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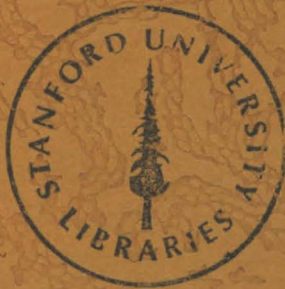
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*General history and resources of Washoe County, Nevada, published under  
the auspices of the Nevada Educational Association*

N. A. Hummel



GENERAL HISTORY

AND RESOURCES

— OF —

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

NEVADA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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COMPILED BY

N. A. HUMMEL,

*Principal of Wadsworth Schools, and Secretary of Washoe County Exhibit Committee.*

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1888:

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Douglas McDonald  
Reno, Nevada  
September, 1969

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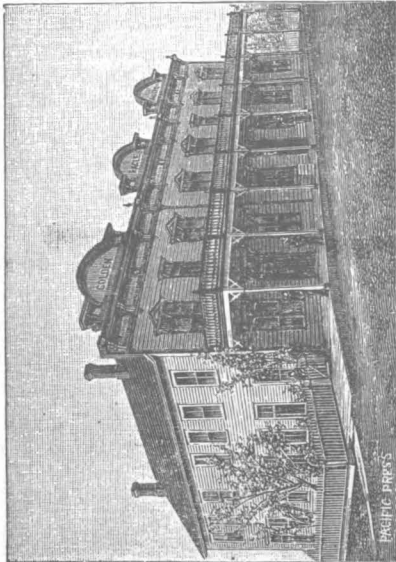
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# GENERAL HISTORY

AND RESOURCES

— OF —

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SPV





## PREFACE.

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IN collecting data we were assisted by many of the old pioneers, and use was made of the files of the *RENO GAZETTE*, *Reno Journal*, *Reno Crescent* and the *Democrat*. Among the authorities we consulted were J. Ross Browne, Wm. Wright (Dan De Quille), Thompson and West, Jno. C. Fremont, Clarence King, Washington Irving, DeWitt C. Peters, J. W. Bonneville and State Controller's Reports.

Special articles were furnished by Hon. H. L. Fisk, R. L. Fulton, Gen. C. W. Irish, Hon. W. C. Dovey, Mrs. M. S. Doten and T. V. Julien.

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W3H2  
1969



## General History and Resources

— OF —

# WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

WHEN Lieutenant Fremont journeyed overland to the Pacific and crossed the vast interior country lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, he named the region the Great Basin. The name is well applied, as scientists have since ascertained that this region was, during the Quaternary Age, filled with broad and deep inland seas. That portion of this immense country now occupied by Washoe County, and with which we have to do, was filled by ancient Lake Lahontan. It extended from parts of Northern California and Southern Oregon south to present Walker Lake, a distance of 250 miles. In its widest part it was 200 miles broad. In its center it inclosed a mountainous island 140 miles long and 70 miles broad, or an area of 10,000 square miles. Its depth ranged from 250 feet to 1,000 feet. There are many existing proofs of the former presence of such a body of water as scientists picture Lake Lahontan; and that Washoe County was once one immense lake, and after a series of smaller lakes, which dwindled to the present chain, is not to be doubted by the most obtuse observer. The foot of the mountains to the west of Washoe City consists to a depth of several feet of a strata of sand piled upon each other with a regularity that no agency but standing water could accomplish. The mountain side to an altitude of 150 feet shows every indication of having been the lake shore. The hills that approach each other near the old Temelec Mill mark plainly the northern

boundary of the lake that once covered Pleasant Valley. The chain of hills that runs easterly across the valley from Huffaker's as plainly marks the northern limit of the lake that covered Steamboat Valley. The hills along the Truckee from its source to its mouth furnish like evidence. In many places along this water line millions of minute shells can be found. As Lake Lahontan never overflowed, its waters became saline and alkaline and deposited large quantities of calcium, carbonate, common salt, sodium sulphate, potassium, magnesium, and many other less soluble salts. It is not certainly known what became of all this mineral matter, but from the following evidence we conclude that much of it was buried by the sand, clay and marl, brought into the basin by other agencies at different periods. At several places in Churchill County, a few miles to the east of Wadsworth, immense beds of salt are found good even on the surface. For an unknown depth pure rock salt is found as clear as ice and as white as the driven snow.

The whole of this does not contain a single streak of any deleterious matter or rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. Great blocks of the pure stuff can be raised the same as if it were stone. On exposure, however, it admits of being closely packed in sacks. One man can quarry and wheel out five tons a day, ready for mill use, or to offer for sale in the store. In the same district is Soda Lake, a body of water of about seven acres, which is a veritable lake of soda. This substance in its crude state forms on

the shore of the lake as fast as it is removed, and the supply is inexhaustible. Many tons of the crude article are shipped to San Francisco to be manufactured into bi-carbonate of soda and sal-soda. Borax is held in solution in the waters of Hot Springs and other places in the vicinity. The borate of lime is condensed, the dirt washed away and the water evaporated. Borax is manufactured from the acids and borates thus obtained. Borax is frequently found in crystals the size of a pea. There are some extensive borax fields within a few miles of Wadsworth, which is the principal shipping point. The Central Pacific Railroad Company spent nearly \$100,000 in boring a six-inch artesian well at White Plains, Nev. The matter from this well proves beyond a doubt that Washoe County and the adjacent territory is the bed of an ancient inland sea, and upholds other statements and theories. Following is the result: Five hundred feet of drift, 600 feet of lava, 160 feet of volcanic ash, or block slate; next comes 600 feet of fine sand rock, which looks as much like a sea sand deposit as possible. There is no salt below the 1100-foot level, although the whole top of the ground is a bed of salt. Within 180 feet of the bottom of the sandrock was a layer of soft blackwood of rapid growth 90 feet thick. Below the sandrock the drill struck the original country rock, into which it went 300 feet. It is a hard, dark gray rock looking like basalt, but differing in many respects.

Sulphur is found on the shore of Winnemucca Lake, but as this bed is some 70 miles from the railroad it will probably remain undisturbed for some years, although experts pronounce it of superior quality. Some months ago a San Francisco corporation discussed the feasibility of marketing it, and went so far as to contract for 20,000 tons annually. The company was refused the privilege of hauling over the Indian Reservation road and bridge, and we opine that is the reason nothing further has been done. The vast quantities of calcium carbonate, tufa, or coral—call it what you will—deposited from the waters of Lake Lahontan still remain to add to the picturesqueness of the regions in which they are found, and to afford us our last great and conclusive proof of the former presence of a large body of salt water. On a trip to the region here

mentioned we were accompanied by Miss Taddie Doane, Col. W. D. C. Gibson and Hon. W. C. Dovey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The field was given to the latter, and he writes as follows:

"The lover of nature who delights to view her handiwork in sculptured rock and curiously chiseled stone, will do well and be a hundredfold repaid for trouble and expense, by taking a drive of three hours from Wadsworth to Pyramid Lake and vicinity of the Indian Agency. The Agency is distant about twenty miles from Wadsworth, and when you have driven about ten miles on the journey, by the desert route, you will come upon reef after reef of old coral, extending along the sides of the canyon, marking the shoreline of an ancient sea. Fragments are strewn along the wayside, and by their strange forms and beautiful resemblance to vegetable growths will attract attention and excite curiosity. This coral is in a wonderful state of preservation considering the immense lapse of time since it was placed in its present position by the coral polyp. The cabbage, turnip, cauliflower, and many indescribable shapes are here represented in coral. Many have suffered but little loss of beauty by the wear and tear of the elements except the loss of their pristine snowy luster, which has faded into dull gray or brown. Extending across the point of the peninsula that divides the waters of the Truckee, turning a portion into Lake Pyramid, is a lofty hill (Mt. Echo) that rises abruptly like a wall to a height of nearly a thousand feet above the surface of the lake. The mountain is isolated and a team can be easily driven around it, and at every point of view the beholder is filled with astonishment. From its base, which is buried in the sands of the lake, to its summit its sides are lined with huge masses of coral, that seem to be twisted or carved into many strange and fantastic forms. Sometimes it rises in dome-shaped masses that would weigh thousands of tons; at other points it resembles great fountains of water, rising up near the summit of the mountain in columns twenty or thirty feet high, the overflow of which seems to be falling into huge urns or basins, that group themselves in curious clusters near the crest and at lower altitudes. There are in other places grottoes and

caves, into which the roaring breakers dashed thousands of years before the foundations of Babylon were laid. It must be seen to be appreciated, and, like nearly all of nature's great wonders, it cannot be accurately described.

The pyramid-shaped islands that suggested the name of the lake, and which rise to an altitude of several hundred feet, are chiefly huge masses of coral. The formation is found all along the shores of both lakes, on the mountain sides and along on the sides of the canyon for fifteen miles above the mouth of the Truckee. It skirts with a level watermark the sides of the mountains that hem in the Sinks of Carson and Humboldt rivers, and marks the shoreline of an arm of the sea that might have been and probably was a prolongation of the Gulf of California. The depth of the water at the time here spoken of, as indicated by the height of the coral on the mountain at the head of the lake, must have been at least eight or nine hundred feet above its present surface. The Truckee River, from Wadsworth to Pyramid, has cut its way through the old sea-bed, leaving nearly perpendicular walls of mud and sand along its banks, in many places rising to a height of more than two hundred feet. The salt marshes of Black Rock Desert, Humboldt Desert, Carson Desert, and also the deserts in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, are simply the residue of this inland gulf or sea. Its shores were lined with active volcanoes, and nearly every island that dotted its surface was a volcano that poured forth its fiery flood for centuries. The black and forbidding mountains that everywhere wall in the shores of this inland sea attest the truth of this theory, and confirm the rule established elsewhere all over the globe, that volcanic action is confined to the sea coasts or islands of the ocean.

At this time Nevada and the great basin enjoyed a tropical climate, for it must be remembered that the coral builders only work in tropical waters, and in sea-water and never in bodies of water entirely cut off from the ocean. That Nevada then enjoyed a tropical climate is further proven by the tracks and fossil bones found in the State Prison yard at Carson. The fauna and flora of Africa were here then in rich and varied profusion. The elephant, rhinoceros, lion and saber-toothed tiger mingled their harsh voices

with the thunder of tropical storms, the roar of the surf, and the deep mutterings of burning mountains.

It is not improbable that the prehistoric man whose giant footprints still remain in the rock in the State Prison yard, maintained a precarious existence in his ceaseless warfare upon the huge and terrible wild beasts which then infested this region. This age of coral in Nevada, though remote from us, was a comparatively recent geological period which is clearly manifest in the excellent state of preservation in which this coral is found. Perhaps no other lakes in America possess the attractions and charms for the tourist and student of nature and of science as those two wonderful sheets of water known as Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes.

Space will not allow us to pursue this subject any further, but enough has been presented to show that it was once a lake and that it has been subject to changes of climate. As this great sea did not have an outlet, where did the water go? Scientists generally concede that the Great Basin was elevated by the agents of nature and most of the water expelled over the southern barriers, to cut the rocky canyons of the Colorado and find repose in the Pacific. Partly preceding and partly contemporaneous with the elevation of the Great Basin and the expulsion of the waters of Lake Lahontan came the vulcanism which left so many traces of its work, and gave us our thermal springs. On the mountain summits and hill tops are found huge masses of trachyte or lava, weighing many tons. On the plains and in the ravines are found scoria or ashes scattered lavishly for miles. The great frowning ridges of gray and black which tower above us on every side are part of the largest volcano trap known. On the side of Mt. Rose is an immense fissure, which was given birth during this period, which performed an important part in the convulsions of nature, and which even now hangs threatening over our heads. Buried in Lake Tahoe is the crater of a once powerful volcano, which, should it come into action again, would hurl the water, the fish and the gallant boats thousands of feet skyward. It would bury our towns under sixty feet of molten lava, and the people would suffer the fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Even in these times come reports of indications of subsequent eruptions.

The work of vulcanism is so well and plainly recorded that one cannot avoid seeing it. On Mt. Rose, at Steamboat, Hot Springs, Laughton's and elsewhere, water penetrated the fissured range, met melted rock and gave rise to the solfataras and hot springs. Following the eruptive and volcanic activity came the glacial epoch which played such an important part in making the topography of the country what it is to-day. The entire northern part of North America was covered with a coating of ice some thousands of feet in depth. From the Atlantic to the Pacific can be found the track of glaciers, plain, distinct and unmistakable. From the north, with a mighty force, came bodies of billions of tons of densely packed ice, with huge masses of rock frozen to their bosoms, grasped in their embrace or forced beneath and carried with them, which ground to powder everything that barred the passage to the lowest depressions, cut the way through hill, and moved over plain to find at last a partial resting-place on the Sierra. From the proud crests of the snowy range the old sire sent forth his children to erode our valleys, while he died with a deluge of torrents and floods, and left as a heritage our placid lakes and thundering river. Finally, through a long period of dessication, during which our present soil was deposited, our noble river dug its channel fifty miles to Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes, reclaimed the land, and gave to the agriculturist the beautiful plain called Truckee Meadows.

Various authorities give very meagre and unsatisfactory accounts of the wanderings of several parties of trappers who visited this region in 1831-32 in search of fur-bearing animals. It is stated, but not authentically, that Kit Carson led a band along the northern boundary in 1833; but, as the outlook was not encouraging, they retraced their steps, and for Lieutenant John C. Fremont the honor of the first recorded exploration. On his second expedition he came down from Oregon, through the rocky defiles and successive valleys of Roop County, and discovered and named Pyramid Lake, on the 10th day of January, 1844. After resting a few days on the shore of the lake, he continued his march and discov-

ered the Truckee River at its mouth. He named the stream the Salmon Trout River, in accordance with the characteristics of the fish taken from its water. A few miles from the mouth of the river he came upon a band of Piutes encamped where the Nevada Indian Agency is now located. He tarried here a day, and then continued his journey, following the course of the river for twenty miles to the Big Bend, where he left the river, journeyed south, and passed out of the county. In the same year (1844) a party of emigrants seeking the fertile soil and mild climate of California entered Washoe County at the Lower Crossing, now Wadsworth. They were guided by an Indian named Truckee, and when they came to the beautiful stream of pure water, well stocked with splendid fish, they felt so grateful to the Indian that they gave his name to the river. The party again took up the line of march and followed the course of the river to Donner Lake. The glowing accounts of the country sent back by the explorers and early settlers of California caused many more to undertake the journey. In 1846 came the "Donner Party," commanded by George Donner. They toiled along the river, worn out and late in the season, finally being snowed in at Lake Donner. The emigration increased in 1847, and in 1848 the news of the discovery of gold in California electrified the world, and induced a steady stream of treasure seekers to come from the States and over the plains in "'49." Thousands on their pilgrimage to the land of fabulous richness found their first El Dorado in the sparkling waters of the Truckee and the rich grasses of its valley. Those who came early were content to rest a few days in this fair land, while those who were belated, warned by the tragic fate of the Donner party, dared not attempt the passage over the snow-blocked Sierras. They remained on Truckee Meadows, and were compelled to take needed rest and give it also to the faithful animals which with them had suffered the horrors of the desert. The wonderful climate, the gentle breezes, bearing the odoriferous balsam-laden air, the sparkling spring water, the picturesque surroundings of Truckee Meadows, soon restored the emaciated countenances to their wonted fullness, the light to the eye and the bloom to the cheek. The half-fam-

ished, footsore stock revelled in an abundance of nutritious grass and clear mountain water until Old Sol changed crystal snow into limpid stream and sent it coursing down the mountain. The impatient gold-seekers, with heart and soul bent on the goal they sought to reach, passed along for a decade and dreamed not of the earthly paradise they left for wiser men.

The first actual settlement in Washoe County was made at a beautiful spot near the present site of Franktown by a man named Clark in 1852. Clark was charmed with the surroundings of his home, and, thinking he had found what Adam had lost, he named his place "The Garden of Eden." The next year old man Rose came from Eagle Valley and settled on the Simmons place. G. W. Dodge and John Campbell took up the Bowers ranch in 1853, and they were followed by Christopher West, who took up land joining them on the north. Those Mormons who do not believe in polygamy, who are known as Latter-Day Saints, and the direct followers of Joseph Smith, were of the class that comprise many of the earliest settlers of Washoe County. In the Summer of 1854 a company of Mormons, with Elder Orson Hyde as leader, settled at Franktown and built a sawmill. The mill contained two saws—one circular and one upright—and in the Spring of 1855 it was completed. Old man Rose bought it in 1857. Plenty of material was at hand in the thick growth of timber which covered the mountain sides. In the Summer of 1855 Alexander Cowan and wife (now Mrs. Sandy Bowers) bought the Bowers ranch from Dodge and Campbell. Wm. Jennings, Howard Clayton, John Hawkins, Edward Walker and others came into the valley and took up ranches. In 1856 some twenty families of Mormons came from Eastern Utah, and nearly all settled in the valley and vicinity. The settlement was prosperous, well-established, and gave every indication of a rapid growth, when it was nearly depleted of its population by Brigham Young's recall of the Mormons in 1857. In haste to obey the mandate of the Mormon prophet, the faithful disposed of ranch and other property for what they could get. Some took pistols, guns and stock for their ranches, while others had to leave without receiving anything, and departed to join their brethren

on the shores of Great Salt Lake. But discontent and dissatisfaction plays a part in Mormonism as elsewhere, and Franktown regained its former population by an influx of other Mormons, who were disgusted with the ways of the Church and its officers. At the end of the year 1857 we leave it for a time as a growing community, while we turn our attention to other parts of Washoe County, or Carson County as it was then called, being a part of Utah. A Mormon named Jamison was first to think of utilizing Truckee Meadows as a stopping place for overland travelers. He moved from Carson Valley in 1852, and established Jamison's Station, on the Truckee River, near the present site of Glendale. Two years later John Owens and Ed. Ing followed in the footsteps of Jamison, and kept a trading post. The same year (1854) Bill Gregory started a post at Drytown, near the present site of Wadsworth. James O'Neil had a station at Crystal Peak, two miles to the right of the present site of Verdi. In 1857 John F. Stone and Charles C. Gates settled on the Truckee, and their post was known as Stone & Gates' Crossing. Those emigrants who were fortunate enough to have any stock left after crossing the plains were enabled to trade their exhausted animals at these trading posts, and to lay in a sufficient supply of provisions to last them to their journey's end. In 1857 Theodore Winters, John Winters, George Hepley, J. O. Gregory and Wm. Sides came into Washoe Valley. Watt Sturtevant, Lem Savage, B. G. Clow, Peleg Brown settled in Steamboat Valley in 1858. The first settler in Pleasant Valley was George Quick.

After the first ten years of gold hunting in California, much of the easily found surface treasure had passed from the placers into the buckskin bags of the pioneers, and from them into the channels of trade. There followed a lull after the various excitements and the miners, Micawber-like, waited for something to turn up. They had not long to wait, for news was already on the wing, and, according to J. Ross Browne, it struck them something in this wise: "Whence come these silvery strains that are wafted to our ears from the passes of the Sierra Nevada? What dulcet Aeolian harmonies—what divine enchanting ravishment is it that with these raptures moves the

vocal air?' As I live it is a cry of silver! Silver in Washoe, not gold, no you silly men of Gold Bluff; you Kern Riverites; you daring explorers of British-Columbia! But silver—solid, pure silver! Beds of it 10,000 feet deep! Acres of it! Miles of it! Hundreds of millions of dollars poking their heads up out of the earth ready to be pocketed! Do you speak of the mines of Potosi or Golconda? Do you dare quote the learned Baron Von Tschudi on South America and Mexico? Do you refer me to the ransom of Atahualpa, the unfortunate Inca in the days of Pizarro? Nothing at all I assure you to the silver mines of Washoe! There never was the like on the face of the earth! The ledges are masses of silver. Hurrah for Washoe!"

