

STATE OF NEVADA

VETO MESSAGES

OF

GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

BILLS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1905

(Twenty-second Session)



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, - - - - ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

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VETO MESSAGES.

Assembly Bill No. 2,

INTRODUCED BY MR. PLATT,

JANUARY 24, 1905.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PURCHASE OF GROUNDS AT CARSON CITY, ORMSBY COUNTY, NEVADA, AND FOR THE ERECTION THEREON OF A GOVERNOR'S MANSION, TO BE USED AS THE HOME OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the General Fund of the Nevada State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing grounds at Carson City, Ormsby County, Nevada, and for the erection thereon of a Governor's Mansion, to be used as the home of the State Executive.

SEC. 2. The Board of Capitol Commissioners shall, within ninety days after the approval of this Act, purchase such lot, tract or piece of land in Carson City, Ormsby County, Nevada, as in their judgment will serve as a fit and proper location upon which to build said mansion; and shall, at or before the expiration of said ninety days, commence the construction thereon of said mansion, which such building shall be completed and ready for occupancy on or before the 1st day of October, 1906.

SEC. 3. The Board of Capitol Commissioners shall have charge and the management of said building construction and shall have power and authority to have the same constructed; *provided*, that the building of said mansion and the furnishing of the building material to be used in the construction thereof shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and the Board shall advertise for bids for a period of at least five weeks. The person or persons to whom shall be awarded any contract hereunder shall furnish a bond with approved sureties in a sum to be fixed by the Board, which bond shall be conditioned upon the full and faithful performance of such contract; *and provided further*, that the entire foundations and walls of said building shall be constructed of stone and rubble prepared and furnished by Nevada State Prison labor.

SEC. 4. The plans and specifications for said building, not to exceed in cost one hundred dollars, shall be agreed upon and adopted by the Board of Capitol Commissioners; and no change or variation from said



adopted plans and specifications shall be made whereby the contractor shall have or be entitled to any additional allowance in excess of the amount named in the contract.

SEC. 5. On the application by the Board of Capitol Commissioners to the Board of State Prison Commissioners, requesting stone and rubble as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Board of Prison Commissioners to direct the Warden of the Nevada State Prison to furnish said Capitol Commissioners such amount of stone and rubble as they may require; *provided*, that the Board of Capitol Commissioners, upon entering into a contract with any person or persons for the construction of said building, shall require the contract to specify the number of perch or cords of finished stone to be furnished and delivered to the contractor at the Prison.

SEC. 6. The Board of Capitol Commissioners shall have power to regulate the manner of payment to and the several amounts to be paid to the contractor in separate installments as work on the building progresses; and upon the completion and acceptance of the building, the entire remaining amount shall be paid.

SEC. 7. All claims and demands for the construction of or against said building shall be audited and paid as other claims against the State.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 2.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, February 21, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 2, entitled "An Act to provide for the purchase of grounds at Carson City, Ormsby County, Nevada, and for the erection thereon of a Governor's Mansion, to be used as the home of the State Executive."

My objections are as follows:

In the first place, necessary appropriations and deficiencies are now approaching the limit allowed by law, as shown by the several reports of the State officers and different committees of the Legislature, which appeal to greater interests of the people of this State than a Governor's Mansion. Appropriations should be made and sustained for the benefit of all the people of this State before purchasing or building a mansion for any officer of the State.

It is my earnest desire that the Legislature in its wisdom will sustain these objections and prevent the increase of the rate of taxation, and, if possible, reduce such rate for the benefit of taxpayers who bear the burden.

Our State is growing in wealth and population, but, in my judgment, this luxury cannot be considered necessary at this time. We have had good and efficient Governors who have served the State with honor and distinction, and have lived in homes without cost to the State exceeding the salary appropriated by law, and the rule can be continued to great advantage at this time.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 29,

INTRODUCED BY MR. McCOURT,
FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS," APPROVED MARCH 23, 1897.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-eight of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section thirty-eight. Administration of the estate of a person dying intestate shall be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned and they shall be respectively entitled in the following order: First—The surviving husband or wife, or such person as he or she may request to have appointed. Second—The children. Third—The father or mother. Fourth—The brother. Fifth—The sister. Sixth—The grandchildren. Seventh—Any other of the kindred entitled to share in the distribution of the estate. Eighth—The Public Administrator. Ninth—The creditors. Tenth—Any of the kindred not above enumerated within the fourth degree of consanguinity. Eleventh—Any person or persons legally competent; *provided, however*, that letters of administration on the estate of persons dying intestate shall not be granted to a non-resident of this State.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 29.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, February 25, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 29—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the settlement of estates of deceased persons."

My objections are that this bill denies the right of relatives or friends, who are non-residents, to administer on estates of intestate persons who have died here leaving property to be administered upon. This is wrong, and it is no excuse that other States make such exactions from the people of this State. The adoption of this bill will work a hardship in the settlement of both great and small estates, and more particularly on the small, as many such would not pay cost of administration.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 8,

INTRODUCED BY MR. JACOBSEN,
JANUARY 26, 1905.

AN ACT

TO PROHIBIT THE PURCHASE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, DRUGS, OR
OTHER INTOXICATING SUBSTANCES BY INDIANS.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. After the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any Indian to purchase or in any manner obtain any ardent, spirituous or malt liquors, or any intoxicating liquors, or liquids or intoxicating drugs or substances, from any person or persons whomsoever; and any Indian so unlawfully purchasing or obtaining in any manner whatsoever such intoxicants shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon due conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which said crime shall be committed for a term of not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 8.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 2, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 8—An Act to prohibit the purchase of intoxicating liquors, drugs or other intoxicating substances by Indians.

My objections are as follows:

First—Almost all the Indians residing in the State are wards of the General Government, and are controlled by Federal authority in so far as the liquor question is concerned between the Indians and the whites. This policy has prevailed for nearly a century, and has been strictly enforced by the Federal Government and State authorities.

I do not feel warranted in interfering with the Federal Government's methods. The United States District Attorney for this State advises me that a State law, such as proposed, will materially interfere with a rigid enforcement of the Federal law.

