjects:

Thorough mastery of the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Equations of the first degree, simple and simultaneous, factoring, H. C. F. and L. C. M. The requirements will also include fractions, fractional equations, and powers and roots. Commencing with August, 1908, this will include the solution of quadratic equations.

II. PLANE GEOMETRY (1½ years).

The preparation in plane geometry should cover five books of Beman and Smith's Plane and Solid Geometry. The candidate should be able to apply theorems already learned to the solution of problems. Beginning with August, 1908, this will include the chapters on Solid Geometry.

LATIN (3 years).

(a) Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book, with the exception of the Colloquia, Collar's New Gradatim, and D'Ooge's Colloquia Latina, pp. 1-31, the exercises in the latter to be read only at sight, represent the nature and amount of preparation required.

(b) Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell's Second Year Latin, pp. 1-220, excepting The Story of Ulysses and exercises 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 34, 35, in Part I, which, on account of their difficult style, may be omitted. The exercises in composition, except those based on the above exercises to be omitted, and the work in Latin grammar will be required. The exercises in composition based on Part II, Cæsar, will be found in D'Ooge's Latin Composition Based on Selections from Cæsar. (Ginn & Co., Chicago.)

(c) Kelsey's Selections from Ovid, and Gayley's Classic Myths. In place of all, or any part, of Ovid may be offered an equivalent amount of Cicero's Orations and Letters. The requirement in Gayley's Classic Myths will, however, be maintained.

Thoroughness of preparation is especially desired and the work of "Second Year Latin" should not be taken up until all the requirements of "First Year Latin" have been fully met. Candidates for admission to the School of Liberal Arts who have completed two years of Latin may find it possible, providing all other entrance requirements have been fully met, to finish their University course in four years, but two and, preferably, three years' work in Latin, as outlined above, should be presented for admission to avoid the extra work involved in removing deficiencies.

GERMAN (2 years).

A thorough knowledge of the principles of German grammar should be acquired. This includes the conjugation of weak and strong verbs, and of

the modal and time auxiliaries; the declension of nouns, pronouns, articles, and possessive pronouns; the three declensions of adjectives; rules as far as possible governing the gender of nouns, and the formation of plurals; the uses of the modal auxiliaries, of separable and inseparable verbs, and of the subjunctive.

Collar's *Shorter Eysenbach* may be used at first, with *Joynes-Meissner's Grammar* later. *Waldnovellen*, *Germelshausen*, or some preparatory German reader, should be mastered in the first year.

The second year's work should consist of reading and translation of the following texts or equivalents: *Schiller's Maria Stuart*, *Modern Prose* and *Poetry*.

The work in German composition should be continued through the second year. *Harris' German Composition* is recommended.

FRENCH (2 years).

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamental principles of French Grammar. This involves: (1) The mastery of the three regular conjugations as well as of the irregular verbs, and the uses of the various auxiliaries; (2) Familiarity with the rules for forming the feminines of adjectives, the plurals of nouns and adjectives, and those governing the position of the adjective, of the object pronoun, of the negative, and of the adverb; (3) An understanding of the uses of the definite article (together with those cases where it is omitted), the classification of the pronouns and their inflections according to their several uses, the partitive constructions, the agreement of participles, and the various uses of the subjunctive. For elementary work the student may use *Chardenal's Complete French Course*; later *Fraser and Squalr's Grammar* is recommended.

All the common idioms must be carefully studied. In so far as is possible, the construction should be made clear and the literal meaning should be given. The idioms should be committed to memory.

From the outset there should be work in translating from English into French. At first the exercises to be found in the grammar will be sufficient. After the first year, the available time must be spent largely on the translation of French into English.

The rules for French pronunciation should be acquired by careful reading aloud.

When the grammar has been mastered, the translation of French texts should begin. For the first, selections from *Rollins' or Super's French Reader* are advised. The work must include the translation into English of the following texts or their equivalent: *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon*, by *Labiche and Martin*; *About's Le Roi des Montagnes*; *Daudet's Le Petit Chose*; *de Banville's Gringoire*; *Mellbac and Halévy's L'Été de Saint Martin*; *Coppée's Le Luthier de Cremona*; *Le Trésor*.

All translations must be accurate, and as literal as possible without sacrificing good English.

PHYSICS (1 year).

The requirements in physics include a knowledge of all of the most essential parts of elementary physics, with all of the important laws from

each of the main subdivisions, as properties of matter, mechanics of solids, liquids, gases, sound, heat, magnetism, electricity, light.

The candidate will submit a laboratory note-book, which will include all of the work performed by him in the laboratory; the note-books should be neat and all results carefully recorded, describing in each case the object of the experiment, the apparatus used, the observations and conclusions. The note-book will not be accepted unless signed by the teacher as evidence that all the work has been performed by the candidate.

Text books recommended are: A Brief Course in Physics, by Hoadley, or High School Physics, by Carhart and Chute, or Andrews and Howland's Elements of Physics.

The experiments performed in the laboratory should be quantitative. As a minimum amount of laboratory work the following is suggested:

1. Determination of volume from dimensions.
2. Determination of volume by displacement.
3. Condition of equilibrium of three parallel forces.
4. Moments of two forces on a lever.
5. Equilibrium of three concurrent forces (or parallelogram of forces).
6. Effect of amplitude and material upon the period of a pendulum.
7. Effect of length upon the period of a pendulum.
8. Boyle's Law.
9. Specific gravity of a solid which will sink in water.
10. Specific gravity of a floating solid.
11. Specific gravity of a liquid.
12. Center of gravity.
13. Mechanical advantage of pulleys.
14. Expansion by heat.
15. Heat by vaporization of water. Dew point.
16. Specific heat of a solid.
17. Measure of the velocity of sound by a resonance tube.
18. Number of vibrations of a fork.
19. Vibrations of stretched strings.
20. Images in a plane mirror.
21. Images in a concave mirror.
22. Images in a convex lens.
23. Index of refraction.
24. Photometry.
25. Magnetic field with iron filings.
26. Magnetic field with compass.
27. Magnetic field about an electric current.
28. Arrangements of cells for maximum current.
29. Measurements of resistance.
30. The electromotive force of cells.

Other experiments of general importance may be substituted or added.

HISTORY (2 years).

I. *English History.* Aim to study the important epochs such as the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, the Norman Conquest, the Struggle for the Great Charter,

the Great Social Awakening commencing with 1297, the Reign of Elizabeth, etc. The main purpose of the requirement is to prepare for an intelligent study of English literature, therefore constant reference should be made to the literary development of the English people.

The following partial list of reference books is recommended:

- a. Bates and Coman: *English History Told by English Poets.*
- b. Larned, J. N.: *A History of England for the Use of Schools and Academies.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1900.
- c. Terry, Benjamin: *A History of England for Schools.* Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago, 1903. (See excellent outline of English History given in table of contents.) \$2.
- d. Green, J. R.: *A Short History of the English People.* Harper & Brothers, New York, 1888. American Book Company. \$1.20.
- e. Gardiner, S. R.: *A Student's History of England; 3 vols.* Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1895. \$3.
- f. Traill, H. D.: *Social England; 6 vols.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1898. \$3.50 per volume.
- g. Cunningham, W., and McArthur, E. A.: *Outlines of English Industrial History.* University Press, Cambridge, 1898. \$1.50.

II. *Ancient History* should be studied in three parts: The Beginnings of Civilization, or the early Oriental Theocracies; Greece and Macedonia; Rome to the time of Charlemagne.

- a. The Beginnings of Civilization: Beginning with a study of the nature and origin of civilization, trace the struggle for civilization through the early Oriental monarchies: Egypt, the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, Judea, Phœnicia, and Persia. India, China, and the Aztec life of North America may also be studied if time permits. Seek to acquire a clear understanding of the general characteristics of Oriental civilization as opposed to those of European life.
- b. Greece and Macedonia: Study the development of political, religious, social, economic, and educational ideas; determine the difference in development of Athens and Sparta and the reasons for the leadership of Athens after the Persian Wars; seek the causes of the decline of Greece and the rise of Macedonia, and give some little attention to the great Hellenic world after Alexander down to the time when it became a Roman province.
- c. Rome to the time of Charlemagne: Follow same plan of development as in "b." Pay little attention to military history and to individual reigns. Emphasize the growth of institutions.

Recommended Texts.

1. West, Willis, Mason: *Ancient History.* Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 1902.
2. Wolfson, Arthur Mayer: *Essentials of Ancient History.* American Book Company, New York, 1902.

Recommended Reference Books.

1. Buckle, Henry Thomas: *History of Civilization in England.* 3 vols. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1885. (Especially vol. I, ch. II.)
2. Rawlinson, George: *Ancient Monarchies.* 5 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$6.25.

3. Walker, A. P.: *Essentials in English History*. American Book Company.

4. Grote, George: *History of Greece*. 12 vols. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$17.50.

5. Mahaffy, J. P.: *Problems in Greek History*. Macmillan & Co., New York. 1892. \$2.50.

6. Mommsen, Theodor: *History of Rome*. 3 vols. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1891. \$10.

7. Mommsen, Theodor: *History of the Roman Republic*. Abridged edition. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. \$1.75.

8. Smith, Wm.: *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. 2 vols., 3d ed. John Murray, London, 1890.

III. *American History and Civics*. Study civics in connection with history; local government of township and county in the colonies; National government commencing with the Constitutional Convention of 1787, showing the development from the Confederation.

For reference works see the recommended list in the History Pamphlet.

NOTE-BOOK WORK.

For note-book work follow the pamphlet, *Instructions Regarding the History of Note-Book and Entrance Requirements*, which may be obtained at the University office for twenty-five cents per copy. While the spirit rather than the letter of these requirements is to be followed, note-book work will be required.

PHYSIOLOGY (1 year).

Five hours a week for one year should be given to this subject, of which two hours should be devoted to laboratory work. A microscope and prepared slides of human or animal tissues are a necessity. Martin's Human Body (Brief Course), Hewes' High School Physiology, or Macy and Norris' Physiology for High Schools, are recommended as texts. The text-book should be supplemented by readings on matters pertaining more particularly to hygiene. Pyle's Personal Hygiene and Abbott on Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases are recommended as such supplementary texts. The laboratory work should follow the outlines given in the text, and all drawings and notes should be submitted to the Department of Physiology at the time of entrance.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the structure and activities of a typical cell. Why is a clear understanding of cell life essential to our understanding of the physiology of the human body?

2. Draw a diagram of some joint with the bones and muscles in position, and explain clearly the mechanism of each part.

3. Explain fully what is meant by salivary, gastric, and intestinal digestion. What is meant by osmosis or dialysis, and what relation does it bear to the absorption of food through the walls of the digestive tube?

4. Describe the action of the valves of the heart. What is hæmoglobin, and what is its use? Why is there a portal circulation?

5. Describe the mechanics of thoracic and abdominal respiration, and

illustrate by diagrams. How does a gland like the sweat gland secrete and excrete?

6. Name the principal subdivisions of the brain, and give the functions of each. How do we know that a particular region of the brain has a particular function? Illustrate by diagrams of nerve cells and nerve fibers the difference between a reflex and voluntary act.

7. Show clearly how the eye accommodates itself for near and far vision. Give the bearing of this upon near and far-sightedness and the hygiene of glasses.

8. Why should food be thoroughly chewed? Why should meals be regular? What is the proper kind of a seat for a young child, and why? Why does carrying books under one arm by a school child tend to deformity? Give three reasons why mouth breathing is bad.

9. Explain fully why reading while lying down is bad. Why is exercise in the open air best? Why should it be systematic? Why should we not read while eating? Why should the hair be shampooed and the body bathed from a purely physiological standpoint? Why do we catch cold, and how?

10. Name some contagious diseases. What are bacteria? Where are they found? How do they become scattered? How do they gain an entrance to the body? How do disease germs cause disease? How does the body resist disease? What is meant by disinfection? Name three good disinfectants, and describe the mode of application. Why should a consumptive not be allowed to expectorate on the street? In how many and what ways may typhoid fever be spread? What general steps should be taken to stamp out an infectious disease like anthrax among cattle, and why?

ZOOLOGY (1 year).

Five hours a week for a whole year should be given to this subject. Of these five hours, three should be devoted to laboratory work, and the other two to lectures and recitations. The laboratory work should be of such a nature as that outlined in Davenport's *Introduction to Zoölogy* (The Macmillan Company, New York), Merrill's *Studies in Zoölogy* (American Book Company, San Francisco). All notes and drawings should be submitted to the Department of Zoölogy at the time of entrance.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. Name all the branches (phyla) of the animal kingdom. Give a brief characterization of each, and name a common example.

2. Describe in detail the method of locomotion of the earthworm, and mention three other locomotion types.

3. How does the hydra capture and swallow its food? Mention three devices in other groups of animals for obtaining food.

4. Describe in detail the changes which take place in the frog's egg (or that of some other animal) up to and through the tadpole stages to the adult.

5. Give a detailed account of the frog's breathing. In what respect is it like, and how does it differ from, the process in the fish, the fresh-water snail, the earthworm, and the butterfly?

6. What produces the lines of growth in the snail's shell? How many appendages has the cabbage caterpillar, and how do they differ from each other? Is the caterpillar a worm? Why?

7. Give instances from your own observation of protective resemblance. What is meant by adaptation? Name the kinds of adaptation, and give instances.

8. Give instances of instinct. If possible, give some example of animal intelligence which has come under your observation, and discuss it.

9. Make a list of the animals in your neighborhood with remarks as to eyes, ears, and feelers; number, position, keenness.

10. What is meant by evolution, natural selection, struggle for existence, variation, and heredity.

11. Which animals in your neighborhood are useful and which are harmful to man's interests?

CHEMISTRY (1 year).

The elements of chemistry as contained in Williams' Elements of Chemistry, or Dennis and Clarke (these two books filling the requirements better than any other now on the market), should be completed. Aside from this the pupil should have prepared the experiments as given in Williams' Manual or Dennis and Clarke's Manual. Notes should be carefully kept and submitted to the Department of Chemistry at the time of application for admission.

Special attention should be given to fundamental principles, such as chemical and physical changes, atoms, molecules, laws of combination, valence, formulæ and reactions, compounds, etc.

BOTANY ($\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 year).

Two and one-half credits will be allowed to any high-school student who has an intelligent knowledge of Andrews' Botany All the Year Round, from page 1 to 233. (American Book Company.) \$1.

For five credits the entire book should be covered and a laboratory notebook of carefully executed drawings presented. The candidate will also be required to have read at least two of the references given for each chapter in the Appendix on pp. 289 to 293.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY ($\frac{1}{2}$ year).

Two main viewpoints in studying the subject:

1. Relation of earth to man—the study of man's environment of physical nature.

2. Earth viewed as a living, growing organism—this idea furnishes the unity binding together all the study of earth forms and processes.

For a half-year or term course of study the following brief outline is given:

1. Study of the earth as a unit.

a. In relation to other worlds and suns (the earth's sociology).

b. The form, size, and shape of the earth (the earth's morphology).

But little time need be given to this part of the subject, the most general facts only being needed in a high-school course. Most important is earth's movements under "a."

2. General features of the earth. (The earth's organography, or anatomy.)

a. The atmosphere, embracing the nature and extent of air, its

effect in winds and storms, with full reasons governing. Also dew, frost, rainfall, etc.

b. The ocean. Forms and extent; uses, composition, density, temperatures, etc. Icebergs. Ocean shores and bottoms, nature of each and forms, continental shelves. Waves—nature, size, etc., causes. Currents—nature, causes and positions, effect upon temperature. Tides—nature, causes, results. Size of ocean, distribution, causes, etc. Peculiarities of mediterranean seas.

Climate should be studied under each separate topic; at the same time correlation with mankind should be made. In other words, climate and man furnish one of the connecting threads between the separate topics, the other being that of earth change and growth.

c. The land. Forms and extent of the land. The physiographic features of the earth, entering into causes of each. Mountains, plains, volcanoes, etc. Life on land. Plant and animal, distribution of each and bearing of climate on this, and the result to mankind.

3. Waste of land by earth agencies (earth physiology).

a. Rivers and ocean. The circulation of water, the earth's life fluid. The results of this ceaseless action.

b. Ice, as glaciers and icebergs.

c. Contest between water and land, resulting forms, coastal plains, ocean beaches, etc.

4. Uplifting of land *versus* oceanic action of leveling; nature of mountains, volcanoes, plateaus, etc. Secondary volcanic phenomena, geysers, hot springs, etc.

Again, emphasize the two threads of unity throughout; relation of all to man; and relation of each earth change to earth growth.

Books recommended in order of value: (1) Davis; (2) Dryer; (3) Tarr.

BOOKKEEPING ($\frac{1}{2}$ year).

The bookkeeping required for admission to the University corresponds in amount and character of work to that outlined in the Sadler-Rowe budgets 101 and 102 up to March 15th. This includes simple double-entry books, the making of balance sheets, the use of invoice, sales and cash books, etc., and should include thorough understanding of checks, notes, drafts, billing, and, generally, all of the papers used in modern business.

ACCREDITING OF SCHOOLS.

Any school in the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.

When accrediting is desired for any high school, the University will examine the school by such method as may be needful in order to determine the amount of work satisfactorily accomplished. When practicable such examination will be by means of a visit of inspection, but such visitation may be supplemented by means of sample examination papers and note-books. If the result of the examination is satisfactory, the school will receive the credit requested. Graduates of such accredited schools may, on the recommendation of their teacher, be admitted to the University in the

subjects in which their school has been accredited, but in all other subjects an examination will be required.

High schools having but one teacher doing high-school work, or doing partly grammar and partly high-school work, are advised not to attempt more than the first year's work of the high school. Those pupils who have been prepared in all of the subjects of the first year will, as a rule, be able to continue their studies far more advantageously than if they are prepared in two or three years' work of any one or more subjects.

A conference of high-school teachers and members of the Committee will be held each year on the Saturday following the Academic meet.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but such special students shall be recognized only in the University schools and in the Commercial High School and, with the exception of candidates for admission to the School of Domestic Arts and Science, must be at least twenty years of age. The faculty may grant exceptions to this rule for adequate reasons. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Entrance only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The railways of the State are generously coöperating with the Regents of the University by giving reduced rates to students when traveling to and from their homes and the University. The Southern Pacific Company, the Virginia and Truckee, the Nevada Central, and the Eureka and Palisade Railroads will sell tickets to students at one-half the usual local rate. To obtain the benefit of the half rates the student must accompany his application for a ticket with a certificate from the President of the University. These certificates may be obtained by writing to the "President of the State University, Reno, Nevada." Students coming to the University from points outside the State must pay full fare to the State line.

TEXT BOOKS.

All the text books used in the University may be purchased at the Registrar's office at a price which covers the actual cost of purchasing and keeping these books. No credit will be given purchasers of books.

LABORATORY FEES.

To maintain its large and valuable laboratories is a constant and heavy expense to the University. It is impossible for the Regents to provide

material in these laboratories free of all expense to the students. For this reason the Regents have established a moderate charge for the material actually used by the student, as follows:

For General Chemistry, per term	\$2.50
For Qualitative Chemistry, per term	2.50
For Quantitative Chemistry, per term	2.50
For Agricultural Chemistry, per term	2.50
For Mineralogy, per term	2.50
For Junior Assaying, first term	5.00
For Junior Assaying, second term	7.50
For Senior Metallurgy, per term	10.00
For Typewriting, per term	1.00
For Zoölogy, Botany, and Hygiene, one-half course	1.00
One full course	2.00
Two or more courses	2.50
For Sewing, per term	1.00
For Cooking, per term	1.00

DEPOSIT FOR BREAKAGE OR DAMAGE.

The following deposit fees will be required of students in the department to which the subject belongs, but will be returned at the end of the year to the student less the amount of breakage or damage of material given to the student. The general guarantee fund is applied to necessary incidental repairs about the grounds and buildings, and no part of this fee will be returned:

Practical Mechanics, per term	\$3.00
General Chemistry, per term	2.00
Quantitative Chemistry, per term	5.00
Qualitative Chemistry, per term	5.00
Agricultural Chemistry, per term	5.00
General Guarantee Fund, per term .....	.50

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

MANZANITA HALL is the University home for young women. Miss Frances E. Short, a lady of large experience and wisdom, is Mistress of Manzanita Hall. In regard to ventilation, heating, light, and the furnishing of the rooms, all the equipment and arrangements are of the very best kind for the health and comfort and culture of the occupants. Young ladies coming to Manzanita Hall should provide themselves with the following articles:

Four white table napkins; 4 sheets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 4 pillow cases, 20 inches by 30 inches; 2 white bed spreads, same size as sheets; 1 pair blankets; 1 comfort, same size as sheets; 1 comfort, extra thickness, 3 feet by 6, to put on mattress; 6 good towels; 2 aprons for work in shop and in laboratory; personal toilet articles, such as soap, sponges, comb, brushes. All articles of room equipment and personal wearing apparel should be plainly marked with the name of the person.

No special charge is made in the way of room rent to the young ladies.

LINCOLN HALL is the college home for young men. The fine building has accommodations for one hundred young men, and is equal to the best of mod-

ern college halls. The head master of Lincoln Hall is Mr. Richard Brown. Young men coming to Lincoln Hall should provide themselves with the following articles:

Four white table napkins; 4 sheets, 2¼ yards by 1¼ yards; 4 pillow slips, 20 by 30 inches; 2 white bed spreads, same size as sheets; 1 pair blankets; 1 comfort, same size as sheets; 1 comfort, extra thickness, 3 feet by 6, to put on mattress; 6 good towels; personal toilet articles, such as soap, sponges, comb, brushes. All articles of room equipment and wearing apparel should be plainly marked with the name of the person.

No special charge is made to the young men for room rent in Lincoln Hall. Rooms in private houses can be rented for \$8 to \$10 per month.

TABLE BOARD—For the accommodation of the students, the President of the University has maintained for several years a dining hall which in the coming autumn will be removed to commodious quarters built especially for it between Manzanita Hall and Lincoln Hall. The dining-hall equipment and service has been recently reorganized with a view to securing board and table service of the most acceptable character. The price of table board for the coming year will be \$16 a month, payable in advance. If the board is not paid until after the fifteenth of the month an additional charge will be made of twenty-five cents a day until the account is settled. If the board bill is not paid by the last day of the month, the privileges of the dining hall will be denied until the bill has been paid. *No deviation will be made from the above regulations.* After the expenses of the dining hall have been fully met, any surplus is paid over to the Board of Regents to pay for service rendered in maintaining Manzanita Hall and Lincoln Hall.

Table board can be obtained elsewhere at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

AID TO STUDENTS.

It is the purpose of the officers of the University to aid meritorious students of limited means so far as it lies in their power. Almost all of the work in and about the University buildings and grounds is now done by students. The skill that the young men acquire in the carpenter and machine shops enables them to do most of the repairing and building required on the grounds. Young women are favored whenever possible with such work as typewriting, copying, and housework. It is to be remembered that the power to favor students with self help is limited by circumstances, and *therefore students cannot expect to earn enough to pay all their expenses while pursuing their studies.*

PROMOTION.

MAXIMUM LIMIT OF HOURS.

In general, students are recommended to follow the regular course of study as nearly as possible, taking each year the number of hours prescribed for that year. Students may, however, for the year 1906-7, at their discretion, elect courses aggregating three hours in excess of the prescribed number, exclusive of military drill and physical culture. The three extra hours now allowed above the regular number of hours required in any one semester are made the absolute maximum limit of hours for all schools. Students with one or more conditions shall be deprived of the privilege of

taking any extra hours in the next succeeding semester. If the work of that semester is without conditions, the privilege of extra hours may be restored.

ATTENDANCE UPON RECITATIONS AND LECTURES.

The requirements for punctual and regular attendance upon all recitations, lectures, and other prescribed college exercises are exact and firm. Professors may excuse students on account of necessary absence from their classes, if the reasons seem valid. All unexcused absences are reported to the President's office and may subject the student to admonition, suspension, or dismissal. Students who find it necessary to leave before the close of the year and who expect to return, and students desiring to be absent for a period of time, should obtain leave of absence from the President.

FINAL GRADES.

Each instructor shall determine the final grade of students by any method that he may consider best adapted to his courses.

CONDITIONS.

1. Any student who, in any course, receives a final grade of less than 70, and over 50, shall be passed conditionally.
2. Any student thus conditioned may remove such condition by satisfying the requirements of the department.
3. Only one reëxamination may be given for the removal of any condition. The regular time for such reëxamination shall be the beginning of the college year.
4. Any condition not removed by the time the course is next repeated becomes a failure and is subject to the rules for failures.

FAILURES.

1. Any student who receives a final grade of 50 or less shall be considered as having failed in such course. Any student who passes conditionally in any course and fails to remove the condition within the prescribed time shall be considered as having failed.
2. Any student who shall have failed in any course shall be required to repeat the course regularly in the next succeeding class, unless the Faculty shall by vote permit an extension of time or the substitution of another course.
3. Any student who has failures aggregating over eight units in any one semester shall be thereby debarred from further privileges in the University, unless the Faculty by vote remove such disability.

GRADUATION.

For graduation from the State University of Nevada, an attendance of at least one year and the completion of the course of study of some University school is required. Credit is given for work done in other institutions of similar rank and character.

THESIS REQUIREMENTS.

A satisfactory thesis, prepared in accordance with the following rules, must be presented by each candidate for graduation as an essential condition for graduation from any school of the University.

The thesis is intended to give the student an opportunity to make a comparatively independent effort in some chosen field while still under the guidance of some department, and to test his ability for such independent work in a way that cannot well be done in connection with ordinary class work.

It is expected, therefore, that such thesis will show the following characters, and its merits will be determined upon these points: Originality (comparative) and individual effort; scientific or literary knowledge; careful preparation; good arrangement and presentation of subject.

In order to insure time for satisfactory preparation of his thesis, the student will elect and pursue thesis work in some department as he would any regular elective course.

Both subject and department should be reported to the Committee on Theses not later than the first Monday in November, and *all theses* should be completed and presented to the Committee on Theses on or before the first day of the final examinations in May.

The thesis should be prepared upon the officially designated paper and bound in the officially designated cover. All maps and drawings or other illustrations should be so arranged that they can be bound within the same cover. Theses must be typewritten.

The title page should conform to the style of the following sample title page:

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

The Origin of the English Gilds

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS

(Department of History)

By

JOHN EDWARD SMITH
Reno, Nevada
1906

DIPLOMAS AND BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

1. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the School of Liberal Arts.

2. The Degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the School of General Science, the School of Mining Engineering, the School of Mechanical Engineering, the School of Civil Engineering, or the School of Agriculture.

3. A Normal School Diploma, entitling the holder to a State Teacher's

Certificate of High-School Grade, is awarded to students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the Advanced Normal Course.

4. A Normal School Diploma, entitling the holder to a State Teacher's Certificate of Grammar Grade, is awarded to students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the work of the Elementary Normal Course.

HIGHER DEGREES.

The Master's Degree is conferred only upon students who, after receiving the Bachelor's Degree, have pursued successfully work of an advanced character for at least one full academic year.

Candidates for the Master's Degree who have received their Baccalaureate Degree from the University may receive permission to do one-half of their graduate work in some other college or university of high rank.

A part of the required work is a thesis which must show capacity for independent research.

1. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon the students who, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, pursue a prescribed course of study of advanced character successfully for at least one academic year.

2. The degree of Master of Science is conferred on students who, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, pursue a prescribed course of study of advanced character successfully for at least one academic year.

The requirements for the degree of Mining Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Civil Engineer are under consideration.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

- 1. SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**
 - 2. SCHOOL OF GENERAL SCIENCE**
-
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COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS	President, Professor of Law and Greek
NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON	Dean, Professor of Chemistry
ROBERT LEWERS	Secretary, Professor of Political Economy
HENRY THURTELL ¹	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, JR.	Professor of the Latin Language and Literature
LYSANDER WILLIAM CUSHMAN ² .....	.....
.....	Professor of the English Language and Literature
GEORGE DAVIS LOUDEBACK	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
ROMANZO ADAMS	Professor of Education and Sociology
PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY	Professor of Botany and Horticulture
PETER FRANDSEN	Professor of Biology
JOHN ALLEN REID	Professor of Physics
ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA	Professor of Military Science and Tactics
JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
LAURA DE LAGUNA	Associate Professor of the Modern Languages
JEANNE ELIZABETH WEIR	Assistant Professor of History
KATE BAEDENWERPER	Assistant Professor of Domestic Science
KATHERINE LEWERS	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
KATHARINE RIEGELHUTH	Instructor in German
JOHN FRANCIS RUDOLPH ³	Physical Director

AIM.

The aim of the College of Arts and Science is two-fold:

1. To lay a foundation for the professions, both learned and technical, and
2. To increase knowledge in and sympathy toward the broader and cultural aspects of life.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Entrance to the College of Arts and Science shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.
2. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.
3. All students entering the University must pass an examination in

¹Absent on leave, 1906-07.

²Absent on leave, 1906-07.

³Resigned, to take effect August 31, 1906.

English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

GROUP I.

English	15 units ¹
Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry	15 units
Latin	15 units
Physics	5 units
History	10 units

GROUP II.

English	15 units
Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry	15 units
German or French	10 units
Physics	5 units
History	10 units
Elective	5 units

ELECTIVES.

Latin	5 units
Physical Geography	2½ units
Chemistry	5 units
Botany	2½ or 5 units
Physiology	5 units
Zoology	5 units
Bookkeeping	2½ units

GROUP I admits to both schools.

GROUP II admits to the School of General Science.

ELECTIVES: From this list may be selected any subject or subjects for the five elective units in Group II.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professors under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professors concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that they may deem advisable. Special students must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exception to the above rule may be made by the Faculty.

A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

¹A unit, as the measure of the amount of high-school work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout the year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work; ten units, two years' work.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Admission only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon students in the School of Liberal Arts, and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon students in the School of General Science who have satisfactorily completed work aggregating 124 units credits. By an hour, or a unit credit, is meant the equivalent of work demanded by a lecture course meeting for one hour a week for one semester, or a laboratory course requiring two and one-half hours a week for one semester. The work of the first two years is in the main prescribed; that of the last two years is wholly elective, subject, however, to the rules of group and free electives. Students in the General Science course are required to take seven extra hours of Natural Science, as an equivalent of the Latin prescribed for students in the School of Liberal Arts. The work of the Freshman and Sophomore years is prescribed as follows:

SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

<i>Subjects and Units Required.</i>	1st Sem.	2d Sem.
English 1	3	3
Latin 1.....	4	4
Mathematics 1 and 2.....	3	3
Physics 1	2	2
French 1, Greek 1, or German 1.....	4	4
History 1	2	2
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

English 4	3	3
Latin 2 and 3.....	3	3
History 1	3	3
Natural Science (for choice of subjects see below).....	4	4
French 2, Greek 2, or German 2 and 3.....	3	3
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

SCHOOL OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

English 1	3	3
French 1, Greek 1, or German 1.....	4	4
Mathematics 1 and 2.....	3	3
Physics 1	2	2
Chemistry 3 and 4.....	4	4
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

English 4	3	3
French 2, Greek 2, or German 2 and 3.....	3	3
History 1	3	3
Natural Science (for choice of subjects see below).....	7	7
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

While the student should as nearly as possible follow the outline of hours and subjects as here prescribed, he may, with the sanction of his adviser, defer some of his prescribed work until the Junior or Senior year.

The Natural Science prescribed for the Sophomore year shall be elected from the following courses:

Chemistry 3 and 4, Physics 2 and 3, Geology 1 and 2, Mineralogy 2 and 3, Zoölogy 1 and 3, Hygiene 1, and Botany 1. More advanced courses may be elected if the student has had the prerequisites. Students in the School of Liberal Arts intending to take a major in some science department in their Junior and Senior years should elect an elementary course in that department in the Sophomore year. Some of the above-named courses give less than the four units credits required, but the deficiency may be satisfied by the election of additional hours either in the group or free electives. All students intending to follow a science group will find it to their advantage to consult their major professor as to the best courses in science to elect in their Sophomore year.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR YEARS.

Provided all the work of the Freshman and Sophomore years has been completed as prescribed, courses aggregating 60 units credits, or an average of 15 units in each semester, should be completed during the Junior and Senior years. Of these 60 units, 40—the group electives—must be chosen within certain correlated groups and with the advice and consent of the major, or major and minor departments concerned. The remaining 20 units—the free electives—may be freely elected from any courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, provided that the requirements of the departments in which the work is elected are satisfied.

GROUP ELECTIVES.

Each student in the College of Arts and Science shall, at the beginning of his Junior year, elect a department in which he wishes to do a considerable amount of work as his major department. In case any student so choose he may elect a minor department also. If a student elects a major and not a minor department, he shall be required to elect forty hours work in the two years with the advice and approval of the head of his major department. The work of the major department shall be the correlating subject of the forty hours group electives. In case a student elects both a major and a minor department, the combined work of the two departments must represent a unity of aim, and the heads of the two departments shall constitute an advisory committee, of which the major professor shall be chairman. In this case, the elective group of forty hours must be selected with the advice and approval of the advisory committee.

Students in the School of Liberal Arts may select a major, or a major and minor, from any of the following departments: Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Spanish, History, Law, Economics, Sociology, Education, Zoölogy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics.

Students in the School of General Science may select a major, or major and minor from any of the following departments: Zoölogy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Education.

The particular grouping will depend on the particular aim of the student. The following correlated groupings will serve as a general guide:

1	2
<i>Language—Literature Group.</i>	<i>Social Science Group.</i>
Greek, Latin, French, German, English.	History, Law, Economics, Sociology.
3	4
<i>Biological Science Group.</i>	<i>Physical Science Group.</i>
Zoölogy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology.	Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, Mineralogy.

The student electing a major in any one of the foregoing groups will be expected in the main to select his correlated work within that group. Good correlations, however, may sometimes be made by choosing from two groups. For example, a student making some one language his major may find it desirable to also elect a considerable amount of History. A student planning to study medicine should elect a major from Group 3, but may find it desirable to take more work in Physics. Those intending to study law should elect a major in Group 2, but may find it desirable to take advanced work in English. In some cases it may be necessary also to utilize some of the free electives in courses correlated with the group. For example, students taking a science major will often find it profitable to have a good reading knowledge of both French and German.

Any student, after electing his major and minor departments, may, with the consent of the department concerned and with the consent of the Committee on Group Elective and Graduation Schedules, change his course, choosing another major department or major and minor departments, as the case may be, provided he comply with all the conditions in the case of the new major and minor departments.

Each student shall make a written statement of the work he has accomplished during the Freshman and Sophomore years and of the work he proposes to do under the direction of his major or major and minor professors during his Junior and Senior years. He shall also make a statement of the coördinating aim which gives unity to the proposed group. This statement shall be placed in the hands of the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules not later than the first week of the University year.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules to examine these statements carefully, and, if needs be, to interview the student presenting them and to determine whether such schedules conform to the rules governing the same. If they do thus conform they shall be approved, otherwise the discrepancy shall be pointed out and the student shall be directed again to consult with his major professor.

When any such group of electives has been approved by the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules it shall be considered as the work prescribed for graduation. Any student who shall complete the work of any such group together with work aggregating twenty hours credit—the free electives—to be chosen freely within the prescribed groups of departments, shall be entitled to graduate. It shall be the duty of the committee to determine for each candidate for graduation whether he has completed

such work. The committee shall act as a committee, the individual members having no authority outside of the committee.

FREE ELECTIVES.

Twenty hours, or an average of five hours in any one semester, may be freely elected from any of the foregoing courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, provided only that the requirements of the departments concerned are satisfied. In addition to these courses, the student may elect from subjects offered by the Department of Domestic Arts and Science in the College of Agriculture courses which may be counted toward the degrees of B.A. or B.S., to an amount not to exceed one hour in any one semester nor four hours in all.

Each Junior student in the College of Arts and Sciences shall file with the Committee on Registration, not later than two days before registration, a form containing the group elective and free elective studies desired for the Junior and Senior years, with the signature of the major professor, or signatures of major and minor professors. It is advisable that students should plan their work for the Junior and Senior years as early as the beginning of the Sophomore year in order that the studies elected then may fit in with their later work.

THESES.

A thesis must also be prepared in consultation with the major professor, and must show comparative originality and individual effort, scientific or literary knowledge, careful preparation, and good arrangement and presentation of subject.

THE ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE.

Students in the College of Arts and Science may be registered in the Normal School, Advanced Course, during their Junior and Senior years by electing courses in Education and Psychology aggregating eighteen hours and Course 1 in music. Such students shall, in addition to the courses in Education and Psychology, have a group of 30, instead of 40, hours and shall freely elect 12, instead of 20, hours; but in all other respects they will be subject to the above rules as to electives.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

The Master's Degree is conferred only upon students who, after receiving the Baccalaureate Degree, have pursued successfully work of an advanced character for at least one full academic year. Candidates who have received their Baccalaureate Degree at this University may receive permission to do one-half of their graduate work in some other college or university of high rank. A part of the required work is a thesis which must show capacity for independent research.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the degree of Master of Science upon holders of the degree of Bachelor of Science.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Greek.	X. Law.	XXIII. Domestic Science.
II. Latin.	XI. Economics.	XXIV. Geology.
III. French.	XII. Sociology.	XXV. Mineralogy.
IV. Spanish.	XIII. Education.	XXVI. Chemistry.
V. German.	XIV. Psychology.	XXVII. Physics.
VI. English.	XV. Zoölogy.	XXVIII. Mathematics.
VII. Music.	XVI. Hygiene.	XXXIII. Drawing.
VIII. History of Art.	XVII. Botany.	XXXIV. Military Science and Tactics.
IX. History.		

I. GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Greek 1. Beginning Greek. Thorough drill in the elements of the Greek language with a liberal amount of reading in Xenophon and Herodotus. *Gleason and Atherton:* First Greek Book. *Goodwin:* Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus. *Freshmen. Both semesters, M. W. Th. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (B 4)

Greek 2. The Illiad or Odyssey. The reading of Homer's Illiad or Odyssey, accompanied throughout the year by methodical instruction in Greek Grammar, Greek Prose Composition, and History of Ancient Greeks. *Goodwin:* Greek Grammar. *Allison:* Greek Prose Composition. *Pennell:* History of Ancient Greece. *Sophomore. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)

Greek 3. Lysias and Plato. A critical reading of the oration of Lysias and Plato's Apology of Socrates as a preparation for an appreciative study of Greek civilization. *First semester, M. W. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)

Greek 4. Æschylus. The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus, and lectures on the orators and dramatists of Greece. *Second semester, M. W. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)

Greek 5. Euripides and Sophocles. Exposition of the Greek drama. The Alcestis of Euripides and the Electra of Sophocles. *First semester, M. W. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)

Greek 6. Greek Testament. Critical reading of the Gospel of St. John, with lectures on the common dialect and on Hellenistic Greek. *Second semester, M. W. Th. F.* Mr. Unsworth. (.....4)

II. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Latin 1. Vergil. The Æneid, Mythology, Sight Reading. The critical study of the first six books of the Æneid, supplemented by a brief survey of the remainder to emphasize the unity of the poem. *Comstock:* The Æneid of Vergil. *Gayley:* Classic Myths. *Painter:* Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism. *Freshmen. Both semesters, M. W. Th. F.* Professor Church. (E 4)

Latin 2. Cicero. De Senectute, Prose Composition. *Bennett:* Cicero Cator Maior: De Senectute. *Miller:* Latin Prose Composition, Part II. *Johnston:* Private Life of the Romans. *Sophomores. First semester, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (B 3)

Latin 3. Horace, Catullus, Tibullus. Selected poems of Horace, Catullus, and Tibullus. Roman Literature, Sight Reading. *Bennett*: Horace, Odes and Epodes. *Crowell*: Selections from Catullus. *Fowler*: History of Roman Literature. *Franklin and Greene*: Selections from Latin Prose Authors. *Sophomores. Second semester, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (B 3)

Courses 1-3 are required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Latin 4. Comparative Pastoral Poetry. A study of the development of pastoral poetry in Greek, Latin, English, and American literature. *Andrew Lang*: Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. *Jerram*: Vergil, Bucolics. *Chambers*: English Pastorals. *First semester, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 5. Comparative Comedy. A study of the elements of the comic drama in the best periods of its development. *Moulton*: Ancient Classical Drama. *Woodbridge*: The Drama, Its Law and Technique. *Rogers*: Metrical Translation of the Frogs of Aristophanes. *Fowler*: Plautus, Menaechmi, the Twin Brothers. *Stoman*: Terence, Phormio, the Insolent Schemer. *Shakespeare*: Comedy of Errors. *Fielding*: The Mock Doctor. (This course will be continued by the study in the Department of French of *Molière's Les fourberies de Scapin*, and *Racine's Les Plaideurs*.) *Second semester, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 6. Roman Satire. A study of the times and satire of Lucilius, Horace, and Juvenal with some consideration of the development of Roman satire and its influence on the English satirists. *Merrill*: Fragments of Roman Satire. *Moore*: Odes and Epodes of Horace. *Martin*: Translation of Horace. *Conington-Nettleship*: Satires of Persius. *Pearson & Strong*: Thirteen Satires of Juvenal. *Leeper*: XIII Satires of Juvenal. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 7. The History of the Development of the Latin Language. *Lindsay*: Latin Inscriptions. *Buecheler*: Carmina Latina Epigraphica. *Second semester. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Church. (.....1)

Latin 9. Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse. *Peck and Arrowsmith*: Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse, supplemented by standard works on Roman antiquities. *Second semester. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Church. (.....1)

Latin 10. Lectures on Greek and Roman Art. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Church. (C 2)

Latin 12. Comparative Epic Poetry. A story of the Illad, Odyssey, Æneid, Divina Commedia, Paradise Lost, with some consideration of the Poems of Ossian, the Nibelungenlied and the Chansons de Roland for the purpose of learning the general development of epic poetry and becoming familiar with its local peculiarities. *Bryant*: The Illad. *Butcher and Lang*: The Odyssey. The Æneid. *Longfellow*: Divina Commedia. Paradise Lost. Poems of Ossian. *Lettsom*: Nibelungenlied. *Way and Spencer*: The Song of Roland. *Hapgood*: Epic Songs of Russia. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 20. Seminary in connection with baccalaureate thesis work. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged with individual students.* Professor Church. (.....1)

III. FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

French 1. Elementary French. Thorough drill in grammatical principles and facility in translating simple English into French, and French into English. *Fraser and Squatt*: French Grammar. *Rollins*: French Reader. Selections of French poetry are committed to memory. *Freshmen*. Both semesters, *M. T. Th. F.* Associate Professor of Laguna. (D 4)

French 2. Translation and Composition. The study of French grammar is continued, special stress being placed on the subjunctive, and various idiomatic constructions. The texts differ each year. In 1906-07 Lamartine's "Graziella," Labiche and Martin's "La Poudre aux Yeux," Sand's "La Mare au Diable," Sandeau's "Mlle. de la Seiglière," Erckmann-Chatrian's "L'Ami Fritz," and some historical or scientific French will be read. *François*: French Composition. *Prerequisite*: French 1, or open to those who have completed two years' work in a high school. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Associate Professor of Laguna. (C 3)

French 3. French Dramatists. The principal plays of Molière, Racine, and Corneille are read, together with Hugo's *Hernani*, and Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, or other modern French drama. Synopses of the plays, or critical essays, written in French, are required for each drama read. French Prose Composition. *Duval*: Histoire de la littérature française. *Prerequisites*: French 1 and 2. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Given in 1907-08. Associate Professor of Laguna. (A 3)

French 4. Modern French Poetry and Prose. This course has been arranged to alternate with the course in French Dramatists. It includes rapid reading of French Lyrics, Prose Stories, and Essays, together with some of the latest French plays. French prose composition. Essays in French at stated intervals on the works studied. *Prerequisites*: French 1 and 2. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Given in 1906-7. Associate Professor of Laguna. (A 3)

French 20. Seminary in connection with baccalaureate thesis work. Old French: Grammar, phonetics, morphology, syntax. Reading: *Chanson de Roland*; *Chrétien de Troyes*; *Chevalier au Lion*. Both semesters. Associate Professor of Laguna. (.....1)

IV. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Spanish 1. Beginning Spanish. The course in Spanish has been laid out for those students who have had at least two years' work in French and two or more in Latin, thus making rapid progress possible. *Hills and Ford*: A Spanish Grammar. *Matzke*: First Spanish Readings. As much time as can be spared from text-book work is devoted to Spanish conversation. *Elective*. *Prerequisites*: Two years of Latin and two of French, or an equivalent. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Associate Professor of Laguna. (B 2)

Spanish 2. Advanced Spanish. Modern Spanish novels and plays by standard authors. *Cervantes*: *Don Quixote*. *Prerequisite*: Spanish 1. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Associate Professor of Laguna. (C 2)

V. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

German 1. Elementary Course. The aim of the first year's work is to give a thorough drill in grammatical principles, together with copious read-

ings of easy German texts, and exercises in German Composition. *Collar: Eysenbach. Hewett: A German Reader. Volkman: Kleine Geschichten. Baumbach: Waldnovellen. Freshmen. Both semesters, M. T. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (D 4)

German 2. Schiller. In this course the best known of Schiller's plays are studied from a historical and literary standpoint, and the drill in grammar is continued by means of exercises in Prose Composition. *Schiller: Maria Stuart, Die Jungfrau von Orleans. Wesselhoft: German Exercises in Conversation and Composition. Prerequisite: German 1, or open to those who have completed two years of German in the High School. First semester, M. W. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (.....3)

German 3. Goethe, Lessing, Heine. *Goethe: Iphigenie. Lessing: Nathan der Weise. Heine: Die Harzreise.* These works are read with a view to developing the understanding and appreciation of the variety and difference in style and thought of the authors. *Wesselhoft: German Exercises in Conversation and Composition. Prerequisite: German 1, or open to those who have completed two years of German in a high school. Second semester, M. W. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (C 3)

German 4. *Goethe: Torquato Tasso, and Faust, Part I.* The history and development of the Faust Legend is studied, and the ethical and philosophical questions are discussed. A detailed study of the life of Goethe is part of this course. Two German papers are required: A synopsis of Torquato Tasso, and a characterization of Faust. The history of German literature is begun with *Bernhard's Deutsche Litteraturgeschichte* as the basis for the work. German Prose Composition continues throughout the year. *Prerequisites: German 1, 2, and 3. Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1906-7. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (B 3)

German 5. History of German Literature. *Keller's Bilder aus der Deutschen Litteratur* is read at sight. A special study is made of German lyrics, including those of the Nineteenth Century. German Novels of the Nineteenth Century are read in class and out, and critical papers concerning them are written in German. Prose Composition is continued throughout the year. *Prerequisites: German 1, 2, and 3. Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1907-8. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (B 3)

German 20. Seminary for baccalaureate thesis. *Nibelungenlied or Walthier von der Vogelweide* will be interpreted. *Both semesters. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (.....1)

VI. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English 1. Composition, Rhetoric, and Public Speaking. Themes in narration, description, exposition, and argumentation. Practice in oral reading, declamation, oration, and debate. *Carpenter and Brewster: Modern English Prose. Hill: Foundations of Rhetoric. Shurter: Public Speaking. Freshmen, all schools. Both semesters, M. Tu. W. Th. F. Three credits. Professor Cushman.* (B 5)

English 3. Forensics. Oral discussion of current topics. Practice in argumentation and delivery. *Elective. Prerequisites: English 1 and 2. Both semesters, W. Not given 1906-07. Professor Cushman. (7 to 9 p. m.2)*

English 4. General History of English Literature. Lectures, recitations, and assigned reading. *Painter*: A History of English Literature. *Sophomores*, both semesters, *M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (A 3)

English 5. Literature of the Nineteenth Century.

I. Poetry. From Wordsworth to Swinburne. *Page*: British Poets.

II. Prose from Lamb to Kipling. *Craik*: English Prose Selections, Vol. V. English 5 is intended to be largely a wide reading course. Sections I and II may be given on alternate years. *Elective*. *Prerequisites*: English 1 and 4. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Professor Cushman. (C 2)

English 6. Shakespeare. The reading and interpretation of representative plays of Shakespeare. A brief survey of Shakespeare's life and work. *Elective*. *Prerequisites*: English 1 and 4. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (E 3)

English 7. American Literature. The development of American literature from the colonial times to the present. *Wendell*: Literary History of America. *Elective*. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Professor Cushman. (A 2)

English 8. Literary Criticism. A study of the forms and fundamental principles of literature as an art. *Mable*: Short Studies in Literature. *Johnson*: The Forms of English Poetry. *Worsfold*: Principles of Criticism. *Woodbridge*: The Drama. *Whitcomb*: The Development of the Novel. *Elective*. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Given 1907-8. Professor Cushman. (E 4)

English 9. Anglo-Saxon. Grammar, composition, and the reading of simple prose and verse. *Smith*: Old English Grammar. *Elective*. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (C 3)

English 20. Seminary for Theses. Topic: Technique of the Drama. *Prerequisites*: English 6 and 8. Both semesters. Hours to be arranged. Professor Cushman. (.....1)

VII. MUSIC.

Music 1. Vocal Music. Systematic instruction in the elements of vocal music is given. Both semesters, *T. Th.* Hours to be arranged. Mrs. Layton. (.....)

VIII. HISTORY OF ART.

History of Art 1. The development of art with special reference to painting is briefly traced from its beginnings to the Renaissance. The lives and work of the great masters of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries will then be especially considered, with a view not only to establishing some principles of art criticism, but to understanding life and history so far as art is the interpreter. As far as possible, the works of the masters will be studied from photographs and lantern slides of the originals. Lectures. *Elective*. Both semesters. Hours to be arranged. Not given in 1906-07. Miss Martin. (.....1)

IX. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

History 1. Mediæval History from the Fourth to the Thirteenth Century. Beginning with the history of the Barbarian Invasion, it traces the development of primitive Germanic institutions, the rise of the mediæval church and the papacy, the expansion of the Frankish Empire, and the

establishment of feudalism. Special stress is laid on the study of forces and of the great world movements with the aim of giving the proper perspective for the appreciation of later history. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 8. History of Europe from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century. The formation of modern states, important features of the Renaissance, political and social development, as well as international relations, since the Peace of Westphalia. Special attention is given to the rise of Russia and Prussia, and to the change in Western Europe from the absolutism of the Old Régime to the democracy and individualism of the Nineteenth Century. *Sophomores. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Associate Professor Wier. (E 3)

History 3. History of England to 1485 covers the period of prehistoric and Roman Britain and the English settlements and through the growth of the English Kingship and the development of the Parliamentary Constitution to 1485. The character of the work will render desirable previous training in history on the part of the student. This course is important as a preparation for the study of law. *Elective. Both semesters. Given 1907-8.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 4. History of England since 1485. The political history is traced merely as a background for the study of the growth of the English Parliament and the Cabinet system. Comparisons are made between the existing forms of government and administration in the various countries of Europe and America. Important as preparation for the study of law. *Elective. Both semesters. Given on request.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 5. Constitutional and Political History of the United States, 1775-1840. A detailed study of the political and constitutional questions arising during the period of the formation of the Union. *Elective. Both semesters. Given on request.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....3)

History 9. French Revolution, with special reference to its causes and constitutional experiments. Studied from the European and American standpoints rather than as a French local crisis. The general preparation for the Revolution is traced and its far-reaching results in the establishment of the New Régime is studied in detail, while minor attention is given to the active manifestation of the revolution in France. *Elective. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 10. History of the Pacific Slope. An investigation course giving training in seminary methods. Gives comprehensive knowledge of the development of the Pacific Slope during the Spanish, Mexican, and early American periods. Steady progress of Atlantic Coast colonies is compared with the inaction of the Spanish on the Pacific, and causes investigated for the difference in attitude toward colonization shown by the various European powers as likewise differences in nature of colonists. *Elective. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 11. Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History. A comparative study of the main events of recent history. *Elective. Both semesters. Given 1907-8.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....1)

History 20. Special Courses. May be arranged for graduate students to meet individual needs. Research work may thus be carried on under guidance of department. Associate Professor Wier. (.....)

X. LAW.

Law 1. Elementary Law and Jurisprudence. An exposition of the leading principles underlying the Common Law in the light of Jurisprudence. *Elective. First semester, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (D 3)

Law 2. International Law. The principles of International Law as seen by the leading text writers of America, England, Europe, and the Continent. *Scott's Cases*, and other authorities. *Elective. Second semester, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (D 3)

Law 3. Advanced Law. The object of the course is to give the citizen a broader view than that outlined in the above courses, and in some specialty, such as the law of property, evidence, etc. *Hopkins: Law of Property. McKelvey: Evidence. Elective. Prerequisites: Law 1 and 2. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Lewers. (D 3)

XI. ECONOMICS.

Economics 1. Political Economy. The Elements of Political Economy. Recitations on the text, lectures, and assigned readings. *Walker: Political Economy*, or some equivalent. *Elective. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Lewers. (B 3)

Economics 2. Financial History of the United States. A detailed study of the experiences and legislation of the United States touching currency, coinage, and banking. The study will be founded, as far as possible, on examination of original sources. *Prerequisite: Economics 1. Elective. Both semesters, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (C 3)

XII. SOCIOLOGY.

[With the exception of Course 20, no course in Sociology will be given unless elected by at least four students.]

Sociology 1. Introduction to the Study of Society. The purpose of this course is to present the whole social process as a unity. The demand is not so much for detailed knowledge as for a correct point of view. Society is regarded as organic and evolutionary. The fundamental social institutions and their functions are studied, and their development through savagery, barbarism, and civilization is considered. The point of view of the course is used to interpret historic social progress. *Prerequisites: Two courses in History and one course in Economics. First semester, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (A 3)

Sociology 2. Social Problems. The aim of this course is to present a number of present-day problems from the point of view of Course 1. Among the problems are the labor problem, socialism, race problems, problems of the city, problems of rural communities, crime, pauperism, sanitation, etc. Not all of these subjects will receive attention during any one semester, but the course will include a number of them selected according to the interest of the class. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (A 3)

Sociology 8. Primitive Society. The physical and mental characteristics of primitive men are considered in relation to the type of social organization. An attempt is made to account for the influence of custom, for the development of the various types of family, for the origin of political institutions, and of the institution of property. Some attention may be given to primitive religious customs and ideas, and to the development of morality. As the field covered by this course is very broad, it is probable that the course will be varied from year to year, only a part of the subjects being taken up in any one course. *Second semester, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (C 3)

Sociology 20. Research Course. Students choosing Sociology for a major subject will choose a thesis subject near the beginning of the Senior year, and carry on reading and research work during both semesters. Arrangements will be made in each case for consultations and reports during the year. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Adams. (.....1)

XIII. EDUCATION.

Education 4. Practice Teaching. Each student taking Education 8 is required to devote four weeks to observation and teaching in the public schools of Reno under the direction of the Professor of Education and the Principal of Schools. *One month, second semester.* Professor Adams. (..... 3)

Education 5. The Logic of Education. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the logical nature of the teaching process. The aim of teaching being given, what are the steps logically necessary to the realization of the desired end? What are the steps necessary to the notion of the individual? What are the steps essential to the development of the general notion? What are the forms of inference, and what are the steps in each case? Lesson plans exemplify the logical order of procedure in presenting the various sorts of subject-matter. As much psychology as is necessary to the purpose of this course is included in the lectures. *First semester, T. Th. F.* Professor Adams. (B 3)

Education 6. Child Study. This course is designed to do two things: (1) To stimulate students to an intelligent and sympathetic observation and interpretation of the activities of children and to acquaint them with the results of scientific investigations as to their physical and mental development; and (2) to consider the aim, matter and method of education as determined by the child's needs at each stage of development. The course in psychology must precede this or be taken at the same time. *Second semester, T. Th. F.* Professor Adams. (B 3)

Education 7. History of Education. The aim of this course is to present education from a social point of view. Savage, barbarian, and ancient education are presented briefly by way of introduction, but chief attention is given to the modern period. In each case emphasis is placed upon the relation of the educational system to the type of social organization. Our own educational system is criticised as a product, in part, of the demands of older social conditions, and the need of readjustment to meet present demands is pointed out. *First semester, M. T. W. Th.* Professor Adams. (C 4)

Education 8. Educational Values and Methods. In this course attention is given to the more immediate problems of school work. The course of study for elementary and secondary schools is considered from the standpoint of the child as an individual and as a future American citizen. An attempt is made to point out the values of each of the subjects ordinarily studied in public schools and to discover the methods of teaching and study that are best designed to realize these values. *Second semester, M. T. W. Th.* Professor Adams. (C 4)

XIV. PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychology 1. General Psychology. Lectures, reports, quizzes, and an occasional laboratory exercise. Special attention is given to the relation between the nervous and mental processes. The course is primarily intended to form a psychological basis for the advanced courses in education. *Prerequisite:* Hygiene 1, or equivalent. *Second semester, M. T. W. F.* Professor Frandsen. (E 4)

XV. ZOOLOGY.

Zoölogy 1. General Zoölogy. An introduction to the whole field of zoölogy; the systematic positions and relations of animals, the differentiation of complex systems of tissues and organs from the simple; the activities, habits and adaptations of animals, the main facts of development, the theory of evolution, etc. In the laboratory a number of animal types are studied, beginning with the simple and proceeding to the most highly organized. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Miss Short. (C 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 2. Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. Lectures on the progressive development of structures and functions from the lower to the higher vertebrates. In the laboratory the student will make dissections of the trout, frog, lizard, rabbit, pigeon, or allied forms. This course is designed as a foundation for the subsequent study of human anatomy in the medical school. Such a foundation is now required for entrance by some of the leading medical schools. It is also intended for those who plan to teach zoölogy or human anatomy in the high school and as a preparation for research work in anatomy. *Prerequisite:* Zoölogy 1. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Frandsen. (A 3) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 3. Histology. The methods of killing, fixing, sectioning, staining, and mounting of objects for microscopic study. The lectures will deal mainly with vertebrate, particularly human histology, but the course may be varied in different years. In the laboratory the student may choose either some invertebrate or vertebrate form for study. *Prerequisites:* Zoölogy 1, 2, and Hygiene 1. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (B 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 4. Embryology. Lectures on comparative embryology. The laboratory work consists mainly of the preparation and study of sections of the frog or chick at successive stages of development. *Prerequisites:* Zoölogy 1, 2, and 3. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (A 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 6. General Entomology. Lectures on the habits and transformations of our most interesting insects with the characteristics of the orders, sub-orders, etc. *One period of laboratory work. Elective. Prerequisite:* Zoölogy 1. *Second semester, T. Th.* (D 2) (Lab. 1)

Zoölogy 7. Economic Entomology. Lectures and field work on our dangerous insect pests. Discussions of their life histories and the best means of combating them. *Sophomores, Agriculture. First semester. Hours to be arranged.*

Zoölogy 8. Evolution. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides on the evidences of organic evolution and its bearing upon science and life in general. *Second semester. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen.

Zoölogy 20. Research Course. Students electing Zoölogy as a major will be required to select a thesis subject in the early part of the Senior year. A number of subjects selected from the different lines of zoölogical research, anatomy, physiology, histology, and embryology will be submitted to the choice of the student. If desired, a student may elect thesis work in excess of the minimum one unit required. *Consultation hours to be arranged with the student. Both semesters.* Professor Frandsen.

For description of other courses, see Zoölogy, College of Agriculture.

XVI. HYGIENE.

Hygiene 1. Human Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. Special attention will be given in the second semester's work to the subject of Hygiene, including personal hygiene, the hygiene of contagious diseases, emergencies, etc. The laboratory work will consist of some microscopic work on the tissues and organs, simple physiological experiments and demonstrations, chemical experiments illustrative of the process of digestion and the dissection of some vertebrate. *Both semesters, T. Th. Laboratory, Friday 1-4.* Professor Frandsen. (D 2)

Hygiene 2. General Bacteriology. Morphology and classification of bacteria. Methods of making cultures and studying the life processes of bacteria. Fermentation, putrefaction, etc., and their importance in the economy of nature. Pathogenic bacteria. Methods of disinfection, etc. In the laboratory, the student will learn how to obtain pure cultures of some of the common bacteria in the air, water and soil, and how to make slide preparations of them. A final study may be made of some pathogenic form. *Prerequisite: Botany 1. Students wishing to take this course must first secure written permission from the instructor in charge. Second semester, Th. Laboratory, 2 periods, to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen. (B 2) (Lab. 2)

XVII. BOTANY.

Botany 1. Structural and Physiological Botany. A study of the fundamental principles of plant life and growth and the adaptations of the higher plants to environmental forces. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week. Illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations. *Sophomores. Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Mr. Brown. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 2. Cryptogamic Botany. A general résumé of plant life from the lowest to the highest forms; slime moulds, algæ, lichens, fungi, liverworts, mosses, ferns, horsetails, club mosses, conebearers, and flowering plants. Special attention is given to the plants in each group of economic importance. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week illustrated by lantern slides. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 3. Comparative Histology of Plants. The student will be introduced to methods of investigation, including the use of the microtome and the preparation of microscopic slides. Preliminary studies of the vegetable cell and its contents. Kinds of tissues. Microscopic structure of stems, roots, leaves, and floral organs. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1 and 2. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Kennedy. (D 2)

Botany 4. Taxonomy and Phylogeny of the Angiosperms. A study of the genetic relationship of the phanerogamous orders with practical studies in the laboratory relative to the flora of Nevada. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1, or its equivalent. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Kennedy. (D 3)

Botany 5. Physiological Botany. A course of experiments similar to that outlined in McDougal's Plant Physiology. Two laboratory periods, assigned readings and reports amounting to a total of four credits. *Hours to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen. (.....)

Botany 20. Research. This State offers a new and inviting field for investigation in botanical and horticultural science and in forestry. The flora of the State is but little known, leaving ample opportunity for original research work during the summer months in collecting material for taxonomic or histological study in the laboratory. *Students who have taken two of the Courses 1, 2, 3, or 4 in Botany, may, after consultation with the instructor, be assigned special problems suitable for thesis work. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Kennedy. (.....1)

For description of other courses, see Botany, College of Agriculture.

XXIII. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Domestic Science 10. Textiles. Hygienic and historic dress. Studies in color and design in relation to dress. Lectures on choice of design, color, and material in home decoration. Practice work in cutting, fitting, and designing. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Science 11. Food Values. Preparation of menus in accordance with dietetic and economic standards. Esthetics of sewing. Household economics. Practice work in cookery. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Science 12. History of cookery. Food adulterations. Dietetic errors. Invalid cookery. Chafing-dish course. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

XXIV. GEOLOGY.

Geology 1. Dynamic and Structural Geology. Illustrated lectures. *Prescribed, Juniors, C. E. and Mines. First semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 2. Historical Geology. An outline history of the Earth with the distinctive characters of the rocks and life forms of the different geological periods, especially in the United States. *Prerequisite:* Geology 1. *Prescribed, Juniors, C. E. and Mines. Second semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 3. Elementary Petrography. The nature, origin, nomenclature,

and distinctive properties of rocks. *Prerequisites:* Geology 1 and Mineralogy 1. *Prescribed, Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 4. Petrographical Laboratory. The study of rocks, including microscopical methods. *Prerequisite:* Mineralogy 6. *Prescribed, Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 5. Field Geology. A practical study of field methods and their application to the formation in the vicinity of the University, with practice at map reading and plotting of results. Occasional trips to more distant places of geological interest. *Prerequisite:* Geology 1. *Prescribed, Juniors, Mines.* Ten days of actual satisfactory field work, commencing the second semester of Junior year and completed first semester of Senior year. *Saturdays as announced.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 6. Economic Geology. A discussion of the nature, origin, and mode of occurrence of ore and other economic deposits, and description of examples drawn from typical and important mining regions. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 3, Geology 2 and 3. *Prescribed, Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Geology 20. Undergraduate thesis course. At least two periods a week for one semester. Professor Louderback. (.....)

XXV. MINERALOGY.

Mineralogy 1. Determinative Mineralogy. (a) The determination of the more common minerals by simple observational methods aided by a few simple physical tests of easy application in the field. (b) Blowpipe analysis. *Prerequisites:* Chemistry 1 and 2 or 3 and 4. *Prescribed, Sophomores, Mines. Both semesters.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Mineralogy 2. Crystallography. Illustrated lectures and laboratory practice. *Prescribed, Sophomores, Mines. First semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Mineralogy 3. Descriptive Mineralogy. A systematic description of the nature, forms, mode of occurrence, and characteristics of the more common minerals and mineral groups. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 2 and first semester of Mineralogy 1. *Prescribed, Sophomores, Mines and C. E. Second semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Mineralogy 5. Optical Properties of Minerals. Designed as a foundation for the study of minerals by microscopic methods. *Prerequisites:* Physics 2, Mineralogy 2. *Prescribed, Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

Mineralogy 6. Microscopic Laboratory. The use of the microscope in the investigation of minerals, and the preparation of material for microscopic study. *Prerequisite:* Mineralogy 5. (May be taken concurrently.) *Prescribed, Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Louderback. (.....)

XXVI. CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 1. General Chemistry. Lectures and recitations on the theories and principles of chemistry, with special reference to their appli-

cations to practical work. Technical processes receive much attention, and the latest developments of chemical theory are discussed. Stoichiometrical calculations are made a feature of this course. *Hinds*: Inorganic Chemistry. (For supplementary reading the works of *Remsen*, *Ostwald*, etc., are recommended.) *Elective. Both semesters, T. Th.* Professor Wilson. (B 3)

Chemistry 2. General Chemistry (Laboratory). Laboratory manipulations, study of reactions and chemical preparations. *Text*: Some standard manual supplemented by individual assignments. *First half of first semester.*

Qualitative Analysis (Laboratory). The reactions of the more important elements are thoroughly studied, and the methods of their separation in mixtures of varying complexity are taught. This course begins with the analysis of simple compounds and extends to the analysis of complex substances, such as ores, minerals, and alloys. Effort is made to inculcate the proper methods of manipulation and to avoid mechanical work. All reactions are required to be written as they occur and the notes to be carefully and neatly kept and handed in for correction. A feature of the course is the frequent quiz, either oral or written, together with a full explanation of the theory of analysis. *Medicus*: *Qualitative Analysis (Marshall's Translation)*. *Sharwood*: *Scheme of Separation. Elective. Second half of first semester and all of second semester, Th. F. S.* Professor Wilson. (Lab. 3)

Note: Chemistry 1 and 2 are designed primarily for students in the Engineering Schools, but may be taken instead of Chemistry 3 and 4, respectively, by students in the College of Arts and Science. Students expecting to group in chemistry or in any science where chemical methods play an important part are advised to take these more thorough courses.

Chemistry 3. General Chemistry (Lecture Course). Lectures on the essentials of chemistry, non-metals, metals, and carbon compounds; theoretical and descriptive. *Hessler and Smith*: *Essentials of Chemistry. Prescribed, Freshmen, General Science (alternately with Chemistry 1).* *Elective. Sophomores, Liberal Arts. Both semesters, Tu. Th.* Professor Wilson. (.....)

Chemistry 4. General Chemistry (Laboratory). Laboratory manipulations, studies of reactions and chemical preparations. *Text*: Some good manual; no single text is used. Individual assignments. *This course is supplemental and incidental to Course 3. Prescribed, Freshmen, General Science (alternately with Chemistry 2).* *Elective. Sophomores, Liberal Arts. Both semesters, Th. F.* Professor Wilson. (.....)

Chemistry 5. Lectures and recitations on the Theory of Analytical Work and the Calculations of Analytical Chemistry. *Ostwald*: *Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry. Miller*: *Calculations of Analytical Chemistry. Prerequisites*: Course 1 and 1a. *All quantitative students. Both semesters, T.* Professor Wilson. (B 1)

Chemistry 6. Quantitative Analysis (Laboratory Course). A very thorough and comprehensive course covering the gravimetric determination of the components of simple substances: limestone, feldspar, coal, ores of the common metals, acidimetry and alkalimetry, and volumetric analysis. Special attention is given to manipulation. After the general course as outlined is completed, individual assignments are made, according to the school

in which the student wishes to take his degree. *Talbot*: Quantitative Analysis. (References: *Cairn's Fresenius* and *Sutton's Volumetric Analysis*.) *Elective*. Both semesters, M. T. W. Professor Wilson. (Lab. 3)

Chemistry 7. Organic Chemistry (Lecture Course). Theoretical and descriptive. Special reference to the practical application of the chemistry of the carbon compounds. *Perkin and Kipping*. *Rensen*. *Prerequisite*: Chemistry 1 or 2. Both semesters, M. T. Professor Wilson. (C 2)

Chemistry 8. Organic Chemistry (Laboratory). Studies of organic substances and preparations of the simpler organic compounds. Text: Some standard laboratory manual. *Hours to be arranged*. Professor Wilson. (Lab. 2)

Chemistry 20. Advanced Courses. *Elective in Sophomore or Junior years, when the prerequisites have been completed*. *Hours to be arranged*. Professor Wilson.

For description of other courses, see Chemistry, College of Agriculture.

XXVII. PHYSICS.

Physics 1. Physical Laboratory. A series of more or less careful quantitative experiments intended to give the student a practical knowledge of the fundamental laws of Physics, and to introduce him to careful quantitative measurement. Care, neatness, exactness, and close scientific reasoning are the characteristic features of the work. *Freshmen, both schools*. Both semesters, two afternoons. Professor Reid. (Lab. 2)

Physics 2. General Physics. Lectures and recitations with experimental illustrations and problems. Properties of matter, heat, sound, light, magnetism, and electricity. *Elective*. Both semesters, M. W. F. Professor Reid. (B 3)

Physics 3. Physical Measurements. Experimental work requiring quantitative results. Most of the experiments are electrical experiments. *Elective*. Both semesters, two afternoons. Professor Reid. (Lab. 2)

XXVIII. MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics 1. Algebra. Ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem, logarithms, series, and the theory of equations. *Prescribed, Freshman, Liberal Arts and General Science*. *First semester*. Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 2. Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. The geometry of the plane, the cylinder, the cone, the prism, the pyramid, and the sphere. The trigonometry includes the elementary ideas concerning the trigonometrical functions and their relations to each other and the solution of plane triangles. *Freshman*. Both schools. *Second semester, M. W. F.* Professor Johnson. (A 3)

Mathematics 6. Spherical Trigonometry. The solution of all cases of spherical triangles and the application of spherical trigonometry to elementary problems of practical astronomy. *Elective*. *First semester*. Professor Johnson. (.....2)

Mathematics 7. Analytic Geometry. A study of the straight line, transformation of coördinates, the conic sections, the general equation of the second degree, a few higher plane curves, and an introduction to analytic geometry of three dimensions. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 8. Differential Calculus. A thorough study of the fundamental principles of the differential calculus, followed by their application to expansion in series, tangents and normals, contact and curvature, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima. *Sophomores. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 9. Integral Calculus. Summation, rectification of curves, areas of plane curves, areas of surfaces of revolution, volumes of solids of revolution, volumes of other solids, moments of inertia. *Sophomores. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 10. Analytic Mechanics. The development of the essential principles of mechanics, followed by exercise in solving practical problems. *Elective. Both semesters.* Professor Johnson. (....3)

For description of other courses, see Mathematics, College of Engineering.

XXXIII. DRAWING.

Drawing 11. Drawing from the antique and from nature; outdoor sketching; historical ornament; conventionalization; harmony of color. *Elective. Hours to be arranged.* Miss Lewers. (.....1)

XXXIV. MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in close and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty, minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes those parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters. M. Tu. W. Th. F.* Captain Brambila.

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations, recruiting, the employment of troops, in the enforcement of laws, supply departments, the administration of a company including the preparation of papers and returns, field fortifications, military hygiene, military law, the laws of war on land, the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army. *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters.* Captain Brambila.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
ROMANZO ADAMS	Dean, Professor of Education
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Associate Professor of History and Civics
PETER FRANDBSEN.....	Professor of Biology
FRANCES ELIZABETH SHORT.....	Assistant Professor of Education
ALICE L. LAYTON.....	Instructor in Vocal Music
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Instructor in Drawing

FOUNDATION.

The Legislature shall have power to establish Normal Schools, and such different grades of schools from the primary department to the University as in their discretion they may deem necessary. *State Constitution, Article XI, Section 5.*

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In accordance with the Constitution of the State, the Legislature has made provision for a Normal School as a coördinate department of the University.

In the State of Nevada the high school is an integral part of the public-school system, which includes the primary, grammar, and high schools.

The State Normal School offers courses of instruction, both professional and liberal, for students who wish to become teachers in the grammar and high schools of Nevada.

The State Normal School is organized to provide for the professional training of teachers. As a coördinate department of the State University, it is possessed of the advantages offered by the well-equipped laboratories and the library of the University.

AIMS.

The purpose of the State Normal School in providing instruction in education is as follows:

1. To educate students for positions in the public schools.
2. To promote the study of educational science.
3. To teach the history of education and of educational systems and doctrines.
4. To secure to teaching the rights and advantages of a profession.
5. To give unity to our State educational system.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

The public schools of Reno with an attendance of over a thousand pupils and with a strong teaching corps constitute both model school and practice

school for the Normal School. Each Senior student devotes four weeks to observation and teaching in the public schools under the joint supervision of the Dean of the Normal School and the Principal of the Public Schools, the regular teachers acting as model and critic teachers.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are offered in the Normal School: (1) The Advanced Course, and (2) the Elementary Course.

The Advanced Course is identical with the Liberal Arts or the General Science Course in the College of Arts and Science, except that during the Junior and Senior years it includes Courses 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Education, Music 1, and Psychology 1. Students graduating from this course are entitled to a State teacher's certificate of high-school grade. For information concerning this course, see pages 52-57 of this Register.

The Elementary Course consists of one year of professional work for high-school graduates. Students graduating from this course are entitled to a State teacher's certificate of grammar grade.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Entrance to the Normal School shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.
2. Candidates for admission who are not graduates of accredited schools must present themselves for examination in the common-school subjects, and in such high-school subjects as they may wish credit for.
3. Any school of the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.
4. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.
5. All students entering the Normal School must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.
6. All new students of whatever rank should meet the Committee on Admission.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

Latin, French, or German.....	10 units ¹
English.....	15 units
Mathematics.....	15 units
History.....	10 units
Physics.....	5 units
Elective.....	5 units

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of high-school work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout the year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work; ten units, two years' work.

The five elective units may be selected from the subjects listed below:

Latin, French, or German.....	5 units
Physical Geography.....	2½ units
Bookkeeping.....	2½ units
Botany.....	2½ or 5 units
Physiology.....	5 units
Zoölogy.....	5 units

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professor concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that he may deem advisable. Special students must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exceptions to the above rule may be made by the Faculty. Special students are admitted to work only in the University courses. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The Normal School diploma is awarded to students who have been in residence one year, and who have completed in a satisfactory manner the work outlined in the following course of study:

COURSE OF STUDY.

Education 1 (Theory).....	3	3
Education 2 (Common-School Subjects).....	5	5
Education 4 (Practice Teaching).....		
History (Educational Aspects).....		
Hygiene 1.....	3	3
Zoölogy 1.....	4	
Botany 1.....		4
Music 1.....	1	1
Drawing 11.....	1	1

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Music 1. Vocal Music. Systematic instruction in the elements of vocal music is given, with especial reference to the needs of teachers in the public schools. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Mrs. Layton. (.....1)

History. The teaching of American history in the common schools. *Time to be arranged.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....)

Education 1. Educational Theory. The aim of this course is to present the principles of education as based upon those facts of psychology, child-study, and sociology which are of most direct importance to the teacher. The aim, the organization, management, and general method of study and instruction are included. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (.....3)

Education 2. Common-school Subjects. The aim of these courses is two-fold: First, to give the students an opportunity to make exact and broad their knowledge of the various subjects taught in the common schools; and, second, to assist the student to a clear comprehension of the educational values of these subjects, and to an intelligent knowledge of the methods of instruction best adapted to the realization of these values. Subjects included in these courses are reading, writing, spelling, composition and grammar, arithmetic, and geography. *Both semesters, M. T. W. Th. F.* Professor Adams. (B 5)

Education 4. Practice Teaching. Each student is required to devote four weeks to observation and teaching in the public schools of Reno under the direction of the Professor of Education and the Principal of Schools. This practice work is preceded by preparation consisting of a study of the Reno course of study and of lesson planning. *One month in second semester.* Professor Adams. (.....)

Zoölogy 1. General Zoölogy. An introduction to the whole field of Zoölogy; the systematic positions and relations of animals, the differentiation of complex systems of tissues and organs from the simple; the activities, habits, and adaptations of animals, the main facts of development, the theory of evolution, etc. In the laboratory a number of animal types are studied, beginning with the simplest and proceeding to the most highly organized. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Miss Short- (C 2) (Lab. 2.)

Hygiene 1. Physiology and Hygiene. Special attention will be given in the second semester's work to the subject of Hygiene, including personal hygiene, hygiene of contagious diseases, emergencies, etc. Laboratory work will consist of some microscopic work on the tissues and organs, simple physiological experiments and demonstrations, chemical experiments illustrative of the process of digestion, and the dissection of vertebrate organs. *Laboratory, Friday, 1 to 3. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Frandsen. (D 3)

Botany 1. Structural and Physiological Botany. A study of the fundamental principles of plant life and growth and the adaptations of the higher plants to environmental forces. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week. Illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Mr. Brown. (D 4)

Drawing 10. The work of this course has especial reference to the needs of teachers. Attention is given to the observation and delineation of forms in nature, to ornamental design, to the conventionalizing of plant forms, and to harmony of color. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Miss Lewers. (.....1)

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

- 1. THE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL**
 - 2. THE COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL**
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THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
SAMUEL BRADFORD DOTEN.....	Principal Preparatory High School, Mathematics
ROBERT LEWERS.....	Principal Commercial High School, Commercial Subjects
JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, JR.....	Latin
JOHN ALLEN REID.....	Physical Geography
ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA.....	Military Science and Tactics
MISS LAURA DE LAGUNA.....	French
MISS JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	History and Civics
MISS FRANCES ELIZABETH SHOBT.....	English
MISS KATE BARDENWERPER.....	Domestic Arts and Science
MISS KATHARINE RIEGELHUTH.....	German
HARRY LOGAN PRATHER.....	Manual Training
MISS ADA E. MORSE.....	Latin
MISS ETHEL LOUISE MARZEN.....	Latin

AIM.

The purpose of the Preparatory High School is to afford adequate preparation for the University to the many young people who live in sections of the State where there are no high schools. *In all cases where high schools are established, students should finish the work in the home school, and not seek admission to the University High School.*

The Commercial High School has the distinct aim of preparing young people for a business life, but without sacrificing the solid requirements of a complete high-school course of study. The course of study is equal to the requirements in the better class of commercial high schools, and includes a very complete and thorough discipline in stenography, bookkeeping, type-writing, and commercial law upon the foundation of a sound English education.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Admission to the high schools will, in general, be by examination upon the subjects usually completed within the eight years of the primary and grammar grades, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography, elementary United States history, reading, and penmanship; and candidates from the Reno Public Schools must pass an examination commensurate in difficulty with the examinations in those schools. Examinations may be taken in the candidate's home school, or at the office of the County Superintendent, to whom the necessary examination questions will be sent. The papers must in all cases be returned to the Committee on Entrance at the University for grading. Blank certificates for the above information will be sent free upon application to Mr. S. B. Doten, Principal of the Preparatory High School.

2. But graduates from Nevada ungraded or grammar schools where there is no high school in connection will be admitted upon credentials, pro-

vided the teacher has been accredited. Such teacher is one who has established the efficiency of his instruction through the success of his pupils in passing the entrance examination and in maintaining satisfactory standing as a student at the University.

3. Candidates from grammar schools of recognized standing in other States or from ungraded or grammar schools where a careful system of supervision is enforced will also be admitted on credentials.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Special students are not admitted to work in the Preparatory High School.

Special students may, however, be admitted to work in the Commercial High School on the recommendation of the principal of that school, providing such students be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exception to the above rule may be made by the Faculty.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Admission to the High Schools only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

GRADUATION.

All students who satisfactorily complete all the studies of any course of the Preparatory or of the Commercial High School will receive diplomas of graduation.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Latin Course admits to all schools of the University, the Science Course to all schools except the School of Liberal Arts.

JUNIOR HIGH.

<i>Latin Course.</i>		<i>Science Course.</i>	
English a.....	5	English a.....	5
Latin a.....	5	Bookkeeping a.....	2
History a, English.....	3	Physical Geography a.....	3
Mathematics a.....	5	Mathematics a.....	5
Domestic Science a, Girls.....	1	History a, English.....	3
Manual Training, Boys.....	1	Domestic Science a, Girls.....	1
Physical Training, Girls.....	1	Manual Training, Boys.....	1
Military Drill, Boys.....	1	Physical Training, Girls.....	1
		Military Drill, Boys.....	1

MIDDLE HIGH.

English b.....	5	English b.....	5
Latin b.....	5	German a or French 1.....	5
History b, Ancient.....	3	History b, Ancient.....	3
Mathematics b.....	5	Mathematics b.....	5
Domestic Science b, Girls.....	1	Domestic Science b, Girls.....	1
Manual Training, Boys.....	1	Manual Training, Boys.....	1
Physical Training, Girls.....	1	Physical Training, Girls.....	1
Military Drill, Boys.....	1	Military Drill, Boys.....	1

SENIOR HIGH.	
<i>Latin Course.</i>	<i>Science Course.</i>
English c.....	3 English c.....
History c, American.....	4 History c, American.....
Latin c.....	4 German a or French 2.....
Physics a.....	4 Physics a.....
Mathematics c.....	3 Mathematics c.....
Domestic Science c, Girls.....	1 Domestic Science c, Girls.....
Manual Training, Boys.....	1 Manual Training, Boys.....
Physical Training, Girls.....	1 Physical Training, Girls.....
Military Drill, Boys.....	1 Military Drill, Boys.....

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

JUNIOR HIGH.	
English a.....	5 Domestic Science a, Girls.....
Bookkeeping a.....	2 Manual Training, Boys.....
Physical Geography a.....	3 Physical Training, Girls.....
Typewriting a (5 times a week).....	2 Military Drill, Boys.....
Mathematics a.....	5

MIDDLE HIGH.	
English b.....	5 Domestic Science b, Girls.....
Stenography a (5 times a week).....	3 Manual Training, Boys.....
Mathematics b.....	5 Physical Training, Girls.....
Commercial Law a and Bookkeeping b (5 times a week).....	3 Military Drill, Boys.....

SENIOR HIGH.	
English c.....	3 Domestic Science c, Girls.....
History c, American.....	4 Manual Training, Boys.....
Physics a.....	4 Physical Training, Girls.....
Mathematics c.....	3 Military Drill, Boys.....
Stenography b (8 times a week).....	5

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL.

SUGGESTED COURSE.

N. B. It is the purpose of the University to arrange with a thorough teacher on agricultural subjects to go over the State of Nevada, arousing an interest in this course of study. The aim is to make a practical course of study in agricultural subjects for the young farmers of this State. The University asks the coöperation of the farmers and ranchers who are interested in the development and progress of the kind of training that is here outlined.

FIRST YEAR.	
<i>First Semester—A. M.</i>	<i>Second Semester—A. M.</i>
English.....	5 English.....
Arithmetic.....	5 Arithmetic.....
Agricultural Botany.....	5 Economic Zoölogy.....
Military Drill or Physical Culture.....	5 Military Drill or Physical Culture.....

<i>P. M.</i>	<i>P. M.</i>
Study of Breeds.....	3 da. Study of Breeds.....
Carpentry.....	2 da. Blacksmithing.....

SECOND YEAR.

<i>First Semester—A. M.</i>		<i>Second Semester—A. M.</i>	
English.....	5	English.....	5
Algebra.....	5	Algebra.....	3
Physiology.....	5	Geology.....	5
Military Drill.....	5	Military Drill.....	5

P. M.

Feeding Animals.....	2 da.
Drawing.....	3 da.

P. M.

Breeding Animals.....	3 da.
Dairy Practice.....	2 da.

THIRD YEAR.

<i>A. M.</i>		<i>A. M.</i>	
English.....	5	English.....	5
Civil Government.....	5	Political Economy.....	5
Farm Accounts.....	5	Irrigation.....	5
Military Drill.....	5	Military Drill.....	5

P. M.

Agricultural Physics.....	2
Agricultural Chemistry.....	3

P. M.

Horticulture.....	2
Agricultural Chemistry.....	3

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

LATIN.

Latin a. Beginning Latin. *Collar and Daniell: First Latin Book. Col- lar: New Gradatim. D'Ooge: Colloquia Latina. Junior High, Latin, Pre- paratory.* Mr. Church. (D 5)

Latin b. Second year Latin, Selections, Caesar's Gallic War. *Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell: Second year Latin. D'Ooge: Latin Composition. D'Ooge: Easy Latin for Sight Translation. Bennett: Latin Grammar. Middle High, Latin, Preparatory.* Mr. Church. (A.....)

Latin c. Ovid, Mythology, Cicero. *Kelsey: Selections from Ovid. Gay- ley: Classic Myths.* Cicero's In Catilinam. *Senior High, Latin, Preparatory. M. T. Th. F. Miss Marzen.* (F 4)

FRENCH.

French 1. Elementary French. Thorough drill in grammatical prin- ciples and in translating simple English into French, and French into English. *Fraser and Squair: French Grammar. Rollins: French Reader.* Selections of French poetry will be committed to memory. *Middle High, Science, Pre- paratory* (alternative with German a). *M. T. Th. F. Miss de Laguna.* (D 4)

French 2. Translation and Composition. The study of French grammar is continued, special stress being placed on the subjunctive and various idiomatic constructions. *About's Mère de la Marquise, Dumas' La Tulipe Noire, Lamartine's Jeanne d'Arc, Fontaine's Douze Contes Nouveaux,* and some historical and scientific French will be read. *François: French Com- position. Senior High, Science, Preparatory. M. W. F. Miss de Laguna.* (C 3)

GERMAN.

German a. Beginning German. The principles of German grammar will be carefully studied; easy German will be translated into English, and

simple English into German. *Selections from German poetry will be committed to memory. Collar's Eysenbach. Lange: German Method. Huss: German Reader. Middle High, Science, Preparatory* (alternative with French). *M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (.....5)

German b. Rapid Reading, Prose composition. *Leander: Träumereien. Arnold: Ein Regentag auf dem Lande. Baumbach and Wildenbruch: Es war Einmal. Guerber: Märchen und Erzählungen, and other simple stories and plays. Senior High, Science, Preparatory. M. W. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (.....4)

ENGLISH.

English a. Literature. *Gray's Elegy, *The Deserted Village, *The Ancient Mariner, *Byron (Selections), *Silas Marner, *Ivanhoe, *The Alhambra, Irving's Life of Washington, Franklin's Autobiography.

Word Analysis. *Swinton.*

Composition. *Scott and Denny: Composition—Literature. Junior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Short.* (.....5)

English b. Literature. *The Merchant of Venice, *Sir Roger de Coverly, *Sir Launfal, *Wordsworth (Selections), *Webster's Bunker Hill Orations, The Vicar of Wakefield, Homer's Iliad, King Lear, Burns (Selections), Parkman's Oregon Trail, The Tale of Two Cities.

Grammar. *Whitney and Lockwood.*

Composition. *Scott and Denny: Composition—Literature. Middle High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Short.* (.....5)

English c. Literature. *Chaucer's Prologue, *Julius Caesar, *Milton (Selections), *Webster's Reply to Hayne, *Emerson's Essays (3), English Ballads, Lowell's Democracy, Paradise Lost I and II, Macbeth, Shelley (Selections), Lamb's Essays, Bacon's Essays, Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.

Composition. *Senior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Short.* (.....5)

English d. Grammar. Review in technical English grammar and composition for Freshmen who are deficient in the admission requirements in English. *Hours to be arranged.*

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

History a. History of England. A short course dealing with important epochs rather than a continuous narrative of political events. The purpose of the course is to give a general view of the literary, industrial, and constitutional development of the English people. *Junior High, Preparatory. M. W. F. Miss Wier.* (.....3)

History b. Ancient History. This course during the first half-year deals with the characteristics of the early Oriental and the primitive American peoples. It is designed to give the student an insight into the origin and development of civilization. The second half-year is devoted to a study of Greek and Roman institutional ideas. Constant reference is made to the work of the previous semester. *Middle High, Preparatory. M. W. F. Miss Wier.* (.....3)

The pieces marked with asterisk (*) are required; the other pieces are to be selected from to complete the required amount of work.

History c. American History and Civics. A study of the development of the political, economic, religious, social, and educational life in America. The expansion of Europe and especially of England in American explorations, commerce, and settlement will be considered; also the development of English political principles. Civil government will be studied in connection with the history of the development of our institutions. *Senior High.* *M. T. Th. F.* Miss Wier. (.....4)

MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics a. Academic Algebra. Thorough drill in the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, fractions, and equations of the first degree.

Arithmetic. Review, the solution of problems in arithmetic by algebraic methods, and a thorough study of the metric system of weights and measures. *Junior High.* *M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Doten. (.....5)

Mathematics b. Academic Algebra. Powers and roots, equations of the second degree, fractional equations, the theory of exponents.

Plane Geometry. Books I, II, and III of Beman and Smith's Plane Geometry. *Middle High.* *M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Doten. (.....5)

Mathematics c. Plane Geometry. Books IV and V of Beman and Smith's Plane Geometry.

Solid Geometry. Beman and Smith's Solid Geometry. *Senior High.* *M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Doten. (.....3)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography a. The course purposes to give the students a working knowledge of the surface of the earth, the causes operating in its division into various forms, and the relation of all to human needs. The students are encouraged to make original observations on the surrounding country and are aided in drawing correct inferences and conclusions. When practicable, short field excursions are taken, which are supplemented by illustrated lectures on other localities. *Junior High, Science and Commercial, Preparatory.* *M. W. F.* Mr. Reid. (.....3)

PHYSICS.

Physics a. Elementary Physics. This course consists of lectures illustrated by a complete series of qualitative laboratory experiments. The work embraces the elementary principles underlying General and Specific Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism. The course aims not only to furnish the students with a knowledge of simple physical facts, principles, and laws, but also to train them in the processes of scientific reasoning. *Senior High.* *M. T. Th. F.* Mr. Reid.

BOOKKEEPING.

Bookkeeping a. The work embraces the preliminary and intermediate work given in the Sadler-Rowe publications, to impart the fundamental principles of accounting. *Junior, Commercial.* Mr. Lewers. (.....2)

Bookkeeping b. This course continues with the Marshall-Goodyear voucher accounting, and is designed to make the student thoroughly familiar with corporation bookkeeping and with modern systems of accounting, labor-

saving devices, card systems, etc. *Middle High, Commercial.* Mr. Lewers. (.....2)

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Commercial Law a. The course includes negotiable paper as outlined in McMasters' Commercial Paper. It touches upon other topics germane to business law and the text is supplemented with lectures and references to actual cases. Text: McMaster's Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper; Gano's Commercial Law. *Senior High, Commercial.* Mr. Lewers. (.....1)

STENOGRAPHY.

Stenography a. The object of the first year's work is to ground the student thoroughly in the principles of the art of stenography. *Dement: Pitmanic Shorthand.* *Middle High, Commercial. M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Lewers. (.....3)

Stenography b. The second year's work is in the nature of laboratory work, and will include dictation in typewriting as well as in stenography. *Painstaking attention will be given to spelling and English composition.* A good commercial speed is required, but the students will be advanced in this respect as far as circumstances will permit. Stenographers are in great demand, but they must be capable to hold good positions. *Senior High, Commercial. Eight times a week.* Mr. Lewers. (.....5)

TYPEWRITING.

Typewriting a. This work consists of the exercises given in the Van Sant charts. The first part of this consists of word exercises, and this is followed by letter writing, copying legal documents, testimony, etc. *Junior High, Commercial. M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Lewers. (.....2)

DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Domestic Arts and Science a. Fundamental principles of plain sewing—undergarments, shirt waists. Study of implements and appliances used in dressmaking. Taking measurements. Draughting skirt. Finishing skirt for trimming or draping. Choice of materials as to color and application to dress. Study of form, proportion, and line relating to ornament in dress. Plans for completing skirts. Cutting waists from patterns draughted by students of advanced grades from measurements taken by members of the class. Basting, fitting, trimming. General finish.

Equipment and care of kitchen. Practical cookery. Effects of heat upon foods. Adaptation of foods to needs of the body. Proportions in flour mixtures. Planning and cooking of simple meals, according to approved dietetic standards. Yeasts. Breads. *Junior High. Two periods, M. F.* Miss Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Arts and Science b. Color and textiles; relations and uses in personal adornment. Growth of silk and wool; manufacture of fabrics. Measurements of different figures; draughting plain waist according to different measurements. Cutting and matching plaids, stripes, and figures for waists; making and trimming the same. Draughting and making dress on the evening gown form. Designing and making student's own dress.

Cereals, vegetables, soups, meats, made-over dishes. Broiling, roast-

ing. Salads (and dressings). Batters, breads, plain pastry, cake, puddings, sauces. Table laying. Marketing. *Middle High. Two periods, M. F. Miss Bardenwerper.* (.....1)

Domestic Arts and Science c. Advanced Draughting. Making dinner or evening dress. Choice of materials for gowns for special occasions. Handling of velvet. Making models of inexpensive materials to test the design. Child's dress—materials, draughting, cutting, etc. Coats and jackets, materials used. Practice in making pockets; applying same to garment. Tailor buttonholes. Lining and finish of coat. Collar making.

Soufflés, croquettes. Entrées, sauces. Roast game. Desserts; frozen creams. Preparation and serving of dinners, luncheons, and teas. Cost of living. Dietetics, sanitation. *Senior High. Two periods, M. F. Miss Bardenwerper.* (.....1)

MANUAL TRAINING.

Manual Training a. Wood Shop. This course is designed to illustrate progressively the uses of tools and to lead to greater skill in the handling of the same. The exercises include simple pieces of work, such as book shelves, hat racks, and magazine stands. Mr. Prather. (.....1)

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical Culture is required of all young women who are qualified to take the work in the gymnasium.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in class and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty, minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes three parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters, M. T. W. Th. F. Captain Brambila.*

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations. Recruiting; the employment of troops in the enforcement of law; supply departments; the administration of a company, including the preparation of papers and returns; field fortifications; military hygiene; military law; the laws of war on land; the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army. *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters. Captain Brambila.*

Cadet Corporals:

T. O'BRIEN ²	J. DAVIS ¹
A. CHEATHAM (resigned).....	F. RYAN ³
F. FREEMAN ⁴	E. GEORGE ⁵
C. ROEDER ⁷	P. ARNOT ⁶
P. PARKER ⁸	F. WILSON (resigned)
A. V. DOANE ¹⁰	

SIGNAL CORPS.

<i>Cadet Corporal</i>	R. GIGNOUX ⁹
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NOTE: The figures indicate relative rank in the respective grades.

GRADUATES.

Diplomas and Degrees were awarded on Commencement Day, June 1, 1906, as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Mary E. Bacon.	Catherine Hand.
Emily Berry.	Margaret Estelle Mayberry.
Lucy Rebecca Brannin.	Mary Alice Ruddell.
Mary Elizabeth Cooke.	Obeline Lydia Souchereau.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Ollie Nevada Wise.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

Fred Dean Bradley.	William A. Pearson.
Halbert Boswell Bulmer.	William Joseph Pope.
Henry Cyrus Chism.	Cassius Crowell Smith.
Mark M. Kelley.	Claude Leslie Smith.
James Nesbitt.	Charles William Stark.
Walter E. S. Palmer.	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

William James O'Neill.	Abram H. Steckle.
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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMERCE.

John William Wright.

NORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

Amy Christina Doane.	Eleanor Pursel.
Georgella Lowrey.	Pearl Mary Roush.
Anna Estella Prouty.	Laura Katherine Schweiss.

**ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR THE ACADEMIC
YEAR 1905-1906.**

SENIORS.

Arms, Mary Emeline.....	Liberal Arts.....	Vinton, Cal.
Charnock, Singleton.....	General Science.....	Crewe, England
Case, John Scott.....	Liberal Arts.....	Paradise Valley
Cazier, Helen Elizabeth.....	Liberal Arts.....	Wells
Cazier, Henry Hallowell.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Wells
Drake, Frank.....	Mines.....	Goldfield
Elliott, Leslie Edwin.....	Mines.....	Bridgeport, Cal.
Goble, Alma.....	Liberal Arts.....	Wells
Hamlin, Alfred Street.....	Liberal Arts.....	Sierraville, Cal.
Hershiser, Beulah.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Hofmann, Gustav Everett.....	Mines.....	Reno
Jameson, Curry.....	Mines.....	Reno
Jones, Harry Lawrence.....	Civil Engineering.....	Elko
Knemeyer, Bertha Kate.....	Liberal Arts.....	Yerington
Marzen, Eibel Louise.....	Liberal Arts.....	Truckee, Cal.
Maxwell, Alice Henrietta.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
McBride, Bonnfild Gerald.....	Civil Engineering.....	Elko
McDermott, Laura Frances.....	General Science.....	Virginia City
McDonald, Daniel Matheson.....	Liberal Arts.....	Ely
McManaman, Wilson Isiah.....	Mines.....	Monovia, Cal.
McMullen, Lulu.....	Liberal Arts.....	Deeth
Morse, Ada Eliza.....	Liberal Arts.....	Dixon, Cal.
O'Brien, William James.....	Mines.....	Carson City
Peterson, Harriet Irene.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Ross, Reine Virginia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Virginia City
Sielaff, Alwine Emma.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Skinner, Lloyd de Vigny.....	Mines.....	Reward, Cal.
Smiley, John Albert.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Deeth
Snapp, Mabel Frances.....	Liberal Arts.....	Rebel Creek
Standerwick, Harry Maxwell.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Taylor, Chester Carlton.....	Mines.....	Silver City
Updike, Daniel Haliday.....	Mines.....	Reno
Weeks, Sadie Jeanette.....	Liberal Arts.....	Wells

JUNIORS.

Blake, Florence Teresa.....	Liberal Arts.....	Virginia City
Blow, William Thomas.....	Mines.....	Reno
Bonnifield, Harry Lawrence.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Winnemucca
Boyle, Alexander Montgomery.....	Mines.....	Dayton

Champagne, James Arthur.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Genoa
Curran, Andrew Charles.....	Mines.....	Virginia City
Davidovich, Milan.....	Mines.....	Sodaville
Ezell, James Madison.....	Liberal Arts.....	Gardnerville
Goldstein, Hirsh Louis.....	Liberal Arts.....	Gardnerville
Harrington, Earl Wilmington.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Hart, Chester Arthur.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Olivet, Mich.
Hart, James Jason.....	Mines.....	Reno
Kennedy, Miles Bryce.....	Mines.....	London, England
Leavitt, James Dwight.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Yerington
Nadon, Joseph Alfonse.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
O'Leary, Robert Francis.....	Civil Engineering.....	Reno
Peck, Bertha Levada.....	Normal.....	Mountain City
Peterson, Frank LeRoy.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Carson City
Sawyer, Robert William.....	Mines.....	Bridgeport, Cal.
Souchereau, Edna Josephine.....	Liberal Arts.....	Verdi
Spencer, John M.....	Mines.....	Dakota City, Neb.
Stewart, Fred Bruce.....	Mines.....	Lone Pine, Cal.
Weathers, Leland Stanford.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Death
Weddle, Walter Ethelbert.....	Mines.....	Dinuba, Cal.