Hurrahing they came in swarms by the way of Hennis Pass, down the banks of the Truckee, over the numerous crossings and thence to Virginia City. In thousands they passed through Washoe Valley, and as their eyes drank in the beauties of the rich rural scene, meadows of waving grass, watered by a clear mountain stream, forest of majestic pine and regal fir, rugged mountain and silvery lake, it is no wonder that some lingered to avail themselves of these provisions of nature, which in the near future would give them much of the silver which others took in its virginity from the bowels of the earth. The Comstock mines needed lumber, timber and cordwood. The miners had to have agricultural products; horses and other stock needed barley and hay. Quartz mills were called for and they were constructed. The saw-mill at Franktown had more than it could attend to, and others were built. Everything required that nature could produce was found on the mountains and in the valley. Franktown grew, Washoe City prospered, Ophir blazed, and Galena stood neck and neck with her sister towns. Bridges were built across the Truckee at Verdi, Hunter's, Fuller's and Stone & Gates'. The valleys were opened by the hand of enterprise and made to contribute to the wants of the hour. Lines of pack-trains (carrying principally Comstock lightning), mule and ox teams, stages, travelers, all toiled along, and form part and parcel of an active throng. Such was the general condition of things on November 25, 1861, when the Legislature, in consideration of the sixteen hundred inhabitants and the future

prospect, created it a separate county, and allowed it to enter upon its career as a separate organization. Washoe is one of the nine original counties into which the Territory of Nevada was divided by the first Territorial Legislature. Previously this had been a portion of Carson County, Utah Territory. The boundaries as defined by the Act of November 25th, 1861, are as follows in Chapter XXIV, Section 4: There shall be a county, to be known as Washoe County, to include all that part of the Territory within the boundaries described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Ormsby County, and running easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the summit of the mountains east of Washoe Lake; thence in a northerly course along the summit of said mountains to the lower end of the Big Meadows on Truckee River; thence down said river to its lower crossing; thence east along the Immigrant Road to the summit of the mountains lying east of said river; thence north on the main summit of said mountains to a point from which, running direct west, would intersect the Truckee River in its mouth at Pyramid Lake; thence due west to the California line; thence south to the place of beginning.

By an Act of the Territorial Legislature, passed in December, 1862, the name of Lake County was changed to Roop County; and by Act of the State Legislature, February 13, 1864, Roop County was made a part of Washoe County. The western boundary has been shifted from the centre of the summit of the Sierras eastward to the line of the 120th meridian, west from Greenwich, England. So far as can be discovered, there has been no Legislative enactment definitely fixing the eastern boundary of Washoe County from its point at the northeast on the summit of the range east of Pyramid Lake; but, by agreement of the County Commissioners of Washoe and Humboldt Counties in 1885, a survey was made locating the eastern boundary from a point just south of the south end of Mud (or Winnemucca) Lake, northward through the lake and along the range hill between ranges 23 and 24 east of the Mt. Diablo meridian, northward from the northern extremity of the lake to the Oregon boundary. The remainder of the eastern boundary, from a point two miles eastward from

the east end of the Central Pacific railway bridge across the Truckee River at Wadsworth, northerly to where it intersects the range hill before spoken of is indefinitely located. It is probably pretty nearly the same as the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation boundary, as run and marked by Mr. Perry Powers in July, 1887, for the United States.

From all that is known of the boundaries of Washoe County, it lies between the meridians of  $119^{\circ} 20'$  and  $120^{\circ}$  west from the meridian of Greenwich, so that its central meridian time is 7 hours and 59 minutes slower than Greenwich time, and 2 hours and 50 1-2 minutes west from meridian of Washington. The pyramid on the eastern side of Pyramid Lake marks the meridian of  $119^{\circ} 30'$  west from Greenwich. The county lies between the parallels of  $39^{\circ} 20'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  north latitude. Its central parallel is  $40^{\circ} 40'$  north, and passes about centrally eastward through the Smoke Creek Desert.

In the earliest days the entire western part of Utah Territory was known as Washoe to the pioneer and miner, the name being that of a tribe of Indians, occupying the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada from the Truckee to the Carson River. An effort was made to give the new State the name when the constitution was framed, but it was unsuccessful and Nevada was chosen. With the organization of Washoe County the county seat was located at Washoe City, the largest town within its limits, and the second in the Territory. From the report of the Assessor, S. C. Jolley, written at Washoe City in 1865, we clip the following as a general index of the time:

"There have been for the last two years from twelve to eighteen saw-mills in this county constantly engaged in cutting timber, which, making due allowance for stoppages and the snows of winter, would cut about 30,000,000 feet per annum. Of this amount about one-tenth is used in this county, the balance going to Storey County. Cordwood is at present the staple product of the mountains. It is estimated the gross receipts from the sale of this article is \$75,000 per month, and that 200 men and over 500 draft animals are constantly employed in cutting and transporting it to market. Quartz crushing in Washoe County is one of the most important branches of

industry. For this purpose ten mills, carrying 281 stamps and costing \$1,420,000, have been erected, situated and named as follows: The Dall Mill, at Franktown; the Ophir Mill, at Ophir; the New York. Atchison, Minnesota and the Buckeye, at Washoe City; the Manhattan Mill, in Allen Canyon; the Napa Mill, at Steamboat Creek; the Temelec Mill, in Pleasant Valley; and the Washoe Con. Co.'s Mill, near Truckee River. There are ten schools in operation, but many children are beyond the reach of all of them. There is a postoffice and an express office at each of the following places: Washoe City, Huffaker's, Ophir and Franktown."

In 1866 came a revolution brought about by several causes, all tending to the same end. Shortly after these mills were built various mining companies began the construction of mills at Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City and along the Carson River. There were enough working in 1867 to crush nearly all of the Comstock ore. They were nearer to the mines, saved freighting and other expenses, and were used in preference to those on the other side of the mountain. The mills of Washoe County had no work to do, they were dismantled, and disappeared one by one. Ophir and Galena passed away, and Washoe City and Franktown are but small villages, dependent upon the surrounding farming districts. The death-blow was given by the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868.

Called into being by the law of supply and demand, Washoe City in less than a year's time took second place in the Territory in point of population and business interest. In 1861 the Atchison Mill was built by J. S. and S. S. Atchison. John W. Grier and Peter Rice laid out the town and named it Washoe City. Upon the formation of Washoe County by the Territorial Legislature in the Fall of 1861, the county seat was located at Washoe City, which, though only a city in name, gave every promise of being a city in reality. The county offices were located, and the first meetings of the Board were held in the Davis building, Washoe City, in February, 1862. Professional men flocked to the seat of justice, and it became necessary to have the requisite buildings. In 1862 Mason's building was secured and at once occupied for county offices.



In 1863 a brick Court-house was erected, at a cost of \$15,000, and a jail at a cost of \$4,000. In the same year came the printing press, and an office was erected, in which G. W. Derricksen published the first newspaper in Washoe County—the "Washoe Times." To offset the newspaper came a neat, comfortable church. Brick and wooden structures, commodious and costly, began to appear. Three hotels and boarding-houses, saloons to the number of seven, blacksmith shops, three stores, a meat market and numerous dwellings, attested lively times. In 1864 a \$1,000 building was purchased of E. B. Wilson and used as a County Hospital. As new mines were opened on the Comstock and the others developed, the demand for cordwood, timber and lumber became greater, and the mills were taxed to their full capacity. The wood and lumber was brought down from the mountains in small teams, and here transhipped to large teams capable of carrying immense loads across the mountains. Much of the loading was done by night so that teams could reach Virginia City in one day's travel—thus the town was active both day and night.

Soon after the completion of the Atchison Mill other mills were built. The Loomis Mill, the Buckeye Mill, the New York Mill, and the Minnesota Mill, all crushed the Comstock rock, which was brought to Washoe City in the returning wood teams. But the wealth and prosperity of Washoe City was not entirely confined to the above pursuits. The agriculturist rejoiced, and the products of the soil were sold for much money. In 1864 the potato crop of this county sold for \$100,000, and everything else in the same scale. Fire came June 1, 1865, and destroyed a large number of buildings. During the early years of Statehood Washoe City shone as a bright star in the new firmament. Everybody was happy, generous, and whole-souled, and could an account of the boys' highjinks be written it would fill a small but "mighty" interesting volume. The following is illustrative of the kind of capers of the day: Pat Murphy and Doc Barnum owned cows so much alike that when they were together you could not tell one from the other. Murphy's animal strayed one day and Barnum's was turned loose for exercise. Pat wanted some milk for supper that

night, and, finding his cow, as he thought, drove her into the yard and proceeded with his work. Doc Barnum saw him and swore out a complaint charging Murphy with the crime of petit larceny, in having feloniously taken milk from a cow which did not belong to him.

Judge Bennett presided at the trial, and twelve men, good and true, were sworn in as jury. The evidence, which caused a great deal of fun, was taken, and the jury retired. In five minutes they returned with the following verdict: "We, the undersigned jurors in the case of Washoe County vs. Murphy, find that the cow was milked in the second degree."

In these days Tom Hymers was noted for his veracity, Dick Shackelford for his retiring disposition, George Hepperly for his even temper, H. H. Beck for steadfastness, Dr. Hogan for political views, and Watt Sturtevant for general cussedness. Old Blumas, dispenser of drugs, gyrated between camps, and swore the country was "ungodly" healthy, as he had to pitch hay, starve or lecture. His best oratorical efforts were made in John Richardson's "Toe-jam" saloon, where the boys passed many glorious hours. They were always in for a lark, and up with the lark, and memory has a spot still green where are stored many old reminiscences of their fellows and the times. The star was on the wane, and good times proved as short-lived as they had been brilliant. The building of mills near the Comstock mines and along the Carson River was the first cause. Empire City absorbed a large part of Washoe City's business interests. The coming of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868, and the completion of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad to Carson in 1869, struck the fatal blow, and the decline was rapid. In 1868 Reno wanted the county-seat, but she was fought off for a short time. A bill passed by the Legislature February 17, 1871, declared Reno to be the county-seat, on and after April 3, 1871. To complete the sum of her disasters, the principal buildings of the town were destroyed by fire on the night of April 28, 1873. After the removal of the county-seat a few of the old residents stayed for a while; but Washoe City declined from this time at a rapid rate, and now it has a postoffice, a store, a schoolhouse and a small

cluster of dwelling houses. Wood is flumed to a point near the old site, and some produce is shipped from the surrounding ranches, but further nothing is left but ruins to mark the once thriving town.

#### OPHIR.

The next largest town to Washoe City was Ophir, situated about three miles below Washoe City, and one mile above Franktown, and at the mouth of Ophir Canyon and Ophir Creek. Here the Ophir Mining Company erected a quartz mill and reduction works in 1860. The mill was a model of mechanism, as was also the splendid reduction works. They were built for the purpose of crushing and reducing the rich rock from the Ophir mine, which was located at Virginia City. The Ophir mill had 72 stamps, cost \$500,000, was run by steam power, supplied with wood from the hills at the back, and with water from Ophir Creek, which ran through the 10,000 acres of wood and valley land owned by the company. The Ophir Reduction Works were begun in 1860, with Captain L. D. Hall as Superintendent. Thirty carpenters and millwrights, a dozen masons, and from 60 to 80 laborers were put to work at once. As the mill was built upon level ground, the cost of elevating the ore to the batteries, and the processes employed in reducing, were so expensive that it ceased to work about 1867. In 1864 the population numbered 800. In 1865 about 1,000 people were engaged about the mill, the reduction works, in teaming and cutting timber and wood, and in agricultural pursuits. One two-story hotel, eight saloons, two meat markets, three stores, one general market, two blacksmith shops, two barber shops, and other business houses were located in the heart of the village. Times were so good and business so prosperous that some fostered the idea that Ophir would some day be the Capital of the State. The Ophir boarding-house was the general meeting place. The mail was brought from Carson City every Saturday night by some one who had to make the journey on horseback. Every one looked for news from home, and if he received any everybody else had a share of it. The only newspaper which came regularly was the "Sacramento Union," and upon it the boys

depended for news in regard to the secession movement. While one read the paper aloud, the others sat in their bunks and listened. After the reading they commented on the news, "Old Black" leading the discussion. After spending some hours in this way they doused the glim and took to their bunks, to think over things in general, and finally to fall asleep. Ye Gods! how they could snore in those days—and some have not forgotten yet.

They had a school at Ophir, and three married men acted as trustees. They failed to perform their duties in the way of making reports and consequently lost their appointment. Next, three bachelors were selected, and the chairman of the board was Dave Ehler. Shortly after being installed, a widow woman, who had seven children, and was known as being able to handle a small man or two, called on the trustees to complain of the teacher whipping one of the children. They said they would attend to it that noon. After dinner Dave went to the schoolhouse—he liked to go—and asked the schoolma'am if she had used up the bundle of willows he had left a few days before, and if she had he would bring her some more to use as occasion required, and as there was plenty not to spare them. As Dave was concluding the widow walked in with fire in her eye just in time to hear him. She grabbed him by the coat collar and the seat of the pants, and threw him out of the door bodily. She followed, to give him some more, but he was half way down the mountain and still going.

After several years of unprecedented growth, Ophir's decline began. The connection of Empire with Virginia City by the V. & T. R. R. proved such a shorter haul and more economical method of quartz crushing, that the Ophir company dismantled the mill and moved the machinery. At one time a bridge costing \$75,000 was constructed across the low tide lands and waters of Washoe Lake from this place to the eastern shore. Immense piles were driven and the bridge set up in many places from eight to ten feet above the water. Over this were driven heavily laden teams drawn by sixteen animals. After several years use the structure was abandoned and to-day not a remnant is visible. So vanished Ophir City.

## FRANKTOWN.

Original Franktown, the pioneer town of Washoe county, was first settled in 1852 and became a town three years later. In the busy years that followed Washoe City was the hub, Franktown the left bower, and Ophir City the right bower. Later came Galena to make four of a kind. Franktown, as a village, was situated at the mouth of Franktown Canyon on Franktown Creek. It was here that Elder Orson Hyde built the saw mill in 1852, which he sold to old man Rose in 1857, who in turn sold the property to Bill Sides in 1859. The opening of the Comstock mines paved the way for the rapid advance of Franktown. In 1861 J. H. Dall & Co. built the largest quartz mill in the country, at a cost of \$250,000. The Dall mill was one of the best in the State. It carried sixty stamps—forty for dry crushing, and twenty for wet crushing. Its bullion output exceeded that of any other mill by fully 25 per cent. This splendid property was laid low by the fire fiend in 1865, and it was rebuilt only to be again burned to the ground.

Franktown had several sawmills and they furnished a share of the wood and timber which now lies rotting in the Comstock mines. Some years ago the large dam of a reservoir built in a ravine near Franktown burst, and the water carried enough rock, sand and gravel with it to utterly ruin some of the best fields. With the disappearance of the timber and the loss of Dall's mill, the town took a relapse and dwindled away. What was left now depends upon the surrounding ranches. The lay of the hills above Franktown is such that the V. & T. R. R. Co. built a flume, in 1872, for the purpose of bringing down cordwood from the mountains. A gang of men is employed to load the wood on the cars. Franktown as a railway station is a shipping point for farm produce. The telegraph operator, who is stationed here, acts as postmaster and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent. There are a store, hotel, blacksmith shop, and several neat dwellings. A good school is located at the foot of the mountains in a prominent part of the town. Mill Station, in the hills two and one-half miles south of Franktown, was a pleasant little place in the sixties, and the site of a busy little sawmill. A good sized stream of water poured down from the

mountains and timber was right at hand. Like all the rest natural causes have reduced it to a small schoolhouse and several small cabins. The ruins of the old mill are there yet and serve as a reminder of brighter days to those who go over this route to Hot Springs. Lake Tahoe, Washoe City, Franktown, Ophir and Mill Station, are within the confines of Washoe Valley, and as we have related the history of these places as far as our limited space and experience permits, we will proceed to take up the valley.

## WASHOE VALLEY.

As we choose to believe that the doings of the pioneer towns, and the settlements from 1853, are the early history of Washoe Valley, we will deal with it in generalities. Washoe Valley lies in the southern part of Washoe County, and is twelve miles long, running north and south, and six miles wide. The southern portion of the valley contains Washoe Lake proper, a clear sheet of water about four miles long and two miles wide, which, in season, affords good hunting and fishing. From this lake, lowlands and tules extend in a strip to little Washoe Lake at the north end of the valley. Besides being well formed, Washoe Valley is very fertile, comprising many different varieties of excellent soil, and exceedingly picturesque, lying at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, the slopes of which are covered by a hardy growth of young pine and fir. In the sixties the water supply came principally from the west, consisting of Franktown Creek, Ophir Creek and Brown's Creek. In the early days the valley contained the major portion of the population and the cultivated section. The following pen picture of the valley as it appeared in 1864, is in the main as true as it appears to-day:

Washoe Valley is perhaps the most productive and beautiful of the valleys of Washoe County. From a central standpoint its whole area can be seen. Fifty thousand enclosed acres, dotted here and there by dwellings, from the most superb and beautiful that would be a credit to any city on the Pacific Coast, to the little white cottages peeping out cozily from a grove of majestic pines, beautified and adorned by surrounding fields of golden grain, gardens and shrubbery, lying close beside the towering Sierra, whose dark forests, mingling their leaves with the clouds of heaven,

convert almost one-half of the day into the softness of twilight; nestling in the southern center, a lake whose beautiful and placid surface, reflecting as by a mirror, the surrounding scenery, altogether go to make up a scene, which for beauty, loveliness and sublimity is seldom excelled. In 1864 the first ranch, going south from Washoe City, was that of Andrew Saur, who came to the valley in 1859 and bought his ranch of Jim Gregory. Then came the ranch of Theodore Winters. The brick and frame dwelling was large and costly, and, except "Bower's Mansion," was much the best in the valley. The land slopes gently to the east and combines every variety of soil adapted to garden, grain, fruit and meadow. As other ranchers have become tired he has purchased their property, until to-day his ranch comprises nine square miles of territory. He has a lovely home and the surroundings are simply beautiful. Going south from Ophir one comes upon the famous Bower's ranch and mansion. As early as 1861 the Bowers family employed the warm springs; which broke out from the hillside, for washing purposes. In 1862 work was commenced cutting stone for the "mansion." The mine at Gold Hill seemed to afford an inexhaustible supply of silver, and while "Sandy" and his "gude wife" traveled to "Yurrup" for carpets, upholstering and bric-a-brac, the mansion of cut stone went up two stories in height, and the vast expense (\$400,000) of it and beautiful surroundings are matters of history. Such an array of house furnishing, decorating, china and silver service, beautiful paintings, silver mountings and silk apparel was never seen in the Silver State. But to-day the glory has departed, the lone building is stripped, cold and weather-beaten, the grounds are in ruins, poor Sandy lies just up the hillside in a few feet of Mother Earth, and Mrs. Bowers wanders the wide world over in the effort to gain a scant livelihood. Further up the valley were the ranches of Jim Sturtevant, Bill Sides, J. H. Dall and Dick Sides. Leaving Franktown we come to Folsom's ranch, Bill Champion's, Reuben and Harvey Perkins', Ross Lewers', and Wm. Musgrove's. The first plow in Washoe Valley was made by George Hepperley, who was helped by Jim Gregory. Hepperley used old wagon tires, which

he cut in strips and fastened to a beam. In the flush days of the Comstock the large population required all the products of these ranches. Garden stuff, hay grain, etc., brought big prices, and the mountain roads were lined with ranch teams. Many a rancher sold hay for \$100 a ton, and it was not all prime hay, either, judging from the following: F. C. Dickinson had a ranch in Washoe Valley, and the principal crop was tules; hence the nickname "Tule Frank," which has stuck to him like a Carson girl sticks to her mother. Frank had two Dutchmen working for him who mowed tules in their shirt-tails when the ranch was flooded with three feet of water—its general condition, and necessary to insure a full crop. The soaking wet tules were raked out and thrown into the hay press. When the beater came down a deluge of water was poured out, and Frank growled at the loss in weight. With a load of this stuff he put out for Virginia City. Lew Drexler said he left his team on the grade and went into town to see whether hay or cordwood commanded the better price. If cordwood, he had a load of it; if hay, he had a load of it. But times have changed, and we have better ranches and better ranchers. The ranchers of Washoe Valley to-day are: J. J. McEwen, James Arthurs, C. Gratz, W. R. Musgrove, Ross Lewers, G. A. Lamb, James Howard, William Thompson, R. D. Alvey, Henry Heidenrich, S. Predoli, C. Predoli, A. & E. Twaddle, Theodore Winters, A. Saur and John Cronin. They have fine properties, nice homes, growing orchards, and are sturdy, independent, and abreast of the times. A railroad passes their doors, they have good schoolhouses presided over by efficient teachers. Lake Tahoe can be reached in a few hours' drive, and, to sum it all up, they enjoy many blessings not granted to other mortals. They have made their homes what they are, and they are entitled to all they have.