Second—If this bill becomes a law, the Indian purchaser and white seller being criminally chargeable, it is certainly probable that no evidence could be obtained to establish the guilt of either.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 100,

INTRODUCED BY MR. HENDERSON,
FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

AN ACT

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF ELKO COUNTY THE QUESTION WHETHER A NEW COURT HOUSE SHALL BE BUILT IN THE TOWN OF ELKO.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in Elko County in this State upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year 1906, the question whether a new Court House shall be built in the Town of Elko at a cost not exceeding the sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the county.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of Elko County to submit said question to said electors at said general election by their general election proclamation, by ordering that there be printed on the ballots in an appropriate place the words: "New Court House—Yes," "New Court House—No."

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the County Clerk of Elko County to include in the publication of nominations certified to or filed with him in an appropriate place the words: "New Court House—Yes," "New Court House—No," and in like manner to include the same upon the official ballot for said general election.

SEC. 4. The vote upon said question shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as is provided by law for the canvass and return for election of officers.

SEC. 5. If a majority of the votes polled in said county at said general election shall be against building a new Court House then no further proceedings shall be taken in said county or by said county's representatives in the next Legislature of the State towards bonding the county for the said sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars. If a majority of the votes so cast at said general election shall be in favor of building a new Court House in said county then the representatives from Elko County to the next Legislature of the State are authorized and directed to pass such a law as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the County Commissioners of said county shall proceed as by said law required.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 100.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 3, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 100—An Act to submit to the qualified

electors of Elko County the question whether a new Court House shall be built in the Town of Elko.

I base my objection on the ground of a request made by the Elko County Delegation, consisting of Senator Hunter and Assemblymen McBride, Coryell, and Henderson, who appeared before me in the Governor's office stating that they now considered it inadvisable to enact the above-mentioned bill into law.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Senate Bill No. 46,

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CAMPBELL,
FEBRUARY 21, 1905.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING COUNTIES TO REFUND EXISTING INDEBTEDNESS.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of County Commissioners of any county having an outstanding indebtedness on the date when this Act becomes a law, evidenced by bonds or warrants thereof or by judgments against said county, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof, are empowered, if they deem it for the public interest, to fund and refund the same and issue bonds of the county therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each, having not more than thirty years to run and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

No. The County of, in the State of Nevada, for value received, promises to pay, or order, at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in on the first day of, hundred and (thirty years after date or at any time before that date and after twenty years after date) at the pleasure of the county, the sum of dollars, in United States gold coin, with interest at the rate of per cent per annum, payable at the office of said Treasurer, semi-annually, on the first day of and in each year, on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. This bond is issued by the Board of County Commissioners, in conformity to a resolution of said Board, dated the day of, hundred and, and under authority conferred upon said Board by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Nevada, entitled "An Act authorizing counties to refund existing indebtedness," approved

In testimony whereof, the said county, by its Board of County Commissioners, has caused this bond to be signed by the Chairman of the Board, and attested by the County Clerk, with his seal attached this day of, hundred and

....., Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.
Attest:, County Clerk.

And the interest coupons shall be in the following form:

The Treasurer of County, Nevada, will pay to the holder hereof, on the day of, hundred and, at his office in, dollars, United States gold coin, for interest on County Bond No.

....., Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.
Attest:, County Clerk.

SEC. 2. Whenever bonds issued under this section shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be delivered to the County Treasurer, and his receipt taken therefor, and he shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds delivered to him and the proceeds thereof, and he shall sell the same or exchange the same under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners, on the best available terms, for any legal indebtedness of the county outstanding on the date when this Act becomes a law, and if any portion of such bonds are sold for money the proceeds thereof shall be applied exclusively for the payment of liabilities existing against the county at and before the date above named. When they are exchanged for bonds or warrants or other legal evidences of county indebtedness, the Treasurer shall at once proceed to cancel the old bond and such other evidence of indebtedness by stamping on the face thereof the amount for which they were received, the word "Canceled," and the date of cancelation, and if said bonds, or any of them, shall be exchanged for any judgment indebtedness against said county, said Treasurer shall require the delivery to him, for filing in the proper court, of a duly executed release and satisfaction of said judgment. He shall also keep a record of bonds sold or exchanged by him, by number, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, the name and postoffice address of purchasers, and, if exchanged, what evidence of indebtedness was received therefor; which record shall be open at all times for inspection by the public. Whenever the holder of any bond shall sell or transfer it the purchaser shall notify the Treasurer of such sale or transfer, giving at the same time the number of the bonds transferred and his postoffice address, and every transfer shall be noted on the record. The Treasurer shall also report, under oath, to the Board, semi-annually, a statement of all bonds sold or exchanged by him since the preceding report, and the date of such sale or exchange, and, when exchanged, a list or description of the county indebtedness exchanged therefor, and the amount of accrued interest received by him on such sale or exchange, which latter sum shall be charged to him as money received by him on Bond Fund, and so entered by him on his books; but such bonds shall not be sold or exchanged for any indebtedness of the county, except by the approval of the Board of County Commissioners of said county. No sale shall be made of any such bonds except to the highest bidder, after advertising for bids for the purchase of the same for not less than three weeks in at least one newspaper published in the county, if there be a newspaper published in the county, and if not, then in some newspaper of general circulation published in the State, the right being reserved in such advertisement to reject any and all such bids, but said bonds may be exchanged for other bonds or warrants or other indebtedness against the county, without advertisement, at any time under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners.

SEC. 3. The Board of County Commissioners shall cause to be assessed and levied each year, upon the taxable property of the county, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes, a sufficient tax to pay the interest on outstanding bonds issued in conformity with the provisions of this Act, accruing before the next annual levy; in the twentieth year after the issue of such bonds, and in each year thereafter, a tax sufficient to pay one-tenth of the total amount of bonds issued; and the moneys arising from such levies shall be known as the Bond Fund, and shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest coupons, and for no other purpose whatever; and the Treasurer shall open and keep in his books a separate and special account thereof, which shall at all times show the exact condition of said Bond Fund.