SOPHOMORES.

Arnot, John Paul.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Placerville, Cal.
Bidwell, Walter Highinbotham.....	Mines.....	Reno
Bryant, Anna Louise.....	General Science.....	Sparks
Commons, George Gurney.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Carson City
Cowgill, Alberta Amanda.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Davis, John Newman.....	Mines.....	Carson City
Doane, Arthur Verrill.....	Civil Engineering.....	Carson City
Elam, Anna Sophia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Folsom, Edna Priscilla.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Freeman, Fred James.....	Civil Engineering.....	Satley, Cal.
Frey, Lawrence John.....	Mines.....	Reno
Gallagher, Hugh James.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Virginia City
George, Edward Thomas.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Battle Mountain
Gignoux, Harold Loftus.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Hardwick, Alice Ellena.....	Normal.....	Silver City
Hunnewill, Camille Jessie.....	Liberal Arts.....	Bridgeport, Cal.
Kane, June Mary.....	Liberal Arts.....	Verdi
Kline, Louis Francis.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Lonkey, Lloyd Christian.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Verdi
Massey, William Hinkle.....	General Science.....	Reno
Mihiles, Melvin Eli.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Miller, Isabel.....	General Science.....	Gardnerville
O'Brien, Thomas Francis.....	Mines.....	Carson City
O'Neill, Katherine.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Overman, Eliza Henrietta.....	General Science.....	Elko
Parker, Amy Jeanne.....	Natural Science.....	Ely
Parker, Phillip W.....	Mines.....	White Plains, N. Y.

Parry, Julius Robert.....	Mines	Reno
Powers, George Delafield.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Rhodes, John Milton.....	Mines	Long Valley, Cal.
Roder, Charles Daniel.....	Mines	Delamar
Ryan, Frank James.....	Mines	Caliente
Sielaff, Pearl Clara.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Skinner, Orville Jay.....	Mechanical Engineering	Reno
St. Clair, Arthur Leonidas.....	Liberal Arts	Deeth
Stewart, Lewis John.....	Liberal Arts	Reno
Westall, Alfred Helam.....	Mines.....	Palo Alto, Cal.
White, Harold J.....	Liberal Arts.....	Quincy, Cal.
Wilson, Fred William.....	Mines.....	Pine Grove

FRESHMEN.

Alexander, Wallace DuBois.....	Agriculture.....	Independence, Cal.
Arns, William Street.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Vinton, Cal.
Craze, William Patrick.....	Mines.....	Elko
Cranmer, Beatrice Della.....	Liberal Arts.....	Loyalton, Cal.
Dandel, George H. W.....	Mines.....	Genoa
Evans, Pierce R.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Gignoux, Jules Raymond.....	Mines.....	Reno
Griswold, Oscar Wolverton.....	Mines.....	Ruby Valley

Henry, Jay Louis.....	Liberal Arts.....	Elko
Hibbard, Sutherland Armend.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Houlahan, Anna Cecelia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Houlahan, James Alexander.....	General Science.....	Boulder, Colo.
Keough, Charles Deveroux.....	Mines.....	Reese River
Lake, Winfield Scott.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Magoo, Louis Alfred.....	Mines.....	Reno
Marsh, Francis Grant.....	General Science.....	Virginia City
Miller, James Archibald.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Gardnerville
McNair, Georgia Alice.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Palmer, Stanley Gustavus.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Ramsey, Mary Agnes.....	Liberal Arts.....	Uvalde, Texas
Reinken, William Arthur.....	Mines.....	Lamolle
Ross, Silas Earl.....	Civil Engineering.....	Reno
Schweis, George Gifford.....	Mines.....	Reno
Snare, Reba Oliver.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Southworth, George Arvin.....	Liberal Arts.....	Gardnerville
Southworth, Stoddard Perrington.....	General Science.....	Gardnerville
Stoddard, Lola Cross.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Webb, Edna Mary.....	Liberal Arts.....	Paradise Valley
Wilson, Jennie Viva Gimblett.....	Liberal Arts.....	Battle Mountain

NORMAL SCHOOL.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Dewar, Cathryn Louise	Elko	Peck, Bertha Levada.....	Mountain City
Hardwick, Alice Ellena.....	Silver City	Righini, Annie Marie....	Virginia City
Jones, Vernie Evelyne.....	Elko	Wickham, Frances Esther...	Tonopah
Marsh, Hazel Chandler.....	Virginia City	Williams, Ruby	Elko
Mayhugh, Sylvania Irene.....	Elko	Young, Freda	Carson City

HIGH SCHOOL.

SENIORS.

Brock, Jessie Flewellen	English	Los Angeles, Cal.
Brown, Mildred Inez.....	Latin	Reno
Colyer, Lydia	Latin	Reno
Crane, Marvel	Commercial.....	Hobart Mills, Cal.
Dorais, Arthur Melville.....	English	Carson City
Fuss, Florence.....	Latin	Lovelock
Helse, Henry	Latin	Gardnerville
Hinch, Margaret Estella	Latin	Reno
Ledy, George Royal	Commercial	Dyer
Mack, Effie Mona	Latin	Reno
Netherton, Stanley Lucas.....	German	Yerington
Petree, Etna Beaufert.....	Commercial	Leetville
Prouty, Grace Ethel.....	Commercial	Reno
Rand, Elizabeth.....	Latin	Palisade
Rand, Susanna.....	Latin	Palisade
Reed, Mabel Lucy.....	Latin	Lovelock
Rossi, Nicholas Louis.....	Commercial	Johnsville
Thompson, Roy.....	German	Reno
West, Edward Anderson.....	German	Yerington
Wilson, Beatrice Maybelle.....	Latin	Battle Mountain
Young, Blanche Nevada.....	Latin	Lovelock

MIDDLE.

Barrett, William Patrick.....	English	Reno
Bartels, Kate Henrietta.....	German	Big Pine, Cal.
Bray, Florence Leslie	Latin	Reno
Corle, Fred B.....	German	Reno
Emmitt, Jennie Florence.....	Commercial	Carson City
Frisch, Edward C.....	German	Reno
Glaser, George Methias.....	Commercial	Halleck
Graham, Emma Elizabeth	German	Ely
Hartson, Clive David	Latin	Reno
Jepson, Melvin Edward.....	German	Verdi
Mitchell, Grace Ethel Gertrude.....	Latin	Verdi
Munroe, Josephine	Latin	
McCain, Arthur Hamilton.....	Commercial	Halleck

Nickerson, Mabel Nora.....	Latin.....	Reno
Richter, Charles Gordon.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Ridenour, Echo.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Sutton, Clara Knot.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Taylor, Harold Morrison.....	Latin.....	Reno

JUNIORS.

Allen, Cecyl Elizabeth.....	English.....	Hazen
Atcheson, Henry William.....	Commercial.....	Sweetwater
Blatchley, Mark Clarence.....	Latin.....	Sierraville, Cal.
Coddington, Camille Rafael.....	English.....	Reno
Compton, James.....	German.....	Sweetwater
Conway, Elsie Lorene.....	Latin.....	Sweetwater
Conway, Maude Elva.....	Latin.....	Sweetwater
Cushman, Louis.....	Latin.....	Wells
Frisch, Emma Elizabeth.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Gilman, Mrs. Louise L.....	Commercial.....	Nome, Alaska
Jensen, Kristena Maren.....	Latin.....	Gardnerville
Johns, William H.....	Commercial.....	Lovelock
Kendrick, Lawrence Oscar.....	Science.....	Battle Mountain
Langwith, Eleanor Miriam.....	Commercial.....	Golconda
Marriott, Ethel May.....	Latin.....	Osceola
Marriott, Henry James.....	Latin.....	Osceola
Petree, Esther May.....	Latin.....	Leetville
Pierini, William Salvatore.....	Science.....	Dayton
Reed, Florence Nightingale.....	Latin.....	Lovelock
Thoma, Bonnie Kate.....	Latin.....	Reno
Turnidge, Mattie.....	Latin.....	
Westfall, Nola Mellissa.....	Latin.....	Lovelock
Wilson, Alice Carol.....	Latin.....	Hawthorne
Winter, Bessie Marguerite.....	Latin.....	Whiterock

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Anderson, John Bradley.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Andrews, William Penn.....	Civil Engineering.....	LeGrand, Cal.
Armitage, May.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Bailey, Nellie Lee.....	Latin and Chemistry.....	Reno
Baird, George Washington.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Ely
Barker, Louisa.....	High School.....	Carson City
Beckwith, Norma.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Blum, Sophia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Boericke, William Fay.....	Mines.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Borden, Waite Ernest.....	Mines.....	Verdi
Bowler, Emma.....	General Science.....	Reno
Brambila, Mauda Guadaloupe.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Bridges, Lloyd Vernet.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Brown, Charles LeRoy.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno

Bunch, Georgia G.....	Liberal Arts.....	Verdi
Cain, Burt May.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Cain, Frances Romano.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Campbell, W. D.....	Mines.....	Ely
Cheatham, Austin.....	Mines.....	Reno
Christenson, Hanna Kathryne.....	High School.....	Reno
Coffin, Edwin Howard.....	Mines.....	Boise City, Idaho
Coll, Grace Edna.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Curier, Augusta Rhoda.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Damon, Earnest Newell.....	High School.....	Reno
Davis, Walter H.....	Mines.....	Palo Alto, Cal.
Dewar, Roger Alexander.....	Mechanical Drawing.....	Baltimore, Md.
Dolan, Daniel Francis.....	Mines.....	Bodie, Cal.
Graham, Kate.....	High School.....	Ely
Gulling, Henry Martin.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Hibbard, Geraldine Conger.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Hussman, Otto L.....	High School.....	Gardnerville
Ivory, Kathleen M.....	Commercial.....	Alturas, Cal.
Jacobs, Charles B.....	Mines.....	Boise City, Idaho
Johnson, Mrs. J. R.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Jones, Wendell Phillips.....	Civil Engineering.....	Haruka
Kane, Mae Dolores.....	Mines.....	Tucson, Ariz.
Knox, Charles Harold.....	Mines.....	Reno
Lonkey, Katherine Adalese.....	High School.....	Verdi
Lynch, William Francis.....	Mines.....	Reno
Mack, Irene Myrtle.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Morgan, Alice Beulah.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Murray, Edith Rose.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Nickerson, Ruth May.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Nimis, Frederick Charles.....	Mines.....	Silver City
Pierson, Beatrice.....	Commercial.....	Reno
Porter, Chester Orlando.....	High School.....	Verdi
Price, Mrs. Robert M.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Quinland, Mrs. Charles.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Riegelhuth, Katherine.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Ruggles, Frances Louise.....	Liberal Arts.....	Melton, Wis.
Scott, Joseph David.....	Mines.....	Ontagam, Minn.
Scrigham, Mrs. J. G.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Stimpson, John W.....	High School.....	Ely
Sparks, Charles Meigs.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Spellier, Louis A.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
True, Mrs. Gordon Haines.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Turretin, Mrs. Robert.....	Drawing.....	Reno
Williams, Mrs. E. L.....	Domestic Science.....	Reno
Williams, Homer Lloyd.....	Mines.....	Reno
Wright, Elizabeth.....	Drawing.....	Reno
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Extension M. E. Dept.

Bain, Daniel (discharged).
Barrett, Peter.
Branch, Daniel McKee.
Bridges, Charles Henry.
Buchanan, William Isaac.
Butler, Edgar William.
Cowrath, Oscar William.
Curtis, Charles Emmons.
Dresser, Otto.
Efferson, Newton Blaine.
Finley, Elmore Yergen.
Fowler, Herbert Edward.
Given, Edward Kells.
Graves, Orsey Matthew.

Graves, Thurman Allison.
Huston, Henry Pope.
May, Michael.
McDonald, Hector.
McKenna, Daniel Francis.
McKenna, Thomas Francis.
Pierce, Benjamin.
Rartt, Bert George.
Springer, Alfred Eldar.
Staley, Lee.
Stuart, Oscar Byron.
Wash, John James.
Wolfersberger, Edward.

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Seniors	18
Juniors	4
Sophomores	10
Freshmen	11
	<hr/>
	43

School of Mines—

Seniors	9
Juniors	10
Sophomores	11
Freshmen	8
	<hr/>
	38

School of General Science—

Seniors	2
Juniors	0
Sophomores	4
Freshmen	3
	<hr/>
	9

School of Natural Science—

Seniors	0
Juniors	0
Sophomores	1
Freshmen	0
	<hr/>
	1

School of Mechanical Engineering—

Seniors	2
Juniors	8
Sophomores	10
Freshmen	5
	<hr/>
	25

School of Civil Engineering—

Seniors	2
Juniors	1
Sophomores	2
Freshmen	1
	<hr/>
	6

School of Agriculture—

Seniors	0
Juniors	0
Sophomores	0
Freshmen	1
	<hr/>
	1

Normal School—

Seniors	1
Second year	1
First year	9
	<hr/>
	11

Total University Schools	<hr/>
	134

Carried forward	<hr/>
	134

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STATE OF NEVADA

ABSTRACTS OF CLAIMS ..

TO

**Waters of Muddy River in
Lincoln County**

Compiled by

HENRY THURTELL

State Engineer of the State of Nevada



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1906



STATEMENT OF CLAIMS TO WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES ON THE MUDDY RIVER.

In order to give each claimant to the waters of the Muddy River an opportunity to study the claims of every claimant a brief abstract of the essential part of each claim is given in the following pages.

The abstracts state the name of the ditch, the number of acres irrigated, and the date of first irrigation.

Each claimant is requested to make a careful examination of each claim of which he has or can obtain definite knowledge. It has been and is the earnest endeavor of each claimant to fix his claim beyond doubt. If any one knows of an error in any claim it is his duty to make a sworn statement to that effect. All such statements must be filed with the State Engineer at Carson City, Nevada, before November 10, 1906.

All persons wishing to file such statements will please communicate at once with the State Engineer, and he will inform them of the proper form to be used.

J. H. Averett claims water for 40 acres in SW qr SE qr, Sec. 27, T. 15 S, R. 67 E. This land is irrigated through the Averett Ditch (constructed in 1888).

Mulligan & Doherty irrigated about 10 acres SW qr SE qr Sec. 27, in 1888; 14 acres in S and middle part SW qr of SE qr Sec. 27, irrigated in 1894; in 1896 and continuously since that time 12 acres in N and NE part SW qr SE qr Sec. 27 were irrigated; in 1901 4 acres in SE part SW qr SE qr Sec. 27 were irrigated.

S. A. Angell claims water through the Overton Canal (constructed about 1866) to irrigate $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres in E and N part SW qr NW qr Sec. 13.

17 acres were irrigated in 1880 by David Cox; $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been irrigated since 1895 for pasture purposes until 1906, when it was cultivated.

Jacob Bauer claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch (constructed about 1863) for 21 acres in SW qr Sec. 11.

11 acres in NE cor NW qr SW qr Sec. 11 and 10 acres in NW cor NE qr SW qr Sec. 11 were irrigated in 1881 by Jennings.

J. M. Bunker claims water through St. Thomas Ditch for 2.7 acres in SW qr SW qr Sec. 11 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NE qr SE qr Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

H. Gentry irrigated 2.7 acres in SW qr SW qr Sec. 11 in 1883; $2\frac{1}{4}$

acres in NE qr SE qr Sec. 10 were irrigated in 1887 by E. Syphus and had been irrigated before that time by Bonelli.

J. M. Bunker claims water through the Belding & Seabright Ditch for 18 acres in N side N half NW qr Sec. 11. This land was irrigated by Whitney & Abbott in 1894 and had been irrigated before that time by Syphus.

M. A. Bunker claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch for 5 acres in the W part NW qr SW qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.
These 5 acres were irrigated by H. Gentry in 1883.

M. A. Bunker claims water through the Belding & Seabright Ditch to irrigate 10 acres in the SE qr NW qr and SW qr NE qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

9 acres were irrigated in 1883 by Gentry & Syphus. 1 acre was irrigated in 1896 by M. A. Bunker.

Annie J. Cooper claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 18 acres in S part NE qr SE qr and NW qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

18 acres were irrigated by Crosby in 1881. In 1896 7 acres of this land were irrigated for pasture. It will all be cultivated in 1906.

J. F. Cooper claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the NW qr SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, and 6 acres in the SW qr NE qr Sec. 12.

18 acres in S part NW qr SE qr Sec. 12 were irrigated in 1880 by B. Whitmore; $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres in N and W parts NW qr SE qr Sec. 12 were irrigated in 1883; 6 acres in SW qr NE qr Sec. 12 were cleared up and irrigated in 1906.

David J. Cox claims water through the Overton Canal (constructed in 1866 and enlarged in 1883) to irrigate 18 acres NE qr SW qr Sec. 13; 104 acres in NE qr Sec. 11, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

18 acres in N half NE qr SW qr Sec. 13 were irrigated in 1880 by Cox; $26\frac{1}{2}$ acres in S and W parts NW qr NE qr Sec. 11 were irrigated in 1895; $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres in E part SW qr NE qr Sec. 11 and 18 acres in W part SE qr NE qr Sec. 11, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, were irrigated in 1893; 39 acres in S half NE qr Sec. 11 have been irrigated for pasture purposes since 1895.

Alvin C. Crosby claims water through Stringtown Ditch for $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land was watered in 1880 by B. Whitmore.

A. B. Clevenger claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 4 acres in the N side NW qr SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land was watered in 1885 by Cooper.

J. B. Dickerhoof claims water through the St. Joe Ditch to irrigate 5 acres in the NW qr SW qr Sec. 26, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1888 by Huntsman.

W. H. Gann claims water through the Gann Ditch to irrigate 24 acres in the SW qr NE qr Sec. 34 and 18 acres in NW qr Sec. 34, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

23 acres N side SW qr NE qr Sec. 34; 18 acres NW qr Sec. 34 were irrigated in 1891 by Joe Huntsman; 1 acre in W side SW qr NE qr Sec. 34 was irrigated in 1904.

W. H. Gann claims water through the Sproles & Gann Ditch (constructed about 1888) for 11 acres in the NE cor SE qr SW qr Sec. 27, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1896 by Gann.

W. H. Gann claims water through the St. Joe Ditch (constructed about 1866) to irrigate 43½ acres in the NE qr Sec. 22; 63½ acres in the SE qr Sec. 22; 22 acres NE qr Sec. 21.

W. H. Gann irrigated about 12 acres SW part NW qr NE qr Sec. 22, T. 15 S, R. 67 E, in 1890; the SW qr SE qr, 10 acres in E side NW qr SE qr and 5 acres in S side SW qr NE qr Sec. 22, T. 15 S, R. 67 E, have been irrigated since 1890 for pasture purposes. The rest of the land has been cleared and irrigated as follows: In 1892 17½ acres in W side SW qr NE qr Sec. 22 and 13½ acres in W side NW qr SE qr Sec. 22. In 1900 8 acres S side NE qr NE qr Sec. 21; 14 acres in E side SE qr NE qr Sec. 21; in 1902 9 acres central part NW qr NE qr Sec. 22, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

H. Gentry claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch (constructed about 1863) to irrigate 37 acres NW qr Sec. 11; 4½ acres in NW qr SW qr Sec. 11; 2½ acres SE qr Sec. 10, and 16 acres in SE qr NW qr Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

This land was all irrigated since 1883, except 16 acres in SE qr NW qr Sec. 10 which has been irrigated since 1894 for pasture purposes; 3 acres of the 16 have been in alfalfa since 1894.

M. W. Gibson claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate 27 acres in SW qr Sec. 10; 2½ acres in E side NE qr SE qr Sec. 10 and 10 acres in W side SW qr NE qr Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 67 E.

Ed. Syphus used water on 2½ acres in E side NE qr SE qr Sec. 10, in 1886; 6 acres pasture and 4 acres cultivated land have been irrigated in W side SW qr NE qr Sec. 10 since 1888; 17 acres in S side NE qr SW qr Sec. 10 and 10 acres in S side NW qr SW qr Sec. 11 have been irrigated since 1891 by M. W. Gibson.

Crayton Johnson claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 5½ acres in central part SW qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E; 10 acres in SE part NE qr NE qr Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

5½ acres in SW qr SE qr were irrigated in 1881 by Kelsey; 10 acres in NE qr NE qr Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 68 E, were irrigated in 1892 by Johnson. Not watered from 1898 to 1899. Watered from 1899 to 1903. Will be cropped again in 1906.

Thomas Johnson claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 14 acres in S part SE qr SE qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

This land was watered by T. J. Jones up to 1899. This land was not farmed in 1899 and 1900. In 1901, 1902 and 1903 about 9 acres were

farmed. None was farmed in 1904. About 7 acres were farmed in 1905 and 1906.

T. J. Jones claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 6 acres NW part SE qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, and 26 acres N side SE qr SE qr NE cor SW qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, and W side SW qr SW qr Sec. 18, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

These 6 acres were watered in 1880 by T. J. Jones and 26 acres have been irrigated since 1886; also 25 acres in NE qr NW qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, since 1896. The land in the NE qr NW qr has been irrigated for pasture purposes.

A. S. King claims water through Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 24 acres in NW qr NE qr NE qr NE qr Sec 13 and the SE qr SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1880 by B. Whitmore.

E. Marshall claims water through Overton Canal to irrigate 81 acres in SW qr Sec. 2 and NW qr Sec. 11.

L. Harris and J. Mulligan irrigated about 20 acres in SE qr SW qr Sec. 2, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, in 1895.

In 1896 19 acres in SE qr SW qr Sec. 2; 8 acres in SW qr Sec. 2; 7 acres in NW qr NW qr Sec. 11 were irrigated; in 1897 10 acres in E side SW qr SW qr Sec. 2; 12 acres in NE qr NW qr Sec. 11 and 5 acres in NW qr NW qr Sec. 11 were irrigated.

This amount of land was irrigated up to 1900. In 1900 and 1906 various amounts were farmed. In 1906 Mr. Marshall expects to have original amount of 81 acres under cultivation.

Bert Mills claims water through the Gann Ditch to irrigate 39 acres in NW qr NW qr Sec. 27.

23 acres in E side NW qr NW qr Sec. 27 were irrigated in 1904 and 1905 by Bert Mills. 16 acres W side NW qr NW qr Sec. 27 were irrigated in 1906.

Nevada Land and Livestock Company claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 88 acres in E half NW qr Sec. 13; 40 acres in W half SW qr Sec. 12; 75 acres in E half Sec. 11; 70 acres in Sec. 2, all in T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

88 acres in E half NW qr Sec. 13 and E half SW qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, were watered in 1882 or 1883 by David Cox. This land was watered continuously until 1894, and watered and cropped some of the year, at least, from 1894 to 1902. About 40 acres W half SW qr Sec. 12 have been watered since 1880 for pasture purposes up to the present time. Water has been used on about 65 acres for pasture purposes in SE qr Sec. 11 since 1880 more or less continuously. In 1894 10½ acres in NE part NE qr NE qr Sec. 11 have been watered year by year up to the present time. In 1880 30 acres in the NE part SW qr SE qr Sec. 2 were watered by Pat Curling up to 1902. Since 1902 11.1 acres were watered. In 1880 20 acres in SE qr SE qr Sec. 2 were watered by Pat Curling and irrigation was continued up to 1903. Since 1903 about 1.6 acres have been irrigated. 20 acres in E side NW qr NW qr Sec. 2 were irrigated in 1904 and have been irrigated succeeding years up to 1904.

Mrs. Ute W. Perkins claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 13; $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, and 35 acres in NE qr NW qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E, and the NE qr NE qr Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

Ute W. Perkins irrigated 7 acres in NE cor SW qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, in 1883; in 1884 $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres SW qr SE qr Sec. 13; in 1890 $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres N side NW qr NE qr Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 67 E; in 1894 5 acres S side NW qr NW qr Sec. 24; in 1894 about 35 acres in NE qr NW qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E, and NE qr NE qr Sec. 24, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, have been watered for pasture purposes.

W. A. Perkins claims water through the Overton Canal for 18 acres in SW qr SE qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1884 by T. J. Jones and has been cultivated continuously since and up to 1902. All of it has been cultivated since 1902 with the exception of some small pieces which have grown up to rabbit brush.

J. S. Perkins claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 12 acres in the SE qr of SW qr Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, and 20 acres in the E part NW qr SE qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

Ute W. Perkins irrigated 12 acres in the NE cor SE qr of the SW qr Sec. 13, T. 16, R. 67 E in 1891. This land has been watered continuously up to the present time, excepting 4 acres which were covered by a flood in 1902. These 4 acres are being again cleared up for cultivation at the present time. 20 acres in the E part NW qr SE qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E, were watered in 1896 and continuously since.

W. W. Perkins-claims water through the St. Joe Ditch to irrigate 3 acres in SW qr NW qr Sec. 26, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1899 by Dodson. He intends to irrigate 40 acres in the N side of Sec. 35, T. 15 S, R. 67 E, for pasture.

H. A. Sparks claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 12 acres in the SE qr of SW qr Sec. 1, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

4 acres in the SE qr SW qr Sec. 1 were irrigated in 1890 by A. McNeil. In 1891 8 acres in the SE qr SW qr Sec. 1 were irrigated by R. Hicks; this was irrigated until 1904 and will be cropped again this year.

H. A. Sparks claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 10 acres in NE cor SE qr SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E; 4 acres in NW cor SW qr Sec. 7, T. 16 S, R. 68 E; 5 acres in N side SW qr SW qr Sec. 7, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

14 acres in Sec. 12 were watered in 1880 by B. Whitmore.

U. W. Perkins claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres in S half SE qr Sec. 19, T. 16 S, R. 68 E.

10 acres in S half SE qr Sec. 19 were irrigated by J. Johnson in 1894. The balance was cleared up and irrigated in 1904 by U. W. Perkins.

Andrew J. Sproles claims water through the Sproles & Gann Ditch and the Averett, Sproles & Gann Ditch to irrigate 36 acres in N half SW qr Sec. 27, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

Water was first used on this land in 1880. By 1900 about 30 acres

had been put under cultivation, and in 1902 about 5 acres more were cultivated, and entire tract of 35 or 36 acres has been watered and cropped each year up to the present time.

E. H. Syphus claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 10 and 25 acres in NW qr Sec. 11.

In 1882 E. H. Syphus used water on 13 acres on W side NE qr NW qr and 12 acres in E side NW qr NW qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E. In 1886 $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in S side NE qr SE qr Sec. 10 were irrigated. In 1888 15 acres in SW qr NE qr Sec. 10 were cultivated and 5 acres in same forty were watered for pasture purposes. In 1897 7 acres of the land cultivated in SW qr of NE qr, Sec. 10, were turned into pasture and land has been watered as such since that time, making the present time about 12 acres of pasture and 8 acres of cultivated land in that forty.

Estate of Matthew Syphus claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

In 1892 Matthew Syphus irrigated 3 acres in S side SW qr NE qr in N side NW qr of the SE qr Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 68 E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in SW qr NE qr and NW qr SE qr Sec. 10 were irrigated in 1897. 1 acre was newly irrigated in 1905.

Mr. J. M. Thomas claims water through the St. Joe Ditch to irrigate $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NW qr SW qr Sec. 26, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

This land was irrigated in 1887 by Huntsman, and has been watered up to the present time, except $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres which were dry in 1904 and 1905. It will all be cropped this year.

Sherman Thomas claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 5 acres in S half of SW qr SE qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land was watered in 1894 by D. Cooper. This land was not irrigated from 1899 to 1901, but has been watered since that time.

Wm. Van Renselaar claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 55 acres in N half NW qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

In 1904 Van Renselaar irrigated 20 acres in W side SW qr NW qr Sec. 12; 15 acres of this were in grain and 5 were irrigated to wash out the alkali. In 1905 18 acres in E side SW qr NW qr Sec. 12 were irrigated, and 5 acres in the SW cor SE qr of the NW qr Sec. 12. In 1906 there are about 35 acres in grain and cane. In 1906 10 acres are irrigated in the central part of the SE qr NW qr Sec. 12, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, by Shurtleff.

Brigham Whitmore claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 32 acres in SE cor Sec. 13 and SW qr Sec. 18, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

20 acres in E half Sec. 13 were irrigated in 1881 by Whitmore. In 1882 $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the E part of the NE qr SE qr Sec. 13 and W part in NW qr SW qr Sec. 18 were irrigated. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NE qr SE qr Sec. 13 were irrigated in 1886.

Brigham Whitmore claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 13, T. 16 S, R. 67 E; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres Sec. 18, T. 16 S, R. 68 E; 36 acres in Sec. 35, T. 15 S, R. 67 E; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres NE cor NE qr NE qr Sec. 2, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres NW qr Sec. 1, T. 16 S, R. 67 E.

This land has been irrigated since 1880 by Brigham Whitmore, except $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NE qr NE qr and NW qr NE qr, which have been irrigated since 1897. The land in Secs. 1 and 2 is irrigated for pasture purposes.

Brigham Whitmore claims water through the Harris Ranch Ditch to irrigate 110 acres in Sec. 2.

In 1875 Harris irrigated 75 acres in SW qr NE qr, SE qr NW qr, NE qr SW qr, and NW qr SE qr, Sec. 2, T. 16 S, R. 67 E. 20 acres in the same forties were cleared up and irrigated by 1885. 15 acres more in SE part NE qr NW qr, SW part NW qr NE qr, W part SE qr NE qr, the E part NE qr SE qr, and the NW cor SE qr NW qr, Sec. 2, were cleared up and irrigated in 1890.

Geo. L. Whitney claims water through the East St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NW qr, SE qr NW qr, NE qr SW qr, and the NW qr of NW qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

26 acres in the NW qr SW qr and the SE qr of NW qr were irrigated in 1882 by Belding & Seabright; 2 acres of this are pasture. In 1897 $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in NW qr Sec. 11 were cleared up for cultivation.

Geo. L. Whitney claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres in E side SE qr SE qr Sec. 10 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in W side SW qr SW qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

This land was irrigated in 1883 by H. Gentry.

W. C. Bowman claims water through the St. Joe Ditch to irrigate 150 acres in the S half SW qr Sec. 15 and NW qr Sec. 22, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

About 75 acres were cultivated up to 1879, when the amount was increased to 150 acres by Thompson and Osborne.

Church & Mills claim water through the Church & Mills Ditch to irrigate 141 acres in Sec. 27.

Logan irrigated about 93 acres in 1874. The rest of the land has been put in since 1901.

Mrs. Vina Cooper claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 4 acres.

This land was irrigated in 1880 by Whitmore.

Horace Holt claims water through the St. Joe Ditch to irrigate $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 26.

This land was irrigated by Holt in 1891-2-3 and had been irrigated before that time by the early settlers.

Horace Holt claims water through an unnamed ditch to water 25 acres in the west part of Sec. 27.

Ellis first watered about 10 acres of this land in 1887.

G. Ingram claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 13.

This land was watered by Johnson & Ingram in 1895-7.

10 *Claims to Waters of Muddy River in Lincoln County.*

J. C. Jones claims water from Stone Cabin Spring to water 40 acres in NW qr SE qr Sec. 15.

This land was watered in 1904 by Jones.

J. C. Jones claims water through the Evergreen Ditch to irrigate 20 acres in Sec. 15, 150 acres in Secs. 25 and 26 and 50 acres in Sec. 23.

This land was first watered in 1902.

W. L. Jones claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 11 acres in Sec. 12.

3 acres in NW qr SW qr Sec. 12 were farmed in 1890 by the Indians. 8 acres were irrigated in 1899 by T. J. Jones.

W. L. Jones claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 13 acres in Sec. 13.

This land was irrigated in 1893 by Julius Johnson.

Phillippa Kiernan claims water to irrigate 260 acres in Secs. 15 and 16, T. 14 S, R. 65 E.

This land was irrigated in 1896 by Wm. Liston.

J. M. Lytle claims water through the Overton Canal to irrigate 5 acres in Sec. 13.

The land was first irrigated in 1881 by McNeil.

John Perkins claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch to irrigate 2 acres in Secs. 10 and 11.

This land was irrigated by H. Gentry in 1883.

W. J. Powers claims water through the White and Cook Ditches to irrigate 60 acres.

This land was first cultivated by the Indians in 1886.

James M. Pickett claims water through the Harris & Pickett Ditch to irrigate 120 acres in Sec. 6, T. 15 S, R. 66 E.

Land was first irrigated by the early Mormon settlers.

L. N. Shurtleff claims water through the Stringtown Ditch to irrigate 16 acres in Sec. 13 and 9 acres in Sec. 12.

This land was irrigated by B. Whitmore.

Mrs. I. Stauffer claims water through the Old Mill Ditch to irrigate 14 acres in Secs. 13 and 14.

This land was first irrigated in 1883 by Whitmore.

Fred J. Stoer claims water through the Crosby & White Ditch, Geo. A. Davis, and Dry Ditch and Weiser Ditch, to irrigate S half of NE qr and SE qr of SE qr Sec. 14; SW qr of NW qr and SW qr and SW qr of SE qr of Sec. 13; SE qr of NE qr and NE qr of SE qr of Sec. 15; S half of NW qr and N half SW qr of Sec. 14 T. 14, S, R. 65 E; the SW qr of NE qr and NE qr of NW qr of Sec. 15, T. 14 S, R. 65 E; the NW qr of NE qr and NW qr and N half of SW qr and SW qr of SW qr Sec.

24, the NE qr Sec. 23 and SE qr Sec. 23 and N half of NE qr Sec. 26, all in T. 14 S, R. 63 E; the SW qr of the SE qr and SE qr of SW qr of Sec. 25, and E half of NE qr and NE qr of NW qr Sec. 26, T. 14 S, R. 65 E—a total of 1,440 acres.

Crosby & White first used water for irrigation from 1891 to 1896 on about 200 acres in Secs. 4, 5, 8 and 9, T. 15 S, R. 66 E.

Hiram Weiser and M. Shellard used water from September, 1889, to 1896 on about 300 acres in Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12, T. 15 S, R. 67 E; Sec. 35, T. 14 S, R. 66 E; Secs. 8 and 17, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

Geo. A. Davis and M. Dry used water since 1897 for 120 acres in Secs. 25 and 36, T. 14 S, R. 65 E.

Chas. Morris and James R. McGarrigle used water since 1897 for 320 acres in Sec. 23, T. 14 S, R. 65 E.

S. H. Wells, Trustee for Wells and Murphy Bros., claims water through the St. Thomas Ditch and the Foot Ditch to irrigate 305 acres in Secs. 11 and 14, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

This land was first irrigated by Chas. Byers in 1882.

A survey made during March and April, 1906, by the State Engineer and his assistant, of the irrigated land watered by the Muddy River shows about 16 acres owned and irrigated by George Baldwin. An examination of the land showed that about 35 acres in the same quarter-section had been watered at some previous time by Baldwin.

Mrs. McKenna of Moapa has about 12 acres watered in 1906 in S half Sec. 4, T. 14 S, R. 66 E.

One Davis has 12 acres in SE qr SE qr Sec. 3, T. 16 S, R. 67 E, watered in 1906.

C. P. Ronnow has 7½ acres in NW qr SW qr Sec. 11, T. 17 S, R. 68 E, watered in 1906.

Frank Bonelli watered in 1906 25½ acres in NE qr SE qr Sec. 10 and SE qr NE qr Sec. 10, T. 17 S, R. 68 E.

One Wiggs has 14½ acres in NW qr NE qr Sec. 34, T. 15 S, R. 67 E, watered in 1906.

On the Moapa Indian Reservation about 87 acres in Secs. 34 and 35, T. 14 S, R. 65 E, Sec. 31, T. 14 S, R. 66 E, Sec. 1, T. 15 S, R. 65 E, and Sec. 6, T. 15 S, R. 66 E, were watered in 1906.

Water is claimed by the Experiment Farm for 80 acres in the N half NE qr Sec. 34 and N half NW qr Sec. 35, T. 15 S, R. 67 E.

Up to this time no proof has been submitted to the State Engineer concerning the initiation of the rights of the last eight parties named.



STATE OF NEVADA

OFFICIAL RETURNS

OF THE

Election of November, 1906

Compiled by

W. G. DOUGLASS

Secretary of State of the State of Nevada



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS.

County, and Precinct.	Representative in Congress.			Governor.			Lieutenant-Governor.			Justice of Supreme Court.			Secretary of State.			State Treasurer.			State Controller.			
Churchill County.																						
New River.....	153	19	155	23	109	196	22	136	22	121	177	189	23	100	151	26	152	19	196	14	20	20
Stillwater.....	22	13	13	1	13	20	1	11	1	14	19	14	1	20	13	19	14	1	26	26	26	26
Upper Slink.....	29	3	34	6	24	34	6	28	2	32	34	34	1	21	27	2	27	2	1	5	5	5
Fairview.....	51	10	34	6	22	71	54	33	8	29	37	40	10	47	53	7	43	5	37	37	37	37
Wonder.....	42	1	22	1	10	38	1	17	1	17	45	26	2	37	36	6	20	5	5	5	5	5
Hot Spring.....	5	1	15	1	10	11	1	16	1	14	7	16	.....	6	14	1	16	1	1	1	1	1
White Rock.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	10	7	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	6	8	1	8	1	4	4	4	4
Totals.....	308	34	248	32	192	399	34	248	36	223	324	336	36	237	295	43	282	31	265	282	31	265
Douglas County.																						
Buckskin.....	18	3	4	1	4	21	2	7	5	5	14	6	3	17	15	4	8	3	14	8	3	14
Cave Rock.....	6	.....	6	.....	5	6	.....	.....	2	7	3	4	3	5	6	2	5	2	5	5	2	5
East Fork.....	64	1	133	1	129	74	55	141	4	120	74	144	3	53	122	73	4	2	67	133	2	67
Genoa.....	45	1	27	1	38	44	33	38	.....	28	44	36	1	35	34	1	34	1	38	34	1	38
Jacks Valley.....	8	1	6	.....	5	11	6	8	.....	4	11	11	.....	8	7	1	6	.....	10	6	.....	10
Mottsville.....	20	1	53	.....	51	24	20	1	55	48	27	54	2	18	47	2	50	1	23	50	1	23
Totals.....	161	7	229	4	227	177	130	260	12	212	173	255	12	133	222	163	236	9	157	236	9	157

Eureka County.

116	4	106	1	111	112	100	9	110	6	90	125	106	10	98	96	107	11	91	9	122
20	3	23	1	23	16	8	4	33	2	20	21	27	2	13	25	11	5	25	3	18
8		3		4	7	6	1	4	1	4	6	4	1	6	3	7	1	7		4
7	1	12		12	7	6	2	12	6	14	6	14	5	1	14	5	1	18		2
50	4	25	5	26	42	43	7	25	6	25	46	28	4	46	25	45	7	49	4	25
13		1		2	12	11		3	1	2	11			12	4	8	1	8		6
4		3		3	4	4		4		3	4	3		4	3	4		3		4
8		5		9	4	3		10		8	4	9		3	10	3		11		2
4	3	9	2	6	8	4	5	7	3	9	4	9	3	4	7	6	4	6	3	6
280	15	187	9	201	219	185	28	207	19	175	227	200	20	192	187	186	30	218	19	189

Humboldt County.

144	32	102	26	83	177	150	29	97	27	78	174	103	28	150	96	162	83	111	27	144
126	16	125	9	107	161	120	18	131	12	109	148	143	13	114	112	135	21	139	16	109
11	10	33	5	34	19	14	17	35	10	29	17	35	10	9	30	15	10	33	8	13
42	1	48	2	46	47	48	2	49	2	46	47	48	3	48	47	46	2	49	2	41
13	2	6	2	6	14	15	1	5	1	9	12	6	2	13	4	17	1	7	1	12
10	1	7	2	6	10	9	2	8	2	8	10	7	2	9	8	9	2	8	2	9
8	0	7	0	7	8	8	1	6	1	6	8	7	0	8	6	9	0	6	0	8
3	1	7	1	7	5	2	1	10	1	10	2	11	1	1	1	9	3	1	9	2
5	1	7	1	5	7	4	1	7	1	8	3	8	1	3	9	3	1	7	1	4
7	1	7	1	9	5	5	1	9	1	7	7	10	1	4	9	4	1	8	1	6
5	1	5	1	4	5	4	1	3	1	5	5	4	2	5	2	6	1	5	1	4
0	0	7	0	5	2	0	4	7	0	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
2	4	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	5	4	2	5	2	4	5	4	2
9	0	6	0	6	11	7	0	7	0	8	7	8	0	8	8	7	0	8	0	8
1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	5	3	5	1
9	0	4	1	2	12	9	1	4	1	6	8	5	0	9	4	8	1	4	1	9
3	0	10	0	8	5	3	0	9	0	10	3	10	0	10	3	0	11	0	2	2
4	0	2	0	2	4	4	0	2	0	2	4	2	0	4	2	4	0	2	0	4
412	76	396	58	347	509	415	85	401	70	355	471	426	72	395	373	485	85	423	73	389

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Representative in Congress.		Governor.		Lieutenant- Governor.		Justice of Supreme Court.		Secretary of State.		State Treasurer.		State Controller.	
Lander County.														
Austin—First Ward.....	50	3	33	59	45	3	35	42	8	40	48	3	44	44
Austin—Second Ward.....	66	5	30	67	64	5	32	43	6	41	50	9	49	42
Argenta.....	65	1	50	80	64	1	60	55	3	55	47	1	79	2
Bullion.....	27	5	13	32	25	9	16	26	20	16	27	8	29	8
Cortez.....	4	0	2	5	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4
Kingsdon.....	6	3	6	10	6	2	7	6	2	6	7	2	6	7
Gold Park.....	4	0	8	2	4	5	5	2	2	7	3	3	6	4
Gatena.....	4	0	3	6	4	5	2	4	5	4	4	4	6	4
Totals.....	227	17	163	281	206	25	170	160	205	164	221	23	222	161
George A. Bartlett, Dem. and Silver.....														
H. T. Jardine, Socialist.....														
Oscar J. Smith, Republican.....														
Thos. B. Casey, Socialist.....														
Jas. F. Mitchell, Republican.....														
John Sparks, Dem. and Silver.....														
D. S. Dickerson, Dem. and Silver.....														
Jas. B. Hendricks, Socialist.....														
George T. Mills, Republican.....														
A. B. Anderson, Socialist.....														
E. R. Dodge, Republican.....														
Jas. G. Sweeney, Dem. and Silver.....														
W. G. Douglass, Republican.....														
W. F. Kilker, Socialist.....														
Frank Mannix, Dem. and Silver.....														
E. Cutts, Republican.....														
David M. Ryan, Silver and Dem.....														
Jos. M. Smith, Socialist.....														
J. Eggers, Republican.....														
J. C. Knust, Socialist.....														
Robert Raftice, Silver and Dem.....														

Lincoln County.

Crescent	15	6	5	6	4	20	17	7	4	6	4	20	3	7	20	4	19	7	4	7	18
Nelson	7	1	4	1	4	2	9	8	1	3	3	7	3	1	8	4	6	7	1	3	7
Sandy	4	0	4	0	3	6	6	0	3	0	4	5	3	1	5	4	5	0	4	0	5
Overton	6	0	14	0	8	12	8	0	12	1	12	7	106	12	108	112	7	11	11	0	8
Searchlight	88	17	111	10	97	119	109	12	104	12	107	105	106	12	103	91	17	112	12	12	98
Hiko	7	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	7	0	7	9	5	7	0	9	5	0	7	0	9
Logan	5	0	5	0	7	6	6	0	4	0	7	5	5	7	5	7	0	4	0	0	6
Alamo	5	0	7	0	7	7	6	0	8	0	8	6	8	0	6	5	0	8	0	0	6
Bunkerville	9	0	16	1	15	11	10	0	17	0	15	12	16	1	9	17	10	0	17	1	9
Moapa	8	0	6	0	6	8	8	0	6	0	6	8	6	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	6
St. Thomas	7	1	6	1	6	7	7	1	6	1	6	7	5	1	8	5	8	1	6	1	7
Goodsprings	6	2	10	2	11	5	4	2	12	2	12	4	12	2	4	4	2	12	2	2	4
Spring Valley	7	0	8	0	5	4	2	1	7	0	5	3	8	0	2	9	1	0	8	0	1
Eagle Valley	2	0	5	0	4	9	9	0	4	0	4	9	4	0	9	5	8	0	4	0	9
Las Vegas	65	15	65	13	59	86	68	15	69	15	59	68	68	15	70	69	70	15	71	17	66
Panaca	22	1	20	0	19	30	23	2	22	0	20	24	22	1	23	22	26	0	19	1	25
Lake Valley	5	0	1	0	1	7	6	0	2	0	2	6	1	0	6	0	6	1	2	0	6
Stine	2	1	7	0	5	6	5	0	6	0	5	5	6	0	4	5	5	0	7	0	4
Pluche	63	6	41	6	42	68	62	6	44	7	48	48	50	7	55	79	77	5	43	9	56
Delamar	36	10	32	7	23	45	37	11	31	10	28	39	32	11	35	34	31	11	30	12	36
Deer Lodge	9	2	5	0	4	14	10	1	6	2	5	11	6	1	9	7	8	2	6	1	10
Clover Valley	12	0	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
Callente	55	13	29	12	23	71	60	10	29	10	31	59	30	12	61	29	60	13	31	12	58
Totals	445	75	408	59	360	569	485	69	406	68	397	490	413	73	477	457	479	76	417	76	460

Lyon County.

Silver City	52	6	30	4	23	58	48	7	36	6	23	61	46	8	36	28	50	37	6	44	
Mound House	8		1	1	4	4	2	2	5			7	8	1	4	1	8	10	4	6	5
Dayton	48	3	57	2	54	69	38	4	66	7	75	29	62	4	46	46	60	5	67	4	37
Ramsey	23		12	1	11	28	22	1	13		11	27	19	3	19	13	22	15	15	21	21
Sutro	4	1	4	2	3	4	4	1	4		4	5	3	4	2	7	7	4	2	3	8
Wabuska	11		16			18	11	1	16	1	11	15	20	3	7	15	13	18	18	10	10
Mason Valley	88	10	104	7	79	134	77	13	118	10	106	94	123	9	74	109	94	9	118	10	74
Plummer	15		9		5	20	15		9		8	16	8	1	14	7	16	8	1	14	14
Smith Valley	16		25	1	25	14	13	1	27	1	28	13	32	8	8	22	17	1	26	1	13
Totals	265	20	258	19	220	339	230	30	294	25	266	267	321	27	206	243	287	25	297	23	221

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County and Precinct.	Representative in Congress.			Governor.			Lieutenant-Governor.			Justice of Supreme Court.			Secretary of State.			State Treasurer.			State Controller.			
Rye County.																						
Tonopah, No. 1.....	318	57	156	35	173	356	266	65	193	62	174	303	214	65	242	165	292	74	200	69	258	
Tonopah, No. 2.....	385	50	169	26	166	425	302	50	238	44	212	348	295	46	258	343	343	50	256	49	284	
Berlin.....	16	6	9	4	10	17	14	4	11	6	12	12	14	5	11	11	15	5	11	5	15	
Golden.....	8	1	8	1	7	9	8	1	8	2	7	8	10	1	6	9	7	7	9	1	7	
Gordon.....	70	13	23	5	30	71	45	19	38	10	30	67	39	13	51	33	50	20	35	18	49	
Rye Patch.....	5	1	0	1	0	5	4	1	1	1	0	5	1	2	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	
Goldyke.....	15	1	12	0	4	24	16	3	11	2	7	17	11	3	11	2	25	0	6	2	17	
Smoky Valley.....	14	0	3	0	4	15	12	0	6	0	9	10	9	0	10	9	9	0	9	0	10	
Duckwater.....	4	0	2	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	5	
Current Creek.....	10	2	6	2	4	12	11	3	3	2	5	10	5	2	8	6	6	4	5	2	10	
Johnnie.....	7	0	10	0	5	12	8	1	7	1	8	8	10	1	6	9	5	2	9	1	6	
Beatty.....	61	23	18	14	28	66	47	19	34	21	24	59	36	22	43	26	52	23	34	27	29	
Belmont.....	14	3	6	2	8	13	10	3	8	3	11	10	8	4	10	7	11	3	7	3	10	
Rhyolite.....	233	74	81	47	64	311	243	81	103	77	75	248	119	58	307	76	229	83	86	85	215	
Manhattan.....	224	55	95	48	78	299	204	65	103	49	92	248	119	62	207	102	214	65	145	63	173	
Kawich.....	11	5	5	2	6	9	8	1	5	0	2	15	6	0	9	8	8	1	4	2	9	
Bellehelen.....	10	1	6	1	2	14	10	1	5	2	6	9	7	1	9	6	10	1	6	2	10	
Hannapah.....	4	0	2	0	1	5	1	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	4	0	3	0	3	
Tybo.....	4	5	6	2	7	8	8	5	4	2	4	9	5	3	9	3	10	4	2	2	13	
Crystal Springs.....	10	2	2	2	2	0	13	10	3	1	3	0	11	0	2	0	8	3	0	2	11	
Golden Arrow.....	8	6	4	0	4	16	8	4	5	2	6	9	7	4	7	5	9	3	4	5	9	
Revelle.....	8	2	2	1	0	11	4	4	2	2	2	6	2	3	6	3	6	2	1	2	9	
Totals	1439	307	628	193	597	1686	1244	318	762	292	689	1419	841	297	1231	682	1322	346	837	339	1153	

Ormsby County.

Empire	23	13	10	8	30	19	16	11	7	5	34	13	14	19	9	16	18	8	12	25
Carson City—First Ward	166	8	160	3	165	157	131	6	187	5	138	180	9	134	143	170	11	161	6	154
Carson City—Second Ward	146	6	145	5	165	137	103	6	195	3	135	165	204	10	89	149	9	165	7	132
Totals	325	27	305	16	338	324	253	28	383	15	278	379	400	33	242	301	38	334	25	311

Storey County.

Virginia City—First Ward	93	16	93	6	83	118	94	9	92	6	84	110	119	9	70	65	134	6	97	6	96
Virginia City—Second Ward	71	10	117	6	109	86	71	10	116	6	119	72	129	5	67	87	109	6	121	7	67
Virginia City—Third Ward	97	3	108	5	91	118	104	7	92	2	103	105	133	5	72	63	138	12	101	4	99
Virginia City—Fourth Ward	38	6	34	4	31	43	37	5	36	6	31	38	47	5	25	18	51	6	36	6	34
Gold Hill	70	5	84	4	61	98	73	6	75	3	57	101	80	5	72	55	100	5	80	8	67
Totals	369	40	436	25	375	460	379	37	410	23	394	426	508	29	306	288	532	35	435	31	362

Washoe County.

Franktown	7	1	7	6	10	7	7	9	1	8	8	12	8	8	7	9	10	10	1	6	
Washoe	20	1	12	1	9	25	18	1	16	8	25	26	1	2	11	23	1	12	1	21	
Huffakers	16	44	44	1	31	28	18	73	41	41	147	48	2	12	35	25	46	46	7	14	
Sparks	139	74	114	54	114	169	119	73	131	65	118	163	74	104	127	120	30	131	77	112	
Verdi	47	5	57	5	49	57	49	5	53	5	45	57	4	40	42	61	3	35	6	43	
Salt Marsh	3	1	14	12	5	6	4	6	11	1	8	14	1	2	11	3	2	14	8	3	
Pyramid	3	1	10	2	3	8	4	4	9	1	10	9	1	3	7	6	6	9	2	2	
Olinghouse	40	6	7	2	3	49	43	4	7	5	5	9	6	39	10	34	9	8	8	36	
Wadsworth	38	4	35	3	52	38	6	32	4	28	47	41	4	34	34	39	6	35	3	38	
Reno—First Ward	194	19	178	16	184	213	163	25	211	15	189	257	20	125	196	180	23	228	27	160	
Reno—Second Ward	138	6	101	6	106	146	121	7	116	7	107	139	141	11	89	106	137	9	128	9	
Reno—Third Ward	121	10	86	4	92	145	106	12	103	9	93	130	125	14	90	88	119	17	117	14	
Reno—Fourth Ward	243	25	182	15	176	269	208	20	209	19	175	264	240	24	186	184	228	30	221	25	
Reno—Fifth Ward	138	21	135	16	139	207	155	27	166	20	155	186	193	20	143	147	178	26	170	32	
Totals	1197	173	982	123	943	1383	1055	189	1114	152	900	1277	1325	181	887	1005	1162	206	1182	203	958

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County and Precinct.	Representative in Congress.			Governor.			Lieutenant-Governor.			Justice of Supreme Court.			Secretary of State.			State Treasurer.			State Controller.			
	George A. Bartlett, Dem. and Silver...	H. T. Jardine, Socialist.....	Oscar J. Smith, Republican.....	Thos. B. Casey, Socialist.....	Jas. F. Mitchell, Republican.....	John Sparks, Dem. and Silver...	D. S. Dickerson, Dem. and Silver...	Jas. B. Hendricks, Socialist.....	George T. Mills, Republican.....	A. B. Anderson, Socialist.....	E. R. Dodge, Republican.....	Jas. G. Sweeney, Dem. and Silver...	W. G. Douglass, Republican.....	W. F. Kilker, Socialist.....	Frank Mannix, Dem. and Silver...	E. Outts, Republican.....	David M. Ryan, Silver and Dem....	Jos. M. Smith, Socialist.....	J. Eggers, Republican.....	J. C. Knust, Socialist.....	Robert Raffice, Silver and Dem....	
White Pine County.																						
Ely.....	133	9	134	5	125	160	181	10	101	12	139	130	149	9	118	148	122	160	9	108		
Oscola.....	6	2	24	2	24	6	8	1	24	1	24	5	26	1	5	27	5	28	0	5		
Cherry Creek.....	45	0	42	0	35	57	53	0	41	3	36	50	40	1	44	39	42	42	1	43		
Snake Valley.....	9	0	4	0	3	10	8	0	4	0	4	9	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	9		
Newark.....	3	0	6	0	4	5	4	0	5	0	6	2	8	0	1	6	2	1	0	8		
Preston.....	9	0	10	1	9	9	0	0	9	0	9	10	10	0	9	11	8	0	0	8		
Tippett.....	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0		
Copper Flat.....	7	4	4	1	3	11	10	2	3	4	4	7	6	2	7	3	8	4	5	4		
Lane City.....	25	10	26	6	21	35	39	6	14	8	25	28	25	8	25	23	23	20	9	30		
Hamilton.....	11	2	20	2	14	16	18	1	12	3	12	17	17	2	12	15	16	11	11	20		
Lund.....	6	0	14	0	13	7	6	0	14	0	12	7	14	0	16	14	6	0	14	0		
Antrim.....	3	0	13	0	10	16	5	1	10	0	13	3	10	0	3	11	4	1	12	0		
Black Horse.....	9	5	15	6	15	8	11	6	14	6	14	9	17	5	9	16	11	4	17	4		
Ruby Mountain.....	2	1	4	1	6	0	1	2	4	2	4	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	1	1		
Totals.....	268	33	326	23	292	340	354	29	265	39	313	277	340	30	249	331	264	341	30	256		

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Surveyor-General.		Attorney-General.		Superintendent of State Printing.		Superintendent of Public Instruction.		Regent State University (Long Term).			Regent State University (Short Term).												
Churchill County.																								
New River	27	143	137	21	192	162	138	141	24	113	16	26	169	183	127	25	21	180	190	137	150	186	128	
Stillwater	1	13	19	13	13	19	20	13	1	16	2	2	17	12	18	1	1	10	19	11	19	10	20	196
Upper Sink	1	26	29	31	31	25	28	26	1	24	2	2	30	23	25	1	1	26	27	23	26	27	27	186
Fairview	8	41	45	7	36	51	45	39	7	33	8	8	47	34	41	8	6	34	44	31	52	33	42	186
Wonder	3	21	39	5	19	40	35	20	4	38	5	5	18	13	33	7	4	15	32	31	41	18	31	186
Hot Spring	1	16	5	18	7	8	13	13	4	6	1	1	14	14	4	2	1	12	7	10	8	13	6	186
White Rock	1	8	5	9	5	5	5	7	1	3	1	10	10	5	4	4	6	6	4	7	3	3	6	4
Totals	41	938	279	33	255	309	279	259	36	233	42	305	294	252	43	40	233	263	263	250	239	243	238	238
Douglas County.																								
Buckskin	4	5	16	3	5	17	14	8	3	10	5	9	4	14	3	5	2	12	8	8	12	3	17	17
Cave Rock	1	7	4	2	8	2	2	8	2	2	1	9	5	3	2	1	5	4	5	5	3	6	6	6
East Fork	1	117	80	2	183	64	54	141	3	46	1	153	122	70	3	2	114	64	120	61	61	113	56	56
Genoa	1	25	48	1	48	27	27	43	3	26	3	46	31	34	1	1	33	32	30	30	34	29	30	30
Jacks Valley	1	2	11	12	3	5	5	10	2	13	6	8	6	8	1	1	6	7	9	7	9	6	7	7
Mottville	1	48	26	53	21	20	20	52	2	19	2	54	49	21	1	1	45	22	40	16	16	46	17	17
Totals	8	204	185	8	259	134	122	292	13	105	9	294	217	150	10	11	205	141	212	132	204	133	133	133

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Surveyor-General.		Attorney-General.		Superintendent of State Printing.		Superintendent of Public Instruction.		Regent State University (Long Term).		Regent State University (Short Term).	
Elko County.												
Bryan.....	1	2	7	1	2	7	5	1	0	3	6	9
Carlin.....	9	29	43	7	10	35	11	40	25	41	43	32
Clover Valley.....	0	16	13	0	12	11	0	18	15	13	16	17
Cloverdale.....	0	6	3	0	4	3	0	6	6	4	3	6
Contact.....	1	7	14	0	8	14	1	9	8	12	8	8
Columbia.....	1	2	17	2	2	16	2	3	2	1	2	3
Elko.....	12	130	135	4	147	124	8	154	92	119	130	123
Edgmont.....	6	8	7	4	10	7	9	4	4	6	12	8
Fort Halleck.....	0	2	7	0	4	5	0	2	4	5	4	2
Halleck.....	0	5	10	0	8	7	7	9	10	8	8	7
Huntington.....	0	10	7	1	10	7	3	8	8	9	7	8
Island Mountain.....	0	1	3	13	0	5	10	4	11	10	4	11
Jack Creek.....	1	2	5	1	3	4	0	7	4	2	2	5
Lamolle.....	0	15	24	0	17	20	0	15	12	10	17	14
Mardis.....	0	13	7	0	14	6	1	9	10	11	6	13
Mound Valley.....	0	22	15	0	25	12	1	16	16	14	14	22
Mountain City.....	3	11	34	3	31	28	4	15	13	23	14	27
Montello.....	5	15	6	3	15	8	3	17	13	4	5	15
North Fork.....	0	7	14	1	7	13	1	8	4	6	13	7
North Ruby.....	0	10	8	0	11	8	0	12	11	10	6	11
O'Neil.....	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	9	1	8
Railroad.....	0	7	5	0	7	5	0	7	7	0	3	8
Ruby Valley.....	0	13	9	0	15	7	0	15	12	10	5	14
Starb Valley.....	3	26	45	1	46	27	5	37	27	30	32	35
South Fork.....	1	12	18	2	18	12	1	19	18	12	20	20
Sprucemont.....	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	5	3	2	4	2
Toano.....	0	11	5	0	11	4	0	12	9	3	5	12
J. E. Souhereau, Silver and Dem.....												7
J. W. Phillips, Republican.....												40
Chas. R. Lewers, Dem. and Silver.....												10
Homer A. Hansen, Republican.....												3
Jno. Sunderland, Jr., Silver and Dem.....												3
H. S. Starrett, Republican.....												8
Frank Merkle, Socialist.....												11
A. A. Hibbard, Socialist.....												14
C. B. Henderson, Dem. and Silver.....												118
H. C. Outting, Republican.....												8
Orvis Ring, Republican.....												11
Joel Nelson, Socialist.....												5
R. H. Mitchell, Dem. and Silver.....												4
M. F. Richter, Socialist.....												2
J. G. McCarthy, Republican.....												4
Irwin G. Lewis, Silver and Dem.....												6
R. C. Stoddard, Dem. and Silver.....												3
Geo. Springmeyer, Republican.....												25
Emil Lorke, Socialist.....												16
E. D. Kelley, Silver and Dem.....												3
Albert D. Elliott, Republican.....												43
J. P. Cosgrove, Socialist.....												13

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Surveyor-General.		Attorney-General.		Superintendent of State Printing.		Superintendent of Public Instruction.		Regent State University (Long Term).				Regent State University (Short Term).					
Eureka County.																		
Eureka.....	9	108	6	109	99	103	96	6	113	82	114	8	12	86	81	91	89	84
Ruby Hill.....	5	80	4	10	9	30	5	1	37	26	12	5	5	28	6	11	28	9
Garrison Mine.....				4	7	6	3		8	6	5			5	4	4	4	4
Beowawe.....		10		5	7	13	5		15	10	11			13	1	14	13	1
Palisade.....	5	31	5	42	40	30	28	5	42	25	47	6	5	28	23	34	27	27
Mineral Hill.....		3		11	8	3	3		11	2	9	1	2	4	8	3	9	9
Diamond Valley.....		2		5	4	3	4		3	2	5			2	4	8	3	4
Alpha.....		9		4	2	10	1		10	10	5			9	5	3	9	4
Prospect.....	3	8	3	2	3	10	3	3	10	8	3	4	5	7	3	10	7	4
Totals.....	22	200	18	195	177	206	160	15	249	171	211	24	27	180	139	169	183	146

Humboldt County.

Winemucca.....	38	91	156	27	100	152	149	101	30	124	33	119	93	143	29	24	98	143	101	154	98	136
Lovelock.....	16	118	130	13	131	133	123	128	15	100	21	149	114	116	17	13	115	116	112	129	115	112
Goconda.....	6	29	21	9	37	40	42	50	3	6	8	39	27	40	7	7	40	10	33	16	34	13
Paradise.....	4	41	47	2	47	5	15	13	3	41	4	52	50	45	3	2	49	39	50	46	45	43
Unionville.....	1	2	19	1	5	13	9	7	1	9	12	8	8	10	1	1	6	13	6	13	6	14
McDermitt.....	2	2	6	11	2	8	9	8	2	9	2	12	5	14	2	2	8	18	6	10	7	10
Rebel Creek.....	2	2	11	2	2	11	11	6	2	10	2	3	2	11	1	1	2	11	2	11	1	2
Kings River.....	1	4	4	0	6	9	9	6	0	7	0	8	8	6	0	0	8	7	7	7	6	6
Bartlett Creek.....	1	10	1	1	12	0	1	11	1	0	2	11	10	2	1	1	11	3	12	2	10	2
Pueblo.....	1	7	4	1	8	3	3	9	1	2	2	8	7	8	2	2	7	3	7	4	6	4
Willow Point.....	1	7	7	1	10	4	5	9	1	5	1	9	6	8	1	0	9	6	8	7	8	7
Jackson Creek.....	1	4	6	1	2	6	3	4	1	4	0	5	3	5	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	5
North's Ranch.....	0	3	4	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	6	1
Adelaide.....	4	4	8	4	5	2	3	4	4	2	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	2	6	5	5	5
Kennery.....	0	8	8	0	6	9	7	8	0	7	0	8	7	7	0	0	7	8	6	6	8	6
Star City.....	4	4	1	3	5	1	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	6	2	3	2
Mill City.....	1	1	3	10	1	2	11	9	4	1	9	0	5	6	0	0	5	8	5	6	3	9
Humboldt House.....	0	10	3	0	9	4	2	11	0	2	0	11	9	4	0	0	8	4	8	3	6	2
Dun Glen.....	0	2	4	0	2	4	3	3	0	2	0	4	2	2	0	0	3	4	4	4	2	4
Totals.....	78	355	456	68	404	420	403	410	76	341	83	466	373	389	72	61	380	390	392	430	376	368

Lander County.

Austin—First Ward.....	3	41	47	3	41	48	33	53	3	40	4	46	43	39	3	2	49	27	42	38	40	30
Austin—Second Ward.....	7	38	54	5	38	52	32	55	9	35	7	52	49	43	4	5	51	31	46	41	46	35
Argenta.....	2	44	81	3	69	51	51	72	2	47	3	73	53	56	3	4	86	32	56	57	59	44
Bullion.....	8	17	25	9	15	25	21	18	11	17	11	22	14	21	10	5	22	16	20	26	18	21
Cortez.....					3	4	4	3		1		6	2	4			3	4	2	4	4	4
Kingsston.....	8	7	5	3	7	5	5	7	3	4	3	8	7	4	3		3	4	2	4	3	4
Gold Park.....		7	3		6	4	3	7		2		8	7	3			6	3	6	4	9	4
Galena.....		3	6		5	4	5	3	1	4		5	5	4			8	1	5	2	7	4
Totals.....	23	157	228	23	174	193	154	218	29	150	28	220	180	174	23	16	233	116	185	176	186	144

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Surveyor-General.			Attorney-General.			Superintendent of State Printing.			Superintendent of Public Instruction.			Regent State University (Long Term).			Regent State University (Short Term).						
	J. P. Cosgrove, Socialist.	Albert D. Elliott, Republican.	E. D. Kelley, Silver and Dem.	Emil Lorke, Socialist.	Geo. Springmeyer, Republican.	R. C. Stoddard, Dem. and Silver.	Irwin G. Lewis, Silver and Dem.	J. G. McCarthy, Republican.	M. F. Nichter, Socialist.	R. H. Mitchell, Dem. and Silver.	Joel Nelson, Socialist.	Orvis Ring, Republican.	H. C. Cutting, Republican.	C. B. Henderson, Dem. and Silver.	A. A. Hibbard, Socialist.	Frank Merkle, Socialist.	H. S. Starrett, Republican.	Jno. Sunderland, Jr., Silver and Dem.	Homer A. Hansen, Republican.	Chas. H. Lewers, Dem. and Silver.	J. W. Phillips, Republican.	J. E. Souchereau, Silver and Dem.
Lincoln County.																						
Crescent	7	4	19	8	4	17	12	5	7	17	6	4	4	14	7	7	16	8	14	7	15	
Neison	2	3	6	1	3	8	8	3	1	8	1	2	2	3	2	3	6	4	7	4	7	
Sandy	0	3	6	1	8	5	4	4	1	5	0	4	5	4	1	0	3	3	7	4	4	
Overton	1	11	8	0	14	6	9	11	0	5	0	15	12	8	7	4	12	4	13	14	7	
Searchlight	17	109	98	14	113	83	92	109	16	97	18	106	103	89	16	14	89	111	91	107	88	
Hiko	0	8	8	0	8	9	8	6	0	9	0	6	7	8	0	0	8	6	8	4	7	
Logan	0	4	6	0	5	6	4	4	0	4	0	6	6	6	0	0	4	7	5	6	8	
Alamo	0	7	9	0	9	5	6	6	0	4	0	8	4	4	0	1	8	4	9	4	5	
Bunkerville	1	14	12	1	16	9	10	16	1	11	0	15	14	12	1	0	13	10	14	12	11	
Moapa	1	1	6	7	0	6	8	7	6	1	0	8	7	7	0	0	7	6	9	6	7	
St. Thomas	1	5	8	4	2	12	4	3	5	1	8	5	5	7	2	1	5	5	8	6	7	
Goodsprings	2	12	4	2	6	4	3	13	2	1	2	14	10	4	2	2	13	5	3	15	3	
Spring Valley	0	6	3	0	8	2	2	8	0	1	0	9	8	0	0	0	10	1	8	2	8	
Eagle Valley	0	4	9	0	4	9	9	4	0	7	0	6	4	9	0	0	4	4	6	4	7	
Las Vegas	14	65	75	16	69	64	63	68	18	59	17	76	71	55	19	13	68	61	72	67	60	
Panaca	0	24	27	0	21	21	26	20	0	20	1	25	23	23	0	0	17	23	24	19	20	
Lake Valley	0	2	6	0	2	6	6	1	0	2	0	2	1	7	0	0	1	5	7	5	5	
Stine	0	7	3	0	4	4	4	6	0	2	0	7	8	2	0	0	8	4	6	4	4	
Pioche	12	39	60	8	52	50	54	46	8	49	7	60	38	56	10	9	41	58	46	58	52	
Delamar	11	31	36	10	28	36	35	30	12	35	12	29	30	33	12	7	30	29	34	36	35	
Deer Lodge	2	6	9	2	6	9	5	2	8	1	8	6	6	9	1	2	4	8	7	9	6	
Clover Valley	0	1	11	0	2	10	12	0	0	12	1	0	1	11	0	0	11	0	11	0	11	
Caliente	11	32	60	11	34	52	56	34	10	57	9	35	26	51	10	9	50	28	54	8	52	
Totals	82	408	490	75	429	439	446	414	80	431	76	439	401	427	83	66	392	424	419	455	410	420

Lyon County.

9	34	46	7	40	43	46	32	8	37	4	48	33	41	6	8	34	37	30	42	64	30
2	2	7	2	7	2	7	7	8	2	3	7	3	5	6	3	2	8	2	7	3	6
8	42	58	6	62	41	56	43	7	22	3	82	54	37	4	6	55	37	44	41	67	23
2	15	18	9	9	28	25	13	21	21	18	15	13	18	1	1	12	17	11	20	14	14
	4	5	1	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	1	1	5	3	5	6	2	4
	16	12	18	9	8	8	17	8	8	8	20	18	2	2	15	7	13	11	15	15	5
12	107	89	12	117	77	65	122	10	61	8	135	105	75	6	8	101	167	95	84	102	61
	7	16	8	15	14	9	8	13	13	11	11	10	11	9	13	7	14	7	14	7	12
2	22	16	1	27	10	12	25	1	6	1	32	32	7	23	10	25	11	25	11	25	9
31	249	267	27	298	228	237	266	28	172	18	355	272	205	19	23	256	199	203	236	299	163

Nye County.

74	180	274	61	183	281	168	292	68	239	71	211	227	211	66	62	176	225	195	276	181	242
56	246	294	51	235	309	218	316	47	263	51	263	269	237	45	38	225	253	236	291	230	248
6	11	13	5	11	14	9	10	5	9	5	14	10	8	5	4	9	11	9	15	10	10
1	7	9	2	7	7	6	9	1	7	1	8	6	7	1	1	8	6	7	9	7	7
22	35	48	16	35	53	28	57	17	49	20	33	33	38	20	20	34	41	35	51	39	49
1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	0	0	4	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	4
2	6	17	2	8	14	13	7	3	11	2	9	9	11	0	0	7	14	6	15	9	11
0	8	11	0	8	11	11	6	0	9	0	10	10	8	0	0	9	10	7	11	8	10
0	1	3	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	2
2	4	11	2	5	9	8	5	3	5	4	6	9	4	2	2	5	4	6	8	5	9
1	9	6	1	9	6	6	9	1	7	1	9	8	8	1	1	8	6	9	6	8	6
28	35	42	20	35	47	37	38	25	39	19	41	33	38	23	21	24	40	34	56	35	48
4	6	11	3	8	9	8	9	3	7	3	10	6	8	3	9	10	4	11	5	12	12
87	94	213	79	86	224	208	82	83	205	86	92	97	181	83	77	74	162	93	235	90	211
72	109	206	65	113	204	175	139	64	170	64	139	126	165	68	69	107	178	118	210	123	180
0	5	11	1	7	7	9	5	1	8	1	7	7	6	1	1	6	8	5	8	4	8
1	6	10	1	7	8	6	10	1	7	1	9	8	8	1	1	6	8	7	9	7	8
0	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	4	1	1	0	2	2	3	3	2	2
1	3	12	1	2	12	7	6	1	5	1	9	1	9	3	1	1	1	6	5	7	7
2	0	11	1	0	10	9	0	1	9	1	1	0	8	1	1	0	10	0	8	0	8
4	4	11	5	5	8	5	9	4	6	4	8	3	9	4	4	4	7	11	6	6	9
3	2	6	3	2	5	5	3	2	2	2	6	3	5	2	2	2	5	4	6	2	7
367	775	1226	320	771	1248	946	1017	329	1065	338	892	899	974	331	310	717	1042	792	1253	783	1103

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—BY COUNTIES AND PRECINCTS—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Surrey- General.		Attorney- General.		Superintendent of State Printing.			Superintendent of Public Instruction.			Regent State University (Long Term).						Regent State Univer- sity (Short Term).							
Ormsby County.	Empire.....	10	10	25	14	16	15	18	10	17	14	15	15	11	18	16	16	16	8	17	10	31	14	28
	Carson City—First Ward.....	6	112	204	9	187	127	102	187	10	94	7	220	155	137	10	9	151	142	152	158	144	129	144
	Carson City—Second Ward.....	5	96	199	6	192	108	113	179	10	92	5	204	157	130	9	9	143	113	151	139	149	114	114
	Totals.....	21	218	428	29	395	250	253	376	37	200	27	439	323	285	35	34	302	272	316	328	307	271	271
Storey County.	Virginia City—First Ward.....	10	93	93	10	103	84	81	111	10	74	9	119	90	85	11	11	85	93	85	86	92	90	90
	Virginia City—Second Ward.....	15	110	73	10	116	73	64	117	14	48	6	140	102	67	9	10	97	75	104	73	106	61	61
	Virginia City—Third Ward.....	5	91	109	5	118	88	89	116	8	86	4	118	95	91	8	4	83	100	85	104	86	92	92
	Virginia City—Fourth Ward.....	7	34	34	6	35	37	20	49	5	21	5	51	43	28	6	6	6	29	34	35	33	30	30
	Gold Hill.....	9	72	74	7	85	67	72	76	8	66	6	88	67	71	5	9	69	68	65	82	60	78	78
Totals.....	46	400	393	38	457	349	326	469	48	295	30	516	397	342	39	40	372	365	373	380	377	351	351	

Washoe County.														
Franktown.....	8	8	5	11	4	11	9	6	9	5	7	7	10	5
Washoe.....	14	19	17	17	1	24	14	18	2	7	20	9	23	17
Hufakers.....	2	38	20	22	1	53	37	16	1	37	35	20	38	16
Sparks.....	77	129	125	71	110	154	109	132	80	131	146	123	137	186
Verdi.....	4	47	55	4	4	31	3	48	3	8	48	45	53	62
Salt Marsh.....	5	12	1	14	3	13	13	4	3	12	12	3	13	2
Pyramid.....	9	4	6	9	1	11	8	4	1	6	6	9	4	4
Olinghouse.....	8	9	37	6	5	43	3	7	7	8	36	10	45	6
Wadsworth.....	4	37	38	3	4	82	4	35	4	34	37	35	38	31
Reno-First Ward.....	25	184	192	20	189	194	138	229	26	101	181	163	166	213
Reno-Second Ward.....	17	105	133	2	92	155	91	140	13	83	9	99	133	109
Reno-Third Ward.....	17	103	103	8	91	131	77	125	15	80	17	125	102	88
Reno-Fourth Ward.....	29	180	236	22	155	275	166	245	31	149	24	270	195	101
Reno-Fifth Ward.....	25	146	178	16	137	169	144	173	32	96	23	232	155	174
Totals.....	200	1014	1160	155	947	1297	871	1237	215	762	160	1452	1091	878

202	160	949	1153	949	1292	1015	946
878	202	160	949	1153	949	1292	1015
9	9	138	91	146	107	132	99
0	0	1	4	27	6	21	6
1	1	35	38	37	37	94	37
0	0	4	8	4	8	4	9
0	0	6	2	6	4	3	2
0	0	9	7	10	8	9	9
0	0	10	0	9	0	9	0
0	0	3	6	7	9	5	7
6	7	23	16	25	28	22	22
4	2	14	12	14	16	11	12
0	0	14	4	13	6	12	7
0	0	12	5	12	4	8	3
4	4	16	8	13	10	14	11
3	3	4	0	4	3	3	3
30	30	313	200	327	245	286	226
256	30	313	200	327	245	286	226
257	27	343	236	267	236	267	236
257	27	343	236	267	236	267	236
240	27	343	236	267	236	267	236
88	88	333	236	267	236	267	236
36	36	325	267	236	267	236	267
320	320	267	36	325	267	236	267
41	41	320	267	36	325	267	236

White Pine County.

Ely.....	13	149	118	13	145	125	104	155	12	111	2	154	121	120
Oscola.....	1	25	7	2	25	5	6	25	1	5	1	27	21	6
Cherry Creek.....	4	32	49	3	37	46	40	37	2	42	3	39	29	44
Snake Valley.....	0	4	9	0	4	9	9	9	0	4	0	4	9	4
Newark.....	1	3	4	0	6	1	2	7	0	2	0	7	3	4
Preston.....	0	10	9	0	9	9	9	9	0	9	0	10	9	9
Tippett.....	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	9	1	0	0	10	7	0
Copper Flat.....	5	2	8	4	4	7	8	3	4	5	3	7	5	9
LaneCly.....	10	23	28	7	24	29	25	24	8	26	9	22	23	23
Hamilton.....	1	14	15	1	15	15	12	13	5	10	3	18	11	13
Lund.....	0	14	6	0	13	7	3	13	0	8	0	12	12	6
Aurum.....	0	13	3	0	13	3	3	13	0	3	0	12	8	4
Black Horse.....	4	17	10	4	16	10	10	17	4	10	4	17	11	9
Ruby Mountain.....	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	0	2	4	3	0
Totals.....	41	320	267	36	325	267	236	333	88	240	27	343	257	256

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, First District.			Constitutional amend-ment.	
	F. P. Lanson, Silver and Dem.	D. McArthur, Socialist.	M. A. Murphy, Republican.	For	Against
Douglas County.					
Buckskin	23		3	20	4
Cave Rock	3		9	9	3
East Fork	69		130	111	17
Genoa	22		51	40	15
Jacks Valley	9		7	6	
Mottsville	22		54	16	19
Totals	148		254	202	58
Esmeralda County.					
Goldfield—West Ward	288	94	144	285	29
Goldfield—A to L	240	78	132	283	30
Goldfield—M to Z	238	53	102	204	23
Columbia	135	39	60	122	15
Diamondfield	33	12	6	23	1
Lida	24	12	15	31	5
Silver Peak	39	12	25	54	4
Douglass	2	0	5	4	0
Buena Vista	12	1	2	7	0
Luning	1	0	5	4	0
Miller Siding	10	2	24	15	3
Mina	22	2	29	32	1
Sodaville	8	0	7	8	0
Big Injun	2	0	12	5	2
Hawthorne	30	8	64	34	2
Sweetwater	1	0	16	5	0
Aurora	12	1	18	19	2
Pine Grove	2	1	8	4	0
Cambridge	2	0	9	1	6
Palmetto	4	1	6	35	0
Totals	1105	316	689	1093	128
Lyon County.					
Silver City	61		29	30	8
Mound House	5		4	1	
Dayton	41		67	20	4
Ramsey	27		12	11	1
Sutro	4		5	3	1
Wabuska	15		13	12	2
Mason Valley	89		119	52	13
Plummer	12		11	7	1
Smith Valley	8		30	19	2
Totals	262		290	155	32
Ormsby County.					
Empire				34	3
Carson City—First Ward				157	15
Carson City—Second Ward				162	26
Totals				353	44

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, First District.			Constitutional amendment.	
	F. P. Langan, Silver and Dem.	D. McArthur, Socialist.	M. A. Murphy, Republican.	For	Against
Storey County.					
Virginia City—First Ward	142		59	61	16
Virginia City—Second Ward	128		69	69	19
Virginia City—Third Ward	148		59	66	15
Virginia City—Fourth Ward	59		15	28	4
Gold Hill	128		29	59	6
Totals	605		231	283	60

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Second District.				Constitutional amendment.	
	S. J. Bonfield, Jr., Dem. and Silver.	John S. Ott, Republican.	W. H. A. Pike, Dem. and Silver.	E. L. Williams, Republican.	For	Against
Churchill County.						
New River	122	138	148	169	87	21
Stillwater	19	7	25	7	17	
Upper Sink	25	21	34	21	8	
Fairview	45	41	45	29	26	5
Wonder	39	21	43	12	7	2
Hot Spring	3	11	11	14	6	
White Rock	2	4	7	9	3	
Totals	255	243	313	261	154	28
Humboldt County.						
Winnemucca	231	65	108	87	67	21
Lovelock	189	85	73	86	33	7
Golconda	48	19	5	19	13	17
Paradise	45	51	31	56	8	0
Unionville	7	3	13	4	9	3
McDermitt	14	7	9	8	3	0
Rebel Creek	13	2	11	0	6	4
Kings River	10	6	9	3	12	0
Bartlett Creek	6	9	2	8	3	0
Pueblo	5	8	4	8	1	1
Willow Point	6	7	5	9	2	0
Jackson Creek	8	4	6	2	5	0
North's Ranch	6	1	2	1	0	3
Adelaide	10	3	8	0	1	4
Kennedy	10	5	6	6	3	1
Star City	5	5	2	2	3	0
Mill City	12	3	7	1	3	0
Humboldt House	4	9	4	6	8	0
Dun Glen	4	2	4	2	2	0
Totals	643	294	309	308	182	61

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OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Second District.			Constitutional amend- ment.		
	S. J. Bonfield, Jr. Dem. and Silver.	John S. Orr, Republican	W. H. A. Pike, Dem. and Silver.	E. L. Williams, Republican.	For	Against
Washoe County.						
Franktown.....	6	7	9	5	6	2
Washoe.....	18	15	26	4	11	4
Huffakers.....	11	47	24	28	23	5
Sparks.....	143	148	188	92	114	27
Verdi.....	43	61	47	48	30	5
Salt Marsh.....	3	13	6	9	9	
Pyramid.....	4	9	8	4	5	1
Olinghouse.....	34	12	42	8	24	10
Wadsworth.....	38	37	42	25	24	10
Reno—First Ward.....	138	271	175	155	121	57
Reno—Second Ward.....	79	160	118	85	70	27
Reno—Third Ward.....	85	119	123	66	62	24
Reno—Fourth Ward.....	165	256	216	159	129	98
Reno—Fifth Ward.....	120	213	175	146	143	48
Totals.....	887	1368	1190	834	771	296

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Third Dist.		Constitutional amend- ment.	
	M. R. Averill, Republican.	Peter Breen, Silver and Dem.	For	Against
Eureka County.				
Eureka.....	38	181	77	47
Ruby Hill.....	3	41	15	6
Garrison Mine.....	1	10	5	5
Beowawe.....	5	15	3	4
Palisade.....	21	60	27	12
Mineral Hill.....		14	3	
Diamond Valley.....	2	5	2	1
Alpha.....	1	12	4	
Prospect.....	3	14	6	
Totals.....	74	352	142	75

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Third Dist.		Constitutional amend- ment.	
	M. R. Averill, Republican	Peter Hreen, Silver and Dem.	For	Against
Lander County.				
Austin—First Ward	19	78	39	9
Austin—Second Ward	14	89	47	10
Argenta	23	105	64	14
Bullion	13	38	28	
Cortez	2	5	7	
Kingston	4	12	7	1
Gold Park	1	9	5	1
Galena		9	8	
Totals	76	343	205	35
Nye County.				
Tonopah, No. 1	207	304	156	23
Tonopah, No. 2	186	396	183	50
Berlin	18	11	9	0
Golden	7	9	10	1
Gordon	42	57	30	7
Rye Patch	1	5	5	0
Goldyke	9	17	18	2
Smoky Valley	3	15	9	0
Duckwater	1	7	0	0
Currant Creek	4	14	10	0
Johnnie	8	8	16	0
Beatty	32	59	38	5
Belmont	7	16	16	0
Rhyolite	92	265	100	54
Manhattan	125	230		
Kawich	5	11	9	0
Bellehellen	4	12	7	0
Hannapah	2	4	1	1
Tybo	1	16	4	8
Crystal Springs	0	9	10	0
Golden Arrow	6	13	18	3
Reveille	3	7	7	1
Totals	763	1487	651	169

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Fourth Dist.		Constitutional amend- ment.	
	Geo. S. Brown, Dem. and Silver.	No opponent	For	Against
Elko County.				
Bryan.....	10		8	2
Carlin.....	62		54	8
Clover Valley.....	22		20	14
Cloverdale.....	9		8	1
Contact.....	15		7	13
Columbia.....	16		16	1
Elko.....	211		98	98
Edgmont.....	17		15	5
Fort Halleck.....	6		6	0
Halleck.....	11		6	0
Huntington.....	11		17	0
Island Mountain.....	9		13	3
Jack Creek.....	7		7	0
Lamoille.....	27		14	8
Mardis.....	13		14	1
Mound Valley.....	30		20	2
Mountain City.....	40		33	6
Montello.....	14		13	2
North Fork.....	18		16	1
North Ruby.....	11		7	3
O'Neils.....	10		2	2
Railroad.....	12		8	1
Ruby Valley.....	6		12	2
Starr Valley.....	49		24	6
South Fork.....	27		21	2
Spruceмонт.....	3		0	4
Toano.....	6		9	1
Tecoma.....	7		8	0
Tuscarora.....	70		66	11
White Rock.....	12		13	0
Wellands.....	11		8	2
Wells.....	54		40	10
Totals	826		603	199

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

County, and Precinct.	Judge, Fourth Dist.		Constitutional amend- ment.	
	Geo. S. Brown Dem. and Silver.	No opponent	For	Against
Lincoln County.				
Crescent.....	16		13	6
Nelson.....	9		11	2
Sandy.....	9		9	0
Overton.....	16		13	1
Searchlight.....	160		111	36
Hiko.....	11		5	9
Logan.....	9		8	1
Alamo.....	13		2	5
Bunkerville.....	22		24	0
Moapa.....	12		5	5
St. Thomas.....	13		10	1
Goodsprings.....	14		4	9
Spring Valley.....	10		1	0
Eagle Valley.....	13		4	1
Las Vegas.....	111		69	20
Panaca.....	37		16	3
Lake Valley.....	6		8	0
Stine.....	0		6	0
Pioche.....	90		53	9
Delamar.....	61		40	11
Deer Lodge.....	14		3	6
Clover Valley.....	10		11	0
Callente.....	67		38	9
Totals.....	723		464	134
White Pine County.				
Ely.....	198		53	11
Osceola.....	25		13	1
Cherry Creek.....	57		20	7
Snake Valley.....	10		7	0
Newark.....	7		4	1
Preston.....	12		14	0
Tippett.....	3		4	0
Copper Flat.....	15		10	2
Lane City.....	36		16	3
Hamilton.....	27		9	8
Lund.....	17		16	3
Aurum.....	9		4	2
Black Horse.....	14		17	2
Ruby Mountain.....	4		5	0
Totals.....	434		192	40

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SUMMARY OF THE VOTE OF THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

Counties.	Representative In Congress.		Governor.		Lieutenant- Governor.		Justice of Supreme Court.		Secretary of State.		State Treasurer.		State Controller.		
Churchill	308	34	248	32	192	389	324	324	336	36	237	285	43	282	265
Douglas	161	7	229	4	227	177	130	12	212	12	133	222	12	236	157
Elko	1081	383	615	34	453	659	537	43	506	50	535	479	62	758	346
Emeralda	593	44	485	204	641	1361	1052	344	601	1192	768	661	365	798	1007
Eureka	230	15	187	9	201	219	185	28	207	19	192	185	30	218	189
Humboldt	412	76	395	58	347	509	415	85	401	70	386	373	85	423	389
Lander	227	17	163	16	145	261	206	25	170	19	160	226	205	221	161
Lincoln	445	75	408	59	360	569	485	68	397	413	73	477	457	479	460
Lyon	265	20	258	19	220	339	230	30	294	25	266	267	321	297	221
Nye	1439	307	628	193	597	1686	1244	318	762	292	689	1419	841	297	221
Ormsby	325	27	305	16	338	324	253	28	303	15	278	379	400	331	1153
Storey	369	40	436	25	375	460	379	37	410	23	394	426	508	35	362
Wasioe	1197	173	982	123	948	1383	1055	188	1114	125	960	1277	1325	181	962
White Pine	268	33	326	23	292	340	354	39	265	39	313	277	340	30	256
Totals	7320	1251	5665	815	5336	8686	6849	1286	6140	1157	5559	7717	6866	1214	6283
Pluralities	1655					3350	709				588		1676		475
Majorities	404					2535					1001		296		

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE OF THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

Counties.	Surveyor-General.		Attorney-General.		Superintendent of State Printing.		Superintendent of Public Instruction.		Regent State University (Long Term).				Regent State University (Short Term).										
Churchill	41	268	33	255	309	279	259	36	233	42	305	217	252	43	40	233	263	250	299	209	245	238	
Douglas	8	204	185	259	341	192	262	13	105	9	284	233	150	150	11	205	141	212	132	132	204	133	
Elko	52	464	604	346	580	537	526	48	491	55	569	393	689	48	52	438	501	506	546	546	482	488	
Esmeralda	402	700	1005	337	650	900	783	357	912	392	747	680	876	368	347	623	879	691	1069	1069	640	971	
Eureka	22	200	191	18	207	195	177	208	29	150	15	249	171	211	24	180	139	197	691	691	188	146	
Humboldt	78	355	456	68	404	403	410	76	341	83	466	378	399	72	61	390	390	392	430	430	376	393	
Lander	23	157	228	23	174	193	154	218	29	150	28	220	180	174	23	16	233	116	185	176	186	144	
Lyon	82	403	490	75	429	439	446	414	80	431	76	439	401	427	83	66	392	424	419	455	410	420	
Nye	33	289	267	27	293	228	237	296	28	172	18	355	272	206	19	23	256	199	203	236	239	163	
Ormsby	367	775	1226	320	771	1248	946	1017	329	1065	338	892	869	974	331	310	717	1042	792	1253	783	1108	
Storey	21	218	428	29	395	250	253	376	37	200	27	439	323	285	35	34	302	272	316	328	307	351	
Washoe	46	400	383	38	457	349	326	469	45	296	30	516	392	342	39	40	372	365	373	390	377	351	
White Pine	200	1014	1160	155	947	1237	871	1237	215	762	160	1452	1041	878	200	160	949	1153	949	1292	1015	946	
	41	320	267	36	325	267	333	88	240	27	343	267	256	30	30	313	200	327	245	245	286	226	
Totals	1416	5727	7169	1206	6112	6917	5687	6778	1960	5547	1300	7276	5870	6118	1327	1217	5603	6084	5809	7040	5801	5698	
Pluralities						806		891				1729		248									1223
Majorities												429											

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE OF THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 6, 1906—Continued.

Counties.	Judge, First District.			Judge, Second District.			Judge, Third District.		Judge, Fourth Dist.		Constitutional amendment.		
	F. P. Langan, Silver and Dem.	D. McArthur, Socialist.	M. A. Murphy, Republican.	S. J. Bonnifield, Jr., Dem. and Silver.	John S. Orr, Republican.	W. H. A. Pike, Dem. and Silver.	E. L. Williams, Republican.	M. R. Averill, Republican.	Peter Breen, Silver and Dem.	Geo. S. Brown, Dem. and Silver.	No opponent.	For.	Against.
Churchill	148		254	255	243	313	261					154	28
Douglas												202	58
Elko			688							826		603	189
Esmeralda	1105	316		643	294	309	308	74	352			1063	128
Humboldt												142	75
Lander								76	343			182	61
Lincoln												205	35
Lyon	262		290							723		464	134
Nye												155	32
Ormsby								763	1487			651	169
Storey	605		231									353	44
Washoe				887	1368	1199	834					283	60
White Pine										434		771	286
Totals	2120	316	1464	1785	1906	1821	1403	913	2182	1963		5450	1359
Pluralities	658			120		36			1269			4091	
Majorities	314								1269			4091	

STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE ENGINEER

1905 = 1906

HENRY THURTELL
State Engineer of Nevada



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 31, 1906.

HON. JOHN SPARKS, *Governor of Nevada.*

SIR: As provided for in Section 8, Chapter IV, Statutes of 1903, I have the honor to submit the second biennial report of the work of this office, together with suggestions as to the amendment of existing laws and the enactment of new laws which I believe will work toward the betterment of irrigation conditions in this State.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY THURTELL,
State Engineer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Acknowledgments are due to Mr. L. H. Taylor, Supervising Engineer of the Reclamation Service, and his principal assistants, for their readiness in furthering the work of this office; to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for transportation furnished the State Engineer, Assistant State Engineer and the assistants in hydrography employed by this office. Acknowledgments are also due the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company for transportation over its lines in Utah and Nevada, furnished the State Engineer and Assistant State Engineer; to the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad Company for transportation furnished the State Engineer; to the Nevada Northern Railroad Company for transportation furnished the State Engineer; to the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company for a half rate over its lines furnished the State Engineer.

The work of the State Engineer's office has been of such a nature as to necessitate a very large amount of travel on the railroads and stages and the generous coöperation of the railroads of the State with the work of this office has materially reduced the expenses incident to such travel.

In the work preliminary to the determination of water rights and in the preparation of necessary blanks much printing has been required. We wish to acknowledge the promptness and excellence of the work done by State Printer Andrew Maute and his assistant, Will U. Mackey.

REPORT OF STATE ENGINEER.

The primary purposes of the Act of 1903 creating the office of State Engineer was to provide a method by which the existing rights to water might be defined before conditions become any more acute than they are now among the water users of the State. It was clearly seen, at that time, that reclamation work by the United States Government could not proceed unless existing rights to the use of water on such streams as the Carson, Truckee, Walker, and Humboldt Rivers were ascertained.

The State Engineer was directed to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in all work of construction, operation, maintenance, and management of irrigation works constructed by the Secretary of the Interior in and for the benefit of Nevada and was in every way to facilitate the work of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Irrigation Act in the State of Nevada. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 outlining a method of procedure for the State Engineer, are given below:

"SEC. 9. Such State Engineer shall prepare for each stream in the State of Nevada a list of the appropriations of water according to priority, and in order to make such list he shall enclose to each person having a claim to the waters of such stream a blank form on which said claimant shall present in writing all the particulars showing the amounts and dates of appropriations to the use of waters of said stream to which he lays claim, the said statement to include the following:

"The name and address of the claimant.

"The nature of the use on which the claim for an appropriation is based.

"The time of the commencement of such use, and if distributing works are required.

"The date of beginning of survey.

"The date of beginning of construction.

"The date when completed.

"The date of beginning and completion of enlargements.

"The dimensions of the ditch as originally constructed and as enlarged.

"The date when water was first used for irrigation or other beneficial purposes, and, if used for irrigation, the amount of land reclaimed or irrigated the first year; the amount in subsequent years, with the dates of reclamation, and the amount of land such ditch is capable of irrigating. The character of the soil and the kind of crops cultivated, and such other facts as will show a compliance with the law in acquiring the appropriation and the rank of priority claimed.

"SEC. 10. Each of said claimants shall be required to certify to his statements under oath, and any officer authorized to administer oaths is hereby authorized to administer such oaths.

"SEC. 11. The failure of any claimant to make such a sworn statement within sixty days after notice that such statement is required by

the State Engineer shall be punishable as a misdemeanor on the complaint of the State Engineer or any of his assistants.

"SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the State Engineer, or some qualified assistant, as soon as practicable, to make an examination of such stream and the works diverting therefrom, said examination to include the measurement of the discharge of said stream unless adequate proof is available from the measurements made by the United States Government, and of the carrying capacity of the various ditches and canals diverting water therefrom; an examination of the irrigated lands, and an approximate measurement of the lands irrigated, or susceptible of irrigation, from the various ditches and canals, which said observations and measurements shall be reduced to writing, and made a matter of record in his office, and it shall be the duty of the State Engineer to make or cause to be made a map or plat, on a scale of not less than one inch to the mile, showing with substantial accuracy the course of said stream, the location of each ditch or canal diverting water therefrom and the legal subdivisions of lands which have been irrigated, which are susceptible of irrigation from the ditches and canals already constructed. In performing such work the State Engineer or his assistant may avail himself of the works, records and information of the United States Geological Survey.

"SEC. 13. Within thirty days after the preparation of the list of priorities of appropriation of the use of waters of any stream it shall be the duty of the State Engineer to issue to each person, association, or corporation represented in such list a certificate to be signed by said State Engineer, setting forth the name and postoffice address of the appropriator, the priority number of such appropriation, the amount of water appropriated and amount of prior appropriations, and, if such appropriations be for irrigation, a description of the legal subdivisions of the lands to which said water is to be applied. And he shall also send such certified list, by registered mail, to the County Recorder of the county in which such appropriations shall have been made, as well as to the County Recorder of the county in which the waters appropriated are used, and it shall be the duty of said County Recorder within ten days after the receipt of such certificate to record the same in a book specially prepared and kept for that purpose, and the fee for such record shall be fixed by the Governor, and shall be allowed and paid by the Board of Examiners out of funds in the treasury applicable thereto.

"SEC. 14. Any party, or number of parties acting jointly, who may feel themselves aggrieved by the determination of the State Engineer may bring an action in any court having jurisdiction against such State Engineer and all persons having interests adverse to the party or parties bringing the action to have their respective rights determined. Such action must be brought within two years after the record of such list of priorities of appropriation has been recorded. Such action shall be tried as speedily as possible; and the Court is hereby authorized to employ a hydraulic engineer or other expert to examine and make report under oath upon any subject-matter in controversy, the cost of such employment to be equitably apportioned by the Court and charged against the parties to the suit as costs."

Pursuant to the directions contained in the above sections an arrangement was entered into with the officers of the Reclamation

Service, whereby it was agreed that some of the maps required by Section 12 should be made by the Reclamation Service, the office of the State Engineer sharing in the expense. Maps have been prepared and the State Engineer has been furnished with copies of the maps of the irrigated lands on the Carson River above the Lower Carson Reservoir site, comprising about thirty thousand acres of cultivated land. Maps have also been prepared of nearly all land watered by the Walker River comprising approximately fifty thousand acres of cultivated land. Maps have been furnished the State Engineer covering about thirty thousand acres of land watered by the Truckee River and about forty thousand acres watered by the Humboldt River. Maps were made by the State Engineer of the irrigated lands on the Muddy River in Lincoln County during the summer of 1906. These maps are absolutely indispensable to the task of preparing the list of priorities on the streams as directed in Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. It was seen very early in the effort to comply with these sections that it was a work requiring the utmost care and patience on the part of the State Engineer in securing the information necessary. The report of my predecessor in office, Mr. A. E. Chandler, made December 31, 1904, concerning the determination of water rights on the Carson River, is in part as follows:

"The most important work of the State Engineer is the determination of the priority of water rights. Other duties, like the gaging of streams and the mapping of irrigated lands, are but preliminary to this. As no steps could be taken towards a determination until the surveys of the irrigated lands were completed, the work was not commenced until last August.