#### PLEASANT VALLEY.

Two miles north of Washoe Valley lies the fertile and appropriately-named Pleasant Valley. The first settler in Pleasant Valley was a man named Quick, who took up a ranch which he sold to George S. Smith, Sr., in 1860. In 1862 the Temelec was built and crushed Comstock quartz for four years. The surrounding country

was woody and a bountiful supply of Spring water was at hand. Crookshank settled on a piece of ground near the mill. One by one the early settlers dropped in until to-day we find Pleasant Valley contains the ranches and homes of George and H. D. Smith, George S. Smith, Jr., I. H. Ball, W. D. Harden, R. S. Gammon, A. C. Neilson, M. Ferretto, Michael Logan and J. Porter.

Their good farms, extensive gardens and growing orchards are cultivated with excellent results, and the ranchers are frequently first to market with early vegetables of superior quality. Pleasant Valley contains some 1,500 acres of good land, hemmed in by towering mountains, and well-watered by many crystal streams, which meet at the base of the hill and form a large creek. Pleasant in climate, pleasant in feature, pleasant in name, and occupied by pleasant people, it is a gem without a flaw.

#### STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

Following down the stream, passing the ranches of Gammon and Hardin, the clouds of vapor rising from the crevices in the rock announce the famous Steamboat Springs, so named because, when discovered, the steam when it escaped produced a noise resembling the puffing of a steamboat. They are situated at an altitude of 4,506 feet above the sea, eleven miles from Reno, eleven miles from Virginia City via the Geiger Grade, forty miles from the same place by railroad, and twenty-eight miles from Carson City by railroad. Steamboat Springs were located by Felix Monet, who was shot and killed by Jim Miller. In the same year a man named Cameron located the southern portion, but his claim was jumped by Dr. Ellis in 1861. Dr. Ellis put up a building in 1862, and made other improvements. Soon after the completion of the buildings Ellis was ousted by Charles Cullins, to whom Cameron had sold his title. The improvements made by Dr. Ellis were burned in 1867, and in 1871 Cullins built a depot and other buildings. In the Fall of '71 the V. & T. R. R. was completed to this point, and quite a town sprang up. In 1873 Cullins fell into one of the springs, and was scalded so he died soon after. In 1874 Rapp Bros. purchased the property and erected the hotel and other buildings. In March, 1880, a

postoffice was established. After Rapp Bros. came Charley Moeller, the genial, who disposed of the property to Farnum & Murphy, the former since retired in favor of Murphy, whose entertainment of guests is now celebrated and known to the traveling public. Steamboat Springs cover a belt of territory about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, at the foot of a range of low basaltic hills, the basalt being an extensive flow overlying granite. They are very numerous, some of them occupying narrow fissures, which emit a sound like the battery of a quartz mill. Others are pools from which there is an emission of gas and steam; but the most noticeable is an intermittent spring occupying a small basin two or three feet in diameter, which has been built up by the deposition of the solid matter held in solution by the water, to the height of about a foot above the bench. The rise and fall in this basin occupies about six and one-quarter minutes. For about five minutes the small quantity of water in the basin is quiescent. It then gradually begins to rise, the ebullition increasing till the water runs over the rim, when it slowly subsides, the agitation lasting nearly a minute. This action is continued with great regularity, but it may be varied by artificial means. After throwing in the basin a few ounces of soap, the waters rise and fall as usual three or four times, when they commence to boil with unusual energy, throwing up the spray from two to eight feet, and emitting an immense volume of steam. In this way the spring will boil for hours, with varying activity, sometimes partially subsiding, only to gather renewed strength, when it finally comes to rest, the water at such times disappearing from the basin and not rising again for considerable time, as if completely exhausted. The lapse of years has gradually covered the bench with a thick coating of silicious matter, nearly white, which renders the spring visible at a considerable distance; and the surrounding country affords every evidence that at some time the springs covered an area many times greater than their present extent. The ground in the vicinity of the springs is in some places strongly impregnated with sulphur. The temperature of the chief spring is about 204° F., which is near the boiling point of water at that altitude. These

springs have been a sanitarium from the earliest days. They are a specific for rheumatism and many kindred complaints. With nice buildings, surrounded by a beautiful grove of large trees and a rich grassy meadow, through which flows a cool stream of spring water, a commodious dance hall, bowling alley, swings, bars and interesting scenery, it furnishes comfort, amusement and health. A few minutes' ride over the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, or a half-hour's drive down a shady avenue, flanked on either side by fields extending here to the foothills and there for mile upon mile, one reaches this popular resort, where he is made to feel at home, and supplied with the best the market affords.

About the earliest settlers in Steamboat Valley or vicinity were Wätt Sturtevant, Lem Savage, Barney Clow and Peleg Brown, about 1858. Others followed, and the natural grass lands were soon taken up. The boys of these days were a jolly crew, and if there was any amusement going on they wanted a share; and, perhaps, some of them will remember how they got some at Steamboat one memorable night. Hearing there would be a dance at the springs, about twenty got together and determined to have one dance at least. When they arrived at the festive scene they found that George Lamroux was the the only man in the crowd who had a "biled" shirt. After considering the question they came to the conclusion that they were not presentable in their colored garments, and, in order to let each one have a swing, George must pass the shirt around. George went in and had a dance, and while he was gone the rest drew lots for turns. By the time every one of them had worn the garment and had a dance, the shirt was as black as a crow. So many of the boys out for a lark made a good deal of noise, and Clay Patrick, who was trying to get a wink of sleep overhead, got mad, rose from his bed, and entered the ballroom in his night garment, singing: "Handle me gently, I was raised a pet!" The ladies fled, and, as the boys did not like the idea of the dance breaking up, they handled Patrick in a manner that left him broken Clay.

In 1876 Louis Dean and Tom Wheeler found deposits of sulphur and cinnabar at Steamboat

Springs. The following year they sold the property to P. August Humbert, a part owner and agent for the Nevada Quicksilver Mining Company. The mine was worked for some years and sulphur was taken out. After spending some \$30,000 in improving and developing the mine, it was shut down and an agent placed in charge. He did not attend to it, and some parties jumped the claim, and operations may be resumed any day.

#### GALENA.

About four miles southwesterly from this point was the town of Galena, on Galena Creek, at Galena Flat. The district received its name from the large quantities of galena found in the ore, and the following is an account of its discovery: Indian Jim, a Piute character of the times, was coming down the hill and stumbled on a piece of curious-looking rock, which he showed to a man named Smith. Smith gave the Indian a rifle to show him where he found the rock. Smith staked out a claim, the news of the "find" spread, and the town of Galena was laid out in the Spring of 1860. A smelting furnace, the first this side of the Sierra, was built on Willows Creek, the present site of Governor C. C. Stevenson's Morgan Mill, and a quartz mill was placed by its side. On account of the high assay of the ore the mine owners indulged in "great expectations." Men flocked in from other places, and work was plenty. A road was constructed from the town to Galena Hill. Two boarding houses, six saloons, a meat market, barber shop, and other business houses were erected. Many efforts were made to reduce the ore, but it was too base. The amount of silver obtained would not pay expenses, and the mines were abandoned for the forest. The people found a source of revenue in the timber, the largest and finest body in the county. A rapid change took place, and Galena soon became a flourishing lumber camp of two hundred and fifty inhabitants. In 1864 205 votes were cast at the election—203 Republican and 2 Democratic. While things were booming, the town was destroyed by fire May 27, 1865. As business was good, a new town soon took the place of the old, and thrived until the supply of timber was exhausted. With no other

available resource at hand, the workers had to leave the spot, and—

“Down, down, she went like a feather,  
And out of sight.”

With the advent of the depletion of Galena a writer of the times published the following, which is applicable to all the lumber camps, and which will carry some of my readers back a quarter of a century:

“It almost afflicts one with melancholy to see how fast our beautiful forests are melting away before the woodman’s ax. Many square miles of what was, only a few years ago, covered with forests so very heavy, nothing is left but stumps and a few old logs to mark the change. Perhaps no business has had greater success than lumbering, including the production of hewn timber, logs and cordwood. The mountains are literally re-peopled each year, those of last year having realized a small fortune, and taken their departure for some dear spot in the distant East.”

Following down the stream below Steamboat Springs, we arrive at Crane’s ranch, on the east side of the creek, and on the road leading to Virginia City. This ranch is famous in having been the first in the State whereon was sown alfalfa seed. As an experiment Mr. Crane procured seed in 1863. The product was so large that the grass came into general use, and has resulted in adding to Washoe County alone half a million dollars in value, and thousands of dollars annually in revenue. The next ranch northerly is the Brown ranch, which was formerly a stage station for the stages running from Dutch Flat to Virginia City, via Crystal Peak, Hunter’s and Anderson’s stations. In 1864 this ranch was one of the most valuable, and to Mr. Brown also belongs some credit for the introduction of alfalfa. The natural grass meadows commenced there and extended northerly to the Truckee River at Glendale. Barney Clow’s ranch was formerly natural grass, but it was extended over the sagebrush land until now it is one of the most valuable in Washoe County. Besides E. Crane, B. G. Clow and E. Brown, M. J. Howard, A. M. Lamb and John Wright have valuable ranches. We would like to particularize, but space will not permit.

#### STEAMBOAT VALLEY.

Steamboat Valley includes the upper and lower portions of the country along Steamboat Creek,

and contains about 6,000 acres of good soil and some natural meadow. The rising vapor of Steamboat Springs is a beacon which can be seen for miles. The valley is lined with rough, rugged and interesting hills. The waters of a thousand springs come dancing down the hillside to unite and form that young river, Steamboat Creek. Here and there is a beautiful farmhouse, in the front of which is a garden of fragrant flowers, the care and pet of the household. Taking all in all, Steamboat takes the lead in point of geological interest, and she is abreast of her neighbors in health, wealth and comfort.

#### HUFFAKER’S.

Following the county road northerly we come to Huffaker’s. Huffaker’s is on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, seven miles south of Reno. The region about Huffaker’s was first settled by Mormons, and one of them had a stone house on what is now Barney Clow’s ranch. He was one of the faithful, and when Brigham called he went and left his stone building. In 1858 George Huffaker and Lew Drexler brought 500 head of cattle into Truckee Meadows, and took up the place now occupied by Huffaker’s ranch. In 1860 the Pioneer Express established an office here, and two years later the station was given a postoffice, with Granville W. Huffaker as postmaster, and Wells, Fargo & Co. succeeded the Pioneer Express. For the next ten years Huffaker’s was the most prominent stage station in the county, and the ranch was one of the principal “gathering points” for the bachelor ranchers to come and give rein to their jolly natures. Of those who participated the following are best remembered, because they generally succeeded in making Rome howl: Lew Drexler, Hank Miller, John Stewart, Peleg Brown, Big Sandy, Jim Slingerland, Sol Gehler, Bill Libby, Jim Harl, Jack Wright, Jim Evans, John Richards, Jim Holbrook, Jim McMeans, George Smith, Watt Sturtevant, Barney Clow, William Sewell, Jim Gregory, Aleck Case, Jim Ferguson, Dan Wheeler and George Alt. Hank Miller, Aleck Case and John Richards made music for the numerous dances, and when they played “Lannigan’s Ball,” Dan Wheeler used to get in and “whoop her up.” When they got tired of dancing they raced horses, or talked about the “Confederate Cross-roads.”

Finally these amusements grew tame, and they had lots of fun over land squabbles, and George Alt pegged away at Ferg with both loads of a double-barreled shotgun, and, although "Ferg" was only fifteen feet away, it was a clean miss. But Ferg stayed with them until he received a charge in the leg, and the boys found more charm in dancing.

In 1871 Huffaker's was the terminus of the V. & T. R. R., and quite a shipping point for farm produce and wood, which were taken to Virginia. A large store was built, and carried on a lucrative business. An enterprising blacksmith located at the mouth of the canyon and set up his shop with the mountains for walls and the sky for a roof. A stranger passing one day asked Huffaker if there was a blacksmith shop near. George said: "Well, yes; you're in the shop now—but it's four miles to the anvil." Mr. Huffaker still lives at the old place, and his handsome stone residence looms up in a way that shows he is very comfortably fixed, and prepared to take things easy. His farm is a model one, and everything about the place is in keeping with the house, and we never pass there without admiring his good taste and management. The well near the road furnishes water so delicious and cool that its virtues are extolled by the travelers who seldom lose an opportunity to stop and partake of the sparkling fluid.

In 1864 the ranches between this point and Reno were few and far between. From Anderson's, a distance of three miles to the town, the land was unoccupied and considered worthless, having neither natural grass nor water for irrigation. The Lake ranch was owned by Jim Evans, now of Long Valley. Now this land is taken up by ranchers, and is as valuable as any in the State; and on these ranches are residences and improvements that will more than favorably compare with any similar institutions on the coast. So much for Washoe enterprise.

#### CRYSTAL PEAK.

One of the principal points near the Truckee River in 1864 (but "Old Bull" had a station in 1863) was Crystal Peak, at the eastern foot of the Sierra. James O'Neil had a trading post here in 1854. Built in a grassy nook among the pines, it was a healthful rustic retreat, where 300

people engaged in mining and lumbering. Its name was derived from the crystallized gold quartz found in the vicinity, and the town owed its being to the Crystal Peak Company, who had interests in the mines and lumber of the region. Shortly after the town site had been selected the discovery of coal in Dog Valley gave the town a boom. More people flocked in, buildings for business houses were constructed, and J. K. Lovejoy came with "The Old Piute." The character of "The Old Piute" was such that many of the old timers have not forgotten it.

Companies were formed to work the coal fields of Dog Valley, and the quartz mines of Crystal Peak. Shafts were sunk, tunnels were driven, and a large amount of money was expended in various ways. The coal found proved to be of a worthless character, composed or formed from such small trees and growth that it was only a stringer, and was not worth mining. The other mines were abandoned, owing to disconnected ledges and small pockets, and the people turned their attention to lumbering. Saw mills were erected near where timber covered the mountain sides, and prosperity reigned in spite of the set-back given the camp by the "petering out" of the mines.

In 1868 the Central Pacific was just entering the State, and the saw-mills had all the work they could do to turn out the material necessary for the construction of the road. The population swelled to 1,500, all happy in the idea that the new road would pass through the town and give it a permanent place in the growth of the county. By a provision in the charter of the Central Pacific Railroad Company they were required to reach the State line at a certain time. The construction of the road over the Sierra proved so difficult and slow that the company had to take advantage of a technicality to meet this proviso. A locomotive was hauled over the mountains to where Truckee now lies, and a track was laid down the river for some miles. This locomotive hauled material for distribution along the line before the track was laid on what is now known as the Sacramento Division of the C. P. R. R. Instead of coming to Crystal Peak, the railroad passed two miles to the left, and Crystal Peak gradually merged into Verdi.



## VERDI.

Verdi is a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, about two miles from the old town of Crystal Peak, and now eleven miles from Reno by railroad or wagon road.

In 1860 Verdi proper was known as O'Neil's Crossing, O'Neil having built a rough log bridge here and established a station, to catch the trade of the travel to the Comstock. In 1862 this bridge was carried away by the disastrous floods of that year, but it was soon rebuilt. In 1870 occurred the robbery which created so much excitement, and which is still fresh in the minds of many. On November 4th of that year a band of robbers, composed of J. E. Chapman, A. J. Davis, E. B. Parsons, James Gilchrist, T. P. Cockerill, J. C. Roberts and John Squires, went to Verdi, and when the overland train of the 5th came in the morning they boarded it, cut off the engine, mail and express cars from the rest of the train, and compelled the engineer to run down the track to a culvert where some of the gang were waiting with tools. The express messenger was ordered out of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s car, and placed under guard, with the engineer and fireman, in the mail car. The treasure boxes were broken open, and \$41,600 secured. This was hastily divided, and the members scattered in different directions. The officers of justice were soon on the trail, and in a few days all of the gang were behind the bars. Roberts weakened and told all he knew about the matter, and \$40,000 was recovered. At the trial in December Roberts and Gilchrist turned State's evidence and were liberated. Davis and Jones pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to ten and five years respectively in the penitentiary. The others stood trial, were found guilty and sentenced to various terms, ranging from eighteen to twenty-four years.

In 1873 the wagon bridge at Verdi fell into the stream when an ox team, drawing a load of wood, was crossing. The wagon struck the water "right side up with care," and was drawn out of the gulch, with the help of the uninjured oxen.

In 1882 the Central Pacific Railroad Company took down the wooden bridge over which the railroad passed, and constructed a small iron bridge. While in process of construction something supporting the bridge gave way, and five

carpenters were hurled into the gulch with the crashing timbers. Several were badly bruised, and taken to Reno for treatment. where they quickly recovered.

Verdi's principal business is in its extensive lumber interests. Several fine saw-mills, costing in the aggregate some \$60,000, were erected here. Some of the material for these mills is flumed from the adjacent hills, while other is transported by railroad. They do superior work, and manufacture all kinds of lumber and some furniture. The principal business houses are May's saloon, a popular resort; Foxwell's saloon and Judge Borman's hotel. About eighty men find employment in Lonkey's Sash Factory. Katz & Henry sold their mill, lumber and land to the Truckee Lumber Company in 1883 for \$45,000. They used to flume wood from Dog Valley. Verdi is a pleasant little place, and the mountain breezes make the summer weather endurable. In season the Truckee affords good fishing, and deer are found just over the hill. The people are pleasant and sociable, and they have a nice schoolhouse. There is property in Verdi and vicinity to the amount of \$120,000.

## PREHISTORIC PRINTING.

It has long been known that "pictured rocks" were to be found in many parts of Nevada, and Washoe County has her share at Verdi. The largest of the group is eight feet long, five and a half feet across, and five feet thick. It is of a dark red or dirty brown color of lava formation, and worn smooth by water. Its top and sides are covered with lines and marks that convey to the present generation no intelligence whatever. A line half an inch wide starts at the hole and, bending downward, forms a sort of border for the letter, until it reaches midway of the rock, when it suddenly turns up and mingles with the hieroglyphics above. Two or three similar marks cross on top of the stone, and one runs across the north side, losing itself inside a coating of moss as hard and dry and old as the rock itself. From a line at the bottom hangs a few scallopy-looking marks that may be part of the picture, or it may be fringe or ornament. The figures are not those of any animal, bird or reptile, but seem to be made of all known forms, and are connected by wavy, snake-like lines. Something

that might be taken for a dog, with a round and characterless head at each end, looking towards you, occupies a prominent place near the lower line. The features are all plain enough. A deer's head is joined to a mixed-up patchwork, that has something which may be meant for four legs beneath it. Birds' claws show up in two or three places, but no bird is near them. Snaky figures run promiscuously through the whole thing. A circle at the right end has spokes joining at the center and running out and losing themselves in the maze outside. The whole thing is a crazy-looking mess of stuff that may have meant something once; but if it did, it must have taken some time to learn the art of reading it. No one can look at these relics of a remote past without having his mind filled with conjecture as to the intelligence which dictated them, and the objects which they represent. J. K. Lovejoy ("Old Piute") discovered them in 1858, and the Indians say they have been there, and along the Truckee at other places, for many years, and they have no legends or traditions concerning them. Dan De Quille says they are rude maps of the country, and the lines, figures, etc., employed mark the course of rivers and the direction of mountains, while the holes represent the lakes. He says several parties have found the keys of some of the stones, and followed the lines with a result bearing out this theory. However this may be, the rocks may be classed among our natural curiosities, and a look at them pays well for a visit to the place.