SEC. 4. Whenever, after twenty years from the date of the bond, the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the Bond Fund, after setting aside the sum required to pay the interest maturing before the next levy, is sufficient to redeem five or more bonds, he shall notify by mail, the owner of such bond or bonds that he is prepared to pay the same, with all interest accrued thereon, and that if not presented for payment or redemption within forty days after the date of such notice, the interest on such bonds shall cease, and the amount due thereon shall be set aside for its payment whenever presented. The notice shall be directed to the owner's postoffice address, as shown by the record kept in the Treasurer's office. If said bonds are not so presented, interest shall cease, and the amount due shall be set aside as specified in said advertisement. All redemptions shall be made in the exact order of their issuance, beginning at the lowest or first number, and the notice herein required shall be directed to the postoffice address of the owner, as shown by the record kept in the Treasurer's office.

VETO MESSAGE ON SENATE BILL NO. 46.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 6, 1905.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 46—An Act authorizing counties to refund existing indebtedness.

My objections to the bill are:

That its provisions apply to all the counties of the State, and that reports of the financial condition of all counties in this State, excepting Lincoln, are such as to make its provisions objectionable. I deem it inexpedient to apply a local measure, which is not suitable to but one county, binding on all other counties of the State.

This bill gives the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties the power to sell or exchange county indebtedness whenever, in their judgment, it is for the public interest to refund the same, and issue bonds of the county therefor. This is certainly a most extraordinary and unusual power to be delegated to a Board of County Commissioners without explicit mandatory conditions. The funding and refunding of county indebtedness under this Act might result in a sacrifice too great for any county. No provision for a fixed value has been expressly stated, and in such cases the county might be subjected to a

surrender of its securities without realizing their real value, and would operate against their commercial value on the market. They would be subject to sale under the Sheriff's hammer in front of the Court House of the county, which might prove disastrous and disgraceful to the credit of the counties negotiating a loan. No county in this State should be authorized to issue its bond at a less valuation than one hundred cents on the dollar.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 38,

INTRODUCED BY MR. DODGE,

FEBRUARY 6, 1905.

AN ACT

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR MAINTAINING AN EXHIBIT OF MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE STATE, AND PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING INFORMATION AND LITERATURE CONCERNING THE RESOURCES OF NEVADA, PAYING OUT, DEPOSITING AND DISTRIBUTING THE MONEY APPROPRIATED THEREFOR, AND OTHER MATTERS IN RELATION THERETO.

WHEREAS, Two hundred and twenty-five citizens of the State of Nevada, did, on November 1, 1902, duly form a corporation under the laws of said State under the name of Reno Chamber of Commerce, for the objects and purposes following, to wit:

- (1) To promote, foster and encourage commerce.
- (2) To encourage and stimulate manufacturing enterprises throughout the State of Nevada and adjacent territories.
- (3) To assist in creating and securing markets for the products of the State of Nevada and adjacent territory.
- (4) To encourage the inauguration of irrigation enterprises for the reclamation of arid lands.
- (5) To induce immigration and the subdivision and settlement and cultivation of our lands.
- (6) To bring to the attention of the general public the superior advantages possessed by the State for the profitable breeding, growing and marketing of all kinds of live stock.
- (7) To direct special attention to the mines developed and partially developed, and to open up avenues to encourage intending investors in such property.
- (8) To encourage the development of the vast mineral resources that are, comparatively speaking, dormant throughout the State, and to bring them to the attention of capital.
- (9) To advertise the vast timber resources in and adjacent to the State.
- (10) To devise ways and means for securing and maintaining a permanent exhibit of the mineral, agricultural and other resources of the State, and to encourage every county in the State and adjacent territory to assist in accomplishing this object.

(11) And generally to promote the material and best interests of this State and the counties adjacent thereto.

(12) To lease, purchase, own and hold, sell, convey, mortgage, convey in trust, and release from trust or mortgage, real and personal property, to borrow and loan money, give and take security therefor, and generally to do any and all things which may be found necessary, desirable or useful in the accomplishment of any of the objects and purposes aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, Said corporation has ever since said date continuously maintained, and now maintains, a large and creditable exhibit of the mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the State in a room prominently located opposite the Southern Pacific Company's passenger depot at Reno, Nevada; which said exhibit has been visited by thousands of people passing through this State, and from which said exhibition room a vast amount of literature descriptive of the resources of Nevada has been distributed by the Secretaries of said corporation; and

WHEREAS, The expense of maintaining said exhibit and printing and distributing said literature has been three thousand (\$3,000) dollars per year during said time, or a total sum to date of six thousand seven hundred and fifty (\$6,750) dollars, all of which was voluntarily contributed by enterprising citizens of the State, prominently among whom were and are His Excellency Governor Sparks, Senator Francis G. Newlands, Senator George S. Nixon, ex-Senator P. L. Flanigan, Senator T. L. Oddie, the late Joseph R. Ryan, Hon. W. E. Sharon and others; and

WHEREAS, Said incorporators and contributors believe that said exhibit has and will continue to be of incalculable benefit to the State, and that it should in future be maintained, in part at least, by the general public;

NOW, THEREFORE, Said incorporators beg leave to request enactment of the following, to wit:

AN ACT PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR MAINTAINING AN EXHIBIT OF THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE STATE, AND PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING INFORMATION AND LITERATURE CONCERNING THE RESOURCES OF NEVADA, PAYING OUT, DEPOSITING AND DISTRIBUTING THE MONEY APPROPRIATED THEREFOR, AND OTHER MATTERS IN RELATION THERETO.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of enabling the corporation known as the "Reno Chamber of Commerce," or the Nevada Chamber of Commerce, if the name "Nevada Chamber of Commerce" shall be substituted by said corporation for its present name, to continue during the years 1905 and 1906, the maintenance of an exhibit of the mineral, agricultural and other resources of the State of Nevada and publishing and distributing information and literature concerning the resources of said State, the sum of thirty-six hundred (\$3,600) dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the General Fund of the State of Nevada not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. The State Controller is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant in favor of the President and Secretary of the corporation, and for the sum named in section one of this Act, on the demand of said President and Secretary, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same; *provided*, that said sum shall be paid in monthly installments of one hundred and fifty dollars each, beginning with the month of March, A. D. 1905, and continuing monthly thereafter until said sum shall all have been paid, and the President and Secretary of said corporation shall draw orders in writing in the name of said corporation on said Controller monthly for said sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and said money shall be used only for paying the rent and other expenses for maintaining said exhibit and distributing information concerning the State's resources.