"Section 9 provides that the State Engineer, in order to make a list of the appropriations of water according to priority, 'shall enclose to each person having a claim to the waters of such stream a blank form on which said claimant shall present in writing all the particulars showing the amounts and dates of appropriations to the use of said stream to which he lays claim; the said statement to include the following. * * *' As these blanks could not be intelligently filled out without a map of the irrigated land, the State Engineer decided to personally visit every water user on the East and West Forks of the Carson River and assist him in making his 'proof of appropriation,' as the blank forms are called.

"Meetings of all water users were first held in Gardnerville and Sheridan in order to explain the requirements of the new law. A few farmers at first failed to recognize the wisdom of the law, but, after discussing it fully, they agreed that it was a much needed measure and their only regret now is that it was not in operation in this State many years ago.

"All the 'proofs of appropriation' for the Upper Carson Valley are now in this office. In order to give each claimant an opportunity to examine the claim of every other claimant a brief abstract of the essential part of each claim will be published and a copy sent to each claimant. Thirty days will be allowed in which to file sworn statements of errors known to exist in any claim. It should be stated here that each farmer in making out his 'proof of appropriation,' knowing that his claim would be open to examination by all other claimants, did his best to secure definite information from old settlers and records. From the

friendly manner in which the different water users assisted each other in making out the proofs of appropriation, it is believed that all contests that may arise after publishing abstracts of claims will be quickly settled. After that time all the information necessary to the preparation of the list of priorities in the Upper Carson Valley will be on file in this office, and the work can be quickly finished."

The determination of all these rights on the Carson River, in Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon Counties, has been made and the proper records have been entered in the State Engineer's office and the County Recorder's offices of the three counties named. This covered an area of approximately thirty thousand acres of land and affected about one hundred and fifty different users of water. Inasmuch as many of these users had claims that had different ages there were three hundred and seventy-six certificates written in the satisfaction of the different claims. Irrigation began upon the Carson River in the early fifties, and the tracing out the history of the use of water on the various parcels of land in that valley has been a work of more than usual difficulty. That this has been done with at least reasonable care and fidelity seems to be evidenced by the fact that not one of the one hundred and fifty users of water have up to this time taken an appeal from the decisions of the State Engineer. These priorities, as now listed, show the respective ages of the various rights and the quantities and particular legal subdivisions of land to which these rights attach. The results of these findings are too voluminous to be printed in this report, but are upon record in the State Engineer's office and in the various County Recorders' offices above referred to.

THE MUDDY RIVER.

The survey made by the State Engineer in the Muddy Valley in Lincoln County and subsequent work therein have resulted in a collection of all the claims to water upon the stream. These claims have been assembled in pamphlet form, published and a copy sent to every user of water on the stream. Sixty days were allowed for protests to any of the claims, and where such protests were made a careful examination and inquiry into such protested claim has been made, and the information so obtained is now on file in the State Engineer's office. At a very early date these determinations will be made and the results sent to the different users of water in the form of water certificates and to the office of the County Recorder of Lincoln County for suitable record.

This is a small valley of very fertile and productive land watered by the Muddy River. This river supplies between thirty-six and sixty second-feet of water, and is more than usually constant in flow. The land watered by this stream has very greatly increased in value by the building of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, which crosses the Muddy Valley at Moapa. The climate is such as to permit the growing of semi-tropical fruits and other products, and the railroads afford transportation of these products to Salt Lake City and other northern points. The value of the water has, of course, increased very greatly by the coming of the railroad and the market opportunities afforded, and it seemed very much to the advantage of the entire community to have these rights to the use of water determined and defined before the stream became over-appropriated and the antago-

nisms naturally engendered by the resulting strife for water became acute. There are sixty-two different users of water on this stream and the claims to the use of water cover a little more than four thousand acres of the bottom land. This is without doubt the most valuable agricultural land in the entire State capable of producing and now producing figs, apricots, almonds, peanuts, and cotton, as well as many of the northern vegetables, forage crops, and grains.

THE HUMBOLDT RIVER.

Work has been begun in the collection of the proofs of the use of water on the Humboldt River. Maps are now in the State Engineer's office of the Lovelock Valley at the lower end of the Humboldt River, and these claims to water in this valley are being collected as fast as the information necessary so to do can be obtained. There are eighty-six different users of water in the Lovelock Valley. Many of these are non-residents, and it is very difficult to locate some of them and to get their claims properly made out and certified.

This is a valley of very productive land absolutely dependent for its fertility upon the water of the Humboldt River. The Humboldt River has its various sources largely in the Ruby Mountains and in what are known as the Independence Mountains in Elko County. These sources of supply are probably three hundred miles in an air line and six hundred miles by the channel of the river from Lovelock Valley. All along a large part of this distance are farms using water and ditches diverting water. Each of these users of water must take care of himself, and this he does by helping himself to water as liberally as the local conditions of the stream will permit, with little regard for his neighbor lower down. The result of this is that the farmers in Lovelock Valley get only what the upper appropriators cannot use, and each one lives in constant fear of having his water supply absolutely taken away.

It seems impossible to devise any just system of distribution of the water of the stream until the rights to the use of water upon lands now watered are fully determined. This is a work which, if done by a court, would require probably twenty years of time and a cost greater than the value of the lands involved.

This office should proceed with the work with all possible despatch consistent with its other work that will not admit of delay. It is a work that can not be done hurriedly by any person, even if furnished with the proper authority so to do. It is painstaking in its nature, and must be so done or not at all.

THE WALKER RIVER.

This is a stream to which the attention of the officers of the Reclamation Service was attracted two or three years ago. It offers one of the most feasible opportunities for storage and conservation of water in the entire State. The water of the West Walker River can be diverted in California and stored in a natural reservoir on the California-Nevada State line known as Alkali Lake. From this lake it can be diverted by a tunnel into the natural channel of the river and be used for the benefit of lands in Smith and Mason Valleys. These lands are now, however, largely in private ownership. The natural

flow of the river, except in flood time, is probably over-appropriated.

The rights to the use of this natural flow of the river are not now known. The Reclamation Service will not construct the reservoir except under guarantee from the settlers that the reservoir will benefit of sufficient sale of water to reimburse the Government for its expenditure and a guarantee also from the settlers that they will divide up their lands into tracts, not in excess of one hundred and sixty acres each, and sell within a specified time the surplus over and above one hundred and sixty acres of cultivated land, which each can retain for himself.

One of the chief difficulties in the consummation of such a plan is that no settler now knows how much of his land has a valid and sufficient water right from the natural flow of the river, and no person can estimate the equitable share of cost to be assessed to the different lands benefited by the building of the reservoir.

It seems absolutely certain that the construction of a storage reservoir on the Walker River by Government aid will not proceed until the rights of each farmer in and to the natural flow of the water of the river has been determined. It seems equally certain that it will be impossible for any collection of farmers representing any large proportion of the real users of the water to get together upon a plan for construction and an equitable sharing of uses and profits from storage without first having an actual determination and definition of their rights.

In June 1902, a suit was filed by Miller & Lux, who had purchased the Mason ranch at the lower end of Mason Valley, against all other users of water on the Walker River in Nevada and against T. B. Rickey in California. This suit was brought in order to secure a determination of the rights of Miller & Lux as against the other water users on this stream. The preparation for the hearing of this case has gone on steadily ever since, but it has never actually come to trial. The State Engineer has sought to bring about a settlement of the facts in controversy, without obliging each claimant to go to the great expense of producing his witnesses in court. To this end the attorneys for the different groups of interests were consulted and the views of each ascertained. Meetings were held by the farmers in Smith and Mason Valleys with the State Engineer, and very full and frank discussion was had of the plans proposed for settlement. The result of these public meetings and the consultations with the attorneys interested has been the drawing of a written agreement by which the matters in dispute, in so far as they affect Nevada users, are to be determined by the State Engineer in accordance with certain stipulations.

The stipulations provide for a court review of the evidence submitted to and findings made by the State Engineer. They also provide for corrections by the Court to the Engineer's findings and a court decree based upon such corrected findings. The stipulations have undergone many changes of form to satisfy the conflicting ideas of the different attorneys who are engaged in the case. These attorneys represent about one hundred and sixty different farmers in Nevada, who use water on probably forty thousand acres of land.

Following is printed a copy of the stipulations referred to that seem now to meet fairly satisfactorily the wishes of the different attorneys interested in the case:

[No. 731.]

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NINTH CIRCUIT,
DISTRICT OF NEVADA.

The Pacific Live-Stock Company, a Corporation, Complainant, vs.
Thomas B. Rickey, et al., Defendants.

STIPULATION AS TO TRIAL OF CAUSE.

For the purpose of more conveniently determining the issues of fact existing between the undersigned as parties to the above-entitled suit, we, the undersigned, do hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

1. The proofs concerning the appropriation and use of the water of Walker River by the undersigned parties to this suit are to be gathered by Henry Thurtell, the State Engineer of the State of Nevada, and his associates, in the manner defined by the Statutes of Nevada, 1903, Chapter 4, Sections 1 to 14, so far as said statute is applicable under this stipulation. The said Henry Thurtell shall then, from the evidence so obtained, determine the respective priorities and extent thereof upon the stream, and the respective quantities of land to which such priorities attach, and shall find the quantity of water in cubic feet per second to which each party hereto is entitled, and shall also find upon all questions pertaining to the use of the waters of said stream by the parties hereto, and by their predecessors in interest. Said proofs shall be assembled by him, printed in pamphlet form, together with his findings thereon, and a copy sent, either by mail in the usual manner or delivered personally, to each party to this stipulation. At any time within one hundred and twenty days after the said publication and delivery or mailing of said proofs, any of the parties hereto may file a protest against any finding or findings, stating in such protest wherein the findings are excessive or otherwise incorrect; and any finding or findings to which no such protest shall be filed shall be deemed allowed as of course. Such protests shall be heard by the said Henry Thurtell at times and places to be designated by him, upon reasonable notice to the parties involved in such protests and their solicitors. Upon the hearing of any protest, the claimant shall have the right and may be required to furnish additional testimony under oath concerning the contested findings, and the protestant shall be entitled to produce such evidence as may be relevant and competent; and all witnesses examined on such hearings shall be subject to cross-examination according to the rules of law, and all the testimony and proceedings shall be reported by a competent shorthand reporter.

2. When the proofs of appropriation and use shall have been so gathered, assembled, and published, and such protests made and heard as above prescribed, the said Henry Thurtell shall make such new, additional and corrected findings as the evidence and proofs require. He shall thereupon present to and file in this court his findings upon said issues in this suit, as between the parties hereto, together with the evidence so taken, and serve a copy thereof within five days after said findings have been presented to the Court upon each solicitor or firm of solicitors signing this stipulation.

3. The findings so made and filed shall be subject to review and correction by the Court upon exceptions filed; and, when the findings

are so settled by the Court, the final decree in this cause, so far as concerns the rights of the parties hereto as between themselves and their successors in interest, shall be based upon such findings and the law applicable thereto. Such exceptions shall be filed in said court within sixty days after such service.

4. The expenses of the hearing upon any protest before said Henry Thurtell, including the fees and mileage of witnesses, the fees of the shorthand reporter, and the costs of depositions used on such hearings, shall be deemed costs in this cause and be taxed as the Judge of this court may direct.

5. Should the said Henry Thurtell die, or cease to be the State Engineer, before the completion of said work, such part of the work theretofore completed may be used and adopted by his successor, if one is agreed to by all parties hereto, it being understood that his successor in said office shall not be entitled to proceed under this stipulation, except by consent of all parties hereto.

6. In making up his findings the said Henry Thurtell shall observe the following rules, which are hereby stipulated to be correct statements of the law applicable to this case:

(a) To constitute a valid appropriation there must be an actual diversion of the water from the stream and an actual application of the water to a beneficial use.

(b) The means employed in the diversion of the water and its application to use are immaterial, except that they must be such as to conduce to a reasonable and economical diversion and application, provided that all unused water shall be returned to the stream, where it is practicable.

(c) Every appropriator has the right to change at will the place and means of his diversion and carrying of the water, and the place and character of its use; and he does not thereby lose any priority of right which he may have acquired, except in so far as such change may be prejudicial to the rights of others previously acquired. For example, one who has appropriated water through a certain ditch may discontinue the use of that ditch, and carry the appropriated water through another ditch, heading at a different point on the stream, without losing his priority, except in so far as such change may deprive another person of a right acquired before the change. But, on the other hand, though one who has appropriated water to run a mill may afterwards use that water for irrigation, he cannot make that change so as to prejudice those who, before he commenced to irrigate, had acquired rights by appropriation. A change in the use of water is not necessarily an abandonment of the appropriation for the first use.

(d) A valid right of appropriation may be lost by abandonment. A mere failure to divert or use the water, however long continued, does not constitute abandonment, unless accompanied with the intent not to again use it. The intent to abandon may be inferred from circumstances, but should not be presumed except from clear evidence. But while mere non-user does not amount to abandonment, that fact is competent evidence on the question of abandonment, and if continued for an unreasonable period it may indicate an intention to abandon, and may warrant the deduction of the fact of abandonment. The presumption, however, is not conclusive and may be overcome by other satisfactory evidence. Mere non-user, if continued for five years or

more, may, however, result in a forfeiture of the right or render the right subservient to the prescriptive right of another.

(e) The notorious, peaceable, exclusive, adverse and continuous use under claim of right, by a user up the stream of water claimed to have been appropriated by another, at a point lower down on the stream, gives to such adverse user title to such water by limitation or prescription, but such adverse user must have continued without adverse interruption for a period of five years, or more, after such prior appropriator had obtained a complete right of action therefor against such upper adverse user.

(f) Where an appropriator of water has prosecuted the work of appropriation with reasonable diligence and brought it to completion within a reasonable time, his right of appropriation relates back to the time when the first step was taken to secure it; but if the work of appropriation is not prosecuted with reasonable diligence and brought to completion within a reasonable time, his right of appropriation does not relate back to the time when the work of appropriation was commenced, but is to be deemed to have been acquired only at the time the work of appropriation was completed and the water actually diverted from the stream and put to a beneficial use. The appropriator must have exercised that degree of diligence which will indicate the constancy and steadiness of purpose and labor usual with men engaged in like enterprises, who desire and intend a speedy accomplishment of their designs.

(g) All questions of fact, or law or equity, or procedure involved in this suit, not provided for in this stipulation, shall be determined by the Court upon application of any party hereto, and all proceedings upon such application, including the giving of notice, shall be had and taken in accordance with law and the rules of the court.

7. No party shall be entitled to present on the hearing of any protest any evidence other than through sworn witnesses or competent documentary evidence. No *ex parte* affidavit, or other *ex parte* statement, shall be received on such hearing except as against the person making the same, or his successor in interest. The said Henry Thurtell may, in his discretion, either admit or exclude offered evidence, subject to objection, to be stated at the times such evidence is offered, or certify to the court the question of the admissibility of any evidence objected to; and thereupon further proceedings upon the specific matter objected to, shall await the action of the court thereon. If the said Henry Thurtell shall improperly admit or reject any evidence objected to, the court, upon its review of the findings of the said Thurtell, shall admit such evidence, if the same ought to have been admitted, or exclude the same, if the same ought to have been excluded, and the court shall thereupon correct said findings, or make new findings, according to the facts and without returning the matter to said Henry Thurtell for any further action by him. None but legal evidence shall be admitted or considered on the hearing of the protest. Any witness previously examined by the said Thurtell shall be subject to cross-examination by any party to the protest, providing such witness at the time of the hearing of the protest is living and mentally competent.

8. The Government of the United States of America, may, at its option, become a party to the above-entitled suit and to this stipulation in the following manner, and within the time hereinafter specified:

Immediately upon the filing of this stipulation the Clerk of said court shall deliver in person to the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada a certified copy of this stipulation. If, within thirty days after said service of said certified copy, the Government of the United States of America shall, through its legally authorized officer or officers, file with the Clerk of this court a notice that it desires to become a party to this suit, and to this stipulation, and shall serve copies of said notice upon the solicitors for all the parties to this suit, then the Court may enter an order making the Government of the United States of America a party to this suit. Within thirty days after the making an entry of such order, the said Government shall file and serve upon the solicitors for all the parties to the suit, its pleading in this suit, which pleading need not be in any particular form, but which shall set forth, specially and particularly, what rights the said Government claims in or to the waters of said Walker River, and the basis and origin of the rights so claimed, and the times at which they respectively accrued; and such pleading shall be deemed sufficient to entitle said Government, in the most liberal manner possible, to the full and complete presentation of its cause of action or defense or equitable rights concerning the matters in controversy in this suit, or in anywise appertaining thereto, and to have the same adjudicated in and by the decree of the court in this suit.

9. This stipulation shall have no force or effect until signed by all parties to this suit, and their solicitors, except Thomas B. Rickey; provided, however, that the same may be put in force and become binding, as between the parties subscribing the same, if an endorsement to that effect be made hereon and signed by Isaac Frohman or Frank H. Short, and Cheney & Massey, and Mack & Farrington and George S. Green.

10. This stipulation is made subject to the approval of the court, and upon such approval it is agreed that the said court may enter an order appointing the said Henry Thurtell a special Master in Chancery in this suit, to take such testimony and evidence and perform such duties therein as are provided by the terms of this stipulation. The findings and decree made as in this stipulation provided shall have the same weight, force, and effect as would attach to the same if this suit had been tried altogether in accordance with the usual rules and methods of practice of said court.

11. Should complainant obtain judgment herein the same shall not be effective against the defendants signing this stipulation, unless this action is prosecuted against Thomas B. Rickey and his assigns to judgment upon the merits.

Witness our hands, this day of, 1906.

NEW APPROPRIATIONS.

Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Act of 1905 prescribe a method of securing new appropriations of water through applications to the State Engineer.

The statutes require the State Engineer to ascertain whether or not there is unappropriated water in the source of supply. To know this requires a knowledge at first hand of the conditions upon the stream and its use by other appropriators. Section 24 gives to any person interested the right to protest any application that he deems injurious

to his interests. It is then the duty of the State Engineer to give such protest due consideration, and to refuse the permit if it appears there is no unappropriated water in the source of supply.

I have assumed these sections of the law to mean just what is said, and whenever any protest has been made have made a personal examination of the stream conditions whenever not well known to me, have questioned water users, and have in some cases held hearings to determine the facts in controversy.

The recent mining development in Nevada has caused every little stream of water, however small, to be of great value, if not for irrigation, for mining, milling or domestic purposes.

Applications for new appropriations of water have been sent to the State Engineer's office from every corner of the State, and in the effort to inform himself concerning all disputed claims the Engineer has visited nearly every section that could be named within the boundaries of the State. There have been up to date of this report three hundred and twenty-two applications filed since May 1, 1905. These applications are here tabulated by months, showing the increase in activity in taking up water within recent months:

APPLICATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS OF WATER, 1905-1906.

1905.		1906.	
May	3	January	9
June	1	February	10
July	5	March	12
August	3	April	29
September	6	May	17
October	2	June	35
November	6	July	25
December	5	August	28
		September	20
Total for 1905	31	October	52
		November	32
		December	22
		Total for 1906	291

These applications have come from almost every county, the most activity being shown in Nye, White Pine, and Esmeralda Counties. Since May 1, 1905, there have been 112 applications for water rights in Nye County, 16 from Washoe, 4 from Ormsby, 5 from Douglas, 1 from Lyon, 57 from Esmeralda, 10 from Lincoln, 79 from White Pine, 4 from Lander, 14 from Churchill, 1 from Eureka, 12 from Elko, and 7 from Humboldt. Of the 322 applications received 42 have not been perfected, 44 have been refused, 106 have been allowed, and 130 are now under consideration. Fifty-four different applications have been protested by prior claimants, and three hearings have been held to take evidence concerning protested claims. Of these hearings one was held at Carson City, one at Ely, and one at Battle Mountain. In each case the point selected was the most convenient for the disputants.

The State Engineer has up to this time passed upon one hundred and fifty different applications and has made important modifications in many, has inserted provisions in some for the protection of prior users, and has exercised fully such authority as is given him by the statute in regard to new appropriations.

Up to this date but one appeal has been taken from his rulings, and this has not yet come to trial.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

Early in the summer of 1905 the listing of the priorities upon the Carson River had been completed and it was apparent that the season was to be one of extraordinary scarcity of water. The Board of Irrigation passed a resolution to the effect that they would appoint Commissioners upon the Carson River in each Water District if requested to do so by a petition signed by five or more water users. The Board also divided the territory watered by the Carson River in Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon Counties into four water districts:

Water District No. 1—Land watered by the East Carson River in Douglas County.

Water District No. 2—Land watered by the West Carson River in Douglas County.

Water District No. 3—Land watered by the Carson River in Ormsby County.

Water District No. 4—Land watered by the Carson River in Lyon County.

Water Commissioners were appointed by the Board of Irrigation in Districts 1, 2, and 4 during the season of scarcity of the summer of 1905.

These men were nominated by the water users themselves and appointed by the Board of Irrigation. They were paid by the counties in which they served at the rate of \$4 per day for the time of actual service. These men rendered valuable and effective service to their districts by controlling the quantity of water taken into each ditch, keeping the stream in a limited number of ditches and allowing each a fairly good head of water when allowed any, instead of allowing the stream to be scattered through a large number of ditches without sufficient head in any to be effective to irrigate land.

Mr. William Dangberg and Mr. Geo. Springmeyer acted as Commissioners of Water District No. 1, Mr. Wallace Park as Commissioner of Water District No. 2, and Mr. Sam Stevenson in District No. 4.

During the summer of 1906 the entire State enjoyed a most unusual quantity of moisture, which resulted in an ample supply of water to all users, and it was not thought necessary to appoint Commissioners to distribute water, there being sufficient for all users.

GAGING OF STREAMS.

The Director of the Geological Survey appointed the State Engineer as District Hydrographer for Nevada, and in that capacity he has charge of all of the stream-gaging stations in the State for the Geological Survey.

No salary is paid him for such service, but his actual maintenance expenses when away from his office are paid by the United States Geological Survey. During 1905 and 1906 regular stream-gaging stations have been maintained on Nevada rivers and their tributaries as follows:

Truckee River Basin:

Donner Creek, at Donner Ice House, near Truckee, California.
 Independence Creek, below Lake Independence, California.
 Little Truckee River, near Boca, California.
 Truckee River, below Lake Tahoe, California.
 Truckee River, at Mystic, California.
 Truckee River, at Vista, Nevada.

Carson River Basin:

West Carson River, at Woodfords, California.
 East Carson River, at Rodenbahs, Nevada.
 Carson River, near Empire, Nevada.

Walker River Basin:

West Walker River, near Coleville, California.
 East Walker River, near Yerington, Nevada.
 Walker River, near Wabuska, Nevada.

Humboldt River Basin:

South Fork Humboldt, at Mason Ranch, Nevada.
 North Fork Humboldt, near Elburz, Nevada.
 Humboldt River, at Palisade, Nevada.
 Humboldt River, at Golconda, Nevada.
 Humboldt River, at Oreana, Nevada.

Muddy River Basin:

Muddy River, near Moapa, Nevada.

Besides the measurements made at regular stations, in 1906 measurements were made by Mr. Leland Sparks, a field assistant of the United States Geological Survey, upon all the creeks tributary to the Truckee River during their season of excessive flow in May and June, 1906. All measurements made in 1905 have been published in Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 176. It is edited by Mr. M. C. Hinderlider, G. L. Swendsen, and Henry Thurtell, and published by the United States Geological Survey. The report for 1906 has not yet been prepared.

ASSISTANT STATE ENGINEERS.

B. E. Corlett served as Assistant State Engineer from January 1, 1905, to July 1, 1905.

Claude L. Smith served as Assistant State Engineer from July 1, 1905, to November 1, 1906.

Thomas A. Lotz served as such assistant from November 22, 1906, to the present time.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

There was appropriated for the use of the State Engineer's office from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907, the sum of \$15,000. There is an unexpended balance of \$1,388.64. The State Engineer and Assistant State Engineer have had transportation free on nearly all the lines of railroad in this State. During the next two years, under the operation of the Rate Bill, these officers must pay fare, and the result will be an increased expenditure for that purpose. It is believed, however, that the office can be maintained during the coming two years for \$15,000, and an appropriation of that amount is asked for.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE ENGINEER DURING 1905 AND 1906.

Months.	Field and office.	Livery and forage.	Transportation.	Services.
<i>1905.</i>				
January	\$62.55	\$8.50	\$25.85	\$300.00
February	103.60	53.55	4.00	300.00
March	58.90	54.75	16.15	375.00
April	161.15	23.25	77.05	300.00
May	347.20	148.00	58.20	300.00
June	90.45	184.60	36.95	300.00
July	82.10	196.70	46.60	300.00
August	202.35	178.60	27.50	300.00
September	72.39	92.25	13.50	300.00
October	156.75	182.34	69.75	300.00
November	59.62	135.25	40.10	300.00
December	73.55	142.15	31.05	300.00
Totals for 1905.....	\$1,470.61	\$1,399.94	\$446.70	\$3,675.00
<i>1906.</i>				
January	\$80.35	\$59.10	\$21.45	\$300.00
February	53.95	54.25	100.00	300.00
March	88.60	60.75	96.20	344.00
April	48.40	58.00	79.65	312.00
May	66.05	78.75	68.70	313.00
June	97.92	119.75	79.85	300.00
July	82.30	46.00	96.70	300.00
August	73.75	101.95	87.85	300.00
September	111.55	12.00	94.10	300.00
October	57.80	24.00	68.90	300.00
November	53.95	12.00	29.00	230.00
December	616.04	80.50	64.70	300.00
Totals for 1906.....	\$1,430.16	\$702.05	\$887.10	\$3,599.80
Appropriation for 1905 and 1906.....				\$15,000.00
Expended.....				13,611.36
Unexpended				\$1,388.64

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING USE OF WATER.

The Legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of \$2,000 to be used by Elwood Mead, Chief of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations of the Department of Agriculture. It was agreed that the Department of Agriculture should supply an equal amount, and that \$4,000 would thereby become available for use in Nevada for special investigations. Mr. Mead appointed Mr. Gordon H. True of Reno as agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in charge of these investigations in Nevada. The report of Professor True concerning this work is somewhat voluminous in its nature and would require too much space to be printed in this report.

The following résumé of the work, written by Professor True, in the nature of an introduction to his report, will give an idea of its nature and scope:

IRRIGATION BOARD, STATE OF NEVADA, HENRY THURTELL, *State Engineer,*
Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR: As Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in charge of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations in Nevada, I have the honor to report to you the results of investigations authorized by Act of Legislature "to provide for the measurement of water used on irrigated areas, the determination of losses from irrigating ditches and the remedies therefor.

and the study of the best methods for distributing and using water in growing crops in the State of Nevada, in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Nevada Experiment Station." The work here reported was carried on during the irrigating seasons of 1904, 1905, and 1906. It consists in part of measurements of water used on irrigated areas in the Truckee, the Upper Carson, Lovelock, Mason, and Clover Valleys.

In the Truckee Valley these measurements were all made on the farm of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station where different methods of irrigation were used, and different amounts of water were applied to the same crop for the purpose of studying the effect upon crop growth and yield. In the other valleys measurements were made of the water used by farmers in their regular farm operations. These studies of the present practice in irrigation give a foundation upon which to base future investigations looking toward improvements in method and increased economy in the use of irrigation water.

Studies of seepage have been made in the Lovelock, Carson, Truckee, and Mason Valleys. For the purpose of observing the fluctuation of soil water as a result of seepage in each of these valleys weekly, and later monthly, measurements of the depth to soil water were made. On the Station Farm a well was sunk in which daily, and at times more frequent, readings were made.

Measurements of loss by seepage have been made in Lovelock, Mason, and Carson Valleys.

In addition a special report has been prepared on irrigation conditions in Mason Valley.

During the summer of 1906 Albert E. Wright was employed as Field Assistant. The past season George F. West of Yerington has worked in that capacity.

The results of the work of the past three seasons * * * have been reported to the United States Department of Agriculture, and are to be presented with detailed comment in a bulletin of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

REQUESTS CONCERNING NEW LEGISLATION.

There are certain defects in the existing irrigation law that should be remedied at the coming session of the Legislature.

A penalty should be prescribed for the offenses designated as misdemeanors in the Acts of the Legislatures of 1903 and 1905 concerning irrigation.

The salary of the Assistant State Engineer should be made at least \$1,800 per year. It is impossible to fill the position acceptably with a man who is paid but \$1,200 per annum and who must provide his own subsistence.

Also the law should be so changed as to allow the State Engineer to expend more than \$500 per year for services. This amount could well be made \$1,000 per year.

The sum of \$15,000 should be appropriated to carry on the work of this office during 1907 and 1908.

IRRIGATION ACT OF 1903,

AS AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED IN 1905.

THE IRRIGATION ACT.

An Act providing for the coopération of the State of Nevada with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States in the construction and administration of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands in the State of Nevada, for the measurement, appropriation and distribution of water, determination of water rights, preserving and certifying records thereof, creating officers for the enforcement hereof, defining the tenure of office, powers and duties and fixing their compensation; providing for penalties for infringements hereof, and enacting a standard measure of water, and conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior such rights and powers under the laws of Nevada as are necessary to enable him to carry out and execute an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 17, 1902, entitled "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands."

[Approved February 16, 1903; amended and approved March 1, 1905.]

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did by an Act approved June 17, 1902, enact the following law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, including the surplus of fees and commissions in excess of allowance to registers and receivers, and excepting the five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the above States set aside by the law for educational and other purposes, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved, set aside and appropriated as a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the "reclamation fund," to be used in the examination and survey for and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the said States and Territories, and for the payment of all other expenditures provided for in this Act; *provided*, that in case the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands other than those realized from the sale and disposal of lands referred to in this section are insufficient to meet the requirements for the support of agricultural colleges in the several States and Territories, under the Act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, estab-

lished under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," the deficiency, if any, in the sum necessary for the support of said colleges shall be provided for from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make examinations and surveys for, and to locate and construct, as herein provided, irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters, including artesian wells, and to report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session as to the results of such examinations and surveys, giving estimates of cost of all contemplated works, the quantity and location of the lands which can be irrigated therefrom, and all tracts relative to the practicability of each irrigation project; also the cost of works in process of construction as well as of those which have been completed.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, before giving the public notice provided for in section four of this Act, withdraw from public entry the lands required for any irrigation works contemplated under the provisions of this Act, and shall restore to public entry any of the lands so withdrawn when, in his judgment, such lands are not required for the purpose of this Act; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, at or immediately prior to the time of beginning the surveys for any contemplated irrigation works, to withdraw from entry, except under the homestead laws, any public lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from said works; *provided*, that all lands entered and entries made under the homestead laws within areas so withdrawn during such withdrawal shall be subject to all the provisions, limitations, charges, terms, and conditions of this Act; that said surveys shall be prosecuted diligently to completion, and upon completion thereof, and of the necessary maps, plans, and estimates of cost, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine whether or not said project is practicable or advisable, and if determined to be impracticable or unadvisable, he shall thereupon restore said lands to entry; that public lands which it is proposed to irrigate by means of any contemplated works shall be subject to entry only under the provisions of the homestead laws in tracts of not less than forty or more than one hundred and sixty acres, and shall be subject to the limitations, charges, terms and conditions herein provided; *provided*, that the commutation provisions of the homestead laws shall not apply to entries made under this Act.

Sec. 4. That upon the determination by the Secretary of the Interior that any irrigation project is practicable, he may cause to be let contracts for the construction of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and complete as parts of the whole project, providing the necessary funds for such portions or sections are available in the reclamation fund, and thereupon he shall give public notice of the lands irrigable under such project, and limit of area per entry, which limit shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question; also of the charges which shall be made per acre upon said entries, and upon lands in private ownership which may be irrigated by the waters of the said irrigation project, and the number of annual installments, not exceeding ten, in which said charges shall be paid and the time when such payments shall commence. The

said charges shall be determined with a view of returning to the reclamation fund the estimated cost of construction of the project, and shall be apportioned equitably; *provided*, that, in all construction work, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon.

Sec. 5. That the entryman upon lands to be irrigated by such works shall, in addition to compliance with the homestead laws, reclaim at least one-half of the total irrigable area of his entry for agricultural purposes, and before receiving patent for the land covered by his entry shall pay to the Government the charges apportioned against such tract, as provided in section four. No right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one land owner, and no such sale shall be made to any land owner, unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land, and no such right shall permanently attach until all payments therefor are made. The annual installments shall be paid to the receiver of the local land office of the district in which the land is situated, and a failure to make any two payments when due shall render the entry subject to cancellation, with the forfeiture of all rights under this Act, as well as of any moneys already paid thereon. All moneys received from the above sources shall be paid into the reclamation fund. Registers and receivers shall be allowed the usual commissions on all moneys paid for lands entered under this Act.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to use the reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of all reservoirs and irrigation works constructed under the provisions of this Act; *provided*, that when the payments required by this Act are made for the major portion of the lands irrigated from the waters of any of the works herein provided for, then the management and operation of such irrigation works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expense under such form of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior; *provided*, that the title to and the management and operation of the reservoirs and the works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

Sec. 7. That where in carrying out the provisions of this Act it becomes necessary to acquire any rights or property, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire the same for the United States by purchase or by condemnation under judicial process, and to pay from the reclamation fund the sums which may be needed for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States upon every application of the Secretary of the Interior under this Act, to cause proceedings to be commenced for condemnation within thirty days from the receipt of the application at the Department of Justice.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions

of this Act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any land owner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream of the waters thereof; *provided*, that the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this Act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right.

Sec 9. That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of this Act, so far as the same may be practicable and subject to the existence of feasible irrigation projects, to expend the major portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands within each State and Territory hereinbefore named for the benefit of arid and semi-arid lands within the limits of such State or Territory; *provided*, that the Secretary may temporarily use such portion of said funds for the benefit of arid or semi-arid lands in any particular State or Territory hereinbefore named as he may deem advisable, but when so used the excess shall be restored to the fund as soon as practicable, to the end that ultimately, and in any event, within each ten-year period after the passage of this Act, the expenditures for the benefit of the said States and Territories, shall be equalized according to the proportions and subject to the conditions as to practicability and feasibility aforesaid.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect. And

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Interior of the United States, acting by and through the United States Geological Survey, has entered upon the examination, survey and location of irrigation works on the Truckee, Carson, Walker and Humboldt Rivers, in the State of Nevada, as provided for in Section 2 of said Act, and is or soon will be prepared to let contracts for the same as provided in Section 4 of said Act; and

WHEREAS, A sum approximating ten million dollars is now collected in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States, known as the "Reclamation Fund" referred to in Section 1 of said Act, and is applicable to the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the arid and semi-arid States and Territories, and it is desirable that a portion thereof be immediately applied to the construction, maintenance and operation of irrigation works in and for the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated by the United States Geological Survey that the waters of the Truckee River now irrigating only forty-two thousand (42,000) acres of land in Nevada can, by conservation and economical use, be made to supply two hundred and eighty thousand (280,000) acres; and the Carson River now irrigating in Nevada only fifty thousand (50,000) acres can, by conservation and economical use, be made to supply one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) acres; and that the waters of the Walker River now irrigating forty thousand (40,000) acres in Nevada can, by conservation and economical use, be made to supply two hundred thousand (200,000) acres; and that the waters of the Humboldt River now irrigating in whole or in part three hundred thousand (300,000) acres can, by conservation and eco-

nomical use, be made to supply seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) acres; thus increasing the total irrigated area of the aforesaid rivers from four hundred and thirty-two thousand (432,000) acres to one million four hundred and five thousand (1,405,000) acres of land in the State of Nevada; thus vastly increasing its population and wealth; and

WHEREAS, Similar work of examination, survey and location is being done in other arid and semi-arid States and Territories, and each and every of said States and Territories is applying to the Secretary of the Interior for the immediate commencement of work of construction; and

WHEREAS, It is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to expend the whole or any part of said fund in any arid or semi-arid State or Territory; and

WHEREAS, It is understood to be the disposition of the Secretary of the Interior to commence work immediately upon such irrigation projects as are feasible and along the lines of least resistance, and which are located in such States and Territories, as indicate by their laws and the action of their public officers the best spirit of coöperation and helpfulness; and

WHEREAS, In Section 6 of said Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use the said reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of all reservoirs and irrigation works constructed under the provisions of said Act; *provided*, that when the payments required thereby are made for the major portion of the lands irrigated from the waters of any of the works therein provided for, then the management and operation of such irrigation works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expense under such form of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior; *provided*, that the title to and the management and operation of the reservoirs and the works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government of the United States until otherwise provided by Congress; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed advisable by the State of Nevada that during the period of the construction of such works in or for the State of Nevada by the Federal Government, and during the operation, management and maintenance thereof by the Federal Government, unity of control of the river on which such works are constructed is essential; and it is desirable that such unity of control be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior until the management, operation and maintenance of such works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, as provided in Section 6 of said Act; and

WHEREAS, It may become necessary for the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of said Act to proceed to condemn rights or property in the State of Nevada, and it is desirable that every facility should be given to the Secretary of the Interior for the speedy adjudication of such proceedings in the courts of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, It is expressly declared by Section 8 of said Act, that nothing therein shall be construed as in any way interfering with the laws of any State or Territory relating to control, appropriation, use, distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder; and

*

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the Secretary of the Interior not to impair or injure vested rights, but on the contrary to confirm the same, and to provide by storage such an abundance of water as to make such vested rights more full, certain and assured in their beneficial operation than at present; and

WHEREAS, It is essential that the Secretary of the Interior, before proceeding to actual construction on any river in Nevada, shall be informed as to the extent of the present actual appropriation and beneficial use of water by existing communities, in order that the Secretary of the Interior may be informed as to what quantity of water will be necessary to fully supply existing uses, and what quantity of water will be available for the supply of new lands and new uses; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the State of Nevada to cooperate in every way with the Secretary of the Interior in the construction, operation, management and maintenance of irrigation works in the State of Nevada under said Act; and it is to the interest of the State of Nevada that every inducement should be held out to the Secretary of the Interior by cooperative and helpful State legislation to enter upon the work of construction, operation, management and maintenance as aforesaid; now, therefore

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All natural water courses and natural lakes, and the waters thereof which are not held in private ownership, belong to the public, and are subject to appropriation for a beneficial use, and the right to the use of water so appropriated for irrigation shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right; the use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, is hereby declared to be a public use.

SEC. 2. [*Repealed, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*]

SEC. 3. The office of State Engineer is hereby created. He shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall receive a salary not exceeding twenty-four hundred (\$2,400) dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly installments by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the State Controller. He shall keep his office at the State Capitol. No person shall be appointed as such State Engineer who does not have such training in hydraulic engineering and such practical skill and experience as shall fit him for the position. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor, but his successor shall, in all cases, have the foregoing qualifications. *As amended, Stats. 1905.*

SEC. 4. Before entering upon the duties of his office the State Engineer shall take and subscribe an official oath such as is provided by law for such officers before some officer authorized by the law of the State to administer oaths, and shall file with the Secretary of State said oath and his official bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with not less than two sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the State, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties, and for the delivery to his successor, or other person appointed by the Governor to receive the same, all moneys, books and other property

belonging to the State then in his hands, and under his control, or with which he may be chargeable as such officer.

SEC. 5. The State Engineer shall perform such duties as are prescribed herein. He shall become conversant with the State and the needs of the State as to irrigation matters, and in his reports to the Governor he shall make such suggestions as to the amendment of existing laws, or the enactment of new laws, as his information and experience shall suggest; and he shall keep in his office full and proper records of his work, observations and calculations; all of which shall be the property of the State. He shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in all work of construction, operation, maintenance and management of irrigation works constructed by the Secretary of the Interior in and for the benefit of Nevada, under an Act of Congress of the United States, approved June 17, 1902, entitled "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," and shall in every way facilitate the work of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of said Act in the State of Nevada.

SEC. 6. The State Engineer shall have the power to employ an assistant engineer at an expense not to exceed \$1,200 per annum, and to employ other assistants at a total additional expense not to exceed \$500 per annum; such assistant engineer and such additional assistants to be paid out of any money appropriated for that purpose, on the certificate of the State Engineer and the approval of the State Board of Examiners. He may also appoint as assistant engineers and as additional assistants such persons in the service of the United States Geological Survey as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Director of the United States Geological Survey; but such assistant engineers and such additional assistants shall be entitled to no pay from the State of Nevada.

SEC. 7. When the State Engineer, or his assistant engineer, is called away from his office he shall be entitled to his actual traveling expenses, which shall be paid out of any money appropriated for that purpose, on the certificate of said State Engineer approved by the State Board of Examiners.

SEC. 8. The State Engineer shall prepare and render to the Governor, biennially, and oftener if required, full and true reports of his work, touching all the matters and duties devolving upon him by virtue of his office, which report shall be delivered to the Governor on or before the 31st day of December of the year preceding the regular session of the Legislature.

SEC. 9. Such State Engineer shall prepare for each stream in the State of Nevada a list of the appropriations of water according to priority, and in order to make such list, he shall enclose to each person having a claim to the waters of such stream a blank form on which said claimant shall present in writing all the particulars showing the amounts and dates of appropriations to the use of water of said stream to which he lays claim; the said statement to include the following:

The name and address of the claimant.

The nature of the use on which the claim for an appropriation is based.

The time of the commencement of such use, and if distributing works are required.

The date of beginning of survey.

The date of beginning of construction.

The date when completed.

The date of beginning and completion of enlargements.

The dimensions of the ditch as originally constructed and as enlarged.

The date when water was first used for irrigation or other beneficial purposes, and if used for irrigation, the amount of land reclaimed or irrigated the first year; the amount in subsequent years, with the dates of reclamation, and the amount of land such ditch is capable of irrigating. The character of the soil and the kind of crops cultivated, and such other facts as will show a compliance with the law in acquiring the appropriation and the rank of priority claimed.

SEC. 10. Each of said claimants shall be required to certify to his statements under oath, and any officer authorized to administer oaths is hereby authorized to administer such oaths.

SEC. 11. The failure of any claimant to make such a sworn statement within sixty days after notice that such statement is required by the State Engineer, shall be punishable as a misdemeanor on the complaint of the State Engineer or any of his assistants.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the State Engineer, or some qualified assistant, as soon as practicable, to make an examination of such stream and the works diverting therefrom, said examination to include the measurement of the discharge of said stream unless adequate proof is available from the measurements made by the United States Government, and of the carrying capacity of the various ditches and canals diverting water therefrom; an examination of the irrigated lands, and an approximate measurement of the lands irrigated, or susceptible of irrigation, from the various ditches and canals, which said observations and measurements shall be reduced to writing, and made a matter of record in his office, and it shall be the duty of the State Engineer to make or cause to be made a map or plat, on a scale of not less than one inch to the mile, showing with substantial accuracy, the course of said stream, the location of each ditch or canal diverting water therefrom and the legal subdivisions of lands which have been irrigated, or which are susceptible of irrigation from the ditches and canals already constructed. In performing such work the State Engineer or his assistant may avail himself of the works, records and information of the United States Geological Survey.

SEC. 13. Within thirty days after the preparation of the list of priorities of appropriation of the use of waters of any stream, it shall be the duty of the State Engineer to issue to each person, association or corporation, represented in such list, a certificate to be signed by said State Engineer, setting forth the name and postoffice address of the appropriator, the priority number of such appropriation, the amount of water appropriated and amount of prior appropriations, and if such appropriations be for irrigation, a description of the legal subdivisions of the lands to which said water is to be applied. And he shall also send such certified list, by registered mail, to the County Recorder of the county in which such appropriations shall have been made, as well as to the County Recorder of the county in which the waters appropri-

ated are used, and it shall be the duty of said County Recorder, within ten days after the receipt of such certificate, to record the same in a book specially prepared and kept for that purpose, and the fee for such record shall be fixed by the Governor, and shall be allowed and paid by the Board of Examiners out of funds in the treasury applicable thereto.

SEC. 14. Any party, or number of parties acting jointly, who may feel themselves aggrieved by the determination of the State Engineer, may bring an action in any court having jurisdiction against such State Engineer and all persons having interests adverse to the party or parties bringing the action to have their respective rights determined. Such action must be brought within two years after the record of such list of priorities of appropriation has been recorded. Such action shall be tried as speedily as possible; and the Court is hereby authorized to employ a hydraulic engineer or other expert to examine and make report under oath upon any subject-matter in controversy, the cost of such employment to be equitably apportioned by the Court and charged against the parties to the suit as costs.

SEC. 15. The Water Commissioners hereafter provided shall make apportionment of the waters of such stream according to the list of priorities recorded as aforesaid, unless such list be corrected by the judgment of some court having jurisdiction of the subject-matter.

SEC. 16. Within sixty days from the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the County Recorder in each of the counties of this State to prepare a full and complete transcript of all the claims and appropriations of water now on file in their respective offices, and to transmit the same, without delay, to the State Engineer by express or registered mail. It shall also be the duty of the Clerk of each District Court in the State, within thirty days of the passage of this Act, to transmit to the State Engineer, in like manner, certified copies of all decrees of said District Courts affecting water rights on file in the offices of the said Clerks of the said District Courts of the State. The State Engineer shall also obtain copies of all decrees of the United States Court for the District of Nevada affecting water rights. Said Recorders and said Clerks of the said State District Courts shall receive, in compensation for their services in the preparation of said transcripts and copies, twelve and one-half cents per folio, which shall be paid by the county in which such court is situated; and the same allowance shall be made for certified copies of decrees of the United States Court for the District of Nevada, and shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

SEC. 17. The State Engineer shall be a member of the State Board of Irrigation created by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 16, 1901, entitled "An Act to provide for the measurement of streams, the survey of reservoir sites, the determination of irrigation possibilities, and for the best methods of controlling and utilizing the water resources of the State of Nevada in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Nevada Experiment Station." The said State Engineer shall be the Secretary of said Board of Irrigation and shall keep the records thereof in his office.

SEC. 18. The said Board of Irrigation shall divide the State of Nevada into such water divisions or water districts as seem to it advisable, and may change the same from time to time. It may appoint

Water Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to measure and divide amongst the appropriators the water of such streams according to priority of right and the amount to which each is entitled. It may make such rules and regulations as to it shall seem advisable for the proper and economical administration of the waters of such streams, and may fix penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations. *As amended, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 19. The Board of Irrigation shall determine the number and compensation of the Water Commissioners appointed under this Act, and said Water Commissioners shall be and act under the direction of the State Engineer. The compensation of said Water Commissioners shall be paid, upon the approval of the Board of Irrigation, by the county in which the work of such Commissioners is performed, in the same manner as other county bills are presented and allowed.

SEC. 20. Any person interfering with, obstructing or resisting the State Engineer, Assistant State Engineer, or any Water Commissioner, in the performance of his duty or duties as prescribed by this Act, or by the rules or regulations adopted by the Board of Irrigation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 21. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to institute proceedings in any of the courts of the State of Nevada, for the condemnation of any rights or property deemed by him to be necessary for any of the works to be constructed by him or under his direction under the said Act of Congress of June 17, 1902, or necessary to carry out the provisions of said Act. Such proceedings shall be expedited by said courts as rapidly as possible.

SEC. 22. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 23. Any person, association or corporation desiring to appropriate any of the public waters shall before performing any work in connection with such appropriation make an application to the State Engineer for permission to make the same. Said application shall set forth the name and postoffice address of the applicant, the source from which said appropriation shall be made, the amount thereof, location of proposed works in connection therewith, the time required for their completion, said time to include the period required for construction of ditches or other works and the time at which the application of the water to beneficial use shall be made, which time shall be limited to that required for completion of the work when prosecuted with diligence, the purpose for which the appropriation is desired, and if for irrigation a description of the land to be irrigated and the area thereof, and any additional facts required by the State Engineer. On receipt of this application, which shall be of a form prescribed by the State Engineer and to be furnished by him without cost to the applicant, it shall be his duty to make a record thereof in his office, and to carefully examine the same to ascertain whether it sets forth all facts necessary to determine the nature and amount of the proposed appropriation. If the application be defective it shall be the duty of the State Engineer to return the same to the applicant for correction, and sixty days shall be allowed for the refile thereof. If refiled, corrected in proper form, within such time, the application shall, upon being accepted, take priority as of date of original filing, subject to compliance with the further

provisions of the law and the regulations thereunder. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 24. If not corrected as required, no further proceedings shall be had on such application, but when filed in compliance with this Act, the State Engineer shall at once at the expense of the applicant, to be paid in advance, publish in some newspaper having a general circulation within the boundaries of the river system or water system or water source from which said appropriation is to be made, a notice of the application, showing by whom made; the quantity of water sought to be appropriated; the stream from which the appropriation is to be made, and at what point on the stream; the use for which it is to be appropriated, and by what means; which notice shall be published once a week for four weeks. Any person, corporation or association interested may, at any time within thirty days after completion of the publication of said notice, file with the State Engineer a written protest against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, which shall be duly considered by said Engineer. He may, in his discretion, hear evidence in support of or against such application, and shall take such action thereon as he may deem proper and just. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 25. If there is unappropriated water in the source of supply named and the appropriation is not detrimental to the public welfare, the State Engineer shall approve the same by endorsement thereon, shall make a record of such endorsement in his office and return the same so endorsed to the applicant, who shall, on receipt thereof, be authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to perfect such appropriation; *provided, however,* that the State Engineer may approve an application for a less amount of water or a shorter period of time for perfecting the appropriation than that named in the application; *and provided further,* that an applicant feeling himself aggrieved by the endorsement made upon his application may bring action in any court having jurisdiction against the State Engineer to compel him to modify such endorsement. Such action must be brought within sixty days after date of the endorsement complained of. If there is no unappropriated water in the source of supply the State Engineer shall refuse such appropriation and the party making the application shall not prosecute work in connection therewith so long as such refusal shall be in force, under penalty of being deemed guilty of, and punished for, misdemeanor. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 26. Upon approval of an application the applicant shall send to the State Engineer within six months thereafter a map on a scale of not less than two inches to the mile, showing the location of the works necessary to perfect the appropriation, the source of appropriation, and if for irrigation, the land upon which the water is to be applied, which map shall be filed in his office. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 27. Upon satisfactory proof being made to the State Engineer that any application to appropriate water has been perfected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, said State Engineer shall issue to the applicant a certificate setting forth the name of the appropriator, date, source, purpose and amount of the appropriation, and if for irrigation, a description of the land to be irrigated, which certificate shall within thirty days after its issuance be recorded in the county in which

the point of diversion of the appropriation is, as well as in the county where the water is used, in books specially kept for that purpose, and the fee for such records shall be one dollar (\$1) payable by the party in whose favor the certificate is issued. The priority of such appropriation shall date from the filing of the application in the State Engineer's office. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 28. All water used in this State for irrigation purposes shall remain appurtenant to the land upon which it is used; *provided*, that if for any reason it should at any time become impracticable to beneficially or economically use water for the irrigation of any land to which the right of use of the same is appurtenant, said right may be severed from said land, and simultaneously transferred, and become appurtenant to other land, without losing priority of right theretofore established, if such change can be made without detriment to existing rights, on the approval of an application of the owner to the State Engineer. Before the approval of such application the applicant must give notice thereof by publication once a week for four weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the stream system in which the tracts of land are located, in the form required by the State Engineer. Upon the receipt of the proofs of publication, the State Engineer shall render his decision thereon in writing. Any party interested in the same source of water supply may bring appropriate action in the District Court of the county in which the land is located, for a review of such decision. *Added, Stats. 1905, Chap. XLVI.*

SEC. 29. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

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STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Orphans' Home Directors

AND

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

1905 = 1906



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



LIST OF OFFICERS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. D. M. RYAN, State Treasurer.....Carson City, Nevada
HON. E. D. KELLEY, Surveyor-General.....Carson City, Nevada
HON. ORVIS RING, Superintendent of Public Instruction..Carson City, Nevada

HOME OFFICIALS.

HON. JOE JOSEPHS, Superintendent.....Carson City, Nevada
MRS. J. JOSEPHS, Matron.....Carson City, Nevada
MRS. M. E. MERRICK, Assistant Matron.....Carson City, Nevada
MISS JO SULLIVAN, Teacher.....Carson City, Nevada
MISS JENNIE SOMERS, Teacher.....Carson City, Nevada
MR. GEORGE B. GATES, Farmer.....Carson City, Nevada

BIENNIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF STATE ORPHANS' HOME,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 17, 1907.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with statute, the undersigned, Directors of the State Orphans' Home, herewith submit their report and that of the Superintendent of the Home for the years 1905 and 1906:

The Home is now and has been since the last report under the management of Mr. J. Josephs and wife, respectively Superintendent and Matron, who have endeavored to make the Home really homelike, and the physical, mental and moral health of the inmates is well cared for.

The children are well and comfortably clothed and well fed. We dare say there is no other institution of the kind in the United States where the inmates are better clothed, fed and lodged.

Owing to the great increase in the cost of almost everything used at the Home, the great cost in repairing and reseating the schoolhouse after it had been used for dormitories and play room for the boys for nearly three years, of the extra expense in installing the heating plant, and the additional cost necessary to fit up a large building for the wards of the State, the increased price of labor, the enormous rise in the price of fuel—all these necessitated the creation of a deficiency, and the Board of Directors was compelled to ask the Board of Examiners for permission to create the necessary deficit, which amounts to \$2,587.

The location of the building generally known as the "Industrial Building," but now occupied as the headquarters of the boys of the Home and containing their wash and bath rooms and their clothes room, is thought to be a menace to the other building in case a fire should break out in it, and should be removed to a greater distance from the other buildings, which will cause considerable expense.

The Library of the Home is in great need of being replenished. It has been there many years; the books have been greatly worn, many of them entirely destroyed. New books should be added each year and a taste for reading cultivated in the children.

Put the proper books into the hands of the children and it carries on the work of the school in a more attractive form or silently repeats the lessons of virtue and morality which the children hear from the lips of the living teacher. We therefore ask that in making the appropriations for the Home the Library be duly considered.

The teachers should act as librarians and see that the books are properly cared for and returned.

For information respecting the condition of the buildings and fences, we refer you to the report of Superintendent Josephs.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for furnishing the new Home, but it was insufficient for the purpose. The Board did the best it could, but some rooms were entirely unprovided for.

To supply these rooms with needed furniture will necessarily add to

the appropriation. We respectfully request the members of the Legislature to visit the Home and see for themselves what was done with the money appropriated for furnishing the building and what is still required.

There are now nearly seventy children in the Home, and the number is likely to be increased. We therefore think the request for an appropriation of \$33,500 for the maintenance of the institution for 1907 and 1908 is not much, and that for repairs, building fences and other things necessary at the Home the sum of \$10,000 is required.

There are two teachers at the Home, and an appropriation for their salaries is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. RYAN,
E. D. KELLEY,
ORVIS RING,

Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the State Orphans' Home.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Home, its management and expenses for the years 1905-1906:

THE NEVADA STATE ORPHANS' HOME

Has during its existence admitted 694 children. They have all been taught proper manners, and educated sufficiently to place them on equal terms with all. A number of them have become farmers, merchants, mechanics, editors, and one has attained the position of Captain in the United States Army. We can further say that several boys and girls discharged from this Home, and grown to manhood and womanhood, have sought each other and married. They never fail to visit their old home while in Carson City.

POPULATION.

Since our last report 36 children have been admitted and 30 discharged.

We have now 62 children to care for—36 boys and 26 girls. Their ages range from 3 to 17 years.

The highest number of children cared for at any one time during the past two years was 77. Net cost per child, 60 cents per day.

This shows a small increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a day per child over the two previous years, which is attributed to several reasons, among which are an increase in the number of children cared for, the advance of prices upon all articles furnished the Home, and the moving of the household into the new building.

The little ones have all been abundantly fed with the most wholesome and best food obtainable; they have been warmly and well clothed; they have at all times been surrounded with thorough cleanliness, and we feel assured that it must leave an impression on their habits in future life.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of this Home has been under our care for the last eight years. We have during all this time endeavored to carry out the wishes of your honorable Board. The attendants, some of whom have been with us for the unprecedented time of eight years, are endowed with human kindness and the highest grade of intelligence. The benefits from this cause alone are noticeable in the contentment of the children. The Home, as remarked by many visitors, is a model institution of the kind, and one of which the State and all concerned can well be proud.

SALARIES.

I have been requested to bring the matter of wages before your honorable Board. The salaries are too small for the number of hours of

time required. No employee, except the teachers, works less than fourteen hours per day, and some must work longer. This subject we know is a trying one, but it is left to you for your favorable and kind consideration.

SANITARY.

In the thirty-seven years of its existence, and with the number of children heretofore mentioned raised in this Home, we have but four deaths recorded, two from natural causes. We believe that the mere mention of this low rate of deaths is sufficient to convince one and all of the sanitary condition of the Home, and is surely marvelous.

HEALTH.

The health of the children has been extraordinarily good, for we have had no serious sickness. The children, as a rule, are enjoying robust health. The services of the medical profession have only been called when it was deemed advisable. The report of the Physician is herewith annexed:

REPORT OF HOME PHYSICIAN.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 16, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of Directors State Orphans' Home:

SIRS: By request of the Superintendent, Mr. J. Josephs, I submit the following report of services rendered to children of the State Orphans' Home during the past two years:

All cases of minor importance, such as coughs, colds, digestive disturbances, etc., were intelligently and successfully treated by Mrs. J. Josephs, the Matron, with now and then a suggestion from me. It is an indisputable fact that her intelligence and capability as a nurse has on more than one occasion saved the State considerable in physician's fees, as well as preventing much suffering to the wards of the State.

During the year a mild epidemic of parotitis (mumps) made its appearance among the children, but prompt isolation, hygienic and energetic treatment arrested it while in its incipency.

A case of fracture of the right femur came under my observation, the child making an uneventful recovery without permanent injury to the limb, normal function being restored in a short time.

A case of chronic bronchial pneumonia required my services. This was a case where the child had suffered with an acute attack at Reno, and was in poor health when received at the institution. As this child is of very decided strumous tendencies I expect still further complication.

A most judicious and varied diet has served to keep the children free from furuncles (boils, etc.). A strict attention to hygiene and toilet is responsible that not a single case of dermatitis (skin disease) has made its appearance.

The wearing apparel is ample, varied and well suited to the climate, the children appearing at all times neat and clean.

The change from the old into the new dormitories is a very happy one indeed. In place of overcrowded quarters, large, roomy and sanitary places offer sleep and repose to the little ones.

The beds and bedding especially are to be recommended. It would be a very difficult matter to enter a private bedroom of any family and find it as well provided, clean and sanitary as the place furnished our orphans.

A general air of cleanliness, comfort and cheerful contentment pervades the entire institution; the morale of its inmates is certainly on a par with that of children raised in the best families.

I am your respectful servant,

CHAS. W. VON RADESKY, M.D., Ph.D.

ECONOMY.

The great question of economy is at all times before us. We consider it our duty to be strict in this matter, for no waste in any manner is permitted, but the welfare, prosperity, health and happiness of the children under our care are uppermost in conducting our household.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of our children has been excellent, and their deportment and manners, both at home and abroad, compare favorably with any children of their ages.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under your supervision the money appropriated by the last Legislature for necessary repairs of the property and for the furnishing of the new building has been judiciously expended, and divided as near as possible, between mechanics, laborers and merchants of the three cities of Reno, Virginia and Carson City.

Your committee worked energetically, for on the 9th day of November, 1905, the first meal was served in the new building and enjoyed by the children, and one week thereafter all were comfortably housed in their new home.

THE NECESSARY WANTS OF THE HOME.

At this time the necessities of the Home are numerous. Our entire fencing, except the front fence which is new, needs rebuilding. The boys' play room, buggy shed and tank house need a complete overhauling. The barn needs reshingling.

All buildings, except the new building, together with the new front fence, need painting.

In the new building the basement needs a cement floor. The floors not covered with carpet or linoleum need reoilng.

The flies and summer bugs are unbearable for the want of screen windows and doors.

We are sadly in need of a cellar. We have no place to keep our butter, milk or anything else of a perishable nature.

Many other things not here mentioned are needed about the premises.

THE SCHOOLS

Are presided over by Miss Jo Sullivan and Miss Jennie Somers, who are competent and qualified teachers. The children are taught the usual branches generally given in the public schools. Their report is herewith annexed:

THE HOME SCHOOL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the State Orphans' Home.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present herewith the biennial report of the State Orphans' Home School for the period ending December 31, 1906:

1905.	
Length of term in months.....	10
Actual number of days taught.....	197½
Number of boys enrolled.....	23
Number of girls enrolled.....	24
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	47
Average number belonging.....	47
Average daily attendance.....	46
Percentage of attendance.....	98
Number of cases of tardiness.....	25

REPORT OF ORPHANS' HOME.

	1906.	
Length of term in months.....		10
Actual number of days taught.....		183½
Number of boys enrolled.....		26
Number of girls enrolled.....		25
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....		51
Average number belonging.....		49
Average daily attendance.....		48
Percentage of attendance.....		98
Number of cases of tardiness.....		15

Respectfully submitted,

JO SULLIVAN,
JENNIE SOMERS,
Teachers.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The tables annexed will show what has been done with the funds intrusted to our care.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE

Showing the yearly and monthly expenses of

Months.	Groceries and provisions.....	Dry goods.....	Meats.....	Clothing.....	Boots and shoes.....	Wood and coal.....	Crockery and hardware.....
<i>1905.</i>							
January.....	\$255.00	\$72.13	\$62.15	\$91.15	\$110.60	\$34.50	\$18.00
February.....	211.04	189.60	50.73	20.50	51.25		17.04
March.....	322.80	67.10	55.70	13.50	10.50		
April.....	193.38	177.05	62.80		31.00		
May.....	250.15	72.25	77.25	20.25	128.10	97.50	
June.....	270.65	16.40	67.05	59.40	23.00		69.00
July.....	253.05	55.46	39.37	70.50	96.00		
August.....	320.25	224.19	56.96	23.50	123.25		3.80
September.....	254.49	37.31	51.00	79.40	79.25	316.25	11.10
October.....	297.69	92.80	55.37	18.00	43.50		
November.....	233.48	119.43	84.30	71.50	104.50	71.30	55.05
December.....	317.34	81.90	114.75	297.00	17.50	115.31	57.70
Totals.....	\$3,180.32	\$1,205.62	\$777.43	\$764.55	\$818.45	\$634.86	\$231.69
<i>1906.</i>							
January.....	\$265.60	\$29.36	\$49.20	\$45.50	\$37.75	\$155.35	\$24.00
February.....	230.08	83.09	56.30	39.35	66.50	96.14	36.50
March.....	241.51	22.69	58.75	29.25	31.90	56.10	
April.....	243.69	135.55	76.70	117.85	114.55		20.65
May.....	237.08	95.49	69.66	15.00	36.00	64.05	
June.....	198.45	41.72	66.50	69.25	96.35	60.00	18.00
July.....	259.75	52.72	58.45	33.65	117.70	32.50	15.71
August.....	308.26	34.48	65.45	71.10	108.95	45.00	15.35
September.....	272.29	54.90	65.62	161.40	87.50	138.00	
October.....	254.20	35.47	75.15	35.25	5.75	238.89	
November.....	363.09	25.90	55.30	29.00	94.30	179.40	
December.....	272.06	75.40	54.58	32.50	71.85	149.84	
Totals.....	\$3,146.06	\$686.77	\$751.66	\$679.10	\$868.50	1,215.27	\$130.21

TABLE NO. 2

Showing cash received, appropriation, expenses and deficiency.

January 1, 1905—Appropriation for teachers' salaries.....		\$2,400.00
Amount paid teachers, 1905.....	\$850.00	
Amount paid teachers, 1906.....	972.50	
Total amount paid teachers.....		1,822.50
Balance in Teachers' Fund.....		\$577.50
Expenses for 1905, less salaries of teachers.....	\$16,294.50	
Expenses for 1906, less salaries of teachers.....	16,292.55	
Total.....		\$32,587.05
Appropriation for the Home.....		30,000.00
Deficiency.....		\$2,587.05
Cash paid State Treasurer for sale of stock and care of children, 1905.....	\$837.50	
Cash paid State Treasurer for sale of stock and care of children, 1906.....	1,121.65	
Total.....		\$1,959.15
Total deficiency.....		\$627.90

NO. 1.

the State Orphans' Home during the years 1905-1906.

Live stock	Garden and field	Repairs and improvements	Furniture and bedding	School	Drugs, medicines and medical attendance	Laundry	Salaries	Miscellaneous	Totals
\$89.54				\$33.80	\$2.05	\$50.00	\$456.60	\$66.26	\$1,341.63
33.35		\$37.15		11.70	7.25	50.00	456.60	70.10	1,207.31
54.47	\$25.95	114.00	\$110.05	20.45	2.40	50.00	456.80	66.80	1,370.52
39.99		330.55		27.25	3.45	50.00	456.60	124.53	1,496.60
50.90		14.63		13.00	4.75	50.00	456.60	77.90	1,315.28
13.72	41.50	28.74		68.25	7.90	53.00	506.80	102.15	1,327.56
23.75	12.00	49.83		4.85	1.45	50.00	371.60	94.90	1,122.75
23.67	21.00	62.10			55.65	50.00	371.60	78.40	1,414.37
36.18		62.00		32.95	14.10	60.00	460.80	109.75	1,604.58
		2.00		10.50	36.65	50.00	471.60	143.80	1,221.91
11.60		42.56	155.64	16.00	3.65	50.00	504.10	307.09	1,830.09
76.34			50.00	73.50	2.50	50.00	504.30	185.76	1,893.90
\$453.51	100.45	\$743.55	\$315.59	\$312.25	\$141.80	\$613.00	\$5,474.00	\$1,377.44	\$17,144.60
\$67.35		\$46.90		\$29.05		\$50.00	\$456.60	\$135.70	\$1,392.36
12.75		81.50		24.50	\$0.75	50.00	456.60	87.60	1,321.66
111.02		54.25	\$61.00	23.50	12.40	50.00	456.80	73.75	1,282.32
75.98	\$6.00	32.67	26.85	499.05	.75	50.00	506.60	64.10	1,970.99
21.95		4.75		9.10	18.35	50.00	489.60	48.50	1,159.53
59.24		114.45	11.50	12.00	17.35	50.00	485.80	53.20	1,353.81
21.75		191.30	6.00	24.75	25.80	50.00	409.60	91.85	1,391.53
28.90		57.80	68.10	14.35		50.00	378.10	118.93	1,364.77
40.50		86.34		72.55	4.20	50.00	489.30	95.32	1,617.92
12.04		46.41		3.95	1.80	72.65	518.60	152.82	1,452.98
31.89		24.63		7.80	16.90		506.60	92.65	1,427.46
35.44		36.25		17.20	42.10	156.25	506.80	79.45	1,529.72
\$518.81	\$6.00	\$777.25	\$173.45	\$737.80	\$140.40	\$678.90	\$5,661.00	\$1,093.87	\$17,265.06

TABLE NO. 3

Showing disposition of appropriation for repairs and furnishing new building.

Appropriation	\$11,000.00	
Contract heating plant		\$2,800.00
Contract for sewer and flush tanks		1,100.00
Contract for installing motor with electric system		750.00
Contract for front fence		500.00
Contract for repairing school house and other buildings		1,250.00
Contract placing range, laying cement floor and fixing laundry		800.00
Purchase of oil and trotters		200.00
Building lockers and cleaning yard		400.00
Purchase of furniture, bedding and other necessities		3,200.00
Total	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00

TABLE NO. 4.

<i>Stock exchanged for produce used at the Home.</i>			
During 1905.....		\$38.00	
During 1906.....		24.00	
Total.....			\$62.00
<i>Stock consumed at the Home.</i>			
During 1905.....		\$47.00	
During 1906.....		58.00	
Total.....			105.00
<i>Stock traded for the benefit of the Home.</i>			
During 1905.....		\$68.00	
During 1906.....		136.00	
Total.....			*204.00
<i>Chickens and eggs consumed of Home produce.</i>			
During 1905.....		\$145.00	
During 1906.....		155.00	
Total.....			300.00
Grand total.....			\$671.00

*This amount was used in purchasing chickens and school-house desks, and for labor.

TABLE NO. 5

Showing amount of produce raised.

Kind of produce.	Tons.	Value.
<i>1905.</i>		
Alfalfa hay.....	16	\$160 00
Oat hay.....	16	224 00
Total.....		\$384 00
<i>1906.</i>		
Alfalfa hay.....	20	\$200 00
Oat hay.....	18	252 00
Total.....		\$452 00

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the amount of stock on hand December 31, 1906.

Kinds of stock	Grade.	Age.
8 cows.....	Mixed breed.....	2 to 14 years
1 cow.....	Thoroughbred Shorthorn (registered).....	7 years
1 calf (bull).....	Thoroughbred Shorthorn (registered).....	1 year, 3 months
3 pigs.....	Thoroughbred Berkshire.....	2 years, 4 months
4 pigs.....	Thoroughbred Berkshire.....	7 months
120 chickens.....		
1 horse.....		about 24 years

TABLE NO. 7

Showing amount of produce on hand.

1905.	
Wood (20 cords).....	\$160.00
Canned fruits, tomatoes, preserves and apples.....	400.00
Total.....	\$560.00
1906.	
Alfalfa and oat hay (10 tons).....	\$120.00
Wood (30 cords).....	210.00
Coal (3 tons).....	42.00
Canned fruits, jellies, tomatoes, apples, etc.....	400.00
Total.....	\$772.00

TABLE NO. 8

Showing the amount of milk produced, its value and profit.

1905.	
Average number of cows milked.....	7
Average number of gallons per day.....	18
Number of gallons for the year.....	6,570
Value of milk for the year @ 25¢ per gallon.....	\$1,542.50
Value of stock exchanged for produce.....	38.00
Value of stock consumed.....	47.00
Value of stock traded for the benefit of the Home.....	68.00
Value of butter made and consumed.....	80.00
Total value.....	\$1,775.50
Expense of live stock.....	453.50
Profit.....	\$1,322.00
1906.	
Average number of cows milked.....	7
Average number of gallons per day.....	18
Number of gallons for the year.....	6,570
Value of milk for the year @ 25¢ per gallon.....	\$1,542.50
Value of stock exchanged for produce.....	24.00
Value of stock consumed.....	58.00
Value of stock traded for the benefit of the Home.....	136.00
Value of butter made and consumed.....	44.50
Total value.....	\$1,805.00
Expense of live stock.....	528.81
Profit.....	\$1,276.19

TABLE NO. 9.
Register of inmates of the Home during 1905-1906.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Birthplace.	Grade.	Date of admission.	From what county.
1	Armstrong, Belle	Female	14-15	Nevada	Half orphan	March 17, 1898	Ormsby
2	Burlington, Albert	Male	15-16	Oregon	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
3	Burlington, Wilfred	Male	12-13	Oregon	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
4	Burlington, Earl	Male	11-12	Oregon	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
5	Burlington, Arden	Male	8-9	Nevada	Half orphan	March 13, 1899	Lyon
6	Berry, Alpha	Female	17-18	Nevada	Full orphan	April 10, 1895	Washoe
7	Berry, Loretta	Female	15-16	Nevada	Full orphan	April 10, 1895	Washoe
8	Buzzeck, Amy	Female	10-11	Nevada	Parents living	August 22, 1901	White Pine
9	Chubbuck, Sybil F.	Female	9-10	Nevada	Half orphan	August 14, 1902	Ormsby
10	Campbell, Edna	Female	10-11	California	Half orphan	November 24, 1905	Elko
11	Campbell, Richard	Male	3-4	California	Half orphan	November 24, 1905	Elko
12	Duffy, Rose	Female	14-15	Nevada	Half orphan	September 7, 1898	Storey
13	Emery, George R.	Male	10-11	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
14	Emery, Miriam V.	Female	8-9	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
15	Emery, J. Kenneth	Male	6-7	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
16	Emerson, Charles	Male	8-9	Montana	Parents living	January 28, 1905	Storey
17	Fisher, Dorris	Female	6	California	Parents living	June 17, 1906	Ormsby
18	Foote, Claud	Male	8	Nevada	Half orphan	November 26, 1906	Ormsby
19	Gimble, Dave	Male	11-12	California	Half orphan	July 3, 1901	Ormsby
20	Graham, Zoe	Female	17-18	Nevada	Half orphan	April 8, 1891	Ormsby
21	Haas, Harry	Male	15-16	Nevada	Half orphan	September 7, 1898	Storey
22	Hildebrand, Myrtle	Female	17	California	Half orphan	December 16, 1896	Ormsby
23	Hildebrand, Melissa	Female	13	California	Half orphan	December 16, 1896	Ormsby
24	Heness, Beulah	Female	7	Kansas	Parents living	September 8, 1905	Washoe
25	Heness, Le Roy	Male	10	Missouri	Parents living	September 8, 1905	Washoe
26	Henry, Constance M.	Female	13	Scotland	Half orphan	May 21, 1906	Washoe
27	Henry, Kenneth H.	Male	10	Scotland	Half orphan	May 21, 1906	Washoe
28	Henry, Gordon McG.	Male	7	Scotland	Half orphan	May 21, 1906	Washoe
29	Hamilton, Cornelius K.	Male	13	Colorado	Full orphan	July 31, 1906	Ormsby
30	Hamilton, Mable	Female	10	Colorado	Full orphan	July 31, 1906	Ormsby
31	Kelsey, Addison S.	Male	4	Nevada	Parents living	June 10, 1906	Washoe
32	Lopez, Emma	Female	16-17	Nevada	Half orphan	November 19, 1894	Ormsby
33	McReary, Raymond	Male	6-7	Nevada	Half orphan	August 31, 1904	Washoe
34	Morrison, Kil	Male	13-14	California	Half orphan	January 7, 1900	Storey
35	Morrison, Tony	Male	11-12	Nevada	Half orphan	January 7, 1900	Storey
36	Mathleson, Katie	Female	11-12	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1901	Douglas
37	Mathleson, Mary	Female	11-12	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1901	Douglas
38	Mathleson, Elmer	Male	4-5	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1901	Douglas

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39	Mathieson, Cecil	Male	5-6	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
40	Mathieson, Andrew	Male	2-3	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
41	Neff, Whitney E.	Male	12	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
42	Neff, Edna E.	Female	11	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
43	Neff, Lillian M.	Female	9	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
44	Neff, Floyd S.	Male	5	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
45	Neff, Orville C.	Male	3	Nevada	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
46	Piccolo, Battisto B.	Male	12-13	Nevada	Half orphan	January 8, 1901	Eureka
47	Piccolo, Duillio S.	Male	11-12	Nevada	Half orphan	January 8, 1901	Eureka
48	Piccolo, Ulysses S.	Male	10-11	Nevada	Half orphan	January 8, 1901	Eureka
49	Piccolo, Rina K.	Female	9-10	Nevada	Half orphan	February 15, 1904	Lincoln
50	Prodit, Waldo	Male	6	Arizona	Half orphan	September 29, 1906	Washoe
51	Riehl, Wesley	Male	15-16	California	Parents living	May 26, 1903	Ormsby
52	Riehl, Laurine	Male	12-13	Nevada	Parents living	May 26, 1903	Ormsby
53	Riehl, Edna	Female	7-8	Nevada	Parents living	May 26, 1903	Ormsby
54	Riehl, Irma V.	Female	5	Nevada	Parents living	October 15, 1903	Ormsby
55	Riehl, Timore S.	Male	3	Nevada	Parents living	May 19, 1906	Ormsby
56	Richardson, Henry	Male	12-13	Nevada	Parents living	November 8, 1903	Washoe
57	Roberts, Elvie	Female	9	Nevada	Parents living	September 19, 1904	Washoe
58	Roberts, Gracie	Female	7	Nevada	Parents living	September 19, 1904	Washoe
59	Roberts, Marie	Female	5	Nevada	Parents living	September 19, 1904	Washoe
60	Ritiley, James	Male	9	Colorado	Parents living	July 27, 1906	Washoe
61	Ritiley, William	Male	6	Colorado	Parents living	July 27, 1906	Washoe
62	Staricoba, Ethel	Female	13-14	Nevada	Full orphan	May 15, 1899	Storey
63	Staricoba, William W.	Male	10-11	Nevada	Full orphan	May 15, 1899	Storey
64	Schulz, Caroline	Female	17-18	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
65	Schulz, Mary	Female	13-14	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
66	Schulz, Ellen	Female	12-13	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
67	Schulz, Louis	Male	9-10	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
68	Schulz, Agnes	Female	7-8	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
69	Shingler, Henry J.	Male	16-17	Nevada	Full orphan	October 12, 1901	Eureka
70	Shingler, Susie	Female	12-13	Nevada	Full orphan	October 12, 1901	Eureka
71	Shingler, Maud	Female	10-11	Nevada	Full orphan	October 12, 1901	Eureka
72	Stephens, John A.	Male	6-7	Nevada	Half orphan	July 8, 1902	Eureka
73	Silveria, Joe	Male	14-15	Nevada	Half orphan	September 12, 1902	Lyon
74	Silveria, John	Male	12-13	Nevada	Half orphan	September 12, 1902	Washoe
75	Silveria, Eva	Female	9-10	Nevada	Half orphan	September 12, 1902	Washoe
76	Silveria, Ed	Male	10-11	Nevada	Half orphan	September 12, 1902	Washoe
77	Sheppard, Leonard	Male	11-12	Nevada	Half orphan	October 5, 1902	Washoe
78	Stephenson, Gertrude	Female	8-9	Nevada	Half orphan	July 6, 1904	Washoe
79	Stephenson, Hattie	Female	6-7	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
80	Stephenson, Edgar	Male	4-5	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
81	Stephenson, Orvis	Male	3-4	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
82	Souter, Ethel Lou	Female	8	Washington	Parents living	June 11, 1906	Ormsby
83	Souter, Leonard Ray	Male	6	Washington	Parents living	June 11, 1906	Ormsby

TABLE No. 9—Continued.
Register of inmates of the Home during 1905—1906.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Birthplace.	Grade.	Date of admission.	From what county.
84	Silva, Juanita	Female	9	Oregon	Half orphan	December 28, 1906	Ormsby
85	Tice, Lizzie M.	Female	6		Parents living	May 30, 1906	Ormsby
86	Tice, Dorkes F.	Female	5		Parents living	May 30, 1906	Ormsby
87	Vaughn, John R.	Male	5-6	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
88	Vaughn, Miriam G.	Male	4-5	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
89	Vaughn, Irwin W.	Male	2-3	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
90	York, Mary G.	Female	18-14	Nevada	Half orphan	May 28, 1903	Churchill
91	Zanolli, Alice	Female	18	Nevada	Full orphan	November 26, 1896	Elko
92	Zanolli, Irena	Female	16-17	Nevada	Full orphan	November 26, 1896	Elko

TABLE NO. 10.
Register of inmates of the Home, December 31, 1906.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Birthplace.	Grade.	Date of admission.	From what county.
1	Armstrong, Belle	Female	15	Nevada	Half orphan	March 17, 1898	Ormsby
2	Buffington, Willfred	Male	13	Oregon	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
3	Buffington, Earl	Male	12	Oregon	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
4	Buffington, Arden	Male	9	Nevada	Half orphan	June 4, 1897	Lyon
5	Berry, Loretta	Female	16	Nevada	Full orphan	April 10, 1895	Washoe
6	Chubbuck, Sybil F.	Female	10	Nevada	Half orphan	August 14, 1902	Ormsby
7	Campbell, Edna	Female	11	California	Half orphan	November 24, 1905	Elko
8	Campbell, Richard	Male	4	California	Half orphan	November 24, 1905	Elko
9	Duffy, Rose	Female	15	Nevada	Half orphan	September 7, 1898	Storey
10	Emery, George R.	Male	11	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
11	Emery, Miriam V.	Female	9	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
12	Emery, J. Kenneth	Male	7	California	Full orphan	December 15, 1901	Washoe
13	Emerson, Charles	Male	9	Montana	Parents living	December 15, 1901	Washoe
14	Fisher, Doris	Female	8	California	Parents living	December 15, 1901	Storey
15	Footo, Claud	Male	6	Nevada	Half orphan	January 28, 1906	Ormsby
16	Gimble, Dave	Male	12	California	Half orphan	November 26, 1906	Ormsby
17	Henry, Kenneth H.	Male	10	Scotland	Half orphan	July 3, 1901	Ormsby
18	McReary, Raymond	Male	7	Nevada	Half orphan	May 21, 1906	Washoe
19						August 31, 1904	Washoe

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19	Morrison, Eli	Male	14	California	Half orphan	January 7, 1900	Storey
20	Morrison, Tony	Male	12	Nevada	Half orphan	January 7, 1900	Storey
21	Matthieson, Katie	Female	15	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
22	Matthieson, Mary	Female	12	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
23	Matthieson, Elmer	Male	9	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
24	Matthieson, Cecil	Male	6	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
25	Matthieson, Andrew	Male	3	Nevada	Half orphan	February 26, 1906	Douglas
26	Neff, Whitney J.	Male	12	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
27	Neff, Edna E.	Female	11	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
28	Neff, Lillian M.	Female	9	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
29	Neff, Floyd S.	Male	5	Michigan	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
30	Neff, Orville C.	Male	3	Nevada	Half orphan	April 12, 1906	Washoe
31	Piccolo, Ulysses S.	Male	11	Nevada	Half orphan	January 8, 1901	Eureka
32	Piccolo, Rina K.	Female	10	Nevada	Half orphan	February 15, 1904	Lincoln
33	Proffit, Waldo	Male	8	Arizona	Half orphan	September 29, 1906	Washoe
34	Riehl, Edna	Female	6	Nevada	Parents living	May 26, 1903	Ormsby
35	Riehl, Irma	Female	5	Nevada	Parents living	October 15, 1903	Ormsby
36	Riehl, Elsmore	Male	3	Nevada	Parents living	May 19, 1906	Ormsby
37	Riehl, Laurine	Male	13	Nevada	Parents living	May 26, 1903	Ormsby
38	Reitley, James	Male	9	Colorado	Parents living	July 27, 1906	Washoe
39	Reitley, William	Male	6	Colorado	Parents living	July 27, 1906	Washoe
40	Staricha, Ethel	Female	14	Nevada	Full orphan	May 15, 1899	Storey
41	Staricha, William	Male	11	Nevada	Full orphan	May 15, 1899	Storey
42	Schulz, Mary	Female	14	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
43	Schulz, Ellen	Female	13	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
44	Schulz, Louis	Male	20	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
45	Schulz, Agnes	Female	8	Nevada	Half orphan	January 12, 1901	Ormsby
46	Shingler, Susie	Female	13	Nevada	Half orphan	October 12, 1901	Eureka
47	Shingler, Maud	Female	11	Nevada	Half orphan	October 12, 1901	Eureka
48	Stephens, John A.	Male	7	Nevada	Half orphan	July 8, 1902	Eureka
49	Sheppard, Leonard	Male	12	Nevada	Half orphan	July 6, 1904	Lyon
50	Stephenson, Gertrude	Female	9	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
51	Stephenson, Hattie	Female	7	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
52	Stephenson, Edgar	Male	5	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
53	Stephenson, Orvis	Male	4	Nevada	Half orphan	August 23, 1905	Washoe
54	Souter, Ethel Lou	Female	8	Washington	Parents living	June 11, 1906	Ormsby
55	Souter, Leonard Ray	Male	6	Washington	Parents living	June 11, 1906	Ormsby
56	Silva, Juanita	Female	8	Oregon	Half orphan	December 28, 1906	Ormsby
57	Vaughn, John R.	Male	6	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
58	Vaughn, Miriam G.	Male	5	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
59	Vaughn, Irwin W.	Male	3	Nevada	Parents living	November 11, 1903	Washoe
60	York, Mary G.	Female	14	Nevada	Half orphan	May 28, 1903, 1903	Churchill
61	Zanoli, Irene	Female	17	Nevada	Full orphan	November 26, 1896	Elko

TABLE NO. 11.
Register of inmates discharged during 1905-1906.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Grade.	When discharged.	When received.	In charge of whom.
1905.							
1	Hildebrand, Myrtle	Female	16	Half orphan	April 1, 1905	December 16, 1896	To father
2	Hildebrand, Melissa	Female	12	Half orphan	April 1, 1905	December 16, 1896	To father
3	McIntyre, Raymond	Male	6	Half orphan	July 9, 1905	August 31, 1904	To mother
4	Roberts, Elvie	Female	9	Parents living	December 10, 1905	September 19, 1904	To mother
5	Roberts, Gracie	Female	8	Parents living	December 10, 1905	September 19, 1904	To mother
6	Roberts, Marie	Female	5	Parents living	December 10, 1905	September 19, 1904	To mother
7	Zanoli, Alice	Female	18	Half orphan	September 13, 1905	November 26, 1892	Became of age
1906.							
8	Buzzetti, Amy	Female	11	Parents living	June 11, 1906	August 22, 1901	To father
9	Berry, Alpha	Female	18	Full orphan	May 21, 1906	April 10, 1895	Became of age
10	Burftington, Albert	Male	16	Half orphan	August 15, 1906	June 4, 1897	J. E. Richardson
11	Graham, Zoe	Female	18	Unknown	March 22, 1906	April 8, 1891	Became of age
12	Haas, Harry	Male	16	Half orphan	June 30, 1906	September 7, 1898	To mother
13	Henness, Beniah	Female	7	Parents living	September 24, 1906	September 8, 1905	To mother
14	Henness, Le Roy	Male	10	Parents living	September 24, 1906	September 9, 1905	To mother
15	Henry, Constance M.	Female	13	Half orphan	September 3, 1906	May 19, 1906	To mother
16	Henry, Kenneth H.	Male	10	Half orphan	October 8, 1906	May 19, 1906	To mother
17	Henry, Gordon McG.	Male	7	Half orphan	October 8, 1906	May 19, 1906	To mother
18	Hamilton, Cornelius K.	Male	13	Full orphan	December 30, 1906	July 31, 1906	To mother
19	Hamilton, Mamie	Female	10	Full orphan	December 30, 1906	July 31, 1906	To sister
20	Kelsey, Addison S.	Male	4	Parents living	December 20, 1906	June 10, 1906	To mother
21	Lopez, Emma	Female	17	Half orphan	July 8, 1906	November 19, 1894	To mother
22	Piccolo, Batisto S.	Male	13	Half orphan	June 13, 1906	January 8, 1901	To father
23	Piccolo, Duillio B.	Male	12	Half orphan	June 13, 1906	January 8, 1901	To father
24	Riehl, Wesley	Male	16	Parents living	February 19, 1906	May 26, 1903	To Mr. Kysner
25	Richardson, Harry	Male	18	Parents living	June 23, 1906	November 8, 1903	To mother
26	Schulz, Caroline	Female	13	Half orphan	April 9, 1906	January 12, 1901	Became of age
27	Shingler, Henry	Male	17	Full orphan	June 13, 1906	October 12, 1901	Ira Winters
28	Silveria, Joe	Male	15	Half orphan	July 16, 1906	September 12, 1902	To father
29	Silveria, John	Male	13	Half orphan	July 16, 1906	September 12, 1902	To father
30	Silveria, Eva	Female	10	Half orphan	July 16, 1906	September 12, 1902	To father
31	Silveria, Ed	Male	11	Half orphan	July 16, 1906	September 12, 1902	To father
32	Tice, Dorkes F.	Female	6	Parents living	June 17, 1906	May 30, 1906	To mother
33	Tice, Lizzie M.	Female	6	Parents living	June 17, 1906	May 30, 1906	To mother

TABLE NO. 12.

Children admitted to the Home during 1905-1906.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Grade.	When received.	From what county.
<i>1905.</i>						
1	Emerson, Charles.....	Male.....	8	Parents living.....	Jan. 28, 1905.....	Storey
2	Campbell, Edna.....	Female.....	10	Half orphan.....	Nov. 24, 1905.....	Elko
3	Campbell, Richard.....	Male.....	3	Half orphan.....	Nov. 24, 1905.....	Elko
4	Hennes, Buelah.....	Female.....	7	Parents living.....	Sept. 9, 1905.....	Washoe
5	Hennes, LeRoy.....	Male.....	10	Parents living.....	Sept. 9, 1905.....	Washoe
6	McCreary, Raymond.....	Male.....	6	Half orphan.....	Nov. 1, 1905.....	Washoe
7	Stephenson, Gertrude.....	Female.....	8	Half orphan.....	Aug. 23, 1905.....	Washoe
8	Stephenson, Hattie.....	Female.....	6	Half orphan.....	Aug. 23, 1905.....	Washoe
9	Stephenson, Edgar.....	Male.....	4	Half orphan.....	Aug. 23, 1905.....	Washoe
10	Stephenson, Orvis.....	Male.....	3	Half orphan.....	Aug. 23, 1905.....	Washoe
<i>1906.</i>						
11	Fisher, Doris.....	Female.....	8	Parents living.....	June 17, 1906.....	Ormsby
12	Foote, Claud.....	Male.....	6	Half orphan.....	Nov. 26, 1906.....	Ormsby
13	Henry, Constance M.....	Female.....	13	Half orphan.....	May 21, 1906.....	Washoe
14	Henry, Kenneth H.....	Male.....	10	Half orphan.....	May 21, 1906.....	Washoe
15	Henry, Gordon McG.....	Male.....	7	Half orphan.....	May 21, 1906.....	Washoe
16	Hamilton, Cornelius.....	Male.....	13	Full orphan.....	July 31, 1906.....	Ormsby
17	Hamilton, Mamie.....	Female.....	10	Full orphan.....	July 31, 1906.....	Ormsby
18	Kelsey, Addison.....	Male.....	4	Parents living.....	June 10, 1906.....	Washoe
19	Matthleson, Katie.....	Female.....	14	Half orphan.....	Feb. 26, 1906.....	Douglas
20	Matthleson, Mary.....	Female.....	11	Half orphan.....	Feb. 26, 1906.....	Douglas
21	Matthleson, Elmer.....	Male.....	8	Half orphan.....	Feb. 26, 1906.....	Douglas
22	Matthleson, Cecil.....	Male.....	5	Half orphan.....	Feb. 26, 1906.....	Douglas
23	Matthleson, Andrew.....	Male.....	3	Half orphan.....	Feb. 26, 1906.....	Douglas
24	Neff, Whitney J.....	Male.....	12	Half orphan.....	April 12, 1906.....	Washoe
25	Neff, Edna E.....	Female.....	11	Half orphan.....	April 12, 1906.....	Washoe
26	Neff, Lillian M.....	Female.....	9	Half orphan.....	April 12, 1906.....	Washoe
27	Neff, Floyd S.....	Male.....	5	Half orphan.....	April 12, 1906.....	Washoe
28	Neff, Orville C.....	Male.....	3	Half orphan.....	April 12, 1906.....	Washoe
29	Proffit, Waldo.....	Male.....	5	Half orphan.....	Sept. 29, 1906.....	Washoe
30	Riehl, Elmore.....	Male.....	2	Parents living.....	May 19, 1906.....	Ormsby
31	Reilley, James.....	Male.....	9	Parents living.....	July 27, 1906.....	Washoe
32	Reilley, William.....	Male.....	6	Parents living.....	July 27, 1906.....	Washoe
33	Souter, Ethel Lou.....	Female.....	8	Parents living.....	June 11, 1906.....	Ormsby
34	Souter, Leonard Ray.....	Male.....	6	Parents living.....	June 11, 1906.....	Ormsby
35	Silva, Juanita M.....	Female.....	9	Half orphan.....	Dec. 28, 1906.....	Ormsby
36	Tice, Dorkes F.....	Female.....	6	Parents living.....	May 30, 1906.....	Ormsby
37	Tice, Lizzie M.....	Female.....	5	Parents living.....	May 30, 1906.....	Ormsby

APPROPRIATIONS.

The average number of children maintained in the past two years has been greater than any time since the fire in 1902, and the outlook is certainly not for a decrease. It will therefore require an appropriation of \$33,500 for the maintenance of the Home for 1907-1908.

In addition to the above amount an appropriation of \$10,000 is required at this time for the actual necessities of the Home; besides sufficient to pay the salaries of two teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

JOE JOSEPHS,
Superintendent.



STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Regents of State University

AND

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1905-1906



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
RENO, NEVADA, December 26, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: The Regents of the University of Nevada have the honor to submit herewith the Biennial Report of the Regents of the University for the years 1905 and 1906, containing recommendations for appropriations by the Legislature and for other matters, as required by the Act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1901.

By order of the Board of Regents:

OSCAR J. SMITH,
Chairman.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

BIENNIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF REGENTS,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, December 28, 1906.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, in compliance with law submits this report for the two years ending with the last day of this month:

For a detailed account of the general physical and financial conditions prevailing at our institution reference is made to the report and financial tables submitted by the President, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, herewith.

During the past two years the University of Nevada has shown substantial improvement and progress, though cramped at all times for much-needed funds.

The President and Faculty are entitled to great credit for the good work which has been accomplished and for the loyalty exhibited by them, one and all, to their University and their State.

The students at the University of Nevada comprise young men and young women of whom the State of Nevada may well be proud, and who, in the natural course of human events, are sure to reflect great credit upon both the institution and the State.

The subject of increased cost of living and the consequent necessity for an increase in the salaries of the Faculty is dealt with at some length in the President's report. The Board of Regents feels that the University of Nevada should be given funds sufficient to accomplish the needed increase in salaries and also for beautifying the grounds and conducting this institution of learning in a manner commensurate with its importance, and submits the following estimate of expenses for the years 1907 and 1908:

For equipment for Physics Department, State Museum in Mackay Building, Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and improving quadrangle between Mackay Building and Morrill Hall	\$29,208.00
Mining and Metallurgy	7,500.00
Geology and Mineralogy	5,250.00
Mechanical Engineering	6,400.00
Civil Engineering	4,000.00
Mathematics	5,000.00
Physics	4,700.00
Chemistry	5,100.00
Agricultural and Animal Husbandry, Botany and Horticulture..	6,000.00
Latin	5,200.00
English	4,400.00
Carried forward	\$82,758.00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>	
Brought forward.....	\$82,758.00
History.....	4,000.00
Modern Languages.....	4,000.00
Domestic Science.....	3,400.00
Biology.....	7,335.00
Military Science and Tactics.....	748.75
Normal School.....	6,400.00
Political Economy and Advanced Law.....	1,300.00
Department of Drawing.....	1,600.00
Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	19,588.50
Manzanita Hall.....	1,200.00
Library.....	4,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	2,500.00
Insurance.....	3,500.00
Administration.....	10,000.00
Expenses of teaching for High School.....	7,500.00
Grand total.....	\$159,830.25

Of this needed amount the United States will contribute from the so-called "Morrill Fund," for the years 1907 and 1908 (\$25,000 per annum), \$50,000.

The United States will also virtually contribute the additional amount of \$10,500 during 1907 and 1908, from the following sources:

From the so-called 90,000-Acre Grant: Nevada State 4 per cent bonds (\$50,000), \$2,000 each year; Massachusetts 3 per cent and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds (\$50,000), \$1,750 each year. From other lands granted by United States: Nevada State 4 per cent bonds (\$27,600), \$1,100 each year; Massachusetts 3 per cent and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds (\$15,000), \$487 each year; or \$10,664 for the two years, 1907 and 1908.

This makes the State of Nevada's net proportion of the \$159,830.25 about \$99,330.25.

While the interest on the \$142,600 Nevada and Massachusetts State bonds belongs to the University of Nevada and cannot be used for any other purpose, yet it has always been the custom for the Legislature of Nevada to *regularly include the same, in the amount appropriated for the support of the institution.*

In view of the above, the Board of Regents **RECOMMENDS THAT THE LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908 (INCLUDING THE \$10,500 INTEREST ON THE SAID \$142,600 BONDS) THE SUM OF \$110,000.**

INVESTMENT OF UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Under the provisions of Section 3, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, the Legislature shall provide for the investment of all proceeds derived from any of the sources therein mentioned "in United States bonds or the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union."

This limits us to a very small rate of interest on these investments, averaging only about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The Board of Regents recommends that this section of the Constitution be amended so as to permit the investment of these funds in any good county or municipal bonds of this or any other State, which may be selected by the Board of Regents.

In this manner these funds can be made to yield a substantial increase in revenue and be in every way as safe as at present invested. As for instance, the bonds of Washoe County and the City of Reno pay about 5 per cent on the investment and are perfectly safe.

There are other county and municipal bonds in this State which pay as good, or better, rates of interest, and are also perfectly safe.

In the opinion of this Board this matter is one that can be well left to the sound discretion of the Board of Regents.

If action is taken by the present Legislature amending the Constitution, the same will not become effective until about January 1, 1911.

DEFICIENCIES.

The Board of Regents regrets to report a deficiency of \$5,384.43 for the past two years, the detail of which is given in the report of the President.

The President also explains how this deficiency has occurred.

It was absolutely necessary to put a new furnace in Manzanita Hall, where there has always been more or less suffering from cold during the winter months. And also a new furnace in Lincoln Hall, where the same conditions of suffering have prevailed and where it has always been impossible to heat the rooms farthest removed from the furnace.

Since the installing of these new furnaces which are of double the heating capacity of the old furnace, in each case, there has been no trouble to adequately heat all the rooms in both buildings.

It might be pertinent to remark that the paramount reason why a deficiency exists is that the Board of Regents has never had an adequate appropriation and particularly has never had an adequate contingent fund.

Appropriations have always been made on the basis of the lowest possible estimate and no provisions made for such contingencies as arose with reference to the furnaces.

A CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

The heating plants now in use in most of the buildings are what is known as "hot-water systems," of which there are several. A number of the buildings are heated with stoves.

The Board of Regents thinks that great economy in fuel can be effected and that better and more uniform conditions of heating would prevail if a central heating plant should be established. Such a plant, of necessity, must be a so-called "steam plant," located at some advantageous point on the grounds.

It is estimated that such a plant would cost \$15,000.

The Board of Regents recommends an appropriation for this purpose, provided the same is not deducted from the \$110,000 asked for the support of the institution.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The University has pressing need for certain new buildings, as discussed in the President's report, but the Board of Regents relies upon private benefactions from the citizens of our State and from citizens of other States who have accumulated their wealth here and also from the alumni of the institution to provide the same.

MACKAY BUILDING.