#### HUNTER'S STATION.

Hunter's Station is a crossing point of the Truckee River about half way between Verdi and Reno. It was one of the numerous "crossings" on the route of travel between California and Washoe. In 1860 George Stout built a bridge here, which was carried away by the deluge of '62. Stout was drowned in the flood. In 1860 Hunter kept a hotel here, and the place still goes by the name of "Hunter's." After the destruction of Stout's bridge a new one was built by the Henness Pass Toll-road Company, and used in conjunction with their road. Their franchise expired in 1872, and the bridge became the property of Washoe County.

#### PEAVINE.

Peavine Mining District, in the Peavine Mountains, nine miles from Reno by the N. & C. R. R., was so named from the number of wild peavines which abound in the vicinity. The Peavine ledges, which contain copper, silver and gold, were discovered in 1863. In the same year a town named Peavine was laid out near a cluster of springs, a mile or so up the mountain. The ore assayed from \$60 to \$600 per ton in gold and silver. A trial of the ore at the Auburn Mill showed that it could not be reduced by the ordinary process, and smelting works with a capacity of ten tons per day were erected. Still the ore, which lies in a granite and metamorphic formation and contains base, proved refractory, and many of the miners left. A few remained, with the hope that some new and successful process would be found, while they in the meantime engaged in placer mining for gold in the canyons when water was plenty in the Spring. In 1865 work was resumed, and several rich ledges were developed in the "Poe," "Paymaster," and "Golden Fleece." A ten-stamp mill, having in connection a new style furnace, was erected, and some thousands of dollars were spent in other improvements. The population of the place at this time was about 150, and the town was named Poe City. The new mill and furnace failed to reduce the ore, and new processes were tried from time to time. The ore possesses some of the most complicated combinations of mineral known, and although the assays range high, enough of the precious metals cannot be extracted to pay for the working. Other ores are found near, and yield fair returns.

Down the hill from Peavine, on Lemmon's Flat, lies the Emma mine, from which a company expected to reap a fortune. Some of the parties interested in the Peavine mines still have faith, and resume operations and prospecting from time to time. We trust that faith will be rewarded ere long, and the rebellious rock forced to yield its treasure.

#### GLENDALE.

In 1855 John Owens and Ed. Ing established a trading post on the Truckee river near the present site of Glendale. They were followed by John F. Stone and Charles C. Gates in 1857, and

this place is best known to the early settlers as Stone & Gates' crossing. In 1860 they built the Farmers' Hotel and a bridge across the Truckee. In 1861 Eastman built a saw-mill near Sessions' ranch, and the logs were floated down the river. Eastman has the credit of first storing ice, which he took from the river. In 1862 Eastman's mill was damaged by the high water, and the bridge at Stone & Gates' crossing was swept away. In 1864 the town consisted of the Glendale Hotel, several stores, a blacksmith shop, saloons, etc. The Glendale Hotel was the rendezvous, and here John Stone, Charles Gates, George Alt, Lem Savage, Dave Scott, Orrin Ross, H. M. Frost, John Lee, Robert Steele, Heister Stevens, N. C. Haslund, William Steele, F. C. Updike, A. J. Clark, Dan O'Connor, Jess brothers, John Klippe, Theo Lewis, Sandy Crocker, Jim Ferguson, E. C. Sessions, John W. Boynton, Al. Longley, John Wright, Watt Sturtevant, Jim Sullivan, Pat Kelly, Henry Orr, Charles Chase, and a host of others, assembled, and the old hotel resounded with the "jolly gatherings" of the good old times. While some have gone to their long rest, many are to-day our most prominent citizens. They are men of high character and sterling worth, and the prosperity of Washoe County is due in the main to their industry and progression. They love to talk of the palmy days, and, when they chance to meet, they call up the "larks" they used to have, and forget not N. C. Haslund's reading of the bulletin which stuck itself in a conspicuous place on Glendale bridge one well-remembered morning. Those who were forgotten in this first bulletin were remembered in others that followed. With the birth of Reno, Glendale vanished, from a business standpoint, but it has a natural beauty

"Most fair to look upon."

Highly improved farms surround the old "rallying point," and the little white schoolhouse is a pleasant landmark. A good bridge spans the Truckee, and fine orchards are by the wayside.

The name "Glendale" suggests the rural beauty of the charming spot.

#### ROOP.

When the Territory of Nevada was organized, owing to the uncertainty of the eastern boundary line of California, it was supposed that Honey

Lake Valley lay within the limits of Nevada. It was the home of Governor Isaac Roop, who, with others living near him, had always taken an active part in the affairs of Western Utah.

In 1860 Governor Nye called an election, which was held August 31, 1861, and Isaac Roop was elected to represent this district in the Council, and John C. Wright was elected to the House of Representatives.

Chapter 24, section 7, Act of November 25, 1861, reads as follows:

Lake County is given a legal existence, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Washoe County, and running easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the Truckee River; thence due east to the summit of the first range of mountains east of said river; thence in a northerly direction along said range, and the main granite range of mountains to the Oregon line; thence west along said line to the summit of the Sierra; thence south along said summit to the place of beginning.

By the Act of November 29, 1861, Storey, Washoe and Lake Counties were made the First Judicial District, and Hon. Gordon N. Mott was assigned as Judge.

At a joint session of the Legislature held November 27, 1861, for the purpose of selecting Commissioners to organize the various counties, and to supervise the election to be held January 14, 1862, W. H. Naleigh, D. Murray and W. Wetherlow were chosen for Lake County. These gentlemen neglected to perform the duties assigned them, and the organization of the county was thereby retarded one year. A county election was held September 3, 1862, but beyond this election the county still remained unorganized until after the Legislature assembled. By Act of this Legislature, December 2, 1862, the name of Lake County was changed to Roop County, in honor of ex-Governor Isaac Roop, and to assert the jurisdiction of Nevada over the disputed section. Commissions were issued to the county officers elected September 3d, but when they attempted to organize the Plumas County authorities interfered and made trouble. February 11, 1861, the Carson County Court declared that Honey Lake Valley was within the limits of Carson County, and appropriated \$250 to assist any

one in the legal resistance to the collection of taxes within the valley by the officers of Plumas County, Cal. The question was arbitrated, and the disputed territory was given to California, and Roop County was left only the successive small valleys which we will proceed to consider geographically and topographically. Coleman's Valley, near the California and Nevada line, to the east of Honey Lake Valley and Surprise Valley, has a fertile soil, but not sufficient water for irrigation. In Winter considerable snow falls, and by storage of water all the land could be reclaimed. At present it is used as a cattle range.

Parts of Massacre Valley, Guana Valley, and Deep Hole are in Roop County, and what there is furnishes good range and is used for that purpose. At Buffalo Canyon and Red Rock some hay is cut, and the hills abound in springs. Cattle and horses range on the hills. Passing south we come to the Salt Marsh, where Adams takes out about 200 tons of salt annually, for which he finds a market in Sierra Valley. He obtains his salt by evaporation. Sheep Head, Deep Hole and Round Hole Springs follow. Going southeast from Round Hole sixteen miles we reach Pyramid District.

Pyramid District lies at the southern end of Pyramid Lake. In 1860 fishermen and prospectors explored the region, and found some ledges which were not considered rich enough to work. Croppings showing good indications were passed, owing to the isolation of the region. In 1876 Dr. S. Bishop had a piece of the rock assayed, and the results were so promising that he located a mine, which he named the Monarch. He erected a two-stamp mill, and the result of the workings caused a rush to the new diggings. The ore bore resemblance to that of the famous Virginia City mines, and gave credence to the rumor of a find of the extension of the Comstock lode. Crowded stages brought excited treasure hunters from other mining camps, and in a short time Pyramid City was laid out and had a population of about 200. Mill sites were surveyed, springs located, and other preparations made to work the expected quartz, which in the end failed to materialize, and the people disappeared as fast as they had come. In 1881 good prospects were reported from the Golden Wheel, the Black Hawk and the Jones & Kinkead, and some rock

was worked in the J. & K. mill. Every year since comes news of another strike or a better prospect, but in the end it amounts to but little. We firmly believe that a body of ore will yet be found in those mines if they are developed. There is an old theory that, from the trend of the lode, there is a continuation somewhere between Wadsworth and Pyramid. For the sake of Washoe County we hope this theory may be correct.

South of Round Hole eighteen miles, and west of Pyramid Mining District nine miles, is Fish Springs, where Bill Scott has cattle and sheep on a "thousand hills." Considerable hay and fruit is raised here, and more will be raised when advantage is taken of storing water.

Eight miles southeast of Fish Springs is Newcomb's Lake, so named from a small lake in the region, which goes dry in Summer. This place is sometimes called Dry Lake. Cattle and horses find excellent range here, and some hay and grain is raised.

Dry Valley, six miles to the south, has numerous mountain springs, and is used principally for cattle ranges; and next, another six miles south, comes Little Winnemucca Valley, much the same as Dry Valley.

South of this lies Winnemucca Valley proper, where F. C. Dickinson ("Tule Frank") has a fine ranch and a growing orchard; and here was the home of George Hepperly, the pioneer, whose handicraft furnished the first plows in Washoe Valley, whose courage was put to the test in trying times, and whose characteristics made him the respected and beloved of many. They like to talk of George, and when on our rounds we heard the following: Theo Winters, Tart Smith, Jim Gatewood and Jerry Lehigh went on a hunting expedition to Madeline Plains, and on the return, being without money, they wondered how they could get some to pay expenses at the Glendale Hotel, the next stopping place after Winnemucca Valley. They knew it would be all right at Winnemucca Valley, but of Glendale they had serious doubts. Finally Gatewood suggested they put up a joke on George Hepperly, and win ten dollars from him. Agreed. They took Theo's gun, put two loads in her, and drove on to Hepperly's. Tart Smith took George one side and

told him that Winters was always talking about his fine shooting, and proposed they take him down a peg. They would steal Winters' gun and extract the shot, and George would make him a bet. Hepperly jumped at this; so, after drawing the charge, he went in and offered to bet \$10 that Winters could not hit his (Hepperly's) hat, a new one he had just paid \$7 for but a few days before. Winters said he had no money with him, but if Hepperly would take his word for it, he could consider the match made. Hepperly said yes, first pull of the trigger to go. When Winters was ready, George threw the hat in the air, and Winters blazed away, with such success that what was left of the hat wouldn't make a necklace for a squaw. Hepperly raved, but he handed over the eagle. Winters afterwards made George a present of the gun, and it was a nice one. After Hepperly died the gun was sent by Winters to Hepperly's brother.

Dickinson says that by storing water in Winnemucca Valley 5,000 acres can be reclaimed and turned into good ranches. Next comes Pah-Ute Canyon, a good range, which supports 600 head of cattle, and between Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes are a number of ranches and number one stock ranges, covered with excellent pasturage and well watered by springs. The principal ones are: "Mullens," located in 1864 (he has about forty acres of alfalfa and a small orchard); the Whitehead ranch, now known as Calligan's, has 160 acres under cultivation, and a range which supports 500 head of cattle (this place was located in 1865); Simmons has about 75 acres of alfalfa and an orchard (it was located in 1865, and was known as Doc Woods' ranch); Wheeler and Ridenour have the use of a range of over 10,000 acres, at a small estimate (this land furnishes the best of grazing, and is well watered by springs).

By Act of February 18, 1864, Roop County was attached to Washoe for judicial and revenue purposes, and by Act of January 16, 1883, Roop County was made a part of Washoe County.

The country formerly known as Roop County consists of low ranges of hills and two chains of small valleys. It contains mineral springs, salt marshes, alkali flats, placers, quartz ledges, dry lakes, mud lakes, deserts, and "Tule Frank."

But for all this it also contains some thousand acres of fertile land which can be reclaimed and turned into green alfalfa fields and grain if the water which runs to waste in the Spring is stored and properly handled, and efforts are being made to bring this about. Fruit trees thrive and orchards are appearing at every ranch.

#### SPANISH SPRINGS VALLEY.

Spanish Springs Valley, six miles southeast of Reno, is a comparatively young ranch district. The following gentlemen have ranches which they are fast improving, and it is only a matter of time until Spanish Springs will take its place among the others: J. R. Dickinson, W. L. Wallace, R. Hayden, James Say, G. G. Tomamichel, Dr. Bishop, B. D. Dunning and T. K. Tinkem. Considerable hay and grain is raised, and acre after acre is being sold to alfalfa. It has good soil, and such are its natural advantages that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has fitted out an unirrigated experimental ranch. The returns are fair, and when they have learned to handle the seed, the result will be of great benefit to the entire county. From all experiments so far, it is conclusively shown that rye is the hardiest cereal and flourishes best. Bob Leigh, of Red Rock, has tried it, and says it does the best. He also tried Winter wheat and oats, with fair results. Had he continued and used seed from the grain grown, we opine his second trial would have given better results. Colonel Gibson sowed wheat, barley, oats, rye and alfalfa last February, and, while the others fail, the rye is scattering, but fair. The seed should be taken from grain raised without irrigation, and so on from one season to another. An experiment of one season is not a fair test, and no improvement will be noticed until hard and improved seed is used.

#### PYRAMID LAKE.

The beautiful Pyramid Lake, discovered by Lieutenant John C. Fremont on the 10th of January, 1844, lies in the southern part of Roop County. In Fremont's "Explorations" he gives the following:

"Beyond, a defile between the mountains descended rapidly about 2,000 feet, and filling up all the lower space was a sheet of green water some twenty miles broad. It broke upon our eyes like the ocean. The neighboring peaks rose

high above us, and we ascended one of them to obtain a better view. The waves were curling in the breeze, and their dark green color showed it to be a body of deep water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view, for we had become fatigued with mountains, and the free expanse of moving waves was very grateful. It was set like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to inclose it almost entirely. We encamped on the shore opposite a very remarkable rock in the lake, which had attracted our attention for many miles. It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water and, from the point we viewed it, presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops. This striking feature suggested a name for the lake, and I called it Pyramid Lake; and though it may be deemed by some a fanciful resemblance, I can undertake to say that the future travelers will find much more striking resemblance between this rock and the pyramids of Egypt than there is between them and the object from which they take their name.'

Pyramid Lake, at an altitude of 3,850 feet above sea-level, is the lowest surface within the county. The tops of the highest mountains bordering Pyramid Lake on the west are about 7,100 feet above the sea, as determined by Perry Powers on his survey of the boundaries of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in 1887. Pyramid Lake is thirty miles long and twelve miles wide, lies wholly within the confines of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and is twenty-one miles from Wadsworth by good wagon road. It has considerable depth, and abounds in large trout of excellent flavor. The rock, rising six hundred feet above the surface of the water, and having a pyramid shape, is the home of a large band of wild goats, the hatchery of thousands of seagulls, pelicans and other water fowl; and last, but not least, the sporting place of innumerable rattlesnakes.

The lake receives a flow of pure cold water from the Truckee River, but as there is no visible outlet, the water is slightly brackish, and contains some mineral matter. In 1882 some professional men considered the feasibility of turning the flow of the Truckee into Winnemucca Lake, and thereby allow the water of Pyramid Lake to

evaporate, in order to obtain soda and borax. The water contains about one-fourth of 1 per cent. borax and 1 per cent. soda; or, one pound of borax and four pounds of soda to 400 barrels of water. The scheme proved to be an air bubble.

In its setting of rough, ragged and precipitous mountains, whose sides are chased by winding streams from crystal springs, bordered at the base by cliff and crag and cavern of old coral, it is an emerald gem, diamond-encrusted by water-fowl of snow-white plumage, having its beauty enhanced a thousandfold by the picturesque pyramidal rock near its center. When the wind blows, the waves rolling to the shore are lashed to foam, and give the roar of the sea. When a storm is on the lake it is unsurpassingly beautiful, and when R. L. Fulton wrote a description of the lake for the San Francisco "Bulletin," some Eastern papers remarked that a demented fool out West had found a prettier lake than Tahoe. We concur with Mr. Fulton, and his taste is that of others who have visited this sheet of water.

#### WINNEMUCCA LAKE.

Lying parallel to Pyramid Lake, and a little to the east of it, is Winnemucca Lake, the largest body of water in the State, extending north and south sixty miles and north and south twelve miles. With Pyramid Lake it shares the water of the Truckee River. The surrounding mountains are low and regular, yet their geology is interesting, and their sides are used as stock ranges. Winnemucca Lake is the home of the silver trout, a fish not to be excelled the world over for beauty. When taken out of the water he looks like the highest perfection of the silver-smith's art. Winnemucca Lake will one day be a famous resort, as the piscatorial sport to be had here cannot be beaten. Felix McCormack, the host here, took us out on the lake not long ago, and, with trout as bait, caught eighteen two-pound fish in ten minutes with a single line five feet in length. To understand this record the reader must remember that minnow is the regulation bait. McCormack has a fast team, plenty of fishing tackle and a dozen good boats.

To reach Winnemucca Lake the traveler passes the Indian Reservation and the district of which Prof. W. C. Dovey writes in the first pages of

this work. During our visit to McCormack's we observed the following: The lake lay before us as a vast mirror. To the southeast and west the blue dome of the sky was relieved by stretches of cirrus clouds—masses of fleecy whiteness, millions of balls of the snowiest cotton, which seemed too dainty, exquisite and frail to be placed at such a distance in the sky. To the north the clouds rolled over and over to the zenith, where they hung, seemingly suspended by some invisible force, and waiting to robe the maidens of our party in a bridal veil. At 11 o'clock the moon appeared above the horizon, and we took to the boats—moonlight on the lake. Fair Luna was so generous with her light that we could see the pelican flying overhead with lazy motion, the graceful gull seeking some undisturbed haven of rest, and the awkward mudhen splashing the water in its haste to evade the intruding boats. Returning to seek our couches, sweet song echoes accompanied us, and dismissed us with their benediction. In the cool morning we turned a bend at the mouth of the river, and the scene which lay before us beggars description. Waterfowl of all kinds, seemingly millions in number, dotted the surface, and castle-like masses of tufa (or coral) towered a hundred feet above us. Here in groups a model "Giants' Causeway," and there, solitary and grim in silent grandeur and sublimity, solemn sentinels of God's most magnificent handiwork.

#### CHANGES IN THE LAKES.

The surface of Pyramid Lake is gradually lowering, while there is a corresponding rise in the waters of Winnemucca Lake. Stockmen and vaqueros say the change becomes very evident as they ride along the shores and see bluffs where a decade ago there was a gentle slope; and as they look at the pyramid in the center of the lake, it appears to present more volume above the tide level. Twenty-five years ago the rocks where the surf beat and left an undying mark, are to-day a mile from the water. The stakes to which the Indians tied their boats stand in regular line, one below another, and serve as marks of shoreline as the water receded year after year. Finally, at periods of about five years, the waves threw up sand, gravel and shells, which formed a kind of cement that composes ridges in succession clear

around the lake. Twenty-five years ago Winnemucca Lake nearly dried up, and became at best an immense lake of soft mud. During the time it was in this condition it was called Mud Lake, and by that name it is best known to-day. Near McCormack's place, at the mouth of the slough, one could easily ford twenty years ago; whereas, now at this point there is a width of 100 feet and a depth of 50 feet. Farther down the shore of this lake Andy Russell and other stockmen built a stone corral, which is now twenty feet below the surface of the water. On the western shore was a piece of land containing about 500 acres of meadow and salt grass, which is now all under water. The cause of this change of surface is the sawdust and other waste material which is dumped into the Truckee river by the sawmills, and carried along to the mouth of the river at the entrance of the lakes, where it is deposited and forms a bar. A quarter of a century ago such a dam formed and cut off the water which went into Winnemucca Lake, and all the water flowed into Pyramid Lake. The result was that Pyramid Lake grew larger and larger, and Winnemucca Lake nearly dried up. The high water of Pyramid at last backed far enough to burst the barrier and restore Winnemucca Lake. What happened twenty-five years ago is happening to-day, only the inlet to Pyramid Lake is nearly closed, and it is growing smaller and smaller. If allowed to continue, it will dry up for a time within the next ten years, if the inlet is not cleared by artificial means. The Indians realize this, and are trying to prevent it by building a wing-dam.