SEC. 3. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 38.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 8, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 38—An Act providing assistance for maintaining an exhibit of mineral and agricultural resources of the State.

This corporation could, under the provisions set forth, enter into a banking, real estate or loan association, to do and transact any and all business now enjoyed by such institutions, contrary to Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

It appears to me that the fourteen counties of this State should have equal rights in the direct benefits of this law creating an obligation which is only beneficial to one county and one corporation mentioned in this Act. If the Chamber of Commerce is to be sustained as a State institution it should be located at the State Capital.

Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, referred to above, reads as follows:

SECTION 9. The State shall not donate or loan money or its credit, subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation, except corporations formed for educational or charitable purposes.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 47,INTRODUCED BY MR. HASTINGS
(BY REQUEST).

FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

AN ACTREGULATING THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF BANKS AND OF THE
SHARES OF STOCK THEREIN.*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All of the property of every bank in which no shares of stock have been issued shall be assessed to it in the same manner and form as other property is assessed to the owners thereof.

SEC. 2. All the shares of stock in banks, whether of issue or not, existing by authority of the United States, or of the State of Nevada, or of any other State, Territory, or foreign government, and located within the State of Nevada, shall be assessed to the owners thereof in the county, city, town or district where such banks are located, and not elsewhere, in the assessment of all State, county, town, or special taxes, imposed and levied in such place, whether such owner is a resident of said county, city, town or district or not. All such shares shall be assessed at their full cash value on the first day of May, first deducting therefrom the proportionate value of the real estate belonging to the bank, at the same rate and no greater than that at which other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens and subject to taxation is by law assessed. And the persons or corporation who appear from the records of the banks to be the owners of shares at the close of the business day next preceding the first day of May in each year shall be taken and deemed to be the owners thereof for the purpose of this section.

SEC. 3. The real estate belonging to any bank shall be assessed to it in the same manner and form as other real estate is assessed to the owners thereof.

SEC. 4. No bank in which shares of stock have been issued shall be assessed upon other property than its real estate and no stockholder in such bank shall be assessed on account of his property interest therein except for his shares of stock as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. Every bank in which shares of stock have been issued, and the officers thereof, shall upon the request of the Assessor deliver to him a full, true and complete list of the names of the stockholders in such bank and of the number of shares owned by each on the close of business on the day preceding the first day of May as shown by its books and records and shall also upon such request deliver to the Assessor a true statement of the total number of shares comprising the capital stock of the bank.

SEC. 6. Every bank in which shares of stock have been issued shall pay to the tax collector, or other person authorized to collect the taxes of the State, county, city, town, or district in which the same is located at the time in each year when other taxes assessed in the said State, county, city, town or district become due, the amount of the tax so assessed in such year upon the shares in such bank, and if such tax is

not so paid the said bank shall be liable for the same and for equal penalties provided for by law in the collection of delinquent taxes upon other property.

SEC. 7. The shares of such banks in which shares of stock have been issued shall be subject to the tax paid thereon by the bank or by the officers thereof, and the bank and the officers thereof shall have a lien on all the shares in such bank and on all the rights and property of the shareholders in the bank and the property thereof for the payment of said taxes.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 47.EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 8, 1905.*To the Honorable the Assembly:*

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 47—An Act regulating the assessment and taxation of banks and of the shares of stock therein.

My objections to the passage of this bill are:

That it is special in its application to banks. If the shares of a bank are assessable, it is now the duty of the Assessors to assess them without any special law to that effect. The State Board of Assessors did not include this kind of property in the list of valuations, and it is therefore left to the discretion of the several County Assessors. Quoting from the law as it now stands, I do not see wherein this bill can be an improvement. Section 1082, Compiled Laws, provides:

"All capital loaned, invested or employed in trade, commerce or business whatsoever; the capital stock of all corporations (except the capital stock of corporations organized for mining purposes), companies, associations, ferries, or individuals doing business or having an office within this State; the money, property and effects of every kind, except real estate, of all banks, banking institutions or firms, bankers, money lenders and brokers, and all property of whatever kind or nature not included in the term 'real estate,' as said term is defined in this Act; *provided*, that gold and silver-bearing ores, quartz or minerals from which gold or silver is extracted when in the hands of the producers thereof, shall not mean, nor be taken to mean, nor be listed and assessed under the term 'personal property,' as used in this section of this Act, but are specially excepted therefrom, and shall be listed, assessed and taxed as provided by law. 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."

A thorough examination of this bill convinces me that no improvement has been made over the statute now in force.

Banks are essential to the convenience of the public, and should pay their just share of taxes. And they should have equal protection before the law with all other corporations or companies existing. Developments are being made in this State wherein banks are benefactors and help to build up the State by assisting new and remote districts.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 72,

INTRODUCED BY MR. WRIGHT,

FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

AN ACT

MAKING IT UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO WEAR THE BADGE, LAPEL-BUTTON OR OTHER RECOGNIZED AND ESTABLISHED INSIGNIA OF ANY LODGE OR SECRET SOCIETY, UNLESS ENTITLED TO WEAR THE SAME UNDER THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SUCH ORDER OR SOCIETY.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who wilfully wears the badge, lapel-button, rosette, or other recognized and established insignia of any secret society, order or organization, or uses the same to obtain aid within this State, unless entitled to wear or use the same, under the constitution, by-laws, or rules and regulations, or other laws or enactments of such order or society, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 72.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 9, 1905.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 72—An Act making it unlawful for any person to wear the badge, lapel-button or other recognized and established insignia of any lodge or secret society, unless entitled to wear the same under the rules and regulations of such order or society.

This bill, if it becomes a law, may be the means of punishing innocent persons who have no knowledge of the insignia of any order and who might desire to purchase and wear emblems suitable to their choice. Men, women and children have a God-given right to wear any or all colors which will gratify and please themselves. If applying to any member of an order with intent to procure aid by imposition, the law, as it now stands, will punish for obtaining money under false pretenses. Further, if a person cannot take the test, he can be exposed and detected by any member of the order to which the emblem belongs.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Senate Bill No. 24,

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR ROFF,

FEBRUARY 3, 1905.