As mentioned in the President's report, the University of Nevada has received from Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, the son, and from Mrs. Eva Hungerford Mackay, the widow, of Mr. John W. Mackay, deceased, a magnificent building for the School of Mines. Also a statue of Mr. John W. Mackay, which will stand in front of the building. The building and statue represent an expenditure of more than \$100,000.

The Board of Regents feels that these donors are entitled to great credit for their generosity, and that it is worthy of note that of all the people who made their millions in the early days of Nevada, or whose fortunes have been derived from those who accumulated their wealth here, that this is the first benefaction of any magnitude to the State, to any of its institutions, or to any city or town therein.

Aside from this building and statue not so much as a drinking fountain at any place in the State exists to commemorate the memory or to express the gratitude of any of the millionaires who owe their financial greatness to Nevada.

It is to be hoped that many others will emulate the good example of Mr. Mackay and his mother.

The incoming Board of Regents will undoubtedly make the occasion of the dedication of the Mackay Building one long to be remembered, and celebrate the great event in a manner befitting the dignity and importance of the occasion.

THE BEQUEST OF DAVID RUSSELL.

The Board of Regents expresses its gratitude for the sum of approximately \$15,000, a bequest of David Russell for the benefit of the students of the University of Nevada.

F. M. SMITH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Board of Regents expresses its gratitude to Mr. F. M. Smith of Oakland, California, for the scholarships aggregating \$1,000 for the scholastic year 1906-1907 for needy students in the Department of the School of Mines.

The details of the gift of "The Mackay Building for the School of Mines," the "Statute of John W. Mackay," the "Bequest of David Russell," and the "F. M. Smith Scholarships" are given in the report of the President.

Dr. J. E. Stubbs, President, is entitled to great credit for securing this gift of the Mackay Building and also for securing the F. M. Smith scholarships. He has other efforts of a similar character well under way and in all probability public announcement of further substantial gifts will be made at next Commencement.

BUILDINGS PROVIDED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1906.

As stated in the report of the President, a Dining Hall and a Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory have been built and equipped.

Under an appropriation of \$2,000 for the completion of any unfinished building, Manzanita Hall was completed by the addition of two porches. However, the bill providing for this completion was passed after the tax levy was made and hence the contractors remain unpaid. The coming Legislature should appropriate this \$2,000 with about \$250 for interest, to reimburse the contractors.

CASH BASIS FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Under present conditions the Faculty and employees of the University of Nevada, and creditors generally, have to wait from four to six months for their pay. Other State institutions are upon a cash basis, and the Board of Regents can see no reason why this awkward exception should be made, and earnestly requests your Excellency, and through you the Legislature, to adjust this matter and give the institution the advantages always derived from doing business for cash.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The increased prosperity of our State promises an increased prosperity for the University of Nevada, and the Board of Regents feels that the Legislature can now well afford to make an appropriation sufficient for its adequate support and commensurate with the increased wealth and income of the State and with the ever-increasing importance of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR J. SMITH (*Chairman*),

W. W. BOOHER,

H. S. STARRETT,

Board of Regents.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, December 26, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of Regents.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the provisions of the statutes (Section 1 of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act relating to public reports and repealing all other Acts in relation thereto,' approved March 6, 1901") there is submitted herewith the annual report of the President upon the condition and needs of the University, for the year ending December 31, 1906. Since the State Legislature meets only once in every two years, this report covers all the important topics for the years 1905 and 1906, together with such recommendations as will improve the condition and promote the welfare and usefulness of the University in all its departments.

THE MACKAY BUILDING FOR THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Mackay Building for the School of Mines is under contract and is now building. This building is a very fine one and is erected by Clarence H. Mackay and his mother, Mrs. Eva H. Mackay, as a memorial to Mr. John W. Mackay. In front of the Mackay Building will be placed a bronze statue, life size, representing Mr. Mackay in the garb of a Comstock miner and in the attitude of examining a piece of ore from the Comstock mines. It is a very choice work of art.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay has given seventy thousand dollars towards this building, exclusive of the architect's plans. These will make the cost of the building approximately eighty thousand dollars. The cost of placing the bronze statue upon the campus will be in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars.

This is the first private gift of any magnitude to the University of Nevada, and it is especially fitting from the fact that Mr. John W. Mackay gained a large portion of his fortune from the wealth which was literally dug out of the Comstock mines. This University building, given as a memorial to him, is an excellent way to perpetuate the memory of his life and work. Of the hundreds and thousands of young men who will go out from the School of Mines of the University of Nevada, this noble building, equipped in every way for the best work, will distinguish them by the superior advantages offered.

In December, 1902, when Mr. Clarence H. Mackay was in San Francisco at the landing of the Pacific cable, the plan which has taken form in the present building was presented to him. In March, 1906, in answer to a letter from me, Mr. Mackay wrote the following:

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 12, 1906.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS, Esq., *President University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 3d, for which please accept my thanks. Any subject pertaining to the State of Nevada is always of interest to me, and the matter referred to in your letter is doubly so.

Before going further into this question, I should first like you to write me

regarding the University of Nevada. I am anxious to know all about it, the buildings, the number of students, courses, its financial status, etc. If not too much trouble, I would be obliged if you would send me photographs of the University. On receipt of this information, I shall better be able to answer the suggestions made in your letter.

I am, with personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

In the latter part of April I received a dispatch from Mr. Mackay requesting an interview with him in New York. I went to New York, and had several conferences with Mr. Mackay in which he expressed his willingness to erect a building according to certain plans and costing fifty thousand dollars. At his suggestion, I remained in New York and consulted the architects, McKim, Mead & White, as to the plans. By the way, however, I took certain plans that had been made by the Mining and Geological Departments of this University with me, and the interior arrangement of the building was made by McKim, Mead & White after the suggestions of these plans.

The following is the letter from Mr. Mackay confirming his gift:

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 18, 1906.

JOSEPH E. STUBBS, Esq., *President University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR MR. STUBBS: I am writing to confirm the conversation that I had with you regarding the proposed Mackay Building for the School of Mines for the University of Nevada.

My mother and I are willing to construct a building to be known as "The Mackay Building for the School of Mines," in memory of my father, which, on completion, will be presented to the University, according to the general plans and specifications of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, which you have already seen and approved of.

We have long wished to do something which would be of permanent value to the State, and we have now decided that there could be no more fitting memorial to my father than the establishment of a building for a school upon a subject so closely identified with his life work. It is a real pleasure to us to crystallize in such a manner our deep sentiment for Nevada.

Please present my compliments to the Regents and to the members of the Faculty, and believe me,

Faithfully yours,

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

On my return home on the 19th of May, I presented the matter of the proposed gift of Mr. Mackay to the University to your honorable body, who gratefully accepted the gift. The following is your letter:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS,
RENO, NEVADA, June 19, 1906.

MR. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, *253 Broadway, New York City.*

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, have heard the report of the President of the University—that it is your purpose to erect upon the campus of the University of Nevada a building for the School of Mines at a cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars; that you intend that this building shall be erected to the memory of your father, John W. Mackay, so long and so prominently associated with the mining interests of this State; that this building is to be the joint gift of Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence H. Mackay to the University of Nevada.

We hail with sincerest pleasure this evidence that the interests of this State and of this University lie very close to the hearts of your mother and yourself. This great gift will do much to show the people of Nevada that you cherish the interests of the people of this State and seek to bestow upon her

chief institution of learning a building which shall give to their children the best facilities in the world for education and training in mining and metallurgy.

We learn also, with great satisfaction, that you will give to the State and to the University the statue of your father to be placed upon the University grounds and in front of the proposed building, so that the statue and the building will form a certain unity of aim. In thus uniting the practical work of education in mining and the ideal miner, as typified by this statue of your father, you will present to the students of the University in the years to come and to the people of this State a lesson of rare and exalted merit.

We have adopted the views of William S. Richardson of the office of McKim, Mead & White as to the location of the building and the statue. It will be our pleasure to meet your views, as they may be further expressed, as fully as possible. Deeply sensible of the value of this gift, we beg leave to send our most cordial esteem to your mother and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

OSCAR J. SMITH (*Chairman*),
W. W. BOOHER,
H. S. STARRETT,

GEO. H. TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

Board of Regents.

In the matter of the statue, the following letter from Mr. Mackay and telegram to Mr. Mackay from Governor Sparks explain all:

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 14, 1906.

JOSEPH E. STUBBS, Esq., *President University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR MR. STUBBS: I am sending you the enclosed copy of a telegram received from Governor Sparks, which refers to the placing of my father's statue, when completed, in the grounds of the State University at Reno. I wrote him on May 29th as follows, and the telegram is in answer to my letter:

"I had several very pleasant meetings with President Stubbs when last in New York, and he doubtless by now will have informed you that my mother and I have decided to build and donate a new building to the University of Nevada, to be known as 'The Mackay Building for the School of Mines.' While on this subject and after having given the matter much thought, I have concluded to write and ask your permission to have my father's statue, which Mr. Borglum is now executing, and which I have presented to the State, placed, when completed, in the vicinity of this building, which would be in the grounds of the University of the State, and which to my way of thinking would be the most appropriate place. It is my earnest desire that this should be done, and I hope that you will write me as soon as convenient, concurring in this view, in order that I may formulate my plans."

I am glad that this matter is now disposed of, as I was anxious to have it settled where the statue's final resting place was to be.

Mr. Stanford White has left the city, to be gone until the 22d of the month. Immediately on his return, together with Mr. Richardson, we will take up the final plans and specifications as amended for the proposed Mackay Building for the School of Mines, and we will come to the final decision, in order that the work may be proceeded with without further delay.

With personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

[TELEGRAM.]

RENO, NEVADA, June 13, 1906.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, 253 Broadway, New York: I will support your plans about your father's statue.

JOHN SPARKS, *Governor.*

The Mackay Building will be completed and the statue of John W. 

Mackay will be unveiled in the summer of 1907, just as soon as the building is finished. I would recommend to the Board of Regents that they make the dedication of this building and the unveiling of this statue an occasion of State celebration, that they ask the Governor of the State in a message to invite the members of the present Legislature and the present State officers to take part in this celebration when it occurs. The Regents of the University will themselves invite the people of the State to join in this celebration.

THE BEQUEST OF DAVID RUSSELL.

Mr. David Russell has provided in his will that about fifteen thousand dollars, left in trust with Mr. C. T. Bender as trustee, should be given to the University of Nevada. The will provides that the interest from this amount shall be paid annually to the Regents of the University to be used for the benefit of its students. This is a really notable bequest, and as such it should be esteemed by all the friends of the University. Mr. Russell spent nearly all of his active life in stock-raising and farming in Nevada and California. He never married, and he considered the best use to which he could put his money after his death was to have it go to the benefit of the young men and the young women who are seeking an education in the University of Nevada.

The identification of Mr. Russell with the agricultural development of Sierra Valley covers a period of many years and dates back to 1869, the year of his arrival in the locality where he made his home and recently died.

David Russell was born May 12, 1832, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and there he received meager educational advantages. April 11, 1849, he landed in New York City and on the same day proceeded to Groveland, Livingstone County, New York, where for seven years he worked on two different farms. In the fall of 1856 he proceeded to Illinois and settled in Boone County. In 1859 he started for California as a member of a party of twelve emigrants. On his arrival at Reno, Nevada, he secured work at hauling hay, but in a short time removed to Boca, Nevada County, California, where he rented a house and some land and engaged in cutting hay, which he sold to the farmers. For years the spot in which he lived was known as Russell's Valley to the people of eastern California.

In 1883 he settled in Sierra Valley, California, where he engaged in stock-raising and farming until his death. He died September 7, 1906, at Loyalton, California, and was buried in Reno, Nevada, September 11, 1906.

THE F. M. SMITH SCHOLARSHIPS.

During May of this year while in New York, Mr. F. M. Smith of Oakland contributed \$1,000 for the year 1906-1907 for needy students in the School of Mines. He divided this sum of \$1,000 into five scholarships of \$200 each, with the provision that we could divide a scholarship into two half-scholarships of \$100 each whenever it seemed desirable.

This is a very valuable gift and goes a good way in encouraging young men of this State and other States to strive for an education in mining and metallurgy,

The following letter from Mr. Smith expresses his intentions concerning these scholarships:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1906.

DR. J. E. STUBBS, *University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.*

DEAR DR. STUBBS: I am just in receipt of a communication from our friend, Mr. Zabriskie, in reference to scholarships for the University of Nevada. He has also forwarded the general plan as suggested by you. I was not a little surprised to find that a scholarship in that State could be obtained at so small a sum as \$200 per annum. I shall be pleased to help that institution to a limited extent this coming year, and will ask you to call upon me to the amount of \$1,000 during the year, as you may require it. This is an introductory measure, which I hope it may be advisable and convenient for me to continue, or possibly enlarge upon later.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration in the past, and trusting that the work will continue, I am

Very sincerely,

F. M. SMITH.

The following letter is the Regents' acknowledgment of the Smith Scholarships:

RENO, NEVADA, June 19, 1906.

MR. F. M. SMITH, *101 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the Board of Regents, desire to acknowledge with sincere gratitude your noble gift for next year of one thousand dollars, to be applied to the help of deserving students in the School of Mining Engineering. The giving of this money for this purpose means a great deal more to us and to the State at large than just the amount apportioned to her needy children. It puts new courage into the hearts of all who are interested in the higher education of the young men of this State, when men like you ask what they can do to secure the permanent blessings of education to the young people and answer their own question by such a generous gift as you have made.

Be assured that it will be our highest pleasure and our most conscientious duty to apply the funds thus placed at our disposal in a way that will do the greatest good.

Thanking you again for your gift, we remain

Very sincerely yours,

OSCAR J. SMITH (*Chairman*),
W. W. BOOHER,
H. S. STARRETT,

GEO. H. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Board of Regents.

In accord with Mr. F. M. Smith's views, I associated Professor George J. Young and Professor W. S. T. Smith of the School of Mines with me in the distribution of these scholarships to needy students. This is a form of benefaction which can be extended very wisely by friends of the University of Nevada.

NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I am omitting in this report the discussion of many questions which would be of interest to the Regents, the Governor, the Legislature, and the friends of the University for the reason that there are two questions of prominent importance and I wish to center your attention upon these two interests:

- I. An increase of the salaries for the teachers in the University.
- II. An appropriation for equipment in the several departments of the University.

With respect to the increase in the salaries of the Professors, it scarcely needs any argument to convince all who are concerned in the

welfare of this institution that the time has come when the salaries should be materially increased by the Regents through an increased appropriation from the Legislature of 1907. In the first place, there has been little or no change in the salaries of the Professors from the beginning of the University until the present time. A slight increase from \$1,800 to \$2,000 was made in the salaries of five of the oldest Professors. This is the only advance over the standard salary of \$1,800 made in twenty years. Meanwhile, every one who reads this report knows that the expenses of living in all branches have increased at least $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A committee of the Faculty have made a judicious estimate of the increased cost of living in respect to meats, vegetables, flour, clothing, rents and so on, and their report shows that the cost of living has increased at least 40 per cent within ten years. In a recent investigation in California, where the conditions are somewhat similar, Professor Phlen of the University of California testified before the Commission on Arbitration between the United Railroads and the Unions that the cost of living since the earthquake had increased from 10 to 13 per cent.

A dispatch from New York, under date of December 28th, says: "Investigation in all parts of the country as to the increase of wages and salaries as compared with the increase of the cost of living indicates that in general the wage increase has not kept pace with the cost of the necessities of life. It is shown the cost of living has been increasing for five or six years, and has now reached the maximum for the quarter of the century. The cry comes from nearly every section that present incomes are not sufficient to meet the reasonable demands of living."

Again, *The Outlook* of December 29th says: "The advancing price of food products and other necessities of modern life are facts that obtrude themselves unpleasantly in the daily lives of all."

The commodity price in 1906, as recorded by Dunn's *Index Number*, broke the record of twenty years. The investigation of the retail price of food, conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor, has made it clear that in 1905 the highest point was reached in the sixteen-year period thus far covered by the investigation. The advance in food alone in the family of the working man was 17 per cent between 1896 and 1905. In certain localities the cost of fuel was much greater than it was ten years ago; almost everywhere rents are higher. At the same time it remains true, that the *salaried man*, as distinguished from the wage-earner, has gained little or nothing, generally speaking, unless it be greater assurance of employment. The Bureau of Labor has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the tendency in this country is to advance employees on salaries less rapidly than those who are employed by the day or week. It is this class in the community who have felt more keenly perhaps than any other the increased cost of food.

Professors, instructors, teachers, workers in Government offices are now receiving scarcely any advance in their wages. The same rate of wages holds in these employments. This is unjust, and many teachers and Government employees are seeking other positions that pay better.

From *The Youth's Companion* I note that the report of the Postmaster-General, like all messages of real prosperity, recommends greater expenditure in the interests of better service. It is only in hard times that companies and nations look anxiously at the money profits and

losses. The Postmaster-General recommends that wages be advanced for office clerks, railway clerks and city and rural carriers. Competent employees are leaving the service to get better wages elsewhere, and good work can only be done by competent, experienced men.

This matter of the increase of the professors' and instructors' salaries has become of the first importance, if we are to retain good competent men and women in the University. The newspapers report that the University of Chicago has received \$40,000 annually for the purpose of giving a much-needed increase to their professors and instructors.

The University professors and assistants have continued to work on without complaint, for the reason that the State could not bear the additional burden of increased salaries, but they cannot do this any longer. The State has gained in wealth during the past two years, and it is a very little thing that the State should pay her hard-working servants a salary sufficient to keep themselves and their families in comfort and allow them, by economy, to lay up something for a rainy day.

In regard to the purchase of additional equipment for some departments, I may say that the necessity of this will be recognized at once. The Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Physics call for special funds for the equipment of these several departments. This is especially true of the Department of Physics, which is a department of first importance and which is just beginning to get a fine course of study fitted for the students in the Engineering Departments.

Therefore, these two topics are put foremost in my report. After this I may say that the Legislature ought to give to the University from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars to be spent upon the improvement of the grounds. Accompanying this report I shall submit a proposed plan of the new buildings upon the grounds, and with it I recommend that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be spent upon the quadrangle in making cement walks, a road, a grass plot, and in planting trees. It is a difficult task to make things grow in the cement soil of the campus, but by blowing out the earth and putting in new earth where the trees are planted they will grow. In addition to this, as soon as it can be arranged for, a dam thrown across the valley on a line between Manzanita Hall and the Hatch Station will enlarge the pond upon the grounds and make it a valuable feature for the improvement of the grounds. It may be that the engineers will find this more expensive than the State can now afford; if so, we can wait a couple of years until there is more money to be applied to it. The first improvement should be in the quadrangle between the Mackay Building and Morrill Hall.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS.

FOR EQUIPMENT.

For apparatus and equipment in physics	\$5,000.00
For furnishing the museum, laboratories, and office for the mining and metallurgical, geological and mineralogical State Museum in the Mackay Building	5,208.00
For equipment, Department of Mechanical Engineering.....	2,000.00
For equipment, Department of Civil Engineering.....	2,000.00
For cement walks, planting trees and generally fixing up the quadrangle from the Mackay Mining Building to Morrill Hall..	15,000.00
Total	\$29,208.00

REPORT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

SCHOOL OF MINES.		
<i>Mining and Metallurgy.</i>		
Professor's salary	\$4,800.00	
Salary of assistant.....	300.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,100.00
For State analytical work.....	\$1,000.00	
Books, apparatus, drafting supplies.....	400.00	
Moving mining and metallurgical laboratories into Mackay Building.....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	2,400.00
Total		\$7,500.00
 <i>Geology and Mineralogy.</i>		
Professor's salary	\$4,000.00	
Salary of assistant.....	300.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,300.00
For laboratory supplies.....	\$850.00	
For books.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	950.00
Total		\$5,250.00
SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.		
Salary of professor	\$4,000.00	
Salary of instructor.....	2,400.00	
Total		\$6,400.00
SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.		
Salary of professor	\$4,000.00	
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.		
Salary of professor.....	\$4,800.00	
For books and equipment.....	200.00	
Total		\$5,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.		
Salary of professor.....	\$4,000.00	
Assistance of a mechanic and general repairs.....	500.00	
For books, etc.....	200.00	
Total		\$4,700.00
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.		
Salary of professor.....	\$4,000.00	
For books and magazines.....	100.00	
Equipment, apparatus and supplies.....	1,000.00	
Total		\$5,100.00
DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AND OF BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.		
Teaching and supplies.....		\$6,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.		
Salary of professor.....	\$4,800.00	
Books, etc.....	400.00	
Total		\$5,200.00
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.		
Salary of professor.....	\$4,000.00	
Books, etc.....	400.00	
Total		\$4,400.00
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.		
Salary of professor.....	\$3,600.00	
Books, etc.....	400.00	
Total		\$4,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.	
Salary of professor.....	\$3,600.00
Books, etc.....	400.00
Total	\$4,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.	
Salary of assistant professor.....	\$3,000.00
Books and equipment.....	400.00
Total	\$3,400.00

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.	
Salary of professor.....	\$4,800.00
Salary of assistant.....	1,200.00
Books and periodicals.....	200.00
Laboratory apparatus and supplies.....	1,135.00
Total	\$7,335.00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.	
For the pay of commissioned officers for two years.....	\$495.00
For equipment.....	253.75
Total	\$748.75

NORMAL SCHOOL.	
Salary of professor.....	\$4,800.00
Salary of assistant, one term.....	1,000.00
Salary of instructor.....	300.00
Books	300.00
Total	\$6,400.00

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ADVANCED LAW.	
Salary of professor.....	\$1,200.00
Books	100.00
Total	\$1,300.00

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.	
Salary of assistant professor.....	\$1,500.00
Supplies	100.00
Total	\$1,600.00

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.	
Salary of Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00
Coal, wood and slabs.....	4,987.50
Janitor work and student labor.....	6,704.00
Work on grounds.....	3,360.00
Repairs on buildings, cement walks, etc.....	1,537.00
Total	\$19,588.50

MANZANITA HALL.	
Salary of mistress.....	\$1,200.00

LIBRARY.	
Salary of librarian.....	\$2,400.00
Salary of assistants.....	600.00
Books and periodicals.....	1,000.00
Total	\$4,000.00

NECESSARY EXPENSES OF TRAVEL.	
President.....	\$1,000.00
Board of Regents	1,000.00
For visiting schools of the State.....	500.00
Total	\$2,500.00

REPORT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

INSURANCE.	
All buildings	\$3,500.00
For administration	\$10,000.00
Expenses of teaching for High School	\$7,500.00

RECAPITULATION.	
For equipment for Physics Department, State Museum in Mackay Building, Departments of Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, and improving quadrangle between Mackay Building and Morrill Hall.....	\$29,208.00
Mining and Metallurgy	7,500.00
Geology and Mineralogy.....	5,250.00
Mechanical Engineering.....	6,400.00
Civil Engineering.....	4,000.00
Mathematics	5,000.00
Physics.....	4,700.00
Chemistry.....	5,100.00
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Botany and Horticulture.....	6,000.00
Latin	5,200.00
English	4,400.00
History.....	4,000.00
Modern Languages.....	4,000.00
Domestic Science.....	3,400.00
Biology.....	7,335.00
Military Science and Tactics.....	748.75
Normal School.....	6,400.00
Political Economy and Advanced Law.....	1,300.00
Department of Drawing.....	1,600.00
Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	19,588.50
Manzanita Hall.....	1,200.00
Library.....	4,000.00
Traveling expenses	2,500.00
Insurance	3,500.00
Administration.....	10,000.00
Expenses of teaching for High School.....	7,500.00
Grand total	\$159,830.25

INCOME FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Morrill Fund for the years 1907 and 1908.....	\$50,000.00
From land given by the United States Government to the University, we have the following amounts:	
University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant—	
Nevada 4 per cent bonds.....	\$50,000.00
Massachusetts bonds, 3 and 3½ per cent.....	50,000.00
Total	\$100,000.00
State University Fund (from sale of lands granted by Congress)—	
Nevada 4 per cent bonds.....	\$27,600.00
Massachusetts 3 and 3½ per cent bonds.....	15,000.00
Total	\$42,600.00
Grand total of bonds.....	\$142,600.00

This amount of \$142,600 constitutes an endowment fund to the University and was given by the United States Government, the interest of which amount only can be used. The interest arising from the sum of \$142,600 for the years 1907 and 1908 approximates \$10,500.

Now, adding together the amount of the Morrill Fund, \$50,000, and the interest from the endowment fund given by the United States

Government, but under the control of the State, amounting to \$10,500, we have the total sum of \$60,500, given the University from the United States for the years 1907 and 1908. The amount of the appropriation for the support of the University for the years 1905 and 1906 was \$50,000. Deducting the interest from our endowment fund, \$10,500, leaves the State appropriation for the support of the University \$39,500. That is to say, that for the past two years the State appropriated a little less than \$20,000 a year to maintain the University. Large as the amount seems to be for the support of the University for the years 1907 and 1908, it is not so large when we come to analyze the sources from which it comes. The need of the University for the entire amount is imperative. Let me recapitulate again:

The total appropriation for the expenses of the University for the two years, 1907 and 1908, is \$159,830.25. Deduct the Morrill Fund for this period, \$50,000, and it leaves \$109,830.25. Deduct from this amount the interest on the fund which comes from the United States, \$10,500, and it leaves \$99,330.25 for the two years. This is the amount we ask for from the present Legislature. Bear in mind that we have not increased the salaries as much as the increased cost of living would warrant, but we have made a good beginning in the way of an increase. The main item in this appropriation is that of the instructors' salaries, the special equipment for the Departments of Physics, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering, the furnishing of the State Museum in the Mackay Building, and much needed improvement to the grounds in the way of cement walks, etc.

DEFICIENCIES FROM 1906.

Your Board has made some necessary expenditures that were not contemplated when the Legislature of 1905 made their appropriation for the support of the University for the years 1905 and 1906. You found it necessary to put in new heating furnaces in Lincoln Hall, and to put a walk across the valley between Manzanita Hall and the Hatch Experiment Station, at an expense of about \$2,000. Besides this, you have found it necessary to purchase coal and wood for the use of the University within the last three months of the year 1906. We had great difficulty in getting the four carloads of coal which you did get in the latter part of October. The amount of the fuel thus purchased was in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Usually we have paid for this fuel out of our next appropriation, but it became necessary to make this purchase of fuel the last three months of 1906 and to provide for its payment. This makes about \$4,000 of deficiencies which it was impossible for the Board to prevent.

The following is a list of the deficiency claims which should be provided for in a bill by the Legislature of 1907:

October payroll, employees.....	\$1,571.70
November payroll, employees.....	1,280.04
December payroll, employees.....	1,280.04
October payroll, students.....	291.70
Reno Mercantile Company.....	84.20
E. L. Drappo.....	537.50
E. C. Stewart.....	144.80
G. E. Stechert & Co.....	44.45
Reno Power, Light and Water Company.....	150.00

Total \$5,384.43

A CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

It is apparent to any one who has studied the conditions at the University and its buildings that the Legislature ought to provide for a central heating plant for the buildings. I am not able at this time to give exact figures to the Board for the installation of such a central heating plant, but I think that if the Legislature would appropriate \$15,000 for this purpose that it would go a great ways toward installing a plant from which all the buildings should be heated. I am persuaded that in economy of fuel and labor, removal of danger from fire, and in heating efficiency this has very much to commend it, and I submit to the Regents the desirability of recommending to the Legislature an appropriation for this amount for the purpose of installing a central heating plant.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Regents doubtless have noticed that I have made no recommendations for appropriations for other new buildings, yet the University is much in need of a Biological building with a natural history museum at an estimated cost of \$50,000, and an Administration and Library building at an estimated cost of \$100,000. We hope to get the money for these two buildings from private beneficence. We realize that the State can be too generous, for it has other interests to look after as well as the interests of the University. Moreover, buildings such as I have mentioned may properly appeal to many of the wealthy men of this State who will, I trust, willingly give the money for their erection and perpetuate their names by their gifts just as the name of John W. Mackay is perpetuated. It seems to me that the Regents can rightly make an appeal for such gifts.

BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1905.

The last Legislature appropriated \$6,000 for the erection upon the University Campus of a University Dining Hall. This building has been completed within the sum appropriated, and now is in use by the students of the University. Further, the Legislature appropriated \$7,000 for a mining and metallurgical laboratory, which has been completed within the appropriation, and further appropriated the sum of \$9,000 for equipment and machinery for the same, and nearly all of this appropriation has been spent for the purpose enacted. Also the Legislature appropriated \$2,000 for the completion of any unfinished building on the University grounds. The Regents finished Manzanita Hall by the erection of two fine porches. Inasmuch, however, as this bill was passed after the tax levy was made, there was no way of paying for this improvement out of the State Treasury. This present Legislature will want to make the appropriation of \$2,000 plus enough interest to reimburse the contractors for delay in payment.

STATE MINING LABORATORY.

The appropriation for the State Mining Laboratory, which we are required to maintain by law, was not sufficient, and the University funds have been used to make these analyses. If the State desires us to maintain this Laboratory, it will be necessary for it to make an appropriation for \$1,000 for the two years in order to pay the expenses of an analyst and cost of necessary chemicals, leaving the head of the Mining Department only the supervision of this work.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

Total in the University.....	222
Total in the High School.....	62
Grand total.....	<u>284</u>
Enrollment of young men.....	166
Enrollment of young women.....	118

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

Total in the University.....	212
Total in the High School.....	81
Grand total.....	<u>293</u>
Enrollment of young men.....	179
Enrollment of young women.....	114

Very truly yours,

J. E. STUBBS,
President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the two years ended December 31, 1906.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1905-1906.		
Contingent University Fund.....		\$42,000.00
Interest Account, 80,000-Acre Grant.....		8,000.00
		<u>\$50,000.00</u>
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries	\$33,779.21	
Labor, students.....	4,395.68	
Incidentals	71.83	
Military Department	100.00	
Machinery and tools.....	405.45	
Chemical supplies.....	98.58	
Grounds and improvements.....	382.93	
Stationery, printing and postage.....	731.51	
Freight and express.....	803.41	
Gas and electric light.....	1,069.16	
Telegraph and telephone.....	123.72	
General supplies.....	474.34	
Plumbing	193.74	
Traveling expense—Regents.....	817.57	
Traveling expense—State Board of Visitors.....	153.55	
Traveling expense—President and Faculty.....	532.07	
Insurance premiums.....	2,416.85	
Buildings and repairs.....	1,372.22	
Water.....	593.60	
Mechanical supplies	51.05	
Publications.....	250.00	
Cement walks.....	307.60	
Furniture and fixtures.....	613.91	
Furnaces.....	1,895.00	
Fuel.....	2,784.17	
Library.....	1,469.11	
		\$55,826.26
Balance on hand		16.05
Total		<u>\$55,842.31</u>
DEFICIENCIES, 1905-1906, AS FOLLOWS:		
Salaries	\$4,813.78	
General supplies.....	94.82	
Fuel.....	537.50	
Furniture and fixtures	200.20	
Library.....	46.01	
Gas and electric light.....	150.00	
		\$5,842.31

REPORT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

BUILDING FUNDS.

Appropriation for Manzanita Hall portico.....		\$2,000.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Advertising for bids.....	\$7.30	
Contractors.....	1,975.00	\$1,982.30
Balance on hand.....		17.70
Total.....		\$2,000.00
Appropriation for Dining Hall.....		\$6,000.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Advertising for bids.....	\$11.00	
Plans.....	100.00	
Contract for building.....	5,645.00	
Extra work and material.....	221.00	
Balance on hand.....		\$5,977.00
Total.....		23.00
Total.....		\$6,000.00
Appropriation for Metallurgical Laboratory.....		\$7,000.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Advertising for bids.....	\$14.01	
Preparing contract.....	20.00	
Contractors.....	5,900.00	
Extra material and labor.....	1,747.85	
Balance on hand.....		\$6,681.86
Total.....		18.14
Total.....		\$7,000.00
Appropriation for Metallurgical Laboratory equipment.....		\$9,000.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Equipment.....	\$3,002.23	
Balance on hand.....	997.77	
Total.....		\$9,000.00
Appropriation for Chemical fire engine.....		\$675.00
Expended for Chemical fire engine per contract.....	\$675.00	

MORRILL FUND—AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

United States appropriation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....		\$25,000.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....		85.24
Total		\$25,085.24
EXPENDITURES.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Department of Agriculture.....	\$2,030.17	
Department of Mechanics.....	7,214.05	
Department of English.....	1,983.00	
Department of Mathematics.....	3,484.69	
Department of Natural and Physical Science.....	3,931.36	
Department of Economic Science.....	3,191.70	
		\$21,834.97
<i>Supplies.</i>		
Scientific instruments.....	\$417.90	
Text and reference books.....	386.13	
Laboratory supplies.....	1,025.41	
Mechanical supplies.....	1,396.24	
		3,227.68
Total		\$25,062.65
Balance unexpended June 30, 1905.....		22.59
Total		\$25,085.24
United States appropriation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		\$25,000.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905.....		22.59
Total		\$25,022.59
EXPENDITURES.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Department of Agriculture.....	\$150.00	
Department of Mechanics.....	4,506.00	
Department of English.....	1,200.00	
Department of Mathematics.....	5,415.93	
Department of Natural and Physical Science.....	6,820.04	
Department of Economic Science.....	2,733.33	
		\$20,824.30
<i>Supplies.</i>		
Scientific instruments.....	170.00	
Text and reference books.....	229.38	
Laboratory supplies.....	2,306.63	
Mechanical supplies.....	1,381.65	
		4,177.66
Total		\$25,001.00
Balance unexpended June 30, 1906.....		20.63
Total		\$25,022.59

SUMMARY.

<i>Appropriations.</i>		
Contingent University Fund.....	\$42,000.00	
Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	8,000.00	
United States Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund.....	50,000.00	
Balance on hand, United States Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund, June 30, 1904.....	85.24	
		\$100,085.24
<i>Buildings and Equipment.</i>		
Manzanita Hall, portico	\$2,000.00	
Dining Hall	6,000.00	
Metallurgical Laboratory.....	7,000.00	
Metallurgical Laboratory equipment.....	9,000.00	
Chemical fire engine.....	675.00	
		24,675.00
		\$124,760.24
Deficiencies, 1905-1906, Contingent Fund and Interest Account.....		5,842.51
Total		\$130,602.55
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Salaries	\$80,629.47	
Insurance	2,416.85	
Improvements	4,926.86	
Administration.....	17,917.69	
New buildings and equipment.....	28,618.39	
	\$129,509.26	
Balances unexpended in the several funds.....	1,093.29	
		\$130,602.55

COST OF UNIVERSITY PROPERTY TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Buildings.....	\$188,704.31	
Equipment	76,706.97	
Library	21,661.39	
Campus	16,000.00	
Experiment Station Farm.....	12,000.00	
Lincoln County Experiment Farm.....	10,000.00	
		\$325,072.67
<i>Insurance on property December 31, 1906.</i>		
Buildings.....	\$109,600.00	
Equipment	20,596.00	
		\$130,196.00

**STATEMENT OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME
COURT CONCERNING SENATE BILL NO. 77.**

in all matters pertaining to the State Library than any other official can possibly have, though he may be the one nominally in charge of its management and safe-keeping. Therefore, to say that the Justices of the Supreme Court are meddling in a matter that is none of their concern is contrary to both fact and reason, and is as false as a statement that the Justices of the Supreme Court desire to wrest control of the Library from the Secretary of State in order to make a position for some friend.

We have one of the best law libraries in the United States, and we are desirous that it be made second to none. We believe that in order to make the Library fully accomplish its purpose, and to maintain it in the highest degree of efficiency, it should be directly in the hands of a proficient librarian. The position of librarian has become a profession in itself, and schools have been established for such education. We believe that a library and a building to house it, representing in value a quarter of a million or more of dollars, should be presided over by a person skilled in library work. We have not the slightest desire to name such person, and we do not care who that person may be, if he or she be qualified for the position, but we feel that the public service will be conserved if we are permitted to pass upon the qualifications of the person nominated. Should the bill become a law, whoever the Secretary of State may recommend, and who is qualified to conduct the Library with efficiency proportionate to its size and value, will meet with the hearty approval of the Justices of the Supreme Court. We believe we have the welfare of the Library more at heart than can the Secretary of State or any other officer, for the Library is our workshop, and its books are our tools, and it is because of that direct and positive interest in its welfare that we have sought to secure legislation that will guarantee its efficiency.

The statement has been made that this bill seeks to deprive the Secretary of State of an office to which he has been elected. We think it does nothing of the kind. The Legislature of this State for years has changed the management of the Library and ex officio officers at will. But this bill does not deprive the Secretary of State of his ex officio office. It imposes additional duties upon him in the removal and cataloguing of the Library, but provides that those most deeply interested in the Library's welfare shall share with him these responsibilities. The furnishing of the new Library Building and the removal and cataloguing of the Library will entail an expense of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, which the Library Fund is ample to meet. But, in carrying out these expenditures, we think the Secretary of State ought not to object to having the advice and approval of the Justices of the Supreme Court, when they are far more directly interested in the matter than he. There is probably not another library in the United States

anywhere near the size of this one that is controlled by one man. They are, in nearly every instance, under the control of a board, and that board is composed of persons who are either directly or indirectly interested in the library. We venture the assertion that practically all of the State law libraries are either directly or indirectly under the control of the Justices of the Supreme Court, for whose benefit they are in the largest degree maintained.

The office of State Librarian was attached to the office of Secretary of State during the hard times, as other offices were attached to that, and other offices. But in view of the changed conditions and the great amount of work that has come to the office of Secretary of State during the past two years we have no hesitancy in saying that, in our opinion, the reasons for attaching the office of State Librarian to that of Secretary of State have ceased to exist, and that the public service would be promoted by their disassociation. This, however, we are not making as a recommendation, nor seeking to accomplish. We are simply requesting such legislation as we believe is in the interest of the public service, which we know the Legislature will agree with us is of more importance than the accommodation of some private individual.

We have asked that all matters of great importance relative to the Library be subject to the approval of the Justices of the Supreme Court, because experience is such that in matters in which they were the most interested, but in which they were given no voice by statute, their wishes or necessities have not been consulted, and, when volunteered, have, in the main, been disregarded. In this connection we cite the fact that the Legislature of two years ago passed "An Act providing for the erection of a State Library and Supreme Court Building, purchasing grounds, and making appropriation therefor." In the selection of plans for this building, the members of the Supreme Court were not consulted as to their necessities, although the Secretary of State, a member of the Board having the matter in charge, was the Clerk of the Court as well as the Librarian. Had the Justices of the Supreme Court been permitted to have passed upon the plans, we believe that a building better arranged to accommodate the Library, Court Room, and Chambers of the Justices would have been constructed. We say this, not in a spirit of criticism, but because those in any particular occupation, profession, trade, or calling are more competent to judge of their needs than those unacquainted with the same.

In the bill, as introduced, provision is made for the appointment of one competent and experienced Assistant Librarian, to have charge of the Library after it has been removed. It has been suggested that as it is the purpose to place the miscellaneous library on the first floor, and the law library on the second floor, it would be difficult for one assistant to satisfactorily handle the Library. This is a matter which

doubtless experience only can determine; but should the Legislature deem it advisable to provide for two assistants, we would respectfully ask that we have power to designate that assistant who would have charge of the law library.

While the provisions of this bill have been the subject of careful consideration by us, we do not claim that it is not subject to improvement, but we submit that legislation is necessary along the lines of this bill, and that if the same is enacted, it will be in the interest of public service. If any other measure can be devised which will better promote the welfare of the Library, it will meet our most hearty approval. The Library is self-supporting, and the law portion of the same can soon be made practically complete. With the installation of an up-to-date cataloguing system, and under the charge of a thoroughly competent Librarian, it will be an institution of which the people of this State may be justly proud, and as an adjunct to the Court will be especially valuable.

Regretting that a difference of opinion has arisen between the Secretary of State and ourselves as to the manner in which the Library can be best conducted for the general good of the public, but believing that your honorable bodies will have no difficulty in adjusting these differences to the end that those who have occasion to patronize the Library will have the most efficient service, we have the honor to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

G. F. TALBOT,
Chief Justice.

F. H. NORCROSS,
Associate Justice.

J. G. SWEENEY,
Associate Justice.

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REPORT OF
COMMITTEE ON STATE INSTITUTIONS

In Relation to the State University



COMMITTEE REPORT.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 9, 1907.

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on State Institutions beg leave to present their report on the State University:

We have visited the University, carefully inspected the buildings and grounds, and made diligent inquiry into its conditions and management. We would say, at the outset, that our University has done and is doing a great work for Nevada. Under the fostering care of a generous State, for many years in the throes of a financial depression, the University, with insufficient means and equipment, has grown in twenty-one years from a mere preparatory department to its present goodly proportions, ranking with the State Universities of several older States. It has given its graduates an education and training that has enabled them to take important positions in the mining world and positions of honor and responsibility in business and professional life. Considering its past condition in respect to population and financial means, Nevada has been liberal to its University. And yet many things which ought to have been done before have been left undone for lack of ample means. And, in consequence, conditions have been created that are not in harmony with the continued progress and usefulness of the University.

Our State is now in an era of remarkable progress and prosperity. The University should be enabled to get into line with these new conditions that it may better conserve its mission—the advanced education and proper physical and moral training of the young men and women of Nevada. We have examined into the reported dissatisfaction at the University and the decrease in the attendance arising therefrom. For one or two years prior to the present year there was some decrease in the attendance, but this was due largely to causes other than the one alleged. The falling off in attendance was in the Preparatory and Normal Departments. This was occasioned by improved opportunities for preparatory work at home, and by a largely increased demand for teachers in rural schools, enabling high-school students throughout the State to secure teachers' positions without attending Normal Schools.

Exaggerated reports as to the moral conditions in the City of Reno have influenced some parents to send their boys and girls to other Universities.

Your Committee might say in passing that, while Reno is undoubt-

edly a wide-open town, it is not more so than other towns in our State. It has its evil side, but it is a town of refined and cultivated people, few towns on the Coast containing a larger percentage of good people. Evidently, however, if it is to continue to be an educational center, it must abolish some existing evils or bring them under more effective control. Your Committee believes that the time is at hand for a marked broadening of at least one department of the University, and for making the University Campus more attractive, more home-like, more beneficial for the students—the young men and women for whose benefit and for whose future usefulness to the State the University is maintained. The salaries of the professors and the instructors at the University are admittedly too low. They are about what they were when the State was poor, and the cost of living about thirty per cent lower than at present. Good men cannot be had, or long retained, on insufficient salaries.

Specifically, your Committee would recommend as follows:

First—The purchase for the University of the present athletic field. It adjoins the campus, and should be made a part of it. It is ideally located. For many years the students have had the free use of it, formerly through the kindness of Hon. J. N. Evans, Regent of the University, and later through the courtesy of his heirs. It can be purchased for a very reasonable sum.

Second—There should be added to the Faculty of the University a first-class athletic instructor at a salary of \$2,400 a year. Not the few who volunteer for football, baseball, basket ball, etc., need athletic training, but every student in attendance, unless physically disabled. This training should be regular throughout the year. The best results in mental training are realized only when that is combined with physical and moral training.

Third—The basement of Lincoln Hall can be remodeled into a wholesome pleasure room for the young men located there at a cost of \$300. This should be done, and billiard and pool tables should be put in for their use. The best way to keep away from "down-town" resorts is to provide reasonable and wholesome entertainments on the Campus. This is done to advantage at other Universities and it would, therefore, be no mere experiment with us.

Fourth—The Domestic Science Department should, in the judgment of your Committee, be made more practical, if it is to be continued as a feature of University work for young women. Too much time is devoted to the making of cakes and candies; too little to the cooking of the average meal and economical management of the household. The young women students should be taught how to select the materials for a nutritious meal, and how to make and care for common wearing apparel. The problem of good and economical housekeeping is a

serious one in our day, and practical instruction therein would be beneficial.

Fifth—The means for securing and distributing a good supply of pure water for the University buildings are grossly inadequate. The water has to be hand-pumped and then transported in hand buckets and barrels to the different points on the Campus.

Sixth—We find there is no direct accounting to the Board of Regents for the management of the University Dining Hall, and that the expenses of maintenance or any profits arising therefrom do not go through the University books, although the profits, whatever they may be, are reported as being used for University purposes. Your Committee believes that it would be proper and wise to change this plan, and have a direct accounting to the Board of Regents of all matters in connection with the Dining Hall.

Seventh—The present means for heating are expensive and unsatisfactory. Each building is separately heated. Furnaces, stoves, fireplaces, etc., are employed. There should be a separate heating plant, situated behind Stewart Hall, about where the wooden building is now. From this place pipes could be run to all the buildings on the Campus. This would keep the fuel in one place, and would materially add to the looks of the Campus by doing away with the unsightly woodpiles behind each building. All that would be needed in addition would be a few cords of wood in the basement of each building for fireplaces.

Eighth—In addition to the above, improvements are recommended by the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds which will approximate in cost \$10,000, all of which seem to your Committee, upon careful examination, useful and essential. They are: A stone or other fence should be built on the front of the grounds from the gates to the corner of Virginia and Ninth streets and then north to the Dining Hall. Cement walks on both streets the same distance would cost \$1,500. The lawns in front of Manzanita Hall and the grounds in the Valley running back as far as the reservoir should be put in order, and a cement bridge should be built over the Orr Ditch where the old bridge now is. In other words, the front part of the grounds should be fixed first, and the work extended back as far as the money lasts. Trees should be planted as soon as possible on the land mentioned, according to the plans already made by McKim, Meade & White. A provision should be made to bring the water on both sides of the Campus, as there is a natural grade there. This matter of water for irrigation should be taken up very soon, or we will not be able to get it without pumping, as was suggested two years ago. There should be at least \$1,000 for a cement walk from Stewart Hall to the Gymnasium. There is also another item of expense in regard to the new Mining Building. No provision has been made in the contract for a sewer from the build-

ing. There will be needed about \$700 to bring the sewer from this building to the sewer now connecting the shop and the Chemistry Building a distance of 450 feet, and thence down the alley.

Ninth—Last, but not least, your Committee recommends that the Mining Department be made the major department of the University. The overshadowing importance of the mining industry in Nevada justifies this, while the Mackay donation renders it proper. Nevada is the center of mining development, and its State University should be the center of mining instruction. To this end there should be placed at the head of the Mining Department an experienced mining engineer—one conversant with the mining and milling of all ores—and provision should be made for paying a salary commensurate with the responsibility of the position.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. STEWART (*Chairman*),

J. A. FESLER,

N. K. FITZPATRICK,

H. P. GIFFORD,

W. J. LAMERTON,

Committee on State Institutions.



STATE OF NEVADA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent Public Instruction

1905-1906

ORVIS RING,
Superintendent of Public Instruction



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

**STATE OF NEVADA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CARSON CITY.**

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit to you the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the years 1905 and 1906.

ORVIS RING,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF NEVADA
FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.**

REV. A. F. WHITE.....	1865-1866
REV. A. N. FISHER.....	1867-1874
REV. S. P. KELLY.....	1875-1878
D. R. SESSIONS.....	1879-1882
C. S. YOUNG.....	1883-1886
W. C. DOVEY.....	1887-1892
ORVIS RING.....	1891-1894
H. C. CUTTING.....	1895-1898
ORVIS RING.....	1899-1902
ORVIS RING.....	1903-1906
ORVIS RING.....	1907-1910

BIENNIAL REPORT.

During the past two years the schools of Nevada have made some progress. At the school census in May, 1906, there was a larger number of census children than ever before reported, and it is thought that the coming census of 1907 will show quite an increase in the number of children in the State.

In May, 1865, there were reported 1,289 boys of school age and 1,312 girls, making 2,601 census children, and enrolled in the school reports of the different districts of the State 1,054 boys and 940 girls, or a total of 1,994.

There were 37 teachers employed during the school year, and the average monthly salary paid male teachers was \$89.76 and to female teachers \$85.20, and the total amount apportioned from the State School Fund was \$5,075.72.

At that time there were County Superintendents elected at the general elections, but the salaries were fixed by the Commissioners of the respective counties. The average salary paid the County Superintendents was \$37.50, and the number of visits by the County Superintendents was 159.

The number of census children continued to increase from year to year till 1880, when it reached 10,592; then the number decreased until 1884, when only 7,898 census children were reported. It again increased, and in 1890, 10,022 census children were found. It did not reach the 10,000 mark again until May, 1906, when 11,237 were reported.

The number of school districts have increased from 23 to 254; the number of teachers employed from 37 in 1865 to 359 in 1906.

The average salary paid in 1865 to male teachers was \$89.76; in 1906, \$112.51. The average salary paid to female teachers in 1865 was \$85.20, but in 1906 it had fallen to \$67.95. In 1865 about 37 per cent of the teachers employed were males. How is it now? In 1906 only 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent of the teachers employed in the State of Nevada were males.

The average number of months the schools have been kept has not increased, but has rather decreased. While the average salaries paid to male teachers has increased, the average salaries paid to female teachers has decreased. This showing is caused by the fact that very few males are employed outside of the principalships of the larger schools. There is an increase in the average salaries paid in 1906 over those of

1904, largely owing to the greater number of teachers employed in the new mining camps in the southern part of the State, where teachers are getting increased salaries.

TEACHERS.

The rural districts of Nevada have felt a shortage of teachers for the past three or four years, and will probably continue to feel it as long as there is so great a demand for labor in other lines. For years we have had a surplus of teachers and the coming of teachers from other States was discouraged.

We now do not have a corps of teachers upon which we can depend, and will not have until the compensation is equal if it does not exceed that in other lines of employment. We are getting to be dependent on other States to fill out the number required for our schools. This means a constantly shifting body of teachers and is of necessity unsatisfactory and makes supervision more difficult and continuity of work impossible. While teachers' wages have not increased to any extent the cost of living has greatly increased, and with the uncertainty of tenure and that many teachers find it difficult to obtain comfortable places to live has a tendency to force teachers to turn to other lines of work where restrictions are less numerous and the attitude of the people less critical.

There is a want of business honor with many teachers. Frequently teachers will apply for positions, get elected to the same and then, hearing of what they think are more agreeable positions or some that pay a little better salaries, will throw up the school which they have contracted to teach, and go to another field, thus embarrassing the operations of their schools by resigning, and the school officers often cannot find suitable candidates to fill the vacancies. While teachers have the right to expect retention for services well rendered, it is clearly a moral duty to themselves, their profession and the communities employing them to remain faithful to the sacred obligations of their contracts. No teacher can afford to leave except for such urgent reasons as will secure an honorable release from a fair board of educators. "The very difficult problem to solve is not how to provide a sufficient number of well-qualified teachers, but how to retain in the service the best of those who have been educated and trained with the teaching profession in view, and who have proved by actual service their fitness and aptitude for the work."

SUPERVISION.

The cry for county supervision continually arises through the mountains and over the plains of Nevada. Every State Superintendent for the past twenty-five years has uttered the same cry.

In 1890 the State Superintendent wrote as follows: "The office of

County Superintendent is a very important one. If it is worthily and competently filled, its value as an educational factor can hardly be overestimated. Without such supervision the schools will not only cease to progress, but will begin a retrograde movement. * * * Legislation is the basis of our school system. The law of 1887 making District Attorneys ex officio County Superintendents of Schools is vicious, retrograde legislation and a standing reproach to the State."

Again the same Superintendent writes: "We believe the educational system of no other State or Territory in the Union has received such a stunning blow or has suffered such humiliation as that of Nevada. Why is it that when there comes up a cry for retrenchment the Legislature turns its eyes severely toward the department of education, as though it were a useless burden to the people? If county supervision has been largely a failure it is because the salaries paid were so small that they evoked neither talent nor effort worthy of the cause."

The State Superintendent of Oregon in his last report writes as follows: "One of the greatest educational needs, especially for rural schools, is more efficient supervision. In order to accomplish this, the Superintendent must devote the whole of his time to supervision proper, and he should be furnished sufficient clerical assistance to enable him to do this; he should also receive a salary that would justify him in doing so. Another reason for allowing the Superintendent clerical assistance is, that the public should have daily access to his office in order that any desired information may be received without delay. In other words school affairs are as important as any other county affairs; hence should be done right—and at once."

The rural or country schools, "the little school by the roadside with its one teacher and its dozen pupils; the union school with its two teachers and fifty pupils; the high school in the village with its half-dozen teachers and its two hundred pupils, should all have the advantage of a closer supervision, and supervision by a body of trained supervisors." A large number of the schools are taught by very inexperienced teachers, most of whom have had no professional training.

The country child is entitled to teaching just as inspiring, supervision just as efficient, as the city or town child. Is he getting it? Is it too much to ask that each county should have a well-qualified and efficient Superintendent of its schools, one who will devote his whole time to the work, and pay salaries that will attract educators qualified for the work to take hold of it?

As it is, our schools are left to no supervision at all, or to that which lacks scholarship, experience, culture, and intelligent interest.

How can we expect a person who holds an office or position entirely different from that of school supervision, who has all that he can attend

to and more in the position to which he has been elected, to devote time to the schools? Some cannot do it, and others will not.

In 1905 the total number of visits reported as made to the schools of Nevada by the fourteen acting or ex officio County Superintendents, was 94, and in 1906 there was a gain of 1, making 95 visits made to the schools of the State of Nevada by fourteen Superintendents, some of the Superintendents never visiting a single school in their jurisdiction.

There are changes that can be made that will add efficiency to the schools. The salary should be large enough to call to the work men and women who are trained educators. Candidates for the office of Superintendent should be restricted to those who have had several years' experience in teaching and who hold a high-grade certificate. Experience in the office should also count as an additional qualification. The raising of the qualifications and the payment of a salary commensurate to the responsibilities of the office would tend to draw qualified persons into the business or profession of supervising our schools. A good Superintendent can perform an important work with the parents and citizens generally, which is often more needed than with the children. He can impress upon parents, Trustees, and teachers the necessity of prompt and regular attendance, the importance of some degree of patriotic instruction, and can impart an intelligence regarding education that will be reflected in the well-being of the rising generation.

"Legislate intelligently to promote the cause of education, and the children will rise up and call you blessed."

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

There has never been much done in the way of industrial education in the schools of Nevada. In several of the States a good deal of attention has been paid to it and, it is claimed, with marked success. Some think that time devoted to manual training interferes or will interfere with the ordinary work of the schools, but such does not seem to be the case. It is claimed that pupils frequently do better work in the different branches when they are instructed in manual training.

"The foundation of all education is the mastery of the rudiments of knowledge, elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. The knowledge of these and the development that comes from the acquisition of such knowledge are essential to every human being. But the time has come when more than this may properly be undertaken in our best country schools. A complete educational system must make provision that will train for the skilful performance of that practical work of the world which falls to the inevitable lot of the many; and especially is it desirable that the school so interest itself in farm

life as to educate toward it rather than away from it. Education has hitherto turned life into those channels that lead to our congested centers of population. To undertake scientific agricultural instruction in all country schools at this time, considering their meager equipment and untrained teachers, would be unwise. It is wise to cultivate sentiment among both teachers and patrons for this phase of education and to provide for it as rapidly as conditions will permit. Our State Normal Schools should be able to offer strong courses in home economies and industrial training. They should fit rural teachers for this work and send them out with enthusiasm and love for it."

So wrote the Superintendent of one of our most progressive States.

Another says:

"The demand of the present in agricultural States is due to the fact that boys and girls on the farms and in the country villages are not receiving at home that manual training once necessary on account of the home production of home garments and implements. Previously girls were taught to spin and weave, to knit and to make butter and cheese, but in these days of large factories and coöperative systems of handling farm products, they are not simply relieved, but rather deprived, of the manual skill developed by their mothers and grandmothers. To a certain extent the boys on the farm are deprived of similar advantages.

"The school training of any child should begin where the home leaves off. The capital he brings to school consists of a limited knowledge of environment, of a meager acquaintance with the occupation of the father or family, and the slight development of his various natural powers. Here is where his school training begins and here is where the early school instruction of the city child should differ from that of the country child. Each comes to school with a different capital to invest, and the capital of each should be so operated that it will produce the largest income. It is apparent that elementary agriculture for the city child is not suitable for this purpose. This is not so, for the reasons that the child does not possess agricultural knowledge, is not in a rural atmosphere, has no opportunity to become acquainted with the subject at first hand, as there are no large agricultural areas adjacent to the home or school, and because he probably will not follow agriculture as a career. On the other hand, manual training is eminently adapted to city schools and city children. It deals with occupations with which the children are more or less familiar, in which they are interested and which most of them will pursue.

"From the foregoing it will be inferred that manual training is recommended for all city schools with agriculture as an incidental; but in the country schools agriculture should be the major, with manual training a close second."

TEXT-BOOKS.

In July, 1900, the State Board of Education adopted almost an entire new list of text-books for use in the schools of Nevada. This was brought about by the almost unanimous action of the teachers of the State. Many of the books then in use had been in the schools for many years—some fifteen years at least.

The State Superintendent at that time was opposed to this almost universal change, knowing that the people felt that they could not afford the cost of a new set of books, but the pressure was so great that the change was made. Now the books adopted in 1900 have been in use nearly seven years, and again there is a demand in some quarters for a change.

At a meeting of the Legislature in 1901 the law concerning the duties of the State Board of Education was amended so that the Board could only *recommend* any changes in text-books to the Legislature, but the change can be made only by a special Act of the Legislature. This makes any change practically impossible. The result is that many teachers put books into their schools that have never been adopted, and a change of teachers brings a change of books, and then a howl goes up from the parents that the State Board is continually changing the books, causing a continual expense that many parents are unable to stand.

Of course much money is foolishly spent in the changing of text-books. The contention is that if teachers are properly qualified for their work it does not make so much difference what the text-book is. The teacher can supplement the work of the books—in fact, should do it to a certain extent. At the same time it would be better to have the best texts that can be found.

The law should be amended, and the selection of text-books left to the State Board of Education or a Text-Book Commission appointed to examine books and make the adoption.

Regarding the frequent change of text-books the following from *Moderator Topics* is applicable:

"Much money is foolishly spent in changing text-books. Often the new teacher in a place thinks his first great stroke is to change text-books. Sometimes this may be done by a weakling who does not dare to teach any text save the one he was schooled in. Sometimes it is due to a feeling that it is an evidence of progress. Sometimes it is really needed for the betterment of the schools. There's no reason why a good series of readers, arithmetics, algebras, etc., should be changed for years. The teacher is the greatest factor in any instruction. A really good book agent would not advise changing a good text-book, even if he by this means could get his in."

MEETINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

During the years 1905 and 1906 the State Board of Education held many meetings, but few were attended by the entire Board. It might be said that the Board was in continuous session.

Owing to the scarcity of teachers in the State, there was a continual demand for temporary certificates. Many of these were for persons who had recently come into the State, and others were for teachers who had attended our own high schools.

During the year 1905 there were 46 meetings of the State Board, and during the year 1906 there were 41 meetings. During the two years there were granted 16 high-school life diplomas and 14 life diplomas of the grammar grade. There were issued 52 State certificates on credentials of other States. The number of grammar-grade certificates made valid in all counties of the State was 65, and of primary certificates there were 16 made valid. There were granted 4 special certificates and 121 temporary certificates.

The granting of temporary certificates is hedged about as much as possible, but the demand seems to increase. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to grant so many in the future.

July 27, 1905, the State Board of Education authorized the purchase of \$120,000 of State bonds, and August 24, 1906, the State Treasurer was requested to invest \$95,000 in Massachusetts State bonds.

There is now in the State School Fund \$28,523.91, in the University Fund (90,000-Acre Grant) \$2,280.07, and in the State University Fund \$916.09, subject to investment.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

In visiting many places in the State of Nevada one can see many boys running about the streets who should be in school. There has been a compulsory education law on our statute books for a good many years, but there is no record of its enforcement, and the law is practically a dead letter.

The experience in other States demonstrates the fact that an efficient compulsory law is of any benefit only when a special officer is authorized to look after the truants.

The State Superintendent of one of the States in the Middle West has this to say regarding compulsory education: "The theory that no child must be permitted to grow up in ignorance is correct, for ignorance is the ally of crime and poverty. * * *

"Here responsibility for government is not transferred to a sovereign. Each individual is a sovereign, and, to a certain extent, responsible for good government. Our government rests upon the character and intelligence of the people. The only direct and permanent means

of self-preservation in America is bound, not through education by the three R's, but through educating the head, heart, and hand. It follows that a function of the school is to educate away from crime and thriftlessness, toward morality and thrift."

That there must be many children of school age not attending school is shown by some of the reports received from County Superintendents, said reports compiled from the reports of School District Trustees, Census Marshals, and teachers. In one district 239 census children are reported, and only 100 given as enrolled on the school register during the year. Other districts could be named where the per cent of attendance is not far from 50 per cent of the census returns.

When State, counties and districts are taxed to provide schoolhouses and employ teachers, "the State has a right to require attendance where lessons in civic righteousness and good government are taught; where the manhood of to-morrow may be trained for the highest individual and social efficiency."

There should be some way to make the compulsory attendance law effective. Parents should be compelled to send their children to school. Habits of truancy are often formed at an early age. As a rule boys had rather stride a mustang, or get into the back alleys and play marbles, or go fishing, than attend school, and too many parents do not seem to care what they do. By the irregular attendance of the pupils they lose all interest and drop out of school at the first opportunity. The compulsory education law on the statute books of Nevada should be amended so as to make it effective, and then it should be strictly enforced.

SPELLING.

There is a good deal said nowadays about spelling reform, and even the President of the United States has issued his edict regarding it.

In making out questions for the examination of teachers spelling has not been omitted. It has been the intention to give words in common use, and persons setting themselves up for teachers should be able to spell at least forty words out of the fifty words given.

What is the result?

Very many of the applicants for teachers' certificates miss from fifteen to thirty-five words out of the fifty. Without saying more, the following is copied from the *Pittsburg Gazette* with the hope that it will arouse the attention of teachers and pupils:

"BACK TO THE SPELLER!

"At a county institute recently, inopportunately springing a spelling test upon the teachers, an educator uncovered a state of affairs which many people may have suspected, without realizing how bad it really was. Over 300 school teachers, within fifty miles of Pittsburg, were

unable correctly to spell thirteen common words. We hear a great deal about modern ideas in education, and the immense strides made since the days of the little red schoolhouse, but if these are the fruits of modern ideas, let us go back to the old days and the old ways.

"The words these teachers, nearly 400 of them, proved unable to spell correctly, were not 'dictionary' words and presented no special difficulties; they were simple words, with one exception, in everyday use. Here is the list: Auxiliary, beefsteak, supersede, picnicking, seize, cylinder, desiccated, Tennessee, proceed, precede, sieve, succotash.

"Fifty of the teachers missed on 'auxiliary,' and half a hundred more sat down as unable to spell 'beefsteak.' Think of it! One teacher in seven unable to spell a plain ordinary word like 'beefsteak.' No doubt these self-same teachers knew to a fraction how many bones are in the human body, and all about the precession of the equinoxes, and could model a clay jug that would compare unfavorably with the work of a Pueblo Indian potter.

"No doubt, also, all of these teachers will henceforth be ardent supporters of 'spelling reform,' the most foolish of educational fads. 'Because we know not how to spell,' runs the reformer's argument, 'the spelling must be changed. Besides, the time devoted to learning how to spell might be better employed in China painting or Assyrian chronology.'

"Spelling reform undoubtedly is needed, and like other charities it should begin at home. Let those teachers drop their psychology and go back to their spellers. Let Herbart alone for a while, and cultivate the acquaintance of Mr. Noah Webster. Cut out the fads and frills of the curriculum, and pay more attention to the fundamentals. Modern ideas have been pushed so far in our schools that children are taught to read before they know their alphabet, and before they can draw a straight line they are set to sketching unicorns and balancing Christmas trees upon their noses. One of these days an unfeeling lecturer at an institute will test the teachers on the alphabet, and he may find that very few of them mind their p's and q's."

TEACHERS' WAGES.

The Review of Reviews for January, discussing our national prosperity, remarks that growth of this nature is bound to show itself in the advance of wages and the increase in the payment of those whose services are rendered for salaries at fixed sums, adding:

"It is very desirable that this movement for better pay should everywhere be extended to teachers. Never have the schools of this country had so important a part to play in our civilization as at the present time, and nothing else is so important about the schools as the qualification and character of the teachers. Monthly or yearly rates of payment of teachers that seemed ample fifteen or twenty years ago are

quite insufficient now. This is true with respect to the public schools, and it also applies to higher institutions, where the salaries of professors ought to be made sufficient to attract and hold a superior class of men."

The salaries in Nevada remain about as they were years ago, and, while the expenses of living have increased greatly within the past few years, the wages of teachers have remained nearly stationary. If they were to receive the monthly wages paid, for the twelve months in the year, it would do fairly well. But they are not paid. Some of the schools are held for three, four, five and six months out of the twelve. In other words, many teachers are out of employment nearly or quite one-half of the time, during which time their expenses must be met.

When those desiring to become teachers must put in several of the best years of their lives in preparing for the work, and then get no better pay—often not as well paid as those who have never given any extra time and expense to preparation—there is not much inducement for one to prepare for the profession of teaching.

There is a glaring waste in our schools in the employment of many untrained, unskilled and inexperienced teachers, and unless relief is given many of the schools become comparatively worthless.

Skilled teachers refuse employment in rural districts for some of the following reasons:

When a person has devoted time, money and energy toward any kind of work that person is not going to sell his services for a mere pittance when he can command twice and thrice the salary in some more favored locality. At present, on account of the higher salaries paid in other departments of labor, many well-qualified teachers quit the profession of teaching and move toward the cities and villages, leaving the rural schools to those who can barely pass the examination and secure a certificate "regardless of culture, personality, training or teaching sense."

It would seem advisable for the school authorities to pay salaries that would retain skilled and tried teachers and not let them go, and put in mere make-shifts, on the principle that any one can teach a country school.

It is again repeated: *Pay salaries that will induce the well trained to remain in the profession.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

There are now in the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Berkeley, the following:

William W. Stephens of Dayton, Lyon County.

Harold McNeilly of Reno, Washoe County.

Albert V. DeGrosselier of Carson City, Ormsby County.

Viola Case of Paradise Valley, Humboldt County.

Lilly Lee of Reno, Washoe County.

The above are all deaf, and some are dumb, while some have not entirely lost the power of speech.

The following named are blind, and some of them have been in the institution for several years, while others have been there but a short time:

Hazel Piper of Virginia City, Storey County.

Earl Lyon of Reno, Washoe County.

Florence Phillips of Winnemucca, Humboldt County.

Maud Murphy of Montello, Elko County.

Joseph Pascoe of Gold Hill, Storey County.

The last named is an inmate of the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, Oakland, California.

The Legislature of 1905 so amended the law regarding the placing the blind in some institution as to allow of putting adults into the Institution for the Adult Blind in California. It was several months before there was an opportunity to get Mr. Pascoe into the Industrial Home, but January 1, 1906, he was duly admitted, and is now at home there.

The parents of Fred Taylor having moved from this State to California, he was declared discharged from the Berkeley Institution.

The unfortunates of Nevada are in excellent hands. They are taught all the branches of an education that are usually taught in the public schools, even in high schools. At the same time they are taught to do different kinds of work, and, what is more, they are taught to take care of themselves.

It might be well to amend the law so that the unfortunates who may live in the eastern and southeastern parts of the State could be allowed to be placed in the Utah institution. The attention of the Legislature is called to this matter, and if they think advisable, it would be well to change the present law so as to include the Utah School as well as the California School, the Superintendent being allowed to use his best judgment in the matter.

I think the Legislature should appropriate \$7,500 for the expenses of the Deaf and Blind for 1907-1908. If anything is left it will revert to the State Treasury. As more people are coming into the State, more of these unfortunates are likely to apply for admission to these institutions.

THE VIRGINIA CITY MINING SCHOOL.

This School, established by an Act of the Legislature in 1903, is still doing good work, and the Legislature of 1907 is asked to continue the appropriation for its continuance, but is respectfully requested to increase the appropriation for 1907 and 1908. The instructor in charge, Professor D. T. Smith, is giving universal satisfaction, and the knowledge that he brings to the work, the energy displayed, and the results accomplished, should entitle him to an increase in salary.

There should also be appropriated about \$500 for furnishing some instruments for the use of the School.

The Legislature, therefore, is respectfully requested to increase the appropriation for the years 1907 and 1908 to \$4,000.

The following is the report of Professor D. T. Smith for the years 1905 and 1906:

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, December 18, 1906.

HON. ORVIS RING, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carson City, Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: I submit the following report:

The enrollment of the School in July, 1906, was a half dozen. At the present date it is twenty-one, and the increase has been at a tolerably uniform rate.

The attendance is made up almost entirely of those actively engaged in mining and metallurgy. The mines, mills and cyanide plants of the vicinity afford occupation and substantial support for those in attendance. A few others, not so engaged, avail themselves of the privileges.

The course of instruction comprises chemistry in rudimentary form, followed by the assaying of iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver. Then a more extended course in chemistry is offered which affords the student a better exercise of comprehension along these lines. A course in cyaniding, chlorination and the outlines of smelting then follow. Physical and blow-pipe mineralogy, geology, prospecting, mine exploitation, mine surveying, and the prerequisite mathematics are included in the course of instruction.

Since the School is open to men often without much foundation in previous schooling, the demands are expedient for a qualified instruction; and the task has not been without its proportions, but where there has been much experience and practice in the occupation of actual mining it is possible to utilize such experience in the acquisition of technical knowledge and skill. For example, when the student has had some experience with ores, it is possible to teach the relative chemical affinity and behavior of the elements by illustrations, using the ores themselves. An example may suffice to explain: Gold, for instance, is most often found free ("native"), silver next, lead rarely any other way than combined, etc., and then approaching those that are never found free, but always combined, the number and complexity of their combinations increase, showing the corresponding increase of affinity. Hence, in a measure, experience is found to be a compensation for the lack of previous training. This serves to illustrate some of the possibilities that can be brought within the scope of University extension. It has required some time and resource to formulate the instruction to these ends, and the results have been found on the whole fully satisfactory. The number of students that have expressed gratitude for the benefits they have received is taken as a measure of the utility it has been to them.

Yours, very respectfully,

DWIGHT T. SMITH,
Instructor in Charge.

INSTITUTES.

The Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$200 for institutes for the years 1905 and 1906. Consequently institutes were held in Reno and Elko in the month of October of that year, continuing four and five days, respectively. They were led or conducted by Professor Preston B. Search, a noted lecturer and educationalist. A great deal of interest was taken by most of the teachers of the State, some coming several hundred miles to attend these institutes.

Of course the money contributed by the State would not go very far

toward defraying the expenses, but by the help of the counties where these institutes were held, which made appropriations for the expenses of county institutes, and by merging the county and State institutes, we got along very well. Last fall another institute was held in Reno, the State, County of Washoe, and the State Educational Association uniting to defray the expenses.

The State Superintendent of Oregon, Hon. J. H. Ackerman, was in attendance and contributed greatly to the benefits derived from the institute.

These institutes serve as educational rallies or revivals, and as such are of great value. As a rule teachers do not object to the time and expense involved while they are attending them. True, some so-called teachers think they can learn nothing new about teaching and would like to spend the time in visiting, shopping, and frivolity. It is well to say that this class is small.

It is to be hoped the Legislature will see its way clear to appropriate at least \$400 to defray the expenses of institutes for the years 1907-1908.

CHILD LABOR.

The demand for child labor is constantly growing and must be looked upon with alarm by those who pause to realize what relations such conditions bear to elementary education. To parents struggling to support a large family there is a temptation to allow children to leave school at the earliest possible moment. A great majority of the children who take out work certificates at the age of thirteen never return to school and for the most part are not only deprived of an elementary education, but even their very childhood is denied them because of the hours of toil and labor to which they are subjected. The State, for its own protection as well as the welfare of the children, must guard those young lives while stepping from mere childhood into the surroundings that bring them face to face with the vexatious problems of life.

A certain amount of education is the natural right of every child in this country. And yet, owing to the ignorance and selfishness of parents, and the indifference of those in authority, the attendance at school and the census report of the children of school age greatly differ.

Certainly fair play is not allowed children when they are sent out to fight the world's battles without any armor, undisciplined and untried.

Law and practice regarding child labor have a direct bearing in school attendance. This State has been largely free from the evils attending excessive child labor, but with the advent of many manufacturing the people must face this problem, and now seems to be the salutary time for the enactment of laws regulating child labor as a

timely preventive of the crying evils that pertain elsewhere. If deferred, any effort may have to contend with the power of capital invested in industries that thrive on the labor of children.

REPORTS OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For years there has been great difficulty in getting reports of County Superintendents and County Treasurers. These reports are necessary, and there should be some penalty attached for failure to file these reports as required by law. Of course, the County Superintendent cannot make his report unless he can get reports from the District Trustees, the teachers and other officers. The report of the County Superintendent is due at this office on or before September 15th of each year and the County Treasurers' reports are due on or before the 1st of October each year. Some of the reports come in the latter part of December, and then without returns from half of the districts in the county.

There are penalties provided, but when the Superintendents are ex officio officers, without any salary for the office, how can such penalty be enforced when there is no salary to be deducted?

For more than forty years the present State Superintendent has been connected with the schools of Nevada and is intensely interested in the cause of education in this State, and for more than fifty years he has been connected with the practical business of education. It would give him the greatest pleasure to see Nevada take front rank in the great and glorious cause of education.

To the teachers, patrons, and the many members of the Legislature who have so contributed towards the success of our schools, the sincere thanks of the Superintendent are extended.

Very respectfully,

ORVIS RING,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 1.
State School Fund Account for 1905.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$100,992.62
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		65,238.98
	Receipts from interest on United States bonds.....		2,150.00
	Receipts from interest on Massachusetts State bonds.....		350.00
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....		11,400.00
	Escheated estates.....		117.93
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		5,589.22
	Transfers to University Funds.....	\$6,673.43	
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	139,312.99	
	Balance.....	39,852.33	
		<u>\$185,838.75</u>	<u>\$185,838.75</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$39,852.33

TABLE NO. 2.
General School Fund Account for 1905.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$54,451.07
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments.....		75,216.50
	Interest on United States bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,432.80
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent.....		15,720.00
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent.....		5,166.80
	Interest on Nevada State bonds, 5 per cent.....		19,000.00
	Interest on Nevada State bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,618.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		14,914.29
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$140,075.36	
	Balance.....	57,444.10	
		<u>\$197,519.46</u>	<u>\$197,519.46</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$57,444.10

TABLE NO. 3.
State University Fund Account for 1905.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$1,994.85
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		180.00
	Redemption of Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		6,000.00
	Transfer from State School Fund.....		6,191.24
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$12,890.00	
	Balance.....	1,476.09	
		<u>\$14,366.09</u>	<u>\$14,366.09</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$1,476.09

TABLE NO. 4.

Contingent University Fund Account for 1905.

1905.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$7,103.87
Dec. 31....	Interest on deferred land payments.....		478.08
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....		70.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		1,364.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		18,035.03
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$15,758.40	
	Balance.....	11,292.58	
		<u>\$27,050.98</u>	<u>\$27,050.98</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$11,292.58

TABLE NO. 5.

University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant, Account for 1905.

1905.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$6,351.54
Dec. 31....	Transfer from State School Fund.....		482.19
	Receipts from land contracts.....		500.91
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....		6,000.00
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$12,485.89	
	Balance.....	938.75	
		<u>\$13,424.64</u>	<u>\$13,424.64</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$938.75

TABLE NO. 6.

University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.

1905.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$2,496.76
Dec. 31....	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		2,886.24
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$3,126.65	
	Balance.....	2,256.35	
		<u>\$5,383.00</u>	<u>\$5,383.00</u>
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$2,256.35

TABLE NO. 7.

University Interest and Sinking Fund No. 1, 1897.

1905.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$1,648.31
Dec. 31....	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		21.97
	Transfer to State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	\$1,670.28	
		<u>\$1,670.28</u>	<u>\$1,670.28</u>

TABLE NO. 8.

University Interest and Sinking Fund No. 2, 1897.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$1,974.15
Dec. 30..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		21.87
	Transfer to State Interest and Sinking Fund.....	\$1,996.12	
		\$1,996.12	\$1,996.12

TABLE NO. 9.

Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$114.08
Dec. 31..	Interest on deferred land payments.....		740.82
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....		1,365.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		2,180.00
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$3,693.46	
	Balance.....	706.44	
		\$4,399.90	\$4,399.90
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$706.44

TABLE NO. 10.

Contingent University Fund—Laboratory Bonds.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$3,927.34
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		1,803.41
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$4,493.35	
	Balance.....	1,237.40	
		\$5,730.75	\$5,730.75
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$1,237.40

TABLE NO. 11.

Contingent University Fund—Hospital Bonds.

1905.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$1,714.62
Dec. 31..	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		722.85
	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$1,544.65	
	Balance.....	892.82	
		\$2,437.47	\$2,437.47
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$892.82

TABLE NO. 12
 Showing the amount of bonds, with accrued interest, and cash held by the State of Nevada in trust for the State Educational Funds, not applicable to payment of the State debt, and the amount of warrants outstanding against said funds December 31, 1905.

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Accrued interest.	Total.
State bond, 5 per cent (irredeemable) belonging to State School Fund.....	\$390,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$399,500.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	172,100.00	3,388.66	175,488.66
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	64,000.00	1,060.00	65,060.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	27,600.00	552.00	28,152.00
United States bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	215,000.00	1,433.33	216,433.33
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	537,000.00	8,055.00	545,055.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	254,000.00	2,983.33	256,983.33
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	45,000.00	525.00	45,525.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	14,000.00	168.33	14,168.33
Cash in State School Fund.....			89,852.38
Cash in General School Fund.....			57,444.10
Cash in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			938.75
Cash in State University Fund.....			1,478.09
Cash in Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			706.44
Cash in Contingent University Fund.....			11,292.58
Totals.....	\$1,698,700.00	\$27,640.65	\$1,838,060.04
Deduct outstanding warrants.....			4,930.52
Net balance in State Educational Funds.....			\$1,833,120.42

TABLE NO. 13.
Description, cost and value of securities owned by the State School Funds, December 31, 1905.

Description of security.	Rate of interest.	Date of last interest payment.	Date acquired.	Face value.	Cost value.	Present market value.
Nevada State bond (Irredeemable)	5 per cent	July 7, 1905	1879	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 13, 1905	1900	100,000.00	134,479.00	131,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 13, 1905	1901	35,000.00	48,541.50	45,850.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 13, 1905	1902	80,000.00	110,224.57	104,900.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3 per cent	July 7, 1905	1903	537,000.00	549,082.50	558,480.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3% per cent	Sept. 7, 1905	1903	189,000.00	209,341.00	202,300.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3% per cent	July 7, 1905	1905	124,000.00	133,306.89	132,680.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1889	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1880	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1888	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1894	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1895	77,000.00	77,000.00	77,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1896	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1897	41,600.00	41,600.00	41,600.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1888	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1901	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,100.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1903	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1904	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1905	1905	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Totals				\$1,698,700.00	\$1,818,675.46	\$1,808,810.00

TABLE NO. 14.

State School Fund Account for 1906.

1906.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$38,852.33
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts.....		54,434.79
	Receipts from sale of United States land.....		1,511.70
	Receipts from interest on United States bonds.....		2,150.00
	Receipts from interest on Massachusetts State 3 per cent bonds.....		350.00
	Redemption of Nevada State bonds.....		16,700.00
	Escheated estates.....		596.44
	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		6,414.65
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$93,482.43	
	Balance.....	28,496.91	
		\$121,979.34	\$121,979.34
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$28,496.91

TABLE NO. 15.

General School Fund Account for 1906.

1906.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$57,444.11
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments.....		74,748.00
	Interest on United States bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,432.00
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent.....		15,730.00
	Interest on Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent.....		8,266.00
	Interest on Nevada State bond, 5 per cent.....		19,000.00
	Interest on Nevada State bonds, 4 per cent.....		6,830.00
	Receipt from County Treasurers.....		17,027.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$150,214.21	
	Balance.....	55,855.40	
		\$206,069.61	\$206,069.61
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$55,855.40

TABLE NO. 16.

State University Interest and Sinking Fund of 1895.

1906.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund.....		\$2,256.33
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers.....		3,123.45
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$3,040.00	
	Balance.....	2,339.78	
		\$5,379.78	\$5,379.78
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$2,339.78

TABLE NO. 17.

Nevada State University Dining Hall Building Fund.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1905.			
Aug. 31....	Receipts from sale of Nevada State bonds.....		\$6,000.00
Dec. 31..	Warrants paid during 1905.....	\$3,011.00	
	Balance	2,989.00	
		\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1905.....		\$2,989.00

TABLE NO. 18.

Nevada State University Dining Hall Building Fund.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1906.			
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$2,989.00
Dec. 31..	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$2,966.00	
	Balance	23.00	
		\$2,989.00	\$2,989.00
	Balance in Fund, December 31, 1906		\$23.00

TABLE NO. 19.

University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1906.			
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$638.75
Dec. 31..	Receipts from land contracts.....		2,091.32
	Redemption of Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		4,000.00
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$4,750.00	
	Balance	2,280.07	
		\$7,030.07	\$7,030.07
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$2,280.07

TABLE NO. 20.

Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1906.			
Jan. 1....	Balance in fund.....		\$706.44
Dec. 31..	Interest on deferred land payments.....		855.20
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds.....		1,575.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds.....		2,140.00
	Warrants paid during 1906.....	\$4,329.54	
	Balance	947.10	
		\$5,276.64	\$5,276.64
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906.....		\$947.10

TABLE NO. 21.
State University Fund.

1906.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund		\$1,476.09
Dec. 31.	Receipts from land contracts		380.00
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$650.00	
	Balance	916.09	
		\$1,866.09	\$1,866.09
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$916.09

TABLE NO. 22.
Contingent University Fund.

1906.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund		\$11,292.56
Dec. 31.	Interest on deferred land payments		489.14
	Interest on Massachusetts State 3½ per cent bonds		480.00
	Interest on Nevada State 4 per cent bonds		1,104.00
	Receipts from County Treasurers		19,521.75
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$20,128.51	
	Balance	12,768.96	
		\$32,897.47	\$32,897.47
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$12,768.96

TABLE NO. 23.
Contingent University Fund—Laboratory Bonds.

1906.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund		\$1,237.40
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers		1,952.13
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$1,320.00	
	Balance	1,869.53	
		\$3,189.53	\$3,189.53
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$1,869.53

TABLE NO. 24.
Contingent University Fund—Hospital Bonds.

1906.		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan. 1.	Balance in fund		\$892.82
Dec. 31.	Receipts from County Treasurers		780.79
	Warrants paid during 1906	\$784.00	
	Balance	889.61	
		\$1,673.61	\$1,673.61
	Balance in fund, December 31, 1906		\$889.61

TABLE NO. 25

Showing the amount of bonds, with accrued interest, and cash held by the State of Nevada in trust for the State Educational Funds, not applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the amount of warrants outstanding against said funds December 31, 1905.

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Accrued interest.	Total.
State bond, 5 per cent (irredeemable) belonging to State School Fund.....	\$380,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$389,500.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	155,400.00	3,108.00	158,508.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	50,000.00	1,000.00	51,000.00
State bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	27,600.00	552.00	28,152.00
United States bonds, 4 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	215,000.00	1,433.35	216,433.35
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	628,000.00	9,580.00	637,580.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	5,000.00	150.00	5,150.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3 per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	1,000.00	30.00	1,030.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State School Fund.....	254,000.00	3,581.65	257,581.65
Massachusetts State bonds, 8¼ per cent, belonging to University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....	45,000.00	560.00	45,560.00
Massachusetts State bonds, 3½ per cent, belonging to State University Fund.....	14,000.00	233.35	14,233.35
Cash in State School Fund.....			28,498.91
Cash in General School Fund.....			56,856.40
Cash in University Fund, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			2,280.07
Cash in Interest Account, 90,000-Acre Grant.....			947.10
Cash in State University Fund.....			916.09
Cash in Contingent University Fund.....			12,768.98
Totals.....			\$1,903,802.88
Deduct outstanding warrants.....			6,988.48
Net balance in State Educational Funds.....			\$1,896,814.00

TABLE NO. 26.
Description, cost and value of securities owned by the State School Fund, December 31, 1906.

Description of security.	Rate of interest.	Date of last interest payment.	Date acquired.	Face value.	Cost value.	Present market value.
Nevada State bond (irredeemable)	5 per cent	July 7, 1906	1879	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1900	100,000.00	134,478.00	131,000.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1901	35,000.00	48,541.50	45,850.00
United States bonds	4 per cent	Nov. 8, 1906	1902	80,000.00	110,224.57	104,800.00
Massachusetts State bonds	8 per cent	July 7, 1906	1905	537,000.00	549,082.50	547,740.00
Massachusetts State bonds	8 per cent	July 7, 1906	1906	96,000.00	90,482.92	98,900.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3½ per cent	Sept. 8, 1906	1903	189,000.00	209,341.00	205,065.00
Massachusetts State bonds	3½ per cent	July 7, 1906	1905	124,000.00	133,306.88	134,540.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1889	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1890	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1893	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1894	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1895	64,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1896	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1897	39,600.00	39,600.00	39,600.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1898	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1901	8,400.00	8,400.00	8,400.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1903	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1904	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Nevada State bonds	4 per cent	July 7, 1906	1905	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Totals				\$1,775,000.00	\$1,787,975.88	\$1,878,865.00

TABLE NO. 27

Showing the amount appropriated to the several counties from the General School Fund for the year 1905.

Counties.	January apportionment.		July apportionment.	
	No. of children between 6 and 18 years.....	At \$7,710,917 per census child	No. of children between 6 and 18 years.....	At \$6,990,292 per census child
Churchill.....	135	\$1,040.97	135	\$943.68
Douglas.....	317	2,444.86	317	2,215.90
Elko.....	1,120	8,636.23	1,120	7,829.02
Esmeralda.....	217	1,673.28	217	1,516.87
Eureka.....	389	2,999.55	389	2,719.20
Humboldt.....	741	5,713.79	741	5,179.74
Lander.....	318	2,452.07	318	2,222.88
Lincoln.....	764	5,891.14	764	5,340.51
Lyon.....	499	3,847.75	499	3,488.12
Nye.....	358	2,760.51	358	2,502.50
Ormsby.....	696	5,366.79	696	4,865.18
Storey.....	989	7,240.55	989	6,563.80
Washoe.....	2,412	18,598.73	2,412	16,860.36
White Pine.....	525	4,048.23	525	3,669.85
Totals.....	9,480	\$72,713.95	9,430	\$65,917.61

TABLE NO. 28

Showing the amount appropriated to the several counties from the General School Fund for the year 1906.

Counties.	January apportionment.		July apportionment.	
	No. of children between 6 and 18 years.....	At \$7,749,248 per census child	No. of children between 6 and 18 years.....	At \$6,746,643 per census child
Churchill.....	249	\$1,929.56	249	\$1,684.40
Douglas.....	313	2,425.52	313	2,117.33
Elko.....	1,116	8,648.16	1,116	7,549.34
Esmeralda.....	488	3,781.63	488	3,301.15
Eureka.....	375	2,905.97	375	2,536.75
Humboldt.....	750	5,811.94	750	5,073.48
Lander.....	240	1,859.82	240	1,623.51
Lincoln.....	960	7,439.28	960	6,494.06
Lyon.....	458	3,549.15	458	3,096.21
Nye.....	480	3,719.65	480	3,247.03
Ormsby.....	700	5,424.48	700	4,735.25
Storey.....	948	7,346.28	948	6,412.88
Washoe.....	2,345	18,171.98	2,345	15,863.08
White Pine.....	502	3,890.12	502	3,395.85
Totals.....	9,924	\$76,908.54	9,924	\$67,132.32

TABLE NO. 29
Showing the receipts of the several county school funds for the year ending August 31, 1905.

Counties.	Balance on hand at beginning of school year.....	Amount received from State apportionment.....	Amount received from county tax.	Amount received from district tax.	Amount received from all other sources.....	Total income.....
Churchill.....	\$2,499.93	\$2,375.70	\$1,994.65			\$6,860.28
Douglas.....	5,860.86	4,660.26	3,330.52		\$43.05	13,894.69
Elko.....	27,342.62	16,465.25	17,214.15		25.00	61,047.02
Esmeralda.....	4,089.33	3,190.65	4,650.07			11,930.05
Eureka.....	10,640.76	5,718.75	8,624.32			24,983.83
Humboldt.....	9,209.85	10,868.53	11,212.63			46,804.16
Lander.....	10,029.45	4,674.95	5,060.22		497.08	19,764.62
Lincoln.....	3,503.29	16,408.80	4,700.49			24,612.58
Lyon.....	10,271.52	7,735.87	5,297.79			23,305.18
Nye.....	8,512.79	5,263.01	5,353.82			19,129.62
Ormsby.....	13,702.17½	10,231.97	5,547.72½		36,061.84	66,543.71½
Storey.....	9,474.36	13,796.95	6,842.50	\$3,194.75		33,308.56
Washoe.....	24,196.98	35,459.09	16,596.48	49,873.62		120,131.17
White Pine.....	8,519.70	7,718.08	1,902.45		11.50	18,151.82
Totals.....	\$149,163.72½	\$144,592.86	\$98,317.81½	\$41,073.37	\$36,638.47	\$478,467.30½

TABLE NO. 30
Showing expenditures of the several county school funds for the year ending August 31, 1905.

Counties.	For teachers' salaries.....	For sites, repairs, buildings, etc.....	For libraries and apparatus.....	For rent, contingent expenses and insurance...	Total expenditure.....	Balance on hand at the close of school year.....	Indebtedness at close of school year.....
Churchill.....	\$3,440.30	\$394.78	\$60.94	\$296.03	\$4,222.05	\$2,638.23	
Douglas.....	6,545.25	54.92	629.20	418.60	7,607.97	6,286.72	
Elko.....	28,679.50	2,842.62	2,766.15	792.00	35,080.36	25,966.66	
Esmeralda.....	4,613.25	10.50		469.13	5,092.88	6,837.17	
Eureka.....	11,235.00			1,870.66	13,106.66	11,678.17	\$24,963.83
Humboldt.....	16,966.94	52.00	128.60	2,843.79	19,991.33	25,812.82	17,000.00
Lander.....	7,230.00	400.00	93.63	1,679.00	9,402.63	10,361.99	
Lincoln.....	12,876.00			1,681.25	14,557.25	9,452.32	
Lyon.....		10,541.00		1,824.80	12,365.80	10,989.38	
Nye.....	10,380.41				10,380.41	8,789.21	15,000.00
Ormsby.....	11,761.72	12,601.65		2,598.29	26,961.66	38,642.06	36,000.00
Storey.....	12,800.00	150.00		5,674.80	18,644.80	14,663.78	
Washoe.....	46,106.10	9,841.48	20.00	16,061.17	72,525.13	47,606.04	80,000.00
White Pine.....	8,684.63	368.48	473.66	336.15	9,862.92	8,288.90	
Totals.....	\$181,291.10	\$37,257.43	\$4,716.56	\$36,465.76	\$259,750.85	\$229,113.44	\$171,963.83

TABLE NO. 31
Showing the receipts of the several county school funds for the year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Balance on hand at beginning of school year.....	Amount received from State apportionment.....	Amount received from county tax.....	Amount received from district tax.....	Amount received from all other sources.....	Total income.....
Churchill.....	\$2,638.23	\$1,929.56	\$2,983.45	\$150.00	\$16.07	\$7,127.31
Douglas.....	6,286.72	4,542.86	3,449.57			14,279.14
Elko.....	25,481.16	16,197.50	16,728.23		79.50	58,486.39
Esmeralda.....	6,837.17	8,599.65	8,074.98	12,659.97		36,171.77
Eureka.....	11,878.17	5,442.72	7,885.44			25,206.33
Humboldt.....	25,812.82	10,985.32	15,771.28			52,469.52
Lander.....	10,054.19	3,483.33	5,302.06			18,849.58
Lincoln.....	9,469.32	7,439.28	5,715.29			22,653.89
Lyon.....	10,939.38	6,647.36	4,419.56			22,006.30
Nye.....	5,036.11	6,966.68	6,747.00			18,749.79
Ormsby.....	38,642.05½	10,199.73	5,404.35½	2,948.62	3,075.00	60,239.75½
Storey.....	14,663.78	13,752.28	6,868.21			35,304.27
Washoe.....	47,606.04	34,035.06	18,839.74	7,855.48		108,482.09
White Pine.....	8,288.90	7,285.97	2,052.51	1,397.14	67.15	19,091.67
Totals.....	\$223,664.04½	\$187,367.39	\$109,671.67½	\$25,111.21	\$3,237.72	\$499,107.80½

TABLE NO 32
Showing expenditures of the several county school funds for the school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	For teachers' salaries.....	For sites, repairs, buildings, etc.....	For libraries and apparatus.....	For rent, contingent expenses and insurance...	Total expenditures.....	Balance on hand at the close of school year.....	Indebtedness at close of school year.....
Churchill.....	\$3,864.00	\$374.12	\$228.46	\$346.15	\$4,912.73	\$2,214.58	
Douglas.....	6,722.15	304.36	434.57	812.22	8,173.30	6,106.84	
Elko.....	29,631.49	1,643.72	3,135.24	1,523.68	35,934.13	22,552.26	
Emeralda.....	9,940.86	10,155.89	21.75	2,679.49	22,797.99	13,373.78	
Eureka.....	10,825.00	111.10	1,685.64	1,685.64	12,371.74	12,684.59	
Humboldt.....	17,449.10	380.42	347.15	3,512.66	21,689.33	30,770.19	
Lander.....	7,642.00	173.35	84.05	1,286.86	9,186.26	9,663.32	
Lincoln.....	17,100.00			602.01	17,702.01	4,951.88	
Lyon.....					12,456.58	9,149.72	
Nye.....					7,461.59	11,288.20	
Ormsby.....	10,168.94	25,703.90	8.60	3,894.48	39,776.92	20,453.83	
Storey.....	14,072.30	961.63	30.00	5,965.78	21,029.71	14,274.56	
Washoe.....	48,896.89	37,286.97	611.33	8,963.14	96,754.43	12,727.66	
White Pine.....	9,692.95	1,461.65	407.71	486.31	12,068.62	7,083.06	
Totals.....	\$186,145.78	\$78,506.01	\$5,419.96	\$31,824.42	\$321,914.34	\$177,193.46	\$130,861.40

TABLE NO. 33

Showing the rate of school tax levied in each county in the State on each \$100 taxable property.

Counties.	1905.	1906.
Churchill.....	\$0.15	\$0.20
Douglas.....	.35	.30
Elko.....	.35	.17
Esmeralda.....	.35	.35
Eureka.....	.45	.35
Humboldt.....	.25	.20
Lander.....	.38	.38
Lincoln.....	.45	.45
Lyon.....	.30	.20
Nye.....	.43	.30
Ormsby.....	.45	.45
Storey.....	.50	.50
Washoe.....	.20	.20
White Pine.....	.25	.25

TABLE NO. 34

Showing the number of children between 6 and 18 years of age, and the annual apportionments of the State school moneys to the several counties in the State since its admission.

Year.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total number of children.	State apportionment to counties.
1865.....	1,289	1,312	2,601	\$5,075.72
1866.....	1,306	1,253	2,559	7,960.95
1867.....	1,352	1,429	2,781	6,806.97
1868.....	1,729	1,564	3,293	13,440.61
1869.....	1,735	1,688	3,423	14,734.53
1870.....	2,068	1,884	3,952	16,975.59
1871.....	2,152	2,257	4,409	17,823.70
1872.....	2,529	2,421	4,950	22,613.74
1873.....	2,859	2,816	5,675	25,669.90
1874.....	3,121	3,194	6,315	30,510.89
1875.....	3,796	3,742	7,538	36,783.56
1876.....	4,383	4,092	8,475	44,154.27
1877.....	4,761	4,603	9,364	45,312.28
1878.....	5,055	4,867	9,922	49,670.33
1879.....	5,240	5,055	10,295	40,653.81
1880.....	5,223	5,369	10,592	38,325.75
1881.....	5,198	5,335	10,533	42,851.42
1882.....	5,039	5,444	10,483	55,162.94
1883.....	4,965	4,935	9,900	47,650.60
1884.....	4,089	3,809	7,898	52,955.86
1885.....	4,587	4,697	9,184	56,320.99
1886.....	4,658	4,662	9,320	56,406.06
1887.....	4,890	4,938	9,828	53,682.37
1888.....	4,852	4,864	9,716	55,191.24
1889.....	4,919	4,870	9,789	56,842.68
1890.....	4,951	5,071	10,022	59,722.18
1891.....	4,924	4,831	9,755	99,825.00
1892.....	4,908	4,775	9,683	94,997.00
1893.....	4,837	4,617	9,454	106,897.00
1894.....	4,797	4,623	9,420	109,918.59
1895.....	4,806	4,589	9,485	109,786.58
1896.....	4,625	4,464	9,089	118,284.85
1897.....	4,688	4,411	9,099	125,431.99
1898.....	4,535	4,461	8,996	119,539.45
1899.....	4,531	4,495	9,026	119,844.88
1900.....	4,564	4,481	9,075	125,339.82
1901.....	4,688	4,442	9,130	126,306.21
1902.....	4,784	4,493	9,277	131,442.87
1903.....	4,673	4,478	9,151	136,106.21
1904.....	4,851	4,579	9,430	135,305.31
1905.....	5,069	4,855	9,924	138,631.56
1906.....	5,730	5,507	11,237	144,055.86

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 35.
 Statistics from returns of School Census Marshals for school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Total number of children under 21 years of age.....	280	516	1,679	688	518	980	383	1,212	708	1,006	1,210	3,586	763	14,200
	Number of children under 21 born in foreign countries.....	14	14	27	51	15	36	2	8	31	7	17	99	14	348
	Number of children under 21 born in other States or Territories.....	184	54	409	414	43	244	36	17	634	65	148	27	1,387	4,014
	Number of children under 21 born in Nevada.....	202	439	1,223	202	517	774	244	341	620	386	857	1,088	2,122	9,826
	Number of other children under 21 years of age.....	6	5	61	7	98	10	10	49	170	22	24	18	472	470
	Number of Mongolian children under 21 years of age.....	7	1	12	2	11	2	11	10	2	2	22	7	18	40
	Number of Negro children under 21 years of age.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	8	.....	1	5	.....	4	24
	Number of white children under 21 years of age.....	392	510	1,624	486	1,007	322	864	721	662	1,000	1,210	3,589	773	13,814
	Number of blind, irrespective of age.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5
	Number of deaf and dumb, irrespective of age.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	8
	Number of children between 8 and 14 years not attending any school.....	8	6	33	37	4	32	4	9	22	60	17	47	6	300
	Number of children between 8 and 14 years attending private schools.....	21	2	33	33	.....	9	5	57	22	17	15	59	4	255
	Number of children between 8 and 14 years attending public schools.....	111	174	585	210	230	118	311	222	187	316	396	949	257	4,338
	Number of children between 6 and 18 years not attending any school.....	40	23	111	79	58	10	31	52	32	170	28	419	31	1,507
	Total number of children reported as attending private schools.....	14	4	12	10	2	2	10	122	38	240	28	79	8	492
	Total number of children reported as attending public schools.....	175	291	617	383	320	205	690	397	322	508	639	1,787	441	7,221
	Number of children between 4 and 6 years attending public schools.....	19	6	11	6	2	2	7	8	8	6	6	21	3	113
	Number of children between 4 and 6 years of age.....	48	59	155	66	41	31	98	80	80	85	64	63	70	1,170
	Number of children between 18 and 21 years of age.....	29	54	125	20	42	54	42	73	63	102	108	48	54	1,115
	Number of children under 6 years of age.....	132	136	434	172	115	237	98	279	209	173	202	218	217	3,626
Total number of children between 6 and 18 years of age.....	249	313	1,116	498	375	750	240	980	458	700	700	2,345	502	9,924	
Number of girls between 6 and 18 years of age.....	117	155	532	234	179	353	104	436	213	246	377	472	247	4,856	
Number of boys between 6 and 18 years of age.....	132	158	584	264	204	397	136	544	245	254	323	476	255	5,068	
Totals.....	5,068	4,856	14,200	9,826	13,814	7,221	4,338	1,507	492	1,170	1,115	3,626	9,924	14,200	

TABLE No. 35—Continued.
 Statistics from returns of Teachers and Trustees for the school year ending August 31, 1905.