#### INDIAN RESERVATION.

To the north of these lakes lies the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, of which Pyramid Lake is a part. It was set apart as a reservation in 1857, and includes the town of Wadsworth and the rich bottom lands of the Truckee from the Big Bend, now Wadsworth, to the mouth of the river, and all of Pyramid Lake. In 1860 Major Dodge was appointed Indian Agent, and he posted notices defining the boundaries and warning all intruders to leave. In 1865, while Dodge was yet Agent, the boundary lines of the reservation were run by Eugene Munroe. The concluding act by which this land, comprising 320,000 acres, was given to the Piutes, was President

Grant's executive order in 1874. Finally comes a resurvey of the boundaries of this reservation by Perry Powers in 1887.

On the road from Wadsworth to the reservation there are some scenes which cannot be beaten for wildness and beauty. A point where Hub Parker had a dam constructed when he was Indian Agent is known as the "Red, White and Blue Rock." Here in the canyon, at a depth of 400 feet from the road, the water above and below the dam is without a ripple, and looks like sheets of silver, while in the center it dashes against the boulders, and is tossed up as foamy spray.

On the farther side, in a little niche, stands a small overshot wheel, which, with its lights and shadows, seems especially fitted there for effect. Rolling away from our feet are the rocks bearing the American colors, and they seem to tell us they mark the abode of liberty. Perhaps five miles farther we come to the avenue where commences the reservation proper. A fresh breeze from the lakes fans our face, and stirs the broad-spreading branches of mighty cottonwoods. The ground is covered with a luxuriant growth of high grass, and rustic fences of Indian manufacture stretch away in every direction. Further the willows bend from above, and the rippling waters flow around and seem to sigh for the cottonwood giant fallen prone in its embrace, but still beautiful in its symmetry and size. Now we see cultivated fields with fair alfalfa crops and young orchards. A stable built of dried willow and cottonwood twigs, shows that the architect is above the average Piute, and later we learn it is Charley Winnemucca's work. Again, where but a few months before was a tule campoody, there stands a well-built and neat log cabin, and near by a horse corral strong enough to hold any mustang. As we proceed toward the Agency buildings the valley broadens, and for some miles are fields of alfalfa, natural grass, grain, and gardens. Huge cottonwoods rear their heads above the winding river, stock graze in the pastures, the air is moist and salubrious, and the landscape is simply beautiful. Next we come to the Agency, where Col. W. D. Gibson has been head chief for the past four years. The surroundings are well kept, and we saunter up to the schoolhouse, where Miss

Taddie Doane has control of some sixty young Piutes. They are progressing, we believe, but you can judge for yourself by looking at their work, which is a part of the Nevada exhibit to the National Educational Association.

Below the Agency is the battle ground of the Piute war of 1860, of which, owing to lack of space, we can only give a curtailed account. The general reasons assigned by the Piutes for this war were the encroachments of the whites upon Indian lands, and the destruction of the pine forests. The first outbreak of the Indians was the burning of Williams' Station, near Fort Churchill, and the killing of five whites. The news of this outrage was brought to the settlement by James O. Williams, and the whites vowed vengeance. All the scattered settlers were called in, and detachments were organized for the purpose of retaliating. The volunteers numbered 105 men, were divided into five squads, and officered as follows: Virginia City (Company 2), Captain Archie McDonald; Virginia City (Company 1), Captain Frank Johnson; Silver City, Captain R. G. Watkins; Carson City, Major W. M. Ormsby; Genoa, Captain T. F. Condon. With Major W. M. Ormsby as commander, the regiment started, and May 9, 1860, encamped at Buckland's Station, Carson River. On the 10th they arrived at Williams' Station, the scene of the massacre they intended to avenge. On the 11th they encamped at the Big Bend, or Lower Crossing (now Wadsworth). On the 12th they marched down the Truckee River to the beginning of the avenue before mentioned, where the valley widens out, and where is now the principal farming portion of the reservation. This place is a veritable basin, and more than probable was worn away by high water. To the left is a table land, gradually sloping from the base of the surrounding foothills to the edge of the basin. To the right is an extensive table land, running ten miles as a sandy flat to the mountains. The regiment, if such you will allow us to call it, had entered the basin, and marched north one and a half miles, or to where the Agency buildings now stand, when they saw a band of mounted Indians on an elevated point to the right and in front of them. The order was given to charge, and about half the command dashed up the slope,



only to find that the Indians had disappeared, and another band just out of rifle range strung out in a long line before them. While considering what to do next, the Piutes sprang up from behind the sagebrush on every side and poured in lead and arrows on the whites. The company were stupefied with surprise; their horses, terrified by the noise of the battle and the hideous yells of the Indians, stampeded and could not be controlled. That part of the command still in the basin made for the timber, and the frightened animals of the others rushed after them to a point on the river northwest of the Agency buildings. This was a fatal move, as the Indians on the plateau strung out, flanked the whites on the south, and prevented them from retreating the way they had come, and drove them north, where another band of Indians was in ambush among the cottonwoods. Here the whites found themselves hemmed in on every side, and to try to escape was to run the gauntlet. It had to be done, however, and they turned their horses to the south. Many were pulled from their horses; others got through, only to be pursued, overtaken and shot down. The pursuit was continued as far as Wadsworth, when night gave its friendly shelter to the remnant, who lost no time in making their way to Buckland's Station. Thus in disaster ended this first battle fought at Pyramid Lake. Soon the news of the result, with all its horrors, went flashing over the wires, and help came from Nevada City, San Juan, Sacramento and Placerville, the gallant Californians braving the Sierras to add their number to the brave Nevadans who enlisted from Virginia City, Gold Hill, Genoa, Silver City, Dayton and Truckee Meadows, in all numbering 544, rank and file. On May 24, 1860, the regiment moved from Virginia City, and that night camped below Dayton, where they spent the next day in receiving stores. The march was resumed on the 26th, and the next camp was at Reed's Station. On the 28th, near Williams' Station, they lay down for a few hours' rest. On the 31st they reached Wadsworth, where they were joined by United States troops to the number of 260, making a total force of 804, with Col. Jack Hays as commander of both divisions. From Wadsworth the command moved down the river eight miles and went into

camp, afterward named Fort Storey, in honor of Captain E. T. Storey, of the Virginia Rifles, who was shot near here a few days later, and after whom is named Storey County. On June 2d a detail of 80 men, under Captains Storey and J. B. Van Hazen, was sent out on a scouting expedition, with instructions to retreat to Fort Storey if they saw the enemy, and not to hazard an engagement if they could avoid it. The gallant 80 marched until they reached the basin where the former battle was fought. Here they saw the enemy advancing in triangular form, with apex in front, and, obeying instructions, they retreated, the Indians following for several miles. After passing the gulch where the Truckee flows 400 feet below, the detail saw the main force under Col. Hays advancing, so they came to a stand in a small flat, with the Truckee on the east and mountains on the west, the Indians taking position in the rough gorges and buttes. The volunteers took the flat, and the regulars scaled the hill, all advancing in a straight line, stretching from the river a mile west, and forcing the Indians to retreat before them. A brisk fire was given and returned. From mountain, hill, ravine and gorge the Indians were compelled to retreat, though through the whole afternoon they obstinately contested every foot of the ground. When morning dawned on the day following the fight, the Indians had vanished. Captain Storey was shot through the lungs, and died on the field a few days later. Two of his men were killed, making three of the whites, while the Indian loss was probably fifty. This is called the battle of Truckee. On the 4th day of June the march was resumed, the command, with the exception of those left behind with the wounded at Fort Storey, continuing down the Truckee, and taking to the range of hills between Winnemucca and Pyramid Lakes. Here in a rocky fastness the enemy were found, but they fled before the whites, and the Indian troubles virtually ended.

Major F. Dodge had charge of the reservation as Agent; and, as the Indians gradually worked back, they were received with plenty of rations and clothing; and although they threatened to outbreak several times, they did not, and many are taking advantage of school and ranch, and show considerable progression. They raise hay

and grain in Summer, and catch about \$4,000 worth of trout in the fishing season. The following gentlemen have been Indian Agents, or acted as such: Messrs. Dodge, Wasson, Gregg, Lee, Balcomb, Parker, Bateman, Garvey, Spencer, McMasters, Gibson. The last named, Col. W. D. Gibson, has gained the confidence of the Indians, made many improvements, done a world of good in school matters, and labored to, and succeeded, in doing more than he was paid for.

Wadsworth, at an elevation of 4,077 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in the southeastern part of the county, where the Central Pacific Railroad crosses the Truckee River. The Big Bend, or Lower Crossing, of the Truckee River is familiar to our pioneers and to all overland emigrants who came by this route, as being the place where they obtained the cold mountain water, more precious than gold; the fresh river trout beyond price; where their oxen cropped the first green grass for many days; and where wearied body, eyes and soul found relief from the fatigue of the pelting sun and scorching sand of the desert.

It was here that Fremont left the river to journey south in 1844, and here that the tired party of emigrants guided to water in the same year by the faithful Indian, Truckee, as a reward for a well kept promise, gave his name to the beautiful stream. Here the river turns to the north to find repose in the bosoms of Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes, and here many a worn-out traveler bent his knees to praise an all merciful God for rich gifts.

In 1854 Bill Gregory established a trading post, and he was followed in later years by others, who cut grass and peddled it and water to emigrants on the desert. Not only this they scoured the plain in search of stock which had fallen by the wayside overcome by work and left to die. When found they were given grass and water and then driven to Wadsworth where they were fattened and sold again to other emigrants. Hither in 1861 came T. G. Herman, Joseph Fellnagle, George Alt and James Morrow, to find homes and settle. Tom Herman and Joe Fellnagle formed a partnership and took up land which now forms part of the Herman ranch. Alt and Morrow took up land adjoining on the south.

and here the four lived together until Alt and Morrow determined to go back to the Truckee Meadows and disposed of their property to Tom and Joe. In 1862 and for some succeeding years Belleville, Grantsville, Columbus, Ellsworth and other places were in their prime, and the roads were dotted with freight teams engaged in transporting merchandise, machinery, lumber etc, at two and one-half cents per pound, to the booming camps. Quite a town sprang up across from the present site of Wadsworth, named Drytown. The hotel man, the blacksmith, the harness-maker, the saloon man, the keepers of feed corrals, the barber, the wagon-maker and the storekeeper, all flourished. Contemporaneous with and succeeding 1862, times were lively and money plenty. Seventy-five freight teams, prairie schooners, with crews of teamsters and their swamper, sailed the high seas of the desert. The earliest business men were: John Halloway Tom and Joe, Dan McClaine, Hugh Knox, William Nicholls, E. Olinghouse, William Patterson, Andy Russel, George Frazier, P. McDonald, E. Fowler, D. M. Geiger, John Lee, Lem Savage, James Ferguson, Dave Ehler, William Donaldson, M. Gilbert, M. Raphael; and as ranchers, Tom and Joe, Hank Miller, John Newman, Will Gates and J. O. Gregory. Many of these came with the Central Pacific Railroad in 1869. Bill Nicholls, now mine host of the Wadsworth Hotel, established Stockton Station on the desert Nov. 10, 1863, and a well was sunk 295 feet before water was found. The old town of Wadsworth, named after General Wadsworth, was given birth by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1869, but Drytown continued to exist and do an immense freighting business with Downieville, Benton, Ione, Silver Peak, Bishop's Creek and Gold Mountain until 1880, at which time the Carson and Colorado Railroad captured the freighting and Drytown naturally dried up and blew into Wadsworth. A ferry-boat crossed the river above before the railroad bridge was built, and another a few miles further up. To the east of Wadsworth is the Great Desert and there is no water until Humboldt, 100 miles distant, is reached. Owing to this fact the Central Pacific, Company concluded to establish a station on the river where they could obtain water, and Wadsworth is that

station. In the old town across the river the company established the headquarters of the Truckee Division, built car and machine shops and a round house. Churchill county found Wadsworth a base of supplies, business men came from other localities, buildings were constructed and a town burst upon the vision. Then followed a two years' contest between Lyon and Washoe Counties for the possession of Wadsworth. The struggle was due to the uncertainty of a boundary line, defined as running along the old emigrant road. The people of Lyon County found a road which they supposed was and claimed to be the "old emigrant road" and said boundary. Had this claim been allowed it would have left Wadsworth in Lyon County. Washoe county had always exercised jurisdiction over the town, and when the Lyon County officials attempted to assess the property and collect taxes, the matter was taken into the Courts. The case was tried twice in Ormsby County without arriving at a decision. It was then taken to Humboldt County, and the trial resulted in favor of Washoe County in May, 1871.

The \$4,000 bridge that spans the Truckee River was built by the county in 1879, and the old ferryboat, past its days of usefulness, was taken from the water.

On June 30, 1879, the Engineers' and Mechanics' Library Association was organized.

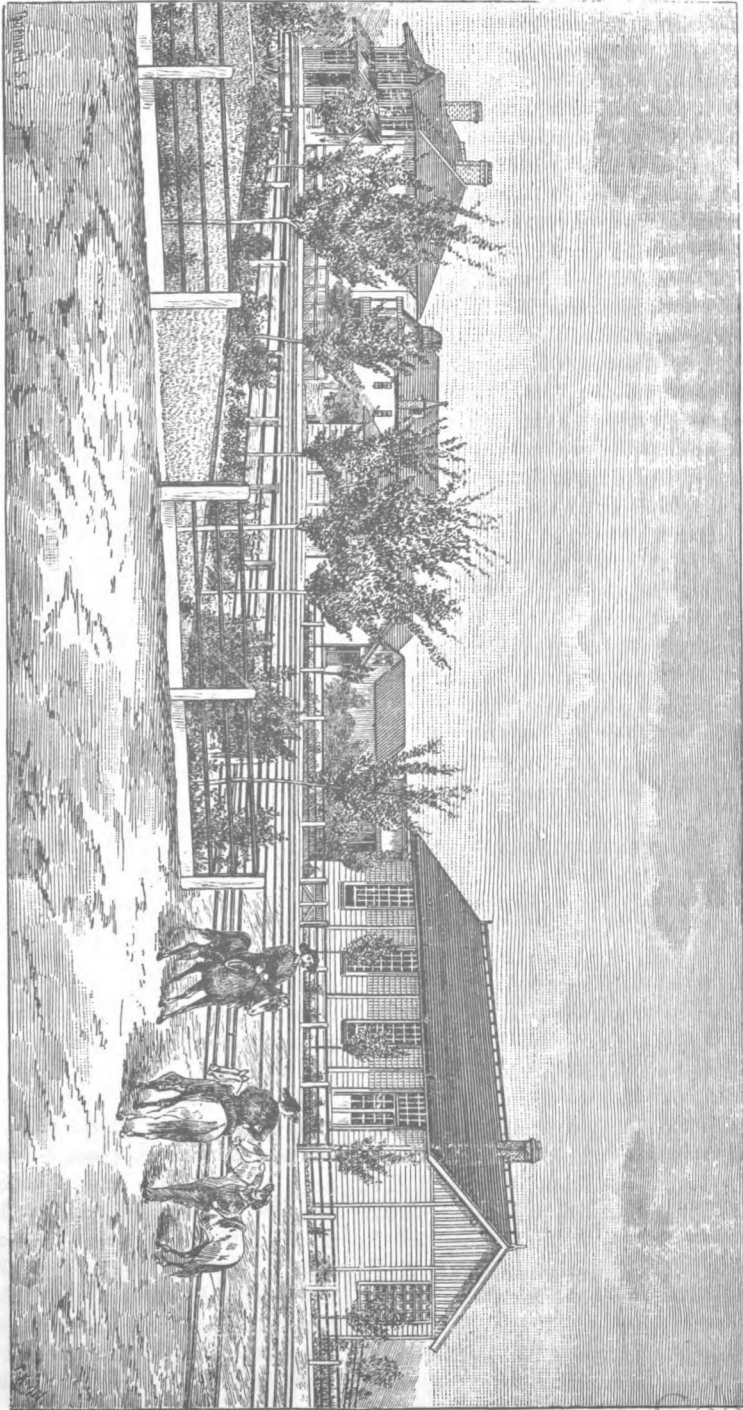
On June 13, 1879, No. 1 passenger train nearly went into the Truckee River, six miles west of town.

Jully 15, 1882, the village was overrun by tramps, and they threatened to sack the town. They became so bold that the railroad men organized an impromptu "601" squad and the tramps were ordered to leave.

One gang stole a handcar and started towards Reno with it. The railroad officials were apprised of this, and started in pursuit with the yard engine. The tramps were overhauled, several shots were exchanged, and one of the number was wounded. The car was recovered, the winged bird brought to Wadsworth, and was afterwards jailed.

At noon, April 15, 1884, a fire broke out in the yardmaster's office, which was in the railroad depot. In ten minutes the depot, postoffice and Wadsworth Hotel were in flames. The yard en-

gine was at Two-mile siding, the water supply came from wells, the buildings were old and dry, and nothing could be done. The fire spread rapidly, and inside of three hours four-fifths of the town was in ashes. Many were without home or shelter, and, to cap the climax of their misery, snow commenced falling, and continued far into the next day. Thus perished the old town, and the loss exceeded \$100,000. The previous summer ground had been broken across the river for the new railroad shops. Here are located the coal shed, the machine shop, the round house, the freight depot, car shop, depot and offices, ice house and library of the Truckee Division, C. P. R. R. The buildings are all models of neatness and beauty, while the brick and stone shops, with corrugated iron roofs, are the finest buildings on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. After the fire business houses and residences were constructed on the new town site. E. Griswold erected a large brick store, and William Donaldson's "Nevada House," is one of the best appointed hotels in the State. The town is lined with neat residences, lawns and trees, and bids fair to become one of the prettiest villages in Nevada. The spirit of improvement manifested by the officials of the C. P. R. R., in setting out hundreds of poplar, cork elm and locust trees, preparing lawns around their properties, building such pretty structures, etc., has communicated itself to the citizens, with the above results. The railroad company have deeded a lot to the church authorities, and the house of God is rearing its head. Provision has been made for a \$4,000 schoolhouse, to be constructed during this vacation, and buildings are constantly being added. The town numbers 500 busy souls, not an idle man in the place, engaged principally in railroad-ing. Wadsworth is the shipping point for the borax, salt, soda, wool, etc., of Churchill County, and the base of supplies for that place; the shipping point for trout caught along the Truckee River and in Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes, and for the stock raised on the surrounding ranges of hundreds of square miles. These interests support two large hotels—one kept by Donaldson & Babcock, and the other by the old pioneer, Bill Nicholls. Two large grocery stores (E. Griswold & Co. and John Lee), a meat market (Dan Proctor),



Library, Depot and Other Buildings, Wadsworth, Nevada

two general stores, a barber shop, a shoe shop, three feed corrals (one by Andy Russell, the best place to put up; one by George Sawyer, and one by James Crosby), a blacksmith shop, and a general amusement hall. Ranches in the vicinity cut 1,000 tons of hay, and T. G. Herman has a large dairy, which furnishes the town with sweet milk and good butter. J. B. Cambers has a stage which carries the mail freight and passengers to all points in Churchill County. Wadsworth is the second town of importance in the county, and it is still growing. The people are busy, prosperous, sociable and happy, J. H. Whited, Superintendent of the Truckee Division, with headquarters at Wadsworth, has an elegant home, holds the respect of employers and employes, and his twenty years of experience in railroading enables him to run this part of the C. P. R. R. as the best conducted division on the line of the road. George H. Hunt, Master Mechanic, assisted by George Angus as foreman, keeps the machine department shining. William McPherson, Superintendent of the car shops, has served many years in this capacity, and helps maintain the standard of excellence. The editor is in the sixth year of his residence here, and finds a charm in the library, climate, people and children, potent enough to make him wish to linger. Wadsworth is represented by \$500,000 worth of property.

#### ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

On June 23, 1879, Master Mechanic George Gregg, a liberal-minded man of large brain, and one of the recognized best mechanics on the Pacific Coast, took the first step to found a library here. With him to think was to act, and on the 30th of June, one week later, the Engineers' and Mechanics' Library Association was organized, with the following charter members: George Gregg, James Abbay, George Abbay, Charles Archambault, Richard Atkinson, James Bird, William Bird, Sol Brown, Richard Blundell, J. F. Crosby, A. T. Clippinger, Nick Cole, L. S. Clark, M. Coyle, Tom Cullen, T. E. Cardinell, N. S. Church, A. J. Davis, Robert Drought, B. F. Dolan, Humphrey Draper, John Dunn, Martin Duxted, H. D. Esden, J. C. Erb, Ed. Farley, John R. Forrest, J. R. Garcia, W. W. Geery, J. Hutchinson, James Hulsapple, J. W. Hall, S. R.

Jenkins, Frank Jenkins, Charles Jenkins, M. Kierns, W. J. Langer, Gilbert Lemery, D. W. Leach, W. W. Mather, Matt Maisenbacker, Ed. McDarrah, P. McNevin, Charles Nevin, Warren Norris, William Northrop, Michael Purcell, James Purcell, Antone Peterson, N. S. Peck, James Richmond, S. S. Robinson, E. H. Smith, John W. Smith, John Stuber, H. Stewart, Frank Shepherd, James Sterling, James Thompson, James Wright, George Warner, J. F. Warner, S. A. Young, L. W. Young, T. J. Yeargin.

These gentlemen met, signed the roll, and adopted the Constitution June 30, 1879. With the dues collected in advance and the donations made 200 volumes were placed on the shelves. Helped along by Gregg's untireless efforts, and many early courtesies extended by J. A. Stevens, the number of volumes grew and the membership increased. The library room was in the old round-house. When the town was destroyed by fire the library was passed, and we reach July, 1884. When the new town was laid out and the new railroad buildings constructed, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in token of their appreciation of the labors of their employes, erected this building for the use of the Engineers' and Mechanics' Library Association, where it stands to-day as a reward of merit.

On entering the building we find ourselves in a large, airy and commodious room. Bookcases in black, trimmed in gold, and filled with 2,500 well selected and well bound volumes of the standard and highest grades of literature, line the sides. Two nicely ornamented steam heaters respectively occupy the north and south ends of the room, while between them are two large and well-finished tables, upon which are to be found all the principal magazines of the United States, and the daily papers and periodicals of the Pacific Coast. Heavy linoleum covers the floor, and easy-chairs and lounges give the place a home-like appearance. Interesting and instructive statuettes, mounted on white and gilded pedestals, placed in appropriate nooks, gratify esthetic and refined taste. Here on a black walnut altar is an elegant and beautifully bound Bible, the gift of A. J. Stevens, a man venerated and loved by all who knew him; and there, suspended from the center of the ceiling, is a massive chandelier, a token

from the same generous heart. Large oil paintings of landscape scenes, photographs of engines and engineers, of prominent civilians and railroad officials, grace the wall. Here in a large frame are the photographs of the organizers of the library; and there, in a group, are the likenesses of Senator Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, J. A. Fillmore, A. N. Towne, Judge Crocker, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins and E. H. Miller, Jr., the friends of the institution, through whose instrumentality the building was erected, and to whose generosity the association is heavily indebted. Passing on we find ourselves on a green lawn of Kentucky bluegrass. Gravel walks lead around the yard, and, shaded by cork elm trees, we view the lovely flowers and inhale their fragrant odors. Here travelers from the East, after

riding across the dreary desert, give vent to exclamations of pleasure and delight; and here many a man is taught that the officials of the Central Pacific desire the advancement of their employes, and, in order to promote it, give every necessary advantage. The building, within and without, the flower-fringed grounds, the appointments all in all, stand as a living monument of a good and great deed, of a Western taste and a Western culture; and nowhere the wide world over is there a village, town or city but Wadsworth which can show in a public library five volumes for every man, woman and child within its confines. The doors are opened wide, and you are invited to enter. As a solitary, sparkling and scintillating gem, it gives forth its generous light to gladden the hearts of a grateful community.



# RENO.

The Queen City of the Eastern Sierra, and the Garden of the Great Basin—The Educational Athens of Nevada, and the new Denver of the West.

## PIONEER DAYS.

Following in the footsteps of the Mormon Jamison, an emigrant by the name of Fuller made a settlement above him on the south side of the Truckee River in the Spring of 1859. With his ax he entered the virgin forests which clothed the mountain side, leveled the towering pines, and from their trunks hewed out the logs for his habitation. In this wayside inn he stored goods brought from California, and otherwise prepared to gather in the shekels of those who were sweeping towards the new El Dorado. Shortly after he had comfortably established himself in his new quarters the cry of "Silver in Washoe!" rolled over the mountains and reverberated through the valleys. The travelers, long pack trains, and freight teams, on the way to the Comstock, found a crossing and accommodation at Fuller's Station. In 1861 a road was constructed from Virginia City to this point, and Fuller built a bridge over the Truckee, and was allowed a franchise to collect toll. In 1862 the bridge was carried away by the raging torrent of that year, and Fuller disposed of his property. The bridge built to replace the old one became the well of wealth into which M. C. Lake dipped long enough to acquire a sum which placed him in the ranks of Nevada's millionaires. The name of the place was changed to Lake's Crossing, and it stood where the Riverside Hotel, formerly the Lake House, now stands.

The Auburn Mill was built in 1865, and the cluster of homes of those engaged about the mill as known as the town of Auburn. From the

time of the discovery of silver at Virginia City, the freight and passenger traffic from California to the Comstock passed by the way of Lake's Crossing. When the Central Pacific Railroad began to ascend the mountains with giant strides, it was supposed that at some point along the Truckee a station would be established where the supplies for Storey County would be unloaded and forwarded. Glendale was a thriving little village, and the first survey of the road indicated that it would be selected as the site for the proposed railroad station. It probably would have been chosen but for the rise of the river, which flooded the town and the surrounding country. The officials sought higher ground, and the mantle of choice fell upon Lake's Crossing. M. C. Lake deeded forty acres to Charles Crocker in consideration of his causing a station to be established there, laying it out in town lots, and conveying a certain number of the lots back again. This was accordingly done. The town was christened

## RENO,

In honor of General Jesse Reno, who fell at South Mountain; and at auction, May 9, 1868, some of the lots brought \$1,000. Reno is 39° 31' 36" north latitude, and 4,500 feet above the sea-level. After the selection of the town site and the sale of lots, even before the railroad had reached the new-born city, people flocked in and began to build permanent homes. Auburn was absorbed and the town grew. On the 18th of June, 1868, the first train from Sacramento arrived, and brought with it the tangible assurance

of a bright future. The news was heralded far and wide, and all rejoiced. California was wedded to Nevada—King of Gold and Queen of Silver. Then began a great stampede of new settlers, and the young fledgling, nestled at the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierra, developed fast.

On the 4th of July, 1868, appeared the first newspaper, the Reno "Crescent," edited by J. C. Lewis. Conscious of her growing strength, Reno began to cast longing eyes upon the county-seat. On August 5, 1868, a petition signed by 765 citizens was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, asking that the county seat be transferred from Washoe City to Reno. The Board was composed of A. C. Cleveland, H. M. Frost and J. H. Snodgrass. Frost and Snodgrass opposed the measure, and the petition was denied September 8, 1868.

On the 10th of May, 1869, the last spike was driven on the Central Pacific at Promontory Point, and the West and East were linked by bands of steel. Then were the palmy days of Reno; through trains began to arrive; work for all; money was plenty; good wages and prices were paid; saloons and dance-houses flourished; music, revelry and gambling held sway; and the number of bad characters increased. But soon churches and schools were erected; families came and settled; the society of good and pure women could be obtained, and the bad element sank into the minority. Reno had advanced, increased in size and business importance, while Washoe City had retrograded still farther. The result was another petition presented to the Board of County Commissioners February 1, 1870. The Board consisted of W. R. Chamberlain, G. W. Brown and M. J. Smith. A protest was filed by the citizens of Washoe City. The petition and the protest were considered February 2d. T. E. Hayden appeared for the petitioners, and William Boardman and William Webster acted as counsel for the people of Washoe City. The petition proving insufficient, Hayden was allowed to withdraw it, and Boardman and Webster filed a protest. On the 4th of April Hayden came with another petition to the same effect, and it was granted the day following its presentation, Chamberlain and Smith voting in the affirmative and Brown in the negative. The Board ordered the county officers

to remove the records and offices to Reno. The people of Washoe City applied to the District Court for an order restraining the removal of the county seat. The order was granted, but when it came up for a hearing the writ was dismissed. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and by its decision the action of the Commissioners was annulled. The next step Reno took was to bring the matter before the Legislature, and an Act of February 17, 1871, declared Reno to be the county seat on and after April 3, 1871. The people of Washoe City were incensed, and had a bill introduced into the Legislature, asking that they be attached to Ormsby Gounty. The bill failed to pass. The county officers came hither and located in various places, while the District Court was held in Peters' Theater.

In 1870 the town enjoyed a thriving business and great prosperity. The population had increased to over 1,000. The hastily constructed shanties gave way to neat dwellings, and brick structures made their appearance. The town had spread beyond the limits as first laid out, and M. C. Lake annexed an addition on the south side, while J. J. Dunning did the same on the north.

#### INCORPORATION.

Then came vigorous talk of incorporation. When the county seat was secured many of the citizens desired to see the town incorporated, to better insure life and property. A public meeting was called January 7, 1871, and a committee appointed to draft a bill, but beyond this nothing was done, and the matter was dropped for nearly six years. An election was held and 280 votes were cast, giving a majority of 38 in favor of incorporation. Steps were taken to carry out the will of the people, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature and passed March, 1879. The town was incorporated April 8, 1879, in accordance with the Act of March 9. The town, as incorporated, embraces the district described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, township 19 north, range 19 east; thence east between sections 2 and 11 and 1 and 12 to the one-fourth corner between 1 and 12; thence south through the middle of sections 12 and 13 to the center of section 13; thence west through the middle of sections 13 and 14 to the one-fourth corner between sections 14 and 15;



thence north between sections 14 and 15, 10 and 11 to the place of beginning, containing all of section 11, the west one-half of section 12, the northwest one-fourth of section 13, and the north one-half of section 14, township 19 north, range 19 east.

The corporation is governed by the Board of County Commissioners, who levy taxes, pass ordinances and regulate the fire and police departments.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The first effort at organization in this direction was made by Reno Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1. There was not enough enthusiasm manifested and it soon ceased to exist. At this time Messrs. Browky, Lake, Howell and Ashton were appointed Fire Wardens. Next came the Bucket Brigade. On April 4, 1871, a meeting was called to consider measures for protection against fire. As a result of this meeting a fire bell was obtained, 7 wooden cisterns, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons each, were constructed, and 100 buckets were placed near the cisterns so they would be ready for instant use.

#### RENO ENGINE CO. NO. 1.

On November 10, 1876, the above company was organized with 64 members, with J. L. McFarlin, Foreman, and Morris Ash and L. Marks, Assistants. Nearly \$3,000 was subscribed at the time by the citizens, and more afterwards. It was decided to purchase a steamer, and a La France patent rotary engine was chosen. The steamer, 1,000 feet of hose and two carts cost \$5,000. Next the railroad company fitted out Engine 48 and the railroad boys tended her.

#### WASHOE CO. NO. 2.

On July 21, 1877, Washoe Co. No. 2 was organized, with Allen Bragg as Foreman, and R. P. M. Kelly and N. J. Salisbury as Assistants. The Monumental Engine No. 6 was purchased at Virginia City in 1883. In 1887 the Volunteers complained of lack of support and threatened to disband. In 1888 the Fire Department was reorganized with H. J. Thyes, an efficient and energetic fireman, as Chief. The volunteers have never had justice done them; they were not supported as they should have been, and it seems to us that the authorities are a little too close-fisted yet. In a nutshell, it is a matter of false economy.

#### FIRES.

The first serious fire occurred October 29, 1873, when 100 buildings were destroyed. About half-past 10 at night flames were seen issuing from the Western Hotel, on Commercial Row, between Virginia and Sierra streets. The alarm was instantly sounded and the people rushed from all directions to the scene of the disaster. Before the Bucket Brigade could get water the flames were burning fiercely. The citizens fought the fire with wet blankets and buckets of water, but their endeavors availed but little. The fire spread, reaching Masonic Hall on the west and Barnett's brick on the east in a very short time. Around this it went to Virginia street and down to Bell & Burke's brick store on Second street. Crossing Virginia street here it swept back on the other side to Commercial Row. In two hours were burned the two brick blocks bounded by Sierra, Center, Second and Commercial Row, except four stores, a few dwellings, the Journal office and the Masonic Hall, the very business heart of the city. Good service was rendered by the railroad fire trains that came to the rescue from Wadsworth and Truckee. The S. T. Swift came from Carson, but before she arrived, the fire was under control. One hundred thousand dollars went up in the flames, on which there was some insurance.

In the evening of October 25, 1875, George Schaffer's residence on Commercial Row caught fire, and other dwellings followed, with a total loss of \$25,000.

On February 13, 1877, the Depot Hotel was partly burned, at a loss of \$15,000, the flames enfolding in their horrible embrace a Swedish chambermaid named Mrs. Lena Johnson. The body, partly burned, was rescued from the fire.

The greatest disaster that has ever befallen the young city occurred May 2, 1879. Almost a hurricane was blowing, when a fire caught in a pile of cedar wood near the railroad house, supposed to have been caused by sparks blown from a burning chimney. "Grandmother" Hogan emptied two tubs of water upon the flames, but the wind blew so fiercely they got beyond her control. The Fire Department was called out, and the citizens labored with them for four long weary hours. The work was futile in the face of the fierce gale,

and the flames licked up everything. The fire leveled everything before it, until nothing was left for it to feed upon, when it died out. Ten blocks were laid in ashes, including every business house in town, save two grocery stores, while five human beings perished. The loss amounted to \$896,000, and the insurance was only \$194,000, leaving \$700,000 to be borne by the unfortunate town. Hundreds were rendered homeless, and there was not sufficient food in town to feed the hungry. Sweet relief was sent from Virginia City, Carson, Truckee, Wadsworth, and other places. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

The "Gazette" estimated the most extensive losses as follows:

Approximate on small buildings.....	\$329,000
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	100,000
Barnett Bros.....	60,000
Mauning & Duck.....	50,000
Nevada State Flouring Mills.....	35,000
D. & B. Lachman.....	35,000
Abrahams Bros.....	25,000
W. R. Chamberlain, Depot Hotel.....	25,000
Gray & Isaacs.....	20,000
Courtois & Boyd.....	20,000
Farmers' Co-operative Association.....	18,500
J. Prescott.....	18,000
Judge I. B. Marshall.....	18,000
M. Nathan.....	17,500
S. M. Jamison.....	15,000
Osburn & Shoemaker.....	14,000
M. C. Lake.....	12,500
Pollard House.....	12,000
D. C. McFarland.....	12,000
Mrs. Simpson.....	11,000
Mrs. H. Noyes.....	10,000
Pat Hogan.....	10,000
Hill & Oaks.....	10,000
C. J. Brookins.....	10,000
Total.....	\$887,000

Great as was this disaster to the merchant and citizen, they retained their energy and enterprise, and ere the ashes were cold a new city, fairer and nobler, began to rise. Reno to-day is suffering in her business and commercial enterprises from the effects of that calamity. Several small fires have occurred since then, but they are hardly worthy of notice, with the exception of the burning of several small boarding-houses and a store in May last. We believe the present Fire Department is in good hands with Thyes at its head,

and we rest assured that he and his brave boys will do the best that good judgment and circumstance will allow.

"601."

In 1874 Reno was overcrowded with three-card-monte men, gamblers, burglars, garroters and other blacklegs. Several of the most notorious of these characters received free passes to leave town within a certain time, and they went. In July, 1874, five men attacked and attempted to rob W. C. Elliott on a back street. Elliott's cries for help, and two pistol shots fired by him, caused his assailants to run, and drew Deputy Sheriff Avery to the scene. Avery pursued the flying robbers, and overtook two of them at the bridge. One of them turned and drew his gun, but the officer covered him with his revolver and took him in charge. Officer Hutton captured a second, and the others were pursued to Crane's and captured by Kinkead. They resisted arrest at first, but the brave Under Sheriff drew a bead on them with his shotgun and ordered them to surrender. The reply was a taunting laugh, as the three stood at bay with drawn revolvers. Pointing his gun at one, the officer warned him to put down his weapon before he counted three, or he would shoot. The warning was not heeded, and the officer fired, lodging two balls in the man's breast. The others surrendered, and were conveyed to Reno by their plucky captor. In two weeks the members of the gang were tried, and sent to Carson for twelve years.

Soon after this trouble an association of citizens was formed and known as "601." Their warnings were heeded, and when a bad character received a note signed with that significant number, he stood not on the order of going, but went.

One of "the ilk," W. J. Jones, a saloon-keeper, by misrepresentation induced a young lady who sought employment to come from San Francisco to nurse an invalid woman. He met the young lady at the train when she came and unknowingly to her conducted her to his saloon. As soon as the light permitted her to see the character of the place she retired, but not before the dastard had insulted her. One Carson, a friend of Jones, hearing of the matter, went to the young lady and represented himself as a friend who would help her out of the trouble and take her to a place

where she would receive protection. The confiding girl went with him and he abused her confidence as Jones had done. She escaped from him and rushed back to the hotel. Her story became known, and the Masons tenderly cared for her. Carson was lodged in jail but the Vigilantes secured Jones, conducted him to the railroad bridge, and gave him a coat of warm tar and snow-white feathers. They then presented him with a ticket for Truckee, put him aboard the train, and bade him good-by with much pleasure. The next day this Reno ostrich might have been seen on a rock near the river at Truckee, crouching and squirming, while several Chinamen tried to rid him of his plumage. When they had partially succeeded, he swore vengeance on the Renoites, but, strange to say, he never came to get it.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.

The toll-bridge that spanned the river at Reno and known for many years as "Lake's Bridge," was declared free in 1872. Its long service rendering it insecure, the fine iron suspension bridge which now occupies its place was built five years later by King & Wheelock, at a cost of \$15,700.

On July 7, 1871, the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of T. K. Hymens, T. G. Herman and George Robinson, advertised for bids for the construction of a Court House, according to the plans of Mr. Sellars. It was awarded to S. F. Hoole for \$20,000. Several locations were offered for the site, and M. C. Lake's accepted. He agreed to present the County one acre of ground on the south side of the river, and \$1,500 in cash, besides planting shade trees and laying out a public square in front of the lot. Reno was almost entirely on the north side of the river and when the decision was known D. H. Haskell and others brought suit to restrain the Board from building there, on the ground that the proposed site was not in the town of Reno. After much litigation the action of the Commissioners prevailed, and on the 22d of June, 1872, the corner stone of the Court House was laid. It was accepted January 24, 1873. It is a fine brick edifice 58x79 feet, and two stories high. On the lower floor are the offices of the Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, and the Sheriff, besides the jail. On the upper floor are the office

of Assessor and District Attorney, besides a neat and convenient court room. The building is surmounted by a dome, from which a fine view of Truckee Meadows can be obtained. In the summer of 1879 an excellent fire proof vault and a large burglar proof safe were constructed in the office occupied by the Treasurer and Recorder by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, for \$2,440.

October 4th, 1875, forty acres of land on the south side of the river, and one mile east of Reno, and twenty-five inches of water, were purchased of A. J. Hatch for \$1,000, to be used as a Poor Farm. A contract was let to Wm. Thompson, April 17, 1876, for the construction of a County Hospital on the Poor Farm at a cost of \$5,253.

In 1871 L. H. Dyer built a theatre, thus adding one more metropolitan feature to the town.

The Nevada State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society's Pavilion was built by public subscription in 1878 at a cost of \$10,000.

The new Public High School building, as shown in the engraving a few pages farther over, speaks for itself. It cost \$25,000.

The Odd Fellows' Hall was constructed in 1876. It presents a fine appearance and its location is most favorable and prominent.

The Masonic Hall was built in 1878, and it rears its head above the other buildings of the block.