AN ACT

RESTRICTING THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS ACT.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to grant a license to any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of any malt, spirituous, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors in less quantities than five gallons, within five miles of any camp or assemblage of men engaged in the construction or the repair of any railroad, canal, ditch, reservoir, public work, or other kindred enterprise, where twenty-five or more men are employed.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall sell, barter, exchange, or offer for sale, barter, exchange, or who shall otherwise dispose of any malt, spirituous, vinous, or intoxicating liquor in less quantities than five gallons within five miles of any camp or assemblage of twenty-five or more men engaged in the construction or the repair of any railroad, canal, ditch, reservoir, public work, or other kindred enterprise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offense, and in default of the payment of said fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than fifty days nor more than one hundred days, and in the discretion of the court may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and any attempt to avoid the provision of this Act by giving or disposing of any such liquor to any person on the pretense or for the reason that such person has purchased, or designs, or is expecting to purchase some other article, shall be deemed a sale within the provisions of this Act; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to sales of liquor made under a license issued by any incorporated town or city, nor to sales at saloons or other places at which such liquors are sold or disposed of outside of the corporation limits of cities or towns, where such saloons have been established and licensed for six months immediately prior to the beginning of such construction or repair work within said five-mile limit.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to forthwith revoke all existing licenses for selling liquor within their respective counties within such five-mile limit where the saloons at which such liquors are sold were not established at least six months immediately prior to the commencement of said construction or repair work, excepting as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Justices of the Peace in their respective townships or precincts shall have jurisdiction to originally hear and determine all cases arising under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect or be held to apply to granting or use of licenses, as mentioned in Section 1, in established

communities where the population is one hundred or more at the time when construction work mentioned in Section 1 hereof shall be begun in said five-mile limit.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

VETO MESSAGE ON SENATE BILL NO. 24.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 9, 1905.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to return to your honorable body, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 24—An Act restricting the sale of liquors in certain localities, and providing penalties for violations of this Act.

My objections to this bill are that the subject matter contained, restricting the sale of liquor in certain localities, cannot be considered in any sense other than special in character.

Our State law empowers the county officers to issue a license to any person applying to do business in any part of the State, providing that such business is carried out in a decent and orderly manner, including wholesale and retail goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and character. This Act restricts the sale of liquor, etc., within five miles of any public works. No person can do business in the line indicated without getting licenses from the State and Federal Governments. If the revenue officers of the government should be empowered to refuse applications for licenses within the limits prescribed, there would be no necessity for the law. The law would, if passed, make such communities conform to military rules concerning United States garrisons and reservations. The limit of five miles is extreme, and might interfere with the legitimate business which should be allowed under the laws of the State. The bill, if passed, authorizes the sale of liquor by wholesale, and if wholesale liquor licenses be granted, there can be no reasonable excuse for depriving the retail dealer from doing business.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 125,

INTRODUCED BY MR. WRIGHT,

FEBRUARY 28, 1905.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PREVENT THE POLLUTION OR CONTAMINATION OF THE WATERS OF THE LAKES, RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES IN THE STATE OF NEVADA, PRESCRIBING PENALTIES, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT," APPROVED MARCH 20, 1903.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the above-entitled Act shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or

association in this State or the managing agent of any person or persons, firm, company or corporation or association in this State, or any duly elected, appointed or lawfully created officer of any county, city, town, municipality, or municipal government in this State, who shall deposit, or who shall permit or allow any person or persons in their employ or under their control, management or direction to deposit in any of the waters of the lakes, rivers, streams and ditches in this State any sawdust, rubbish, filth or poisonous or deleterious substances liable to affect the health of persons, fish, or live stock, or place or deposit any such deleterious substance or substances in any place where the same may be washed or filtered into any of the waters herein named, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, exclusive of court costs; *provided*, that in case of Government institutions, State institutions, municipalities, towns, incorporated towns or cities, when, owing to the magnitude of the work, immediate correction of the evil is impractical, then in such cases the authorities shall adopt all new work, and as rapidly as possible reconstruct the old systems of drainage sewerage and so as to conform with the provisions of this Act; *and provided further*, that all such new and reconstructed systems shall be completed within six years from March 20, 1903; *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to permit mining or milling companies to dump tailings directly into any stream in this State so as to prevent or impede the natural flow of such stream. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to apply to any quartz mill or ore reduction works in this State.

VETO MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 125.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, March 25, 1905.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to deposit with you, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 125—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prevent the pollution or contamination of the waters of the lakes, rivers, streams and ditches in the State of Nevada."

My objections to the provisions of this bill are that it differs from the Act which it amends in no essential feature, except to extend the time of completion. The Legislature will assemble again before the time limit expires, and, if necessary, it may be extended. We have sued our neighbors across the line in California for polluting the waters of the Truckee River. It would certainly be commendable if we began the practice among ourselves of keeping the waters of our streams and lakes as free from pollution as we wish California to keep them.

The people of Reno and others living contiguous to the Truckee River have been very dilatory in commencing the system of drainage and sewerage as required by the law enacted two years ago, thereby subjecting thousands of people to the use of the contaminated waters flowing in the Truckee River. Not only this, but they have contributed immensely to its impurities, rendering it more deleterious to both health and life.

Two years of precious time have been wasted without any steps hav-

ing been taken to assist those so exposed, and as there are two years more to run, I do not feel warranted in extending the time.

Taking into consideration the rapid growth of Reno and Sparks, work should, under the law, begin at once and be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.

Senate Bill No. 89,

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CAMPBELL,

MARCH 8, 1905.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING LINCOLN COUNTY TO REFUND ITS EXISTING
INDEBTEDNESS.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, Nevada, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof, are hereby empowered to fund and refund the existing indebtedness of said county, which has accrued under an Act entitled "An Act to consolidate and fund the indebtedness of Lincoln County," approved February 17, 1873; *provided*, that said indebtedness can be refunded for an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and issue bonds of the county therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars each, having not more than thirty years to run and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

No. The County of Lincoln, in the State of Nevada, for value received, promises to pay, or order, at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in, on the first day of,, hundred and (thirty years after date, or at any time before that date and after ten years after date) at the pleasure of the County, the sum of dollars in United States gold coin, with interest at the rate of per cent per annum, payable at the office of said Treasurer semi-annually, on the first day of and in each year on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. This bond is issued by the Board of County Commissioners, in conformity to a resolution of said Board, dated the day of,, hundred and, and under authority conferred upon said Board by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Nevada, entitled "An Act authorizing Lincoln County to refund its existing indebtedness," approved (insert date of approval of this Act).