Counties.	Number of volumes in the school libraries.....	Number of school visits by other persons.....	Number of visits made by School Trustees.....	Districts which have made reports according to law.....	Number of pupils studying physiology and hygiene.....	Number of pupils studying History of the United States.....	Monthly salary paid the teacher.....	Duration of the school in months (of four weeks).....	Number attending school between 4 and 6 years of age.....	Average daily attendance.....	Average number belonging.....	Total number of pupils enrolled on Public School Register.....	Whole number of girls enrolled on Public School Register.....	Whole number of boys enrolled on Public School Register.....
Churchill	54	278	2	7	83	72	\$69.32	6.60	2	98.00	106.00	170	68	102
Douglas	45	26	21	9	36	36	68.00	8.60	19	234.80	244.80	288	142	146
Elko	686	66	66	45	296	376	59.57	7.00	19	750.00	815.60	938	452	486
Kameralda	33	4	4	7	90	110	67.27	7.00	3	192.50	150.43	239	118	121
Kareka	723	138	82	14	122	191	67.77	8.50	3	262.85	282.51	322	154	168
Hunaboldt	1,040	275	34	28	191	122	74.66	7.80	7	334.92	382.97	522	257	265
Lander	346	124	24	12	67	40	67.00	8.11	4	137.25	172.80	286	88	113
Lincoln	188	92	31	28	272	236	64.31	5.79	1	470.00	466.23	680	299	381
Lyon	2	157	2	21	83	111	78.56	8.84	3	301.77	320.39	341	171	170
Nye	174	690	57	23	452	452	60.23	7.19	3	484.00	494.00	563	289	274
Ormsby	500	392	4	4	181	129	88.46	10.00	12	435.24	446.96	487	258	274
Storey	2,025	986	5	2	416	506	80.00	10.00	8	1,308.00	1,447.96	2,318	1,168	1,130
Washoe	74	74	21	14	268	280	72.00	9.14	26	291.00	825.00	872	186	187
White Pine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,490	3,379	2.12	2,324	2,805	2,805	\$69.65	8.40	79	6,304.04	5,707.96	7,386	3,672	3,724

TABLE NO. 35—Continued.
 Statistics from returns of Teachers and Trustees for the school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Districts using the entire State series of text-books.....	Number of free public schools maintained without rate bills.....	Number of districts which have voted a district tax.....	Valuation of school houses and furniture.....	Valuation of school libraries.....	Valuation of school apparatus.....	Number of teachers who attended county teachers' institutes.....	Number of teachers who subscribe for an educational journal.....	Longest time any teacher has taught the same school—years.....	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two years and over.....
Churchill.....	7	7	3	\$3,150.00	\$71.00	\$451.00		4	3	1
Douglas.....	9	8	1	12,100.00	530.00	861.00	9		5	5
Elko.....	53	35	1	17,775.00	798.00	1,695.50	1	5		6
Emeralda.....	5			4,000.00	120.00	775.00				
Eureka.....	14	14	0	14,196.86	386.50	1,251.50	0	10	5	8
Humboldt.....	25	27	0	43,343.50	1,029.30	2,877.70	0	6	6	4
Lander.....	12	12	0	7,600.00	250.00	175.00	5	14	5	2
Lincoln.....	30			12,375.00	350.00	1,450.00				
Lyon.....				1,619.00	915.70					
Nye.....	22			9,585.00	10.00	452.00				
Ormsby.....	4	3	1	23,500.00	500.00	1,250.00				
Storey.....	2	2	0	18,500.00	600.00	350.00	0	15	13	14
Washoe.....	16	23	1	127,500.00	2,168.00	2,482.00	0	12	8	13
White Pine.....	25	20		6,195.00	262.00	360.00	0		4	1
Totals.....	224	151	7	\$301,329.85	\$7,962.50	\$14,430.70	15	66	13	50

TABLE NO. 36.
Statistics from returns of School Census Marshals for the school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Churchill	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Nye	Ormsby	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Totals
Total number of children under 21 years of age.....	422	516	1,602	1,570	569	955	402	1,891	768	1,252	1,001	1,293	4,223	891	16,710
Number of children under 21 born in foreign countries.....	3	22	22	23	14	34	35	31	402	16	20	27	126	18	378
Number of children under 21 born in other States or Territories.....	196	54	378	1,087	45	128	428	19	85	31	656	159	1,761	233	5,894
Number of children under 21 born in Nevada.....	199	486	1,213	310	525	754	364	603	647	86	822	1,138	2,836	605	10,461
Number of other children under 21 years of age.....	15	10	66	24	4	4	41	3	12	84	3	3	9	9	310
Number of Mongolian children under 21 years of age.....	2	3	12	37	24	14	14	3	7	7	4	10	10	10	60
Number of Negro children under 21 years of age.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
Number of white children under 21 years of age.....	281	513	1,680	1,535	477	887	331	1,083	751	1,192	982	1,298	4,200	866	15,821
Number of blind, irrespective of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Number of deaf and dumb, irrespective of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Number of children between 8 and 14 years not attending any school.....	12	28	30	30	3	8	68	7	7	107	12	3	74	15	368
Number of children between 8 and 14 years attending private schools.....	4	2	14	47	30	1	1	19	2	14	9	3	71	14	211
Number of children between 8 and 14 years attending public schools.....	182	171	507	131	290	84	258	408	278	392	242	462	1,131	275	4,886
Number of children between 6 and 18 years not attending any school.....	25	21	154	131	55	191	1	43	60	248	155	242	508	22	1,731
Total number of children reported as attending private schools.....	5	4	9	44	2	2	12	6	8	25	32	102	188	15	518
Total number of children reported as attending public schools.....	221	283	880	413	317	516	201	683	406	543	487	682	1,854	584	8,130
Number of children between 4 and 6 years attending public schools.....	6	6	6	4	4	3	3	6	8	4	4	4	36	27	116
Number of children between 4 and 6 years of age.....	54	44	117	90	48	38	46	132	83	105	61	28	368	71	1,259
Number of children between 18 and 21 years of age.....	26	57	121	78	55	71	68	63	56	38	101	35	423	86	1,256
Number of children under 6 years of age.....	145	141	420	345	169	256	106	383	216	296	200	240	1,184	180	4,283
Total number of children between 6 and 18 years of age.....	261	313	1,075	496	376	640	283	945	491	643	700	986	2,620	670	11,237
Number of girls between 6 and 18 years of age.....	129	143	502	490	466	304	300	112	451	497	375	485	1,807	348	6,607
Number of boys between 6 and 18 years of age.....	132	170	573	496	466	340	300	141	494	497	464	485	1,807	322	5,730

TABLE NO. 36—Continued.
 Statistics from returns of Teachers and Trustees for the school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Number of volumes in the school libraries.....	Number of school visits by other persons.....	Number of visits made by School Trustees.....	Districts which have made reports according to law.....	Number of pupils studying physiology and hygiene.....	Number of pupils studying History of the United States.....	Monthly salary paid the teacher.....	Duration of the school in months (of four weeks).....	Number attending school between 4 and 6 years of age.....	Average daily attendance.....	Average number belonging.....	Total number of pupils enrolled on Public School Register.....	Whole number of girls enrolled on Public School Register.....	Whole number of boys enrolled on Public School Register.....
Churchill.....	86	48	3	9	54	56	\$58.40	6.35	2	110.70	118.88	138	70	68
Douglas.....	851	116	19	19	10	14	66.66	8.90	0	231.00	231.00	122	122	160
Elko.....	748	310	41	26	99	101	81.73	7.50	8	242.99	314.12	391	194	197
Esmeralda.....	87	87	39	4	74	71	82.85	6.55	2	126.00	141.31	107	107	91
Eureka.....	525	120	18	11	148	150	65.00	8.70	3	187.30	203.40	192	192	139
Humboldt.....	1,248	321	54	4	148	150	72.06	8.50	4	641.61	363.51	510	248	262
Lander.....	149	27	45	2	42	41	67.33	8.00	9	158.00	173.00	202	278	262
Lincoln.....	287	29	148	13	204	161	64.68	6.20	17	398.57	430.22	602	279	323
Lyon.....	1,070	30	180	14	125	125	69.52	8.80	6	302.86	311.83	408	188	215
Nye.....	141	250	141	20	111	183	64.76	6.72	11	356.00	413.00	522	258	264
Ormsby.....	683	277	22	4	216	209	89.58	10.00	0	387.00	428.00	488	267	221
Storey.....	288	268	66	2	238	207	81.47	10.00	6	401.66	421.47	484	248	236
Wasnoe.....	1,180	1,430	116	23	1,466	1,506	73.19	9.70	35	1,693.50	1,693.50	2,028	1,119	908
White Pine.....	348	116	56	24	156	133	62.77	7.50	19	823.48	1,403.11	389	196	183
Total.....	9,548	3,716	561	187	2,943	2,967	\$71.42	8.10	121	5,473.66	5,649.85	6,908	3,309	3,599

TABLE NO. 96—Continued.
 Statistics from returns of Teachers and Trustees for the school year ending August 31, 1906.

Counties.	Districts using the entire State series of text-books.....	Number of free public schools maintained without rate bills.....	Number of districts which have voted a district tax.....	Valuation of school houses and furniture.....	Valuation of school libraries.....	Valuation of school apparatus.....	Number of teachers who attended county teachers' institutes.....	Number of teachers who subscribe for an educational journal.....	Longest time any teacher has taught the same school—years.....	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two years and over.....
Churchill.....	10	9	0	\$3,275.00	\$112.66	\$375.00	26	24	5	4
Douglas.....	9	9	0	12,341.00	704.00	2,572.50			6	15
Elko.....	54	26	1	28,545.00	825.40	1,695.50				
Emeralds.....	12	16	1	17,975.00	240.00	150.00				
Eureka.....	10	10	0	13,949.90	504.70	1,041.50	2	12	5	4
Humboldt.....	26	27	0	41,799.50	1,194.20	2,667.66	0	16	7	6
Lander.....	12	12	0	8,300.00	230.00	250.00	0	1	3	4
Lincoln.....	15	19	2	9,825.98	288.25	344.35	0	1	4	11
Lyon.....	14	21		16,400.00	373.06	1,310.00	4	4	2	3
Nye.....	20	21		26,434.50	255.75	2,580.00				
Ormsby.....				43,000.00	580.00	1,250.00				
Storey.....	2	2	0	18,700.00	825.00	225.00	2	15	16	12
Washoe.....	23	23	0	136,700.43	2,640.58	3,551.04	0	8	6	22
White Pine.....	22	26	2	5,442.50	549.50	1,104.00	0	28	6	10
Totals.....	229	181	5	\$380,738.76	\$9,193.09	\$19,016.55	87	100	15	84

TABLE NO. 37.

Miscellaneous statistics for 1906.

Whole number of primary schools.....	90
Whole number of unclassified schools.....	160
Whole number of grammar schools.....	56
Whole number of high schools.....	12
Total number of schools.....	308
Total number of school districts.....	249
Number of new school houses erected.....	6
Number of male teachers, 28; female, 286; total.....	314
Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.....	\$92.66
Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.....	\$66.50
Number of schools maintained less than three months.....	2
Number of schools maintained only three months.....	5
Number of schools maintained more than three and less than six months.....	46
Number of schools maintained more than six and less than nine months.....	53
Number of schools maintained nine months and over.....	57
Average number of months of all schools in the State.....	8.07
Number of teachers who have made returns according to law.....	265
Number of teachers who have failed to make such returns.....	8
Amount of money expended for County Institutes.....	\$123.00
Number of certificates of the primary grade issued.....	29
Number of certificates of the grammar grade issued.....	15
Number of certificates of the high-school grade issued.....	2
Number of applicants rejected by County Boards of Examination.....	34
Number of school visits made by County Superintendents.....	49
Average rate of county school tax on \$100.....	\$0.34

TABLE NO. 38.

Miscellaneous statistics for 1906.

Whole number of primary schools.....	81
Whole number of unclassified schools.....	161
Whole number of grammar schools.....	90
Whole number of high schools.....	16
Total number of schools.....	348
Total number of school districts.....	254
Number of new school houses erected.....	12
Number of male teachers, 32; female, 327; total.....	359
Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.....	\$112.51
Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.....	\$67.96
Number of schools maintained less than three months.....	5
Number of schools maintained only three months.....	3
Number of schools maintained more than three and less than six months.....	36
Number of schools maintained more than six and less than nine months.....	83
Number of schools maintained nine months and over.....	98
Average number of months of all schools of the State.....	8.10
Number of teachers who have made returns according to law.....	292
Number of teachers who have failed to make such returns.....	39
Amount of money expended for County Institutes.....	\$100
Number of certificates of the primary grade issued.....	54
Number of certificates of the grammar grade issued.....	20
Number of certificates of high-school grade issued.....	1
Number of applicants rejected by County Boards of Examination.....	44
Number of school visits made by County Superintendents.....	95
Average rate of county school tax on \$100.....	\$0.294

**RECORD OF
EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES**

LIFE DIPLOMAS—UNDESIGNATED GRADE.

Granted from July 19, 1885, to December 31, 1902.

No.	To whom issued.	Date of diploma.	No.	To whom issued.	Date of diploma.
1	Williamson, Mrs. J. R.	July 19, 1885	68	Bardmas, Mrs. Francis	July 2, 1889
2	Atwood, Mrs. H. M.	July 19, 1885	69	Reynolds, John	Aug. 2, 1889
3	Ring, Orvis	July 19, 1885	70	Timmons, Miss Winnie	Aug. 2, 1889
4	Boober, W. W.	July 19, 1885	71	Parke, Miss Emily B.	Aug. 2, 1889
5	Kaye, A. E.	July 19, 1885	72	Martin, Annie H.	Aug. 2, 1889
6	Bristow, Samuel D. B.	July 19, 1885	73	Briggs, Mrs. E. B.	Aug. 14, 1889
7	Ricker, Mrs. E. A.	July 19, 1885	74	Henderson, Miss Cassie	June 6, 1890
8	Davies, Miss Mary E.	July 19, 1885	75	Young, C. S.	June 6, 1890
9	Summerfield, Sardis	July 19, 1885	76	Trupper, Miss K. N. S.	June 6, 1890
10	Wright, Miss Emma	July 21, 1885	77	Herrod, L. F.	June 30, 1890
11	Riley, Miss Ella	July 21, 1885	78	Stevens, E. S.	Sept. 2, 1890
12	Park, Miss Addie	July 21, 1885	79	Willis, A. H.	Oct. 14, 1890
13	Bailey, J. H.	Aug. 15, 1885	80	Neldy, Mrs. Lou A.	Nov. 6, 1890
14	Bray, John E.	Aug. 15, 1885	81	Campbell, Mrs. S. E.	Nov. 6, 1890
15	Bowen, Morgan D.	Aug. 15, 1885	82	Cromwell, James G.	Dec. 26, 1890
16	Howe, Hayward H.	Aug. 15, 1885	83	Beck, Miss Lizzie M.	Dec. 26, 1890
17	Hodgins, Miss Jennie L.	Aug. 15, 1885	84	Slingerland, Miss Eva	Dec. 26, 1890
18	Knowlton, Mrs. E. J.	Jan. 11, 1886	85	Niles, Miss Lizzie	Dec. 26, 1890
19	Chenoweth, Mrs. Lucy	Jan. 11, 1886	86	Weigbel, Mrs. M. D.	Mar. 12, 1891
20	Browning, Mrs. M. C.	Jan. 11, 1886	87	Smart, Mrs. Ella	Mar. 12, 1891
21	Spencer, Miss Lou A.	Jan. 11, 1886	88	Webb, Alonzo C.	May 19, 1891
22	Chenoweth, Charles	Jan. 11, 1886	89	Browne, Miss Emma A.	June 16, 1891
23	Dovey, W. C.	Jan. 11, 1886	90	Wendel, Mrs. M.	June 16, 1891
24	Sullivan, Miss A. M.	Jan. 11, 1886	91	Smith, Nathan F.	June 16, 1891
25	Mygatt, Mrs. H. C.	Jan. 11, 1886	92	Baker, Mrs. A. C.	Sept. 8, 1891
26	Taylor, Miss O. L.	Jan. 11, 1886	93	Dalzell, Mrs. A. M.	Oct. 27, 1891
27	Jones, Mrs. M. E.	Jan. 11, 1886	94	McIntyre, Miss J. M.	Dec. 3, 1891
28	Stone, T. N.	Jan. 11, 1886	95	Madigan, Miss M. V.	Jan. 11, 1892
29	Perkins, William	July 10, 1886	96	Henry, Miss M. A. P.	Jan. 11, 1892
30	Wharton, Z. F.	July 10, 1886	97	Groves, Charles H.	Feb. 25, 1892
31	Breck, Miss Mary H.	July 10, 1886	98	Hannah, William S.	May 24, 1892
32	Clapp, Miss Hannah K.	July 10, 1886	99	Williams, Mrs. H. E.	June 8, 1892
33	Curry, Miss Mettie	Oct. 4, 1886	100	Northrop, Miss Flora	June 29, 1892
34	Gaston, Mrs. Mary L.	Oct. 4, 1886	101	Winfrey, Edward E.	July 23, 1892
35	Grover, C. W.	Oct. 4, 1886	102	Long, Miss Maggie W.	July 23, 1892
36	Hodgkinson, Miss K.	Oct. 4, 1886	103	Bardenwerper, Miss K.	July 23, 1892
37	Dwyer, Miss Jennie D.	Oct. 18, 1886	104	Hyde, W. G.	Aug. 24, 1892
38	Lynch, Miss Nellie R.	Dec. 31, 1886	105	Snider, A. L.	Nov. 17, 1892
39	Lowe, A. N.	Dec. 31, 1886	106	Brumsey, Mrs. M. L.	Nov. 17, 1892
40	Blossom, Mrs. E. J.	Dec. 31, 1886	107	Leonard, Melvin A.	Nov. 17, 1892
41	Reek, G. J.	Jan. 20, 1887	108	Wagner, Miss B. M. E.	Dec. 17, 1892
42	Young, Miss Rachel	May 19, 1887	109	Unruh, Miss Lizzie	Jan. 11, 1893
43	Farmer, Miss F. A.	May 19, 1887	110	Gaunt, Mrs. Annie J.	Apr. 18, 1893
44	Doten, Mrs. Mary S.	May 19, 1887	111	Stackhouse, Miss May	Mar. 16, 1893
45	Smith, James L.	May 19, 1887	112	Tindall, Miss Lizzie H.	Mar. 16, 1893
46	Rose, T. H.	Aug. 3, 1887	113	Averill, Mrs. Ella P.	June 1, 1893
47	Kelly, Miss Jennie M.	Oct. 6, 1887	114	Leete, Miss Mary	June 23, 1893
48	Robinson, Miss F. H.	Oct. 31, 1887	115	Byers, F. McRae	June 30, 1893
49	Miller, Walter M.	Nov. 18, 1887	116	Ede, Miss Alice L.	Sept. 9, 1893
50	Young, John G.	Feb. 8, 1888	117	Averill, Mark R.	Apr. 21, 1894
51	Brown, Leroy D.	Apr. 5, 1888	118	Brown, Miss Fannie	Apr. 21, 1894
52	Stearns, A. T.	Apr. 5, 1888	119	McDonald, Mrs. E. H.	Apr. 21, 1894
53	Leslie, Miss Minnie	Apr. 5, 1888	120	Mateer, Miss Annie H.	Apr. 21, 1894
54	Work, Miss Fannie J.	Aug. 6, 1888	121	Jones, J., Jr.	June 11, 1889
55	Eddy, Andrew W.	Aug. 6, 1888	122	Courtney, Miss Kate	July 25, 1894
56	Wentworth, Mrs. C. S.	Aug. 31, 1888	123	Snow, Miss Julia Mary	July 25, 1894
57	Craine, Edwin	Oct. 18, 1888	124	Olcovich, Miss Annie	July 25, 1894
58	Brown, John H.	Nov. 16, 1888	125	McFarlin, Miss Jennie	Aug. 16, 1894
59	Brown, Warren B.	Nov. 16, 1888	126	Morton, Miss A. L.	Aug. 16, 1894
60	Royce, Miss Lizzie A.	Dec. 13, 1888	127	Michelson, Miss P.	Aug. 16, 1894
61	Michelson, Miss J. A.	Dec. 31, 1888	128	Hanning, Miss Mamie	Sept. 29, 1894
62	Harris, Miss S. A.	Dec. 31, 1888	129	Daugherty, Miss Maud	Sept. 29, 1894
63	Storey, Riley C.	Feb. 13, 1889	130	McLane, C. L.	Nov. 20, 1894
64	Monroe, Will S.	May 6, 1889	131	Ferguson, Mrs. Callie B.	Nov. 20, 1894
65	Grove, Lillian L.	May 6, 1889	132	Joy, Helena E.	Dec. 8, 1894
66	Rogers, W. W.	May 6, 1889	133	Hoffman, E. E.	Dec. 8, 1894
67	Booth, Mrs. L. C.	May 6, 1889	134	Martin, Mrs. Etta M.	Dec. 8, 1894

LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.

Granted from July 19, 1885, to December 31, 1902.

No.	To whom issued.	Date of diploma.	No.	To whom issued.	Date of diploma.
135	Van Duzer, Miss Arda	Dec. 17, 1894	157	Faull, Miss Thirza	June 29, 1897
136	Melly, Albion S.	Dec. 17, 1894	158	Flannery, Mrs. Julia E.	June 29, 1897
137	Hancock, William C.	Dec. 17, 1894	159	Donohue, Miss Mamie	June 29, 1897
138	Frey, Miss Frances A.	Dec. 17, 1894	160	James, Miss Martha	June 29, 1897
139	Kinney, Miss Kate F.	Dec. 17, 1894	161	French, Miss Mabel R.	June 29, 1897
140	Atherton, Miss B. A.	Dec. 17, 1894	162	Roake, Miss Mary T.	June 29, 1897
141	Summerfield, Miss A.	Dec. 31, 1894	163	O'Connor, Miss Martha	June 29, 1897
142	Wasson, Miss Clara E.	Dec. 31, 1894	164	Bray, Mrs. J. E., dup. 53.	May 8, 1897
143	Griffin, Mrs. Mary A.	Feb. 14, 1895	165	Gayhart, W. C.	Sept. 3, 1897
144	Snyder, Eli C.	Feb. 25, 1895	166	Gilooly, Miss May	Dec. 1, 1897
145	Sullivan, Miss Joanna	Mar. 4, 1895	167	McDiarmid, F. C.	Jan. 21, 1897
146	O'Rourke, Miss Kate V.	Mar. 7, 1895	168	Werner, Miss L. May	Jan. 27, 1897
147	Mayer, Miss Millie	Mar. 7, 1895	169	Rhodes, Mary Estella	Apr. 5, 1897
148	Pyne, Miss Minnie L.	Apr. 11, 1895	170	Palmer, Grace E.	Dec. 22, 1897
149	Craighead, Miss L. M.	Apr. 11, 1895	171	Taylor, Clara A.	Dec. 22, 1897
150	Nevin, Miss Kate T.	May 8, 1895	172	Ede, Estella B.	Dec. 22, 1897
151	Clark, Miss Mary R.	June 19, 1895	173	Truscott, Ella Maud	June 21, 1897
152	Kaiser, Miss Lillian L.	June 19, 1895	174	Williamson, Mrs. Frances A., duplicate	June 21, 1897
153	Lane, Miss Mamie F.	June 19, 1895	175	Stone, Rena E.	June 21, 1897
154	Perkins, Hadley W.	June 19, 1895	176	Lewis, Louise	Sept. 26, 1897
155	May, Mrs. Sara M.	June 19, 1895			
156	Moore, Miss Mamie E.	June 19, 1895			

LIFE DIPLOMAS

Granted under the law of 1897.

No.	To whom issued.	When issued.	No.	To whom issued.	When issued.
<i>High School.</i>					
1	Hall, Lillian C.	April 5, 1897	27	Mudd, Lizzie R.	May 22, 1897
2	Kaye, A. E.	June 21, 1897	28	Marx, Emma N.	May 22, 1897
3	Winfrey, Edward E.	June 21, 1898	29	Woodbury, Clara F.	May 22, 1897
4	Dietrich, Mary E.	June 21, 1898	30	Petar, Theresa	July 23, 1897
5	Baugh, A. E.	Aug. 24, 1898	31	Harper, Lucy R.	July 23, 1897
6	Bray, J. E.	Aug. 24, 1898	32	Brower, Mrs. S. A.	Dec. 2, 1897
7	Lord, Fredericka C.	Aug. 24, 1898	33	Rinckel, Louise	Apr. 16, 1897
8	Brown, Frances	Sept. 26, 1898	34	Case, Frances	June 17, 1897
9	Start, H. A.	Sept. 26, 1898	35	Theelan, Annie	June 17, 1897
10	Dornberger, A. L.	Nov. 18, 1898	36	Tredway, Susie M.	June 17, 1897
11	Adams, A. Louise	Dec. 31, 1898	37	Twombly, Bertha	Mar. 30, 1897
12	Snyder, Eli C.	Dec. 31, 1898	38	Tierney, Margaret	Mar. 30, 1897
13	Marx, Ida M.	Nov. 3, 1899	39	Spinner, Mabel M.	Mar. 30, 1897
14	Lynip, B. F.	Mar. 13, 1900	40	Northrop, Flora	Apr. 9, 1897
15	Lauff (nee Brown), Mrs. E.	Aug. 3, 1900	41	Herrick, Grace T.	July 20, 1897
16	Brandon, Thomas A.	Jan. 30, 1901	42	Mitchell, R. H.	July 20, 1897
17	Mulcoy, Mary J.	Jan. 30, 1901	43	Kerby, Frances	July 20, 1897
18	Monroe, J. E.	Feb. 23, 1901	44	Comerford, Alice M.	July 20, 1897
19	Cavanaugh, Nellie M.	June 14, 1901	45	Whittenberg, Florence R.	July 27, 1897
20	Schadler, Anna	Aug. 1, 1901	46	Ross, Gilbert C.	Jan. 25, 1897
21	McIntyre, Josephine L.	Aug. 5, 1901	47	Gregory, S. W.	Feb. 19, 1897
22	Crutcher, Hugh E.	Aug. 5, 1902	48	Hinch, Martha L.	Feb. 19, 1897
23	Wallace, Emma K.	Aug. 5, 1902	49	Peacocke, Florence Lamb	Feb. 19, 1897
24	Wagener, Mrs. Margaret	Oct. 3, 1902	50	Bean, Edna W.	Mar. 2, 1897
25	Patterson, Elva C.	Dec. 31, 1902	51	Peckham, Ethel M.	Mar. 2, 1897
26	Plumb, Clara Blanche	Dec. 31, 1902	52	Hogan, Mae F.	June 25, 1897

LIFE DIPLOMAS—Continued.
Granted under the law of 1897.

No.	To whom issued.	When issued.	No.	To whom issued.	When issued.
<i>Grammar.</i>					
1	Hyde, Julia A.	Sept. 7, 1897	61	Gracey, Grace	June 16, 1902
2	Lloyd, Mary	Sept. 7, 1897	62	Owens, Mrs. M. P.	June 16, 1902
3	Loschenkohl, Louise	Dec. 22, 1897	63	Lindsay, Mrs. Anna G.	June 16, 1902
4	Shepard, Mrs. M. A.	Dec. 22, 1897	64	Catlin, Edna N.	June 16, 1902
5	Ronnov, C. C.	Apr. 25, 1898	65	Roberts, Carrie	Aug. 5, 1902
6	Loder, Echo L.	June 21, 1898	66	Kelly, Mrs. Mary (dup.)	Aug. 5, 1902
7	Mack, Maggie E.	Aug. 24, 1898	67	Irwin, Hattie S.	Oct. 3, 1902
8	Sabin, Ida D.	Aug. 24, 1898	68	Mason, Abby E. (dup.)	Oct. 8, 1902
9	Carothers, Alice M.	Aug. 24, 1898	69	Clinton, Annie B.	Dec. 31, 1902
10	Miller, Laura B.	Sept. 26, 1898	70	Mather, Clara	Dec. 31, 1902
11	Fitzgerald, Lizzie M.	Sept. 26, 1898	71	Mau, Minnie L.	June 23, 1903
12	Mason, Abbie E.	Nov. 18, 1898	72	Foley, Theresa N.	June 23, 1903
13	Clinton, Lena H.	Nov. 18, 1898	73	Bryant, Alice E.	June 23, 1903
14	Kelley, Mrs. Mary	Nov. 18, 1898	74	Wright, Isa L.	June 23, 1903
15	Davis, Mrs. Bessie H.	Nov. 28, 1898	75	Hickson, Bessie	June 23, 1903
16	Roberts, Mary E.	Dec. 31, 1898	76	McGonagle, Clara	June 23, 1903
17	O'Relly, Margaret	Dec. 31, 1898	77	Beck, Jessie P.	July 23, 1903
18	McLaughlin, Rose	Dec. 31, 1898	78	Stack, Mae E.	July 23, 1903
19	Linehan, Hannah N.	Dec. 31, 1898	79	Bradley, Peter J.	Dec. 2, 1903
20	Mayberry, Mary M.	Feb. 23, 1899	80	Robinson, Ermie F.	Apr. 16, 1904
21	Jameson, Jennie V.	Mar. 3, 1899	81	Somers, Jennie E.	Apr. 16, 1904
22	McCarthy, Ceilia A.	July 15, 1899	82	Randall, H. E.	Apr. 16, 1904
23	O'Hare, Minnie	July 15, 1899	83	Saxton, Augusta M.	Apr. 16, 1904
24	Tierney, Mary G.	July 15, 1899	84	Whittenberg, May	June 17, 1904
25	Spurgeon, Florence V.	July 26, 1899	85	Blum, Josephine M.	June 17, 1904
26	Alley, Lillian M.	Nov. 3, 1899	86	Gould, Mrs. Ida L.	Sept. 16, 1904
27	Robertson, Josephine E.	June 17, 1899	87	Ritchford, Mabel W.	Mar. 30, 1905
28	Wright, Francis	June 17, 1899	88	Cooper, Ida A.	Mar. 30, 1905
29	Moore, Kate T.	Jan. 6, 1900	89	Hurd, Edith F.	Mar. 30, 1905
30	Latta, A. M.	Mar. 13, 1900	90	Keith, Mattie J.	Mar. 30, 1905
31	O'Rourke, Maggie T.	Mar. 13, 1900	91	Mayhugh, Stella M.	Mar. 30, 1905
32	Bradley, Mary	Apr. 20, 1900	92	Thompson, Alice L.	Mar. 30, 1905
33	Zecherie, Ottilia M.	Apr. 20, 1900	93	Tannahill, Florence	July 20, 1905
34	Gooding, Norah	June 6, 1900	94	Swick, Edith J.	July 20, 1905
35	Swift, Lillian E.	June 6, 1900	95	Atherton, Grace M.	July 20, 1905
36	Schulz, Margaret	Aug. 3, 1900	96	Anderson, Nellie L.	July 20, 1905
37	Cushing, Harriet N.	Aug. 3, 1900	97	Barney, W. E.	July 20, 1905
38	Child, Mattie N.	Aug. 3, 1900	98	Kohler, Mrs. Mary V.	Feb. 19, 1906
39	Blake, Katie G.	Aug. 3, 1900	99	Williams, May V.	Feb. 19, 1906
40	Butler, Belle	Aug. 3, 1900	100	Gleason, Mattie F.	Feb. 19, 1906
41	Somers, Mollie	Aug. 15, 1900	<i>Primary.</i>		
42	Scott (nee Stewart), Mrs.	Sept. 10, 1900	1	Gardner, Rose	June 21, 1897
43	Parker, Lucy V.	Nov. 22, 1900	2	Alexander, Rose	Sept. 7, 1897
44	Sadler, Wilhelmina O.	Dec. 15, 1900	3	Dopson, Mamie E.	Sept. 7, 1897
45	Mills, Ellen E.	Jan. 30, 1900	4	Honeyman, Katherine	Dec. 22, 1897
46	Bradshaw, Eva J.	June 14, 1901	5	Neal, Kate	Apr. 25, 1898
47	Dowd, Mrs. Clara	June 14, 1901	6	Johnson, Hannah	June 21, 1898
48	Bolger, A. A.	June 14, 1901	7	Croson, Ella J.	June 21, 1898
49	Harper, Laura L.	June 14, 1901	8	Stevens, Isora	Aug. 24, 1898
50	Keig, Katie	June 14, 1901	9	Campbell, Mrs. J. J.	Sept. 26, 1898
51	McIntosh, Henrietta	June 14, 1901	10	Moore, Cora	Sept. 14, 1898
52	Barnes, Tracy	July 13, 1901	11	Cox, Mrs. Martha	Nov. 18, 1898
53	Murphy, Helen	July 13, 1901	12	Huff, Helen M.	
54	Smith, Mrs. Ella L.	July 13, 1901	13	Bradley, Annie	July 15, 1899
55	Rullson, Belle	Aug. 1, 1901	14	Choate, Mamie	July 15, 1899
56	Hagar, Mrs. Gertrude	Aug. 1, 1901	15	McCarthy, Violet	Jan. 30, 1901
57	Gee, Martha	Dec. 13, 1901	16	Porter, Mrs. Lillian J.	Oct. 5, 1901
58	Leary, Ellen G.	Jan. 13, 1902	17	Stephens, Carrie E.	Mar. 17, 1902
59	Drown, Ida B.	Jan. 18, 1902	18	McElroy, Katie P.	June 21, 1902
60	French, Laura F.	Mar. 17, 1902			

STATE EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS

Granted to teachers who have had five years' experience in teaching, said diplomas being granted for a term of six years.

No.	To whom issued.	When issued.	No.	To whom issued.	When issued.
1	Blake, Miss Kate G.	Jan. 19, 1894	22	Swift, Miss Lillian	June 19, 1895
2	Sullivan, Eugene	Jan. 19, 1894	23	Carothers, Miss A. M.	June 19, 1895
3	James, Miss Martha	Apr. 21, 1894	24	Short, Miss Frances E.	June 19, 1895
4	McDiarmid, Frank C.	June 11, 1894	25	Loder, Miss Echo L.	June 19, 1895
5	McLaughlin, Miss R.	June 11, 1894	26	Virgin, Miss Ellen I.	June 29, 1895
6	Leeby, Miss Nora F.	July 25, 1894	27	Alley, Miss E. Annie	June 29, 1895
7	Gayhart, Walter C.	July 25, 1894	28	Roberts, Miss Mary E.	June 29, 1895
8	McLaughlin, Miss K.	Aug. 13, 1894	29	Giles, Miss Freethy	June 29, 1895
9	Spurgeon, Miss F. V.	Sept. 29, 1894	30	O'Hare, Miss Minnie	June 29, 1895
10	Rullson, Miss H. M.	Sept. 29, 1894	31	Alley, Miss Maud	June 19, 1895
11	Mason, Miss Abbey	Sept. 29, 1894	32	Stewart, Miss Viola	June 29, 1895
12	Bradley, Miss Mary	Nov. 20, 1894	33	Kinney, Miss Josie	June 29, 1895
13	Wasson, Miss Frances	Nov. 20, 1894	34	Tierney, Miss Margaret	June 17, 1895
14	Mack, Miss Maggie E.	Dec. 31, 1894	35	Cavanaugh, Miss N. M.	July 13, 1895
15	McCarty, Miss C. A.	Feb. 8, 1895	36	Child, Mattie N.	Jan. 30, 1895
16	Adams, Miss Louise	Mar. 8, 1895	37	Towle, Mrs. Elizabeth	Mar. 17, 1895
17	Kaiser, Miss Lillian L.	Mar. 8, 1895	38	Tredway, Susie M.	June 16, 1895
18	Bolger, Miss Alice A.	Mar. 18, 1895	39	Meserve, Martha C.	Aug. 3, 1895
19	Sherman, Miss J. R.	Apr. 11, 1895	40	Moore, Mrs. A. M.	Mar. 3, 1895
20	Warren, Mrs. A. M.	Apr. 11, 1895	41	Richards, Mrs. M. A.	July 20, 1895
21	Dugan, Mrs. Elizabeth	June 19, 1895			

STATE CERTIFICATES

*Of the High-school Grade, unlimited, issued to graduates of the Nevada State University,
Department of Liberal Arts, who have taken the required work in pedagogy.*

No.	To whom issued.	When issued.	No.	To whom issued.	When issued.
1	Stiner, Ina H.	June 30, 1895	60	Maxwell, Agnes	June 14, 1901
2	Frandsen, Peter P.	Jan. 8, 1896	61	Nash, Maude	June 14, 1901
3	Schadler, Anna H.	Jan. 8, 1896	62	Wheeler, Maude	Oct. 5, 1901
4	Bell, Agnes	Aug. 5, 1896	63	Start, H. A. (duplicate)	Dec. 13, 1901
5	Blum, Lulu	Aug. 5, 1896	64	Allen, Alice Leona	June 16, 1902
6	Hironymous, Miss G.	Aug. 5, 1896	65	Evans, Mary Elizabeth	June 16, 1902
7	Williams, Otto T.	Sept. 1, 1896	66	Hall, Florence R.	June 16, 1902
8	Bonham, Jessie Gertrude	June 21, 1897	67	McCormack, Elizabeth	June 16, 1902
9	Edmunds, Alice	June 21, 1897	68	Orr, Laura Beatty	June 16, 1902
10	Edmunds, Amy Gertrude	June 21, 1897	69	Webster, Elizabeth F.	June 16, 1902
11	Godfroy, Victoria J.	June 21, 1897	70	Young, Marlon E.	June 16, 1902
12	Tredway, Susie M.	June 21, 1897	71	Smith, Laura	Oct. 3, 1902
13	Rigelhuth, Catherine	June 21, 1897	72	Brandon, W. L. (duplicate)	Dec. 31, 1902
14	Start, H. A.	Sept. 7, 1897	73	Hinch, Martha L.	May 22, 1903
15	Boyd, Addie	Sept. 7, 1897	74	Taylor, Alfred T.	June 23, 1903
16	Brandon, M. L.	Dec. 22, 1897	75	Allen, Carrie H.	June 23, 1903
17	Caine, E. E.	Dec. 22, 1897	76	Doten, Goodwin S.	June 23, 1903
18	Waits, Fred E.	Dec. 22, 1897	77	Esdon, Lillian E.	June 23, 1903
19	Palmer, Mae	Apr. 25, 1898	78	Johnson, Anna S.	June 23, 1903
20	Brunett, Maud Neva	June 21, 1898	79	Kent, Florence V.	June 23, 1903
21	Doten, Samuel B.	June 21, 1898	80	North, Mary	June 23, 1903
22	Duffy, Dennis M.	June 21, 1898	81	Rammelkamp, Elizabeth	June 23, 1903
23	Hickey, Loretta R.	June 21, 1898	82	Schoer, Claude P.	June 23, 1903
24	Keddie, Helen	June 21, 1898	83	Snapp, Pearl E.	June 23, 1903
25	Lewers, Ellen Rosa	June 21, 1898	84	Weathers, Olive E.	June 23, 1903
26	Murphy, Rosalia	June 21, 1898	85	Wilson, May	June 23, 1903
27	Phillips, Sadie	June 21, 1898	86	Bender, Kate C.	June 23, 1903
28	Thompson, Maud	June 21, 1898	87	Barker, F. E.	June 23, 1903
29	Waits, Guy W.	June 21, 1898	88	Cameron, Janette C.	Aug. 2, 1904
30	Ede, Leonard G.	June 21, 1898	89	Arnott, Laura A.	Aug. 2, 1904
31	Sherman, Almee A.	June 17, 1899	90	Gibson, Agnes P.	Aug. 2, 1904
32	Linscott, Stella	June 17, 1899	91	Rammelkamp, Georgia	Aug. 2, 1904
33	Caine, Gertrude A.	June 17, 1899	92	Hayward, Mabel	Aug. 2, 1904
34	Dexter, Harry H.	June 17, 1899	93	Comerford, James V.	Aug. 2, 1904
35	Dopson, Isadore F.	June 17, 1899	94	Plumb, Mabel G.	Aug. 2, 1904
36	Doten, Alfred	June 17, 1899	95	Arms, Mirauda R.	Aug. 2, 1904
37	Boyd, Della B.	June 17, 1899	96	Ruddell, Alice	April 9, 1905
38	Ward, Louise G.	June 17, 1899	97	Bacon, Mary E.	July 20, 1905
39	Pohl, Louise M.	June 17, 1899	98	Berry, Emily	July 20, 1905
40	Williams, Enid M.	June 17, 1899	99	Brannin, Lucy R.	July 20, 1905
41	Julian, Annie L.	June 17, 1899	100	Cooke, Mary E.	July 20, 1905
42	Lawrence, Thomas J.	June 17, 1899	101	Hand, Catherine	July 20, 1905
43	Brown, Thomas P.	Nov. 3, 1899	102	Mayberry, Margaret E.	July 20, 1905
44	Parker, Mattie M.	Sept. 30, 1899	103	Souchereau, Obeline L.	July 20, 1905
45	Arnot, Mary E.	June 28, 1900	104	Wise, Ollie N.	July 20, 1905
46	Holmes, Ida M.	June 28, 1900	105	Adams, Mary E.	July 16, 1906
47	Grimes, Lucy M.	June 28, 1900	106	Cazier, Elizabeth	July 16, 1906
48	Skinner, Frances A.	June 28, 1900	107	Goble, Alma	July 16, 1906
49	Rammelkamp, Clara A.	June 28, 1900	108	Hamlin, Alfred S.	July 16, 1906
50	Dodd, Carlotta	June 28, 1900	109	Hershiser, Beulah	July 16, 1906
51	North, Amelia M.	June 28, 1900	110	Knemeyer, Bertha	July 16, 1906
52	Jameson, Scott E.	June 28, 1900	111	Marzen, Ethel	July 16, 1906
53	Leavitt, Geo. A.	Jan. 10, 1901	112	Maxwell, Alice H.	July 16, 1906
54	Abel, J. F.	June 14, 1901	113	Moore, Ada E.	July 16, 1906
55	Ayers, Irwin W.	June 14, 1901	114	Peterson, H. Irene	July 16, 1906
56	Bender, Kate C.	June 14, 1901	115	Sielaff, Alwine	July 16, 1906
57	Davis, Vera S.	June 14, 1901	116	Weeks, Sadie J.	July 16, 1906
58	Ede, Irene	June 14, 1901	117	McDermott, Laura	July 16, 1906
59	Kruger, Tillie N.	June 14, 1901	118	Tillay, Mrs. Mae (dup.)	July 27, 1906

STATE EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS AND STATE CERTIFICATES

Issued to graduates of the Nevada State Normal School by the State Board of Education.

OLD STYLE, FIRST GRADE—Valid for five years.

No.	To whom issued.	When issued.	No.	To whom issued.	When issued.
1	Daugherty, Maud.....	Aug. 14, 1889	33	Rhodes, Mary E.....	Sept. 9, 1890
2	Sherman, M. L.	Aug. 14, 1889	34	Light, Cora E.	June 13, 1890
3	Van Duzer, C. D.	Aug. 14, 1889	35	Wright, Frances	June 13, 1890
4	Werner, L. May	Aug. 14, 1889	36	Blum, Josie M.....	June 13, 1890
5	Atherton, Blanche A.....	June 12, 1890	37	Brandon, Thomas A.....	June 13, 1890
6	Joy, Helen	June 12, 1890	38	Robertson, Miss J. E.....	June 13, 1890
7	Olcovich, Annie.....	June 12, 1890	39	Zecherle, Miss O. M.....	June 13, 1890
8	Clow, Norah	June 12, 1890	40	Jameson, Miss J. V.....	June 13, 1890
9	Frey, Frances	June 12, 1890	41	Mapes, Miss K. O.....	June 13, 1890
10	Lemmon, Persta E.....	June 12, 1890	42	Applegate, Mary	June 13, 1890
11	Savage, E. Elizabeth	June 12, 1890	43	Parker, Lucy V.....	Aug. 18, 1890
12	Morton, Addie L.....	June 12, 1890	44	Murphy, Helen	June 19, 1890
13	McFarlin, Jennie.....	June 12, 1890	45	Allen, May	June 19, 1890
14	Rhodes, Hattie E.....	June 12, 1890	46	Robb, Mary Anna	July 3, 1890
15	Shaber, C.....	June 12, 1890	47	Robb, Kate I.....	July 3, 1890
16	Snow, J. Matie.....	June 12, 1890	48	Catlin, Edna N.....	July 3, 1890
17	Truscott, Ella M.....	Feb. 4, 1891	49	Edwards, Marlon	July 3, 1890
18	Quadri, Ottilia.....	June 18, 1891	50	Bradshaw, Eva I.....	July 3, 1890
19	Van Duzer, Arda F.....	Aug. 18, 1891	51	Sadler, Miss W. O.....	July 3, 1890
20	Hancock, W. C.....	Aug. 18, 1891	52	Duffey, Ella C.....	Aug. 5, 1890
21	Kinney, Kate F.....	Dec. 12, 1891	53	Mulcoy, Jennie	Aug. 5, 1890
22	Clark, Mary R.....	Jan. 13, 1892	54	Saxton, Miss A. M.....	Aug. 5, 1890
23	Lane, Mary F.....	Feb. 25, 1892	55	Kelley, Josie.....	Aug. 5, 1890
24	Lewis, Louisa	Feb. 25, 1892	56	Mitchell, Leona	Aug. 5, 1890
25	Ward, Grace V.....	Feb. 25, 1892	57	Erwin, Mary A.....	Aug. 5, 1890
26	Ede, May	June 20, 1892	58	Evan, Louise D.....	Sept. 3, 1890
27	Ede, Estelle B.....	June 20, 1892	59	Palmer, Grace E.....	Sept. 3, 1890
28	Taylor, Clara A.....	June 20, 1892	60	Mayberry, Miss K. G.....	Dec. 19, 1890
29	Mayberry, M. M.....	July 23, 1892	61	Hymers, Miss M. B.....	Dec. 19, 1890
30	Allison, Rena E.....	July 23, 1893	62	Rullison, Belle	Jan. 27, 1891
31	Palmer, Grace E.....	July 23, 1893	63	Archer, Mrs. J. A.*	Aug. 17, 1891
32	Bunker, Miss M. E.....	July 23, 1893	64	Kobler, Mrs. M. V.*	Dec. 31, 1891

*Renewals.

UNDER THE LAW OF 1897.

Valid for five years.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
<i>High School.</i>			
Day, Mrs. Rose Gooding	Jan. 18, 1902	Hapgood, Maud E.	Sept. 16, 1904
Benson, Mary L.	June 16, 1902	Peacock, Mrs. F. L.	Nov. 7, 1904
Buchanan, Bessie S.	June 16, 1902	Kaney, Mrs. A. K. D. (dup.)	Mar. 9, 1905
Erickson, Regina L.	June 16, 1902	Montrose, Myrtle (renewal)	Mar. 30, 1905
McCormack, Clara M.	June 16, 1902	Comerford, Alice (renewal)	May 26, 1905
O'Leary, Aloysia B.	June 16, 1902	Harper, Jessie L. (renewal)	July 20, 1905
Robertl, Zena M.	June 16, 1902	Kerby, Annette (duplicate)	Sept. 27, 1905
Bradshaw, Minnie	June 16, 1902	Riley, Mrs. W. J.	June 17, 1906
Buchanan, Virgil	June 16, 1902	Doughty, Mrs. J. C.	June 17, 1906
Harley, Martha	June 16, 1902	Anderson, Geo. E.	Aug. 10, 1906
McMullen, Mattie	June 16, 1902		
Peckham, Harriet A.	June 16, 1902	<i>Grammar.</i>	
Sanger, Lizzie	June 16, 1902	Hill, Dora B.	June 16, 1902
McKee, Mollie S.	June 16, 1902	Smith, Bertha	June 16, 1902
Smith, Loria D.	June 16, 1902	Virgln, Lillian M.	June 16, 1902
Sweeney, Louise	June 16, 1902	Beck, Jessie P.	June 16, 1902
Treglone, Maud	June 16, 1902	Mills, Janie	June 16, 1902
Weeks, Harriet	June 16, 1902	Murphy, Mrs. L. A.	Aug. 5, 1902
Wright, Elizabeth J.	June 16, 1902	Finck, Adolphine B.	June 23, 1903
McDermott, Lucy	June 16, 1902	Myers, Annie V.	June 23, 1903
Harper, Lucinda R.	June 16, 1902	Pursel, Bertha	June 23, 1903
Flewellen, Bessie	June 16, 1902	Hill, Dora B.	June 23, 1903
Hart, Pearl	June 16, 1902	McGinnis, Mrs. Gussie	Apr. 22, 1904
Twombly, Bertha	June 16, 1902	Blundell, Mrs. Carrie W.	June 15, 1904
Thomas, Maud M.	June 16, 1902	Sawyer, Mrs. L. D.	June 15, 1904
Ryan, Sarah E.	June 23, 1903	Cahill, Alice A.	Sept. 27, 1904
Robinson, Edna M.	June 23, 1903	Fullen, Mrs. K. O.	Oct. 21, 1904
Berry, Emily	June 23, 1903	Nay, Isabel A. (renewal)	July 20, 1905
Damm, Anna C.	June 23, 1903	Pollock, Mae S. (renewal)	July 20, 1905
Hamiln, Helen H.	June 23, 1903	Mills, Janie (renewal)	July 20, 1905
Kerby, Annette	June 23, 1903	Doane, Amy C.	July 20, 1905
Roberts, Minnie	June 23, 1903	Lowrey, Georgella	July 20, 1905
Sheehy, Gertrude	June 23, 1903	McMullen, Rose	July 20, 1905
Warren, Maud	June 23, 1903	Prouty, Anna E.	July 20, 1905
Hill, Dora B.	June 23, 1903	Pursel, Eleanor	July 20, 1905
Hogan, Mae F.	June 23, 1903	Roush, Pearl M.	July 20, 1905
Sweetman, Jean	Jan. 25, 1904	Schweiss, Laura	July 20, 1905
Howe, Lottie S.	June 17, 1904	Harper, Jessie L. (duplicate)	July 10, 1905
Farley, Margarette G.	June 17, 1904	Hinch, Louise M. (renewal)	Aug. 11, 1905
Harper, Jessie L.	June 17, 1904	North, Ruby C. (renewal)	Nov. 23, 1905
Blum, Josephine M.	June 17, 1904	Peck, Bertha N.	July 16, 1906
Parker, Amy L.	June 17, 1904	Wickham, Frances E.	July 16, 1906
Butler, Mrs. Marye E.	June 22, 1904	Jones, Vernie E.	July 16, 1906
Blevins, Dolly A.	Aug. 2, 1904	Dewar, Cathryn L.	July 16, 1906
Elliott, Eloise E.	Aug. 2, 1904	Hardwick, Alice	July 16, 1906
Chase, Sarah O.	Aug. 2, 1904	Righini, Annie	July 16, 1906
Regli, Emma C.	Aug. 2, 1904	Williams, Ruby	July 16, 1906
Hamiln, Eunice E.	Aug. 2, 1904	Mayhugh, Sylvia	July 16, 1906
Delaney, Mary J.	Aug. 5, 1904	Bailey, Laura G.	Aug. 18, 1906

STATE CERTIFICATES—HIGH SCHOOL.

Valid for three years, granted upon credentials from other States.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Fitzgerald, May L.....	June 13, 1904	McWhinney, P. G.....	Aug. 10, 1905
Dawkins, Albert.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Chartz, Helen.....	Aug. 18, 1905
Sellers, Gilbert.....	Oct. 21, 1904	Templeton, J. C.....	Aug. 23, 1905
Gregor, Isabel F.....	Jan. 14, 1905	Goodlander, Maud.....	Sept. 21, 1905
Falconer, Rose C.....	Mar. 30, 1905	McClen, Janette.....	Sept. 27, 1905
McGinnis, B. J.....	Mar. 30, 1905	Gooding, Leslie M.....	Feb. 1, 1906
Ball, Francis E.....	Apr. 17, 1905	Watson, B. J.....	May 21, 1906
McLaughlin, Mary A.....	July 20, 1905	Hursey, Geo. W.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Porter, Mabel.....	July 20, 1905	Horline, Mrs. E. W.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Lightfoot, A. B.....	Aug. 10, 1905		

STATE CERTIFICATES—GRAMMAR GRADE.

Valid for three years, or less, granted upon State Life Diplomas or State Normal School Diplomas of other States.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Williams, Mrs. A. J.....	Apr. 24, 1904	Cobb, Octavia.....	Mar. 13, 1906
Gardner, Josephine.....	May 6, 1904	Mason, Mrs. M. L.....	June 25, 1906
Vincent, Flora I.....	June 13, 1904	Palmer, Mrs. E. H.....	July 16, 1906
Butler, Mrs. M. E.....	June 22, 1904	Cook, Mary A.....	Aug. 24, 1906
Richardson, Julia A.....	July 6, 1904	Finnigan, Hattie.....	Aug. 10, 1906
Muffley, Isabel M.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Updike, Rachel.....	Aug. 10, 1906
Muffley, Della R.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Dempsey, F. M.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Bell, Hazel C.....	Sept. 16, 1904	Creighton, J. H.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Macaulay, Mrs. Sallie.....	Nov. 7, 1904	Nichols, Grace L.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Earhart, Clara May.....	Jan. 13, 1905	Ulrich, Minnie E.....	Oct. 9, 1906
Dillon, Laura G.....	Jan. 14, 1905	Castle, Rita A.....	Oct. 9, 1906
Castle, Rita A.....	Apr. 22, 1905	Dempsey, F. M. (duplicate).....	Nov. 13, 1906
Steinmetz, Clara C.....	Aug. 11, 1905	Redd, C. Alice.....	Nov. 14, 1906
Page, Lole A.....	Aug. 11, 1905	Manning, Laura E.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Cooke, Belle S.....	Aug. 11, 1905	Cox, Milford C.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Schultz, Sophia.....	Sept. 18, 1905	Kingston, Isabel.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Graham, Frances T.....	Sept. 25, 1906	Coffrin, Annie B.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Falconer, Anna.....	Oct. 28, 1905	Boyer, John E.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Lyng, Genevieve.....	Nov. 2, 1905	Frazier, Maud M.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Banta, Mrs. M. A.....	Dec. 7, 1905	Hooker, Myrtle D.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Rollins, Ivory E.....	Jan. 8, 1906	Cottam, James K.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Eddy, C. A.....	Jan. 22, 1906		

HIGH-SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

Issued by County Boards of Examination and made valid in all the counties by the State Board of Education from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Thompson, Isabel A.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Ede, Allan S.....	Sept. 21, 1905

GRAMMAR CERTIFICATES

Issued by County Boards of Examination, and made valid in all the counties of the State by the State Board of Education from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1906.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Lamb, Grace M.....	Oct. 2, 1903	Regli, Elizabeth K.....	Aug. 11, 1905
Cohn, Felice.....	Oct. 2, 1903	Anderson, Geo. L.....	Aug. 11, 1905
Anderson, Laurine (dup.).....	Oct. 26, 1903	Swart, Mrs. Annie Kair.....	Aug. 11, 1905
O'Hare, Frances.....	Nov. 7, 1903	Larsen, Mamie.....	Aug. 11, 1905
Cazier, Mrs. Irene.....	Nov. 27, 1903	Stephens, Annie.....	Aug. 11, 1905
Somers, Jennie E.....	Nov. 27, 1903	Dean, R. A.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Pohl, Katie.....	Jan. 25, 1904	Jones, Grace.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Schmeidlilne, Jessie.....	Jan. 25, 1904	Eccles, Ethel.....	Sept. 5, 1905
O'Brien, Jas. E.....	Jan. 25, 1904	Williams, Hilda.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Dickson, Virginia.....	Mar. 19, 1904	McNaughton, Janet.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Rosevear, Edna.....	Mar. 19, 1904	Fulton, Christy.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Smith, Helen C.....	Mar. 28, 1904	Hannon, Alice.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Nichols, Cora.....	Apr. 16, 1904	Curran, Ethel.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Hancock, Violet.....	May 19, 1904	Baldy, Alice.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Peter, Nellie.....	May 19, 1904	Johns, Esther.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Cardinal, Josephine.....	May 19, 1904	Ambrosetta, Annie.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Falvey, Mary F.....	July 8, 1904	Righini, Annie.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Hansen, Flora Lord.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Shultes, Margaret.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Williams, Ruth.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Caton, Mildred E.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Tannahill, Mamie A.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Bremenkamp, Minnie.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Gregovich, Jennie.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Kemp, Ethel.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Diamond, Jessie.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Tait, Edna.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Bonetti, Lizzie.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Barker, H. C.....	Sept. 21, 1905
Miller, Lena.....	Aug. 5, 1904	Hansen, Carrie.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Latta, Effie M.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Small, Ella G.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Novacovich, Dora.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Lloyd, Amy.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Robinson, Ada.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Dickerson, Mrs. Hattie.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Grant, Marlon.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Kearney, Annie.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Ferretti, Matilda.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Lothrop, Lillie.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Novacovich, Jennie.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Short, Grace.....	Nov. 23, 1905
Moyle, Mildred.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Hill, Dora B. (duplicate).....	Nov. 23, 1905
Fulton, Sophia.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Kearns, Mattie F.....	Jan. 12, 1906
Eccles, Rebecca.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Gleason, Mattie F.....	Jan. 22, 1906
Blake, Kate G.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Taylor, Mrs. Margaret B.....	Feb. 28, 1906
Golding, Dora.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Lucey, Mary.....	Mar. 20, 1906
Donworth, Carrie.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Hancock, Pearl.....	Mar. 20, 1906
Hinch, Susie.....	Aug. 12, 1904	O'Hare, Lyda L.....	Mar. 21, 1906
Ritter, Alva.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Whitmore, Helen I.....	July 16, 1906
Hawley, Elizabeth.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Cain, Mrs. Helen M. (ren.).....	July 16, 1906
Glandoni, Clyde.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Raphael, Hattie.....	July 16, 1906
Glandoni, William.....	Aug. 12, 1904	McCharles, Ruby.....	July 16, 1906
O'Hara, Gertrude.....	Aug. 12, 1904	Correcco, Charlestina.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Brown, Chas. L.....	Aug. 12, 1904	McCormick, Mary.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Corbett, Irma F.....	Sept. 16, 1904	Little, Cella V.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Leonard, Frank E.....	Dec. 1, 1904	Sucetti, Olive.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Cicala, Mrs. Katie.....	Jan. 14, 1905	Watt, Isabel.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Bennett, Georgia.....	July 27, 1905	Watt, Jessie A. M.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Schweiss, Laura.....	July 20, 1905	Sheehan, Dora.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Gregovich, Lena.....	July 20, 1905	Sullivan, Edna.....	Aug. 24, 1906
Anderson, Nellie.....	July 20, 1905	Sullivan, Nina.....	Aug. 24, 1906
Hickey, Nora.....	July 20, 1905	Lamb, Grace M.....	Sept. 1, 1906
Barrett, Maggie.....	July 20, 1905	Walsh, Mary.....	Sept. 11, 1906
Warren, Norma J.....	Aug. 8, 1905	Cowan, Mary E.....	Sept. 13, 1906
Damele, Mrs. Tessie.....	Aug. 8, 1905	Conway, Katie.....	Sept. 24, 1906
Petar, Celia.....	Aug. 11, 1905	Hanley, Elizabeth.....	Dec. 10, 1906

PRIMARY CERTIFICATES

Issued by County Boards of Examination, and made valid in all the counties of the State by the State Board of Education from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Wilson, Myrtle J.	Jan. 9, 1905	Anderson, Lillian C.	Nov. 2, 1906
Tonkin, Jennie	July 27, 1905	Mulcoy, Josephine A.	July 16, 1906
Lyng, Kathlyn G.	Sept. 5, 1905	Parus, Ethelwyn M.	Sept. 11, 1906
Williams, Ruth E.	Sept. 5, 1905	Crowe, Lillian	Sept. 11, 1906
Williams, Asenath	Sept. 5, 1905	Fuhrman, W. E.	Sept. 13, 1906
Strain, Clara	Sept. 5, 1905	Dingle, Rachel	Sept. 13, 1906
McKnight, Mabel E.	Oct. 2, 1905	Kelly, Josie	Sept. 17, 1906
Maier, Vergie	Oct. 2, 1905	O'Hare, Katie	Sept. 24, 1906

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

Granted under the law approved March 14, 1899.

To whom issued.	What to teach.	When issued
Raphael, Bertha	Music	July 27, 1906
Nichols, Abby A.	Kindergarten	July 20, 1906
Jameson, Boadicia	Kindergarten	July 20, 1906
Lucey, Annie A.	Music	Aug. 18, 1906

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES

Issued since January 1, 1906, under the law approved March 14, 1899.

To whom issued.	When issued.	To whom issued.	When issued.
Jas. B. McKee (2)	Jan. 3, 1906	Bessie Shay	Jan. 8, 1906
Julia Iverson	Jan. 3, 1906	Queen Wilson (2)	Jan. 8, 1906
Lyda L. O'Hare	Jan. 9, 1906	Myrtle J. Wilson	Jan. 25, 1906
Anna M. Donahoe (2)	Jan. 9, 1906	Mrs. G. W. Slater (2)	Jan. 25, 1906
Martin L. McAllister (2)	Jan. 9, 1906	Mrs. L. A. Melvin	Jan. 25, 1906
Birdie L. Eddy	Jan. 9, 1906	Jennie Ball	Jan. 25, 1906
Frank L. Baglin	Jan. 9, 1906	Mrs. A. L. Wisker	Jan. 25, 1906
Ethel Harris	Jan. 9, 1906	Irene Benoist	Jan. 25, 1906
Evelyn Cooper	Jan. 9, 1906	Hazel Dunlop	Jan. 25, 1906
Ella R. Goss	Jan. 9, 1906	Frances Rager	Feb. 1, 1906
Orva Leonard (2)	Jan. 9, 1906	Maud Langston	Feb. 6, 1906
Amy E. Menage (2)	Jan. 9, 1906	Mary E. Land	Feb. 6, 1906
Clinton D. Ray (2)	Jan. 14, 1906	Edna Sullivan (2)	Feb. 6, 1906
Frances McComb	Jan. 30, 1906	B. A. Sanders	Feb. 6, 1906
Eliza E. Terry	Jan. 30, 1906	Mrs. D. B. Ford (2)	Feb. 6, 1906
Allen S. Ede	Jan. 31, 1906	Renie V. Ross	Feb. 16, 1906
Mrs. M. A. Scherfee	Feb. 2, 1906	Flora DeLay	Feb. 16, 1906
Myrtle Purviance	Feb. 3, 1906	Tillie Heybourne (2)	Feb. 19, 1906
Mary Holbrook	Feb. 3, 1906	Charles Higgins	Feb. 19, 1906
Mrs. Eldora Smith	Feb. 3, 1906	Nettie Laughlin (2)	Mar. 6, 1906
Nettie Laughlin	Feb. 13, 1906	Estelle M. Davis	Mar. 19, 1906
Orvilla Lemberger	Feb. 20, 1906	Rachel Updyke	Mar. 23, 1906
Mary F. Drysdale (2)	Feb. 21, 1906	Lillian Nichols	May 21, 1906
Mrs. Laura Plunkett	Mar. 30, 1906	Hallie B. Hocker	May 21, 1906
Calle Austin	Apr. 1, 1906	Laura E. Taylor	May 21, 1906
Lena Starbuck	Apr. 1, 1906	Mrs. Elsie C. Bartlett	Aug. 10, 1906
O. M. Barnes	Apr. 6, 1906	Etta M. Webb	Aug. 24, 1906
Mrs. Susie Marlin	Apr. 14, 1906	Hazel Dunlop (2)	Sept. 1, 1906
Laura Wissick	Apr. 18, 1906	Ruth E. Williams (2)	Sept. 3, 1906
Hattie Menouth	Apr. 25, 1906	W. E. Fuhrman	Sept. 13, 1906
Tilly Gardner	May 4, 1906	Annie McCormick	Sept. 13, 1906
Bert Ashman	May 19, 1906	Louise Boegle	Sept. 17, 1906
Will Hill	July 27, 1906	Lucy E. Dewar	Sept. 17, 1906
Mrs. D. B. Ford	July 20, 1906	Bedros Tartarian	Sept. 17, 1906
Fannie A. Grant	July 20, 1906	Jennie Ball (2)	Sept. 18, 1906
Edna Boegle	Sept. 1, 1906	Agatha Rall	Sept. 18, 1906
Edna Sullivan	Sept. 5, 1906	Mrs. C. E. Hutton	Oct. 9, 1906
Queen Wilson	Sept. 5, 1906	J. H. McCurley	Oct. 9, 1906
Tillie Heybourne	Sept. 5, 1906	Maggie Erickson	Oct. 9, 1906
Etta Heines	Sept. 21, 1906	Irene Benoist	Oct. 9, 1906
Irma E. French	Sept. 21, 1906	Martin L. McAllister	Oct. 9, 1906
Eloise Turnbaugh	Sept. 25, 1906	Mrs. Susie Wadsworth	Oct. 9, 1906
Ethel Smith	Sept. 27, 1906	Reine V. Ross (2)	Oct. 15, 1906
Ruth E. Williams	Sept. 27, 1906	Christine Hildebrand	Oct. 29, 1906
E. R. Black	Oct. 19, 1906	Ellis Turnbaugh	Oct. 29, 1906
Annie M. Blowey	Oct. 23, 1906	Mrs. W. S. Alexander	Oct. 29, 1906
Goldie Inman	Oct. 28, 1906	Flora E. Baldwin	Oct. 29, 1906
Mrs. D. B. Ford	Oct. 28, 1906	Ina B. Wheeler	Nov. 14, 1906
Effie M. Smith	Oct. 28, 1906	Helen E. Wright	Nov. 14, 1906
Mrs. Janie Gardner	Oct. 28, 1906	Etta McMullen	Dec. 1, 1906
Jessie Callahan	Nov. 2, 1906	Robert A. Thorley	Dec. 1, 1906
Mary Drysdale (2)	Nov. 2, 1906	Norman B. Harris	Dec. 1, 1906
Mrs. D. W. Slater	Dec. 7, 1906	Mamie E. Crandall	Dec. 1, 1906
Mabel Crumby	Dec. 7, 1906	Lulu Weaver	Dec. 1, 1906
Miss C. Barton	Dec. 7, 1906	Chattie Barton	Dec. 10, 1906
Ruth McCarthy	Dec. 7, 1906	May Trinwith	Dec. 10, 1906
Ethel Fletcher	Dec. 7, 1906	Mrs. Amy M. Prouty	Dec. 10, 1906
Emma Garrison	Jan. 8, 1906	Pearl Thatcher	Dec. 10, 1906
Jessie Callaghan (2)	Jan. 8, 1906	Francis Leigh	Dec. 10, 1906
Lulu Weaver	Jan. 8, 1906	Jessie Callaghan	Dec. 10, 1906
Etta Heines (2)	Jan. 8, 1906		

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Giving the Names and Postoffice Addresses of all School Officers and Teachers in the State, January 7, 1907.

STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction..... ORVIS RING, Carson City

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Governor JOHN SPARKS, President..... Carson City
 Dr. J. E. STUBBS, President University of Nevada..... Reno
 ORVIS RING, Secretary..... Carson City

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

O. J. SMITH, President..... Reno
 CHARLES B. HENDERSON..... Elko
 JOHN SUNDERLAND, JR..... Reno
 CHARLES R. LEWERS..... Reno
 J. E. SOUCHEREAU..... Verdi
 GEO. H. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Board..... Reno

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

J. E. STUBBS, M.A., LL.D., D.D..... Reno

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, 1907.

SITUATED AT RENO, NEVADA.

Name.	Official position.
Joseph Edward Stubbs, M.A., LL.D., D.D.....	President
Robert Lewers.....	Vice-President; Professor of Political Economy; Principal of Commercial School
Henry Thurtell.....	Professor Mechanics and Mathematics
Jas. E. Church, Ph.D.....	Latin and Literature
Laura de Laguna, B.A.....	Professor Modern Languages
L. W. Cushman, A.M.....	Professor English Language and Literature
Peter Frandsen, A.M.....	Professor of Biology
P. B. Kennedy, Ph.D.....	Professor Botany, Horticulture and Forestry
George J. Young, B.S.....	Professor Mining and Metallurgy
Jeanne Elizabeth Wier.....	Professor of History
Samuel B. Doten.....	Professor of Entomology
Romanzo Adams.....	Professor of Education and Sociology
Gordon H. True, B.S.....	Professor Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
James G. Scrugham.....	Professor Mechanical Engineering
Robert Manro Brambila, Capt. 27th Infantry.....	Professor Military Science and Tactics
Jas. R. Johnson, B.M.E.....	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Official position.
Horatio W. Baker	Professor of Civil Engineering
Ralph Smith Minor, Ph.D.	Professor of Physics
Maxwell Adams, Ph.D.	Professor of Chemistry
Hayward H. Howe	Professor and Principal of High School
Winfred B. Mack, D.V.M.	Professor of Bacteriology and Veterinary Science
Frances E. Short, A.B.	Assistant Professor of Education
Kate Bardenwerper, B.S.	Assistant Professor in Domestic Science
Sanford C. Dinsmore, B.S.	Assistant in Agriculture and Chemistry
Richard Brown	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and Master of Lincoln Hall
Samuel Unsworth, M.A.	Instructor in Greek
Alice L. Layton	Instructor in Vocal Music
Katherine Lewers	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
Katherine Reigelhuth, B.A.	Instructor in Grammar
Thomas W. Freeman, B.M.E.	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering
Ethel L. Marzen	Instructor in Latin
Emily Berry, B.A.	Instructor in English and History
Gustave E. Hofmann	Assistant in Mining and Geology
Chas. LeRoy Brown	Assistant in Biology
Alice E. Armstrong	Acting Librarian
Louise M. Sless	Acting Registrar
Mrs. A. E. Kaye	Mistress of Manzanita Hall
Miss May A. E. Kinney	Matron of University Hospital

COUNTY SCHOOL OFFICERS.

County.	Superintendent.	Postoffice.
Churchill	Lem Allen	Falke
Douglas	F. E. Brockliss	Gene
Elko	E. E. Caine	Elko
Esmeralda	A. H. Swallow	Hawthorne
Eureka	A. S. Henderson	Eureka
Humboldt	E. A. Ducker	Winnemucca
Lander	A. J. Maestretti	Austin
Lincoln	Charles Lee Horsey	Pioche
Lyon	E. T. Powers	Dayton
Nye	P. A. McCarran	Tonopah
Ormsby	E. E. Roberts	Carson City
Storey	E. J. Cahill	Virginia City
Washoe	T. F. Moran	Beaumont
White Pine	C. A. Eddy	Ely

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION:

(Governing County High School, Elko County)

E. E. Caine, A. W. Hesson, Wm. Griswold.

George E. Anderson, Principal Elko County High School
Emma J. Bowen, Assistant Principal Elko County High School

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Austin.....	Geo. L. Dllworth	Lovelock.....	Albert Dawkins
Bunkerville.....	J. F. Cottam	Overton.....	Ellis Turnbaugh
Carson City.....	J. C. Templeton	Panaca.....	R. A. Thurley
Carlin.....	Jennie Ball	Paradise.....	W. L. Brandon
Dayton.....	Margaret Mack	Pioche.....	Mrs. G. O. Sawyer
Delamar.....	Maud E. Hapgood	Reno.....	E. E. Winfrey
Elko.....	P. G. McWhinney	Ruby Hill.....	Rebecca Eccles
Eureka.....	A. B. Lightfoot	Silver City.....	W. Fuhrman
Ely.....	Mrs. A. C. Bragg	Sparks.....	R. H. Mitchell
Fallon.....	Annie B. Coffrin	Tonopah.....	Claude Schoer
Gardnerville.....	P. C. Cullen	Virginia City.....	Jas. V. Comerford
Gold Hill.....	G. A. Leavitt	Verdi.....	A. S. Hamlin
Goldfield.....	J. G. McKay	Wadsworth.....	Lucy Grimes
Golconda.....	Norma Warren	Winnemucca.....	T. A. Brandon
Hawthorne.....	Martha Gee	Wells.....	Mollie Scott

CLERKS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE, JANUARY 1, 1907.

District.	Clerk.	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
Churchill County.				
Stillwater.....	C. P. Cirac	Stillwater.....	Bessie Flewellyn.....	\$60.00
St. Clair.....	C. W. Wightman	St. Clair.....	Grace G. Collins.....	60.00
Wightmans.....	G. D. Ernst	St. Clair.....	Hazel H. Pion.....	65.00
White Rock.....	J. F. Byers	Austin.....	Lucy Dewar.....	60.00
Fallon.....	H. L. Burchell	Fallon.....	Anna C. Damm.....	65.00
			Annie B. Coffrin.....	75.00
Leetville.....	Effie Burton	Leetville.....	Louise E. Deady.....	65.00
Hot Springs.....	Jerome Higman	Hazen.....	Alexine LePort.....	65.00
Old River.....	Edgar Smith	Fallon.....	Mrs. L. M. Roy.....	50.00
Smarts.....	P. B. Markwell	Fallon.....	Emily L. Roy.....	50.00
Fairview.....	L. N. French	Fairview.....		
Douglas County.				
Genoa.....	A. L. Dressler	Genoa.....	Maud M. Frazier.....	75.00
			Esther Johns.....	55.00
Mottsville.....	J. C. Thomson	Sheridan.....	Alwine E. Seilaff.....	75.00
Fairview.....	F. E. Dressler	Sheridan.....	Janie E. Mills.....	70.00
East Fork.....	Jacob Rodenbah	Gardnerville.....	Annie Ambrosetta.....	65.00
Douglas.....	Joe Schneider	Carson City.....	Helen G. Smith.....	45.00
Glenbrook.....	Mrs. S. A. Short	Glenbrook.....		60.00
Gardnerville.....	C. M. Henningsen	Gardnerville.....	P. C. Cullen.....	100.00
			Rita Castle.....	60.00
			Eleanor Williams.....	60.00
			Ruth E. Williams.....	85.00
Central.....	Fred Helse	Gardnerville.....		
Elko County.				
Aura.....	A. L. Womack	Aura.....	Rachel M. Sharpe.....	60.00
Arthur.....	G. P. Robinson	Arthur.....	Ernie Robinson.....	55.00
Bishop.....	J. H. Caizer	Wells.....	Helen E. Caizer.....	55.00
Brattain.....	S. C. Baldwin	Whiterock.....	Anna McCormick.....	60.00
Buel.....	F. Happie, Sr.	Tecoma.....	Edna Rosevear.....	60.00
Butte Valley.....	T. V. Odgers	Cherry Creek.....		60.00
Bryan.....	P. R. Prunty	Charleston.....	Mrs. Amy Prunty.....	50.00
Carlin.....	J. A. Bielar	Carlin.....	Jennie Ball.....	80.00
			Della Coale.....	70.00
Clover Valley.....	A. H. Wiseman	Wells.....	Dollie Blevin.....	45.00
Contact.....	C. H. Hewett	San Jacinto.....	Rose McMullen.....	55.00
Cope.....	Jas. Martin	Mountain City.....	Carrie Stevens.....	65.00
Deeth.....	J. A. McDermitt	Deeth.....	Adolphine Flnck.....	62.50
Dewey.....	Chas. Mitchell	Sherman.....	Miss M. Bremenkamp.....	55.00

CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District	Clerk	Postoffice	Teachers
Elko	J. A. McBride	Elko	P. G. McWhinney Laura Miller Emily Sparks Rose Gardner
Elko High School	J. A. McBride	Elko	G. E. Anderson Emma J. Bowen Gertrude Bonham Bertha Knemeyer May Caldwell (Music) Bertha Peck Dollie Blevins Elvira Tognini Violet J. Hancock
Edgemont	H. L. Holt	Edgemont	Hattie Finnegan Carrie Keith
Fort Halleck	Geo. McDonald	Fort Halleck	Neillie S. Anderson
Fort Ruby	Henry Hagar	Cave Creek	Ruby Hardesty
Harrison	Geo. Holland	North Fork	Lulu Phillips
Holborn	J. A. Ralph	Holborn, via Wells	Ethel Parust Carrie E. Stevens Anna C. Burns Mrs. E. P. Martin Mrs. S. A. May Alice M. Beck Ethel L. Kemp
Hook	Jas. Riddell	Deeth	Lena E. Miller
Humboldt	Ed. Lytton	Voight	Alma Plumb Louise Dewar
Huntington	W. J. Landon	Skelton	Ruby Williams Belle Cooke
Independence	Geo. Schmidt	Tuscarora	Katherine O'Hara Rachel A. Dingle
Island Mountain	C. E. Butler	Gold Creek	Nina Sullivan
Jackson	E. O. Hardesty	Tuscarora	Ethel Harris Mary C. Lucey
Lamolle	Geo. Bowers	Lamolle	Alma Goble Pearl M. Hancock Florence T. Blake
McDonald Creek	S. B. Bieroth	Gold Creek	Mary A. Cook Olive Weathers
Mound Valley	Geo. W. Hanna	Skelton	Ruby Hardesty Lena E. Miller
Montello	John Reddy	Bauvard	Minnie Johnson F. M. Dempsey Anna B. Woodward May Trinwith Mollie Scott Minnie Bradshaw Rachel M. Sharpe May G. McCormick
Mountain Home	August Alles	Deeth	
North Humboldt	Geo. McKnight	Beaver	
North Ruby	J. J. Wright	Arthur	
Owyhel	Tracy Fairchild	Tuscarora	
Peko	M. Glazier	Halleck	
Pleasant Valley	T. F. Bremmen	Blaine	
Railroad	Jno. C. Hackward	Bullion	
Rabbit Creek	Jas. Meyers	Lamolle	
Ruby Central	I. E. Wines	Arthur	
Ruby Valley	Oren Vaughn	Ruby Valley	
Secret Valley	Alex. Gardner	Halleck	
Sherman	F. Sestanovich	Sherman	
Signal	L. Schoer	Wells	
Smith Creek	Simon H. Merkeley	Skelton	
South Fork	Geo. Clayton	Elko	
Sprucemont	J. P. Plahan	Cherry Creek	
Starr Valley	W. Weathers	Deeth	
Sunnyside	J. Conrad	Lamolle	
Tecoma	Wm. Barry	Tecoma	
Toano	Fred Johnson	Toano	
Tuscarora	A. L. Carey	Tuscarora	
Upper South Fork	C. E. Drown	Lee	
Wells	J. E. Smith	Wells	
Welland	Robert Tucker	Elko'	
White Rock	J. S. Winters	White Rock	
Emeralda Co.			
Nine Mile	T. C. Sharpe	Fletcher	Nettie M. Laughlin
Pine Grove	E. W. Stewart	Pine Grove	Mrs. R. E. Tilly
Sweetwater	Jas. Archeson	Sweetwater	Kate Stoddard
Goldfield	A. A. Codd	Goldfield	Jas. G. McKay Margaret E. Mayberry Clara V. Strain Jane Evans Flora Baldwin Ina B. Wheeler Minnie Ulrich Bessie Hanley
Lida	D. Robinson	Lida	
Candelaria	(Abandoned)		
Hawthorne	J. J. Christianson	Hawthorne	Martha Gee Ruth McCarthy Marion Grant
Sodaville	Fred Callsen	Sodaville	

CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District.	Clerk	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
East Walker.....	G. W. Webster.....	East Walker, via Pine Grove.....	Mrs. Bessie H. Davis.....	\$50.00
Fish Lake.....		Fish Lake.....	No school.....	
Aurora.....	Chris. Joakunisen.....	Aurora.....	Margaret Young.....	
Chiatovich.....	D. H. McNett.....	Dyer.....	Mamie Dopson.....	60.00
Millers.....	New district.....	Millers.....		
Schurz.....	New district.....	Schurz.....		
Silver Peak.....	F. Vollmar.....	Silver Peak.....	L. Martha Harley.....	80.00
Columbia.....	I. Solomon.....	Columbia.....		135.00
			Mary Falvey.....	110.00
Mina.....	H. S. McLeod.....	Mina.....	Carrie Hansen.....	75.00
Diamondfield.....	New district.....	Diamondfield.....	Meta Irving.....	75.00
Luning.....	New district.....	Luning.....	No school.....	
Eureka County.				
Antelope.....	Wm. Blair.....	Antelope.....	Felicita Lani.....	60.00
Beowawe.....	T. R. Weber.....	Beowawe.....	Grace Short.....	70.00
Cottonwood Park.....	John Peters.....	Eureka.....	Kate Swick.....	50.00
Cortez.....	Wm. Rutledge.....	Cortez.....	Christina Fulton.....	65.00
Damele.....	Antone Damele.....	Tonkin.....	Grace Jones.....	55.00
Eureka.....	J. H. Hoegh.....	Eureka.....	A. B. Lightfoot.....	120.00
			Emma C. Regli.....	80.00
			Florence Tannahill.....	70.00
			Edythe J. Swick.....	70.00
			Helen I. Whitmore.....	70.00
Eye Cañon.....	Mrs. Mary Isaac.....	Cortez.....	Beatrice K. Dewar.....	55.00
Mineral Hill.....	B. L. Plummer.....	Mineral Hill.....	Christina Hildebrant.....	60.00
Palisade.....	C. H. Rand.....	Palisade.....	R. A. Dean.....	70.00
Italian Ranch.....	A. Depaoli.....	Eureka.....	Lizzie Bonetti.....	60.00
Prospect.....	Ed. Berryman.....	Prospect.....	A. T. Taylor.....	100.00
Ruby Hill.....	Thos. Eccles.....	Eureka.....	Rebecca Eccles.....	100.00
			Hilda Williams.....	55.00
Sulphur Springs.....	Frank Romano.....	Romano.....	Ethel Eccles.....	55.00
Humboldt County.				
Buena Vista.....	W. H. Springer.....	Unionville.....	Mrs. E. Melvin.....	70.00
Lake.....	S. R. Young.....	Lovelock.....	Albert Dawkins.....	125.00
			Alice Ruddell.....	85.00
Golconda.....	P. A. Pinson.....	Golconda.....	Norma Warren.....	75.00
			Genevieve Lyng.....	80.00
Oreana.....	J. McCarthy.....	Oreana.....	Edna Sullivan.....	60.00
Central.....	D. W. Cathcar.....	Paradise Valley.....	Alice Langwith.....	60.00
Winnemucca.....	W. A. Brown.....	Winnemucca.....	T. A. Brandon.....	150.00
			Isabel A. Thompson.....	90.00
			Minnie Wolf.....	80.00
			Hazel C. Bell.....	80.00
			Clara McGonagle.....	80.00
			Carrie Choate.....	80.00
Paradise.....	J. T. Byrnes.....	Paradise Valley.....	W. L. Brandon.....	100.00
			Frances Case.....	75.00
Big Meadows.....	J. C. Damm.....	Lovelock.....	Sybil Howe.....	85.00
Quinn River.....	F. P. Snapp.....	Rebel Creek.....	Susie B. Hinch.....	60.00
McDermitt.....	W. O. Barber.....	McDermitt.....	Mrs. C. E. Hutton.....	65.00
Mill City.....	Peter Organ.....	Mill City.....	Charlestina Correcco.....	65.00
Willow Point.....	H. Darrah.....	Willow Point.....		
Fountain.....	W. S. Robinson.....	Humboldt House.....	Ethel Curran.....	60.00
Sonoma.....	W. M. Nelson.....	Winnemucca.....	Myrtle D. Hocker.....	75.00
Pleasant Valley.....	J. R. Benton.....	Kennedy.....	Bessie E. Stone.....	65.00
Floyd.....	Richard Gianville.....	Winnemucca.....		
Spring Valley.....	Geo. W. Dyke.....	Fitting.....	Arthur T. Lasher.....	60.00
Pushee.....	W. L. Pearce.....	Pearce's Ranch, via Kennedy.....	Helen E. Wright.....	65.00
Sod House.....	Matt Dangelmaier.....	Sod House, via Amos.....	Lillian Crowe.....	60.00
Fairview.....	John Beaudine.....	Lovelock.....	Kathryn E. Foley.....	70.00
Over Valley.....	Frank Hammond.....	North's Ranch.....	Eliza Pierce.....	60.00
Wicksburg.....	C. L. Ashdown.....	Ashdown Mine.....	Ida L. Wiley.....	65.00

CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District.	Clerk.	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
Lander County.				
Austin	H. W. Rast	Austin	Geo. L. Dilworth	\$135.00
			Maggie Kearn	70.00
			Jessie Schmittlein	60.00
			Mildred Caton	50.00
			Eva Bradshaw	80.00
Argenta	D. A. Lemaire	Battle Mountain		
Galena	S. G. Moore	Galena		
Cortez	Geo. D. Schultes	Cortez	Margaret Schultes	75.00
Silver Creek	Mrs. I. Watt	Austin	Jessie Watt	65.00
Walsh	P. Walsh	Austin	Josie Kelley	60.00
Reese River	B. O'Toole	Reese River	E. Craine	65.00
Kingston	Geo. Schmittlein	Austin	Sadie Ellsworth	60.00
Park	Wm. Steiner	Austin	Josephine Mulcoy	55.00
Big Creek	E. Clifford, Sr.	Austin	Louise Boegle	60.00
Smith Creek	W. T. Maestretti	Austin	Edna Sullivan	55.00
Mill Creek	Wm. Schwin	Battle Mountain	Lulu Weaver	60.00
Carido Lake	Frank Raebi	Cortez		
Lincoln County.				
Pioche		Pioche	Mrs. Geo. O. Sawyer	80.00
			Addie M. Callahan	80.00
Bullionville		Bullionville	Agatha Rall	65.00
Panaca		Panaca	Robert A. Therley	90.00
			Mrs. Susie Wadsworth	70.00
			Pearl C. Hocker	65.00
Clover Valley		Acoma	J. H. McCauley	70.00
Virgin		Overton	Ellis Turnbaugh	70.00
			Mamie A. Crandall	60.00
Spring Valley		Newland	Maud Goodlander	60.00
Eagle Valley		Ursine	Jane Heaps	50.00
Bunkerville		Bunkerville	Jas. F. Cottam	85.00
			Frank L. Cox	60.00
			Selma Leavitt	60.00
St. Joe		St. Joe	Wilford C. Cox	70.00
Cottonwood		Kiernan	Etta McMullin	60.00
St. Thomas		St. Thomas		
Kane Springs		Kane Springs, via Moapa		
Callente		Callente	Mabel F. Gregor	85.00
			Isabel Smith	65.00
Delamar		Delamar	Maud E. Haggood	85.00
			Catherine Hand	85.00
Meadow Valley		Callente	Kate Courtney	60.00
Deer Lodge		Fay City		
Mesquite		Mesquite	Martin L. McAllister	100.00
Hiko		Hiko	Margaret Erickson	50.00
Searchlight		Searchlight	Anna Falconer	80.00
			Rose C. Falconer	80.00
Rose Valley		Ursine	Libbie M. McCullum	50.00
Stewart		Delamar	Louise Delmene	50.00
Red Rock		Stine	Sarah Wedge	55.00
Richard		Hiko	Eda Delmene	70.00
Highland		Pioche		
Acoma		Acoma		
Pahranagat		Hiko		
Ash Springs		Hiko		
Moapa		Moapa	J. H. Creighton	60.00
Las Vegas		Las Vegas	Mrs. Elsie C. Bartlett	95.00
			Mrs. Ella H. Palmer	70.00
Crescent		Crescent	Norman B. Harris	60.00
Lyon County.				
Silver City	H. B. J. Scheel	Silver City	W. Fuhrman	80.00
			Mamie Tannahill	60.00
Dayton	C. E. King	Dayton	Margaret Mack	110.00
			Elizabeth Cooke	80.00
Sutro	Samuel Cornish	Sutro	Lillie L. Lothrop	60.00
Fort Churchill	A. A. Towle	Fort Churchill	Carrie Allen	55.00
Wabuska	Harry Warren	Wabuska	Ida A. Cooper	65.00
Mound House	James Conway	Mound House	Nettie Petar	55.00

CLEKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District.	Clerk.	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
Gallagher	Wm. Richard	Yerington	Ella Purcel	\$80.00
Meissner	C. E. Johnstone	Yerington	Marion McKenzie	60.00
Yerington	F. L. Littell	Yerington	Maude Warren	70.00
			Loria D. Smith	80.00
Sanders	J. M. Lancaster	Yerington	Bessie H. Davis	80.00
Plummer	I. A. Stroanider	Yerington	Mrs. Tillay	65.00
Smith	Mrs. A. H. Schooley	Smith	Charlotte Crocker	65.00
Barrett	T. McGowan	Yerington	Harriet H. Cushing	80.00
Wellington	Geo. H. Fulstone	Wellington	Etta Wallis	60.00
Nye County.				
Tonopah	Gilbert C. Ross	Tonopah	Claude Schoer, Jr.	150.00
			Anna Bradley	105.00
			Louise M. Pohl	105.00
			Georgia Bennetts	105.00
			Ione Erickson	105.00
			Lena Gregovich	105.00
			Clara Steinmetz	105.00
			Reine V. Ross	105.00
Belmont	Frank Brotherton	Belmont	Mrs. Kate Cicala	80.00
Daniels	Jesse Daniels	Millers	B. J. Watson	60.00
Blue Springs	Mrs. J. D. McLeod	Smoky Valley	Maggie Myles	70.00
Blue Eagle	Owen Cazier	Currant	Sophia Fulton	60.00
Dutch Flat	Geo. N. Dieringer	Austin	Ruby North	75.00
Duckwater	H. L. Loregan	Duckwater	Violet Hancock	55.00
Tybo	M. Antoniazzi	Tybo		65.00
Sharp		Sharp		
Manhattan		Manhattan	Laura G. Dillon	
Ormsby County.				
Carson	C. L. Deady	Carson City	J. C. Templeton	200.00
			W. J. Hunting	120.00
			Mrs. E. Horine	90.00
			Helen Chartz	90.00
			Eva Stone	75.00
			Anna Schulz	75.00
			Grace T. Herrick	75.00
			Mary Leete	75.00
			Lulu Culp	75.00
			Lillian Swift	75.00
			Alice Bryant	75.00
Clear Creek	A. J. Pedroll	Carson City	Lizzie Schulz	60.00
Empire	James Larson	Empire	Theresa Petar	80.00
Storey County.				
Virginia	W. J. Feily	Virginia City	Jas. V. Comerford	150.00
			Ida Marx	90.00
			Martha Hinch	80.00
			Alice Bolger	80.00
			Aloysia O'Leary	75.00
			Mollie Somers	70.00
			Jessie McCourt	70.00
			Edna Feily	70.00
			Katie Keig	70.00
			Katie Blake	70.00
			Kate Neal	80.00
			May Dunlop	70.00
			Irma Corbett	80.00
Gold Hill	T. P. Williams	Gold Hill	G. A. Leavitt	150.00
			May Williams	80.00
			Pearl Roush	80.00
Washoe County.				
Franktown	Samuel Cliff	Franktown	Annie Righini	60.00
Washoe	David C. Smith	Washoe	Hazel Dunlop	50.00
Mill Station	R. A. Bryant	Franktown	Florence Cliff	60.00
Glendale	H. H. Clark	Glendale	Mae Pollock	75.00
Verdi	J. E. Souchereau	Verdi	A. S. Hamlin	100.00
			Ollie N. Wise	65.00
			Obelline Souchereau	70.00
Huffakers	R. T. Wilkerson	Reno	Grace Atherton	80.00

CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District.	Clerk.	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
Reno	H. B. Maxson	Reno	E. E. Winfrey	\$200.00
			Agnes Bell	110.00
			B. Tartarian	100.00
			Goodwin Doten	85.00
			Alice L. Ede	85.00
			Flora Northrup	85.00
			Mrs. A. H. Brower	85.00
			Mrs. Libbie C. Booth	80.00
			Mrs. Jennie K. Logan	75.00
			Mrs. Alice L. Layton	75.00
			Elizabeth I. Wightman	80.00
			Margaret Mayberry	80.00
			Echo L. Loder	80.00
			Frances Frey	80.00
			Mary North	75.00
			Carrie Roberts	70.00
			Dora Novacovich	75.00
			Jennie Torreyson	70.00
			Ethel Peckham	75.00
			Edith Hurd	70.00
			Frances Kirby	70.00
			Laura Schweiss	70.00
			Agnes Maxwell	70.00
			Gertrude Caine	70.00
			Mary Benson	70.00
			Elizabeth McCormick	70.00
			Miss J. Parker Beck	70.00
			Isa Wright	70.00
			Eva Slingerland	70.00
			Frances Wright	75.00
			Stella Webster	75.00
			Lizzie Unruh	75.00
			Agnes Gibson	75.00
			Edith Howe	75.00
			Abbie A. Nichols	75.00
			Decia Jameson	60.00
			Jessie Harper	65.00
Browns	B. F. Howard	Reno		
North Truckee	Chas. F. Mullins	Reno		
Peavine	Frank Heinz	Reno	Etta Webb	60.00
Pyramid	Mrs. L. Benolst	Dewey	Irene Benolst	60.00
Anderson	Geo. Peckham	Reno	Rachel Updyke	60.00
Red Rock	W. F. Hubbard	Long Valley, Cal.	Mary Roake	65.00
Bonhams	Mrs. Martin Ross	Sheephead	Alice Hardwick	60.00
Laughtons	Mrs. B. Capurro	Reno	Matilda Feretti	50.00
Clarks	Mrs. Thos. Hill	Clark's Station, via Wadsworth	Isabel Kingston	65.00
Wadsworth	R. H. Cowles	Wadsworth	Lucy Grimes	100.00
			Annie Kearney	75.00
			Lillian Walker	65.00
			Amy Doane	65.00
			Bertha Smith	65.00
Buffalo Meadows	J. H. Smith	Buffalo Meadows		
Duck Lake	Chas. B. Murphy	Eagleville, Modoc Co., Cal.	Minnie Lutgens	60.00
Antelope	R. A. Bradley	Warner Lake, Or.		
Ragers	Mrs. C. Rager	Sheephead	Frances Rager	60.00
Boyntons	J. W. Boyington	Reno	Helen Banta	60.00
Sparks	Geo. A. Robinson	Sparks	R. H. Mitchell	135.00
			Isadore Dopson	80.00
			Lucy Parker	70.00
			Lucy Brannin	70.00
			Bessie Buchanan	70.00
			May Nichols	70.00
			Dora Hill	70.00
			Francis Bliven	70.00
			Mrs. B. H. Scott	80.00
			Lillie Esden	75.00
White Pine Co.				
Bastin Creek	John Yelland	Osceola	Lyda O'Hare	60.00
Big Wash	W. F. Foulter	Garrison, Utah	M. Simonsen	65.00
Cherry Creek	Geo. L. Kelsey	Cherry Creek	Grace Lamb	75.00

CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TEACHERS—Continued.

District.	Clerk.	Postoffice.	Teachers.	Salary.
Dewey	W. A. Moore.....	Cold Creek	M. Bremenkampf.....	\$85.00
Ely	A. McDonald.....	Ely	Mrs. A. C. Bragg	100.00
			Minnie Mau	75.00
Fort Ruby.....	Joe Yoera.....	Hobson	E. Tognini.....	65.00
Goshute	W. J. Griswold.....	Cherry Creek		60.00
Gregory	John Smithson.....	Osceola		60.00
Hamilton	Wm. Matson	Hamilton	Jessie Diamond	75.00
Lane City.....	Thos. Sylliman.....	Lane City	Maggie O'Hare.....	75.00
Muncy	Alfred Dautre.....	Aurum	W. S. Irwin	65.00
Newark	Mary Meister	Eureka		55.00
Osceola	J. H. Marriot	Osceola	Lillian Anderson.....	65.00
Preston	Martin Peterson.....	Preston		75.00
Spring Valley.....	P. Keegan.....	Aurum	Will Hill.....	65.00
Snake Valley	Geo. S. Robinson.....	Osceola	M. Simonsen.....	65.00
Stockville	Steve Williams.....	Barnes	Mildred Moyle	65.00
Valley.....	Wm. Smith	Strawberry		65.00
White River.....	M. W. Harrison.....	Lund	Ethel Smith.....	75.00
Steptoe	W. C. Gallagher.....	Kent	Laura Gallagher.....	65.00
Tippett	J. R. Ferry.....	Tippett		65.00
Siegel	Paul Troester	Aurum		65.00

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STATE OF NEVADA

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

Insurance Commissioner

1906

SAM P. DAVIS
Insurance Commissioner



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1907



SPECIAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of Nevada:

SIR: During the year 1906 there has been more activity in the Insurance Department than during any previous year of my incumbency.

At your request I visited the office of the New York Life Insurance Company in New York and made a report to you of their financial status, and also the fact that they had complied with all the requests made by the Insurance Department of this State and were therefore entitled to do business in Nevada.

At the request of dissatisfied policy holders of the Fraternal Brotherhood, whose home office is in Los Angeles, I made an examination of the affairs of that company, and also of the Pacific Mutual of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The reports and financial status of the companies mentioned are appended and made part of this report.