The State Insane Asylum was accepted March 2, 1882. It is located two and one-half miles east of Reno and can be plainly seen from all parts of the valley. It stands two stories of fine brick walls with a handsomely striped mansard roof and a stone basement. It is 150 feet north and south, and 230 east and west. It is 62 feet to the top of the main tower and 50 feet to the top of the roof. A tank in the main tower holds 300 gallons of water, which is pumped from the Truckee by a Pelton wheel. It is heated by steam and has 400 registers and ventilators. 752,000 bricks and 1,500 perch of stone were used in its construction. It cost \$60,000. A big iron sign occupies the front facade. It is painted in black, with the letters and borders gilded, and reads: "Nevada Insane Asylum," in an arch, with "1881" beneath. This edifice is the pride of our people and we point to it as such, because the appropriation for its construction and its location near Reno were secured through the efforts of some of our

prominent citizens. The credit of the work does not belong to one man, for had it not been for the efforts of others we would certainly be boarding our insane with Clark & Co. It has already saved the State some hundreds of dollars, and to-day it stands as a monument of the zeal, energy, integrity and honesty of our home contractors. Not one dollar of the appropriation was lost through "jobs" and every stone, every brick, every plank and every nail helps to mark a true intent and a good purpose. When our young men come to take a hand in political and municipal affairs, may the Asylum building and grounds serve as a beacon to guide them to the right, and as an example to show what can be accomplished by honest public men spurred on by public welfare.

Building was commenced on the Episcopal Seminary June 1, 1876. A fine structure, 40x88 feet and three stories, was completed in October at an expense of \$27,000.

In the winter of 1878-79 the Catholics of Nevada erected in Reno, a fine three-story building 42x65 feet, for a convent school, which is under the charge of the Dominican Sisters. It is of wood, with a brick basement.

The State University erected in 1885 is built of brick, having a stone foundation. Both the basement and mansard roof floors are well lighted, commodious and adapted for school purposes. The basement is divided into rooms for the janitor, stores, assay furnaces, quartz crushers and workshops. The first floor is approached by a broad flight of steps leading to a fine vestibule and hall. On the left hand side are the Principal's office, reception room, Regents room, library and museum; on the right hand side the Assayer's office, assaying room, weighing room, lavatory and gymnasium. Ascending to the second floor the visitor will find a large lecture hall on the right and two fine class rooms on the left hand side. The third floor has two large apartments, a general assembly room and an armory.

C. C. Powning's new brick is a valuable addition, and more will be built near it. Finally comes Jacob McKissick's \$30,000 Temple of Thespis, on the corner of Sierra and Plaza Streets. It occupies two entire lots, being 50x100 feet, and rises to a height of 80 feet. Built of brick, and of

imposing appearance, it is the neatest and finest building on the Pacific Coast, inland, west of the Rocky Mountains. In common with our people may he enjoy many pleasant hours within its walls. An appropriation of \$60,000 has passed for a public building at Reno.

#### CHURCHES.

On May 24, 1875, the corner stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church was laid, and on December 12th, of the same year, the church was opened by Bishop Whitaker for public worship.

The Baptist Church was erected in 1882. It holds as prominent a position in the community as any of the churches in town.

The Congregational Church was built in 1873, at a cost of \$5,000. Besides the church, the society owns a neat parsonage.

The Catholic Church was built in 1870. It is a well-finished frame building of Gothic style, and cost \$8,000.

The Methodist Church was built in 1869. Connected with the church are two societies—Ladies' Aid Society and the Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Advent Church was erected in 1887. It is a frame structure of neat appearance, and near the School for Girls.

#### BANKS.

The Bank of Nevada is on a solid and reliable basis, having a capital stock of \$300,000, all subscribed, and the stockholders being among the chief capitalists and business men of California and Nevada. Officers: M. D. Foley, President; M. E. Ward, Vice-President; M. Meyers, Cashier; R. S. Osburn, Assistant Cashier.

The First National Bank is on a firm and durable basis, being founded and sustained by the solid business men of the country. Capital paid in, \$200,000; surplus, \$70,000. Officers: D. A. Bender, President; G. W. Mapes, Vice-President; C. T. Bender, Cashier; George H. Taylor, Assistant Cashier.

#### MANUFACTURES.

During Governor L. P. Bradley's first administration he advanced the idea of moving the State Prison from Carson to Reno, for the purpose of taking advantage of the immense water power of the Truckee. His scheme was to have a woolen mill built within the confines of the prison.

During his second administration \$100,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of carrying out this idea. It took tangible shape when the walls for the proposed new institution were reared. But somebody in Washoe County was afraid that somebody else would make some money by the operation, and the united action necessary to accomplish the undertaking was not forthcoming, and the result was no more appropriations. Reno has the walls of solid masonry, and the State Prison is still at Carson.

A Meat-shipping Association was incorporated in 1877, with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of sending meats East and West. The first shipment was made to Chicago in December of that year, and proved profitable. Several large slaughter-houses, stock yards, etc., were constructed near the railroad track, about one mile east of Reno. After several years' trial it proved unsuccessful and was given up, but may be tried again any day.

In 1886 the Reduction Works were established on the banks of the Truckee. The Reno Smelting, Mill and Reduction Works Company handle and purchase gold, silver, lead, copper and antimonial smelting ores; also, gold, silver, lead and copper concentrates, slag, matt and other secondary products; also, all free and base milling ores.

The Nevada State Flouring Mills have a capacity of 11,000 barrels per year. The "roller process" is employed, turning out the best of flour.

The Silver State Flouring Mills have a capacity of 12,000 barrels annually. It uses the Stevens' roller process, and its flour cannot be beaten on the coast.

The San Francisco Soap Company manufactures chemical, olive, bleaching and laundry soaps of all descriptions, and toilet soaps in great variety, which it sends to all parts of the country.

R. C. Leeper, manufactures saddles, bridles, harness, collars, and everything belonging to vehicles.

W. J. Luke, blacksmith, makes wagons that will stand our climate and never give way.

The Reno Gas Company, established November 17, 1876, supplies the town with a superior article.

The Electric Light Company's work shows for itself. The works are run by water power, and their rates are proportionately low.

Fred Kline's saddles and all other leather work give general satisfaction.

S. Jacobs, the tailor, turns out first-class work.

There are three marble yards, a planing mill and a foundry.

The motive power of the large manufactories is furnished by the Truckee River, which flows through Reno. We have other manufactures, and power and room for more.

Manufacturing in Reno is in its infancy, but it is yet to be one of the leading industries. The press has always done its part towards pointing out and calling attention to various manufacturing enterprises, which, if inaugurated at home, and got under headway by home capital, would attract capital from the outside, and eventuate in building up here a great manufacturing city.

The fact that but little has been done, that few home enterprises have been started, is not a good reason why more may not be accomplished. The press has put forth facts and statements in support of the question, but its hints and advice fall upon dead ears. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of wool are yearly sheared in the Truckee Meadows and surrounding valleys, and this must, through necessity, be shipped to California. Reno is without doubt the greatest wool center on the Pacific Coast, and there is water enough going to waste in the Truckee to run all the cotton mills of Massachusetts. *Just mark the fact that not a woolen mill on the coast has proved a failure.* We foresee the time when the meat transportation question will come to a successful issue, and in connection therewith a large tannery. All large establishments have countless smaller ones tributary to them, and the day is not far distant when they will be instituted.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

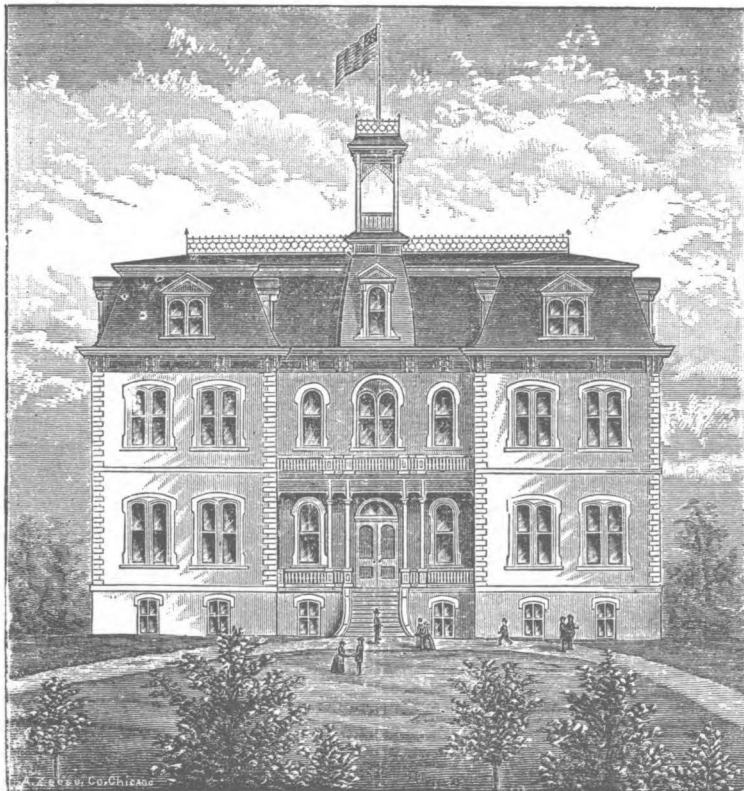
Reno sustains the following trades and business enterprises, viz: Ten general merchandise, seven grocery, four drug, three variety, six fruit and vegetable, and two book and stationery stores; ten hotels, six restaurants and several bakeries; two tin shops, two hardware and three furniture stores; five blacksmith and wood shops, two shoe shops, three harness shops, six barber shops,

three jewelry shops and two paint shops; four livery and feed stables; one planing mill and general manufactory of everything architectural, with box factory, etc; two lumbering businesses; one foundry and machine shop; one gas manufactory; one emporium of agricultural and mechanical implements and machinery and vehicles; one State Fair Pavilion; two banks; one electric light establishment; one postoffice, and various tele-

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

This new building occupies a very picturesque site, less than one mile north of the railroad depot, at Reno. A description of the building appears elsewhere. The grounds comprise twenty acres, now richly covered with alfalfa, but it offers a field for the construction of the best college campus in the United States.

This institution, located at Reno, Washoe



State University, Reno, Nevada.

phone and telegraph offices, with a Wells Fargo office; six physicians; several lawyers and law firms; one city dairy and milk ranch; the immense reduction works; the public school; the Academy for young ladies; St. Mary's College; the State University; six churches; the Insane Asylum for the State; about forty saloons, and two marble yards.

county, in the charming valley of the Truckee river, was founded by an Act of the Legislature, soon after Nevada became a State. The national government endowed it with a liberal appropriation of public lands, and in 1887 donated to its Agricultural School \$15,000.

In 1874 the University, then situated at Elko, opened its doors for the first time to students, with Professor D. R. Sessions, an alumnus of

Princeton College, as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Principal Sessions was succeeded in 1879 by the Hon. W. C. Dovey, now the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Nevada. Principal Dovey was succeeded by the Hon. T. N. Stone, of Elko, and the latter was followed by Professor E. S. Farrington, who was succeeded by Principal A. F. Stearns, in 1885. In this year the University was removed to Reno. In 1886, Professor J. W. McCammon, an alumnus of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was chosen Principal.

In 1887, the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Normal School in connection with the institution, and providing for the appointment of a President of the University. The Hon. LeRoy D. Brown, the State Commissioner of Common Schools for Ohio, was called to this position. He took charge of the University September 1, 1887, and is still at its head. His associates as instructors are Professor Hannah K. Clapp, Professor Walter McN. Miller, and Professor William B. Daugherty. For the year just closed there was a total enrollment of seventy-six students—the greatest number enrolled in any one year since the University was first opened.

Thus far there have been no students graduated from the institution, but there will be a class graduated from the Normal School in 1889.

The present Board of Regents consists of His Excellency, Charles C. Stevenson, Governor; Hon. John M. Dormer, Secretary of State, and Hon. W. C. Dovey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following will give an outline of the work which the University is doing:

This institution is a part of the public school system of the State, and is free to all residents of Nevada. Five schools or departments have been organized in the University: 1.—School of Mines and Mining Engineering; 2.—School of Agriculture; 3.—Normal School; 4.—Business Department; 5.—Academic Department.

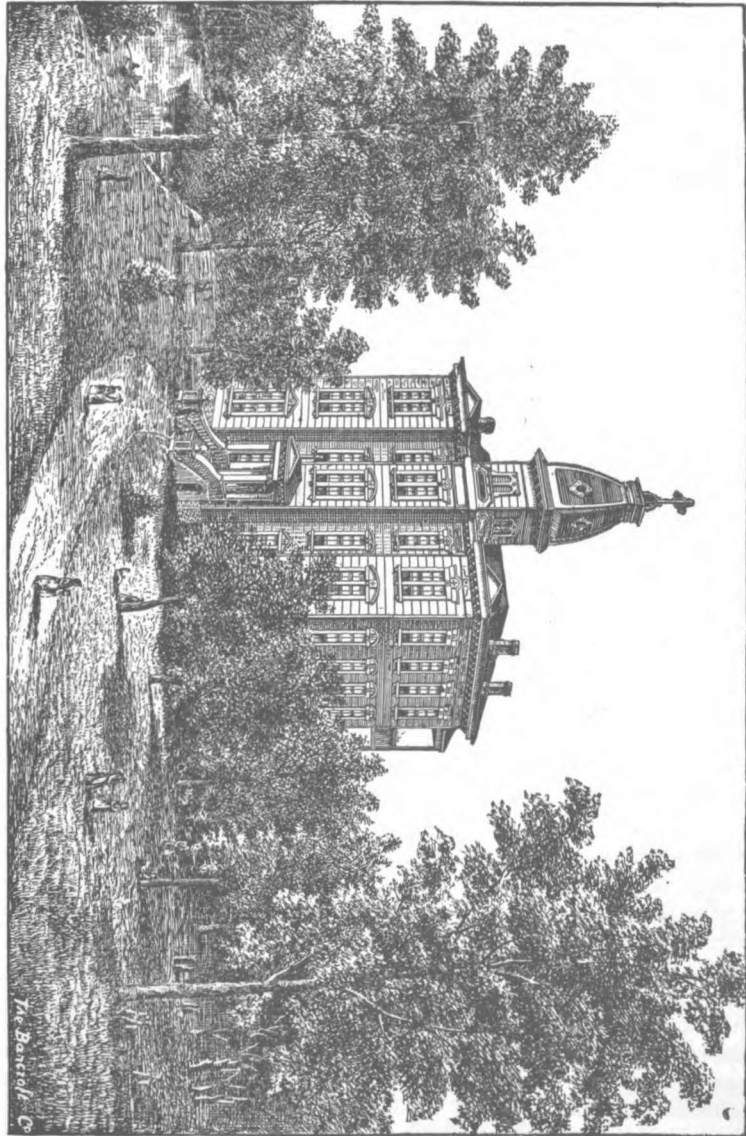
The School of Mines and Mining Engineering includes a thorough study in mathematics, natural science and the English language. Graduates of this school will receive the degree of Mining Engineer. The School of Agriculture includes the fundamental branches of mathematics, natural

science, the English language and observations and experiments connected with the farm and garden. Students in this school will be given an opportunity to defray a portion of their expenses by working on the University farm. The Normal School includes the studies pursued in the elementary and high schools of Nevada, the history of education and the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates of the Normal School will receive certificates valid in any public school of the State. The Business Department includes the study of arithmetic, bookkeeping, commercial law, business forms and the English language. The Academic Department includes English, Latin, mathematics and natural science. Graduates of this department will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The University is equipped with a library, cabinet and physical laboratories. First-class facilities for chemical analysis and assaying are being provided. Practice in reading, singing, declaiming, essay writing and public speaking is afforded by rhetorical exercises, conducted by the Professors and by the literary societies of the University. Room rent and good board in respectable families can be had for less than \$25 per month.

#### MT. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

A brief history of this excellent school, the system of education and general management therein maintained, will no doubt prove very interesting to a very large majority of our readers. The Academy is conducted by a community of religious ladies, called Dominican Sisters, who form what is known in the Catholic Church as a "Teaching Order." The members who compose these communities devote their lives and talents to the work of Christian education. Those entering the Order as members, although educated, are subject to a system of training which enables them to keep pace with the most approved methods of teaching.

That they have been eminently successful wherever located as teachers, is evidenced by their many and flourishing schools on the Pacific Slope and in the Atlantic States. To the interest of Reno it may be said that Mt. St. Mary's Academy stands as one of these many evidences of success. Eleven years ago Reno, though only partially provided with educational facilities, of-



Mount St. Mary's Academy, Reno, Nevada.

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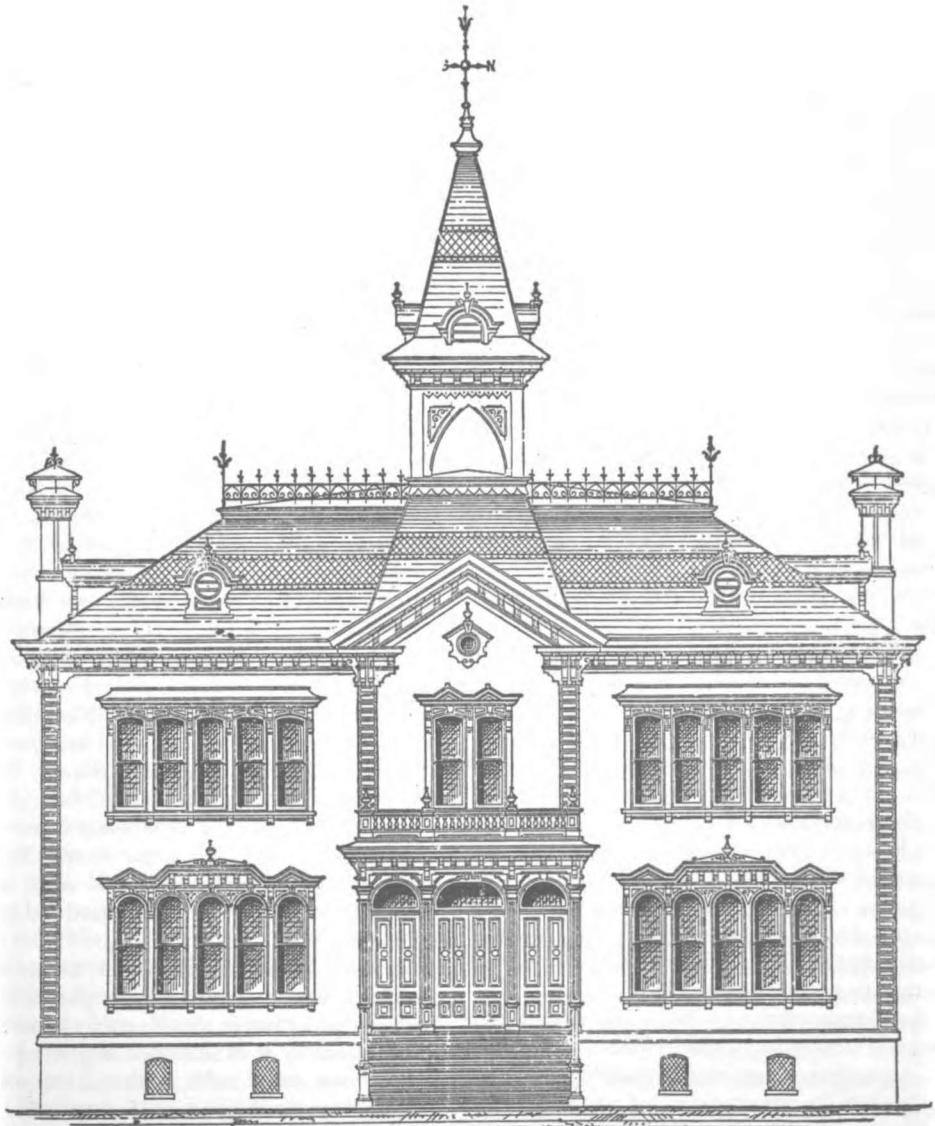
ferred but slight inducements for an addition to the number of schools. The Dominican Sisters, however, on the lookout for new fields of labor, with characteristic foresight, selected Reno as their vantage-ground. With them, to decide was to act, and accordingly on the 16th of August 1877, they arrived in our midst, and, renting a suitable building as a nucleus to their foundation, opened school in a few days, with an attendance of forty day pupils and two boarders. At first sight, and considering the advantage offered by schools of this grade, this may seem a small record, but it must be remembered that another Academy had been located here a year previous, and also that many families, experiencing the effects of the dull times, felt compelled to send their children to the free schools.