In testimony whereof, the said county, by its Board of County Commissioners, has caused this bond to be signed by the Chairman of the

Board, and attested by the County Clerk, with his seal attached, this
..... day of,, hundred and

....., Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:, County Clerk.

And the interest coupon shall be in the following form:

The Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nevada, will pay to the holder hereof on the day of,, hundred and, at his office in, dollars, United States gold coin, for interest on County Bond No.

....., Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:, County Clerk.

SEC. 2. Whenever bonds issued under this section shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be delivered to the County Treasurer, and his receipt taken therefor, and he shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds delivered to him and the proceeds thereof, and he shall sell the same or exchange the same under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners, on the best available terms, for any legal indebtedness of the county outstanding on the date when this Act becomes a law, and if any portion of such bonds are sold for money the proceeds thereof shall be applied exclusively for the payment of liabilities existing against the county at and before the date above named. When they are exchanged for bonds or warrants or other legal evidences of county indebtedness, the Treasurer shall at once proceed to cancel the old bond and such other evidence of indebtedness by stamping on the face thereof the amount for which they were received, the word "Canceled," and the date of cancelation, and if said bonds, or any of them, shall be exchanged for any judgment indebtedness against said county, said Treasurer shall require the delivery to him, for filing in the proper court, of a duly executed release and satisfaction of said judgment. He shall also keep a record of bonds sold or exchanged by him, by number, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, the name and postoffice address of purchasers, and if exchanged what evidence of indebtedness was received therefor; which record shall be open at all times for inspection by the public. Whenever the holder of any bond shall sell or transfer it the purchaser shall notify the Treasurer of such sale or transfer, giving at the same time the number of the bonds transferred and his postoffice address, and every transfer shall be noted on the record. The Treasurer shall also report, under oath, to the Board, semi-annually, a statement of all bonds sold or exchanged by him since the preceding report, and the date of such sale or exchange, and, when exchanged, a list or description of the county indebtedness exchanged therefor, and the amount of accrued interest received by him on such sale or exchange, which latter sum shall be charged to him as money received by him on Bond Fund, and so entered by him on his books; but such bonds shall not be sold or exchanged for any indebtedness of the county, except by the approval of the Board of County Commissioners of said county. No sale shall be made of any such bonds except to the highest bidder, after advertising for bids for the purchase of the same for not less than three weeks in at least one newspaper published in the county, if there be a newspaper published in the county, and if not, then in some newspaper of general circulation published in the State, the right being reserved in such advertisement to reject any and all such bids, but said bonds may be exchanged for

other bonds or warrants or other indebtedness against the county, without advertising, at any time under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners, but no bonds shall be sold or exchanged for less than par.

SEC. 3. The Board of County Commissioners shall cause to be assessed and levied each year, upon the taxable property of the county, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes, a sufficient tax to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, issued in conformity with the provisions of this Act, accruing before the next annual levy; in the tenth year after the issue of such bonds, and in each year thereafter, a tax sufficient to pay at least one-twentieth of the bonds then unpaid; and the moneys arising from such levies shall be known as the "Bond Fund," and shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest coupons, and for no other purpose whatever; and the Treasurer shall open and keep in his books a separate and special account thereof, which shall at all times show the exact condition of said Bond Fund.

SEC. 4. Whenever, after ten years from the date of the bond, the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the Bond Fund after setting aside the sum required to pay the interest maturing before the next levy, is sufficient to redeem five or more bonds, he shall notify by mail, the owner of such bond or bonds that he is prepared to pay the same, with all interest accrued thereon, and that if not presented for payment or redemption within forty days after the date of such notice, the interest on such bonds shall cease, and the amount due thereon shall be set aside for its payments whenever presented. The notice shall be directed to the owner's postoffice address, as shown by the record kept in the Treasurer's office. If said bonds are not so presented, interest shall cease, and the amount due shall be set aside as specified in said advertisement. All redemptions shall be made in the exact order of their issuance, beginning at the lowest or first number, and the notice herein required shall be directed to the postoffice address of the owner, as shown by the record kept in the Treasurer's office.

SEC. 5. An Act entitled "An Act to refund the bonded indebtedness of Lincoln County," approved March 13, 1903, is hereby repealed.

VETO MESSAGE ON SENATE BILL NO. 89.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
CARSON CITY NEVADA, March 25, 1905.

To the Honorable Secretary of State:

I have the honor to deposit with you, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 89—An Act authorizing Lincoln County to fund and refund its existing indebtedness, providing said indebtedness can be refunded for an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars.

This Act is a purely local measure, and was supported by the entire vote of the Lincoln County delegation in the Legislature. It is, therefore, a matter of regret to me that in the discharge of duty it becomes necessary to interpose an objection which, under the Constitution, will delay, for a time at least, its operation as a law. This transaction is one of great importance and magnitude to the future welfare of Lincoln County, involving the prosperity of its citizens, and, if unsuccessful, imperiling the credit of the State at large.

As outlined, the bill empowers the Board of County Commissioners, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof, without authorizing a vote of the people thereon, to refund the existing indebtedness of said county which has accrued under an Act entitled "An Act to consolidate and fund the indebtedness of Lincoln County," approved February 17, 1873, "provided, that said indebtedness can be refunded for an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars," and issue bonds of the county therefor having not more than thirty years to run, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and at the expiration of ten years the redemption of the bonds by the county may begin.

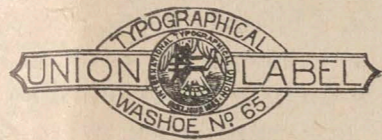
In this Act it will be observed that no statement of the amount of indebtedness now outstanding against Lincoln County has been made, and the broad privilege has been given to the County Commissioners to fund and refund the existing debt for a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars. In my judgment the bill would have been improved had the amount of outstanding indebtedness been named which this four hundred thousand dollars should cover and cancel. However, I have no disposition to criticize the conditions stated in the Act, nor enter into a profit or loss scrutiny of its effects. It has been my desire to obtain correct information from the citizens of the county as to their preference concerning the enactment of this bill into law. The limit allowed me has been occupied in obtaining this knowledge, and the expression of opinion has been radically opposite and earnest.