Complaints were made to this office regarding the sale of stock in a sort of underwriters' agency of the Indiana State Life. Glowing promises were made to the purchasers of this stock of dividends, which, as far as I have been able to learn, have never materialized. The plan is nothing more or less than the stocking of the company's surplus, and making money out of it for the benefit of parties other than the policy holders. If there is a surplus more than sufficient to meet obligations at maturity, it is clear that the policy holder has been charged too much for insurance, and it follows that this surplus should be returned to the policy holder in the shape of dividends. If there is no such surplus, it is not easy to see where the dividends are coming from in the stock of the underwriting company, and it is therefore clear that the sale of the stock is founded on false representations of its value as a dividend producer. It was deemed advisable, after a thorough investigation of the methods of this company, to prohibit the sale of its stock in Nevada.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

The earthquake and fire following on April 18, 1906, was a crucial test of the solvency of the insurance companies doing business in California.

This Department took the ground that any company not paying one hundred cents on the dollar was either dishonest or insolvent, and that companies not paying their claims in full would have their license to do business in Nevada canceled after a proper showing. This Department assumed the responsibility of summarily canceling all State insurance in doubtful companies. Some of the companies attempted to evade responsibility by various subterfuges, and many were finally driven by public opinion to make settlements in full. The companies who came out and settled in full without evasion or quibble have already reaped their reward of honest dealing and have since been writing all the business it was possible to handle.

To secure reliable data on the question of settlements was a very arduous task, and the delay in obtaining this information arose from the vast volume of settlements to tabulate and investigate. This work was carried on by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and through the courtesy of its Secretary this Department was able to obtain information upon all of the companies doing business in California and Nevada. It did not, however, reach this office in time to take legal action on the defaulting companies for two reasons: It requires two weeks to advertise and serve notice and the time was insufficient. In addition to this no provision had been made to pay for the large amount of advertising that a compliance with this law would entail. This Department therefore contents itself with furnishing the required data and suggesting that his successor take the necessary action.

The amount of insurance affected by the San Francisco calamity is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$235,000,000. The total area burned was about 3,000 acres, or nearly five square miles, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings.

To systematize the adjustment of these losses a committee of fifteen was appointed.

The following companies doing business in Nevada made settlements as indicated in the following statement. These estimates are based on an examination of 10,000 policies on which settlements were made, and were obtained by this Department through the courtesy of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

Aachen and Munich—Settled most claims at 75 per cent, but paid 80 to 90 per cent on many claims, particularly committee losses.

Ætna of Hartford—Settled at 100 per cent.

Agricultural—Began by discounting at 75 per cent, but later paid mostly in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

American Central—Paid mostly in full, with from 2 to 5 per cent discount for cash.

Atlas—Settled claims in full, and less 1 and 2 per cent for cash.

Buffalo German—Settled its claims in general at from 75 to 90 per cent.

Caledonian of Edinburgh—Settled claims at from 75 per cent up to 98 per cent, but largely at about 90 per cent.

Commercial Union of London—Policy contains earthquake clause. Settled its claims at 50 to 75 per cent according to location. Paid claims of \$500 or less in full and at least \$500 on claims of \$500 or more.

Connecticut—Settled its claims in full and less 1 and 2 per cent for cash.

Continental—Settled its claims at 100 per cent.

Fire Association of Philadelphia—Settled its claims at from 75 to 95 per cent; its early claims largely at 75 per cent; its later claims largely at 90 per cent.

Fireman's Fund—Has paid 20 per cent on claims; has offered to pay 30 per cent more in cash and remaining 50 per cent in stock of company. Claimants have generally accepted this offer.

German of Freeport—Settled its claims mostly at 60 per cent. Later in the hands of a receiver.

German Alliance—Policy contained earthquake clause, which was not taken advantage of. Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

German American—Same as German Alliance.

Germania—Settled its claims at from 75 to 95 per cent, largely at about 85 per cent.

Girard—Settled its claims at from 75 to 90 per cent, mostly at 75 and 80 per cent.

Hamburg-Bremen—Settled its claims at 75 per cent.

Hartford—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Home—Settled its claims in full, less 1 and 2 per cent for cash.

Home Fire and Marine—Same settlements as Fireman's Fund.

Insurance Company of North America—Settled its claims in full, and less 2 per cent for cash.

Law Union and Crown—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Liverpool & London & Globe—Settled its claims at 100 per cent.

London and Lancashire—Began by paying its small claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash; in June dropped to payments of largely about 90 per cent, coming back finally to 98 and 100 per cent. The company states that its payments have averaged about 93 per cent of the amount of its claims.

London Assurance Corporation—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

National of Hartford—Began by discounting at 75 per cent; later settled nearly all of its claims at upwards of 90 per cent. The company states that its payments have averaged 94 per cent of the face of the policy.

New Brunswick—Settled its claims largely at about 75 per cent.

New Hampshire—Policy contained earthquake clause, which was not taken advantage of. Settled its claims in full, less 1 per cent for cash.

Niagara—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

North British & Mercantile—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Norwich Union—Policy contains earthquake clause. Settled its claims at 50 and 75 per cent according to location. Claims of \$500 or less paid in full, and at least \$500 on claims of \$500 or over.

Orient—Same settlements as London & Lancashire.

Palatine—Same policy and settlements as Commercial Union.

Pennsylvania—Settled its claims in full, less from 2 to 5 per cent for cash.

Phenix of Brooklyn—Began by discounting claims at 75 per cent; later settled claims in general at from 85 up to 100 per cent; data furnished by the company indicates that about 75 per cent of the company's liabilities will have been settled at an average of 98 per cent of the amount of the claims.

Phenix of Hartford—Policy contains earthquake clause, which led to settlement of early claims at 75 per cent. The bulk of its claims were, however, settled without reference to the earthquake clause, mostly in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Phenix of London—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Providence-Washington—Settled its claims in general at from 90 per cent up, but largely in full, less 2 to 5 per cent for cash.

Queen—Settled its claims at 100 per cent.

Royal—Settled its claims at 100 per cent.

Royal Exchange—Settled its claims at from 75 per cent up, but largely at 85 to 95 per cent.

Springfield—Settled its claims in full, and less 1 per cent for cash.

St. Paul Fire and Marine—Settled its claims mostly in full, less from 2 to 5 per cent for cash.

Sun—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Svea—Settled its claims at from 75 per cent up.

Traders—In the hands of a receiver.

Union Assurance—Settled its claims in full, less 2 per cent for cash.

Western of Toronto—Same settlements as British America; paid some claims at 85 to 90 per cent, but largely at one-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The exposure of the corruption in the insurance business last year has resulted in a great deal of legislative and other investigation, and this action has been crystalized into passage of a law known generally as "The New York Insurance Law."

A careful examination of this law indicates that it was drawn not to correct the evils complained of by policy holders, but to make it easier for the giant companies of New York to handle the enormous reserve funds accumulating in their possession.

Section 16 of the law provides that "The funds of the company may be invested in stocks, bonds and other evidence of debt of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of any of the United States."

This section places the funds of the company in the hands of the managers to assist in the raising or depressing of market securities. In other words, it places the money of the big insurance companies at the disposal of Wall Street.

Section 84 prevents valuation of term insurance for the first year on any level premium policy. This section looks like a move of the old-established companies to throttle and drive out competition.

Section 97 cuts down the amount allowed to secure the first year's business—another move in favor of the old companies. This section forces certain State and district agents to give up their renewal contracts because they cannot hold their agents and therefore cannot produce the business. The result is that they must forfeit a business they have taken years to build. The old companies can distribute the larger part of their expenses to the old business, thus disguising the relative expense of new business; new companies having no old business on which to disguise their figures are placed at a disadvantage.

The entire trend of the New York law is to favor the gigantic insurance companies which have grown up in that State and to shut out all future competition. Any law which does not extend an equal show to all companies should not receive the endorsement of the Legislature of this State.

A SEPARATE OFFICE.

In the early history of this State the Act which made the Controller of State the ex officio Commissioner of Insurance without fees or salary was passed at a time when the total receipts of the office from insurance licenses amounted to but \$200 a year. At the present time this source of revenue has grown to \$8,600 for the year 1906, a sum quite sufficient to maintain the office of Insurance Commissioner as a separate office

with salary attached. With the growth of the State and its population the duties of the office will constantly increase, and if the policy holders of the State are to be protected properly, it will require the undivided attention of such an official.

Complaints are constantly reaching this Department from different parts of the State regarding the methods of insurance companies and their agents which call for prompt action of the State authorities, but such action can only be forthcoming in a limited way, as the State provides nothing for expenses in this connection, and where such expense is incurred it must come out of some other fund. The tax upon the insurance companies should be regarded as a fund to protect citizens who are insurance policy holders, but under the present law no such protection is afforded and all moneys received by this Department must go into the General Fund.

Under the law insurance companies who do not make proper reports are liable to certain penalties. There is no money available to enforce the collection of these penalties, the collection of which would be a mere matter of legal procedure, accompanied by the expense of levying on the property of the delinquent companies in the State where they have their home office.

For lack of money to prosecute these cases of delinquency the State has lost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The remedy for the almost inoperative condition of the Insurance Department of this State is the passage of a law providing that the Insurance Commissioner be furnished with a proper allowance for the expense of conducting his office and enforcing the laws.

During the past year this Department has officially examined the companies of which full reports are herewith appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Sam B. Davis

Ex Officio Insurance Commissioner.

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

In February, 1906, various complaints reached this office from policy holders of The Fraternal Brotherhood Society of Los Angeles, charging the management with dereliction of duties and unbusinesslike methods. The Department was asked to make an examination of the condition of the society's finances and management by the present Supreme President, James A. Foshay, and the office was assured that every facility to make the examination would be furnished any representative of the Insurance Department of the State of Nevada.

Irwin J. Lewis and Harry Foster, both of Los Angeles, were commissioned as deputies to expert the books of the order. After several weeks of painstaking investigation a report was made to this Department which showed that the complaints of the dissatisfied policy holders were more or less justified, and that the business of the company had not been managed in the past according to recognized business methods. It was ascertained, however, by this Department that these practices had been under the old management which had retired and that the new management were using every endeavor to rectify the errors of their predecessors.

With this view, it seemed unfair to publish the report of the examiners at that time as it might tend to destroy public confidence in the order and result in the sudden withdrawal of many certificate holders, entailing a loss both to the order and to the certificate holders. The new management was, therefore, notified to make such changes as would enable it to cut down any useless and extravagant expenditures, and was given a reasonable time to inaugurate such reforms as would eliminate the abuses complained of and to comply with certain recommendations made in the report. Among the chief evils shown by the report were the depletion of the general fund coupled with unconstitutional drafts upon the benefit fund, expenditures without proper vouchers, allowing deputies to have money under their control without bond, and general unbusinesslike methods.

In October of the present year the Insurance Commissioner of Nevada visited Los Angeles, and found upon an examination of the books that the expense had been materially reduced with increased efficiency; that the money in the permanent reserve fund, which in April, 1906, was \$15,600, was on September 1st \$50,949.30.

All expenditures were represented by proper vouchers, and the funds of the permanent reserve fund had been invested in approved securities. In addition to this, funds which had been invested in savings banks had been secured by proper bonds. The Supreme Auditors of the order also stated to the Commissioner that on previous occasions, after making an examination of the records, they had suggested many

of the reforms incorporated in the report of the insurance deputies of Nevada. These suggestions had not only been ignored by the previous management, but they had been informed that it was outside of their jurisdiction to make them. They stated that at the present time the most harmonious relations existed between them and the present management.

The attached is the sworn statement of the three Supreme Auditors made after an audit of the books for the term ending June 30, 1906, which report is accepted by me. It will be noted by this report that the total admitted assets on June 30, 1906, were \$202,770.39, and for the month ending August 31st were \$224,449.35, which I consider a very satisfactory showing.

The following is a report of the condition of the permanent reserve fund of the order on September 1, 1906:

Reserve Fund, April 1, 1906.....	\$15,500.00
Reserve Fund, September 1, 1906.....	50,949.30

The Permanent Reserve Fund is invested in interest-bearing securities, and on deposit in savings banks as follows:

10 Los Angeles City 4 per cent sewer bonds.....	\$1,000 each
6 Los Angeles City Home Telephone first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	1,000 each
5 Santa Monica School District 4½ per cent bonds.....	1,000 each
2 Inglewood Union High School District 5 per cent bonds.....	2,500 each
4 Riverside Home Telephone first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	500 each
5 Whittier Home Telephone first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	100 each
3 Whittier Home Telephone first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	500 each
5 Los Angeles City School District 4 per cent bonds.....	1,000 each
6 Union Hollywood Water first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	1,000 each
On deposit in Dollar Savings Bank at 4 per cent interest.....	\$5,519.30
On deposit in California Savings Bank at 4 per cent interest.....	5,270.00

The deposit in the Dollar Savings Bank is secured by six first mortgage bonds of the Ocean Park Water Company (\$1,000 each).

The deposit in the California Savings Bank is secured by six San Jacinto Light and Power Company's first mortgage bonds (\$1,000 each).

The above securities have been verified by me, and are safely kept in a safety deposit box at present in the custody of the Supreme President and Supreme Secretary.

The market value of realty now owned by the order has appreciated in value to the extent of some \$5,000 since the report was made by my deputies, and it is conservatively considered that the market value of realty at the present time is between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The order has erected a building on this lot which is used for the general offices and lodge purposes, and has installed an up-to-date printing plant, and the building with its equipment, I think, is well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The benefit fund receives credit annually in an amount equal to 4 per cent on the amount invested in the realty, the building and its equipment.

In conclusion, will say that every facility was given myself and my representatives in making the examination of the books, accounts and methods of this order, and by the acceptance and complying with the recommendations made in the former report by my deputies, I feel that this order merits the confidence not only of its certificate holders, but of the general public.

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1906.

Real estate	\$12,837.50	
Building.....	59,956.80	
Printing plant.....	4,712.95	
First mortgage bonds and premiums	10,894.50	
Cash, Central Bank.....	32,370.76	
Dollar Savings Bank.....	5,519.30	
California Savings Bank.....	5,270.00	
Cash in office.....	490.05	
Advances to agents.....	7,588.10	
Dues from individuals.....	400.00	
Bills receivable.....	649.55	
Market value real estate over book value	25,662.50	\$166,352.01
Office furniture.....	\$5,000.00	
Safes, supplies, etc.....	3,500.00	
Assessments in hands of lodge treasurers	36,186.60	
Accrued interest.....	48.78	
Rent due.....	183.00	
		44,918.38
		\$211,270.39
Less furniture, safes, supplies, etc.		8,500
Total admitted assets		\$202,770.39

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1906.

Supreme Treasurer, Central Bank.....	\$32,370.76	
Supreme Treasurer, Dollar Savings Bank.....	5,519.80	
Supreme Treasurer, California Savings Bank.....	5,270.00	
General fund.....		\$59,060.47
Benefit fund.....		248,547.61
Cash.....	490.05	
Supplies.....		941.92
Death claims.....	94,914.08	
Accident claims.....	13,443.80	
Total and permanent disability claims.....	1,900.00	
Deputies' commissions.....	7,255.74	
Organizers' salaries.....	43,386.25	
Salaries supreme officers.....	10,634.88	
Stationery and printing, general offices.....	1,189.80	
Other expenses, organizing.....	502.28	
Traveling expenses, supreme officers.....	706.95	
Stationery and printing, organizing.....	621.53	
Official publication.....	2,282.92	
Operating home office building.....	1,717.72	
General office expense and supplies.....	116.45	
Salaries office employees.....	5,816.45	
Organizing expenses.....	4,965.27	
Rent.....		2,150.89
Telephone and telegraph.....	372.26	
Postage and express.....	1,366.44	
Advertising.....	497.07	
Miscellaneous.....	242.82	
Fees.....		2,406.00
Capitation tax.....		23,871.20
Agents' debit balances.....	7,588.10	
C. P. Dandy.....	400.00	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	64.25	
Legal expense.....	814.20	
Insurance Department fees.....	208.70	
Interest.....		462.97
Medical examinations.....	95.00	
Supreme Lodge sessions.....	1,094.55	
Bills receivable.....	649.55	
Emblems, regalia, etc.....	578.00	
Fire insurance.....	880.65	
Printing plant.....	29.00	
Auditing books.....	965.55	
Miscellaneous expenses, printing.....	48.18	
Repairs to building.....	14.80	
Earthquake sufferers.....	642.20	
Other expenses, general.....	101.58	
Investment, real estate.....	12,837.50	
Investment, building.....	59,956.80	
Investment, printing plant.....	4,712.95	
Appreciated value real estate.....	20,162.50	
Investments, bonds.....	10,760.00	
Premium on bonds.....	134.50	
Permanent reserve fund.....		21,549.30
	\$358,990.36	\$358,990.36

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

GENERAL FUND, JUNE 30, 1906.

To deputies' commissions	\$7,255.74	January 1—By balance	\$1,008.00
To deputies' salaries	43,386.25	June 3—By credit per Section 41, Constitution and Laws	51,844.12
To deputies' expense	4,985.27	By error in charging death claims, 1905	3,056.70
To stationery and printing, organizing	621.53	By appreciated value real estate ..	20,162.50
To advertising	497.07	By supplies	941.42
To other expenses, organizing	502.26	By rent	2,150.89
To official publications	2,282.92	By fees	2,406.00
To salaries supreme officers	10,634.88	By capitation tax	23,871.20
To salaries clerks and attend- ants	5,816.45		
To general office expenses and supplies	116.45		
To traveling expenses, supreme officers	708.95		
To legal expenses	814.20		
To stationery and printing, gen- eral office	1,189.80		
To postage and express	1,396.44		
To expenses home office build- ing	1,717.72		
To miscellaneous expenses, printing	46.18		
To telegraph and telephone	372.26		
To repairs to building	14.80		
To miscellaneous expenses	242.32		
To State insurance department fees	208.70		
To supreme lodge sessions	1,694.55		
To fire insurance	880.65		
To auditing books	985.55		
To earthquake sufferers	642.20		
To other expenses, general	101.58		
To interest on loan from benefit fund	5,025.86		
To amount charged off furniture and fixtures	5,138.29		
To amount charged off agents' balances	6,846.70		
To office furniture and fixtures ..	64.25		
To printing plant	29.00		
To balance	1,222.51		
	\$105,441.33		\$105,441.33
		July 1—By balance	\$1,222.51

BENEFIT FUND, JUNE 30, 1906.

To death claims	\$94,914.08	January 1—By balance	\$141,556.65
To accident claims	13,443.30	June 30—By assessments	131,596.96
To total and permanent disability claims	1,900.00		
To medical examinations	95.00		
To error in charging claims in 1905	3,056.70		
To investments in bonds and amounts deposited in savings bank	21,549.30		
To balance	138,195.23		
	\$273,153.61		\$273,153.61
		July 1—By balance	\$138,195.23

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$21,549.30	June 30—By investments, bonds L. A. Home Telephone Co.....	\$5,760.00
		By investments, bonds L. A. High School District.....	5,000.00
		By deposit Dollar Savings Bank..	5,519.30
		By deposit California Savings Bank	5,270.00
	\$21,549.30		\$21,549.30
		July 1—By balance.....	\$21,549.30

ASSETS OF BENEFIT FUND, JUNE 30, 1906.

Loan to general fund for purchasing real estate, erecting building and furnishings for halls and purchase of printing plant....	\$77,507.25	
Agents' debit balance.....	7,588.10	
C. P. Dandy.....	400.00	
Bills receivable.....	649.55	
Central Bank.....	31,887.83	
Appreciated value real estate.....	20,162.50	\$138,196.23
<i>Assets Permanent Reserve.</i>		
Bonds owned.....	\$10,760.00	
In savings bank.....	10,789.30	\$21,549.30
<i>Assets General Fund.</i>		
Emblems, regalia, etc.....	\$578.00	
Cash.....	490.05	
Central Bank.....	154.46	\$1,222.51

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, JUNE, 1906.

Balance, cash on hand.....	\$390.06	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, Central Bank.....	28,203.04	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, Dollar Savings Bank.....	10,345.85	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, California Savings Bank.....	5,168.66	
Balance, Supremé Treasurer, Southern California Savings Bank.....	6,000.00	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, Southern California Savings Bank.....	6,000.00	\$56,106.60
<i>Receipts.</i>		
From assessments.....	\$30,478.07	
From capitation tax.....	4,069.60	
From membership fees.....	435.50	
From supplies.....	157.85	
From fines.....	256.80	
From bills receivable.....	200.00	
From rent.....	321.59	
From interest.....	398.66	
From miscellaneous.....	46.10	
		\$36,354.17
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
		\$92,459.77
Deputies' salaries.....	\$6,014.26	
Deputies' expense.....	1,306.97	
Deputies' commissions.....	1,517.92	
Stationery and printing, organizing.....	101.30	
Advertising.....	250.02	
Other expenses, organizing.....	428.55	
Salaries, supreme officers.....	1,994.00	
Salaries, clerks and attendants.....	994.70	
General office expense and supplies.....	42.85	
Traveling expense, supreme officers.....	142.34	
Legal expense.....	6.00	
Stationery and printing, general offices.....	178.89	
Postage and express.....	240.14	
Official publication.....	379.38	
Other expenses.....	36.48	
Expense, home office building.....	268.20	
Miscellaneous expense, printing.....	28.33	
Telephone and telegraph.....	71.99	
Auditing books.....	10.80	
Earthquake sufferers.....	5.60	
Supreme lodge sessions.....	85.95	
Rent returned to Laurel Lodge.....	12.00	
Supplies.....	152.72	
State Insurance Department fees.....	4.45	
Printing plant.....	29.00	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	64.25	
Los Angeles School District bonds.....	10,760.00	
Los Angeles Home Telephone bonds.....		
Premium on bonds.....	234.50	
Accrued interest on bonds.....		
Accident claims.....	2,152.15	
Death claims.....	20,997.92	
Total and permanent disability.....	300.00	\$48,809.66
Balance, cash on hand.....	\$490.05	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, Central Bank.....	32,370.78	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, Dollar Savings Bank.....	5,519.30	
Balance, Supreme Treasurer, California Savings Bank.....	5,270.00	43,660.11
		\$92,459.77

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD,
RECAPITULATION, JUNE, 1906.

<i>Debtor.</i>		<i>Creditor.</i>	
Investment, real estate.....	\$12,837.50	Balance, Benefit Fund.....	\$188,185.23
Investment, building.....	59,956.80	Balance, Permanent Reserve	
Investment, printing plant.....	4,712.95	Fund.....	21,549.30
Investment, bonds.....	10,760.00	Balance, General Fund.....	1,222.51
Central Bank.....	32,370.76	Balance, Interest.....	462.97
Dollar Savings Bank.....	5,519.30		
California Savings Bank.....	5,270.00		
Cash.....	490.05		
Appreciated value real estate.....	20,162.50		
Agents' debit balance.....	7,588.10		
C. P. Dandy.....	400.00		
Bills receivable.....	649.55		
Emblems, regalia, etc.....	578.00		
Premium on bonds.....	134.50		
	\$161,430.01		\$161,430.01

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 County of Los Angeles. } ss.

We, the undersigned Supreme Auditors of The Fraternal Brotherhood, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement contained in the above seven pages (this page included) is a true, correct and accurate copy of the financial condition of the said Fraternal Brotherhood, as shown by the books of the Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer at the close of business June 30, 1906.

Witness our hands and seals.

J. K. HAWK,
 J. H. FOUNTAIN,
 R. D. LIST,

Supreme Auditors.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence the 12th day of October, 1906.

W. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Notary Public, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

ASSETS, AUGUST 31, 1906.

Real estate.....	\$12,837.50	
Building.....	59,956.80	
Printing plant.....	4,712.95	
First mortgage bonds and premium.....	24,735.00	
Cash in banks and office.....	52,475.31	
Advances to agents.....	7,588.10	
Due from individuals.....	400.00	
Bills receivable.....	549.55	
Market value real estate over book value.....	25,662.50	
		\$188,917.71
Office furniture.....	\$5,000.00	
Safes, supplies, etc.....	3,500.00	
Assessments in hands lodge treasurers.....	34,989.80	
Accrued interest.....	366.84	
Rent due.....	225.00	
		44,081.64
		\$232,999.35
Less furniture, safes, supplies.....		8,500.00
Total admitted assets.....		\$224,499.35

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Many inquiries from policy holders of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company having reached this Department since the San Francisco disaster as to the condition of the company and its standing in view of possible losses and depreciation of securities as the result of that disaster, I deemed it advisable to make a thorough investigation, and am glad to be able to state that I find the company in a thoroughly sound financial condition in all respects.

The State Departments of Washington and California having employed Mr. S. H. Wolfe, the well-known actuary, to investigate the condition of the company as of September 30th and to make a valuation of its outstanding policies as of that date, I have accepted the figures as verified by him.

The company has recently increased its capital stock by the issuance of 3,000 shares, par value \$300,000, at the price of \$200 per share, thus adding \$300,000 to its surplus.

I find the mortgage loans of the company in excellent condition, there being no interest in arrears and the loans having been made on a very conservative valuation, and I have no hesitation in saying that the public may have the most complete confidence in the ability of the company to fulfil its contracts.

STATEMENT AS OF OCTOBER 20, 1906.

<i>Assets.</i>	
Book value of real estate owned.....	\$1,089,599.97
Mortgage loans on real estate.....	2,042,132.55
Collateral loans.....	349,400.00
Policy loans.....	549,015.98
Premium notes, renewals.....	63,613.27
Liens on Southwestern and Conservative life policies.....	1,035,648.00
Book value of bonds and stocks.....	4,840,623.27
Book value of bonds, Accident Department.....	112,380.95
Deposited in banks and trust companies on interest.....	248,156.83
Cash in company's office.....	2,928.46
Deposited in banks not on interest.....	229,430.24
Cash in hands of cashiers.....	1,545.38
Cash in banks, Accident Department.....	9,850.00
Bills receivable.....	2,423.54
Agents' balances.....	65,157.02
Furniture and fixtures.....	54,055.16
Cash in hands of agencies.....	4,291.04
Cash in course of transmission.....	60,140.34
Agents' balances, Accident Department.....	2,382.41
Cash for new stock issued.....	578,600.00
	\$11,341,374.41

STATEMENT—Continued.

Total assets (brought forward).....		\$11,841,374.41
<i>Ledger Liabilities.</i>		
Premiums paid in advance.....	\$18,433.25	
Premiums paid in advance, Accident Department.....	960.46	
Suspense account.....	1,275.43	
Munich Reserve Fund.....	58,975.85	
Munich Reserve Fund, Accident Department.....	4,528.60	
Due the Gardner estate.....	1,808.28	
		85,961.87
Net ledger assets.....		\$11,255,392.54
<i>Non-Ledger Assets.</i>		
Interest due and accrued on mortgages, bonds and stocks, and other assets.....	\$43,586.25	
Rents accrued.....	2,200.00	
Due from other companies for reinsurance, Accident Department.....	8,861.43	
New premiums outstanding and deferred.....	71,240.80	
Renewal premiums outstanding and deferred.....	393,077.06	
Unpaid premiums, Accident Department, net.....	103,189.12	
Rents paid by the company in advance.....	1,583.50	
Cash balance in banks not taken credit for.....	5,223.75	
	\$628,861.41	
Market value of bonds over cost price.....	134,847.62	
Market value of stocks over cost price.....	73,953.46	
Market value of San Francisco property over cost price.....	71,000.00	
Market value of Los Angeles property over cost price.....	145,000.00	
Market value of Oakland acreage over cost price.....	49,650.00	
		1,103,312.49
		\$12,358,705.03
<i>Non-Admitted Assets.</i>		
Furniture, fixtures and sales.....	\$54,055.16	
Agents' debit balances, unsecured.....	59,954.73	
Agents' debit balances, Accident Department.....	2,382.41	
Bills receivable.....	2,423.54	
Liens on policies in excess of reserve.....	82,219.62	
Non-lapsing policies unaccounted.....	2,667.14	
Policy loans canceled not marked off.....	572.00	
Premium notes canceled not marked off.....	1,166.40	
		205,441.00
Net admitted assets.....		\$12,153,264.03
<i>Non-Ledger Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve, Life Department.....	\$10,292,632.37	
Amounts not yet due on death claims.....	10,372.45	
Death losses in process of adjustment.....	54,305.47	
Death losses in process of adjustment, Accident Department.....	7,250.00	
Death losses reported, no proofs received.....	52,637.35	
Death losses resisted.....	20,897.51	
Death losses resisted, Accident Department.....	5,750.00	
Indemnity claims unpaid.....	10,745.00	
Due on installment policies.....	300.00	
Medical fees, expenses, etc., due or accrued.....	27,772.70	
Reinsurance premiums, due by Accident Department.....	1,440.89	
Unearned premium account, Accident Department.....	219,357.53	
Accrued on Conservative life contracts.....	21,626.43	
Unearned interest on policy loans.....	10,951.06	
Premium notes due reinsuring companies when paid.....	1,459.06	
		10,736,797.81
		\$1,416,466.22

STATEMENT—Continued.

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....	416,466.22
	\$1,416,466.22

The capital stock has been increased since January 1st by the issue in March of 2,000 shares, par value \$200,000, at the price of \$165 per share; and by the issue of 3,000 shares in October, par value \$300,000, at the price of \$200 per share.

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Description.	Cost.	Present book value.	Present value.
Conservative Life building, Los Angeles.....	\$459,149.29	\$460,355.68	\$605,355.68
Pacific Mutual building, annex and lot, San Francisco.....	586,745.34	544,568.15	540,898.39
532 acres farm land, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.....	17,636.41	17,636.41	17,636.41
1,108 acres farm and fruit land, Riverside County.....	10,396.11	10,396.11	19,562.00
1,219 acres farm land, San Diego County.....	9,250.00	9,250.00	13,083.00
60 acres suburban residence property, near Oakland.....	10,350.00	10,350.00	60,000.00
35 acres farm and fruit land, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.....	8,221.80	8,221.80	8,221.80
208 acres farm land, San Luis Obispo County.....	2,708.00	2,708.00	2,708.00
100 acres farm and fruit land, Madera County.....	2,315.92	2,315.92	5,025.00
196 acres farm, vineyard and fruit land, Contra Costa County.....	18,706.50	18,706.50	18,706.50
879 acres fruit and farm land, Douglas County, Oregon.....	5,091.40	5,091.40	5,091.40
Totals.....	\$1,130,570.77	\$1,069,599.97	\$1,296,233.18

Since statement of September 30th fire insurance has been paid on home office and annex, San Francisco, amounting to \$102,356.61, and there is still a balance of fire insurance to be collected of \$36,879.40, of which sum \$23,049.62 will be paid in stock of Fireman's Fund, being 50 per cent of adjusted loans on Fireman's Fund and Home Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' policies.

BONDS OWNED BY THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Description.	Actual value.
138 bonds Bay Counties Power Co.	\$148,695.00
99 bonds Benicia Water Company	99,825.00
10 bonds Blue Lakes Water Company	11,225.00
44 bonds Boca and Loyaltan Railroad Co.	48,960.00
7 bonds Cajon School District	3,861.67
25 bonds California Central Gas and Electric Co.	27,833.33
150 bonds California Gas and Electric Corporation	138,000.00
40 bonds California Northwestern Railway Co.	45,100.00
60 bonds California Portland Cement Co.	40,500.00
100 bonds California Western Railway and Navigation Co.	101,250.00
100 bonds Central Investment and Water Co.	101,000.00
114 bonds City of Los Angeles, bridge	96,187.50
4 bonds City of Los Angeles, high school	4,050.00
57 bonds City of Los Angeles, reservoir	43,031.25
234 bonds City of Los Angeles, sewer	236,925.00
101 bonds City of Los Angeles, water-works	68,451.67
40 bonds Contra Costa Water Co.	42,600.00
50 bonds Edison Electric Co. of Los Angeles	52,708.33
235 bonds The Edison Electric Co.	239,700.00
50 bonds Ferrites and Cliff House Railway Co.	56,250.00
10 bonds Fresno City Railway Co.	10,950.00
50 bonds Humboldt Transit	51,250.90
6 bonds LaGraciosa School District	3,315.00
92 bonds Livermore Power and Water Co.	46,230.00
100 bonds Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co.	104,500.00
29 bonds Los Angeles Lighting Co.	31,102.50
200 bonds Los Angeles Pacific Co.	202,500.00
150 bonds Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Co., 1st and ref. mtge.	166,875.00
15 bonds Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Co., 1st consl. mtge.	16,687.50
106 bonds Los Angeles-Pasadena Electric Railway Co.	115,806.00
20 bonds Los Angeles Traction Co.	23,500.00
200 bonds Madera Canal and Irrigation Co.	101,250.00
48 bonds Mission Trans. and Ref. Co.	47,440.00
200 bonds Monterey County Gas and Electric Co.	103,250.00
120 bonds Monterey Gas and Electric Co.	60,450.00
16 bonds Northern California Power Co.	16,800.00
87 bonds Northern California Railway Co.	99,325.00
42 bonds Northern Pacific Coast Railroad Co.	44,625.00
35 bonds Oakland Traction Consolidated	37,187.50
60 bonds Oakland Transit	60,250.00
35 bonds Oakland Transit Co.	42,315.00
70 bonds Oakland Transit Consolidated	78,575.00
50 bonds Olaa Sugar Co.	45,500.00
200 bonds Pacific Electric Railway Co.	223,666.67
100 bonds Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	96,680.00
50 bonds Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway	50,750.00
5 bonds Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton School District	5,200.00
193 bonds Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Co.	209,887.50
59 bonds San Bernardino Valley Traction Co.	59,245.83
35 bonds San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.	35,568.75
19 bonds San José and Santa Clara Railroad	10,592.50
50 bonds Sierra Railway Co. of California	57,150.00
55 bonds Siskiyou Electric Power Co.	58,575.00
10 bonds Southern Pacific Co. of California	10,400.00
100 bonds South Pacific Coast Railway Co.	97,500.00
130 bonds Spring Valley Water Co.	129,133.33
20 bonds Town of Redwood City	10,587.50
25 bonds Twenty-third Avenue Electric Railway Co.	28,750.00
122 bonds Union Traction Co.	116,916.67
28 bonds United Electric, Gas and Power Co.	29,026.67
125 bonds United Gas and Electric Co.	130,937.50
100 bonds United Railroads of San Francisco	86,000.00
11 bonds Vallejo and Napa Railroad Co.	10,670.00
50 bonds Valley Power Co.	52,750.00
100 bonds Western Pacific Railway Co.	98,000.00
125 bonds Yosemite Valley Railway Co.	128,312.50
Total	\$4,851,626.67
Marshalltown Sidewalk Certificates	\$124.63

STOCKS OWNED BY THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Dividend.	Description.	Par amount.	Cost rate.	Cost value.	Rate used.	Value.	Statement value.	Rate int.	Actual value.
8 per cent.	Anglo-California Bank	\$4,500.00	\$37.20	\$3,924.00	\$92.50	\$4,162.50	\$4,192.50	\$38.00	\$3,980.00
16 per cent.	Bank of California	23,400.00	335.00	78,416.01	420.00	98,280.00	98,216.00	363.00	84,942.00
10 per cent.	Farmers and Merchants National, Los Angeles	5,000.00	200.00	10,000.00	360.00	18,000.00	18,125.00	380.00	19,000.00
	First National, Madera	500.00	100.00	500.00	100.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	500.00
	Madera Canal and Irrigation Company	228,900.00	9.68	21,970.88	25.00	56,725.00	56,725.00	25.00	56,725.00
6 per cent.	Oahu Railway and Land Company	23,600.00	105.00	29,860.00	89.50	25,997.00	25,668.50	89.50	25,997.00
6 per cent.	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	36,600.00	40.00	14,600.00	89.50	32,757.00	33,855.00	60.00	21,960.00
6 per cent.	San Francisco National Bank	20,000.00	119.00	23,800.00	160.00	32,000.00	32,300.00	161.50	32,300.00
12 per cent.	San Francisco Savings Union	15,750.00	478.25	30,129.65	700.00	44,100.00	44,572.50	680.00	39,680.00
	Sather Banking Company	2,880.00	18.00	2,880.00	18.00	2,880.00	2,880.00	18.00	2,880.00
8 per cent.	Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank	10,000.00	200.00	20,000.00	225.00	22,500.00	22,700.00	225.00	22,500.00
	Totals	\$374,180.00		\$236,100.64		\$337,501.50	\$340,794.50		\$310,064.00

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHECATED AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR CASH ACTUALLY LOANED.

Description of collateral.	Par value.	Rate used.	Market value.	Amount loaned.	Rate of interest.
5 bonds Spring Valley Water-works	\$5,000.00	100	\$5,000.00	\$4,400.00	5 per cent
66 shares capital stock First National Bank of Los Angeles	6,000.00	480	28,880.00	25,000.00	5 per cent
81 shares capital stock First National Bank of Los Angeles	8,100.00	480	34,880.00	40,000.00	5 per cent
35 shares capital stock German-American Savings Bank, Los Angeles	3,500.00	380	11,550.00		
1,733 shares capital stock of Edison Electric Co., Los Angeles	173,300.00	90	155,970.00	100,000.00	5 per cent
5 bonds United Electric, Gas and Power Co.	5,000.00	102	5,100.00	40,000.00	5 per cent
70 bonds Whittier Light and Fuel Co.	85,000.00	100	85,000.00		
100 bonds San José and Santa Clara R. R. Co.	100,000.00	98 1/2	88,750.00	50,000.00	5 per cent
90 bonds Beach Terminal Co.	200,000.00	100	200,000.00	90,000.00	5 per cent
Totals	\$528,500.00		\$669,680.00	\$348,400.00	

GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY OF NEVADA.

Inquiries having been made to this office relative to the standing of the Guarantee Trust Company of Nevada, an examination of the company's assets was made in New York, a sworn statement was required from the company's New York agent, and the securities checked by an agent of this office. The statement is herewith appended:

STATEMENT OF THE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY OF NEVADA.

To Whom It May Concern:

The capital stock of this company is one million (\$1,000,000) dollars, consisting of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of fifty (\$50) dollars each share.

Of these twenty thousand (20,000) shares, seventy (70) shares have been issued to qualifying trustees and fifteen thousand (15,000) shares have been sold at par, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand (\$750,000) dollars. The remaining number of shares of said capital stock are now in the hands of the treasurer of the company unissued.

The fifteen thousand (15,000) shares sold as aforesaid were paid for by the transfer to the company of the following securities of the present value of seven hundred and sixty thousand, three hundred and seventy-five (\$760,375) dollars, and the same are now owned by the said company:

SCHEDULE OF SECURITIES.

United States 4 per cent bonds, \$250,000 at 130.....	\$325,000.00
American Tobacco 6 per cent bonds, \$50,000 at 100.....	50,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 4 per cent bonds, \$50,000 at 108½.....	51,875.00
United States Steel 5 per cent bonds, \$50,000 at 102¼.....	51,125.00
Union Pacific First Mortgage 4 per cent bonds, \$150,000 at 108¼.....	164,875.00
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent bonds, \$50,000 at 106.....	52,500.00
Baltimore and Ohio 4 per cent bonds, \$75,000 at 100.....	75,000.00
Total securities	\$760,375.00

EDWIN. A. WEED,

Financial Agent of the Guarantee Trust Company of Nevada.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of New York. } ss.

Edwin A. Weed, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut; that he is the legally elected and acting financial agent of the Guarantee Trust Company of Nevada; that he has read the foregoing statement signed by him and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true to his own knowledge.

EDWIN A. WEED.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1906,

WALLACE R. FOSTER,

(Certificate filed in New York County.)

Notary Public, Niagara County.



STATEMENT OF CLAIMS TO WATERS OF WALKER RIVER.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, July 10, 1907.

The following is a brief statement of the claims to water made by the users of water on the Walker River. They are here published to all the claimants for correction and verification.

Send any corrections to the office of the State Engineer, Carson City, Nevada. Such corrections must be clearly stated and signed by the person desiring the correction made. The corrections should be sent in at once, as the preparation of the findings is being proceeded with as fast as the necessary business of the office will permit.

HENRY THURTELL,
State Engineer.

Mrs. M. Allum, Yerington, Nevada:

- 1 acre, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1896.
- 3 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1898.
- 10 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1900.
- 40 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1902.

James Atcheson, Sweetwater, Nevada:

- 40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1861.
- 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1863.
- 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1865.
- 40 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1865.
- 40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1866.
- 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1866.
- 240 acres, Secs. 21 and 22 (pasture), T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1878.

Wm. Becker, Yerington, Nevada:

- 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, T. 12 N, R. 29 E, 1888.
- 360 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1897.

R. S. Brooks, Yerington, Nevada:

- 20 acres, NE cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1872.
- 45 acres, Sec. 29, 1873.
- 25 acres, W part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1875.
- 20 acres, S part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1877.
- 10 acres, W central part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1880.
- 80 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 (pasture), 1874.
- All in T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Henry Boerlin, Fletcher, Nevada:

- 30 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, 1887.
 130 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, and in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, all in T. 17 N, R. 29 E, 1889.

Henry Baker, Yerington, Nevada:

- 15 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1877.
 36 acres, W part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1877.
 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1877.
 20 acres, central part E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1880.
 19 acres, W part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1880.
 All in Sec. 25, T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Henry Brisson, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

- 15 acres, central part S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, 1877.
 90 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 and NW cor. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1879.
 15 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, 1879.
 10 acres, W part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1880.
 145 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, 1896.
 15 acres, N part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1897.
 8 acres, central part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1904.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

J. O. Birmingham, Yerington, Nevada:

- 40 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1869.
 20 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1869.
 50 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1869.
 160 acres, W part Sec. 34, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1874.
 20 acres, W part of W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1879.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1879.
 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 1879.
 20 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1900.
 80 acres, N part Sec. 3, 1900.
 20 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1900.
 All in T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Mrs. James Compston, Sweetwater, Nevada:

- 250 acres, 1861.
 100 acres, Sec. 25, 1861.
 60 acres, Sec. 30, 1861.
 90 acres, Secs. 14, 23, 24, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1861.

E. D. Cross, Yerington, Nevada:

- 4 acres, NE cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, T. 11 N, R. 25 E, 1894.
 10 acres, W part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1896.
 18 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1898.
 28 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1900.
 15 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1903.
 All in Sec. 11, T. 11 N, R. 25 E.

Patrick J. Conway, Sweetwater, Nevada:

- 80 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, T. 7 N, R. 25 E, 1860.
 40 acres, central part Sec 30, T. 7 N, R. 26 E, 1860.
 400 acres, Secs. 28, 29, 30, T. 7 N, R. 26 E, from 1861 to 1906.

Battista Cremetti, Yerington, Nevada:

- 30 acres, S part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1870.
 - 20 acres, S part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1871.
 - 10 acres, NE cor. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, 1873.
 - 40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, 1875.
 - 30 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, 1895.
 - 15 acres, central part W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1904.
- All in T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

A. Charlebois, Yerington, Nevada:

- 40 acres, SE cor. Sec. 36, 1879.
- 200 acres, Sec. 36, not stated.
- 48 acres, Sec. 25, not stated.
- 160 acres, Sec. 26, not stated.
- 400 acres, Sec. 23, not stated.

Delmonico Brothers, Yerington, Nevada:

- 13 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1871.
- 46 acres, S part Sec. 6, 1872.
- 15 acres, N part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, 1872.
- 15 acres, E part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, 1873.
- 40 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1873.
- 10 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, and 15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, 1874.
- 92 acres, Sec. 6, 1874.
- 55 acres, Sec. 7, and 20 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1875.
- 20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, and 24 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1876.
- 15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, 1877.
- 80 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, 1876.

Harriet E. Estes:

- 8 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, 1895.
- 12 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1905.

G. F. Feigenspan, Yerington, Nevada:

- 40 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1872.
 - 20 acres, W part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 1872.
 - 50 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1874.
 - 30 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1876.
 - 150 acres, all told, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1880.
 - 20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1880.
- All in T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Fulston and Fredricks, Sweetwater, Nevada:

- 10 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, 1862.
 - 80 acres, N part NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1863.
 - 40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1864.
 - 800 acres, 1864 to 1906.
- All in T. 7 N, R. 25 E.

J. C. Farral, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

- 30 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1873.

- 60 acres, E part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, and E part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1874.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1880.
 30 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, and E part SE $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, and NW cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1884.
 20 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1889.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1890.
 10 acres, E part SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1903.
 All in T. 14 N. R. 25 E.

Mrs. Mabel Gruber:

- 28 acres, Sec. 23, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1867.
 10 acres, Sec. 23, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1868.
 50 acres, Sec. 23, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1870.

Lamira Glann, Yerington, Nevada:

- Some irrigation in 1867, no information, 1867.
 9 acres each year until 50 acres were irrigated in 1887.
 Secs. 7 and 8, 1899.

A. W. Green, Yerington, Nevada:

- 5 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1899.
 10 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1900.
 5 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1901.
 All in T. 12 N. R. 25 E.

M. J. Green, Yerington, Nevada:

- 5 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1899.
 5 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1900.
 5 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1903.

Geo. A. Green, Fletcher, Nevada:

- 50 acres, Sec. 14, 1860.
 300 acres, N and E part Sec. 9 and W part Sec. 10, 1861.
 10 acres, W part Sec. 14, 1862.
 400 acres, Sec. 12, 1874.
 All in T. 6 N, R. 27 E.

S. W. Gregory, Wabuska, Nevada:

- 250 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1873.
 130 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T. 15 N, R. 25 E, 1873.

P. Gallagher, Yerington, Nevada:

- 35 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1867.
 50 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 5, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1876.
 150 acres, Secs. 22, 27, 28, 1885.
 55 acres, Sec. 15, and 100 acres, Sec. 15, 1905.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

J. B. Gallagher, Yerington, Nevada, Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch:

- 317 acres, Sec. 21, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1872.
 20 acres, Sec. 3, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1868.
 140 acres, Sec. 35, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1879.
 185 acres, Sec. 28, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1874.
 317 acres, Sec. 27, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1879.

Merritt & Nichol Ditches:

10 acres, 1868.
72 acres, 1870.
110 acres, 1880.
All in Sec. 2, T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch:

190 acres, 1879.
42 acres, 1879.
All in Sec. 34, T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

Daniel & Hall Ditches:

60 acres, 1880.
80 acres, 1886.
All in Sec. 19, T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Merritt Ditch:

65 acres, 1868.
15 acres, 1870.
25 acres, 1880.
25 acres, 1873.
All in Sec. 31, T. 14 N, R. 26 E.
60 acres, 1873.
30 acres, 1877.
35 acres, 1878.
35 acres, 1876.
All in Secs. 31 and 33, T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Nichol Ditch:

40 acres, 1872.
95 acres, 1873.
All in Secs. 1 and 12, T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Merritt Ditch:

27 acres, 1869.
78 acres, 1874.
20 acres, 1884.
20 acres, 1888.
All in Sec. 30, T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch:

339 acres, Sec. 22, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1872.
Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch, $\frac{1}{6}$ interest, 1872.
Campbell Ditch, $\frac{1}{6}$ interest, 1872.
134 acres, Sec. 9, 1872.
124 acres, Sec. 8, 1872.
67 acres, Sec. 16, 1872.
All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

J. E. Gignoux, Reno, Nevada:

250 acres, 1862.
100 acres, 1865.
All in T. 10 N, R. 27 E.

J. F. & C. F. Holland, Yerington, Nevada:

30 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1868.
 30 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1869.
 30 acres, N part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 5, 1870.
 120 acres, E part Sec. 5, 1873.
 10 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1875.
 160 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4 (pasture), 1868.
 All in T. 13 N, R. 26 E.

Mrs. Adaline Hilburn:

10 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, 1873.
 10 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, 1902.
 All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Thomas Hall, Yerington, Nevada:

35 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1892.
 23 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1896.
 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, SW part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, 1901.
 All in T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

James Johnston, J. B. Gallagher, Yerington, Nevada:

15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 1871.
 10 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 1871.
 8 acres, 1871.
 70 acres, Sec. 30, 1875.
 20 acres, Sec. 30, 1880.
 60 acres, Sec. 30, 1880.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Chas. B. Johnston, Yerington, Nevada:

33 acres, Sec. 6, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1874.
 34 acres, Sec. 6, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1897.
 8 acres, Sec. 6, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1900.

J. G. Kaufman & Co., Yerington, Nevada:

50 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, 1871.
 30 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, 1883.
 50 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, 1885.
 All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Mrs. C. H. Kremmel, Yerington, Nevada:

20 acres, NW part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1898.
 10 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1902.
 30 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 1904.
 60 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36 (pasture), 1903.
 All in T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

Lyman B. Logan, Yerington, Nevada:

80 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, 1899.
 20 acres, N part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, 1905.
 60 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1 (pasture), 1899.
 All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Lyon County Poor Farm, Yerington, Nevada:

20 acres, N part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1885.
25 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1886.
15 acres, N part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1887.
35 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1889.
5 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1900.
All in T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Wm. G. Larne, Yerington, Nevada:

5 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1877.
13 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1880.
35 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1881.
100 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, 1900.
All in T. 13 N, R. 25 E.

C. F. Meissner, Yerington, Nevada:

60 acres, central part W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 5, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1868.
260 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T. 14 N, R. 26 E, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1877.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, Yerington, Nevada:

20 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, 1870.
20 acres, S part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, 1872.
20 acres, SW cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, and NW cor. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, 1877.
All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

I. D. Morris, Yerington, Nevada:

15 acres, NE cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, 1864.
40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, 1870.
All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

J. Mathews, Pine Grove, Nevada:

20 acres, S part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, and 20 acres W part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1895.
15 acres, NE cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, and 12 acres NE cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1896.
All in T. 8 N, R. 27 E.

J. C. Mills, Yerington, Nevada:

30 acres, N part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, 1872.
75 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 (pasture), 1876.
80 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 1875.
All in T. 15 N, R. 26 E.

Miss Lucretia Meadows, Wabuska, Nevada:

2 acres, part of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, 1880.
16 acres, SE cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1881.
12 acres, NW cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1881.
5 acres, NW cor. Sec. 10, 1901.
10 acres, NE cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, 1905.
All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

H. S. Morgan, Pine Grove, Nevada:

- 10 acres, SW cor. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1879.
- 10 acres, S part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1880.
- 12 acres, N part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1881.
- 12 acres, S part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, and 14 acres S part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, 1882.
- 10 acres, S part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, and 5 acres central part E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, 1889.
- 92 acres, Secs. 15 and 16, 1894.
- All in T. 8 N, R. 27 E.

Phillip Mann, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

- 22 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1904.

W. H. Morgan, Pine Grove, Nevada:

- 8 acres, Sec. 9, 1861.
- 16 acres, Sec. 9, 1880.
- 6 acres, Sec. 9, 1895.
- All in T. 8 N, R. 27 E.

Mrs. Ellen Melarkey, Dayton, Nevada:

- 40 acres, 1880.
- 40 acres, 1885.
- All in Sec. 1, T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

T. M. McGowan, Yerington, Nevada:

- 18 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1876.
- 15 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1878.
- 20 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1880.
- 30 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1902.
- 20 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1907.
- 25 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1881.
- 35 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1906.
- 40 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, 1904.
- All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

T. G. Nichol, Yerington, Nevada:

- 21 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1872.
- 6 acres, N part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, and 7 acres E part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and 26 acres W part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1873.
- 17 acres, W part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, 1885.
- 10 acres, NW part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, and 4 acres E part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, 1895.

Nichol Land and Livestock Company:

- 15 acres, S part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and 15 acres N part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T. 13 N, R. 26 E, 1868.
- 40 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- 9 acres, E portion NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- 31 acres, W part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- 18 acres E part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- 8 acres NE part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- 10 acres, NW part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1869.
- All in Sec. 6, T. 13 N, R. 26 E.

67 acres, S part Sec. 5, 1870.
 8 acres, E part NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1870.
 31 acres, E part Sec. 7, 1870.
 35 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, 1871.
 15 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, 1871.
 2 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1871.
 8 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1871.
 29 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, and 25 acres SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1872.
 19 acres, E part Sec. 7, 1878.
 160 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, 1882.
 9 acres, Sec. 6, 1902.
 All in T. 13 N, R. 26 E.

Perazzo Brothers, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

80 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1873.
 70 acres, central part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, 1875.
 80 acres, Sec. 31, 1889.
 40 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1895.
 40 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, 1896.
 15 acres, SW cor. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, 1897.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

J. P. Parker, Wabuska, Nevada:

4 acres, NW part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1899.
 6 acres, N part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1900.
 2 acres, W part SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, 1902.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

Geo. H. Plummer, Yerington, Nevada:

12 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T. 11 N, R. 25 E, 1877.
 20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T. 11 N, R. 25 E, 1879.
 50 acres, Sec. 36, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1881.
 40 acres, Sec. 1, T. 11, and Sec. 36, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1883.
 40 acres, Sec. 2, T. 11 N, R. 25 E, 1885.
 48 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T. 11 N, R. 25 E, 1886.
 300 acres, Secs. 31 and 25, T. 12 N, R. 25 E (pasture), 1894.

A. A. Pinkerton, Nordyke, Nevada:

25 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1869.
 95 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T. 21 N, R. 25 E, 1905.

Pacific Livestock Company, San Francisco, California, Campbell Ditch:

20 acres, 1869.
 80 acres, 1883.
 100 acres, 1884.
 100 acres, 1885.
 100 acres, 1886.
 120 acres, 1887.
 All in Secs. 17 and 20, T. 14 N, R. 25 E.
 160 acres, Sec. 31, 1888.

120 acres, Sec. 32, 1890.
 80 acres, Sec. 29, 1890.
 40 acres, Sec. 31, 1890.
 120 acres, Sec. 30, 1890.
 All in T. 15 N, R. 25 E.

Lane & Johnson Ditch:

250 acres, 1864.
 230 acres, 1865.
 50 acres, 1870.
 All in Secs. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 14 N, R. 25 E.
 80 acres, 1875.
 100 acres, 1880.
 100 acres, 1885.
 100 acres, 1890.
 100 acres, 1895.

Gold Hill Ditch:

80 acres, Sec. 35, and 120 acres Sec. 26, 1890.
 60 acres, Sec. 23, and 60 acres Sec. 24, 1891.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

Merritt Ditch:

120 acres, Secs. 30 and 31, T. 14 N, R. 26 E, 1870.
 200 acres, Secs. 1 and 2, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1881.
 120 acres, Sec. 36, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1881.
 160 acres, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1885.
 70 acres, Sec. 21, T. 14 N, R. 26 E, 1875-1876.
 160 acres, 1890.
 240 acres, 1895.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Mason Joggles Ditch:

500 acres, 1861.
 200 acres, 1864.
 610 acres, 1874.
 440 acres, 1878.
 700 acres, 1890.
 2,520 acres, 1894.
 2,370 acres, 1900.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E; T. 15 N, R. 26 E; T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch:

200 acres, Sec. 35, 1865.
 70 acres, Sec. 26, T. 14 N, R. 25 E, 1865.
 100 acres, Sec. 13, 1870.
 200 acres, Sec. 12, 1870.
 150 acres, Sec. 1, 1870.
 100 acres, Sec. 26, 1875.
 100 acres, Sec. 13, 1875.
 150 acres, Sec. 13, 1878.
 260 acres, Sec. 35, 1878.
 100 acres, Sec. 26, 1878.

100 acres, Sec. 26, 1885.
180 acres, Secs. 26 and 14, 1890.
360 acres, Sec. 23, 1895.
440 acres, Sec. 1, 1904.
All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.
120 acres, Sec. 2, T. 13 N, R. 25 E, 1885.
470 acres, Sec. 36, T. 15 N, R. 25 E, 1890.
100 acres, Sec. 25, T. 15 N, R. 25 E, 1890.
90 acres, Sec. 31, T. 15 N, R. 26 E, and 200 acres Sec. 30, T. 15 N,
R. 26 E, 1895.
130 acres, Sec. 19, T. 15 N, R. 26 E, and 40 acres Sec. 20, T. 15 N, R.
26 E, 1900.

Morris Pursel, Yerington, Nevada:

30 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1869.
10 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1887.
35 acres E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1900.
15 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1880.
25 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, 1885.
8 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1903.
All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

W. R. Penrose, Yerington, Nevada:

300 acres, 1874.
700 acres, 1900.
All in T. 15 N, R. 25 and 26 E.

Nelson Poli, Yerington, Nevada:

70 acres, Secs. 5 and 8, 1881.
30 acres, Sec. 5, 1883.
40 acres, Sec. 5, 1893.
All in T. 8 N, R. 27 E.

Chas. Perry, Yerington, Nevada:

15 acres, SE cor. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, 1879.
35 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, 1885.
55 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, 1904.
All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Mrs. S. A. Robinson, Yerington, Nevada:

5 acres, NE cor. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 14, 1899.
10 acres, NE cor. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, 1900.
All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

W. M. Rollins, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

35 acres, 1887.
30 acres, 1890.
15 acres, 1895.
20 acres, 1900.
20 acres, 1906.
All in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

J. A. Rogers, Wellington, or Reno, Nevada:

1,400 acres, the entire piece of land owned by the Wellingtons, 1863.

Z. B. Ravenelle:

10 acres, 1885.

40 acres, 1887.

All in E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, T. 7 N, R. 27 E.

W. H. Roach:

140 acres, Secs. 15 and 22, 1860.

75 acres, Sec. 22, 1870.

30 acres, Sec. 15, 1885.

All in T. 7 N, R. 25 E.

I. A. Strosnider, Yerington, Nevada:

60 acres, NE cor. Sec. 5 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 32, 1863.

240 acres, central part Sec. 32, 1875.

20 acres NE cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T. 12 N, R. 26 E, 1864.100 acres, SE cor. Sec. 32, and SW cor. Sec. 33, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T. 11 N, R. 26 E, 1897.40 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T. 11 N, R. 26 E, 1897.

30 acres, E central part Sec. 4, 1897.

15 acres central part NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, 1887.

All in T. 11 N, R. 26 E.

Mrs. Sarah Strosnider, Yerington, Nevada:

20 acres, 1879.

140 acres, 1881.

150 acres, 1885.

All in T. 12 N, R. 25 and 26 E.

T. C. Sharp, Fletcher, Nevada:

40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25.40 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25.40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25.

All before 1877.

40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, 1887.

All in T. 6 N, R. 27 E.

L. D. Santina, Yerington, Nevada:

160 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, T. 12 N, R. 25 E, 1880.

Chas. Snyder, Yerington, Nevada:

40 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, 1870.40 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, and 80 acres N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 1871.80 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 1872.

400 acres, Higgins Ranch, 1871.

160 acres, Home Ranch, 1865.

All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

F. O. Stickney, Yerington, Nevada:

40 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, and 40 acres N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 1877.40 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, 1878.

60 acres, Sec. 10, and 20 acres Sec. 2, 1879.

40 acres, Secs. 2 and 10, 1880.

30 acres, Secs. 2 and 10, 1883.

15 acres, Sec. 2, 1885.

10 acres, Sec. 2, 1899.

25 acres, Sec. 10, 1906.

25 acres, Sec. 2, 1907.

All in T. 11 N, R. 25 E.

G. S. Simpson, Yerington, Nevada:

86 acres, 1882.

44 acres, 1883.

50 acres, 1884 to 1893.

All in T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Alex. Vein, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

35 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1873.

15 acres, 1879.

40 acres, 1885.

62 acres, 1905.

All in Sec. 8, T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

Geo. W. Webster, Pine Grove, Nevada:

20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1862.

60 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1862.

30 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1862.

10 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1862.

30 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 1862.

All in Sec. 29, T. 9 N, R. 27 E.

20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1877.

15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1879.

10 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1879.

50 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1880.

15 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1882.

20 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, 1887.

30 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, 1890.

5 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, and 15 acres NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30,
and 5 acres SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 1893.

10 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, 1900.

20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, 1901.

10 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, 1902.

45 acres, E part Sec. 30, 1906.

All in T 9 N, R. 27 E.

Hamilton Wise:

20 acres, N part N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1883.

50 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1887.

15 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1891.

55 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1892.

All in Sec. 14, T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

Fred Wade, J. B. Gallagher, Wabuska, Nevada:

16 acres, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, 1905.

24 acres, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, 1906.

All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

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Henry Wood:

23 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1874.
 15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1877.
 10 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1878.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1880.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1881.
 20 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1883.
 17 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1885.
 17 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1888.
 All in Sec. 31, T. 14 N, R. 26 E.

Thomas Wheeler (sold to Wilson):

100 acres, 1861.
 60 acres, 1862.
 All in T. 11 N, R. 25 E.

G. W. Wilson, Nordyke, Nevada:

30 acres, 1904.
 60 acres, 1864.
 30 acres, 1869.
 10 acres, 1870.
 40 acres, 1874.
 40 acres, 1877.
 45 acres, 1890.
 90 acres, 1877.
 40 acres, 1877.
 25 acres, 1886.
 20 acres, 1904.
 100 acres, 1861.
 120 acres, 1864.
 All in T. 11 and 12 N, R. 25 E.

J. I. Wilson, Nordyke, Nevada:

40 acres, 1868.
 70 acres, 1904.
 10 acres, 1879.
 10 acres, 1892.
 15 acres, 1868.
 90 acres, 1872.
 410 acres, 1872.
 80 acres, 1892.
 All in Secs. 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, T. 11 and 12 N, R. 25 E.

John G. Young, Wabuska, Nevada:

10 acres, N part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1881.
 15 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1882.
 10 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, 1883.
 5 acres, NW part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, 1884.
 All in T. 14 N, R. 25 E.

Yparraguirre Brothers, Sweetwater, Nevada:

320 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 16, 1861.
 40 acres, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, and 20 acres W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
 1862.

160 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 16, 1865.
80 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 1870.
320 acres, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 9, 1880.
320 acres, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 9, 1885.
All in T. 7 N, R. 25 E.

L. R. Ames, Smith, Nevada:

19 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, T. 11 N, R. 24 E, 1864.

Hugh J. Brady, Jr., by J. C. Gallagher, guardian:

40 acres, 1892.

15 acres, 1895.

45 acres, 1898.

All in Sec. 23, T. 12 N, R. 25 E.

I. Cohn, Smith, Nevada:

• 600 acres W part Sec. 6, T. 10 N, R. 24 E; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, T. 10 N, R. 64 E; central part Sec. 12, T. 10 N, R. 23 E, 1877.

John O'Banion, Smith, Nevada:

60 acres, Sec. 25, 1863.

50 acres, Sec. 25, 1864.

175 acres, Sec. 24, 1864.

40 acres, Sec. 19, 1864.

115 acres, Sec. 13, 1864.

260 acres, Sec. 18, 1864.

70 acres, Sec. 7, 1864.

200 acres, Sec. 25, 1865.

35 acres, Sec. 36, 1865.

15 acres, Sec. 24, 1865.

15 acres, Sec. 24, 1865.

80 acres, Sec. 24, 1866.

160 acres, Sec. 19, 1878.

95 acres, Sec. 25, 1879.

All in T. 11 N, R. 23 E.

J. W. Carter:

20 acres, Sec. 19, T. 11 N, R. 24 E, 1864.

Margaret A. Dickinson, Smith, Nevada:

80 acres, Sec. 2, T. 10 N, R. 23 E, 1884.

36 acres, Sec. 35, T. 11 N, R. 23 E, 1890.

M. Fallon:

250 acres, Secs. 16 and 17, 1860.

330 acres, Secs. 16 and 17, 1864.

All in T. 10 N, R. 24 E.

H. B. Gage:

80 acres, Sec. 25, 1863.

40 acres, Sec. 24 (pasture), 1863.

40 acres, Sec. 26, 1875.

20 acres, Sec. 26, 1900.

Mrs. J. Hoye:

10 acres, Sec. 2, 1863.
 66 acres, Sec. 2, 1882.
 All in T. 10 N, R. 23 E.

C. Hinds, Wellington, Nevada:

197 acres, Sec. 22, 1890.
 84 acres, Sec. 21, 1868.
 163 acres, Sec. 21, 1890.
 40 acres, Sec. 28, 1890.
 All in T. 12 N, R. 23 E.

Mrs. S. Lynch, Smith, Nevada:

60 acres, Sec. 18, T. 11 N, R. 24 E, 1864.

Jno. McVicar, Smith, Nevada:

40 acres, Sec. 19, 1864.
 40 acres, Sec. 19, 1866.
 All in T. 11 N, R. 24 E.

J. B., J. S., and May Mann, Smith, Nevada:

25 acres, Sec. 18, 1864.
 75 acres, Sec. 18, 1904.
 All in T. 11 N, R. 24 E.

H. C. Peterson:

120 acres, Secs. 24 and 25, 1863.
 100 acres, Sec. 24, 1864.
 All in T. 11 N, R. 23 E.

Simpson Brothers, Wellington, Nevada:

20 acres, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, 1860.
 24 acres, Sec. 33, 1865.
 118 acres, Sec. 4, 1865.
 23 acres, Sec. 5, 1865.
 55 acres, Sec. 8, 1865.
 All in T. 9 N, R. 24 E.
 65 acres, Sec. 4, 1865.
 4 acres, Sec. 5, 1865.
 65 acres, Sec. 8, 1865.
 All in T. 10 N, R. 24 E.
 62 acres, Sec. 4, 1870.
 128 acres, Sec. 9, 1870.
 14 acres, Sec. 8, 1870.
 30 acres, Sec. 5, 1875.
 35 acres, Sec. 8, 1875.
 387 acres, Sec. 5, 1885.
 3 acres, Sec. 4, T. 9 N, R. 24 E, 1885.
 124 acres, Sec. 32, T. 10 N, R. 24 E, 1885.
 16 acres, Sec. 33, T. 10 N, R. 24 E, 1885.
 35 acres, Sec. 3, T. 11 N, R. 23 E, 1890.
 485 acres, Sec. 27, 1890.
 120 acres, Sec. 26, 1890.
 162 acres, Sec. 22, 1890.

16 acres, Sec. 23, 1890.
240 acres, Sec. 15, 1890.
All in T. 12 N, R. 23 E.
53 acres, Sec. 2, 1891.
145 acres, Sec. 3, 1891.
38 acres, Sec. 2, 1897.
40 acres, Sec. 2, 1897.
All in T. 11 N, R. 23 E.
30 acres, Sec. 34, 1891.
58 acres, Sec. 27, 1895.
44 acres, Sec. 34, 1896.
12 acres, Sec. 35, 1896.
42 acres, Sec. 27, 1896.
48 acres, Sec. 26, 1896.
All in T. 12 N, R. 23 E.
18 acres, Sec. 35, 1897.
31 acres, Sec. 27, 1898.
8 acres, Sec. 35, 1898.
10 acres, Sec. 34, 1898.
12 acres, Sec. 34, 1900.
55 acres, Sec. 34, 1901.
60 acres, Sec. 34, 1905.
All in T. 12 N, R. 23 E.

G. S. Simpson, Wellington, Nevada:

40 acres, Sec. 17, 1864.
80 acres, Sec. 20, 1865.
25 acres, Sec. 17, 1865.
80 acres, Sec. 17, 1866.
95 acres, Secs. 17 and 20, 1868.
80 acres, Sec. 17, 1888.
17 acres, Sec. 17, 1892.
30 acres, Sec. 17, 1895.
All in T. 12 N, R. 23 E.

H. M. Schooley:

65 acres, Sec. 19, 1864.
20 acres, Sec. 19, 1865.
31 acres, Sec. 19, 1869.
All in T. 11 N, R. 26 E.

C. C. and Carrie L. Tidd:

50 acres, Sec. 19, 1865.
66 acres, Sec. 19, and 28 acres Sec. 18, 1866.
All in T. 11 N, R. 26 E.

C. C. Turner:

8 acres, Sec. 2, 1884.
12 acres, Sec. 2, 1886.
12 acres (pasture), 1888.

Walker River Indian Reservation:

389.95 acres, part Secs. 2, 11 and 12, T. 14 N, R. 28 E, 1868.
232.77 acres, Secs. 9 and 15, 1872-1873.

*

63.04 acres, Secs. 9, 10, 14, 15 and 23, 1873.
 512.82 acres, Secs. 15, 21, 22 and 27, 1875.
 625.26 acres, Secs. 22, 23, 26 and 27, 1883.
 85.81 acres, Secs. 26, 35 and 36, 1886.
 All in T. 14 N. R. 28 E.

Greenwood Ditch:

1868, 590 acres.
 1864, 135 acres.
 1875, 575 acres.
 1880, 669 acres.
 1885, 231 acres.
 1890, 140 acres.
 1895, 132 acres.
 1900, 120 acres.
 1905, 7 acres.

Fox Ditch:

1865, 885 acres.
 1870, 771 acres.
 1875, 598 acres.
 1880, 283 acres.
 1885, 150 acres.
 1890, 70 acres.
 1895, 100 acres.

Mickey Ditch:

1865, 201 acres.
 1870, 662 acres.
 1875, 443 acres.
 1880, 70 acres.
 1885, 103 acres.
 1895, 135 acres.
 1900, 25 acres.

Spragg & Woodcock Ditch:

1863, 65 acres.
 1870, 265 acres.
 1880, 200 acres.
 1884, 70 acres.
 1875, 50 acres.
 1887, 93 acres.

STATE OF NEVADA, }
 County of Lyon. } ss.

John B. Gallagher, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that, in addition to the claim for the use of water hereinbefore filed by him, he is entitled to and claims the water and the use thereof mentioned in the statement filed by the following-named persons; that said persons use water under appropriation belonging to this affiant since the year 1880; that the dates of the appropriations claimed by affiant of said claim are as follows, to wit: James Johnston, deceased, Charles E. Johnston, executor (copy of the above-named appropriation of the above-named persons as filed with the State Engineer is attached to

this affidavit and made part of the same); that the foregoing named party used said water from the Merritt Ditch by a contract with this affiant, and said water was originally appropriated by affiant and his grantors, at the respective dates hereinbefore mentioned.

Signed: JOHN B. GALLAGHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1907.

H. PILKINGTON,

Notary Public in and for Lyon County, Nevada.

STATE OF NEVADA, }
County of Lyon. } ss.

John B. Gallagher, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that, in addition to the claims for the use of water hereinbefore filed by him, he is entitled to and claims the water and use thereof mentioned in the statements filed by the following-named persons; that each of said persons use water under an appropriation belonging to this affiant; that the dates of the appropriation claimed by the affiant on each of said claims are as follows, to wit: Alex. Vein, Exhibit A. Fred Wade, Exhibit B. J. C. Farrell, Exhibit C. Wm. Rollins, Exhibit D. Perazzo Brothers, Exhibit E. Phillip Mann, Exhibit F. Fred Welling, Exhibit G, and Mrs. Warren. Copies of the above-named appropriations of the above-named persons, as filed with the State Engineer, are attached to this affidavit and made a part of the same; that each of the foregoing named parties use water from the Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch and Gallagher Ditch, a branch of the Spragg, Alcorn & Buley Ditch, by a contract with this affiant, and said water was originally appropriated by this affiant and his grantors at the respective dates hereinbefore mentioned.

Signed: JOHN B. GALLAGHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1907.

H. PILKINGTON,

Notary Public in and for Lyon County, Nevada.

A claim was also submitted in the name of Peter Latapie for irrigation of certain lands on the East Walker River. This claim was, however, so indefinite in character that it was absolutely impossible to make a statement that would indicate anything concerning the nature and extent of Mr. Latapie's claim that would be of any value whatever.

This information concerning the nature and extent of the claims to water from the Walker River and its tributaries is published and sent to each claimant that each may know something of the claims made by others. All information concerning any claim believed to be exaggerated, erroneous or indefinite, which can aid this office in a correct and satisfactory adjustment of the rights will be very much appreciated. All such information must be signed, must be definite, and must be sent to this office *immediately*.

HENRY THURTELL,

State Engineer of Nevada.



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907

WITH

*ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1907-1908*



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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

1907

1³⁰



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REGISTER.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
RENO, NEVADA, March 1, 1907.

To His Excellency, JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State of Nevada.

SIR: The Regents of the University of Nevada have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Register of the University for the year 1906-1907, containing the courses of study, general information, the membership of the Faculty, and the enrollment of the students, as required by the Act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1901.

By the Board of Regents:

OSCAR J. SMITH,
Chairman.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1907 SECOND SEMESTER, 1906-1907.

January 28.....	Monday	.....	Examination for admission.
January 29-30.....	Tuesday-Wednesday	.....	Matriculation and registration of students. ¹
January 31.....	Thursday	.....	Recitations and lectures begin.
February 2.....	Sunday	.....	University convocation at 3 p. m. in Gymnasium.
February 22.....	Friday	.....	Washington's Birthday.
Mar. 28-Apr. 1.....	Thursday-Monday	.....	Easter recess.
May 23.....	Tuesday	.....	Senior examinations end.
May 30.....	Thursday	.....	Decoration Day.
June 1.....	Saturday	.....	Examinations end.
June 1.....	Saturday	.....	Annual meeting of the Honorary Board of Visitors.
June 2.....	Sunday	.....	Baccalaureate Sunday.
June 3.....	Monday	.....	Thesis Day.
June 4.....	Tuesday	.....	Annual Meeting of the Board of Regents.
June 5.....	Wednesday	.....	UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

SUMMER VACATION.

June 6.....	Thursday	.....	Summer vacation begins.
September 2.....	Monday	.....	Summer vacation ends.

1907 FIRST SEMESTER, 1907-1908.

September 3-4.....	Tuesday-Wednesday	.....	Examinations for admission.
September 3-4.....	Tuesday-Wednesday	.....	Reexaminations to remove conditions.
September 3-4.....	Tuesday-Wednesday	.....	Matriculation and registration of students.
September 5.....	Thursday	.....	Recitations and lectures begin.
September 8.....	Sunday	.....	University convocation at 3 p. m. in Gymnasium.
October 31.....	Thursday	.....	Admission Day.
Nov. 28-Dec. 1.....	Thursday-Sunday	.....	Thanksgiving recess.
Dec. 20-Jan. 6.....	Friday-Monday	.....	Holiday vacation.
1908			
January 7.....	Tuesday	.....	Recitations and lectures begin.
January 24.....	Friday	.....	End of first semester.

¹Students, except new students, who apply for registration on days other than those named in the Calendar, will be charged a fee of two dollars.

1908 **SECOND SEMESTER, 1907-1908.**

January 27.....	Monday	Examinations for admission.
January 28-29.....	Tuesday-Wednesday.....	Matriculation and registration of students. ¹
January 30.....	Thursday	Recitations and lectures begin.
February 2.....	Sunday	University convocation at 3 p. m. in Gymnasium.
February 22.....	Saturday	Washington's Birthday.
April 16-20.....	Thursday-Monday.....	Easter recess.
May 26.....	Tuesday	Senior examinations end.
May 30.....	Saturday	Decoration Day.
June 6	Saturday	Examinations end.
June 6	Saturday	Annual meeting of the Honorary Board of Visitors.
June 7	Sunday	Baccalaureate Sunday.
June 8	Monday	Thesis Day.
June 9	Tuesday	Annual meeting of the Board of Regents.
June 10	Wednesday	UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

¹Students, except new students, who apply for registration on days other than those named in the Calendar, will be charged a fee of two dollars.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. OSCAR J. SMITH (1905-1909), Chairman	Reno
The Hon. CHAS. B. HENDERSON (1907-1911)	Elko
The Hon. JOHN SUNDERLAND, JR. (1907-1911)	Reno
The Hon. CHARLES R. LEWERS (1907-1909)	Reno
The Hon. J. E. SOUCHEREAU (1907-1909)	Verdi
Mr. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary	Reno

THE HONORARY BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Hon. G. F. TALBOT, Chairman	Carson City, Ormsby County
The Hon. H. W. GRIMES	Hill, Churchill County
The Hon. H. F. DANGBERG	Gardnerville, Douglas County
The Hon. C. B. HENDERSON	Elko, Elko County
The Hon. H. F. BARTINE	Goldfield, Esmeralda County
The Hon. H. C. McTERNEY	Eureka, Eureka County
The Hon. B. F. RILEY	Winnemucca, Humboldt County
The Hon. J. A. MILLER, JR.	Austin, Lander County
The Hon. J. A. DENTON	Pioche, Lincoln County
The Hon. J. W. WILSON	Nordyke, Lyon County
The Hon. W. B. PITTMAN	Tonopah, Nye County
The Hon. ANDREW MAUTE	Carson City, Ormsby County
The Hon. J. J. SULLIVAN	Virginia City, Storey County
The Hon. N. W. ROFF	Reno, Washoe County
The Hon. R. A. RIEPE	Ely, White Pine County

THE UNIVERSITY.

President	JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS
Vice-President	ROBERT LEWERS
Acting Registrar	LOUISE MARY SISSA
Acting Librarian	ALICE EUNICE ARMSTRONG
Office Secretary	CAROLYN MAY BECKWITH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President.....	JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS
Vice-President.....	ROBERT LEWERS
Liberal Arts.....	JAMES EDWARD CHURCH
General Science.....	PETER FRANDBEN
Agriculture.....	P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY
School of Mines.....	GEORGE J. YOUNG
School of Mechanical Engineering.....	JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM
School of Civil Engineering.....	HORATIO WEBER BAKER
State Normal School.....	ROMANZO ADAMS
University High School.....	HAYWARD H. HOWE

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES.

Student Affairs.....	LEWERS, YOUNG, BROWN
Athletics.....	KENNEDY, BRAMBILA, JOHNSON
Public Exercises.....	DOTEN, SMITH, MISS BARDENWERPER
Literary Contests.....	Miss WEIR, CUSHMAN, HOWE
Public Health.....	MACK, Miss BARDENWERPER, BROWN
Delinquent Scholarship.....	

ACADEMIC COMMITTEES.

Group Electives.....	Miss DE LAGUNA, MINOR, BRAMBILA
Admission and Advanced Standing.....	ROMANZO ADAMS, SCRUGHAM, MAXWELL ADAMS
Registration.....	FRANDBEN, BAKER, HOWE
Graduation and Thesis.....	YOUNG, MINOR, CHURCH
Schedule and Examinations.....	BAKER, Miss DE LAGUNA, LEWERS
University Publications.....	CUSHMAN, MAXWELL ADAMS, ROMANZO ADAMS
Library.....	CHURCH, TRUE, Miss WEIR

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The names in each group, with the exception of the name of the President, are arranged in order of appointment.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.

President of the University, Professor of Elementary and International Law and Greek.

Instructor in Greek and Latin, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1872-75; B.A., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873; M.A., 1876; Superintendent of Schools, Ashland, Ohio, 1880-86; President Baldwin University, Ohio, 1886-94; Honorary D.D., German Wallace College, 1890; President Ohio College Association, 1891-92; President of the University of Nevada, 1894-; Professor of Psychology and Ethics, 1894-95; Professor of Political Science and Ethics, 1895-1904; Professor of Elementary and International Law and Greek 1904-; President Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900; LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905.

ROBERT LEWERS.

Vice-President, Professor of Political Economy and Teacher of Commercial Subjects.

Teacher Public School, Mill Station, Nevada, 1882-83; Sutro, Nevada, 1884-85; Dayton, Nevada, 1886-89; Registrar, Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Commercial School, University of Nevada, 1890-.

HENRY THURTELL,¹

Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

B.S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1888; Instructor in Mathematics, Michigan Agricultural College, 1888-90; Graduate Student in Mathematics, University of Michigan, winters of 1888-91; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Michigan Agricultural College, 1890-91; Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing, University of Nevada, 1891-97; Graduate Student in Mathematics, University of Chicago, summer quarter, 1895; Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, University of Nevada, 1897-; Dean of the Faculty, 1900-05; State Engineer of Nevada, 1905-.

NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON,¹

Professor of Chemistry.

Teacher in Basin Mills Public Schools, Maine, 1886-87; B.S., Maine State College (now University of Maine), 1888; Assistant Chemist, Vermont Experi-

¹Absent on leave 1906-1908.

ment Station, 1888-89; Graduate Student in Chemistry, Cornell University, 1889-90; Chemist, Bergenport Chemical Company (Standard Oil Company), Bayonne City, New Jersey, 1890-91; Chemist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1891-1905; Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Nevada, 1895-1900; Professor of Chemistry, 1900-; Vice-Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1902-1905; Dean of the Faculty, and Consulting Chemist to Experiment Station, 1905-.

MARY WHITESIDES EMERY,
Emeritus Professor of Pedagogics.

Illinois State Normal School; County Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Illinois, 1878-1890; Professor of Pedagogics, University of Nevada, 1890-1900; Principal of the Training School, 1890-91; Principal of the Normal School, 1891-1900; Honorary M.A. (Pedagogics) University of Nevada, 1895; Professor of Pedagogics and English, University of Nevada, 1900-1902; Professor Emeritus, 1902-.

THOMAS W. COWGILL,
Emeritus Professor of the English Language and Literature.

A.B., Harvard University, 1883; Professor of English, Mt. Union College, Ohio, 1884-85; Professor of Greek and English, Kansas Wesleyan University, 1886-90; Fellow in English, Vanderbilt University, 1887-88; A.M., Vanderbilt University, 1888; Teacher of Greek and Latin, St. John's School, Salina, Kansas, 1890-91; Professor of History, Rhetoric, and English Literature, University of Nevada, 1891-97; Professor of the English Language and Literature, 1897-99; Professor Emeritus, 1899-.

JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, JR.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Teacher, District Schools, Ogemaw County, Michigan, 1885-86; Principal, Public School, Birch Run, Michigan, 1887-88; A.B., University of Michigan, 1892; Instructor in Latin and German, University of Nevada, 1892-94; Head of the Department of Latin, 1892-; Assistant Professor of Latin, 1894-95; Associate Professor of Latin, 1895-96; Professor of Latin, 1896- (absent on leave, 1898-1901); Graduate Student, Comparative Philology, University of Michigan, 1898-99; President of Graduate Club, University of Michigan, 1898-99; Ph.D., (Classical Philology, Archaeology, and Education), Munich, 1901; Student Archaeology and Art, Italy and Greece, 1901; Member American Philological Association, 1901-; Member Executive Committee Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, 1902-.

LAURA DE LAGUNA,
Professor of Modern Languages.

Instructor in English, Mills Seminary, California, 1888-89; Instructor in French and English, Oakland Seminary, California, 1890-91; B.A., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1894; Student Romance Languages, New York, 1894-95; Student Romance Languages, Rome, Paris, 1895-96; Instructor in Modern Languages, University of Nevada, 1899-1901; Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, 1899-1901; Associate Professor of Modern Languages, 1901-; Member Phi Beta Kappa, Stanford Chapter, 1904.

LYSANDER WILLIAM CUSHMAN,¹

Professor of the English Language and Literature.

A.B., Pierce Christian College, California, 1883; A.B., Harvard University, 1886; Instructor in Literature and Science, Drake University, Iowa, 1887-88; Associate Professor of Literature and History, 1888-90; Member American Historical Association, 1888-90; A.M., Drake University, 1890; Professor of Greek, Latin, and English, Pierce Christian College, 1891-92; Instructor in History and Science, High School, Watsonville, California, 1892-93; Principal and Instructor in Latin, 1893-95; Member County Board of Education, Santa Cruz County, California, 1892-95; President of the Board, 1894-95; Professor of the English Language and Literature, University of Nevada, 1899; Ph.D. (English Philology, German, and Philosophy), Göttingen, 1900; Member of Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, 1901-.

GEORGE FREDERICK BLESSING,²

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1897; with Snead Iron Works, Louisville, Kentucky, 1897; with Brown-Ketcham Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1896; with Jos. McWilliams Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1899; Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1899-1900; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1900; with Southern Pacific Company, summer of 1902; with Pacific Hardware and Foundry Company, San Francisco, summer of 1904; M.E., Kentucky State College, 1904; with Platt Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio, 1905; with the General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1906-.

PETER FRANSDEN,

Professor of Biology.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1895; Teacher Public School, Silver Creek, Nevada, 1895-96; A.B., Harvard University, 1898; A.M., 1899; Tutor and Assistant in Zoölogy, Harvard University, 1898-99; Graduate Student Harvard University, 1899-1900; Assistant in Zoölogy, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, 1899-1900; Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, University of Nevada, 1900-02; Associate Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, 1902-03; Professor of Zoölogy and Bacteriology, 1903-06; Professor of Biology, 1906-.

PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY,

Professor of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry.

Associate Ontario Agricultural College, 1892; B.S.A., Toronto University, 1894; Assistant Chemist, Ontario Agricultural College, 1895; Member of American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1898; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1899; Laborer, Division of Agrostology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1899; Assistant in Agrostology, Division of Agrostology, 1899; Expert and Agent in charge of Experimental Work, Division of Agrostology, 1900; Associate Professor of Botany and Horticulture, University of Nevada, 1900-02; Professor of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry, 1902-.

¹Absent on leave, 1906-1907.²Absent on leave 1905-1907.

GEORGE J. YOUNG,
Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

B.S., College of Mining, University of California, 1899; Analytical Assistant, Mining Department, University of California, 1899-1900; Student of Economic Deposits, and Mining and Metallurgical Practice in the Field during summer months, 1900, Bodie District, California; 1901, in Utah, Colorado, California; 1902, in Utah and Montana; 1903-04, in Nevada and California; Assistant Professor of Metallurgy, University of Nevada, 1900-02; in charge of Nevada State Mining Laboratory, 1900-; Member of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1900-; Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, University of Nevada, 1902-.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Professor of History.

Teacher Public Schools, Rockwell, Iowa, 1889-92; B.Dl., Iowa State Normal School, 1893; Assistant Principal High School, Heppner, Oregon, 1893-95; Student Leland Stanford Junior University, 1896; Acting Assistant Professor of History, University of Nevada, 1899-1901; B.A. (History), Leland Stanford Junior University, 1901; Associate Professor of History, University of Nevada, 1901-; Member Phi Beta Kappa, Stanford Chapter, 1904.

SAMUEL BRADFORD DOTEN,
Professor of Entomology.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1898; Instructor in History and Mathematics, University of Nevada, 1898-1900; Instructor in Mathematics and Entomology, 1900-02; Delegate to the Convention of Agricultural Colleges, in New Haven, 1900; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Entomology, 1902-03; Assistant Professor of Entomology, Meteorology, and Mathematics, 1903-05; Principal of the University High School and Teacher of Mathematics, Consulting Entomologist, and Meteorologist Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905-.

ROMANZO ADAMS,
Professor of Education and Sociology.

Teacher Public School, Bloomington, Wisconsin, 1886-87; Marshalltown, Iowa, 1887-88; B.Dl., Iowa State Normal School, 1891; M.Dl., Iowa State Normal School, 1892; Principal Public School, Ireton, Iowa, 1892-94; Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1897; Ph.M., University of Michigan, 1897; Professor of Economics and Sociology and Principal of the Normal Department, Western College, Iowa, 1898-1900; Graduate Student University of Chicago, 1900-02; Fellow in Sociology, University of Chicago, 1901-02; Professor of Education and Sociology, University of Nevada, 1902-; Ph.D. (Sociology and Philosophy), University of Chicago, 1904; President Nevada State Teachers' Association, 1905-.

GORDON HAINES TRUE,
Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1894; Instructor in Dairy Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College, 1894-99; Professor of Animal Husbandry,

University of Arizona, 1899-03; Chairman Executive Committee, Arizona Agricultural Association, 1901-1903; Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, University of Nevada, 1903-; Treasurer Nevada Academy of Science, 1904-.

JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1900; with Creaghead Engineering Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1900; Instructor in Physics and Drawing, High School, Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1901; Graduate Student University of Michigan, summer, 1901; Director of Manual Training, High School, Highland Park, Chicago, 1901-03; with Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Chicago, 1902; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, Kentucky State College, Summer School, 1903; Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1903-05; Member of International Electrical Congress, 1904; with Abner Doble Company, San Francisco, summer, 1905-1906; Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1905-; M.E., Kentucky State College, 1906; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1906-.

ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Instructor in Mathematics.

B.S. Agriculture, University of Nevada, 1897; commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July, 1898; served in Philippine Islands several months with 23d Infantry; promoted First Lieutenant, 1899; served two years with 14th Infantry in Philippine Islands and in China, 1899-1900; Battalion Adjutant, 14th Infantry, 1899-1900; Graduate Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1904; with 14th Infantry in Samar, Philippine Islands, 1905; Captain 27th Infantry, 1905; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Instructor in Mathematics, University of Nevada, 1905-.

JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON,
Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1893; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering and Mathematics, Kentucky State College, 1893-1900; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1900-05; Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, University of Nevada, 1905-.

HORATIO WEBER BAKER,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

Instrument man, City Engineer's Office, Champaign, Illinois, summer vacations, 1898-99; B.S., University of Illinois, 1901; Instrument man Delaware Lackawanna and Western R. R., 1901-02; Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. R., 1902-03; Resident Engineer Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R., 1903-04; Bridge Engineer (in charge masonry construction) Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company, 1904-05; Draftsman St. Louis and North Eastern R. R. Company, January-February, 1905; Instrument man on preliminary location, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Company, February-April, 1905; Assistant Engineer, Chicago and Northwestern R. R., April-December,

1905; Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Nevada, December, 1905-.

RALPH SMITH MINOR,
Professor of Physics.

A.B., Hamilton College, 1898; Root Fellow in Science, University of Freiburg, 1898-99; A.M., Hamilton College, 1901; Ph.D., University of Göttingen, 1902; Science Teacher, Little Falls High School, 1902-03; Instructor in Physics, University of California, 1903-06; in charge Physics Department, University of California, Summer Session, 1906; Associate Professor of Physics, University of Nevada, 1906-.

MAXWELL ADAMS,
Professor of Chemistry.

Graduate State Normal School of West Virginia, 1888; Student in the State University of West Virginia, 1890-91; A.B. (Chemistry), Stanford University, 1895; A.M., 1896; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1904; Assistant in Chemistry, Leland Stanford Junior University, 1895-97; Instructor in Chemistry, Leland Stanford Junior University, Summer School, 1897; Teacher of Chemistry and Physics, State Normal School, Chico, California, 1897-1900; Instructor in Chemistry, University of Chicago, Extension Department, 1900-01; Director of Physical Science and Acting Vice-President, State Normal School, Chico, California, 1900-06; Consulting Chemist to Diamond Match Company, 1901-06; Member of the American Chemical Society, 1896; Professor of Chemistry, University of Nevada, 1906-.

HAYWARD H. HOWE,
Professor and Principal of the High School.

Graduate of the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) High School and Normal Institute; Principal of the Auburn (California) High School, 1863-65; Principal of the Sacramento Grammar School, 1865-69; Principal Gold Hill (Nevada) High School, 1869-71; Principal of the Sacramento High School, 1871-72; Principal Carson City High School, 1872-1906. Testimonials from the Sacramento and Carson City Boards of Education. Life Diplomas for California and Nevada.

WINFRED BERDELL MACK,
Professor of Bacteriology and Veterinary Science.

D.V.M., New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, 1904; Fellow in Pathology and Bacteriology, Cornell University, 1904-05; Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology, Cornell University, 1905-06; Veterinarian and Bacteriologist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1906-.

FRANCES ELIZABETH SHORT,
Assistant Professor of Education.

Graduate State Normal School, San José, California, 1888; Teacher Reno Public Schools, 1889-98; Matron Madroño Hall, Leland Stanford Junior University, 1899-1901; A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1902; Matron Manzanita Hall, University of Nevada, 1903-05; Instructor in English, University High School, 1903-06; Assistant Professor of Education, University of Nevada, 1904-.

KATE BARDENWERPER.

Assistant Professor of Domestic Science.

Graduate State Normal School, San José, California, 1880; Teacher Public School, Carson, Nevada, 1880-1886; First Assistant, High School, Carson, 1886-94; Critic Teacher Training School, University of Nevada, 1894-99; Student Leland Stanford Junior University, 1898-99; Student University of California, 1900-01; B.S. (Domestic Arts and Science), Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1900; Instructor in Domestic Science, University of Nevada, 1904-05; Student Summer School, University of California, 1902 and 1903; Assistant Professor of Domestic Science, University of Nevada, 1905-.

SANFORD CROSBY DINSMORE,

Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

B.S., University of Maine, 1903; Assistant Chemist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, 1903-05; Chemist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905-.

RICHARD BROWN,

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and Master of Lincoln Hall.

Cutter in United States Mint, Carson City, 1889-1891; Superintendent of Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1891-1899; Superintendent of Building and Grounds, University of Nevada, 1891-; Superintendent of University Dining Hall, University of Nevada, 1895; Master of Lincoln Hall, University of Nevada, 1896-1905; Master of Lincoln Hall, University of Nevada, 1906-.

SAMUEL UNSWORTH,

Instructor in Greek.

B.A., St. Stephens College, 1875; M.A., 1878; S.T.B., General Theological Seminary, 1878; established St. Paul's Parish, Salt Lake, 1878; Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ogden, 1881-94; Trinity Church, Reno, 1894-; Instructor in Greek, University of Nevada, 1894-1902, 1905-.

ALICE L. LAYTON,

Instructor in Vocal Music.

Graduate of Boston Conservatory of Music, 1871; Supervisor of Music, Public Schools, Virginia City, Nevada, 1878-81; Principal of Music Department, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Reno, Nevada, 1891-94; Organist Trinity Church, Reno, 1891-; Supervisor of Music, Public Schools, Reno, 1894-; Instructor in Vocal Music, University of Nevada, 1894-.

KATHERINE LEWERS,

Instructor in Freehand Drawing.

Student St. George's Art School, Glasgow, 1893-94; Supervisor of Drawing and Penmanship, Public Schools, Reno, 1894-97; Student with Howard Helmick, Washington, D. C., 1897-99; received prize scholarship New York School of Design, 1900; Graduate of New York School of Applied Design, 1902; Instructor in Freehand Drawing, University of Nevada, 1905-.

KATHARINE REIGELHUTH,
Instructor in German.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1897; Instructor in German, University High School, 1905-.

THOMAS WILLMOTT FREEMAN,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

A.B., Georgetown College, 1893; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, Kentucky State College, 1904-06; B.M.E., Kentucky State College, 1906; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, University of Nevada, 1906.

ETHEL LOUISE MARZEN,
Instructor in Latin.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1906; Instructor in Latin, University of Nevada, 1906-.

EMILY BERRY,
Instructor in English and History.

B.A., University of Nevada, 1906; Instructor in English and History, University of Nevada, 1906-.

GUSTAV EVERETT HOFMANN,
Assistant in Mining and Geology.

B.S., University of Nevada, 1906; Assistant in Mining and Geology, University of Nevada, 1906-.

CHARLES LEROY BROWN,
Assistant in Biology.

Teacher in public schools, 1894-1906; Student at Pacific College, 1894-95; Student at Christian College, 1897-98; Student at University of Nevada, 1905-; Assistant in Biology, University of Nevada, 1906-.

ALICE EUNICE ARMSTRONG,
Acting Librarian.

Assistant Librarian, Fresno Free Public Library, June, 1896; Librarian, October, 1896-June, 1905; Acting Librarian, University of Nevada, August, 1905-.

LOUISE MARY SISSA,
Acting Registrar.

House Mother and Intermediate Teacher, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, 1884-92; Principal's Assistant and Secretary, Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Washington, 1893-1901; House Mother, Rowland Hall, Salt Lake City, 1901-05; House Mother, Miss Head's School, Berkeley, California, 1905-06; Assistant Registrar, University of Nevada, 1906-.

MRS. A. E. KAYE,
Mistress of Manzanita Hall.

MISS MAY ADELE KINNEY,
Matron of University Hospital.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

STAFF OF THE STATE MINING LABORATORY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
GEORGE J. YOUNG	Analyst in Charge
W. S. TANGIER SMITH	Geologist and Mineralogist
GUSTAV E. HOFMANN	Student Assistant
CAROLYN M. BECKWITH	Stenographer

THE STATE MINING LABORATORY.

Under an Act passed by the State Legislature, March 16, 1896, citizens of the State of Nevada may send ores and minerals to the State University and have the same analyzed and assayed without cost. (Secs. 1402-1405, incl., Compiled Laws of Nevada.) The attention of the public is called to the fact that the law expressly states that only citizens of the State of Nevada may so send ores and minerals and that the same must have been taken "from within the boundaries of the State of Nevada." This provision is observed in so far as is practicable. When persons are known not to be citizens, or the material comes from without the confines of the State, such material is not examined, but is held subject to the wishes of the sender.

The law further provides that the result of the analysis shall be sent to said citizen, together "with as near as possible an explanation of their (ores and minerals) uses and value in market, and there shall be kept at the State University a book of record, open for inspection, under such rules as may be made by the Regents, of all minerals, ores or other matters sent, together with the history of such minerals and other matters, stating the name of the person or persons from whom received, the district and county from which it came and all other matters that may be beneficial touching the same."

In compliance with the above section reports have been rendered, and a record book kept. In order to make reports as accurate as possible, it is suggested that citizens supply all information, as indicated in the above extract, that may have any influence in determining the value of an ore or mineral. Lack of sufficient data necessitates almost always general statements concerning value.

In respect to the analytical and assaying work, the Department of Mining, which has been assigned this work by the President of the University, has adopted the following: Specimens and samples are first carefully examined, and, if a quantitative analysis is necessary to determine the value, the same is made. In all cases where the results of a preliminary examination are doubtful, a quantitative analysis is made. No quantitative work is done upon small hand specimens, unless for the purpose of identifying a mineral, as the results of such work are almost always misleading. Assays are made in duplicate and values determined. Reports are made as follows: Where

the value of gold is above \$5 per ton, "The gold assay value is above \$5 per ton"; where the value is less than, but still in the neighborhood of, \$5 per ton, "The gold assay value is less than \$5 per ton"; where the gold exists in traces only, "Gold is present in traces only." A similar form of report is given in the case of silver and of combined gold and silver values. The State law provides that returns for gold and silver above \$5 per ton in value shall read, "Test for gold" or "Test for silver." As the meaning conveyed by these terms is not well understood, the foregoing form of report was adopted as fulfilling the intentions of the law and at the same time being more intelligible to the prospector or other persons receiving the report. The accuracy of the quantitative work is of the same grade as that for rapid "commercial analyses," and is unchecked unless otherwise stated. Samples and specimens are examined in the order in which they are received.

Inasmuch as the work is subordinated to the work of instruction, returns upon samples and specimens are sent out sometimes after a considerable lapse of time. The Department endeavors to send out reports as soon as possible. The time varies from three to ten days after receipt of samples.

Whenever possible, citizens who avail themselves of the privileges afforded them by this Act should send in ample quantities of material, which facilitates the examination and gives more trustworthy results than are obtained from small specimens. Samples in addition to hand specimens should be sent for examination. All samples and hand specimens should be distinctly marked with the name of consignee and wrapped separately, and a letter giving locality and other information should accompany them.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Hon. OSCAR J. SMITH (1905-1909), Chairman.....	Reno
The Hon. CHAS. B. HENDERSON (1907-1911).....	Elko
The Hon. JOHN SUNDERLAND, JR. (1907-1911).....	Reno
The Hon. CHARLES R. LEWERS (1907-1909).....	Reno
The Hon. J. E. SOUCHEREAU (1907-1909).....	Verdi
Mr. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.....	Reno

The Agricultural Experiment Station was organized in December, 1887, under the provisions of the "Hatch Act," approved March 2, 1887, whereby the General Government appropriated \$15,000 annually for the support of an Agricultural Experiment Station in each State and Territory of the Union.