After due consideration I have come to the conclusion that the proper thing to do is to give the citizens of Lincoln County the privilege of voting for or against this measure. According to reports this question was not an issue in the last campaign, when selecting representatives to the Legislature. Upon adjournment of the Legislature the Lincoln County delegation requested me to await action until they could return to their constituents and investigate and ascertain their views. This request was granted with the suggestion that they go home, and, if possible, hold mass meetings and get the popular sentiment of the citizens. Since that time many telegrams have been received, some approving the measure, others protesting against it. The preponderance of testimony, however, has been against the passage of the bill.

In popular governments the will of the people registered at the polls directs legislation. Let this principle prevail in this case, and let the majority exercise their rights, and govern the financial affairs of the county as in other matters.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPARKS,
Governor.



STATE OF NEVADA

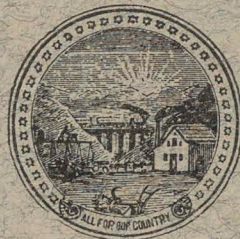
INAUGURAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1903

(Twenty-first Session)



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT

1903

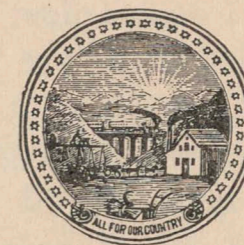
STATE OF NEVADA

INAUGURAL MESSAGE

OF

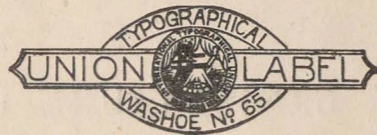
GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1903
(Twenty-first Session)



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT
1903



INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: By mutual agreement between my honored predecessor and myself I have been favored with the promise that he will report to your honorable bodies such information as is considered properly within the constitutional powers of the Government of this State.

By reason of his superior knowledge and experience regarding conditions affecting the public welfare of our people, and future requirements in legislation, it affords me pleasure to submit to your honorable body for careful consideration his recommendations, and further to express my belief that in his retirement from the position of Governor of Nevada the State has lost one of the most efficient, faithful and honest officers its history has recorded.

In my own behalf I desire to express my appreciation and gratitude to the people of the State for the high honor they have conferred upon me. In assuming the responsible duties, I realize that I face a new experience in life. My sphere has heretofore been one of active business, diversified to some extent, and successful to a moderate degree, which I hope will be of some value in the performance of my duties as Governor. It is not without misgivings that I look to the future, but, if a firm determination to fulfill the obligation which I have assumed avail, I feel reassured with confidence.

Not intending to interfere with any department of the State Government other than the Constitution grants to the Executive, I positively affirm that I will not hesitate or falter in maintaining every power belonging thereto,

to prevent unjust or harmful legislation, without offense, I hope, but firmly as I may.

I desire to see the State prosper and grow in wealth and population upon the substantial merit of its resources, and to the accomplishment of this purpose my best energies will be devoted.

I am heartily in accord with and desire to emphasize Governor Sadler's recommendation with reference to the pollution of waters of the rivers, lakes and streams, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of determining the matter in the United States Courts, and authorize its expenditure for that purpose. This evil should not be tolerated any longer, and the sooner it is settled the better. I presume that the State of California has health laws, and the matter should be brought to the attention of the authorities of that State in so far as the Truckee River is concerned, in a friendly way, and in case protection is not granted we will be prepared to enforce our rights in the Courts.

QUARANTINE LAWS IN RELATION TO LIVE STOCK.

I desire to call your attention to a matter that I know to be of much importance to this State. Our law has vested in the State Board of Health all power and authority for the prevention and control of infectious diseases applicable to human beings and live stock. This Board is appointed by the Governor, and, of course, the interest of humanity and the health of the people demand first attention. Physicians of repute have always been appointed and have had control, but physicians who are skilled in the treatment of diseases prevalent among men are not likely to be the best veterinarians, and do not have the time to devote to such practice, and, further, under our law, have no power over diseased animals until they get within our borders.

The Governors of other States have the power conferred upon them to quarantine against all States or

infected districts, and it is my opinion that it would be to great advantage to the stock interests, if such power was conferred upon the Governor of this State, and still retain the State Board of Health for the management and control of human diseases.

I ask further that an appropriation be made for such purpose, subject to the disposal of the Governor or some Board, to properly enforce any quarantine that may be made, and if necessary be empowered to employ a competent veterinary surgeon to examine local epidemics that might break out in different sections of this State. This would not necessitate the constant employment of a veterinary surgeon, but only at such times as actually needed.

This I deem important and necessary for the protection of the stock industry, in view of the fact that a terrible foot and mouth disease has broken out in the New England States with fearful results, and to prevent its spreading is at this time the anxiety of all the great cattle and sheep-raising States east of the Rocky Mountains. It becomes our duty to be prepared to avert a calamity so injurious in its effects upon animal life.

The germs of this disease are disseminated in so many and unsuspected ways that it may reach the remotest parts of the country by methods, which, if understood, would seem marvelous. Infected hides and the hair shipped to market for plastering may contain the germs in condition to transmit the disease. I believe that it is prudent to be prepared to stamp out the disease at its first appearance, if possible.

To this State, as locally applied, quarantine means more than is generally understood. For some years past it has been the practice of some bordering States to declare a quarantine against Nevada, which, by such power, prevents our stock from crossing into the State where the inhibition exists. On the other hand, scabby diseased sheep from such State can come over the line

into Nevada like an army of Egyptian locusts, and desolate, scourge and infect the best grazing grounds within our borders. This is unfair to our stockmen and a great injury to the State.