The primary object of the Station is the promotion of agriculture along scientific lines by conducting reasearches on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are subject, with remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth; crop rotation; acclimatization of trees and plants; analysis of soils and waters; chemical composition of manures and fertilizers, with experiments to test their effects on crops; the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals; the production of beef, mutton, pork, milk, butter, and cheese, through improved strains and intelligent feeding; the proper use of water in irrigation; the reclamation of alkali lands and the prevention of the rise

of alkali; entomology, especially in its economic relation to agriculture; in fact, the solving of all problems pertaining to agriculture which are or may be of importance to this State.

The results of the work of the Station are made public through bulletins and reports which are sent free to all residents of the State who desire them.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION STAFF.

J. E. STURBS, D.D., LL.D., Director.....	Publications
PETER FRANDBEN, M.A.....	Consulting Zoölogist
P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY, Ph.D.....	Botany, Horticulture and Forestry
GORDON H. TRUE, B.S.....	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
SAMUEL B. DOTEN, B.A.....	Entomologist
SANFORD C. DINSMORE, B.S.....	Chemist
J. E. CHURCH, Ph.D.....	Coöperative Observer in Climatology and Meteorology
WINFRED B. MACK, Ph.D.....	Bacteriology and Veterinary Science
THEODORE W. CLARK.....	Superintendent of Farm
CAROLYN M. BECKWITH.....	Stenographer
MRS. T. W. COWGILL, M.A.....	Librarian
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Photographic Laboratory

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

President J. M. L. HENRY, '96
Vice-President R. M. BRAMBILA, '97
Secretary-Treasurer LULU BLUM BLANEY, '95

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. M. FULTON, '95.

C. R. LEWERS, '93.

ASSOCIATION OF NORMAL ALUMNI.

President Mrs. MARIAN EDMUNDS CAHLAN, '95
Vice-President FRANCES ESTHER WICKHAM, '06
Secretary-Treasurer FRANCES E. WRIGHT, '04

UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES.

COMMENCEMENT, 1906.

1. *Annual Baccalaureate Sermon*, Sunday, May 27, 1906, by Reverend SAMUEL UNSWORTH, Rector of Trinity Church, Reno, Nevada: "Election: Its True Meaning and Purpose."
2. *High School Commencement Address*, Monday, May 28, 1906, by CHARLES ROSS LEWERS of Reno: "Intellectual Honesty."
3. *Memorial Addresses*, Wednesday, May 30, 1906, by Professor ROBERT LEWERS and Mrs. A. W. CAHLAN of Reno.
4. *Annual Commencement Address*, Thursday, May 31, 1906, by Professor HENRY MORSE STEPHENS of the University of California: "American Institutions and Character as Shown in the San Francisco Disaster."

FIRST SEMESTER, 1906-1907.

- September 9, 1906—University Convocation. Address by Reverend CHARLES LEON MEARS of Reno: "The Beginning of Wisdom."
- September 28, 1907—First General Assembly. Address by Professor JOHN EDWARDS BRAY of Reno.
- October 18, 1906—President JOSEPH EDWARDS STUBBS: "The Mackay Mining Building; What it Means to the University and to the State."
- October 26, 1906—President JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS: "Some Observations on Cornell University."
- November 9, 1906—Reverend Dr. KIRBY of Cleveland, Ohio: "Christianity."
- November 27, 1906—President JOSEPH EDWARDS STUBBS: "The College Man in Business: His Strength and His Weakness."
- Reading of President ROOSEVELT's Thanksgiving Proclamation by Miss LAURA DE LAGUNA.

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT, AND ADMINISTRATION.

FOUNDATION.

The University of Nevada is the head of the educational system of the State of Nevada. It is the only institution of university or college grade and equipment within the State. The Constitution of Nevada declares that "the Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agricultural, and moral improvement," and shall provide for "the establishment of a State University which shall embrace departments for agriculture, mechanic arts and mining." The University was first located at Elko by a law approved March 7, 1873, but was removed to Reno by an Act of the Legislature approved March 7, 1885, and was formally reopened March 31, 1886. Only a preparatory school was maintained at Elko. The University proper begins with the academic year 1886-87.

The State Normal School was authorized by an Act of the Legislature approved February 7, 1887, and was established and opened for students in September, 1887.

FUNDS.

The endowments and appropriation on which the University has been founded and maintained are the following:

1. Donation of 21.15 acres of land by the Central Pacific Railroad and erection of a building in 1873-74 by the citizens of Elko at a cost of more than eighteen thousand dollars.
2. Removed to Reno by an Act of the Legislature approved by the Governor March 7, 1885. The Board of County Commissioners of Washoe County paid to Elko County \$20,000 and to the Board of Regents \$5,000 to be expended in purchasing a site at Reno and beginning the construction of a building thereon.
3. The fund derived from the Congressional Land Grant of July 2, 1862, the interest of which is included in the biennial appropriation.
4. Various appropriations by the State Legislature for buildings and other specified purposes.
5. The biennial appropriation by the State Legislature for the support of the University.
6. The Agricultural Experiment Station Fund *for research only* of \$22,000 a year.
7. The Morrill College Fund of \$25,000 for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, apportioned to the College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering.
8. The gift of the farm to the University by the citizens of Washoe County for the benefit of the Agricultural Experiment Station. This farm consists of 60 acres of good land near the University and 90 inches of water

annually. It cost the county the sum of \$12,000. It is worth now at least \$40,000.

REGENTS.

The general management and control of the University is vested in a Board of Regents. There are five members of this Board, who are elected by the people.

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

The power and authority of the whole University faculty is vested in the Academic Council, consisting of the President of the University, all professors and associate professors, the Registrar, the Librarian, such assistant professors as have been upon the rolls of the faculty for three years, whether as assistant professors or instructors, and such other officers of the University or members of the teaching staff as the Academic Council may, with the assent of the Board of Regents, determine.

The Academic Council is vested with all of the powers and duties usually vested in the faculties of similar institutions to discuss and to decide upon all matters of internal policy, except as herein otherwise provided. It has general power and responsibility for the internal administration of the University, subject to express provisions herein contained respecting the methods of exercising such powers through the agency of its chairman and committees, or the department faculties.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, and eight members of the rank of Professor or Associate Professor, one from each of the colleges and schools.

All executive acts of general importance such as recommendations for appointments, promotions and dismissals, for the creation of new departments or chairs, and for the abolition of departments or chairs shall be submitted by the President to the Executive Committee for approval before they may be submitted to the Board of Regents for its action.

The Executive Committee shall formulate the duties and control the policy of the several committees. It shall assign not more than ten students of the Freshman and the Sophomore classes to a professor or an associate professor whose duty it shall be to look after the habits of study and habits of life of any student placed under his care.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Standing administrative and academic committees shall be appointed by the President.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The University maintains the following Colleges and Schools which aim to meet the best ideas and ideals of modern University life and training:

I. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE:

1. The School of Liberal Arts.
2. The School of General Science.

II. THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE:

1. The School of Agriculture.
2. The School of Domestic Science.

III. THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING:

1. The School of Mines.
2. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
3. The School of Civil Engineering.

IV. THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**V. THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.****ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION.**

Reno, the seat of the University, is a thriving community of ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the beautiful Truckee Valley, and at the junction of three railroads, namely, the Southern Pacific Railroad, a trunk line between the East and the West; the Virginia and Truckee Railway, and the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad. The noble mountains which encircle the valley, the pure air and sunshine give the town an enviable reputation for health and beauty. The schools are excellent and the numerous churches are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. The proximity of Reno to the famous Comstock Lode and the mines of Tonopah and Goldfield, and also the copper mining interests of eastern Nevada, enables the School of Mines to offer a large amount of practical training and experience in mining operations.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The University Campus has an area of thirty-eight acres, and is beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the city. There are twelve buildings now in use.

MORRILL HALL.

Morrill Hall is a three-story brick building with a large basement. The offices of the President and administration of the University and the Physical Laboratory occupy the first floor, the Library occupies the entire basement, class rooms of Ancient Languages and History occupy the second floor, while the third floor is given to the use of the University Commercial School and the Drawing Department of the School of Mechanical Engineering.

STEWART HALL.

Stewart Hall is also a three-story and basement structure. The first floor is occupied by class rooms for Education, Modern Languages, and Mathematics. Upon the second floor are lecture rooms for English and Mathematics, and the third floor is devoted to the School of Domestic Arts and Science. The basement is now occupied by the Department of Civil Engineering until it can be fitted up for a Physical Laboratory.

HATCH STATION.

Hatch Station, formerly occupied by the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, is set aside almost wholly for the use of the Experiment Station, which is supported by the General Government for the purpose of original investigation in the various subjects related to scientific and practical agriculture. The first floor of Hatch Station is occupied by the Departments of Agriculture, Botany, and Horticulture. The second floor is given to the

Departments of Zoölogy, Botany, and Bacteriology; and the third floor is occupied by the Department of Entomology and by the Station Photographic Laboratory.

MINING BUILDING.

The Mining Building houses the Departments of Geology and Mining. It is a two-story brick building with a single-story wing on the east. The upper floor is occupied by the geological collections, a mineralogical laboratory, and a laboratory for the chemical examination of ores, etc. The lower floor contains two class rooms, an office room, and the storeroom of the Geological Department. The east wing carries the assaying and metallurgical laboratories and the students' wash and locker room.

MECHANICAL BUILDING.

The ground floor of the Mechanical Building contains the machine shop, the blacksmith shop, and the boiler room. The wood-working shop occupies the second floor, and is fitted up with a power jig saw, a band saw, a universal wood-working machine, wood lathes, and a universal trimmer. There are twenty-four benches and an equal number of lockers. Each locker contains a set of hand tools. The machine shop is furnished with a tool-room lathe, screw-cutting lathes, a polishing lathe, a shaper, a universal milling machine, a universal cutter grinder, bench vises, wet and dry emery wheels, alternating and direct current dynamos, and a tool room equipped with small machine tools and experimental apparatus for the use of mechanical engineering students. The blacksmith shop has forges and the necessary tools.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

The Chemistry Building is a commodious stone building, which houses the Chemical Department of the University and of the Experiment Station. On the first floor is located the laboratory for qualitative analysis and general chemistry, accommodating sixty-five students, and the laboratory for quantitative analysis, accommodating thirty-six students. Stockrooms, balance rooms, and a laboratory for special work, are also on this floor. On the second floor is a lecture room, the Experiment Station laboratory, a large stockroom, a room for preparing apparatus for demonstration of experiments before classes, an office and a suite of rooms which will be furnished for an organic laboratory. In the basement is a large acid and chemical room and the boiler room.

LINCOLN HALL.

The State Legislature, recognizing the importance of placing the benefits of the University within the reach of all the deserving young men and women of the State, authorized the building of two student halls, after the plan of such halls in use by students of the larger Eastern colleges, and appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose. The first of these two buildings is known as Lincoln Hall, and is a tasteful and comfortable home for one hundred young men. The plans of Lincoln Hall were drawn after a careful study of the best modern college halls, and seem to meet every requirement of a cultivated taste.

MANZANITA HALL.

The second building, known as Manzanita Hall, is a delightful home for young women. It is located upon the plaza in the southwest part of the Campus, and overlooks the town and the valley. The construction material is brick and granite. The architectural features are those of a commodious private dwelling. Besides the single and double rooms, which are sufficient for forty young women, there is a reading room and a parlor for the students and a private parlor and sitting room for the Mistress of Manzanita Hall.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is a modern structure 60 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is equipped both as an armory for the use of the military department and as a gymnasium for athletic training. The equipment is modern and ample for all college purposes. Convenient toilet rooms with hot and cold water and lockers for the use of all students are provided. The Gymnasium, on account of its convenience and size, is also used as an assembly hall for General Assembly and the more important University functions.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The home of the President is situated on the southeast corner of the Campus. It is colonial in the general style of its architecture and is a fine, commodious home, an ornament to the University as well as a suitable residence. It was built at a cost of \$9,418.70. The ground upon which the house is built was leased by the Regents of the University, but when the Legislature appropriates the money to pay for the cost of building, the house becomes the property of the University.

THE HOSPITAL.

Between the Gymnasium and Lincoln Hall is situated the University Hospital. This is a one-story brick building and contains six rooms. Entrance is from a southern portico into a reception hall, which is for the use of convalescents. There are four wards—two upon the west for young men and two upon the east for young women. There is a convenient kitchen where the food for the patients is prepared. Students are well cared for by a competent nurse and may have any physician which they or their parents prefer.

EVANS' FIELD.

The beauty and convenience of the Campus has in recent years been greatly enhanced through the leasing to the University by the late Regent Evans of a plot of ground adjoining the Campus on the north. This plot of ground, named Evans' Field in his honor, is a natural stadium, such as was used at the ancient Olympian games, and on account of its seats of turf could be made an ideal athletic field at a trifling expense.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library, consisting of stackroom, office, and reading room, contains eleven thousand bound volumes, and several thousand pamphlets. The books have been selected with particular reference to the needs of the several departments of study; but, besides the works needed by special

departments, there are many general works and reference works of various kinds. The books are catalogued according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System. The reading room is supplied with daily and weekly papers, and with many of the best scientific and literary periodicals. The library is open from 8 a. m. to 4:35 p. m. on lecture days, and from 8 a. m. to 12 m. on Saturdays. Special provision is made for students doing thesis work. The general public is extended the use of the library under such restrictions of the time for which a book may be withdrawn as are necessary to prevent interference with the work of the students.

LABORATORIES.

The University aims to make its science work as practical as possible by developing well-equipped laboratories in each subject offered.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

The *Laboratory for Quantitative Analysis* is equipped with gas, water, fume closets, steam closets, steam evaporators, drying ovens, etc. In connection with this is a balance room containing six sets of balances, as well as a special laboratory for the analysis of water and for such determinations as cannot be made in the main laboratory.

The *Laboratory for Qualitative Analysis* will accommodate sixty-five students, each one being provided with a locker and drawer for keeping apparatus. The laboratory is completely fitted with water, gas and fume closets.

In the *Experiment Station Laboratory* those students who are interested in agricultural work have an opportunity to pursue this work according to the methods adopted by the Association of American Agricultural Chemists.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

General Biological Laboratory—This laboratory is used by the elementary classes in Zoölogy, Botany, and Hygiene. It is equipped with dissecting tables, trays, sinks, compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, microtomes, mounting materials, chemicals, balances, etc.

Histological and Embryological Laboratory—This is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for doing general or research work in these subjects.

A small *Bacteriological Laboratory*, well equipped with a large incubator, steam sterilizer, hot-air sterilizer, and other necessary apparatus, is used mainly for Station purposes, but can accommodate a few students.

The *Station Botanical Laboratory* is also used by advanced students in Botany and Horticulture.

Entomological Laboratory—This is for the use of the Station Entomologist and agricultural students or others doing special work in Entomology. It contains also the photographic laboratory of the Experiment Station.

LABORATORIES FOR GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

These Laboratories are provided with collections illustrating the main types of minerals, rocks, and fossils for reference, and class collections for study and determination. The petrographical laboratory is equipped with apparatus for making thin sections, and petrographical microscopes with all the necessary accessories, a set of mineral thin sections cut in definite

directions, and a collection of rock sections with many representatives of each of the chief types, together with many sections illustrating special types. Blowpipe and other chemical work is also provided for, the quantitative work being done in the chemical laboratory of the Mining Department, which is conveniently and directly connected with the Mineralogical Laboratory.

LABORATORIES OF THE MINING DEPARTMENT.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for an addition to the Mining Building and increased equipment of the Laboratories. The new wing has been completed and the equipment, which is now largely in place, is described below.

The *Chemical Laboratory* is divided into two parts: the working laboratory proper, which is equipped with the usual desks, sinks, hoods, hot-plates and air baths, and the weighing room, which is equipped with two analytical balances, pulp balances, and chemical lockers. Each student has a separate locker for his work.

The *Assaying Laboratory* comprises the following rooms: the furnace and pulp room, parting, weighing, and storerooms. The furnace room is equipped with 3 double-muffle furnaces burning soft coal, 4 oil-fired crucible furnaces, 4 oil-fired muffle, 1 coke-melting and 2 coke-muffle furnaces. The parting room is equipped with gas-heated hot-plates, cement tables, hood, and bullion rolls. The weighing room contains 4 Becker bead balances, an Ainsworth, an Oertling, and a Keller balance. The storeroom is amply provided with shelving and drawers for assaying and chemical supplies.

The *Metallurgical and Mining Laboratory*—The metallurgical equipment includes the following machinery, all of commercial size: a 3-stamp battery and feeder, amalgamating plates on steel table, a 4-foot Union concentrator, a Willfey concentrating table, a 2-compartment jig, classifiers, and sizing cones, a 4x8 rock-breaker of the Sturtevant type, 10x14 crushing rolls, a 2x6 Columbian separator, an automatic sampler, belt elevators, a cyanide plant of 1 ton capacity, a 3x8 roasting furnace, an 18-inch amalgamating pan, a sample crusher, and sample grinder.

The mining machinery equipment consists of an Ingersoll-Sergeant drill and air compressor with a complete tool-sharpening kit and set of drills.

The equipment of the laboratory is so arranged as to admit of the following being carried out on a working scale: dry crushing and automatic sampling of an ore to any mesh coarser than a 40 screen; coarse and fine concentration of an ore after crushing with either stamp battery or rolls; wet crushing, plate amalgamation and concentration of gold ores; cyanide treatment of either gold or silver ores after stamping or from the rolls—the roasting-furnace enabling ores to be given a chloridizing or an oxidizing roasting before treatment in the vats—and, finally, pan amalgamation of silver ores. All the machines are so arranged as to admit of independent working or working in conjunction. A 15-h.p. and a 5-h.p. induction motor drive all the machinery through separate line shafts.

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS.

The Department of Geology and Mineralogy has a collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils illustrating the more important general types. There is

also the nucleus of a collection illustrating the mineral resources of the State of Nevada and material for comparison from other important mineral regions.

The Experiment Station has made a small collection of bird skins representing a majority of the species found in the State. A beginning has also been made in collecting the rodents of the State, mammal skeletons, alcoholic specimens, etc. Mr. F. J. Steinmetz of Carson City recently donated his valuable private collection of birds' eggs and nests to the University.

The University needs a Museum and Natural History building in which to properly exhibit these and other collections so that they may be accessible to the general public.

The very complete Station Herbarium is also used for University purposes. A small beginning has been made in the collection of the lower cryptogamic forms of plant life.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

The academic year of forty weeks begins about the first of September and closes about the first of June. This year is divided into two terms by the holiday vacation. Examinations are held at the close of each of the two terms.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STUDENTS.

In the government of the University the largest liberty consistent with good work, good order and good character is given the students. There is no formulated code of laws governing their conduct. Their habits of life are expected to be such as to promote daily cultivation of high moral character. They are expected in all their relations to each other and to the University to observe the usages of good society without requiring special regulations for that purpose. They are expected to be punctual and regular in their attendance upon all University exercises. The State provides its bounty for the earnest and industrious student. The indolent or the unworthy will not be retained in the University. Young men and young women who do not intend to give themselves up to the very highest demand of University life are advised to remain at home or go elsewhere.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PERIODICALS.

The students have established a series of organizations for their mutual, physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual development, such as the Athletic Association, fraternities, literary societies, the Dramatic Club, the Crucible Club for engineering students, the English Club, a debating union, and a Young Women's Christian Association, while concert of action is obtained by the organization of the students as a whole into a Student Body.

The students also, under the leadership of the Independent Association, publish a semi-weekly magazine known as the Student Record, while each Senior Class publishes an edition of the Senior annual known as the Artemisia.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ATHLETICS.

The University is provided with an excellent gymnasium, and a physical director has charge of the department of physical training and hygiene for young women and of athletics for both young men and women.

A fine athletic field of six acres loaned to the University by Regent J. N. Evans, recently deceased, has been set apart and equipped especially for open-air sports. The Campus provides room for tennis courts, as well as for the military drill field. The policy of the University is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that athletic sports shall not encroach upon the claims of scholarship.

RULES GOVERNING STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN ATHLETICS.

To represent the University of Nevada in any public contest, a student must conform to the following rules:

SECTION I.

RULE 1. He must be an amateur.

RULE 2. If a candidate for a degree, he must attend regularly all the exercises of his class.

RULE 3. If a special student, he must give evidence of good faith regarding his intention to remain a full year in the University. He must also take courses amounting to not less than fifteen hours a week and attend regularly the exercises in such courses.

RULE 4. Like other students, he must maintain satisfactory standing in his class. A student who does not maintain a satisfactory standing in one school of the University cannot, by entering another, alter his status as regards these rules.

RULE 5. He must not receive any form of remuneration; that is, he must not receive any pecuniary benefit whatsoever from his connection with any athletic team.

RULE 6. He must pass a physical examination satisfactory to the Committee on Athletics.

SECTION II.

RULE 1. Schedules for all games must be submitted to the Committee on Athletic Sports and approved by them.

RULE 2. A similar approval is required in the case of every individual intending to represent the University of Nevada in any single contest.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The Farmers' Institute work, beginning with September 1, 1907, will be in charge of the Experiment Staff and of the Faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Lectures on various subjects by members of the Faculty of the University will be given at different points in the State as arrangements can be made between the local communities and the University.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

1. Appreciation of the advantages of military drill and training in the education of youth is now well-nigh universal. The regular out-of-door drill constitutes one of the best systems of physical training, while at the same time habits of obedience to lawful authority are instilled which assist materially in the development of good loyal citizens. A general knowledge

of the system of national defense and of the organization of the Army and Navy and their relations to the civil power is considered essential to intelligent suffrage.

2. This department is in charge of an officer of the United States Army detailed by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and who is also Commandant of Cadets.

ATTENDANCE.

3. All cadets are required to attend the prescribed military duties unless excused therefrom in advance by the President or the Commandant. In case of absence without being previously excused a written explanation will be submitted on resuming duty. In case of sickness or injury such explanation must be accompanied by the certificate of a reputable physician as to the facts in the case.

4. Neglect of a recitation or an examination will be punished in accordance with the existing rules of the University.

5. An unauthorized absence is not only counted as an offense against discipline, but is also marked zero.

UNIFORM.

6. Cadets are required upon entrance to provide themselves with a uniform of prescribed design, consisting of blouse, trousers, cap, black shoes, white gloves, together with the insignia appropriate thereto.

7. Cadets will wear the uniform during drill, but the wearing of composite costume is prohibited, except that a civilian overcoat may be worn over the uniform when the weather demands. Neatness in dress and appearance is at all times insisted upon.

ORGANIZATION.

8. Students taking the practical instruction are designated "cadets," and are organized into a battalion of infantry, which is officially designated as "The Battalion of Cadets of the University of Nevada."

9. The Battalion of Cadets shall be composed of all male students of the University, including those in the Preparatory, Commercial, and Special classes, with the following exceptions:

(1) Students who are physically disabled for drill may be excused by the President or required to do military duty in the Signal Corps.

(2) Students who may be excused from the theoretical or practical instruction by the Faculty.

10. The Band is composed of such cadets as may be selected on account of their musical qualifications. Ordinarily no cadet will be assigned to the band until he has satisfactorily completed "the school of the soldier" and "the school of the company."

CADET OFFICERS.

11. Appointments in the Battalion will be determined by

1. Military ability, which will be decided from a careful consideration of the following points:

- a. Character.
 - b. Record of attendance.
 - c. Military conduct.
 - d. Zeal.
 - e. Soldierly bearing.
 - f. Aptitude for command.
 - g. Knowledge of drill and other duties as determined by examination and practical application.
 - h. Recommendation of superior officers.
 - i. Standing in Department of Physical Culture.
2. Class standing.
 3. Seniority and length of service in the Battalion.

Generally the commissioned officers are taken from the senior class, the sergeants from the junior class, and the corporals from the sophomore.

12. The commissioned officers will receive their commissions from the Governor of the State. These commissions will entitle the Governor to their services in case of insurrection or rebellion. Commissioned officers will be ranked after graduation as retired officers of the University Cadets, unless they choose to resign at the time of their graduation.

INSTRUCTION.

13. The course of instruction is in accordance with rules prescribed by the President of the United States.

14. The instruction will be practical and theoretical, special prominence being given to the former.

15. Written examinations will be held at the close of each term. A failure of a cadet to obtain a standing of 70 per cent in recitations and 70 per cent in examinations will "condition" said cadet in his work for the term. Such condition can be removed only under the rules of the University applying in such cases.

16. Each year the names of the three most distinguished students in military science and tactics will be forwarded to the War Department for insertion in the annual Army Register.

PUNISHMENTS.

17. The punishments to which cadets are liable are:

- (1) Reprimand, private, public, or in orders. Suspension of privileges.
- (2) Reduction to ranks. Suspension from the University.
- (3) Dismissal from the University.

Punishments of the first class may be inflicted by the Commandant, those of the second class by the Commandant with the approval of the President, and those of the third class by the Committee on Student Affairs with the approval of the President.

18. Any cadet absent without authority five (5) times renders himself liable to suspension.

DISCIPLINE.

19. Discipline is that quality which insures prompt, unhesitating, intelligent obedience to legitimate orders. It is an habitual state of mind which

is essential to self-control, to the efficiency, health, and comfort of troops and to the proper care of government property.

20. Military authority will be exercised at all times with firmness, kindness, and justice; superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language.

21. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline.

22. All cadets are required to obey strictly and execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors.

23. Deliberations or discussions among cadets conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation toward others in the Military Department, and all combinations against proper authority, under any pretext whatever, are strictly prohibited.

24. Applications for redress of grievances, if made by individuals in a proper manner, will always receive due attention.

25. In general, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline is prohibited.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A general assembly of all the students of the University and all the members of the Faculty is held every Friday. This is the lecture service of the week, and is under the special direction of the President of the University. These weekly lectures are given not only by the members of the Faculty, but also by men and women of special eminence in particular fields of study and travel and business enterprise.

GIFTS.

The gifts to the University during the past year have been of the kind to inspire the officers of the University with the belief that the endowment long needed by the University to extend its lines of influence will not long be wanting. These gifts the University very gratefully acknowledges:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraley gave to the University Library 12 volumes of the Jewish Encyclopedia, containing a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The University of Michigan gave 328 books to the Library. These are as follows: Senate Documents for the years 1852-53, Senate Journals, House Journals, Congressional Debates, Annals of Congress, Explorations and surveys for a railroad route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, United States Coast Survey, Report of the Finances, Commercial Relations, Executive Documents, United States Japan Expedition, Medical Statistics of U. S. Army, Meteorological Report, Pamphlets Meteorological Report.

Dr. L. W. Cushman gave 67 books, mostly on English composition and rhetoric, to the University Library. Also a number of unbound volumes of *The Outlook*, *Review of Reviews*, and *The World Today*.

Dr. George D. Louderback gave 24 volumes, dealing with the subjects of geology, mineralogy, and physics, to the University Library. He also contributed a number of unbound volumes of various magazines.

The Regents' Scholarship (annual) to the class maintaining the highest average standing \$75.00

Two Scholarships, by a friend of the University, of \$50 each.....	100.00
Prize (annual) by a friend to the School of Domestic Arts.....	10.00
The Philo Sherman Bennett Endowment, the interest of which is to be used to establish the Philo Sherman Bennett Prize for the best essay on the Principles of Free Government.....	400.00
The Mrs. C. F. Cutts lectureship (annual) upon social questions from a Christian point of view.....	200.00
From Henry C. Cutting, one of the first graduates of the University, toward a Library Building.....	1,000.00

Mr. F. J. Steinmetz of Carson City, Nevada, recently donated his valuable private collection of birds' eggs and nests to the University, together with his notes, representing several years of study. This collection will be of use and interest, not only to our own students, but also to the general public when it can be properly exhibited.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. A library building, to cost with furnishings \$75,000.

Among the needs of the Library is a library building. The present space allotted to the Library, the basement of Morrill Hall, is inadequate. New books are rapidly accumulating, and during the last two years seven new book-stacks have been required. It is difficult to see where any more stacks can be placed in the present stackroom to meet the needs of the constant growth. Hence a new and larger abode for the Library is needed. Moreover, there should be a building especially designed and adapted to the needs of a library, prominent among which is a sufficient amount of light, which is not obtained in the basement. The book-stacks are necessarily large, and hence shut off the light from the windows, the Librarian frequently being obliged to use the light of a match in order to find a book. The new Library building should provide for the admission of light from above, through skylights, which would insure the diffusion of a good light throughout the library. Another fact contributing to the need of a new building is the danger of fire in the present library. If the books were burned, some of them could not be replaced.

2. A biological building and museum for the use of the Department of Biology, the museum wing of this building to be used for the scientific collections in natural history so that they can be made available to students and to the public.

3. A green-house.

4. The purchase of an athletic field.

5. Scholarships.

The friends of education, and particularly the friends of the University, are urged to consider the founding of scholarships. There are many unusually competent young men and young women in the State whose subsequent life would be made eminently useful to their generation by means of the discipline of a University course, but whose financial resources are inadequate to obtain it for them. This University is straining every nerve to provide for such cases, but its ability to do so is far less than the worthy demands made upon it. No means of perpetuating a healthful and elevating influence

is at all comparable to that which provides a permanent fund, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to educating the young through the growing centuries.

6. An endowment of professorships in the University. The sum of \$50,000 will provide an adequate endowment for a Chair in the University, the interest of this endowment fund going to pay the salary of the professor of the special department.

ADMITTANCE, ATTENDANCE, AND GRADUATION.

Admission to University Schools of College Grade, and the Plan for Accrediting the Schools of the State.

EXAMINATION AND CREDENTIALS.

1. Entrance to all of the University schools shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.

2. Candidates for admission who are not graduates of accredited schools must present themselves for examination in the common-school subjects, and in such high-school subjects as they may wish credit for.

3. Any school in the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.

4. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other University of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.

5. All students entering the University must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.

6. All new students of whatever rank should meet the Committee on Admission.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

GROUP I.

English (a)	5 units ¹
English (b)	5 units
English (c)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c)	5 units
Latin (a)	5 units
Latin (b)	5 units
Latin (c)	5 units
Physics	5 units
History (a)	5 units
History (b)	5 units

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout one whole year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent daily recitations throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work with daily recitations.

GROUP II.	
English (a).....	5 units ¹
English (b).....	5 units
English (c).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c).....	5 units
German, or French (a).....	5 units
German, or French (b).....	5 units
Physics.....	5 units
History (a).....	5 units
History (b).....	5 units
Elective.....	5 units

GROUP III—ELECTIVES.	
Latin.....	5 units
Physical Geography.....	2½ units
Chemistry.....	5 units
Botany.....	2½ or 5 units
Physiology.....	5 units
Zoölogy.....	5 units
Bookkeeping.....	2½ units

GROUP I admits to all schools. For entrance to the Normal School the applicant may offer, instead of fifteen units of Latin, ten units of Latin and five elective units from Group III.

GROUP II admits to all schools except the classical course.

GROUP III. From this group may be selected any subject or subjects for the five elective units in Group II.

RULES FOR ADMISSION, REGISTRATION, AND CLASS STANDING.

I. MATRICULATION.

1. The application for admission blank, properly filled out and signed by the principal, should be in the hands of the Entrance Committee at least three days before the time set for the entrance examinations.

2. All candidates for admission to the University by examination shall obtain from the Committee on Registration a signed card admitting them to the examinations desired. All other applicants for admission shall be sent a card for such examinations as they may be required to take.

3. All candidates admitted to the University shall be on probation for the first semester.

II. REGISTRATION.

1. Students must first pay all laboratory and other fees and obtain receipts before registration.

III. ENROLLMENT.

1. Students must present a stamped card obtained from the Committee on Registration for the privilege to enroll in any class.

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout one whole year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent daily recitations throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work with daily recitations.

2. No student will be allowed to register or enroll after the days set aside for that purpose, except by permission from the President and the payment of an extra fee of two dollars by old students.

3. After one week from registration day the student must first secure the written permission of the instructor before enrolling in any course.

4. After enrollment a course may be dropped or a new course added only by petition to the proper committee and the permission of the department concerned.

5. All courses finally enrolled in, whether elective or required, shall be completed as required work.

6. Students twice reported deficient in attendance or scholarship or both shall be dropped from the course as having failed.

7. Students having been dropped from a majority of their courses shall be required to leave the University for the remainder of that semester.

RULES REGARDING STATUS OF STUDENTS.

In registering, a student shall give his status as one of four—*Regular*, *Limited*, *Partial*, or *Special*—according to the rules following:

1. For "Regular" Freshman standing, a student must have been accredited in all the required Preparatory work; or his entrance deficiencies must not exceed five High-School units, and such deficiencies must be made good by the end of the Freshman year.

2. For "Regular" Sophomore, Junior, or Senior standing, the student must have satisfactorily completed all of the required work of the preceding year; or his deficiencies must not exceed three College units in any one semester, and he must be taking at least the full number of hours prescribed by his course.

3. A student having more than 5 and less than 11 High-School units of entrance deficiencies may register as a "Limited" Freshman, but he may be required by the Entrance Committee to register for at least half of this deficient work in the University High School. If he has 11 or more High-School units of entrance deficiencies he shall be required to register as a student in the University High School for such work, but he may be allowed to take such additional Freshman work as his course and the rules will permit.

4. A "Limited" Sophomore, Junior, or Senior student is one with deficiencies of more than 3 and less than 9 College units in any one semester (or not more than 3 semester courses) and who is otherwise taking the full number of hours prescribed by his course. A student having deficiencies of 9 or more College units, for any one semester at the beginning of the Academic year, shall register in the lower class.

5. A "Partial" Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior student is one who is either permitted or required to register for a smaller number of hours than is regularly prescribed by his course. He shall be designated as a member of that class to which the majority of his hours belong.

6. A "Special" student is one not a candidate for a degree who is pursuing a special course with Faculty and Departmental permission.

ENGLISH (3 years).

I. LITERATURE.

Required in full—(a) Gray's *Elegy*, *Deserted Village*, *Ancient Mariner*, Byron (Selections), *Ivanhoe*, *Silas Marner*, (b) *Sir Roger de Coverley*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Sir Launfal*, *Wordsworth* (Selections), *Bunker Hill Orations*, (c) *Idylls of the King*, *Milton* (*L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*), *Julius Cæsar*, *Emerson* (*American Scholar*, *Self-reliance*, *Compensation*), *Reply to Hayne*, *Chaucer's Prologue*.

Optional—(a) *Alhambra*, *Franklin's Autobiography*, *Irving's Life of Washington*, (b) *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Plutarch's Lives*, *The Illad*, I, VI, XXII, XXIV, *King Lear*, *Parkman's Oregon Trail*, *Burns' Poems*, *Tale of Two Cities*, (c) *Lowell's Democracy*, *Paradise Lost*, I, II, *Macbeth*, *Shelley* (Selections), *Lamb's Essays*, *Macaulay's Essay on Milton*, *Macaulay's Essay on Addison*, *Genesis*, *Ruth*, *Exodus*, *Esther*, *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Psalms*, *St. John*, *Old English Ballads* (*Otterburn*, *Chevy Chase*, *Robin Hood*).

II. WORD ANALYSIS.

Swinton's *Word Analysis* completed will be required of all who seek admission to the University.

III. COMPOSITION.

A knowledge of the general principles of composition will be required. The candidate should be able to write legibly and neatly, to spell and punctuate correctly, and to express himself grammatically. He should have very definite ideas of the sentence and of the paragraph as units of discourse, and should be able to coördinate his thoughts.

IV. TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

Whitney's *Essentials of English Grammar*, or an equivalent book, will represent the amount and grade of work required.

MATHEMATICS.

I. ACADEMIC ALGEBRA (1½ years).

The requirements in academic algebra will include the following divisions of subjects:

Thorough mastery of the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Equations of the first degree, simple and simultaneous, factoring, H. C. F. and L. C. M. The requirements will also include fractions, fractional equations, and powers and roots. Commencing with August, 1908, this will include the solution of quadratic equations.

II. PLANE GEOMETRY (1½ years).

The preparation in plane geometry should cover five books of Beman and Smith's *Plane and Solid Geometry*. The candidate should be able to apply theorems already learned to the solution of problems. Beginning with August, 1908, this will include the chapters on *Solid Geometry*.

LATIN (3 years).

(a) *Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book*, with the exception of the *Colloquia*, *Collar's New Gradatim*, and *D'Ooge's Colloquia Latina*, pp. 1-31.

the exercises in the latter to be read only at sight, represent the nature and amount of preparation required.

(b) Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell's *Second Year Latin*, pp. 1-220, excepting *The Story of Ulysses* and exercises 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 34, 35, in Part I, which, on account of their difficult style, may be omitted. The exercises in composition, except those based on the above exercises to be omitted, and the work in Latin grammar will be required. The exercises in composition based on Part II, *Cæsar*, will be found in D'Ooge's *Latin Composition Based on Selections from Cæsar*. (Ginn & Co., Chicago.)

(c) Kelsey's *Selections from Ovid*, and Gayley's *Classic Myths*. In place of all, or any part, of Ovid may be offered an equivalent amount of Cicero's *Orations and Letters*. The requirement in Gayley's *Classic Myths* will, however, be maintained.

Thoroughness of preparation is especially desired and the work of "Second Year Latin" should not be taken up until all the requirements of "First Year Latin" have been fully met. Candidates for admission to the School of Liberal Arts who have completed two years of Latin may find it possible, providing all other entrance requirements have been fully met, to finish their University course in four years, but two and, preferably, three years' work in Latin, as outlined above, should be presented for admission to avoid the extra work involved in removing deficiencies.

GERMAN (2 years).

A thorough knowledge of the principles of German grammar should be acquired. This includes the conjugation of weak and strong verbs, and of the modal and time auxiliaries; the declension of nouns, pronouns, articles, and possessive pronouns; the three declensions of adjectives; rules as far as possible governing the gender of nouns, and the formation of plurals; the uses of the modal auxiliaries, of separable and inseparable verbs, and of the subjunctive.

Collar's *Shorter Eysenbach* may be used at first, with *Joynes-Meissner's Grammar* later. *Waldnovellen*, *Germelshausen*, or some preparatory German reader, should be mastered in the first year.

The second year's work should consist of reading and translation of the following texts or equivalents: *Schiller's Maria Stuart*, *Modern Prose and Poetry*.

The work in German composition should be continued through the second year. *Harris' German Composition* is recommended.

FRENCH (2 years).

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamental principles of French grammar. This involves: (1) The mastery of the three regular conjugations as well as of the irregular verbs, and the uses of the various auxiliaries; (2) Familiarity with the rules for forming the feminines of adjectives, the plurals of nouns and adjectives, and those governing the position of the adjective, of the object pronoun, of the negative, and of the adverb; (3) An understanding of the uses of the definite article (together with those cases where it is omitted),

the classification of the pronouns and their inflections according to their several uses, the partitive constructions, the agreement of participles, and the various uses of the subjunctive. For elementary work the student may use Chardenal's Complete French Course; later Fraser and Squair's Grammar is recommended.

All the common idioms must be carefully studied. In so far as is possible, the construction should be made clear and the literal meaning should be given. The idioms should be committed to memory.

From the outset there should be work in translating from English into French. At first the exercises to be found in the grammar will be sufficient. After the first year, the available time must be spent largely on the translation of French into English.

The rules for French pronunciation should be acquired by careful reading aloud.

When the grammar has been mastered, the translation of French texts should begin. For the first, selections from Rollins' or Super's French Reader are advised. The work must include the translation into English of the following texts or their equivalent: *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon*, by Labiche and Martin; *About's Le Roi des Montagnes*; *Daudet's Le Petit Chose*; *de Banville's Gringolre*; *Mellhac and Halévy's L'Été de Saint Martin*; *Coppée's Le Luthier de Cremona*; *Le Trésor*.

All translations must be accurate, and as literal as possible without sacrificing good English.

PHYSICS (1 year).

The requirements in physics include a knowledge of all of the most essential parts of elementary physics, with all of the important laws from each of the main subdivisions, as properties of matter, mechanics of solids, liquids, gases, sound, heat, magnetism, electricity, light.

The candidate will submit a laboratory note-book, which will include all of the work performed by him in the laboratory; the note-books should be neat and all results carefully recorded, describing in each case the object of the experiment, the apparatus used, the observations and conclusions. The note-book will not be accepted unless signed by the teacher as evidence that all the work has been performed by the candidate.

Text-books recommended are: *A Brief Course in Physics*, by Hoadley, or *High School Physics*, by Carhart and Chute, or *Andrews and Howland's Elements of Physics*.

The experiments performed in the laboratory should be quantitative.

HISTORY (2 years).

I. *English History*. Aim to study the important epochs such as the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, the Norman Conquest, the Struggle for the Great Charter, the Great Social Awakening commencing with 1297, the Reign of Elizabeth, etc. The main purpose of the requirements is to prepare for an intelligent study of English literature, therefore constant reference should be made to the literary development of the English people.

The following partial list of reference books is recommended:

- a. Bates and Coman: *English History Told by English Poets*.

b. Larned, J. N.: *A History of England for the Use of Schools and Academies.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1900.

c. Terry, Benjamin: *A History of England for Schools.* Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago, 1903. (See excellent outline of English History given in table of contents.) \$2.

d. Green, J. K.: *A Short History of the English People.* Harper & Brothers, New York, 1888. American Book Company. \$1.20.

e. Gardiner, S. R.: *A Student's History of England;* 3 vols. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1895. \$3.

f. Traill, H. D.: *Social England;* 6 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1898. \$3.50 per volume.

g. Cunningham, W., and McArthur, E. A.: *Outlines of English Industrial History.* University Press, Cambridge, 1898. \$1.50.

II. *Ancient History* should be studied in three parts: The Beginnings of Civilization, or the early Oriental Theocracies; Greece and Macedonia; Rome to the time of Charlemagne.

a. The Beginnings of Civilization: Beginning with a study of the nature and origin of civilization, trace the struggle for civilization through the early Oriental monarchies: Egypt, the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, Judea, Phœnicia, and Persia. India, China, and the Aztec life of North America may also be studied if time permits. Seek to acquire a clear understanding of the general characteristics of Oriental civilization as opposed to those of European life.

b. Greece and Macedonia: Study the development of political, religious, social, economic, and educational ideas; determine the difference in development of Athens and Sparta and the reasons for the leadership of Athens after the Persian Wars; seek the causes of the decline of Greece and the rise of Macedonia, and give some little attention to the great Hellenic world after Alexander down to the time when it became a Roman province.

c. Rome to the time of Charlemagne: Follow same plan of development as in "b." Pay little attention to military history and to individual reigns. Emphasize the growth of institutions.

Recommended Texts.

1. West, Willis, Mason: *Ancient History.* Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 1902.
2. Wolfson, Arthur Mayer: *Essentials of Ancient History.* American Book Company, New York, 1902.

Recommended Reference Books.

1. Buckle, Henry Thomas: *History of Civilization in England.* 3 vols. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1885. (Especially vol. I, ch. II.)
2. Rawlinson, George: *Ancient Monarchies.* 5 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$6.25.
3. Walker, A. P.: *Essentials in English History.* American Book Company.
4. Grote, George: *History of Greece.* 12 vols. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$17.50.

5. Mahaffy, J. P.: *Problems in Greek History*. Macmillan & Co., New York, 1892. \$2.50.

6. Mommsen, Theodor: *History of Rome*. 3 vols. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1891. \$10.

7. Mommsen, Theodor: *History of the Roman Republic*. Abridged edition. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. \$1.75.

8. Smith, Wm.: *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. 2 vols., 3d ed. John Murray, London, 1890.

III. *American History and Civics*. Study civics in connection with history; local government of township and county in the colonies; National Government commencing with the Constitutional Convention of 1787, showing the development from the Confederation.

For reference works see the recommended list in the History Pamphlet.

NOTE-BOOK WORK.

For note-book work follow the pamphlet, *Instructions Regarding the History of Note-Book and Entrance Requirements*, which may be obtained at the University office for twenty-five cents per copy. While the spirit rather than the letter of these requirements is to be followed, note-book work will be required.

PHYSIOLOGY (1 year).

Five hours a week for one year should be given to this subject, of which two hours should be devoted to laboratory work. A microscope and prepared slides of human or animal tissues are a necessity. Martin's Human Body (Briefer Course), Hewes' High School Physiology, or Macy and Norris' Physiology for High Schools, are recommended as texts. The text-book should be supplemented by readings on matters pertaining more particularly to hygiene. Pyle's Personal Hygiene and Abbott on Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases are recommended as such supplementary texts. The laboratory work should follow the outlines given in the text, and all drawings and notes should be submitted to the Department of Physiology at the time of entrance.

ZOÖLOGY (1 year).

Five hours a week for a whole year should be given to this subject. Of these five hours, three should be devoted to laboratory work, and the other two to lectures and recitations. The laboratory work should be of such a nature as that outlined in Davenport's Introduction to Zoölogy (The Macmillan Company, New York), Merrill's Studies in Zoölogy (American Book Company, San Francisco). All notes and drawings should be submitted to the Department of Zoölogy at the time of entrance.

CHEMISTRY (1 year).

The elements of chemistry as contained in Williams' Elements of Chemistry, or Dennis and Clarke (these two books filling the requirements better than any other now on the market), should be completed. Aside from this the pupil should have prepared the experiments as given in Williams' Manual or Dennis and Clarke's Manual. Notes should be carefully kept and submitted to the Department of Chemistry at the time of application for admission.

Special attention should be given to fundamental principles, such as chemical and physical changes, atoms, molecules, laws of combination, valence, formulæ and reactions, compounds, etc.

BOTANY ($\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 year).

Two and one-half credits will be allowed to any high-school student who has an intelligent knowledge of Andrews' Botany All the Year Round, from page 1 to 233. (American Book Company.) §1.

For five credits the entire book should be covered and a laboratory notebook of carefully executed drawings presented. The candidate will also be required to have read at least two of the references given for each chapter in the Appendix on pp. 289 to 293.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY ($\frac{1}{2}$ year).

Two main viewpoints in studying the subject:

1. Relation of earth to man—the study of man's environment of physical nature.

2. Earth viewed as a living, growing, organism—this idea furnishes the unity binding together all the study of earth forms and processes.

For a half-year or term course of study the following brief outline is given:

1. Study of the earth as a unit.

a. In relation to other worlds and suns (the earth's sociology).

b. The form, size, and shape of the earth (the earth's morphology).

2. General features of the earth. (The earth's organography, or anatomy.)

a. The atmosphere, embracing the nature and extent of air, its effect in winds and storms, with the full reasons governing. Also dew, frost, rainfall, etc.

b. The ocean. Waves, currents, tides, size of ocean, peculiarities of mediterranean seas.

Climate should be studied under each separate topic; at the same time correlation with mankind should be made. In other words, climate and man furnish one of the connecting threads between the separate topics, the other being that of earth change and growth.

c. The land. Forms and extent of the land. The physiographic features of the earth, entering into causes of each. Mountains, plains, volcanoes, etc. Life on land. Plant and animal, distribution of each and bearing of climate on this, and the result to mankind.

3. Waste of land by earth agencies (earth physiology).

4. Uplifting of land *versus* oceanic action of leveling; nature of mountains, volcanoes, plateaus, etc. Secondary volcanic phenomena, geysers, hot springs, etc.

Books recommended in order of value: (1) Davis; (2) Dryer; (3) Tarr.

BOOKKEEPING ($\frac{1}{2}$ year).

The bookkeeping required for admission to the University corresponds in amount and character of work to that outlined in the Sadler-Rowe budgets 101 and 102 up to March 15th. This includes simple double-entry

books, the making of balance sheets, the use of invoice, sales and cash books, etc., and should include thorough understanding of checks, notes, drafts, billing, and, generally, all of the papers used in modern business.

ACCREDITING OF SCHOOLS.

Any school in the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.

When accrediting is desired for any high school, the University will examine the school by such method as may be needful in order to determine the amount of work satisfactorily accomplished. When practicable such examination will be by means of a visit of inspection, but such visitation may be supplemented by means of sample examination papers and note-books. If the result of the examination is satisfactory, the school will receive the credit requested. Graduates of such accredited schools may, on the recommendation of their teacher, be admitted to the University in the subjects in which their school has been accredited, but in all other subjects an examination will be required.

High schools having but one teacher doing high-school work, or doing partly grammar and partly high-school work, are advised not to attempt more than the first year's work of the high school. Those pupils who have been prepared in all of the subjects of the first year will, as a rule, be able to continue their studies far more advantageously than if they are prepared in two or three years' work of any one or more subjects.

A conference of high-school teachers and members of the Committee will be held each year on the Saturday following the Academic meet.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but such special students shall be recognized only in the University schools and in the Commercial High School and, with the exception of candidates for admission to the School of Domestic Arts and Science, must be at least twenty years of age. The faculty may grant exceptions to this rule for adequate reasons. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Entrance only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The railways of the State are generously coöperating with the Regents of the University by giving reduced rates to students when traveling to and from their homes and the University. The Southern Pacific Company, the Virginia and Truckee, the Nevada Central, and the Eureka and Palisade Rail-

roads will sell tickets to students at one-half the usual local rate. To obtain the benefit of the half rates the student must accompany his application for a ticket with a certificate from the President of the University. These certificates may be obtained by writing to the "President of the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada." Students coming to the University from points outside the State must pay full fare to Reno.

TEXT-BOOKS.

All the text-books used in the University may be purchased at the Registrar's office at a price which covers the actual cost of purchasing and keeping these books. No credit will be given purchasers of books.

LABORATORY FEES.

To maintain its large and valuable laboratories is a constant and heavy expense to the University. It is impossible for the Regents to provide material in these laboratories free of all expense to the students. For this reason the Regents have established a moderate charge for the material actually used by the student as follows:

For General Chemistry, per semester.....	\$2.50
For Qualitative Chemistry, per semester.....	2.50
For Quantitative Chemistry, per semester.....	2.50
For Agricultural Chemistry, per semester.....	2.50
For Mineralogy, per semester.....	2.50
For Junior Assaying, first semester.....	5.00
For Junior Assaying, second semester.....	7.50
For Senior Metallurgy, per semester.....	10.00
For Typewriting, per semester.....	1.00
For Zoölogy 1, 3, 6, 7, each, per semester.....	1.00
For Botany 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, each, per semester.....	1.00
For Zoölogy 2, 4, 20, each, per semester.....	2.00
For Hygiene 1 and 2, each, per semester.....	2.00
For Botany 20, per semester.....	2.00
For Sewing, per semester.....	1.00
For Cooking, per semester.....	1.00
For Shop Work, per semester.....	2.00
For Physics 1 (Freshman), per semester.....	1.00
For Physics 3 (Sophomore), per semester.....	2.00
For Physics 20 (each Laboratory period per week), per semester.....	1.00
For History Syllabus, University, per semester.....	1.00
For History Syllabus, High School, per semester.....	.50

DEPOSIT FOR BREAKAGE OR DAMAGE.

The following deposit fees will be required of students in the department to which the subject belongs, but will be returned at the end of the semester, less the amount of breakage or damage to material given, to the student:

For General Chemistry, per semester.....	\$5.00
For Optical Mineralogy, per semester.....	5.00
For Petrography, per semester.....	5.00
For Surveying (C. E. 1), per semester.....	5.00

For Physics 1, per semester	\$2.00
For Physics 3, per semester.....	4.00
For Biology, one-half or more courses.....	2.00

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

MANZANITA HALL is the University home for young women. Mrs. A. F. Kaye, a lady of large experience and wisdom, is Mistress of Manzanita Hall. In regard to ventilation, heating, light, and the furnishing of the rooms, all the equipment and arrangements are of the very best kind for the health and comfort and culture of the occupants. Young ladies coming to Manzanita Hall should provide themselves with the following articles:

Four white table napkins; 4 sheets, 2¼ yards by 1¼ yards; 4 pillow cases, 20 inches by 30 inches; 2 white bed spreads, same size as sheets; 1 pair blankets; 1 comfort, same size as sheets; 1 comfort, extra thickness, 3 feet by 6, to put on mattress; 6 good towels; 2 aprons for work in shop and in laboratory; personal toilet articles, such as soap, sponges, comb, brushes. All articles of room equipment and personal wearing apparel should be plainly marked with the name of the person.

No special charge is made in the way of room rent to the young ladies.

LINCOLN HALL is the college home for young men. The fine building has accommodations for one hundred young men, and is equal to the best of modern college halls. The head master of Lincoln Hall is Mr. Richard Brown. Young men coming to Lincoln Hall should provide themselves with the following articles:

Four white table napkins; 4 sheets, 2¼ yards by 1¼ yards; 4 pillow slips, 20 by 30 inches; 2 white bed spreads, same size as sheets; 1 pair blankets; 1 comfort, same size as sheets; 1 comfort, extra thickness, 3 feet by 6, to put on mattress; 6 good towels; personal toilet articles, such as soap, sponges, comb, brushes. All articles of room equipment and wearing apparel should be plainly marked with the name of the person.

No special charge is made to the young men for room rent in Lincoln Hall. Rooms in private houses can be rented for \$8 to \$10 per month.

TABLE BOARD—For the accommodation of the students, the President of the University has maintained for several years a dining hall which in the coming autumn will be removed to commodious quarters built especially for it between Manzanita Hall and Lincoln Hall. The dining-hall equipment and service has been recently reorganized with a view to securing board and table service of the most acceptable character. The price of table board for the coming year will be \$16 a month, payable in advance. If the board is not paid until after the fifteenth of the month an additional charge will be made of twenty-five cents a day until the account is settled. If the board bill is not paid by the last day of the month, the privileges of the dining hall will be denied until the bill has been paid. *No deviation will be made from the above regulations.* After the expenses of the dining hall have been fully met, any surplus is paid over to the Board of Regents to pay for service rendered in maintaining Manzanita and Lincoln Hall.

Table board can be obtained elsewhere at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

AID TO STUDENTS.

It is the purpose of the officers of the University to aid meritorious students of limited means so far as it lies in their power. Almost all of the work in and about the University buildings and grounds is now done by students. The skill that the young men acquire in the carpenter and machine shops enables them to do most of the repairing and building required on the grounds. Young women are favored whenever possible with such work as typewriting, copying and housework. It is to be remembered that the power to favor students with self-help is limited by circumstances, and *therefore students cannot expect to earn enough to pay all their expenses while pursuing their studies.*

PROMOTION.

MAXIMUM LIMIT OF HOURS.

In general, students are recommended to follow the regular course of study as nearly as possible, taking each year the number of hours prescribed for that year. Students may, however, at their discretion, elect courses aggregating three hours in excess of the prescribed number, exclusive of military drill and physical culture. The three extra hours now allowed above the regular number of hours required in any one semester are made the absolute maximum limit of hours for all schools. Students with one or more conditions shall be deprived of the privilege of taking any extra hours in the next succeeding semester. If the work of that semester is without conditions, the privilege of extra hours may be restored.

ATTENDANCE UPON RECITATIONS AND LECTURES.

The requirements for punctual and regular attendance upon all recitations, lectures, and other prescribed college exercises are exact and firm. Professors may excuse students on account of necessary absence from their classes, if the reasons seem valid. All unexcused absences are reported to the President's office and may subject the student to admonition, suspension, or dismissal. Students who find it necessary to leave before the close of the year and who expect to return, and students desiring to be absent for a period of time, should obtain leave of absence from the President.

FINAL GRADES.

Each instructor shall determine the final grade of students by any method that he may consider best adapted to his courses.

CONDITIONS.

1. Any student who, in any course, receives a final grade of less than 70, and over 50, shall be passed conditionally.
2. Any student thus conditioned may remove such condition by satisfying the requirements of the department.
3. Only one reëxamination may be given for the removal of any condition. The regular time for such reëxamination shall be the beginning of the college year.
4. Any condition not removed by the time the course is next repeated becomes a failure and is subject to the rules for failures.

FAILURES.

1. Any student who receives a final grade of 50 or less shall be considered as having failed in such course. Any student who passes conditionally in any course and fails to remove the condition within the prescribed time shall be considered as having failed.

2. Any student who shall have failed in any course shall be required to repeat the course regularly in the next succeeding class, unless the Faculty shall by vote permit an extension of time or the substitution of another course.

3. Any student who has failures aggregating over eight units in any one semester shall be thereby debarred from further privileges in the University, unless the Faculty by vote remove such disability.

GRADUATION.

For graduation from the University of Nevada, an attendance of at least one year and the completion of the course of study of some University school is required. Credit is given for work done in other institutions of similar rank and character.

THESIS REQUIREMENTS.

A satisfactory thesis, prepared in accordance with the following rules, must be presented by each candidate for graduation as an essential condition for graduation from any school of the University.

The thesis is intended to give the student an opportunity to make a comparatively independent effort in some chosen field while still under the guidance of some department, and to test his ability for such independent work in a way that cannot well be done in connection with ordinary class work.

It is expected, therefore, that such thesis will show the following characters, and its merits will be determined upon these points: Originality (comparative) and individual effort; scientific or literary knowledge; careful preparation; good arrangement and presentation of subject.

In order to insure time for the satisfactory preparation of his thesis, the student will elect and pursue thesis work in some department as he would any regular elective course.

Both subject and department should be reported to the Committee on Theses not later than the first Monday in November, and *all theses* should be completed and presented to the Committee on Theses on or before the first day of the final examinations in May.

The thesis should be prepared upon the officially designated paper and bound in the officially designated cover. All maps and drawings or other illustrations should be so arranged that they can be bound within the same cover. Theses must be typewritten.

The title page should conform to the style of the following sample title page:

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

The Origin of the English Gilds

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS

(Department of History)

By
JOHN EDWARD SMITH
Reno, Nevada
1906

DIPLOMAS AND BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

1. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the School of Liberal Arts.
2. The Degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the School of General Science, the School of Mining Engineering, the School of Mechanical Engineering, the School of Civil Engineering, or the School of Agriculture.
3. A Normal School Diploma, entitling the holder to a State Teacher's Certificate of High-School Grade, is awarded to students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the four years' work of the Advanced Normal Course.
4. A Normal School Diploma, entitling the holder to a State Teacher's Certificate of Grammar Grade, is awarded to students who have completed in a satisfactory manner the work of the Elementary Normal Course.

HIGHER DEGREES.

The Master's Degree is conferred only upon students who, after receiving the Bachelor's Degree, have pursued successfully work of an advanced character for at least one full academic year.

Candidates for the Master's Degree who have received their Baccalaureate Degree from the University may receive permission to do one-half of their graduate work in some other college or university of high rank.

A part of the required work is a thesis which must show capacity for independent research.

1. The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon the students who, after receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, pursue a prescribed course of study of advanced character successfully for at least one academic year.
2. The Degree of Master of Science is conferred on students who, after

receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Science, pursue a prescribed course of study of advanced character successfully for at least one academic year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES OF MINING ENGINEER, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Presentation of a thesis satisfactory to the Engineering Faculty, preceded by

- (a) One year's post-graduate work on subjects selected with the approval of the head of the department in which the degree is sought, or
- (b) Three years' experience in responsible engineering positions.

The candidate must have attained the Bachelor's Degree in this or some other institution of recognized standing.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

- 1. SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**
 - 2. SCHOOL OF GENERAL SCIENCE**
-
-

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President, Professor of Law and Greek
NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON ¹	Professor of Chemistry
ROBERT LEWERS.....	Professor of Political Economy
HENRY THURTELL ²	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, JR.....	Professor of the Latin Language and Literature
LYSANDER WILLIAM CUSHMAN ²	
.....	Professor of the English Language and Literature
ROMANZO ADAMS.....	Professor of Education and Sociology
PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.....	Professor of Botany and Horticulture
PETER FRANDSEN.....	Professor of Biology
ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics
JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON.....	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
W. S. TANGIER SMITH.....	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
RALPH SMITH MINOR.....	Professor of Physics
MAXWELL ADAMS.....	Professor of Chemistry
LAURA DE LAGUNA.....	Associate Professor of the Modern Languages
JEANNE ELIZABETH WEIR.....	Associate Professor of History
KATE BARDENWERFER.....	Assistant Professor of Domestic Science
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
KATHARINE RIEGELHUTH.....	Instructor in German

AIM.

The aim of the College of Arts and Science is two-fold:

1. To lay a foundation for the professions, both learned and technical, and
2. To increase knowledge in and sympathy toward the broader and cultural aspects of life.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Entrance to the College of Arts and Science shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.
2. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.
3. All students entering the University must pass an examination in

¹Absent on leave, 1906-1908.

²Absent on leave, 1906-1907.

English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

GROUP I.

English (a).....	5 units ¹
English (b).....	5 units
English (c).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c).....	5 units
Latin (a).....	5 units
Latin (v).....	5 units
Latin (c).....	5 units
Physics.....	5 units
History (a).....	5 units
History (b).....	5 units

GROUP II.

English (a).....	5 units
English (b).....	5 units
English (c).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b).....	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c).....	5 units
German, or French (a).....	5 units
German, or French (b).....	5 units
Physics.....	5 units
History (a).....	5 units
History (b).....	5 units
Elective.....	5 units

ELECTIVES.

Latin.....	5 units
Physical Geography.....	2½ units
Chemistry.....	5 units
Botany.....	2½ or 5 units
Physiology.....	5 units
Zoölogy.....	5 units
Bookkeeping.....	2½ units

GROUP I admits to both schools.

GROUP II admits to the School of General Science.

ELECTIVES: From this list may be selected any subject or subjects for the five elective units in GROUP II.

¹A unit, as the measure of the amount of high-school work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout the year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half-year's work; ten units, two years' work.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professors under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professors concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that they may deem advisable. Special students must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exception to the above rule may be made by the Faculty.

A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Admission only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREE.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon students in the School of Liberal Arts, and the Degree of Bachelor of Science upon students in the School of General Science who have satisfactorily completed work aggregating 124 units credits. By an hour, or a unit credit, is meant the equivalent of work demanded by a lecture course meeting for one hour a week for one semester, or a laboratory course requiring two and one-half hours a week for one semester. The work of the first two years is in the main prescribed; that of the last two years is wholly elective, subject, however, to the rules of group and free electives. Students in the General Science course are required to take seven extra hours of Natural Science, as an equivalent of the Latin prescribed for students in the School of Liberal Arts. The work of the Freshman and Sophomore years is prescribed as follows:

SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

<i>Subjects and Units Required.</i>	1st Sem. 2d Sem.	
English 1.....	(5)	3 3
Latin 1.....		4 4
Mathematics 1 and 2.....	(5)	3 3
French 1, Greek 1, or German 1.....		4 4
History 1.....		2 2
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....		1 1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

English 4.....		3 3
Latin 2 and 3.....		3 3
History 1.....		3 3
Natural Science (for choice of subjects see below).....		4 4
French 2, Greek 2, or German 2 and 3.....		3 3
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....		1 1

SCHOOL OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

English 1.....	3	3
French 1, Greek 1, or German 1.....	4	4
Mathematics 1 and 2.....	3	3
Physics 1.....	2	2
Chemistry 3 and 4.....	4	4
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

English 4.....	3	3
French 2, Greek 2, or German 2 and 3.....	3	3
History 1.....	3	3
Natural Science (for choice of subjects see below).....	7	7
Military 1, or Physical Culture.....	1	1

While the student should as nearly as possible follow the outline of hours and subjects as here prescribed, he may, with the sanction of his adviser, defer some of his prescribed work until the Junior or Senior year.

The Natural Science prescribed for the Sophomore year shall be elected from the following courses:

Chemistry 3 and 4, Physics 2 and 3, Geology 1 and 2, Mineralogy 2 and 3, Zoölogy 1 and 8, Hygiene 1, and Botany 1. More advanced courses may be elected if the student has had the prerequisites. Students in the School of Liberal Arts intending to take a major in some science department in their Junior and Senior years should elect an elementary course in that department in the Sophomore year. Some of the above-named courses give less than the four units credits required, but the deficiency may be satisfied by the election of additional hours either in the group or free electives. All students intending to follow a science group will find it to their advantage to consult their major professor as to the best courses in science to elect in their Sophomore year.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR YEARS.

Provided all the work of the Freshman and Sophomore years has been completed as prescribed, courses aggregating 60 units credits, or an average of 15 units in each semester, should be completed during the Junior and Senior years. Of these 60 units, 40—the group electives—must be chosen within certain correlated groups and with the advice and consent of the major or minor and minor departments concerned. The remaining 20 units—the free electives—may be freely elected from any courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, provided that the requirements of the departments in which the work is elected are satisfied.

GROUP ELECTIVES.

Each student in the College of Arts and Science shall, at the beginning of his Junior year, elect a department in which he wishes to do a considerable amount of work as his major department. In case any student so choose he may elect a minor department also. If a student elects a major and not a minor department, he shall be required to elect forty hours work in the two years with the advice and approval of the head of his major department.

The work of the major department shall be the correlating subject of the forty hours group electives. In case a student elects both a major and a minor department, the combined work of the two departments must represent a unity of aim, and the heads of the two departments shall constitute an advisory committee, of which the major professor shall be chairman. In this case, the elective group of forty hours must be selected with the advice and approval of the advisory committee.

Students in the School of Liberal Arts may select a major, or a major and minor, from any of the following departments: Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Spanish, History, Law, Economics, Sociology, Education, Zoölogy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics.

Students in the School of General Science may select a major, or major and minor, from any of the following departments: Zoölogy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Education.

The particular grouping will depend on the particular aim of the student. The following correlated groupings will serve as a general guide:

1	2
<i>Language—Literature Group.</i>	<i>Social Science Group.</i>
Greek, Latin, French, German, English.	History, Law, Economics, Sociology.
3	4
<i>Biological Science Group.</i>	<i>Physical Science Group.</i>
Zoölogy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology.	Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, Mineralogy.

The student electing a major in any one of the foregoing groups will be expected in the main to select his correlated work within that group. Good correlations, however, may sometimes be made by choosing from two groups. For example, a student making some one language his major may find it desirable to also elect a considerable amount of History. A student planning to study medicine should elect a major from Group 3, but may find it desirable to take more work in Physics. Those intending to study law should elect a major in Group 2, but may find it desirable to take advanced work in English. In some cases it may be necessary also to utilize some of the free electives in courses correlated with the group. For example, students taking a science major will often find it profitable to have a good reading knowledge of both French and German.

Any student, after electing his major and minor departments, may, with the consent of the department concerned and with the consent of the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules, change his course, choosing another major department or major and minor departments, as the case may be, provided he comply with all the conditions in the case of the new major and minor departments.

Each student shall make a written statement of the work he has accomplished during the Freshman and Sophomore years and of the work he proposes to do under the direction of his major or major and minor professors during his Junior and Senior years. He shall also make a statement of the coördinating aim which gives unity to the proposed group. This statement shall be placed in the hands of the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules not later than the first week of the University year.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules to examine these statements carefully, and, if needs be, to interview the student presenting them and to determine whether such schedules conform to the rules governing the same. If they do thus conform they shall be approved, otherwise the discrepancy shall be pointed out and the student shall be directed again to consult with his major professor.

When any such group of electives has been approved by the Committee on Group Electives and Graduation Schedules it shall be considered as the work prescribed for graduation. Any student who shall complete the work of any such group, together with work aggregating twenty hours credit—the free electives—to be chosen freely within the prescribed groups of departments, shall be entitled to graduate. It shall be the duty of the committee to determine for each candidate for graduation whether he has completed such work. The committee shall act as a committee, the individual members having no authority outside of the committee.

FREE ELECTIVES.

Twenty hours, or an average of five hours in any one semester, may be freely elected from any of the foregoing courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, provided only that the requirements of the departments concerned are satisfied. In addition to these courses, the student may elect from subjects offered by the Department of Domestic Arts and Science in the College of Agriculture courses which may be counted toward the Degrees of B.A. or B.S., to an amount not to exceed one hour in any one semester nor four hours in all.

Each Junior student in the College of Arts and Science shall file with the Committee on Registration, not later than two days before registration, a form containing the group elective and free elective studies desired for the Junior and Senior years, with the signature of the major professor, or signatures of major and minor professors. It is advisable that students should plan their work for the Junior and Senior years as early as the beginning of the Sophomore year in order that the studies elected then may fit in with their later work.

THESES.

A thesis must also be prepared in consultation with the major professor, and must show comparative originality and individual effort, scientific or literary knowledge, careful preparation, and good arrangement and presentation of subject.

THE ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE.

Students in the College of Arts and Science may be registered in the Normal School, Advanced Course, during their Junior and Senior years by electing courses in Education and Psychology aggregating eighteen hours and Course 1 in Music. Such students shall, in addition to the courses in Education and Psychology, have a group of 30, instead of 40, hours and shall freely elect 12, instead of 20, hours; but in all other respects they will be subject to the above rules as to electives.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

The Master's Degree is conferred only upon students who, after receiving the Baccalaureate Degree, have pursued successfully work of an advanced

character for at least one full academic year. Candidates who have received their Baccalaureate Degree at this University may receive permission to do one-half of their graduate work in some other college or university of high rank. A part of the required work is a thesis which must show capacity for independent research.

The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon holders of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Degree of Master of Science upon holders of the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Greek.	X. Law.	XXIII. Domestic Science.
II. Latin.	XI. Economics.	XXIV. Geology.
III. French.	XII. Sociology.	XXV. Mineralogy.
IV. Spanish.	XIII. Education.	XXVI. Chemistry.
V. German.	XIV. Psychology.	XXVII. Physics.
VI. English.	XV. Zoölogy.	XXVIII. Mathematics.
VII. Music.	XVI. Hygiene.	XXXIII. Drawing.
VIII. History of Art.	XXVI. Botany.	XXXIV. Military Science and Tactics.
IX. History.		

I. GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Greek 1. Beginning Greek. Thorough drill in the elements of the Greek language with a liberal amount of reading in Xenophon and Herodotus. *Gleason and Atherton:* First Greek Book. *Goodwin:* Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus. *Freshmen. Both semesters, M. W. Th. F. Mr. Unsworth. (B 4)*

Greek 2. The Iliad or Odyssey. The reading of Homer's Iliad or Odyssey, accompanied throughout the year by methodical instruction in Greek Grammar, Greek Prose Composition, and History of Ancient Greeks. *Goodwin:* Greek Grammar. *Allison:* Greek Prose Composition. *Pennell:* History of Ancient Greece. *Sophomore. Both semesters, M. W. F. Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)*

Greek 3. Lysias and Plato. A critical reading of the oration of Lysias and Plato's Apology of Socrates as a preparation for an appreciative study of Greek civilization. *First semester, M. W. F. Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)*

Greek 4. Æschylus. The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus, and lectures on the orators and dramatists of Greece. *Second semester, M. W. F. Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)*

Greek 5. Euripides and Sophocles. Exposition of the Greek drama. The Alcestis of Euripides and the Electra of Sophocles. *First semester, M. W. F. Mr. Unsworth. (.....3)*

Greek 6. Greek Testament. Critical reading of the Gospel of St. John, with lectures on the common dialect and on Hellenistic Greek. *Second semester, M. W. Th. F. Mr. Unsworth. (.....4)*

II. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Latin 1. Vergil. The Æneid, Sight Reading. The critical study of the first six books of the Æneid, supplemented by a brief survey of the remainder

to emphasize the unity of the poem. Any standard edition of the *Æneid*.
Painter: Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism. *Freshmen*. Both semesters,
M. T. Th. F. Professor Church. (1 p. m.....4)

Latin 2. Cicero. De Senectute and De Amicitia, Private Life of the
 Romans, Grammar. *Bennett*: Cicero, Cato Major, De Senectute, and Lælius,
 De Amicitia. *Johnston*: Private Life of the Romans. *Bennett*: Appendix
 to Latin Grammar. *Sophomores*. First semester, *M. W. F.* Professor Church.
 (10 a. m.....3)

Latin 3. Horace (Odes), Catullus, Tibullus. History of Roman Litera-
 ture, Prose Composition. Any standard edition of Horace (Odes and
 Epodes). *Crowell*: Minor Latin Poets. *Fowler*: History of Roman Lit-
 erature. *Sophomores*. Second semester. Professor Church. (10 a. m.....3)

Courses 1-3 are required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Latin 4. Comparative Pastoral Poetry. A study of the development of
 pastoral poetry in Greek, Latin, English and American Literature. *Andrew*
Lang: Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. *Jerram*: Vergil, Bucolics. *Baehrens*:
 Poetæ Latini Minores III, Calpurnius and Nemesianus. *Chambers*: English
 Pastorals. *Burns*: The Cotter's Saturday Night. *Riley's* Complete Works.
 First semester, *M. W. F.* Professor Church. (11 a. m.....3)
 Given 1906-1907.

Latin 5. Ancient Classical Comedy. A study of the elements of the comic
 drama in Greek and Latin literature. *Moulton*: Ancient Classical Drama.
Fyere: Aristophanes. *Fowler*: Plautus, Menaechmi, The Twin Brothers.
Fay: Plautus Mostellaria, The Haunted House. *Stoman*: Terence, Phormio,
 The Insolent Schemer. (This course is designed to furnish an introduction
 to the study of French and English comedy.) Second semester, *M. W. F.*
 Professor Church. (11 a. m.....3)
 Given 1906-1907.

Latin 6. Roman Satire. A study of the times and satiric works of
 Lucilius, Horace, Juvenal, and lesser contemporary satirists. *Merrill*:
 Fragments of Roman Satire. *Moore*: Odes and Epodes of Horace. *Conington-*
Nettlehip: Satires of Persius. *Pearson & Strong*: Thirteen Satires of Juvenal.
Petronius: Satiræ. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Professor Church. (11 a. m.....3)
 Given 1907-1908.

Latin 7. The History of the Development of the Latin Language. *Lindsay*:
 Latin Inscriptions. *Buecheler*: Carmina Latina Epigraphica. Second semester,
T. Hours to be arranged. Professor Church. (.....1)

Latin 8. Prose Composition. Brief review of elementary composition,
 based on Cæsar and Cicero, followed by composition based on Livy and
 work independent of texts. *D'Ooge*: Latin Prose Composition I-III. *Arnold*:
 Latin Prose Composition. Both semesters, *M. W. F.* Hours to be arranged.
 Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 10. Lectures on Greek and Roman Art. Second semester, *T. Th.*
Hours to be arranged. Given 1907-1908. Professor Church. (.....2)

Latin 12. Comparative Epic Poetry. A study of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*,
 Homeric Hymns and *Æneid*, supplemented by reading the *Nibelungenlied*,

Kalevala and the poems of Ossian, for the purpose of learning the general development of epic poetry and becoming familiar with its local peculiarities. *Bryant*: The Iliad. *Butcher and Lang*: The Odyssey. *Andrew Lang*: Homer and the Epic. *Andrew Lang*: Homeric Hymns. *Conington*: The Æneid. *Letsom*: Nibelungenlied. *Crawford*: Kalevala. *MacPherson*: The Poems of Ossian. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Hours to be arranged.* Given 1907-1908. Professor Church. (.....3)

Latin 20. Seminary in connection with baccalaureate thesis work. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged with individual students.* Professor Church. (.....1)

Latin 30. Seminary in connection with graduate work. *M. W. F. Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Church. (.....3)

III. FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

French 1. Elementary French. Thorough drill in grammatical principles and facility in translating simple English into French, and French into English. *Fraser and Squair*: French Grammar. *Rollins*: French Reader. Selections of French poetry are committed to memory. *Freshmen. Both semesters, M. T. Th. F. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (D 4)

French 2. Translation and Composition. The study of French grammar is continued, special stress being placed on the subjunctive, and various idiomatic constructions. The texts differ each year. In 1906-07 Lamartine's "Graziella," Labiche and Martin's "La Poudre aux Yeux," Sand's "La Mare au Diable," Sandeau's "Mlle. de la Seiglière," Erckmann-Chatrian's "L'Ami Fritz," and some historical or scientific French will be read. *François*: French Composition. *Prerequisite*: French 1, or open to those who have completed two years' work in a high school. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (C 3)

French 3. French Dramatists. The principal plays of Molière, Racine, and Corneille are read, together with Hugo's Hernani, and Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac, or other modern French drama. Synopses of the plays, or critical essays, written in French, are required for each drama read. French Prose Composition. *Duval*: Histoire de la littérature française. *Prerequisites*: French 1 and 2. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1907-08.* Associate Professor de Laguna. (A 3)

French 4. Modern French Poetry and Prose. This course has been arranged to alternate with the course in French Dramatists. It includes rapid reading of French Lyrics, Prose Stories, and Essays, together with some of the latest French plays. French prose composition. Essays in French at stated intervals on the works studied. *Prerequisites*: French 1 and 2. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1906-07.* Associate Professor de Laguna. (A 3)

French 20. Seminary in connection with baccalaureate thesis work. Old French: Grammar, phonetics, morphology, syntax. Reading: Chanson de Roland; Chrétien de Troyes; Chevalier au Lion. *Both semesters.* Associate Professor de Laguna. (.....1)

IV. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Spanish 1. Beginning Spanish. The course in Spanish has been laid out for those students who have had at least two years' work in French and two or more in Latin, thus making rapid progress possible. *Hills and Ford: A Spanish Grammar. Matzke: First Spanish Readings.* As much time as can be spared from text-book work is devoted to Spanish conversation. *Elective. Prerequisites:* Two years of Latin and two of French, or an equivalent. *Both semesters, T. Th. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (B 2).

Spanish 2. Advanced Spanish. Modern Spanish novels and plays by standard authors. *Cervantes: Don Quixote. Prerequisite:* Spanish 1. *Both semesters, T. Th. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (C 2)

V. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

German 1. Elementary Course. The aim of the first year's work is to give a thorough drill in grammatical principles, together with copious readings of easy German texts, and exercises in German Composition. *Collar: Eysenbach. Hewett: A German Reader. Volkmann: Kleine Geschichten. Haumbach: Waldnovellen. Freshmen. Both semesters, M. T. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (D 4)

German 2. Schiller. In this course the best known of Schiller's plays are studied from a historical and literary standpoint, and the drill in grammar is continued by means of exercises in Prose Composition. *Schiller: Maria Stuart, Die Jungfrau von Orleans. Wesselhoft: German Exercises in Conversation and Composition. Prerequisite:* German 1, or open to those who have completed two years of German in the High School. *First semester, M. W. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (.....3)

German 3. Goethe, Lessing, Heine. *Goethe: Iphigenie. Lessing: Nathan der Weise. Heine: Die Harzreise.* These works are read with a view to developing the understanding and appreciation of the variety and difference in style and thought of the authors. *Wesselhoft: German Exercises in Conversation and Composition. Prerequisite:* German 1, or open to those who have completed two years of German in a high school. *Second semester, M. W. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (C 3)

German 4. *Goethe: Torquato Tasso, and Faust, Part I.* The history and development of the Faust Legend is studied, and the ethical and philosophical questions are discussed. A detailed study of the life of Goethe is part of this course. Two German papers are required: A synopsis of Torquato Tasso, and a characterization of Faust. The history of German literature is begun with *Bernhard's Deutsche Literaturgeschichte* as the basis for the work. German Prose Composition continues throughout the year. *Prerequisites:* German 1, 2, and 3. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1906-7. Associate Professor de Laguna.* (B 3)

German 5. History of German Literature. *Keller's Bilder aus der Deutschen Litteratur* is read at sight. A special study is made of German lyrics, including those of the Nineteenth Century. German Novels of the Nineteenth Century are read in class and out, and critical papers concerning them are written in German. Prose Composition is continued throughout

the year. *Prerequisites:* German 1, 2, and 3. *Both semesters, M. W. F. Given in 1907-8.* Associate Professor de Laguna. (B 3)

German 20. Seminary for baccalaureate thesis. Nibelungenlied or Walther von der Vogelweide will be interpreted. *Both semesters.* Associate Professor de Laguna. (.....1)

VI. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English 1. Composition, Rhetoric, and Public Speaking. Themes in narration, description, exposition, and argumentation. Practice in oral reading, declamation, oration, and debate. *Carpenter and Brewster:* Modern English Prose. *Hill:* Foundations of Rhetoric. *Shurter:* Public Speaking. *Freshmen, all schools.* *Both semesters, M. T. W. Th. F. Three credits.* Professor Cushman. (B 5)

English 3. Forensics. Oral discussion of current topics. Practice in argumentation and delivery. *Elective. Prerequisites:* English 1 and 2. *Both semesters, W. Not given 1906-07.* Professor Cushman. (7 to 9 p. m.2)

English 4. General History of English Literature. Lectures, recitations, and assigned reading. *Painter:* A History of English Literature. *Sophomores, both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (A 3)

English 5. Literature of the Nineteenth Century.

I. Poetry. From Wordsworth to Swinburne. *Page:* British Poets.

II. Prose from Lamb to Kipling. *Craik:* English Prose Selections,

Vol. V. English 5 is intended to be largely a wide reading course.

Sections I and II may be given on alternate years. *Elective.*

Prerequisites: English 1 and 4. *Both semesters, T. Th.* Professor Cushman. (C 2)

English 6. Shakespeare. The reading and interpretation of representative plays of Shakespeare. A brief survey of Shakespeare's life and work. *Elective. Prerequisites:* English 1 and 4. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (E 3)

English 7. American Literature. The development of American literature from the colonial times to the present. *Wendell:* Literary History of America. *Elective. Both semesters, T. Th.* Professor Cushman. (A 2)

English 8. Literary Criticism. A study of the forms and fundamental principles of literature as an art. *Mabie:* Short Studies in Literature. *Johnson:* The Forms of English Poetry. *Worsfold:* Principles of Criticism. *Woodbridge:* The Drama. *Whitcomb:* The Development of the Novel. *Elective. Both semesters, T. Th. Given 1907-8.* Professor Cushman. (E 4)

English 9. Anglo-Saxon. Grammar, composition, and the reading of simple prose and verse. *Smith:* Old English Grammar. *Elective. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Cushman. (C 3)

English 20. Seminary for Theses. Topic: Technique of the Drama. *Prerequisites:* English 6 and 8. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Cushman. (—1)

VII. MUSIC.

Music 1. Vocal Music. Systematic instruction in the elements of vocal music is given. *Both semesters, T. Th. Hours to be arranged.* Mrs. Layton. (.....)

IX. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

History 1. Mediæval History from the Fourth to the Thirteenth Century. Beginning with the History of the Barbarian invasion, it traces the development of primitive Germanic institutions, the rise of the mediæval church and the papacy, the expansion of the Frankish Empire, and the establishment of feudalism. Special stress is laid on the study of forces and of the great world movements with the aim of giving the proper perspective for the appreciation of later history. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 2. History of Europe from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century. The formation of modern states, important features of the Renaissance, political and social development, as well as international relations, since the Peace of Westphalia. Special attention is given to the rise of Russia and Prussia, and to the change in Western Europe from the absolutism of the Old Régime to the democracy and individualism of the Nineteenth Century. *Sophomores. Both semesters. M. W. F. Associate Professor Wier.* (E 3)

History 3. History of England to 1485 covers the period of prehistoric and Roman Britain and the English settlements and through the growth of the English Kingship and the development of the Parliamentary Constitution to 1485. The character of the work will render desirable previous training in history on the part of the student. This course is important as a preparation for the study of law. *Elective. Both semesters. Given 1907-8.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 4. History of England since 1485. The political history is traced merely as a background for the study of the growth of the English Parliament and the Cabinet system. Comparisons are made between the existing forms of government and administration in the various countries of Europe and America. Important as preparation for the study of law. *Elective. Both semesters. Given on request.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 5. Constitutional and Political History of the United States, 1775-1840. A detailed study of the political and constitutional questions arising during the period of the formation of the Union. *Elective. Both semesters. Given on request.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....3)

History 9. French Revolution, with special reference to its causes and constitutional experiments. Studied from the European and American standpoints rather than as a French local crisis. The general preparation for the Revolution is traced and its far-reaching results in the establishment of the New Régime is studied in detail, while minor attention is given to the active manifestation of the revolution in France. *Elective. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 10. History of the Pacific Slope. An investigation course giving training in seminary methods. Gives comprehensive knowledge of the development of the Pacific Slope during the Spanish, Mexican, and early American periods. Steady progress of Atlantic Coast colonies is compared with the inaction of the Spanish on the Pacific, and causes investigated for the difference in attitude toward colonization shown by the various European

powers as likewise differences in nature of colonists. *Elective. Both semesters.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....2)

History 11. Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History. A comparative study of the main events of recent history. *Elective. Both semesters. Given 1907-8.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....1)

History 20. Special Courses. May be arranged for graduate students to meet individual needs. Research work may thus be carried on under guidance of department. Associate Professor Wier. (.....)

X. LAW.

Law 1. Elementary Law and Jurisprudence. An exposition of the leading principles underlying the Common Law in the light of Jurisprudence. *Elective. First semester, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (D 3)

Law 2. International Law. The principles of International Law as seen by the leading text writers of America, England, Europe, and the Continent. *Scott's Cases, and other authorities. Elective. Second semester, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (D 3)

Law 3. Advanced Law. The object of the course is to give the citizen a broader view than that outlined in the above courses, and in some specialty, such as the law of property, evidence, etc. *Hopkins: Law of Property. McKelvey: Evidence. Elective. Prerequisites: Law 1 and 2. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Lewers. (D 3)

XI. ECONOMICS.

Economics 1. Political Economy. The Elements of Political Economy. Recitations on the text, lectures, and assigned readings. *Walker: Political Economy, or some equivalent. Elective. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Lewers. (B 3)

Economics 2. Financial History of the United States. A detailed study of the experiences and legislation of the United States touching currency, coinage, and banking. The study will be founded, as far as possible, on examination of original sources. *Prerequisite: Economics 1. Elective. Both semesters, M. W. F.* President Stubbs. (C 3)

XII. SOCIOLOGY.

[With the exception of Course 20, no course in Sociology will be given unless elected by at least four students.]

Sociology 1. Introduction to the Study of Society. The purpose of this course is to present the whole social process as a unity. The demand is not so much for detailed knowledge as for a correct point of view. Society is regarded as organic and evolutionary. The fundamental social institutions and their functions are studied, and their development through savagery, barbarism, and civilization is considered. The point of view of the course is used to interpret historic social progress. *Prerequisites: Two courses in History and one course in Economics. First semester, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (A 3)

Sociology 2. Social Problems. The aim of this course is to present a number of present-day problems from the point of view of Course 1. Among

the problems are the labor problem, socialism, race problems, problems of the city, problems of rural communities, crime, pauperism, sanitation, etc. Not all of these subjects will receive attention during any one semester, but the course will include a number of them selected according to the interest of the class. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (A 3)

Sociology 3. Primitive Society. The physical and mental characteristics of primitive men are considered in relation to the type of social organization. An attempt is made to account for the influence of custom, for the development of the various types of family, for the origin of political institutions, and of the institution of property. Some attention may be given to primitive religious customs and ideas, and to the development of morality. As the field covered by this course is very broad, it is probable that the course will be varied from year to year, only a part of the subjects being taken up in any one course. *Second semester, M. W. F.* Professor Adams. (C 3)

Sociology 20. Research Course. Students choosing Sociology for a major subject will choose a thesis subject near the beginning of the Senior year, and carry on reading and research work during both semesters. Arrangements will be made in each case for consultations and reports during the year. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Adams. (.....1)

XIII. EDUCATION.

Education 4. Practice Teaching. Each student taking Education 8 is required to devote four weeks to observation and teaching in the public schools of Reno under the direction of the Professor of Education and the Principal of Schools. *One month, second semester.* Professor Adams. (.....3)

Education 5. The Logic of Education. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the logical nature of the teaching process. The aim of teaching being given, what are the steps logically necessary to the realization of the desired end? What are the steps necessary to the notion of the individual? What are the steps essential to the development of the general notion? What are the forms of inference, and what are the steps in each case? Lesson plans exemplify the logical order of procedure in presenting the various sorts of subject-matter. As much psychology as is necessary to the purpose of this course is included in the lectures. *First semester, T. Th. F.* Professor Adams. (B 3)

Education 6. Child study. This course is designed to do two things: (1) To stimulate students to an intelligent and sympathetic observation and interpretation of the activities of children and to acquaint them with the results of scientific investigations as to their physical and mental development; and (2) to consider the aim, matter and method of education as determined by the child's needs at each stage of development. The course in psychology must precede this or be taken at the same time. *Second semester, T. Th. F.* Professor Adams. (B 3)

Education 7. History of Education. The aim of this course is to present education from a social point of view. Savage, barbarian, and ancient education are presented briefly by way of introduction, but chief attention is

given to the modern period. In each case emphasis is placed upon the relation of the educational system to the type of social organization. Our own educational system is criticized as a product, in part, of the demands of older social conditions, and the need of readjustment to meet present demands is pointed out. *First semester, M. T. W. Th.* Professor Adams.

(C 4)

Education 8. Educational Values and Methods. In this course attention is given to the more immediate problems of school work. The course of study for elementary and secondary schools is considered from the standpoint of the child as an individual and as a future American citizen. An attempt is made to point out the values of each of the subjects ordinarily studied in public schools and to discover the methods of teaching and study that are best designed to realize these values. *Second semester, M. T. W. Th.* Professor Adams.

(C 4)

XIV. PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychology 1. General Psychology. Lectures, reports, quizzes, and an occasional laboratory exercise. Special attention is given to the relation between the nervous and mental processes. The course is primarily intended to form a psychological basis for the advanced courses in education. *Prerequisite:* Hygiene 1, or equivalent. *Second semester, M. T. W. F.* Professor Frandsen.

(E 4)

XV. ZOOLOGY.

Zoölogy 1. General Zoölogy. An introduction to the whole field of zoölogy; the systematic positions and relations of animals, the differentiation of complex systems of tissues and organs from the simple; the activities, habits and adaptations of animals, the main facts of development, the theory of evolution, etc. In the laboratory a number of animal types are studied, beginning with the simple and proceeding to the most highly organized. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Miss Short. (C 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 2. Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. Lectures on the progressive development of structures and functions from the lower to the higher vertebrates. In the laboratory the student will make dissections of the trout, frog, lizard, rabbit, pigeon, or allied forms. This course is designed as a foundation for the subsequent study of human anatomy in the medical school. Such a foundation is now required for entrance by some of the leading medical schools. It is also intended for those who plan to teach zoölogy or human anatomy in the high school and as a preparation for research work in anatomy. *Prerequisite:* Zoölogy 1. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Frandsen. (A 3) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 3. Histology. The methods of killing, fixing, sectioning, staining, and mounting of objects for microscopic study. The lectures will deal mainly with vertebrate, particularly human, histology, but the course may be varied in different years. In the laboratory the student may choose either some invertebrate or vertebrate form of study. *Prerequisites:* Zoölogy 1, 2, and Hygiene 1. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (B 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 4. Embryology. Lectures on comparative embryology. The laboratory work consists mainly of the preparation and study of sections of

the frog or chick at successive stages of development. *Prerequisites:* Zoölogy 1, 2, and 3. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (A 2) (Lab. 2)

Zoölogy 6. General Entomology. Lectures on the habits and transformations of our most interesting insects with the characteristics of the orders, sub-orders, etc. *One period of laboratory work. Elective. Prerequisite:* Zoölogy 1. *Second semester, T. Th.* (D 2) (Lab. 1)

Zoölogy 7. Economic Entomology. Lectures and field work on our dangerous insect pests. Discussions of their life histories and the best means of combating them. *Sophomores, Agriculture. First semester. Hours to be arranged.*

Zoölogy 8. Evolution. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides on the evidences of organic evolution and its bearing upon science and life in general. *Second semester. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen.

Zoölogy 20. Research Course. Students electing Zoölogy as a major will be required to select a thesis subject in the early part of the Senior year. A number of subjects selected from the different lines of zoölogical research, anatomy, physiology, histology, and embryology will be submitted to the choice of the student. If desired a student may elect thesis work in excess of the minimum one unit required. *Consultation hours to be arranged with the student. Both semesters.* Professor Frandsen.

For description of other courses, see Zoölogy, College of Agriculture.

XVI. HYGIENE.

Hygiene 1. Human Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. Special attention will be given in the second semester's work to the subject of Hygiene, including personal hygiene, the hygiene of contagious diseases, emergencies, etc. The laboratory work will consist of some microscopic work on the tissues and organs, simple physiological experiments and demonstrations, chemical experiments illustrative of the process of digestion and the dissection of some vertebrate. *Both semesters, T. Th. Laboratory, Friday, 1-4.* Professor Frandsen. (D 2)

Hygiene 2. General Bacteriology. Morphology and classification of bacteria. Methods of making cultures and studying the life processes of bacteria. Fermentation, putrefaction, etc., and their importance in the economy of nature. Pathogenic bacteria. Methods of disinfection, etc. In the laboratory, the student will learn how to obtain pure cultures of some of the common bacteria in the air, water and soil, and how to make slide preparations of them. A final study may be made of some pathogenic form. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1. *Students wishing to take this course must first secure written permission from the instructor in charge. Second semester, Th. Laboratory, 2 periods, to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen. (B 2) (Lab. 2)

XVII. BOTANY.

Botany 1. Structural and Physiological Botany. A study of the fundamental principles of plant life and growth and the adaptations of the higher plants to environmental forces. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a

week. Illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations. *Sophomores. Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Mr. Brown. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 2. Cryptogamic Botany. A general résumé of plant life from the lowest to the highest forms; slime moulds, algæ, lichens, fungi, liverworts, mosses, ferns, horsetails, club mosses, conebearers, and flowering plants. Special attention is given to the plants in each group of economic importance. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week illustrated by lantern slides. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 3. Comparative Histology of Plants. The student will be introduced to methods of investigation, including the use of the microtome and the preparation of microscopic slides. Preliminary studies of the vegetable cell and its contents. Kinds of tissues. Microscopic structure of stems, roots, leaves, and floral organs. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1 and 2. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Kennedy. (D 2)

Botany 4. Taxonomy and Phylogeny of the Angiosperms. A study of the genetic relationship of the phanerogamous orders with practical studies in the laboratory relative to the flora of Nevada. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1. or its equivalent. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Kennedy. (D 3)

Botany 5. Physiological Botany. A course of experiments similar to that outlined in McDougal's Plant Physiology. Two laboratory periods, assigned readings and reports amounting to a total of four credits. *Hours to be arranged.* Professor Frandsen. (.....)

Botany 20. Research. This State offers a new and inviting field for investigation in botanical and horticultural science and in forestry. The flora of the State is but little known, leaving ample opportunity for original research work during the summer months in collecting material for taxonomic or histological study in the laboratory. *Students who have taken two of the Courses 1, 2, 3, or 4, in Botany, may, after consultation with the instructor, be assigned special problems suitable for thesis work. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Kennedy. (.....)

For description of other courses, see Botany, College of Agriculture.

XXIII. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Domestic Science 10. Textiles. Hygienic and historic dress. Studies in color and design in relation to dress. Lectures on choice of design, color, and material in home decoration. Practice work in cutting, fitting, and designing. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (..... 1)

Domestic Science 11. Food Values. Preparations of menus in accordance with dietetic and economic standards. Esthetics of sewing. Household economics. Practice work in cookery. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (..... 1)

Domestic Science 12. History of Cookery. Food adulterations. Dietetic errors. Invalid cookery. Chafing-dish course. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (..... 1)

XXIV. GEOLOGY.

Geology 1. Dynamic and Structural Geology. A general discussion of geological forces and their results. Lectures and recitations. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (..... 3)

Geology 2. Historical Geology. An outline of the history of the earth, including diastrophic changes, stratigraphic relationships and descriptions of the physical geography and life of the successive geological periods, with special reference to the North American continent. Lectures and recitations. *Prerequisite:* Geology 1. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (..... 2)

Geology 3. Elementary Petrology. Lectures on the classification, characters and origin of rocks. *Prerequisites:* Geology 1, and Mineralogy 4. *Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (..... 2)

Geology 4. Petrographic Laboratory. The study of rocks in the hand specimen and in thin section with the microscope. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 5, and Geology 3 (the latter may be taken concurrently.) *Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 1)

Geology 5. Field Geology. Instruction in field methods with actual practice in the investigation of selected areas in the vicinity of the University. The work includes the preparation of a report, with geological map and cross-sections of a specified area. Occasional trips will be taken to more distant points. Ten days of field work, commencing the second semester of the Junior year and ending the first semester of the Senior year. *Juniors and Seniors, Mines. Saturdays as announced.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 2)

Geology 6. Economic Geology. A study of the modes of occurrence, origin and distribution of the principal ores, non-metallic minerals and rocks used in the arts and industries, with descriptions of typical examples from important mining regions. Lectures and recitations. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 3, Geology 2 and 3. *Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (..... 3)

Geology 20. Undergraduate Thesis Course. At least two periods a week for one semester. Professor Smith. (.....)

Geology 21. Graduate Course. Original investigation of geological problems, with seminary for discussion of current geological literature and special topics. Professor Smith. (.....)

XXV. MINERALOGY.

Mineralogy 1. Mineralogical Laboratory. (a) The determination of the more common minerals chiefly by means of their physical properties, using such simple physical tests as are of easy application in the field. (b) The determination of minerals by blowpipe analysis. *Prerequisites:* Chemistry 1, 2, and 3. *Sophomores, C. E., and Mines. Both semesters.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 2)

Mineralogy 2. Crystallography. Lectures, recitations and laboratory practice on the morphology of minerals. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (.....1) (Lab. 1)

Mineralogy 3. Descriptive Mineralogy. Lectures on the classification, salient properties and mode of occurrence of the more important minerals, illustrated by typical specimens. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 2, and first semester of Mineralogy 1. *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (.....)

Mineralogy 4. Optical Properties of Minerals. Lectures. *Prerequisites:* Physics 2, Mineralogy 2. *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (..... 2)

Mineralogy 5. Laboratory course in the Optical Properties of Minerals. Microscopic study and determination of the rock-making minerals in thin section, including the preparation of material for microscopic work. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 5. (May be taken concurrently.) *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 1)

Mineralogy 6. Graduate Course. Opportunity is offered to students suitably prepared, for advanced work and research in Mineralogy and Crystallography. Professor Smith. (.....)

XXVI. CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 1. General Inorganic Chemistry. Lectures and recitations on the elementary theories and fundamental principles of chemistry. Open in connection with Course 2 to all students in the University. *Both semesters.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 2. A laboratory course illustrating and verifying the fundamental laws of chemistry. To be taken in connection with Course 1. *First semester.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 3. Qualitative Analysis. A laboratory course open to students who have completed Course 2. One hour each week will be devoted to explanation and discussion of the principles of analysis. *Second semester.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 5. A laboratory course in Quantitative Analysis. Training in the general methods of manipulation will be given in both gravimetric and volumetric analysis. *Prerequisites:* Chemistry 1, 2, 3. *First semester.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 6. Advanced Quantitative Analysis. Special problems in analytical chemistry will be assigned to meet the demands of the individual student and the department in which he wishes to take his degree. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 5. *Second semester.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 7. Organic Chemistry. Lectures and reviews on the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 5. *Both semesters.* Professor Adams.

Chemistry 8. Laboratory preparation of typical Carbon Compounds. Open to students in connection with Course 7. *Both semesters.* Professor Adams.

XXVII. PHYSICS.

Physics 1. General Physics. Mechanics, properties of matter, and heat. One experimental lecture, one recitation, and one laboratory period per week throughout the year. *Freshmen, General Science.* Professor Minor.

Physics 2. General Physics. Lectures and recitations with experimental illustrations and problems. Sound, light, magnetism and electricity, given as a continuation of Course 1. *Sophomores. Both semesters.* Professor Minor.

Physics 3. Physical Measurements. Experimental work in sound, light, magnetism, and electricity of distinct quantitative character. Methods selected involving fundamental physical principles and illustrating their most important practical applications. The work is presented so as to enable each student to build up for himself a working knowledge of the subject. *Elective. One or two periods per week, both semesters.* Professor Minor.

Physics 20. Special undergraduate courses. Undergraduate thesis work and all special laboratory work not included in the courses announced above. Hours and credit arranged in each case. Professor Minor.

XXVIII. MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics 1. Algebra. The subjects covered are those usually given after simultaneous quadratic equations in such texts as Fisher and Schwatt, Wells, Bowser, and Wentworth. Special emphasis is placed upon the following subjects: ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem, logarithms, series, and the theory of equations. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 2. Solid Geometry. The geometry of the plane, the cylinder, the cone, the prism, the pyramid, and the sphere. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....2)

Mathematics 3. Plane Trigonometry. This course covers the subject as presented in such texts as Wells, Wentworth, Murray, or Crockett. Prominence is given to the relation of functions, transformation of trigonometric expressions, and the derivation of formulas. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....2)

Mathematics 7. Analytic Geometry. A study of the straight line, transformation of coördinates, the conic sections, the general equation of the second degree, a few higher plane curves, and an introduction to analytic geometry of three dimensions. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 8. Differential Calculus. A thorough study of the fundamental principles of the differential calculus, followed by their application to expansion in series, tangents and normals, contact and curvature, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima. *Sophomores. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 9. Integral Calculus. Summation, rectification of curves, areas of plane curves, areas of surfaces of revolution, volumes of solids of revolution, volumes of other solids, moments of inertia. *Sophomores. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 10. Analytic Mechanics. The development of the essential principles of mechanics, followed by exercise in solving practical problems. *Elective. Both semesters.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

For description of other courses, see Mathematics, College of Engineering.

XXXIII. DRAWING.

Drawing 11. Drawing from the antique and from nature; outdoor sketching; historical ornament; conventionalization; harmony of color. *Elective.*
Hours to be arranged. Miss Lewers. (.....1)

XXXIV. MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in close and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty, minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes those parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters. M. T. W. Th. F.* Captain Brambila.

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations, recruiting, the employment of troops, in the enforcement of laws, supply departments, the administration of a company including the preparation of papers and returns, field fortifications, military hygiene, military law, the laws of war on land, the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army, *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters.* Captain Brambila.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

1. SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

2. SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

10³⁰

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS	President
NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON ¹	Professor of Chemistry
HENRY THURTELL ²	Professor of Mathematics
LYSANDER W. CUSHMAN ²	Professor of the English Language and Literature
PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.....	Professor of Botany, Horticulture, Forestry
GORDON HAINES TRUE.....	Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
PETER FRANDSEN	Professor of Biology
ROBERT MAURO BEAMBILA.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics
JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON	Professor of Mathematics
HOBATIO WEBER BAKER.....	Professor of Civil Engineering
MAXWELL ADAMS	Professor of Chemistry
RALPH SMITH MINOR.....	Associate Professor of Physics
W. S. TANGIER SMITH.....	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
WINFRED BERDELL MACK.....	Professor of Veterinary Science and Bacteriology
KATE BARDENWERPER	Assistant Professor of Domestic Science
SANFORD CROSBY DINSMORE.....	Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry
THOMAS WILLMOTT FREEMAN.....	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering

AIM.

The aim of the School of Agriculture is to give not only an adequate training in those branches which find their application in the practice of agriculture, or the operations of farming, gardening, and stock raising, but also to give such training in English, mathematics, and the sciences as will furnish a well-rounded education.

EQUIPMENT.

The Experiment Station Farm, where investigations in irrigation and the growing of farm, garden, and forage crops are carried on, and where representatives of different breeds of pure-bred farm animals are available for class work, furnishes a valuable equipment for the study of those subjects directly related to practical agriculture.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Entrance to the School of Agriculture shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.

¹Absent on leave, 1906-1908.

²Absent on leave, 1906-1907.

2. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.

3. All students entering the School of Agriculture must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in September of each year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

English (a)	5 units ¹
English (b)	5 units
English (c)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c)	5 units
German, or French (a)	5 units
German, or French (b)	5 units
Physics	5 units
History (a)	5 units
History (b)	5 units
Elective	5 units

ELECTIVES.

Latin	5 units
Physical Geography	2½ units
Chemistry	5 units
Botany	2½ or 5 units
Physiology	5 units
Zoölogy	5 units
Bookkeeping	2½ units

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professor concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that he may deem advisable. Special students, excepting those in the Department of Domestic Arts and Science, must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exception to the above rule may be made by the Faculty. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

¹A unit, as the measure of the amount of high-school work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout the year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half-year's work; ten units, two years' work.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Admission only upon recommendation of the departments concerned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture is conferred upon students who have satisfactorily completed the full course of study in the School of Agriculture as given below. The term unit (or hour) denotes the amount of work required by a lecture course meeting one hour a week for one semester, or a laboratory course requiring two and one-half hours a week during one semester.

COURSE OF STUDY.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

<i>Subjects and Units Required.</i>	1st Sem.	2d Sem.
English 1	3	3
Mathematics 3, 4, 5, and 7	5	5
Hygiene 1 (Physiology)	3	3
Botany 1		4
Animal Husbandry 1	5	
Mechanic Arts 1		2
Military 1	1	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

English 4	3	3
Horticulture 1		4
Agriculture 1		4
Botany 2	4	
Zoölogy 7	4	
Chemistry 1 and 2	5	5
Military 1	1	1

JUNIOR YEAR.

Horticulture 3, or Animal Husbandry 2 (Plant Breeding or Animal Breeding and Feeding)	5	
Chemistry 11 (Agricultural Chemistry)	4	4
Civil Engineering 1a and 1b (Surveying)	4	4
Geology 1	3	4
Geology 9 (Origin of Soils)		4
Mineralogy 1	2	
Animal Husbandry 3 (Veterinary Science)		5
Military 1	1	1

SENIOR YEAR.

Agriculture 2 (Irrigation)	4	4
Thesis	3	3
Elective (two courses selected from following list)	10	10
Military 1	1	1

Hygiene 2. Bacteriology. Elementary Course. Morphology and classification of bacteria. Methods of making cultures and studying the life processes of bacteria. Fermentation, putrefaction, etc., and their importance in the economy of nature. Pathogenic bacteria. Methods of disinfection, etc. In the laboratory, the student will learn how to obtain pure cultures of some of the common bacteria in the air, water, and soil, and how to make slide preparations of them. A final study may be made of some pathogenic form. *Prerequisite:* Botany 2. *Students wishing to take this course must first secure written permission from the instructor in charge.* *Elective. Seniors. Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (.....3) (Lab. 2)

XVII. BOTANY.

Botany 1. Structural and Physiological Botany. A study of the fundamental principles of plant life and growth and the adaptations of the higher plants to environmental forces. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week. Illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations. *Prescribed, Freshmen. Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Mr. Brown. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 2. Cryptogamic Botany. A general résumé of plant life from the lowest to the highest forms; slime moulds, algæ, lichens, fungi, liverworts, mosses, ferns, horsetails, club mosses, conebearers, and flowering plants. Special attention is given to the plants in each group of economic importance. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week illustrated by lantern slides. *Prescribed, Sophomores. First semester. T. Th.* Professor Frandsen. (D 2) (Lab. 2)

Botany 6. Economic Botany. *Seniors. Second semester.* Professor (..... 5)

For description of other courses, see Botany, College of Arts and Science.

XVIII. HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture 1. General Horticulture. Lectures on fruit growing, vegetable gardening, the propagation of plants, the making of lawns, ornamental shrubs, and the beautifying of home and farm grounds. The laboratory work will consist of practical work in the care of plants, grafting, budding, making cuttings, pollination and pruning. *Sophomores. Second semester, T.* Professor Kennedy. (.....)

Horticulture 2. Pomology. Lectures, text-book and other class exercises upon the cultivation of fruits, with especial reference to the marketing, storing, and adaptability of varieties for cultivation in Nevada. *Elective. Seniors.* Professor Kennedy. (A 4)

Horticulture 3. Evolution of Cultivated Plants. A discussion of organic evolution as applied to the modification of plants, particularly those in cultivation. *L. H. Bailey:* Plant Breeding. *Prerequisites:* Botany 1 and 2. *Elective. Seniors, Juniors. First semester, M. T. W. Th. F.* Professor Kennedy. (C 5)

XIX. FORESTRY.

Forestry 1. Elementary Forestry. Lectures on the effects of deforestation on the water supply, forest protection and regeneration; the use and

durability of the different woods, and forest economics. *Prerequisite:* Botany 1. *Elective. Seniors.* Professor Kennedy. (B 4)

XX. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture 1. Soils and Crops. Study of the nature and function of soil; the characteristics of different soils and their treatment in the growing of crops, followed by history, distribution, and character of the different farm crops, their improvement by selection, and how to grow them. *Sophomores. Second semester.* Professor True. (B 5)

Agriculture 2. Irrigation. A brief review of the history of irrigation, the development of irrigation laws, and the doctrine of appropriation. Study of the relation of rainfall, evaporation, and seepage of water supply; the character of irrigating waters, methods of applying water to land, the effect of irrigation upon alkali in the soil, the measurement of water upon the farm, and the duty of water. *Seniors. Both semesters.* Professor True.

Agriculture 3. Farm Management. *Elective. Seniors. Hours to be arranged.* Professor True. (.....4)

XXI. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal Husbandry 1. Breeds of Live Stock. A study of the history and characteristics of the pure breeds of farm animals. "The Study of Breeds" will be used as a text-book and be supplemented by lectures and the use of lantern slides showing photographic reproductions of typical animals. In conjunction with this work in the class room, practical work will be given in judging animals representative of the different types and breeds. Two lectures and two laboratory periods. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor True. (.....2)

Animal Husbandry 2. The Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock. **Breeding:** A discussion of the laws and principles relating to the breeding of animals, and their application to breeding operations; the value of pedigrees, and the care of breeding stock on the farm. **Feeding:** Discussion of the source of food, the laws of nutrition, the value of various feeding stuffs as indicated by their composition and digestibility; the theory of balanced rations and the practice of feeding. *Juniors. First semester, M. T. W. Th. F.* Professor True. (C 5)

Animal Husbandry 3. Veterinary Science. This course is intended to give the student such a knowledge of the more common ailments of domestic animals that he may recognize them, and such a knowledge of the nature of disease as to enable him to maintain sanitary conditions, intelligently to combat infection, and to know when the services of a veterinarian are necessary. *Juniors. Second semester.* Professor True. (C 5)

Animal Husbandry 4. Feeding Animals and Selection of Breeding Stock. This course is designed for students intending to follow animal husbandry as a business, and consists of the study of some problem agreed upon by instructor and student by means of research and experiment. **Stock Judging:** A study of breed type from the point of view of the breeder of pure-bred animals. *Elective. Seniors. Hours to be arranged.* Professor True.

XXII. DAIRYING.

Dairying 1. Theory and Practice of Dairying. Lectures upon the formation and composition of milk; ferments and their action; testing for purity and value; methods of manufacture of cheese and butter. The lectures are supplemented by practical work with different testing apparatus, and by the inspection of dairies and creameries fitted with modern apparatus. *Elective. Seniors. Both semesters.* Professor Wilson.

XXIII. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Domestic Science 10. Textiles. Hygienic and historic dress. Studies in color and design in relation to dress. Lectures on choice of design, color, and material in home decoration. Practice work in cutting, fitting, and designing. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Science 11. Food Values. Preparatory of menus in accordance with dietetic and economic standards. Esthetics of sewing. Household economics. Practice work in cookery. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Science 12. History of Cookery. Food adulterations. Dietetic errors. Invalid cookery. Chafing-dish course. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Assistant Professor Bardenwerper. (.....1)

XXIV. GEOLOGY.

Geology 1. Dynamic and Structural. Illustrated lectures. *Prescribed, Juniors. First semester, M. W. F.* Professor Smith.

Geology 7. Geological Nature and Origin of Soils. The nature and distinguishing characteristics of the common rocks and rock-forming minerals, their weathering, and the origin of soils. Lectures and laboratory practice. *Prerequisite:* Geology 1, and first term of Mineralogy 1. *Prescribed, Juniors. Second semester.* Professor Smith.

XXV. MINERALOGY.

Mineralogy 1. Elementary Mineralogy. Determination of minerals by observational methods and the simple tests useful in the field, such as those with the pocket knife, lens, and streak plates. *Prescribed, Sophomores. First semester, Th. F.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 2)

XXVI. CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 1. General Inorganic Chemistry. Lectures and recitations on the elementary theories and fundamental principles of Chemistry. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 2. A laboratory course illustrating and verifying the fundamental laws of Chemistry. To be taken in connection with Course 1. *First semester.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 3. Qualitative Analysis. A laboratory course to follow Course 2. One hour each week will be devoted to explanation and discussion of the principles of analysis. *Second semester.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 5. A laboratory course in Quantitative Analysis. Training in the general methods of manipulation will be given in both gravimetric and volumetric analysis. Open to Sophomores who have completed Chemistry 3. *First semester.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 9. Agricultural Chemistry. A lecture course on the application of chemical principles to farm economy. The relation of the plant to the soil and air; Sources of plant food; Mechanism of plant nutrition; Soils—their origin, formation, composition, deterioration and improvement; nitrification of soils. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 5. *Both semesters.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 10. Agricultural Chemical Analysis. A laboratory course given in connection with Chemistry 9. This course includes the analysis of farm and dairy products, soils, ashes, fertilizers, mineral, drinking and irrigation waters. *Both semesters.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 11. Inorganic Preparations. A laboratory course in the preparation and purification of inorganic compounds. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 5. *Second semester.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 12. Industrial Chemistry. A lecture course on the chemical arts and industries. Fuels. Iron and Steel. Acid and alkali manufacture. Destructive distillation. Glass. Explosives. Dye-stuffs, etc. *Prerequisites:* Chemistry 5 and 7. *First semester.* Professor Adams. (.....2)

Chemistry 20. Undergraduate Thesis Course. Laboratory and library work on special problems, to be chosen by the student in consultation with the instructor. Open to students who have completed Chemistry 6 and 7. *Hours to be arranged.* Professor Adams.

For description of other courses, see Chemistry, College of Arts and Science.

XXVIII. MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics 3. Algebra. The subjects covered are those usually given after simultaneous equations in such texts as Fisher and Schwatt, Wells, Bowser, and Wentworth. Special emphasis is placed on the following subjects: ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem, logarithms, series, and the theory of equations. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson.

Mathematics 4. Solid Geometry. The geometry of the plane, the cylinder, the cone, the prism, the pyramid, and the sphere. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....2)

Mathematics 5. Plane Trigonometry. This course covers the subject as presented in such texts as Wells, Wentworth, Murray, and Crockett. Prominence is given to the relation of functions, transformation of trigonometric expressions, and the deviation of formulas. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....2)

Mathematics 7. Analytic Geometry. A study of the straight line, transformation of coördinates, the conic sections, the general equation of the second degree, a few higher plane curves, and an introduction to analytic

geometry of three dimensions. *Freshmen. Second semester. Professor Johnson. (..... 3)*

For description of other courses, see Mathematics, College of Engineering.

XXXI. MECHANIC ARTS.

Mechanic Arts 1. Bench work, including the following operations: Plowing, sawing, rabbeting, planing, notching, splicing, mortising, tenoning, dovetailing, framing, paneling, and the general use of carpenters' tools. Wood turning, involving the various principles of lathe work in wood, carried on from a set of blue prints issued by the department for that purpose. *Freshmen. Second semester. Hours to be arranged. Mr. Freeman. (Lab. 2)*

XXXII. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Civil Engineering 1. Surveying. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, field and office work in the theory, use, and adjustment of the compass, level, and transit. The field work covers the determination of distances, angles, and areas by the several methods; differential, profile, and contour leveling; and miscellaneous surveys, such as are met with in actual practice. Topographic Surveying: Theory and use of plane-table and stadia; methods of topographic surveying, sketching, and drawing. A complete topographic survey based on a system of triangulation is executed, and maps constructed from same. Railroad Curves: Theory and practice of railroad curves as applied to railroad surveys. Professor Baker.

XXXIV. MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in close and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty, minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes three parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters. M. T. W. Th. F. Captain Brambila.*

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations. Recruiting; the employment of troops in the enforcement of law; supply departments; the administration of a company, including the preparation of papers and returns; field fortifications; military hygiene; military law; the laws of war on land; the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army. *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters. Captain Brambila.*

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

- 1. SCHOOL OF MINES**
 - 2. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**
 - 3. SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**
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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
HENRY THURTELL ¹	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
LYSANDER WILLIAM CUSHMAN ¹	
	Professor of English Language and Literature
GEORGE FREDERICK BLESSING ¹	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
GEORGE J. YOUNG.....	Professor of Mining and Metallurgy
JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM.....	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
JAMES RICHARD JOHNSON.....	Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics
HOBATIO WEBER BAKER.....	Professor of Civil Engineering
WILLIAM SIDNEY TANGIER SMITH.....	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
MAXWELL ADAMS.....	Professor of Chemistry
RALPH SMITH MINOR.....	Professor of Physics
ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics
FRANCES ELIZABETH SHORT.....	
	Acting Professor of the English Language and Literature
THOMAS WILLMOTT FREEMAN.....	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
GUSTAV EVERETT HOFMANN.....	Assistant in Mining and Geology

AIM.

The aim of the College of Engineering is to equip the young men who wish to share actively in the industrial development of the State and the Nation with such knowledge of mining, mechanical and civil engineering as is essential for entrance into these professions. *

EQUIPMENT.

In a College of Engineering the material equipment is of great importance and the University has made a special effort to properly provide the necessary laboratories, workshops, etc. For a general description of these see under the titles Mining Building, Mechanical Building, Chemistry Building, Laboratories for Geology and Mineralogy, Laboratories of the Mining Department, and the Chemical Laboratories, in the earlier part of this register.

CONDITION OF ADMISSION.

1. Entrance to the Engineering Schools shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.

2. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other university of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done

¹Absent on leave, 1906-1907.

is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.

3. All students entering the University must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in October of each year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

1. English (a)	5 units ¹
English (b)	5 units
English (c)	5 units
2. Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (a)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (b)	5 units
Mathematics—Algebra and Plane Geometry (c)	5 units
3. Physics	5 units
4. American History	5 units
5. General History	5 units
6. Chemistry	5 units
7. Physical Geography	2½ units
8. Botany	2½ or 5 units
9. Zoölogy	2½ or 5 units
10. Physiology	5 units
11. Latin (a)	5 units
Latin (b)	5 units
Latin (c)	5 units
12. German (a)	5 units
German (b)	5 units
13. French (a)	5 units
French (b)	5 units
14. Spanish (a)	5 units
Spanish (b)	5 units
15. Greek (a)	5 units
Greek (b)	5 units
Greek (c)	5 units
16. Bookkeeping	2½ units
17. Shopwork	5 units
18. Drawing	2½ units

For entrance to the Engineering Schools the candidate must present subjects 1, 2, 3, and 4, and 20 units of additional credits selected from the subjects following.

NOTES.

1. Beginning September, 1910, Solid Geometry will be added to the list of required subjects.

2. Students coming to the University from the high schools of the State

¹A unit, as a measure of the amount of work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout one whole year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work; ten units, two years' work.

are expected, so far as possible, to present two years of French, or German or Spanish.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professor concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that he may deem advisable. Special students must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exceptions to the above rule may be made by the Faculty. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Committee on Admission only upon the recommendation of the departments concerned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE.

THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREE.

(1) The Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering is conferred upon students who have satisfactorily completed the full course of study in the School of Mining Engineering; (2) the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, upon students who have satisfactorily completed the full course of study in the School of Mechanical Engineering; (3) the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, upon students who have satisfactorily completed the course of study in the School of Civil Engineering.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES OF MINING ENGINEER, MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Presentation of a thesis satisfactory to the Engineering Faculty, preceded by

(a) One year's post-graduate work on subjects selected with the approval of the head of the department in which the degree is sought, or

(b) Three years' experience in responsible engineering positions.

The candidate must have attained the Bachelor's Degree in this or some other institution of recognized standing.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN YEAR—ALL SCHOOLS.

<i>First Semester.</i>		<i>Second Semester.</i>	
Mathematics 3 and 4.....	5	Mathematics 5 and 7.....	5
English 1.....	5	English 1.....	5
Drawing 1 and 2.....	2	Drawing 1 and 2.....	2
Mechanic Arts 1.....	2 Lab.	Mechanic Arts 1.....	2 Lab.
Chemistry 1.....	2	Mechanic Arts 2.....	2 Lab.
Chemistry 2.....	2 Lab.	Chemistry 1.....	2
Physics 1.....	1 and 1 Lab.	Chemistry 3.....	2 Lab.
Drill.....	1	Physics.....	1 and 1 Lab.
		Drill.....	1

SCHOOL OF MINES.

<i>First Semester.</i>	SOPHOMORE.	<i>Second Semester.</i>
Mathematics 8 and 9.....	3	Mathematics 8 and 9.....
Chemistry 5.....	3 Lab.	Chemistry 6.....
Physics 2.....	3	Physics 2.....
Physics 3.....	2 Lab.	Physics 3.....
Mineralogy 1.....	2 Lab.	Mineralogy 1.....
Drawing 3.....	3	Drawing 4.....
M. E. 1.....	3	M. E. 1.....
Drill 1.....	1	Drill 1.....

JUNIOR.

Mining 7.....	2	Mining 7.....	2
Mining 11 and 12.....	2	Mining 11 and 12.....	3
Mineralogy 2 and 3.....	2	Mineralogy 2 and 3.....	2
Geology 1.....	3	Geology 2.....	2
Mathematics 10 and 11.....	5	Mathematics 10.....	3
Civil Engineering 9.....	2 and 1 Lab.	Mineralogy 5 and 6.....	3
Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.	Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.
Mining 4.....	2 Lab.	Geology 5, Field work.....	1 Lab.
Drill.....	1	Drill.....	1

SENIOR.

Mining 1.....	4	Mining 2.....	4
Mining 3.....	1	Mining 3.....	1
Mining 8.....	4	Mining 5.....	Field work
Geology 5.....	1 Lab.	Mining 6.....	1
Mining 10.....	2	Mining 9.....	4
Geology 3 and 4.....	3	Mining 10.....	2
Civil Engineering 8.....	3	Geology 6.....	3
Drill.....	1	Thesis.....	2
		Drill.....	1

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

<i>First Semester.</i>	SOPHOMORE.	<i>Second Semester.</i>
Mathematics 8 and 9.....	3	Mathematics 8 and 9.....
Drawing 3.....	3	Drawing 3.....
Physics 2.....	3	Drawing 4.....
Physics 3.....	2 Lab.	Physics 2.....
Mechanical Arts.....	2 Lab.	Physics 3.....
Mechanical Engineering 1.....	3	Mechanical Arts.....
Chemistry 5.....	3 Lab.	Mechanical Engineering 1.....
Drill.....	1	Drill.....

JUNIOR.

Mathematics 10 and 11.....	5	Mathematics 10.....	3
Civil Engineering 9.....	2 and 1 Lab.	Mechanical Engineering 3.....	2
Mining 7.....	2	Mining 7.....	2
Electrical Engineering 1 and 2.....	3	Electrical Engineering 1 and 2.....	3
Mechanical Engineering 2.....	2	Mechanical Engineering 4.....	2
Drawing 5 and 6.....	2 Lab.	Drawing.....	3 Lab.
Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.	Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.
Drill.....	1	Drill.....	1

SENIOR.

Electrical Engineering 3.....	3	Electrical Engineering.....	3
Mechanical Engineering 5.....	4	Mechanical Engineering 6.....	4
Civil Engineering 5.....	4	Drawing 8 or 9.....	4
Drawing 7.....	3	Drawing 7.....	3
Civil Engineering 8.....	3	Mechanical Engineering 8.....	3
Mechanical Engineering 10.....	2	Thesis.....	2
Drill.....	1	Drill.....	1

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Semester.

SOPHOMORE.

Second Semester.

Mathematics 8 and 9.....	3	Mathematics 8 and 9.....	3
Drawing 3.....	3	Drawing 3.....	1
Chemistry 5.....	3 Lab.	Drawing 4.....	3
Physics 2.....	3	Physics 2.....	3
Physics 3.....	2 Lab.	Physics 3.....	2 Lab.
Mineralogy 1.....	2 Lab.	Mineralogy 1.....	2 Lab.
M. E. 1.....	3	M. E. 1.....	3
Drill.....	1	Drill.....	1

JUNIOR.

Mathematics 10 and 11.....	5	Mathematics 10.....	3
Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.	Civil Engineering 1.....	2 and 2 Lab.
Civil Engineering 9.....	2 and 1 Lab.	Civil Engineering 2.....	2
Geology 1.....	3	Geology 2.....	2
Mineralogy 2.....	2	Civil Engineering 6.....	3
Mining 7.....	2	Mining 7.....	2
Drill.....	1	M. E. 3.....	2
		Geology 5.....	Field work
		Drill.....	1

SENIOR.

Mining 1.....	4	Civil Engineering 11.....	2
Civil Engineering 3.....	5	Mining 6.....	1
Civil Engineering 5.....	5	Civil Engineering 4.....	5
Civil Engineering 8.....	3	Civil Engineering 7.....	3
Drill.....	1	Civil Engineering 10.....	2
		Elective.....	3
		Thesis.....	2
		Drill.....	1

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

VI. English.	XXVII. Physics.	XXXII. Mechanic Arts.
XXIV. Geology.	XXVIII. Mathematics.	XXXIII. Civil Engineering.
XXV. Mineralogy.	XXIX. Mining.	XXXIV. Drawing.
XXVI. Chemistry.	XXX. Mech. Engineering.	XXXV. Military.
	XXXI. Elec. Engineering.	

VI. ENGLISH.

English 1. Composition, Rhetoric, and Public Speaking. Themes in narration, description, exposition, and argumentation. Practice in oral

reading, declamation, oration, and debate. *Carpenter and Brewster*: Modern English Prose. *Hill*: Foundations of Rhetoric. *Shurter*: Public Speaking. *Freshmen, all schools. Both semesters.* Professor Short. (.....5)

For description of other courses, see English, College of Arts and Science.

XXIV. GEOLOGY.

Geology 1. Dynamic and Structural Geology. A general discussion of geological forces and their results. Lectures and recitations. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (.....3)

Geology 2. Historical Geology. An outline of the history of the Earth, including diastrophic changes, stratigraphic relationships and descriptions of the physical geography and life of the successive geological periods, with special reference to the North American continent. Lectures and recitations. *Prerequisite*: Geology 1. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (.....2)

Geology 3. Elementary Petrology. Lectures on the classification, characters and origin of rocks. *Prerequisites*: Geology 1, and Mineralogy 4. *Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (.....2)

Geology 4. Petrographic Laboratory. The study of rocks in the hand specimen and in the thin section with the microscope. *Prerequisite*: Mineralogy 5 and Geology 3. (The latter may be taken concurrently.) *Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 1)

Geology 5. Field Geology. Instruction in field methods with actual practice in the investigation of selected areas in the vicinity of the University. The work includes the preparation of a report, with geological map and cross-sections of a specified area. Occasional trips will be taken to more distant points. Ten days of field work, commencing the second semester of the Junior year and ending the first semester of the Senior year. *Juniors and Seniors, Mines. Saturdays as announced.* Professor Smith. (Lab. 2)

Geology 6. Economic Geology. A study of the modes of occurrence, origin and distribution of the principal ores, non-metallic minerals and rocks used in the arts and industries, with descriptions of typical examples from important mining regions. Lectures and recitations. *Prerequisites*: Mineralogy 3, Geology 2 and 3. *Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith. (.....3)

Geology 20. Undergraduate Thesis Course. *At least two periods a week for one semester.* Professor Smith. (.....)

Geology 21. Graduate Course. Original investigation of geological problems, with seminary for discussion of current geological literature and special topics. Professor Smith. (.....)

XXV. MINERALOGY.

Mineralogy 1. Mineralogical Laboratory. (a) The determination of the more common minerals chiefly by means of their physical properties, using such simple physical tests as are of easy application in the field. (b) The determination of minerals by blowpipe analysis. *Prerequisites*: Chemistry

1, 2, and 3. *Sophomores, C. E. and Mines. Both semesters.* Professor Smith.
(Lab. 2)

Mineralogy 2. Crystallography. Lectures, recitations and laboratory practice on the morphology of minerals. *Juniors, C. E. and Mines. First semester.* Professor Smith.
(..... 1) (Lab. 1)

Mineralogy 3. Descriptive Mineralogy. Lectures on the classification, salient properties and mode of occurrence of the more important minerals, illustrated by typical specimens. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 2, and first semester of Mineralogy 1. *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith.
(.....)

Mineralogy 4. Optical Properties of Minerals. Lectures. *Prerequisites:* Physics 2, Mineralogy 2, *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith.
(..... 2)

Mineralogy 5. Laboratory course in the Optical Properties of Minerals. Microscopic study and determination of the rock-making minerals in thin section, including the preparation of material for microscopic work. *Prerequisites:* Mineralogy 5. (May be taken concurrently.) *Juniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Smith.
(Lab. 1)

Mineralogy 6. Graduaté Course. Opportunity is offered to students suitably prepared for advanced work and research in Mineralogy and Crystallography. Professor Smith.
(.....)

XXVI. CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 1. General Inorganic Chemistry. Lectures and recitations on the elementary theories and principles of chemistry. Given in connection with Course 2. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Professor Adams. (..... 2)

Chemistry 2. A laboratory course illustrating and verifying the fundamental laws of Chemistry. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Adams.
(2 Lab.)

Chemistry 3. A laboratory course in Qualitative Analysis. *Prerequisites:* First half of Chemistry 1 and all of Chemistry 2. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Adams.
(2 Lab.)

Chemistry 5. Quantitative Analysis. Training in the general methods of manipulation will be given in both gravimetric and volumetric analysis. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 3. *First semester. Sophomores, M. E., C. E. and Mines.* Professor Adams.
(3 Lab.)

Chemistry 6. Advanced Quantitative Analysis. Special attention will be given to the analysis of the ores of the common metals. *Prerequisite:* Chemistry 5. *Second semester. Sophomores, Mines.* Professor Adams.
(3 Lab.)

XXVII. PHYSICS.

Physics 1. General Physics. Mechanics, properties of matter, and heat. One experimental lecture and recitation, and one laboratory period per week throughout the year. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Professor Minor.
(1 and 1 Lab.)

Physics 2. General Physics. Lectures and recitations with experimental

illustrations and problems. Sound, light, magnetism, and electricity, given as a continuation of Course 1. *Sophomores. Both semesters.* Professor Minor.

(.....3)

Physics 3. Physical Measurements. Experimental work in sound, light, magnetism and electricity of distinctly quantitative character. Methods selected involving fundamental physical principles and illustrating their most important practical applications. The work is presented so as to enable each student to build up for himself a working knowledge of the subject. *Sophomores. Both semesters.* Professor Minor.

(3 Lab.)

Physics 20. Special undergraduate courses. Undergraduate thesis work and all special laboratory work not included in the courses announced above. Professor Minor.

(.....)

XXVIII. MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics 3. Algebra. The subjects covered are those usually given after simultaneous quadratic equations in such texts as Fisher and Schwatt Wells, Bowser, and Wentworth. Special emphasis is placed upon the following subjects: ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem, logarithms, series, and the theory of equations. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....3)

Mathematics 4. Solid Geometry. The geometry of the plane, the cylinder, the cone, the prism, the pyramid, and the sphere. *Freshmen. First semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....2)

Mathematics 5. Plane Trigonometry. This course covers the subject as presented in such texts as Wells, Wentworth, Murray, or Crockett. Prominence is given to the relation of functions, transformation of trigonometric expressions, and the derivation of formulas. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....2)

Mathematics 6. Spherical Trigonometry. The solution of all cases of spherical triangles, and the application of spherical trigonometry to elementary problems of practical astronomy. *Elective.* Professor Johnson.

(.....2)

Mathematics 7. Analytic Geometry. A study of the straight line, transformation of coördinates, the conic sections, the general equation of the second degree, a few higher plane curves, and an introduction to analytic geometry of three dimensions. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....3)

Mathematics 8. Differential Calculus. A thorough study of the fundamental principles of the differential calculus, followed by their application to expansion in series, tangents and normals, contact and curvature, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima. *Sophomores. First semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....3)

Mathematics 9. Integral Calculus. Summation, rectification of curves, areas of plane curves, areas of surfaces of revolution, volumes of solids of revolution, volumes of other solids, moments of inertia. *Sophomores. Second semester.* Professor Johnson.

(.....3)

Mathematics 10. Analytic Mechanics. The development of the essential

principles of mechanics, followed by exercise in solving practical problems. *Juniors. Both semesters.* Professor Johnson. (.....3)

Mathematics 11. Mechanics of Materials. Application of the principles of statics to rigid bodies; elasticity and resistance of materials; discussion of beams and columns; forms of uniform strength; riveting; torsion of shafts; combined, apparent, and true stresses, and the computation of the proper sizes and proportions for beams, columns, etc. *Juniors. First semester.* Professor Johnson. (.....2)

For description of other courses, see Mathematics, College of Arts and Science.

XXIX. MINING AND METALLURGY.

Mining 1. Lectures and Recitations. Excavation, explosives, tunneling, boring, shaft-sinking. *Senior Mines and C. E. First semester. M. T. W. Th. F.* Professor Young. (.....4)

Mining 2. Lectures and Recitations. Ore deposits, prospecting, development, exploitation, examination, management, mine equipment, mining law. *Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Young. (.....4)

Mining 3. Mining Laboratory. Problems in engineering and in the design of mining and metallurgical machinery; review and discussion of technical journals and books. *Seniors, Mines. Both semesters, Lab.* Professor Young. (1 Lab.)

Mining 4. Mining Laboratory. The work in this course consists of practice in sharpening and tempering hand and machine drills, in the use of the same, and in forging and welding. *Juniors, Mines. First semester. S.* Professor Young. (2 Lab.)

Mining 5. Excursions. During the year two extended trips are taken to Virginia City and vicinity. The first trip is taken during the latter part of the first term and has for its object the study of an ore deposit. The surface and underground conditions and the relationship of the mine openings and underground work to the deposit are the special subjects of study. Mapping of the geological formations is also done in order to facilitate interpretation of the structure. The second trip, taken in the latter half of the second semester, has for its object the study of the mine surface plants, mine equipment, underground work, mills, cyanide and reduction plants. A report of the observations, together with sketches, is required of each student. *Seniors, Mines.* Professor Young.

Mining 6. Engineering Contracts and Specifications. Lectures and text. *Seniors, Mines and C. E. Second semester.* Professor Young. (.....)

Mining 7. Metallurgy General. Lectures and recitations. Physical properties of the more important metals and alloys; manufacture and physical properties of the structural metals; fuel and heat measurement; metallurgical furnaces, processes, and products; crushing and sampling of ores. *Junior Mines, C. E. and M. E. Both semesters.* Professor Young. (.....)

Mining 8. Metallurgy Gold and Silver. Lectures and recitations. A discussion of the ores, processes of separation, plants and machinery, man-

agement, and economic conditions. *Seniors, Mines. First semester.* Professor Young. (.....4)

Mining 9. Metallurgy (Copper, Lead, Zinc). Lectures and recitations. A discussion of the ores, methods of reduction, plants and machinery, management, and economic conditions. *Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Young. (.....4)

Mining 10. Metallurgical Laboratory. A series of experiments are given which are designed to supplement, in part, the class-room work and to illustrate the more important methods of ore treatment. Complete ore tests on a working scale are used to supplement the small-scale experiments. *Seniors, Mines. Both semesters.* Professor Young. (2 Lab.)

Mining 11. Assaying. Lectures and recitations. Methods of assay, systems of weights used, calculations and problems, equipment of assaying laboratories, sampling, chemistry of assaying, errors and losses in assaying, special topics. *Juniors, Mines. Both semesters.* Professor Young. (.....1)

Mining 12. Assaying Laboratory. Practice in weighing, crushing, and sampling of ores; scorification and crucible assay; assay of metallurgical products; use of miners' pan, horn, and batea. *Juniors, Mines. First semester, Lab. 1. Second semester, Lab. 2.* Professor Young.

Mining 20. Thesis. Each Senior student is required to hand in a thesis on some subject in mining or metallurgy or related branch of engineering. *Seniors, Mines. Second semester.* Professor Young.

XXX. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Mechanical Engineering 1. Power and Power Transmission. A study of the operation and construction of steam, gas and oil engines, turbines, water wheels, motors, etc., and the methods of power transmission. The subject is treated in a practical manner and illustrated by tests of various prime movers. *Sophomores, M. E., C. E., and Mines.* Professor Scrugham. (.....3)

Mechanical Engineering 2. Kinematics. The geometry of machinery, showing the laws which govern the velocity of moving parts, velocity ratio in various motions, the correct forms for gear teeth, quick-return motions, link motions and the manner of designing trains of mechanism. The mathematical demonstrations and proofs are first studied from text-book, and then practical problems are given to the student to solve on the drawing board. *Juniors, M. E. First semester.* Mr. Freeman. (.....2)

Mechanical Engineering 3. Machine Design. A study of the application of the laws of velocity, force, and strength of materials to the design of machinery. The design of tooth and belt gearing, shafts, journals, hangers, cylinders, springs, bolts, keys, etc. The text-book work is strengthened by the practical work on the drawing board. *Juniors, M. E. and C. E. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....2)

Mechanical Engineering 4. Theory of Steam Boilers. The design and construction of the various types of commercial steam boilers; including methods of riveting and staying; the care of boilers, the prevention of scale

and corrosion, consumption of fuel, determining the horse-power of boilers, the design of boilers for efficiency and economy, the methods of power transmission and the study of modern boiler plants. At the completion of the text-book each student is required to design a boiler or battery of boilers and necessary fittings. This includes the preparation of specifications and complete working drawings ready for the boiler-maker and the erecting engineer. *Juniors, M. E. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....2)

Mechanical Engineering 5. Steam Engine. The principles involved in the design and construction of the steam engine, including theoretical indicator and crank-effort diagrams for various types of engines. This work is supplemented by experimental work in the laboratory. *Seniors, M. E. First semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....4)

Mechanical Engineering 6. Gas Engines and Gas Producers. The principles involved in the design and construction of gas and oil engines and gas producers. The composition of the hydrocarbon gases and oil is discussed and comparative costs and efficiencies considered. *Seniors, M. E. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....4)

Mechanical Engineering 7. Power Plants. In the industrial and business world to-day the power plant occupies a place of importance which it never has had hitherto, and the success or failure of business enterprises and manufacturing corporations often depends upon the condition of the power house. In order to judge fairly the advantages and disadvantages involved in questions relating to the power plant, the engineer must be familiar with the solutions which experience and good judgment have proposed for similar problems. To this end the mechanical engineering of power plants is here presented in rather a non-mathematical way, and the machinery appliances and economical auxiliaries employed have their practical and experimental side shown. *Senior. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....3)

Mechanical Engineering 8. Valve Gearing. A study of the various forms of standard engine valves, link motions, radial gears, and shaft regulation. The mathematical proofs of the methods and results attained by the Zenner, Bilgram, Reuleaux, and Elliptical diagrams are studied from the text-book, after which the designing of the valve gears becomes a drawing-board process. Each student before completing the work must design some form of standard engine valve and governor; the data being taken from trade catalogs and engines actually in use. *Seniors. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham.

Mechanical Engineering 9. A special course embracing mensuration, elementary mechanics, pneumatics and steam engineering is offered for mechanics and artisans engaged at their trade during the day. This course is designed more specially for railroad employees, but it is open to all desiring to become more proficient in the above-mentioned subjects. Two evenings per week. Professor Scrugham and Mr. Freeman.

Mechanical Engineering 10. Engineering Laboratory Practice. This course covers the various methods of conducting and working up tests, determining efficiencies, driving powers, etc., and is supplemented by prac-

tical tests on a number of pieces of apparatus. *Senior, M. E. First semester.*
Professor Scrugham. (.....2)

Mechanical Engineering 19. Inspection Visits. It is the desire of the department to arrange for an inspection trip to the most important manufacturing establishments in the vicinity in order that the student may make a study of modern structure and methods in manufacture. The practical value of such excursions has long been recognized by such institutions as Kentucky State College, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Purdue University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Case School of Applied Science, and many others, where they have become regular features of the course. These trips are for Juniors and Seniors, M. E., only. Professor Scrugham.

Mechanical Engineering 20. Thesis work. The latter part of the second semester of the Senior year is given to thesis work. This consists of some new design of a machine or an original investigation of some subject congenial to the student's taste and included in the scope of the course. The subjects for these theses are assigned to the student by the head of the Mechanical Engineering Department; and the completed theses, together with the drawings and illustrations accompanying them, are kept on file that they may serve as references for future investigations. *Seniors. Second semester. Hours to be arranged.* Professor Scrugham. (.....2)

TRADE CATALOG LIBRARY.

In order to familiarize the student in Mechanical Engineering with the different manufacturing firms throughout the country, and the progress they are making in perfecting engines, pumps, boilers, dynamos, etc., there has been added a trade catalog library. The trade literature of to-day is gotten out in the most attractive form possible, and with an educational motive in view. Many catalogs are text-books of a very high order, and gotten out with the express idea of teaching the practical man the theoretical, and the theoretical man the practical, nature and advantages of the machine the firm is placing upon the market. The benefit derived by referring to these books, in connection with the class-room work, is at once apparent, renewed interest being shown by the student in his text-book work when he sees the practical and commercial applications of the theories he is studying.

XXXI. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Electrical Engineering 1. Electricity and Magnetism. Frictional Electricity, Magnetism, Current Electricity, Electrostatics, Electro-magnetics, Measurement of Currents, Thermo-electricity, Heat, Power and Light from Electric Currents, Inductance, Dynamos, Motors, Transformers, Electro-chemistry, Telegraphy, Telephony, and Electric Waves. *Prerequisite:* Physics 2. *Juniors. First semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....3)

Electrical Engineering 2. Electric Power Transmission. Electric lighting and power distribution. Relative cost and efficiencies of various types of prime movers. Tests, specifications, etc. *Prerequisite:* El. E. 1. *Juniors, M. E. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. (.....3)

Electrical Engineering 3. Alternating Currents. Theory and application of single-phase and polyphase currents, alternating current dynamos

and motors, transformers, controlling apparatus, etc. *Prerequisite:* El. E. 2. Seniors, *M. E.* Both semesters. Professor Scrugham. (—3)

XXXII. MECHANIC ARTS.

Mechanic Arts 1. Wood Shop. The wood shop contains four power wood-turning lathes, one Fay Egan tilt-table jig-saw, one Fox wood trimmer, one combination wood planer and circular-saw machine, one band saw, one wood-panelling machine, one grindstone, twenty-four benches, and fifteen sets of wood-workers' tools. The work in this branch of the department is required of students in Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, and Mining Engineering, and may be taken by any other male students desiring it, provided accommodations are at hand. At present there are thirty students. This work is carried through both semesters of the Freshman year, and the instruction is intended to familiarize the students with the use of hand and machine tools and with the most approved methods and processes followed in engineering construction. The text-book used in connection with the practical work is: *Goss: Bench Work in Wood.* The bench work includes the following operations: Plowing, sawing, rabbeting, planing, notching, splicing, mortising, tenoning, dovetailing, framing, paneling, and the general use of carpenters' tools. The wood-turning involves the various principles of lathe work in wood, and is carried on from a set of blue prints issued by the department for that purpose. Pattern-making, which gives the student discipline in the construction of patterns for foundry work, is taken only by students in Mechanical Engineering. *Freshmen. Both semesters.* Mr. Freeman. (Lab. 2)

Mechanic Arts 2. Forge Shop. The forge shop contains eight forges equipped with smithing tools, and is fitted with pressure and exhaust system piping and fans. The work in forging includes exercises in heating, bending, drawing, upsetting, plain welding, butt welding, lap welding, ring welding, tee welding, etc. In steel forging the exercises include the making and tempering of punches, drills, chisels, annealing, case-hardening and the making of a complete set of machine-cutting tools for the student's future use in the machine shop. *Freshmen. Second semester.* Mr. Freeman. (Lab. 2)

Mechanic Arts 3. Machine Shop. The machine shop is equipped as follows: One shaper, three machine lathes, one drill press, one sensitive drill, one universal grinder, one milling machine, one pipe-cutting machine, one dry emery wheel, one wet emery wheel, four vises, an engine and a dynamo. Instruction in this work consists of vise work in iron, including surface chipping, surface filing, squaring and fitting, round filing, sawing, scraping, and polishing. Machine work in metals includes exercises in straight and taper turning, slotting, drilling, boring, planing, and screw cutting. Practice in the machine shops begins with a series of simple exercises teaching the proper use of the hammer, chisel, and file; the laying out of work, and the use of the lathe, shaper, milling machine, etc. As the student becomes familiar with the use of tools and machines, he is given work on simple machine details and construction, and finally assembles the parts into the complete machine. *Sophomore, M. E. Both semesters.* Mr. Freeman. (Lab. 2)

XXXIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Civil Engineering 1. Surveying. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, field and office work in the theory, use and adjustment of the compass, level and transit. The field work covers the determination of distances, angles, and areas by the several methods; differential, profile, and contour leveling, and miscellaneous surveys such as are met with in actual practice. Topographic Surveying: Theory and use of plane-table and stadia; methods of topographic surveying; topographic sketching and drawing. A complete topographic survey based on a system of triangulation is executed, and maps constructed from same. Railroad Curves: Theory and practice of railroad curves as applied to railroad surveys. *Juniors, Both semesters.* Professor Baker. (Lab. 2) (.....2)

Civil Engineering 2. Roads and Pavements. Value and importance of improvement in country highways and city streets; methods of construction and maintenance; elements of cost; comparative adaptability. *Juniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Baker. (.....2)

Civil Engineering 3. Structural Analysis. Computation of stresses in various framed structures by algebraic and graphical methods. Structural Details: The student makes a tracing of a shop drawing of a bridge or roof-truss, computes the weight and cost, and makes a critical report on the design. *Seniors, C. E. First semester.* Professor Baker. (.....5)

Civil Engineering 4. Structural Design. Design of modern framed structures, making complete detail drawings for same. *Seniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Bak (.....5)

Civil Engineering 5. Railroad Engineering. Lectures, recitations, field and office work in methods and operations necessary to survey and construct a new railroad and to reconstruct an old line. To secure familiarity with methods of actual practice, the class makes a complete survey, maps, profile, and calculations for a short line of new railroad. Switches, frogs, turnouts, yard layouts, railway appliances and maintenance. Laboratory work two whole afternoons, counting as three periods. *Seniors, C. E. First semester.* Professor Baker. (Lab. 3) (.....2)

Civil Engineering 6. Sewers. Sewerage and surface drainage of cities and towns. Separate and combined systems, modern methods of sewage disposal, estimates and specifications. *Juniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Baker. (.....3)

Civil Engineering 7. Masonry Construction. A study of the nature and properties of materials entering into the building of masonry structures, but more particularly a course on the design and method of construction of such structures. Each student makes an original design for a masonry dam, an arch, and other minor structures of Irrigation and Railroad Engineering. *Seniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Baker. (.....3)

Civil Engineering 8. Hydraulics. A study of the elementary principles of hydraulics, the flow of water through orifices, weirs, pipes, conduits, and canals. *Seniors. First semester.* Professor Baker. (.....3)

Civil Engineering 9. Graphic Statics. A study of the principles of

graphic statics and their application in finding the stresses in framed structures. *Juniors, First semester.* Professor Baker. (Lab. 1) (..... 2)

Civil Engineering 10. Railroad Structures. A study of current practice in modern railroad structures by means of existing structures, standard drawings, and books of reference. *Seniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Baker. (..... 2)

Civil Engineering 11. Irrigation Engineering. A thorough study of the questions involved in the collection, storage and distribution of water for irrigation purposes. *Seniors, C. E. Second semester.* Professor Baker. (..... 2)

Civil Engineering 12. Mine Surveying. At the close of the college year the Junior class in surveying takes a two weeks' field trip to Virginia City. Here one of the mines is surveyed and mine maps constructed. All of the ordinary surveying operations that the mining engineer may be called upon to perform are practiced. *Juniors, Mines and C. E.* Professor Baker.

XXXIV. DRAWING.

Drawing 1. Freehand Drawing. Plates of geometrical figures, conventional signs, lettering, etc. *Freshmen, M. E., C. E., Mines. First semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Lewers. E 2.

Drawing 2. Mechanical Drawing. Plates, lettering, machine parts, etc. *M. E., C. E., Mines. Prerequisite: Drawing 1. Freshmen. Second semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Mr. Freeman. E 2.

Drawing 3. Elementary Machine Design. Drawing and design of machine parts, modern shop arrangement, etc. *Sophomores, M. E., C. E., Mines. Prerequisite: Drawing 2. First semester.* M. T. Mr. Freeman. D 2

Drawing 4. Descriptive Geometry. *Puissance: Descriptive Geometry. Sophomores, M. E., C. E., Mines. Prerequisite: Drawing 2. Second semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Mr. Freeman. D 2

Drawing 5. Kinematics and Mechanism. *Juniors, M. E. First semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Assistant Professor Scrugham. Lab. 3

Drawing 6. Steam Boiler Design. *Juniors, M. E. Second semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Assistant Professor Scrugham. Lab. 7

Drawing 7. Advanced Machine Design. *Seniors, M. E. Second semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Assistant Professor Scrugham. Lab. 5

Drawing 8. Valve and Governor Design. *Seniors, M. E. Second semester.* M. T. W. Th. F. Assistant Professor Scrugham. Lab. 5

Drawing 9. Dynamo Design. Design of dynamos, motors, etc., including all details. *Prerequisites: Drawing 7 and Mech. Eng. 12. Seniors, M. E. A choice is offered between Drawing 8 and 9. Second semester.* Professor Scrugham. Lab. 5

XXXV. MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in close and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty

minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes those parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters. M. T. W. Th. F. Captain Brambila.*

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations, recruiting, the employment of troops, in the enforcement of laws, supply departments, the administration of a company including the preparation of papers and returns, field fortifications, military hygiene, military law, the laws of war on land, the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army. *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters. Captain Brambila.*

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
ROMANZO ADAMS.....	Professor of Education
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	Associate Professor of History and Civics
PETER FRANDSEN.....	Professor of Biology
FRANCES ELIZABETH SHORT.....	Assistant Professor of Education
ALICE L. LAYTON.....	Instructor in Vocal Music
KATHERINE LEWERS.....	Instructor in Drawing

FOUNDATION.

The Legislature shall have power to establish Normal Schools, and such different grades of schools from the primary department of the University as in their discretion they may deem necessary. *State Constitution, Article XI, Section 5.*

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In accordance with the Constitution of the State, the Legislature has made provision for a Normal School as a coördinate department of the University.

In the State of Nevada the high school is an integral part of the public-school system, which includes the primary, grammar, and high schools.

The State Normal School offers courses of instruction, both professional and liberal, for students who wish to become teachers in the grammar and high schools of Nevada.

The State Normal School is organized to provide for the professional training of teachers. As a coördinate department of the University of Nevada it is possessed of the advantages offered by the well-equipped laboratories and the library of the University.

AIMS.

The purpose of the State Normal School in providing instruction in education is as follows:

1. To educate students for positions in the public schools.
2. To promote the study of educational science.
3. To teach the history of education and of educational systems and doctrines.
4. To secure to teaching the rights and advantages of a profession.
5. To give unity to our State educational system.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

The public schools of Reno with an attendance of over a thousand pupils and with a strong teaching corps constitute both model school and practice school for the Normal School. Each Senior student devotes four weeks to

observation and teaching in the public schools under the joint supervision of the Head of the Normal School and the Principal of the Public Schools, the regular teachers acting as model and critic teachers.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are offered in the Normal School: (1) The Advanced Course, and (2) the Elementary Course.

The Advanced Course is identical with the Liberal Arts or the General Science Course in the College of Arts and Science, except that during the Junior and Senior years it includes Courses 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Education, Music 1, and Psychology 1. Students graduating from this course are entitled to a State teacher's certificate of high-school grade. For information concerning this course see pages 52-58 of this Register.

The Elementary Course consists of one year of professional work for high-school graduates. Students graduating from this course are entitled to a State teacher's certificate of grammar grade.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.¹

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Entrance to the Normal School shall be by examination, excepting that a graduate of an accredited school will be received without examination in those subjects in which such school is accredited.

2. Candidates for admission who are not graduates of accredited schools must present themselves for examination in the common-school subjects, and in such high-school subjects as they may wish credit for.

3. Any school of the State may be accredited in such subjects of high-school grade as it may be able to complete in a satisfactory manner.

4. High schools of other States, if accredited by a State University or other University of first rank, will be recognized in so far as the work done is equivalent to the work required here. The applicant from such a school must supply the evidence that the school is accredited.

5. All students entering the Normal School must pass an examination in English composition, whether from an accredited school or not. This examination will be held in October of each year.

6. All new students of whatever rank should meet the Committee on Admission.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

Subjects and Units.

Latin, French, or German.....	10 units ²
English	15 units
Mathematics	15 units
History	10 units
Physics	5 units
Elective.....	5 units

¹In September, 1908, the Elementary Course in the Normal School will be made so as to require two years in place of one for graduation.

²A unit, as a measure of the amount of high-school work done, is represented by one recitation a week throughout the year, each recitation being of not less than thirty-five minutes duration. Fifteen units represent five recitations a week throughout three years; two and one-half units, a half year's work; ten units, two years' work.

The five elective units may be selected from the subjects listed below:

Latin, French, or German	5 units
Physical Geography	2½ units
Bookkeeping	2½ units
Botany	2½ or 5 units
Physiology	5 units
Zoölogy	5 units

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree, and who wish to pursue some one study and its related branches, may be admitted as special students without passing the usual entrance examination on the recommendation of the professor under whom the special studies are to be taken; but the professor concerned may impose any test by examination or otherwise that he may deem advisable. Special students must, however, be at least twenty years of age. For adequate reasons exceptions to the above rule may be made by the Faculty. Special students are admitted to work only in the University courses. A failure on the part of any special student to maintain a good standing in the special studies to which he is admitted will at once sever his connection with the University.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The Normal School diploma is awarded to students who have been in residence one year, and who have completed in a satisfactory manner the work outlined in the following course of study:

COURSE OF STUDY.

Education 1 (Theory).....	3	3
Education 2 (Common-school Subjects).....	5	5
Education 4 (Practice Teaching).....	.....	.....
History (Educational Aspects).....	.....	.....
Hygiene 1.....	3	3
Zoölogy 1.....	4	.....
Botany 1.....	.....	4
Music 1.....	1	1
Drawing 11.....	1	1

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Music 1. Vocal Music. Systematic instruction in the elements of vocal music is given, with especial reference to the needs of teachers in the public schools. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Mrs. Layton. (..... 1)

History. The teaching of American history in the common schools. *Time to be arranged.* Associate Professor Wier. (.....)

Education 1. Educational Theory. The aim of this course is to present the principles of education as based upon those facts of psychology, child-study, and sociology which are of most direct importance to the teacher. The aim, the organization, management, and general method of study and

instruction are included. *Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Adams.
(.....3)

Education 2. Common-school Subjects. The aim of these courses is two-fold: First, to give the students an opportunity to make exact and broad their knowledge of the various subjects taught in the common schools; and, second, to assist the student to a clear comprehension of the educational values of these subjects, and to an intelligent knowledge of the methods of instruction best adapted to the realization of these values. Subjects included in these courses are reading, writing, spelling, composition and grammar, arithmetic, and geography. *Both semesters, M. T. W. Th. F.* Professor Adams.
(B 5)

Education 4. Practice Teaching. Each student is required to devote four weeks to observation and teaching in the public schools of Reno under the direction of the Professor of Education and the Principal of Schools. This practice work is preceded by preparation consisting of a study of the Reno course of study and of lesson planning. *One month in second semester.* Professor Adams.
(.....)

Zoölogy 1. General Zoölogy. An introduction to the whole field of Zoölogy; the systematic positions and relations of animals, the differentiation of complex systems of tissues and organs from the simple; the activities, habits, and adaptations of animals, the main facts of development, the theory of evolution, etc. In the laboratory a number of animal types are studied, beginning with the simplest and proceeding to the most highly organized. *First semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Miss Short.
(C 2) (Lab. 2)

Hygiene 1. Physiology and Hygiene. Special attention will be given in the second semester's work to the subject of Hygiene, including personal hygiene, hygiene of contagious diseases, emergencies, etc. Laboratory work will consist of some microscopic work on the tissues and organs, simple physiological experiments and demonstrations, chemical experiments illustrative of the process of digestion, and the dissection of vertebrate organs. *Laboratory, Friday, 1 to 3. Both semesters, M. W. F.* Professor Frandsen.
(D 3)

Botany 1. Structural and Physiological Botany. A study of the fundamental principles of plant life and growth and the adaptations of the higher plants to environmental forces. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week. Illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations. *Second semester, T. Th.* Professor Frandsen and Mr. Brown.
(D 4)

Drawing 10. The work of this course has especial reference to the needs of teachers. Attention is given to the observation and delineation of forms in nature, to ornamental design, to the conventionalizing of plant forms, and to harmony of color. *Both semesters. Hours to be arranged.* Miss Lewers.
(.....1)

THE HIGH SCHOOL

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS.....	President
HAYWARD H. HOWE.....	Principal, Mathematics
ROBERT LEWERS.....	Commercial Subjects
RALPH SMITH MINOR.....	Physics and Physical Geography
ROBERT MAURO BRAMBILA.....	Military Science and Tactics
MISS LAURA DE LAGUNA.....	French
MISS JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.....	American History
MISS KATE BARDENWERPER.....	Domestic Arts and Science
MISS KATHERINE REIGELHUTH.....	German
THOMAS WILMOTT FREEMAN.....	Manual Training
MISS ETHEL LOUISE MARZEN.....	Latin
MISS EMILY BERRY.....	English and History

COURSES OF STUDY.

Latin Course.	Commercial Course.
Science Course.	Agricultural Course.

AIM.

The purpose of the High School is to afford adequate preparation for the University to the many young people who live in sections of the State where there are no high schools. *In all cases where high schools are established, students should finish the work in the home school, and not seek admission to the University High School.*

The Commercial Course has the distinct aim of preparing young people for a business life, but without sacrificing the solid requirements of a complete high-school course of study. The course of study is equal to the requirements in the better class of commercial high schools, and includes a very complete and thorough discipline in stenography, bookkeeping, type-writing, and commercial law upon the foundation of a sound English education.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Admission to the High School will, in general, be by examination upon the subjects usually completed within the eight years of the primary and grammar grades, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography, elementary United States history, reading, and penmanship. Examinations may be taken in the candidate's home school, or at the office of the County Superintendent, to whom the necessary examination questions will be sent. The papers must in all cases be returned to the Principal of the High School for grading. Blank certificates for the above information will be sent free upon application to Mr. H. H. Howe, Principal of the High School.

2. But graduates from Nevada ungraded or grammar schools where

there is no high school in connection will be admitted upon credentials, provided the teacher has been accredited. Such teacher is one who has established the efficiency of his instruction through the success of his pupils in passing the entrance examination and in maintaining satisfactory standing as a student at the University.

3. Candidates from grammar schools of recognized standing in other States or from ungraded or grammar schools where a careful system of supervision is enforced will also be admitted on credentials.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Special students may be admitted to the High School whenever in the judgment of the Principal and the Faculty of the High School such admission is thought desirable for the interests of both the student and the school. The conditions of admission for special students will be prescribed by the Faculty of the High School.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Advanced standing will be granted by the Principal and Faculty of the High School only upon recommendation of the teachers concerned.

GRADUATION.

Any student who satisfactorily completes all the studies of any course of the High School will receive a diploma of graduation.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Latin Course admits to all schools of the University, the Science Course to all schools except the School of Liberal Arts.

JUNIOR HIGH.

<i>Latin Course.</i>		<i>Science Course.</i>	
English a.....	5	English a.....	5
Latin a.....	5	Bookkeeping a.....	2
History a, English.....	3	Physical Geography a.....	3
Mathematics a.....	5	Mathematics a.....	5
Domestic Science a, Girls.....	1	History a, English.....	3
Manual Training, Boys.....	1	Domestic Science a, Girls.....	1
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1	Manual Training, Boys.....	1
Physical Training, Girls.....	1	Rhetorical Exercises.....	1
Military Drill, Boys.....	1	Physical Training, Girls.....	1
		Military Drill, Boys.....	1

MIDDLE HIGH.

English b.....	5	English b.....	5
Latin b.....	5	German a or French 1.....	5
History b, Ancient.....	3	History b, Ancient.....	3
Mathematics b.....	5	Mathematics b.....	5
Domestic Science b, Girls.....	1	Domestic Science b, Girls.....	1
Manual Training, Boys.....	1	Manual Training, Boys.....	1
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1	Rhetorical Exercises.....	1
Physical Training, Girls.....	1	Physical Training, Girls.....	1
Military Drill, Boys.....	1	Military Drill, Boys.....	1

SENIOR HIGH.	
<i>Latin Course.</i>	<i>Science Course.</i>
English c.....	3 English c.....
History c, American.....	4 History c, American.....
Latin c.....	4 German a or French 2.....
Physics a.....	4 Physics a.....
Mathematics c.....	3 Mathematics c.....
Domestic Science c, Girls.....	1 Domestic Science c, Girls.....
Manual Training, Boys.....	1 Manual Training, Boys.....
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1 Rhetorical Exercises.....
Physical Training, Girls.....	1 Physical Training, Girls.....
Military Drill, Boys.....	1 Military Drill, Boys.....

COMMERCIAL.
JUNIOR HIGH.

English a.....	5 Domestic Science a, Girls.....
Bookkeeping a.....	2 Manual Training, Boys.....
Physical Geography a.....	3 Rhetorical Exercises.....
Typewriting a (5 times a week).....	2 Physical Training, Girls.....
Mathematics a.....	5 Military Drill, Boys.....

MIDDLE HIGH.

English b.....	5 Domestic Science b, Girls.....
Stenography a (5 times a week).....	3 Manual Training, Boys.....
Mathematics b.....	5 Rhetorical Exercises.....
Commercial Law a and Bookkeeping b (5 times a week).....	3 Physical Training, Girls.....
	3 Military Drill, Boys.....

SENIOR HIGH.

English c.....	3 Domestic Science c, Girls.....
History c, American.....	4 Manual Training, Boys.....
Physics a.....	4 Rhetorical Exercises.....
Mathematics c.....	3 Physical Training, Girls.....
Stenography b (8 times a week).....	5 Military Drill, Boys.....

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

N. B. It is the purpose of the University to arrange with a thorough teacher on agricultural subjects to go over the State of Nevada, arousing an interest in this course of study. The aim is to make a practical course of study in agricultural subjects for the young farmers of this State. The University asks the cooperation of the farmers and ranchers who are interested in the development and progress of the kind of training that is here outlined.

<i>First Semester—A. M.</i>	FIRST YEAR.	<i>Second Semester—A. M.</i>	
English.....	5	English.....	
Arithmetic.....	5	Arithmetic.....	
Agricultural Botany.....	5	Economic Zoology.....	
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1	Rhetorical Exercises.....	
Military Drill or Physical Culture.....	5	Military Drill or Physical Culture.....	
<i>P. M.</i>		<i>P. M.</i>	
Study of Breeds.....	3 da.	Study of Breeds.....	
Carpentry.....	2 da.	Blacksmithing.....	

SECOND YEAR.

<i>First Semester—A. M.</i>		<i>Second Semester—A. M.</i>	
English.....	5	English.....	5
Algebra.....	5	Algebra.....	3
Physiology.....	5	Geology.....	5
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1	Rhetorical Exercises.....	1
Military Drill.....	5	Military Drill.....	5
<i>P. M.</i>		<i>P. M.</i>	
Feeding Animals.....	2 da.	Breeding Animals.....	3 da.
Drawing.....	3 da.	Dairy Practice.....	2 da.

THIRD YEAR.

<i>A. M.</i>		<i>A. M.</i>	
English.....	5	English.....	5
Civil Government.....	5	Political Economy.....	5
Farm Accounts.....	5	Irrigation.....	5
Rhetorical Exercises.....	1	Rhetorical Exercises.....	1
Military Drill.....	5	Military Drill.....	5
<i>P. M.</i>		<i>P. M.</i>	
Agricultural Physics.....	2	Horticulture.....	2
Agricultural Chemistry.....	3	Agricultural Chemistry.....	3

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

LATIN.

Latin a. Beginning Latin. *Collar and Daniell*: First Latin Book. *Collar*: New Gradatim. *D'Ooge*: Colloquia Latina. *Junior High, Latin, Preparatory*. Mr. Church. (D 5)

Latin b. Second year Latin, Selections, Cæsar's Gallic War. *Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell*: Second year Latin. *D'Ooge*: Latin Composition. *D'Ooge*: Easy Latin for Sight Translation. *Bennett*: Latin Grammar. *Middle High, Latin, Preparatory*. Mr. Church. (A.....)

Latin c. Ovid, Mythology, Cicero. *Kelsey*: Selections from Ovid. *Gayley*: Classic Myths. Cicero's In Catilinam. *Senior High, Latin, Preparatory*. M. T. Th. F. Miss Marzen. (F 4)

FRENCH.

French 1. Elementary French. Thorough drill in grammatical principles and in translating simple English into French, and French into English. *Fraser and Squair*: French Grammar. *Rollins*: French Reader. Selections of French poetry will be committed to memory. *Middle High, Science, Preparatory* (alternative with German a). M. T. Th. F. Miss de Laguna. (D 4)

French 2. Translation and Composition. The study of French grammar is continued, special stress being placed on the subjunctive and various idiomatic constructions. *Aboul's Mère de la Marquise, Dumas' La Tulipe Noire, Lamartine's Jeanne d'Arc, Fontaine's Douze Contes Nouveaux*, and some historical and scientific French will be read. *François*: French Composition. *Senior High, Science, Preparatory*. M. W. F. Miss de Laguna. (C 3)

GERMAN.

German a. Beginning German. The principles of German grammar will be carefully studied; easy German will be translated into English, and simple English into German. Selections from German poetry will be committed to memory. *Collar's Eysenbach. Lange: German Method. Huss: German Reader. Middle High, Science, Preparatory* (alternative with French). *M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (___5)

German b. Rapid Reading, Prose Composition. *Leander: Träumereien. Arnold: Ein Regentag auf dem Lande. Baumbach and Wildenbruch: Es war Einmal. Gueber: Märchen und Erzählungen, and other simple stories and plays. Senior High, Science, Preparatory. M. W. Th. F. Miss Riegelhuth.* (___4)

ENGLISH.

English a. Literature. *Gray's Elegy, *The Deserted Village, *The Ancient Mariner, *Byron (Selections), *Silas Marner, *Ivanhoe, *The Alhambra, Irving's Life of Washington, Franklin's Autobiography.

Word Analysis. *Swinton.*

Composition. *Scott and Denny: Composition—Literature. Junior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Berry.* (___5)

English b. Literature. *The Merchant of Venice, *Sir Roger de Coverly, *Sir Launfal, *Wordsworth (Selections), *Webster's Bunker Hill Orations, The Vicar of Wakefield, Homer's Iliad, King Lear, Burns (Selections), Parkman's Oregon Trail, The Tale of Two Cities.

Grammar. *Whitney and Lockwood.*

Composition. *Scott and Denny: Composition—Literature. Middle High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Berry.* (___5)

English c. Literature. *Chaucer's Prologue, *Julius Cæsar, *Milton (Selections), *Webster's Reply to Hayne, *Emerson's Essays (3), English Ballads, Lowell's Democracy, Paradise Lost I and II, Macbeth, Shelley (Selections), Lamb's Essays, Bacon's Essays, Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.

Composition. *Senior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Miss Berry.* (___5)

English d. Grammar. Review in technical English grammar and composition for Freshmen who are deficient in the admission requirements in English. *Hours to be arranged.*

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

History a. History of England. A short course dealing with important epochs rather than a continuous narrative of political events. The purpose of the course is to give a general view of the literary, industrial, and constitutional development of the English people. *Junior High, Preparatory. M. W. F. Miss Berry.* (___3)

History b. Ancient History. This course during the first half-year deals with the characteristics of the early Oriental and the primitive American peoples. It is designed to give the student an insight into the origin and development of civilization. The second half-year is devoted to a study of

The pieces marked with asterisk () are required; the other pieces are to be selected from to complete the required amount of work.

Greek and Roman institutional ideas. Constant reference is made to the work of the previous semester. *Middle High, Preparatory. M. W. F. Miss Berry.* (.....3)

History c. American History and Civics. A study of the development of the political, economic, religious, social, and educational life in America. The expansion of Europe and especially of England in American explorations, commerce, and settlement will be considered; also the development of English political principles. Civil government will be studied in connection with the history of the development of our institutions. *Senior High. M. T. Th. F. Miss Wier.* (.....4)

MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics a. Academic Algebra. Thorough drill in the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, fractions, and equations of the first degree.

Arithmetic. Review, the solution of problems in arithmetic by algebraic methods, and a thorough study of the metric system of weights and measures. *Junior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Mr. Howe.* (.....5)

Mathematics b. Academic Algebra. Powers and roots, equations of the second degree, fractional equations, the theory of exponents.

Plane Geometry. Books I, II, and III of Beman and Smith's Plane Geometry. *Middle High. M. T. W. Th. F. Mr. Howe.* (.....5)

Mathematics c. Plane Geometry. Books IV and V of Beman and Smith's Plane Geometry.

Solid Geometry. Beman and Smith's Solid Geometry. *Senior High. M. T. W. Th. F. Mr. Howe.* (.....3)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography a. The course purposes to give the students a working knowledge of the surface of the earth, the causes operating in its division into various forms, and the relation of all to human needs. The students are encouraged to make original observations on the surrounding country and are aided in drawing correct inferences and conclusions. When practicable, short field excursions are taken, which are supplemented by illustrated lectures on other localities. *Junior High, Science, and Commercial, Preparatory. M. W. F. Mr. Brambila.* (.....3)

PHYSICS.

Physics a. Elementary Physics. This course consists of lectures illustrated by a complete series of qualitative laboratory experiments. The work embraces the elementary principles underlying General and Specific Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism. The course aims not only to furnish the students with a knowledge of simple physical facts, principles, and laws, but also to train them in the processes of scientific reasoning. *Senior High. M. T. Th. F. Mr. Minor.*

BOOKKEEPING.

Bookkeeping a. The work embraces the preliminary and intermediate work given in the Sadler-Rowe publications, to impart the fundamental principles of accounting. *Junior, Commercial. Mr. Lewers.* (.....2)

Bookkeeping b. This course continues with the Marshall-Goodyear voucher

accounting, and is designed to make the student thoroughly familiar with corporation bookkeeping and with modern systems of accounting, labor-saving devices, card systems, etc. *Middle High, Commercial.* Mr. Lewers. (.....2)

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Commercial Law a. The course includes negotiable paper as outlined in McMasters' Commercial Paper. It touches upon other topics germane to business law and the text is supplemented with lectures and references to actual cases. Text: McMaster's Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper; Gano's Commercial Law. *Senior High, Commercial.* Mr. Lewers. (.....1)

STENOGRAPHY.

Stenography a. The object of the first year's work is to ground the student thoroughly in the principles of the art of stenography. *Dement: Pitmanic Shorthand.* *Middle High, Commercial. M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Lewers. (.....3)

Stenography b. The second year's work is in the nature of laboratory work, and will include dictation in typewriting as well as in stenography. *Painstaking attention will be given to spelling and English composition.* A good commercial speed is required, but the students will be advanced in this respect as far as circumstances will permit. Stenographers are in great demand, but they must be capable to hold good positions. *Senior High, Commercial. Eight times a week.* Mr. Lewers. (.....5)

TYPEWRITING.

Typewriting a. This work consists of the exercises given in the Van Sant charts. The first part of this consists of word exercises, and this is followed by letter writing, copying legal documents, testimony, etc. *Junior High, Commercial. M. T. W. Th. F.* Mr. Lewers. (.....2)

DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Domestic Arts and Science a. Fundamental principles of plain sewing—undergarments, shirt waists. Study of implements and appliances used in dressmaking. Taking measurements. Drafting skirt. Finishing skirt for trimming or draping. Choice of materials as to color and application to dress. Study of form, proportion, and line relating to ornament in dress. Plans for completing skirts. Cutting waists from patterns drafted by students of advanced grades from measurements taken by members of the class. Basting, fitting, trimming. General finish.

Equipment and care of kitchen. Practical cookery. Effects of heat upon foods. Adaptation of foods to needs of the body. Proportions in flour mixtures. Planning and cooking of simple meals, according to approved dietetic standards. Yeasts. Breads. *Junior High. Two periods. M. F.* Miss Bardenwerper. (.....1)

Domestic Arts and Science b. Color and textiles; relations and uses in personal adornment. Growth of silk and wool; manufacture of fabrics. Measurements of different figures; drafting plain waist according to different measurements. Cutting and matching plaids, stripes, and figures for waists; making and trimming the same. Drafting and making dress on the evening gown form. Designing and making student's own dress.

Cereals, vegetables, soups, meats, made-over dishes. Broiling, roasting. Salads (and dressings). Batters, breads, plain pastry, cake, puddings, sauces. Table laying. Marketing. *Middle High. Two periods, M. F. Miss Bardenwerper.* (.....1)

Domestic Arts and Science c. Advanced Draughting. Making dinner or evening dress. Choice of materials for gowns for special occasions. Handling of velvet. Making models of inexpensive materials to test the design. Child's dress—materials, drafting, cutting, etc. Coats and jackets, materials used. Practice in making pockets; applying same to garment. Tailor buttonholes. Lining and finish of coat. Collar making.

Soufflés, croquettes. Entrées, sauces. Roast game. Desserts; frozen creams, Preparation and serving of dinners, luncheons, and teas. Cost of living. Dietetics, sanitation. *Senior High. Two periods, M. F. Miss Bardenwerper.* (.....1)

MANUAL TRAINING.

Manual Training a. Wood Shop. This course is designed to illustrate progressively the uses of tools and to lead to greater skill in the handling of the same. The exercises include simple pieces of work, such as book shelves, hat racks, and magazine stands. *Mr. Freeman.* (.....1)

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

These exercises are very effective aids in obtaining a fluent and skillful use of language. Because of their importance, they have been made a distinct part of the course of study in the High School.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical Culture is required of all young women who are qualified to take the work in the gymnasium.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Military 1. The practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills, both in close and in extended order, bayonet exercises, ceremonies, small-arms target practice, first aid to the injured, guard duty, minor tactics, military signaling, and band practice. The theoretical instruction includes three parts of Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which are covered by the practical instruction. *Prescribed to all male students. Both semesters. M. T. W. Th. F. Captain Brambila.*

Military 2. Lectures on Army Regulations. Recruiting; the employment of troops in the enforcement of law; supply departments; the administration of a company, including the preparation of papers and returns; field fortifications; military hygiene; military law; the laws of war on land; the art of war, campaigns, and battles, and the General Staff of the Army. *Prescribed, Juniors and Seniors. Both semesters. Captain Brambila.*

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Commandant of Cadets.

Captain ROBERT M. BRAMBILA, 27th U. S. Infantry.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

For instruction in Military Science and Tactics, the cadets are organized into a battalion of two companies and a band. The officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from those cadets who have been most soldier-like in the performance of their duties, most studious and most exemplary in their general deportment.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Cadet Major	JAMES HART ¹
Cadet First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.....	J. D. LEAVITT ¹
Cadet Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster	A. CURRAN ¹

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Cadet Sergeant Major.....	E. T. GEORGE ¹
Cadet Color Sergeant.....	G. D. POWERS ²
Cadet Quartermaster-Sergeant	J. N. DAVIS ³

BAND.

Cadet First Lieutenant.....	F. L. PETERSON ⁴
Cadet Drum Major.....	J. M. RHODES ¹⁰
Cadet Sergeant.....	H. J. GALLAGHER ¹⁴
Cadet Sergeant.....	F. L. KLINE ¹⁵
Cadet Sergeant.....	L. J. FREY ¹⁶
Cadet Corporal.....	L. C. LONKEY ¹⁰
Cadet Corporal.....	W. P. CRANE ¹¹
Cadet Corporal.....	S. G. PALMER ¹²

Co. A.	Cadet Captains:	Co. B.
R. W. SAWYER ²		F. B. STEWART ¹
	<i>Cadet First Lieutenants:</i>	
A. M. BOYLE ³		M. B. KENNEDY ²
	<i>Cadet Second Lieutenants:</i>	
F. R. O'LEARY ³		M. DAVIDOVICH ²
	<i>Cadet First Sergeants:</i>	
A. DOANE ⁵		J. R. PARRY ⁴
	<i>Cadet Sergeants:</i>	
C. ROEDER ⁶		F. RYAN ⁷
P. PARKER ⁸		O. J. SKINNER ⁹
F. FREEMAN ¹¹		J. P. ARNOT ¹³
A. ST. CLAIR ¹²		A. WESTALL ¹⁷

NOTE: The figures indicate relative rank in the respective grades.

Co. A.	<i>Cadet Corporals:</i>	Co. B.
W. A. REINKEN ⁵		M. E. MIHILLS ¹
J. A. MILLER ⁶		H. WHITE ²
J. A. HOULAHAN ⁷		S. E. ROSS ³
W. S. LAKE ⁹		W. D. ALEXANDER ⁴
O. HUSSMAN ¹³		C. D. KEOUGH ⁸
		H. L. WILLIAMS ¹⁴
	<i>Signal Corps:</i>	
<i>Cadet First Lieutenant</i>		L. GOLDSTEIN ⁶
<i>Cadet Private</i>		BURKE
<i>Cadet Private</i>		MASSEY
<i>Cadet Private</i>		RICHARDS
<i>Cadet Private</i>		SEARS
<i>Cadet Private</i>		SMITHER
<i>Cadet Private</i>		WEILAND
<i>Clerk in Adjutant's office</i>		BARTON

NOTE—The figures indicate relative rank in the respective grades.

GRADUATES.

Diplomas and Degrees were awarded on Commencement Day, May 31, 1906, as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Mary Arms.	Ethel Louise Marzen.
Helen Elizabeth Cazier.	Alice Henrietta Maxwell.
John Scott Case.	Ada Eliza Morse.
Alma Goble.	Harriet Irene Peterson.
Alfred Street Hamlin.	Alwine Emma Sielaff.
Beulah Hershiser.	Harry Maxwell Standerwick.
Bertha Catherine Knemeyer.	Sadie Jeanette Weeks.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Laura McDermott.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

Frank Drake.	William James O'Brien.
Gustav Everett Hofmann.	Daniel Halliday Updike.
Curry Jameson.	Wilson McManaman.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Henry Hallowell Cazier.	John Albert Smiley.
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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Harry Lawrence Jones.	Bonnifield Gerald McBride.
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NORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

Katherine Louise Dewar.	Bertha Levada Peck.
Alice Elena Hardwick.	Annie Marie Reghini.
Vernie Evelyn Jones.	Ruby Williams.
Sylvania Irene Mayhugh.	Frances Esther Wickham.

**ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR THE ACADEMIC
YEAR 1906-1907.**

POST-GRADUATES.

Hofmann, Gustav Everett.....	Mines	Reno
Maxwell, Alice Henrietta.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
McDermott, Laura Frances.....	Arts and Science.....	Virginia City

SENIORS.

Blake, Florence Teresa.....	Liberal Arts.....	Virginia City
Boyle, Alexander Montgomery.....	Mines	Dayton
Coll, Edna Grace.....	General Science	Reno
Curran, Andrew Charles.....	Mines.....	Virginia City
Carpenter, Jay Arnold	Mines	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davidovich, Milan	Mines.....	Tonopah
Elliott, Leslie Edwin.....	Mines.....	Bridgeport, Cal.
Goldstein, Hirsh Louis	Liberal Arts	Gardnerville
Hart, James Jason	Mines	Reno
Jacobs, Charles B.....	Mines	Boise, Idaho
Kennedy, Miles Bryce.....	Mines.....	London, England
Leavitt, James Dwight.....	Mechanical Engineering	Yerington
Mack, Irene Myrtle.....	Liberal Arts	Reno
Nadon, Joseph Alphonse.....	Liberal Arts	Reno
O'Leary, Francis Robert.....	Civil Engineering.....	Reno
Peterson, Frank LeRoy.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Powers, George Delafield	Mechanical Engineering.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Parker, Amy Jeanne.....	Liberal Arts.....	Ely
Souchereau, Edna Josephine.....	Liberal Arts.....	Verdi
Stewart, Fred Bruce.....	Mines	Lone Pine, Cal.
Sawyer, Robert William	Mines	Masonic, Cal.
Snapp, Mabel Frances.....	Liberal Arts	Rebel Creek
Weddle, Walter Ethelbert.....	Mines	Dinuba, Cal.
Weathers, Leland Stanford.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Deeth
Yamaguchi, Telko.....	Liberal Arts.....	Sagami, Japan

JUNIORS.

Arnot, John Paul.....	General Science.....	Placerville, Cal.
Bidwell, Walter Higinbotham.....	Mines	Reno
Cowgill, Alberta Amanda	Liberal Arts	Reno
Davis, John Newman	Mines	Carson City
Doane, Arthur Verrill.....	Civil Engineering	Carson City
Elam, Anna Sophia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Frey, Lawrence John	Mines.....	Reno
Freeman, Fred James	Civil Engineering.....	Sattley, Cal.

George, Edward Thomas.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Battle Mountain
Gallagher, Hugh James.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Virginia City
Kline, Louis Francis.....	Mines.....	Reno
Kane, June Mary.....	Liberal Arts.....	Verdi
Millar, Isabel.....	General Science.....	Gardnerville
Mihills, Melvin Eli.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Elko
Overman, Eliza Henrietta.....	Liberal Arts.....	Elko
O'Brien, Thomas Francis.....	Mines.....	Carson City
Parker, Phillip Walter.....	Mines.....	White Plains, N. Y.
Prouty, Annie Estella.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Roeder, Charles Daniel.....	Mines.....	Delamar
Rhodes, John Milton.....	Mines.....	Long Valley, Cal.
Ryan, Frank James.....	Mines.....	Caliente
Skinner, Orville Jay.....	Mines.....	Reno
Westall, Alfred Helam.....	Mines.....	Palo Alto, Cal.
Wilson, Fred William.....	Mines.....	Nordyke
White, Harold J.....	Liberal Arts.....	Quincy, Cal.

SOPHOMORES.

Alexander, Wallace DuBois.....	Agriculture.....	Tonopah
Crane, William Patrick.....	Mines.....	Elko
Folsom, Edna Priscilla.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Gignoux, Jules Raymond.....	Mines.....	Reno
Houlahan, James Alexander.....	Mines.....	Goldfield
Keough, Charles Devereux.....	Mines.....	Berlin
Lake, Winfield Scott.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Lonkey, Lloyd Christian.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Verdi
Miller, John Archibald.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Gardnerville
McLeod, Angus.....	Mines.....	Yerington
MacNair, Georgia Alice.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
O'Neill, Mary Gertrude.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Palmer, Stanley Gustav.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Reinken, William Arthur.....	Mines.....	Voight
Ross, Silas Earl.....	Mines.....	Reno
Singer, Dorothy Elizabeth.....	Liberal Arts.....	Goldfield
Southworth, Stoddard Perrington.....	General Science.....	Gardnerville
Southworth, George Arvin.....	General Science.....	Gardnerville
Sielaff, Clara Pearl.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Snare, Reba Oliver.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Smith, Wayne.....	Mines.....	Goldfield

FRESHMEN.

Armstrong, Claude Benjamin.....	Mines.....	Reno
Barber, Louis Edward.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Bird, Donald Miller.....	Mines.....	Reno
Braender, Walter Phillip.....	Mines.....	White Plains, N. Y.
Bell, Forest Francis.....	Mines.....	Winnemucca
Brown, Mildred Inez.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Curnow, George.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno

Carter, Frank Herbert.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Stockton, Cal.
Cochran, Henry Emerson.....	Civil Engineering.....	Winnemucca
Christensen, Hannah Kathryn.....	General Science.....	Reno
Cleator, Cora.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Conkey, Irene Maude.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Colyer, Lydia Elizabeth.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Folsom, Ernest Gillman.....	Mines.....	Reno
Fulton, Helen.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Gibson, Thomas R.....	Mines.....	Reno
Goldsworthy, William Henry.....	Mines.....	Gold Hill
Grey, Eleanor.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Hale, Frank Griswold.....	Mines.....	Palsade
Houlahan, Anna Cecilia.....	Liberal Arts.....	Goldfield
Harris, Walter Cameron.....	Mines.....	Reno
Heise, Claude Henry.....	Civil Engineering.....	Gardnerville
Jones, Leslie Bryant Cullen.....	Mines.....	Elko
Kervin, Henry.....	Mines.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Larcombe, Hazel Pearl.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Leavitt, Louis Selwyn.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Gold Hill
Little, Madge Hannah.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
McVicar, Neil William.....	Liberal Arts.....	Smith
Mack, Ernest Deal.....	Mines.....	Reno
Mack, Effie Mona.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
McCulloms, Max R.....	Mines.....	Reno
McKenzie, Clyde Stuart.....	Mines.....	Melones, Cal.
McMullen, George Everett.....	Mines.....	Elko
Nease, George H.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Winnemucca
Netherton, Stanley Lucas.....	General Science.....	Yerington
Ohmert, Audrey Winifred.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
O'Brien, Alice Woodward.....	Liberal Arts.....	Sparks
Pike, Gertrude.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Porter, Elmer Alfred.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	Reno
Rossi, Nicholas Louis.....	Mines.....	Johnsville, Cal.
Reed, Mabel Lucy.....	Liberal Arts.....	Lovelock
Stoddard, Lola.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Smither, Lawrence Xenophon.....	Mines.....	Reno
Somers, Mark.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Sears, John Ernest.....	Civil Engineering.....	San José, Cal.
Swain, Maude Amanda.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Tranter, Charles Lee.....	Liberal Arts.....	Carson City
Unsworth, Scott.....	Liberal Arts.....	Reno
Welland, George.....	Mines.....	Elko
Young, Blanche Nevada.....	Liberal Arts.....	Lovelock

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Anderson, Walter Williams	Mines	Reno
Barrett, Peter	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Beemer, Elwood Hayes	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Bonnifield, Harry Lovelocks	Mines	Winnemucca
Branch, David McKee	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Bryant, Franklin Eugene	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Bridges, Charles Henry	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Butler, Edgar William	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Buchanan, William Isaac	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Boylston, Frank	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Brown, Charles L.	General Science	Reno
Borden, Waite E.	Mines	Verdi
Cameron, Violet	Domestic Science	Reno
Charnock, Singleton	General Science	Crewe, England
Crosby, Lois Rebecca	Liberal Arts	Atlanta, Ga.
Cheatham, Samuel Austin	Mines	Reno
Cheney, Everett	Liberal Arts	Reno
Coffin, Edwin Howard	Mines	Ketchum, Idaho
Conrath, Oscar William	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Cosby, William Lee	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Crouch, Clyde Edward	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Curtis, Charles Emmons	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Curtis, Homer Granville	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Cahlan, Geneva	Liberal Arts	Susanville, Cal.
Dinsmore, Mrs. Sanford	Domestic Science	Reno
Dorais, Arthur M.	Mechanical Engineering	Carson City
Damon, Ernest N.	Liberal Arts	Reno
Dignowity, Ralph	Liberal Arts	Reno
Daudel, George H. W.	Mines	Genoa
Epperson, Newton Blaine	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Finley, Elmo Yeargin	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Gibson, Harry	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Glvan, Edward Kells	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Graves, Orsey Matthew	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Graves, Thomas Allison	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Hawkins, William Jay	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Horn, John S.	Mines	Germany
Huston, Harry Pope	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Hays, Earl Roy	Mines	Fallon
Hussman, Otto Louis	Mines	Gardnerville
Hart, Chester Arthur	Mechanical Engineering	Pasadena, Cal.
Ivory, Katherine	Domestic Science	Reno
Jackson, Ernest Warren	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Johnson, George Walter	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Jameson, Boadicea	Liberal Arts	Reno
Louderback, Mrs. Harold	Domestic Science	Reno
Langdon, Frank Evelyn	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks

Lakin, Charles	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Lionbarger, John	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Lubkert, Henry	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Magee, Louis A.	Mines	Beckwith, Cal.
Mapes, Echo Loder	Liberal Arts	Reno
McIntyre, Pere	Mines	Salt Lake City, Utah
McLeod, Myron Carlton	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
McKenna, Daniel Francis	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Moran, John James	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Massey, William Hinkle	General Science	Reno
Mitchell, R. H.	Mines	Sparks
Ninnis, Frederick Charles	Mines	Silver City
O'Neill, Katherine	Liberal Arts	Reno
Opdyke, Wilbur F.	Mines	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Parry, Julius Robert	Mines	Reno
Paschal, Ralph	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Pierce, Benjamin Lewis	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Pietsch, Clement	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Preston, Albert William	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Pelsma, John	Mines	Reno
Rallt, Bert George	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Ross, Frank Arlington	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Spaulding, George Edward	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Springer, Alfred Elmer	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Stuart, Oscar Byron	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Savage, Charles Joseph	Liberal Arts	Platteville, Wis.
St. Clair, Arthur Leonidas	Liberal Arts	Deeth
Schweiss, George C.	Mines	Reno
Scott, John David	Mines	Reno
Smith, Robert Henry	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Souchereau, Obeline	Liberal Arts	Verdi
Stelert, Emil	Liberal Arts	Germany
Valentine, Frank	Mines	Columbia Falls, Mont.
Wash, John Joseph	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Wolfsberger, Edward	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Wellman, Jarvis Bryant	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Wanke, Ernest	Mechanical Engineering	Sparks
Webster, Ethel	Liberal Arts	Reno
West, H. F.	Mines	Mill City
Warren, Clara Louise	Liberal Arts	Reno
Williams, Homer	Mines	Los Angeles, Cal.
Wright, Paula	General Science	Reno
Wright, Robert	Mines	Reno
Yamanchi, George S.	Liberal Arts	Japan
Young, Andrew James	Mines	Virginia City

NORMAL SCHOOL.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Abel, Edith Lyle.....	Elko	Leehy, Veronica.....	Virginia City
Baker, Jennie Cecilia.....	Reno	Morgan, Beulah Alice.....	Reno
Braun, Marguerite F.....	Virginia City	McNamara, Honor Marie.....	Gold Hill
Bonnifield, Anna.....	Morgantown, W. Va.	Ogilvie, Olive.....	Lee
Crane, Helena Theresa.....	Elko	Rand, Susanna.....	Pallsade
Drown, Katie Kling.....	Lee	Rand, Elizabeth Esther.....	Pallsade
Evans, Jessie W.....	Reno	Roush, Irene.....	Gold Hill
Heltman, Martha S.....	Gardnerville	Sullivan, Annie Esther.....	Virginia City
Hill, Jennie.....	Carson	Walker, Mary.....	Virginia City
Hinch, Margaret Estelle.....	Reno	Wilson, Viva J.....	Battle Mountain
Jepsen, Sofena.....	Gardnerville	Wilson, May B.....	Battle Mountain
Keith, Bessie Green.....	Elko		

HIGH SCHOOL.

SENIOR HIGH.

Bartels, Kate.....	Science.....	Big Pine, Cal.
Bender, Florence F.....	Science.....	Reno
Bray, Florence.....	Latin.....	Reno
Downey, Francis Lee.....	Latin.....	Reno
Dorais, Arthur M.....	Science.....	Carson City
Frisch, Edward C.....	Science.....	Reno
Fuss, Florence.....	Latin.....	Lovelock
Graham, Emma.....	Science.....	Ely
Graham, Kate.....	Latin.....	Ely
Glaser, George N.....	Commercial.....	Halleck
Hartson, Clive.....	Science.....	Reno
Jepson, Melvin E.....	Science.....	Verdi
McVicar, Mary Bell.....	Latin.....	Smith
Parker, Frances Dorothy.....	Latin.....	Ely
Porter, Chester Orlando.....	Science.....	Verdi
Smith, Clara Isabel.....	Latin.....	Reno
Stewart, Royal M.....	Science.....	Reno
Shonerd, Dora Taylor.....	Latin.....	Fort Churchill
Taylor, Harold.....	Latin.....	Reno
Wood, Marjory.....	Science.....	Reno
Walker, Stella.....	Commercial.....	Virginia City

MIDDLE HIGH.

Acheson, Henry.....	Commercial.....	Sweetwater
Anker, Florence.....	Latin.....	Lovelock
Allen, Cecyl.....	Science.....	Reno
Crosby, Samuel Foster.....	Science.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Curier, Augusta.....	Science.....	Reno
Conway, Elsie.....	Commercial.....	Sweetwater
Conway, Maud.....	Latin.....	Sweetwater
Coddington, Camille.....	Science.....	Reno

Frisch, Emma	Commercial	Reno
Gobey, Alma	Latin	Verdi
Hart, Earl W.	Science	Goldfield
Hotaling, Hazel	Commercial	Carson City
Hutton, Ernest L.	Commercial	Lovelock
Johns, Bessie	Science	Lovelock
Jensen, Ingeman	Science	Gardnerville
Jones, Helen	Science	Reno
Jensen, Kristena	Latin	Gardnerville
Kanazawa, Frank	Science	Japan
Kendrick, Lawrence T.	Science	Battle Mountain
Knemeyer, Erna Marie	Science	Mason Valley
Langwith, Eleanor	Latin	Reno
Morrison, William P.	Latin	Franktown
McCain, Arthur	Science	Halleck
Reed, Florence	Latin	Lovelock
Selby, Lisle James	Science	Monterey, Cal.
Shonerd, Roscoe	Latin	Fort Churchill
Smither, Thomas McCourt	Latin	Reno
Thoma, Bonnie Kate	Latin	Reno
Tibbals, Carl Lampe	Science	Reno
Van Dalsem, Irving	Science	Goldfield
Wilson, Alice	Science	Tonopah
Wilson, Amy	Science	Nordyke
Winter, Bessie	Latin	Whiterock
Wolz, Regina	Latin	Reno
Westfall, Magnolia	Latin	Big Meadows

JUNIOR HIGH.

Atcheson, Hazel	Commercial	Sweetwater
Allen, Ethel	Commercial	Reno
Barker, Louise	Commercial	Carson City
Bates, Edna V.	Commercial	Verdi
Burke, Thomas E.	Commercial	Goldfield
Bates, Maud Emily	Commercial	Verdi
Boyd, Inita Virginia	Commercial	Reno
Barton, James F.	Commercial	Yerington
Bray, Mildred Nevada	Science	Reno
Cottrell, Myrtle Lillian	Commercial	Reno
Cann, Louise	Commercial	Reno
Colyer, St. Clair	Commercial	Reno
Damm, Petra I.	Commercial	Lovelock
Downey, Charles L.	Commercial	Reno
Doane, Laura Grace	Commercial	Carson City
Ezell, James M.	Commercial	Gardnerville
Fancy, Clarence	Science	Beatty
Foley, Isabel	Latin	Carson City
Jones, Nellie Dorothy	Commercial	Beckwith, Cal
Grey, Eva	Latin	Reno

Jones, Bertha	Latin	Sweetwater
Kaiser, Leo	Commercial	Goldfield
Kent, Ira	Science	Reno
Malo, Edna	Commercial	Carson City
Murray, Hazel	Commercial	Goldfield
Munk, Emma Nevada	Latin	Big Meadows
Milner, Byron	Science	Reno
McMillan, William Stewart	Science	Reno
McCain, Bernice Esther	Latin	Halleck
McKenzie, John F.	Commercial	New Mohawk, Cal.
Nelson, Arthur Peter	Science	Gardnerville
Noble, Hazel May	Science	Reno
Pierini, William S.	Commercial	Carson City
Richards, Harold B.	Latin	Goldfield
Rutishauser, Amelia A.	Commercial	Portwine, Cal.
Ross, John R.	Science	Copperopolis, Cal.
Talbot, Ione	Latin	Reno
Taylor, Enid Helena	Commercial	Hawthorne
Wilson, Nathaniel	Latin	Reno
Winter, Edith	Latin	Whiterock
Skinner, Della	Commercial	Reno
Stewart, Charlotte	Commercial	Danville, Cal.
Stone, Harriet Ethelyn	Commercial	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Vann, Nettie Elisabeth	Science	Mohawk, Cal.
Williamson, Dorothy	Latin	Reno
Williamson, David	Latin	Reno
Yager, Effie	Commercial	Mina
Yager, Harry W.	Commercial	Mina

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<i>School of Liberal Arts—</i>	
Seniors	8
Juniors	6
Sophomores	6
Freshmen	22
Post-graduate	1
Special	15
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<i>School of Mines—</i>	
Seniors	11
Juniors	12
Sophomores	8
Freshmen	18
Post-graduate	1
Special	23
	73
<i>School of General Science—</i>	
Seniors	1
Juniors	2
Sophomores	2
Freshmen	2
Post-graduate	1
Special	4
	12
<i>School of Mechanical Engineering—</i>	
Seniors	4
Juniors	3
Sophomores	4
Freshmen	5
Special	46
	62
<i>School of Civil Engineering—</i>	
Seniors	1
Juniors	2
Sophomores	0
Freshmen	3
	6
<i>School of Agriculture—</i>	
Seniors ..	0
Juniors	0
Sophomores	1
Freshmen	0
	1
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Carried forward	239

Brought forward	239
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