I recommend your early consideration of this matter and provision for relief.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

I believe the time has arrived for this State to consider and prepare to assume a higher and more important attitude in commercial and industrial affairs. It is evident that the attention of business men throughout the world is being attracted to our mineral and other resources for investments. Our people must be prepared to encourage them in the venture, by every honest means. We have a vast extent of country that has not received attention enough to be considered even partially explored, and we must have assistance from others for development. We have counties of vast area without railroad connections, isolated and remote from intercourse with business centers, and we need railroads to open up, facilitate and utilize their now dormant advantages; but capitalists will not come here and invest their money in railroads if they are antagonized by the people by obstructive methods or laws considered onerous, either in the matter of taxation or otherwise. The same condition applies to every other branch of business. The inducement must be sufficiently inviting to justify their approval or the proposition is declined. This state of facts inclines me to recommend a liberal course to all who may seek investment in this State, as it seems to me that the most rational methods would be to offer the best inducements possible to secure an increase of property investments in the State, in order to have something to tax hereafter.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS IN 1904.

The Exposition promises to be one of the largest in

attendance that has ever been held in the United States, and offers the very best opportunities to exhibitors for displaying the products of the several States and other countries to millions of people who will be there to examine and be instructed in relation thereto that could possibly occur.

I believe that such displays are highly beneficial in the way of attracting and interesting strangers to make investments. If individuals find it profitable to avail themselves of such methods it must certainly be of value to them, and if so it should be of much greater value to States.

Believing that the condition of the State is such as to justify the expenditure of the necessary amount, and also that the time will be opportune for placing our products to the very best advantage, I recommend that you make an appropriation of \$10,000 or \$15,000, and that a provision be made in the law that no greater amount be expended than shall be appropriated.

LABOR.

In accordance with the instruction given in the platform of the Fusion Party under which I was nominated and elected, I feel in duty bound to call your attention to this subject, and to the obligation that I and all other State officers, who were elected by the party, are under, to the faithful redemption of this pledge, given to favor the enactment of a law constituting eight hours a day's work.

It has not been either the practice or the inclination of members of this party to make, evade or break promises to the people, nor to construct platforms merely to catch votes, and I do not imagine that this honorable body will do so.

This is an era of combinations, and the laboring people are entitled to such benefit as taxpayers and good citizens in equal proportion and standing before the law as are combinations of capital.

I, therefore, earnestly recommend that such law be enacted, and that it be in such positive terms that its enforcement will be effectual.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

In addition to the explanation given by Governor Sadler relating to the operation of this Act, I desire to add a recommendation that the law be amended in a manner making it more effective. In my opinion it should contain a provision fixing a penalty for non-attendance of either the Assessor or a member of the Board of County Commissioners of every county, also amend by giving the Chairman or a member of the Board of Revenue a right to vote in case a tie occurs, and strike out Section 6 which makes a State levy, and having a separate Act for that purpose as formerly, and such other amendments as you may deem advisable.

While this law has not consummated all that was expected from it, yet I think the consensus of opinion is that it has done good and is a move in the right direction. It is certainly a good plan for the Assessors to meet and consult together regarding assessment and taxation throughout the State, and, by agreeing on a uniform valuation of property that can be classified, they will be better prepared to give equal taxation.

REVISION OF CORPORATION LAW.

Attorneys of high standing have represented to me that it is very essential that our corporation law be either amended or superseded by a new Act embodying more liberal terms to incorporators. This fact is made apparent by the many instances wherein Nevada owners are compelled to go to other States in order to satisfy proposed investors. Such a law would remedy this inconvenience and will be acceptable to all concerned, and would, in my judgment, be productive of additional revenue to the State.

IRRIGATION.

I call the attention particularly of the Legislature to the importance of the Irrigation Act recently passed by Congress under which it is desirable that work should be commenced immediately by the National Government for the storage and conservation of water which now goes to waste. It is important that our State Government should cooperate in every way with the National Government in the important work, and if legislation is necessary to secure such cooperation, it should be enacted. The fund available now reaches nearly \$10,000,000 and, as other States are showing much activity in endeavoring to secure the application of these moneys to works within their boundaries, it is important that Nevada should move immediately, as we have a very large area to cover. I shall be glad to cooperate with the Legislature to this desirable end.

CONCLUSION.

I am not prepared at this time to make further recommendations, but, during the course of the session I may have other communications to make to your honorable body.

I hope that your deliberations may be productive of good results to the people of the State, to the end that their interests may be conserved and beneficial legislation enacted.

The reports of the heads of the several departments and institutions of the State Government are respectfully recommended to your special consideration.

JNO. SPARKS,
Governor of Nevada.

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STATE OF NEVADA

MESSAGE

OF

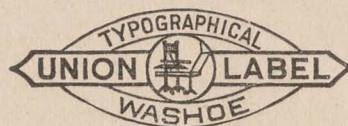
GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

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 purposes 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. These 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 the 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-Acres 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-Acres 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 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.

NOTARIES 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. 1, 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 Livestock 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 in 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 Superintendent.

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 \$43,239,684; 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
	<hr/>
Disbursed during 1906.....	\$1,070,562.83
	597,056.99
	<hr/>
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

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

Name.	Address.	Commission Expires.
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
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

Name.	Address.	Commission Expires.
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
Doherty, F. A.	Searchlight	March 5, 1910
Stinchcomb, J. K.	Nelson	March 22, 1910
Jones, T. J.	Overton	May 7, 1910
Ronnow, C. C.	Caliente	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
Seyboldt, Fred	Tonopah	December 26, 1909
Sexton, Chas. E.	Beatty	December 26, 1909
Flowerree, W.	Manhattan	January 13, 1910

Name.	Address.	Commission Expires.
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
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
Branen, 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

Name.	Address.	Commission Expires.
Marriott, 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
Bonman, G. F.	Ely	April 13, 1910
Elmer W.	Ely	May 10, 1910
C. A.	Ely	June 16, 1910
Arthur	Ely	June 20, 1910
Neil	Ely	August 25, 1910
Clay, W. D.	Ely	September 5, 1910
Devemon, 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.

Name.	Address.	Commission Expires.
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.

Wolsford, 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 Rulison, 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. Circé, 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 25, 1910

October 27—Richard Riepe, Delegate to American Mining Congress, 10, 1910 in Texas, November 14-18, 1905. 16, 1910

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 Hirsh Goldstein, First Lieutenant University Cadets.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

During the years 1905-1906 pardons and paroles have been granted to the following:

PAROLED.

Name.	Crime.	Term.
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
Ferraro, 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

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1910
5, 1910
J, 1910
16, 1910
1910