In the course of a few months the aspect of things was considerably changed. The number of boarders, day pupils and private music pupils increased so rapidly that the Sisters were obliged to reach out for more room and better accommodations, so that in one brief year of their sojourn in Reno they were encouraged to purchase property, and to take measures for the erection of their present large, substantial and well-planned building; but while this new building was but a covered frame a series of unforeseen and disastrous events occurred that were calculated to cool the zeal and dishearten those less courageous than these enterprising Sisters. Among these was the heavy pecuniary loss entailed by the destructive fire which swept away the greater portion of Reno, and took in its lurid path their old convent and school buildings, library, house and school furniture, and all other possessions. The new building escaped the general destruction, but large quantities of valuable material intended for its completion were burned. Thus on the 1st day of March, 1878, the Sisters found themselves without accommodation for boarders or day pupils, without capital, and dependent entirely upon their school for support and the means of finishing their house. Notwithstanding this and other similar drawbacks, these good ladies persevered in their noble work, and their building is now not only an ornament to Reno, but the educational advantages there offered compare more than favorably with any other Academy, East or West.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Manogue, ever zealous in the Catholic education, is regarded as the prime benefactor of the Academy and has insured the promotion of its object by his timely and tangible aid. The Sisters always speak of this, and of his abiding kindness and words of paternal encouragement, in language of unmeasured gratitude.

The Academy is one of the handsomest and most conspicuous buildings in Reno, occupying grounds—a whole block—within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The interior of the building commends itself by the neatness, good taste, and good judgment everywhere apparent. The study, halls, classrooms, dormitories, refectory and recreation hall are all large and well ventilated. Broad stairways lead down from one to another of the spacious outside galleries, which run along the west and south sides of the building, affording means of ready escape in case of fire. There is nothing rich or luxurious in any of the appointments, but much of that rarer elegance which is attached to scrupulous neatness and good order in a household. The grounds are spacious and well improved and the lawn of blue grass, with the broad walks bordered with elm, locust and poplar trees, render this department extremely attractive.

The discipline in the school is mild but firm, while no religious influence is ever brought to bear upon the minds of non-Catholic pupils; the polite and moral training of the young ladies is a strong feature in favor of the school, and one to commend itself to those old-fashioned parents and guardians who still hold that feminine modesty and reserve are graces that add to, rather than detract from, the womanly charms of the accomplished young lady. The course of studies pursued in the Academy is similar to that of all first-class Academies. That the pupils at this school are well cared for, well taught, and are happy and contented, may be judged from the fact that they return to the Academy year after year, until they complete the course and depart with graduating honors. Of those who have graduated from the school, a majority have first-grade certificates, and are now actually engaged in the schools in various parts of this State and some in California.



The Public School, Reno, Nevada.

This in itself speaks volumes in favor of the school and although still burdened by debt, the prospects are that no Institute in Reno will share more largely in this era of prosperity than Mt. St. Mary's Academy.

#### RENO'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[By Mrs. M. S. Doten.]

Nothing marks the growth and progress of a State, county, or town more certainly than does the growth and progress of its public schools. The history of most frontier towns is marked by the same features: first the saloons, the necessary stores for supplies, the gambling resorts; then as a more permanent class of people presents itself come the churches and schools. Reno in nowise differs from other towns of the West in these particulars; and now, when so much attention is attracted to it by reason of its great natural advantages, its position as a railroad center, and its unusual educational facilities, a history of the organization of its public schools, and their growth up to the present time, will be appreciated and interesting, both to their patrons and to the friends of education generally.

The town of Reno was laid out in 1868, and grew rapidly, following the completion of the Central Pacific railroad. The first public school was opened in September, of the same year, in the building until recently occupied by the San Francisco Soap Company. One teacher, Miss Lucy A. Scott, now Mrs. L. A. Richardson, of Reno, being employed. The number of scholars rapidly increasing, the school accommodations were found to be inadequate, and a building was erected for the purpose on Front street, at a cost of \$3,000. This building now forms the rear of the one known as the "Old School House," standing in its original position, on the lot adjoining the one occupied by the M. E. Church. Two teachers were employed here, the school now being too large to be taught by one. In September, 1871, Orvis Ring, who had taught the schools of Ophir in its palmy days, and afterward those of Washoe City, became Principal of the Reno schools, a position he has since held with the exception of an interval of three years, from 1882 to 1885, during which time he filled a similar position in Winnemucca; the schools of Reno being presided over by four different principals in rapid succession.

In 1873 the number of pupils had so increased that still further accommodations were found to be necessary, and a room on Virginia street was fitted up and another teacher employed. This building was destroyed, with most of the books of the scholars, by the great fire which occurred in October of that year, after which the M. E. Church was rented, until measures for enlarging the school house could be carried out. A special tax was levied for this purpose, the old building was moved back and the present front added at a cost of \$5,450.

The population of Reno steadily increasing, the number of pupils increased in proportion; from time to time a new teacher was added to the force, until by the end of 1877 the number had increased to six, and the school-rooms had become so crowded that the wide hall between the rooms had to be utilized as a recitation room. Owing to these circumstances it was found necessary to still further increase the school buildings. With this end in view the trustees had already purchased the fine lots whereon the brick school house now stands, and proceeded to the erection of the building which has ever since been an ornament to the town, being second to no schoolhouse in the State. The schools were opened here in September, 1880, seven teachers being employed under Superintendent Ring.

During these years quite a town had grown up on the south side of the Truckee River. Parents here found it inconvenient to send their children so far to the school, and urgently demanded a schoolhouse on this side of the river. To meet this demand the building known since as the "South-side School" was constructed and opened in March, 1881.

Since the opening of the school in 1868 to the present twenty school years have passed. How the town has grown in that time may be seen from this brief history of its schools. Beginning in that year in one small room, with but one teacher, with less than 80 children enrolled on the census returns, they now number twelve departments, taught by an efficient corps of teachers, under the able guidance of Superintendent Ring, and an excellent board of Trustees, consisting of the following gentlemen: Chairman, W. H. Gould; Clerk, George H. Taylor; Long Term Trustee,

S. M. Jamison. These gentlemen are active in the discharge of their duties, doing everything in their power to advance the best interests of the schools. These were never more prosperous as to attendance and progress than at the present time. By the census of 1887, 777 children were enrolled, but their number has largely increased during the year, the unfinished returns of 1888 showing up to this present date (May 21) over 900 children of school age. The number in actual attendance in the schools during April was 509, a marked increase over any previous month of the year, at least twenty new pupils having entered in the course of the month. The schools are now well-graded, the course of study being much the same as that followed in other places in the State, and one that will compare favorably with those of older and longer established schools. As arranged, it will require eight years to complete the Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Grades, the High School course requiring three additional years. From the High School a class is prepared for graduating yearly. Written examinations are held at the close of each year, no scholar being allowed to pass from one grade to another without a certificate of promotion.

The total cost of the schools since their commencement in 1868 to their closing in June, 1888, amounts to \$173,687, of which sum the teachers have received \$97,200. Three school buildings have been erected, at a cost of about \$30,000. Fifty-eight different teachers have been employed, of whom the following have acted as Principals: Rev. R. A. Ricker, Mr. Carson, Rev. W. C. Gray, R. P. M. Greeley, Nelson Carr, Miss E. J. Brown, Granville F. Foster, F. M. Alexander and Orvis Ring.

The present corps of teachers consist of the following: Orvis Ring, Superintendent; Miss F. A. Farmer, Mrs. M. S. Doten, High School; Miss S. A. Harris, Mrs. E. J. Knowlton, First and Second Grammar; Mrs. H. M. Atwood, Miss Flora Northrop, Miss Ada F. Lackey, First, Second and Third Intermediate; Miss Emily Cutting, mixed grade; Miss M. E. McIntosh, Miss L. Unruh, First and Second Primary; Miss Frank L. Grippen, South-side School. Janitor, N. J. Roff.

Many of the teachers have been pupils in these

schools, laying the foundation for future usefulness in the rooms where they afterwards acted as teachers.

Nowhere does the sun shine on brighter-eyed, more intelligent, capable, or better behaved children than are to be found in Reno. Too much cannot be done in the way of fitting them to become the citizens and legislators, the fathers and mothers of the future. All, therefore, are interested in the institutions of learning that are in our midst, and one and all should do whatever lies in their power to encourage and advance the progress and prosperity of our public schools.

#### BISHOP WHITAKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. ✕

Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls has now been in successful operation for twelve years. It has attained a wide reputation for the wisdom of its management and the thoroughness of its work. From the start it has been characterized by the paternal nature of its government, and its social training in womanly qualities. While diligent attention has been given to that part of education which can be attained from books, still greater stress has been laid upon the formation of an upright, pure character. Its influence is felt in hundreds of homes, and it has become one of the most important factors in determining the future character of Nevada. During these years Bishop Whitaker has given to the school a large portion of his time and strength, and the benefit of years of previous experience in teaching and the management of schools.

But this institution, to which the people of this State owe so much, could not have been founded but for the generous gift of Miss Catharine L. Wolte, of New York, a noble Christian woman, whose liberal endowments have aided many similar undertakings, and whose benefactions have been widely bestowed for the furtherance of education and religion, not only throughout the United States, but in foreign lands.

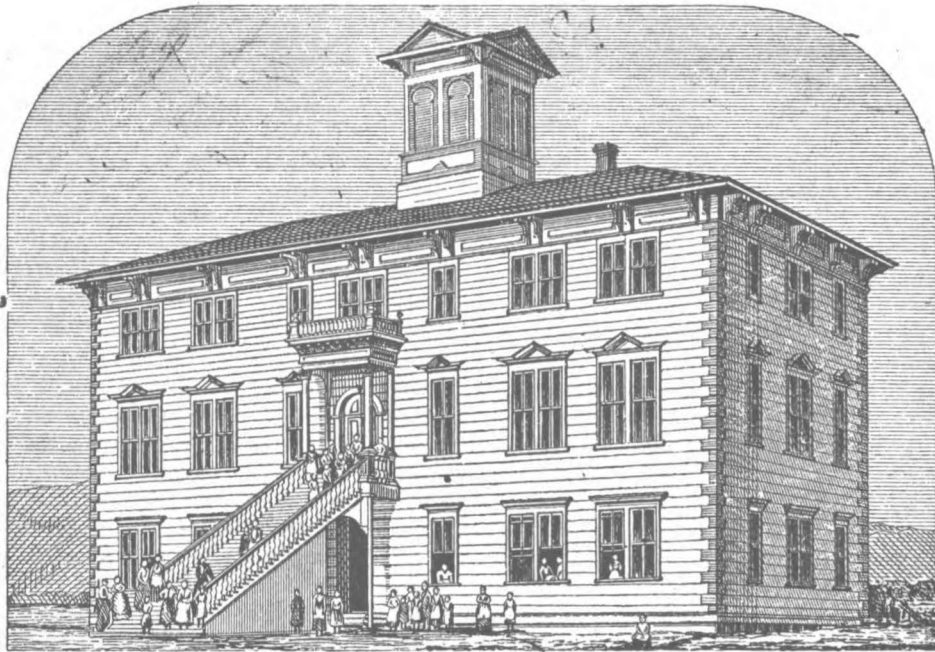
In 1875, Miss Wolte offered to give \$10,000 for establishing a School for Girls in Nevada, provided the Bishop would raise an equal amount. In considering the most desirable place for the location of the school, there seemed to be no question that Reno offered the greatest advantages. It was the most easily reached, its climate was healthful, its future growth and permanence

were certain, and there was, moreover, an earnest desire on the part of the people to have the school located here.

This desire found practical expression in the giving, by individual subscriptions, of \$4,000 in money, and the offering of several desirable sites for the erection of buildings.

Mr. Hatch offered a part of his improved grounds; Mr. Leete offered fifteen acres if the school was located on his property; General

ing all things into consideration, the most suitable for the use desired, assurance being given that if this site should be taken the other half of the block would be donated. There were some who thought that the place chosen was too far from town, and, indeed it might well seem so. There were but a few houses in the space between the school block and the railroad. The walk from the depot to the school was nearly half the way through sagebrush, and north and west was an



Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Reno, Nevada.

Evans, with his brothers, offered the site which the State University now occupies; Mr. Lake offered land on the bluff south of the river, and the Central Pacific Company offered half a block, to be selected from their lands in Reno.

At a public meeting held in May, 1876, a committee of citizens was elected to serve as a Council of Advice to the Bishop in selecting a site. The committee, consisting of Messrs. C. T. Bender, B. F. Leete, W. R. Chamberlain, A. J. Hatch and A. H. Manning, visited the places that had been offered, and unanimously decided that the block upon which the school now stands was, tak-

ing all things into consideration, the most suitable for the use desired, assurance being given that if this site should be taken the other half of the block would be donated. There were some who thought that the place chosen was too far from town, and, indeed it might well seem so. There were but a few houses in the space between the school block and the railroad. The walk from the depot to the school was nearly half the way through sagebrush, and north and west was an unbroken waste of sage as far as the eye could see. Now the space in front is occupied with neat dwellings, and the sagebrush on the west and north has given way to waving fields of wheat and grass. In the meantime, by diligent solicitation, the Bishop had raised the \$6,000 needed, in addition to the \$4,000 given by the citizens of Reno, to secure Miss Wolfe's gift, and in June the erection of the school building was begun. It was prosecuted vigorously, and the 12th of October the first session of the school began, with fifty pupils and five teachers, Miss Kate A. Sill being the Principal. Since that time there have been changes in

teachers, and a varying attendance of pupils. But the system of management which Miss Sill inaugurated, and the high ideal which she set before all who came in contact with her, have been present as a power in the life and worth of the school. At the end of the second year she returned to her home in the East, but after a year's absence she resumed her position, and continued in the efficient performance of her duties until she died, in November, 1880, loved and honored by all who knew her. The following season an exquisite stained glass window was placed in the school-room in memory of her, which serves not only to make the place more beautiful, but as a perpetual reminder of a consecrated Christian life. Her place has since been successively filled by Miss C. H. Sanford and Miss Annie M. Reed, each of whom possessed admirable qualifications for the position, and it is now occupied by Miss Amy Pease, who combines in a large degree the best qualities of those who preceded her. But to no one who has been connected with the school is it more indebted than to Miss Eva QuaiFFE, who, from its beginning, has been at the head of the Department of Music. It is to her rare ability as a teacher, her skill in music, and her hearty devotion to the school that the great success of this department is due. There are few schools, East or West, where the standard of musical attainment is so high, and where the work done is so satisfactory.

To the visitor the greatest apparent improvement has been in the appearance of the grounds surrounding the school. These comprise about seven acres, all of which ten years ago were covered with sagebrush. From 1876 to 1881 but little could be done to improve the grounds for the want of water, the only available supply being the Orr ditch, from which water was pumped for house purposes by a steam pump. But since the completion of the Highland ditch and the construction of the new reservoir, the water supply has been abundant, and a wonderful transformation has taken place. The grounds have been laid out with pleasant walks, the buildings are surrounded with beautiful flower gardens, more than five hundred trees have been planted, a fine orchard has been set out with eighty fruit trees, one-half the block is covered with grass, and the

lawns in front rival in neatness and beauty those of Oakland. The place has become beautiful, and as time goes on the natural growth of the trees and foliage will rapidly increase its beauty and attractiveness from year to year.

The school has a small but valuable cabinet of minerals, and a library of about four hundred volumes, to which additions are constantly being made, and which already requires more room. There is need of philosophical and chemical apparatus, but there is a prospect of this being supplied during the coming year. Continual improvement has been the order of the school from the beginning. The aim of the management has been to secure the best teachers, to employ the best methods, to maintain a gentle but firm discipline, to train the pupils in habits of industry and neatness, and to surround them with all the influences of a refined and happy home. The result has been apparent in the lives and conduct of the girls who have been connected with it. As the home and its surroundings have grown more beautiful from year to year, the standard of scholarship has grown higher, and the general character of the school has been marked by constant advancement. Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls is an institution of which every citizen of Nevada may well be proud, and there is every reason for congratulation that we have within our own State a school which furnishes every advantage for acquiring an education which can be found in any sister State.

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### THE PRESS.

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RENO DEMOCRAT.

This newspaper saw the light for a short time in 1883.

THE PLAINDEALER.

The "Plaindealer" was first issued in March, 1881, with M. H. Hogan as editor and proprietor. It advocated the principles of the National Greenback party, and its career was short. Its columns were marked by many brilliant editorials from a gifted pen.

WASHOE TIMES.

In October, 1862, the first newspaper published in Washoe County was issued at Washoe City. It was called the "Washoe Weekly Times,"

George Derrickson proprietor, and General James Allen editor. In January, 1863, Derrickson was killed, and the paper was continued under the same name by General Allen as editor and proprietor. In October, 1863, General Allen suddenly fell dead. After that the paper was published by J. K. Lovejoy as editor and proprietor, and was called "The Old Piute." In 1864 the paper changed hands, and was afterwards published as the Washoe "Weekly Star," by E. B. Wilson as editor and proprietor. On January 28, 1865, the paper again changed hands, and was thereafter published as the Washoe "Weekly Times," by DeLashmut & Co., proprietors, and Charles Spencer Clarke, editor. On August 26, 1865, the paper again changed hands, and was thereafter published by Prentice & Co., proprietors, with John C. Lewis as editor. On December 9, 1865, the paper again changed hands, and was thereafter published as the "Eastern Slope," every Saturday, by J. C. Lewis as editor and proprietor, until July 4, 1868, when the paper was removed to Reno, and issued every Saturday as the Reno "Crescent," J. C. Lewis, editor and proprietor, until the 31st day of March, 1874, when it was issued as a daily by the same proprietor, until May 10, 1875, after which it changed hands and was published as the "Democrat," by Col. J. C. Dow, editor and proprietor. It only lived a couple of months, and that was the end of the first newspaper published in Washoe County.

#### RENO JOURNAL.

On November 23, 1870, the first number of the "Nevada State Journal" was issued—a weekly, published and edited by E. A. Littlefield, W. H. H. Fellows and J. G. Law. On Saturday, June 15, 1872, Messrs. Fellows and Powning became the proprietors of the "Nevada State Journal," and it was continued as a weekly by them until February 19, 1873, when it was issued as a semi-weekly till March 31, 1874, when it was issued as a daily and weekly thereafter. On September 5, 1874, C. C. Powning became the sole owner, publisher and proprietor of the "Nevada State Journal," and it has been continued by Mr. Powning, as editor and proprietor, to the present time. Through the columns of the "Journal" C. C. Powning has established an enviable repu-

tation as a fluent writer of broad ideas, and a place in the foremost ranks of Nevada politics. May the "Journal" and its corps of faithful employes flourish, especially George Mosher, the gentlemanly and courteous foreman of the institution.

#### RENO EVENING GAZETTE.

The first number of the "Gazette" was printed on the 28th of March, 1876, in a little office on Commercial Row, opposite the Depot Hotel. John F. Alexander, now Attorney-General for the State of Nevada, and at that time only twenty-three years of age, being joined by Mr. Hayden, started the enterprise, and achieved merited success from the commencement. In 1877 the establishment was moved into new quarters, west of the Plaza, and an eight-page weekly edition was started in April, of that year. The partnership between Alexander and Hayden finally ceased, the former becoming sole owner September 2, 1878, and, after enlarging the paper, sold out to R. L. Fulton and W. F. Edwards, on the 19th of November that year. Later Mr. Fulton became sole owner and the office was moved to its present location on Virginia street. On the 1st of February, 1887, Mr. Fulton disposed of the paper to C. S. Young and C. S. Preble.

On September 8, 1886, the "Sagebrush Stockman," the official organ of the Nevada Live Stock Association, was established at Reno, by Bloor, Sayre & Vance. On December 22, of the same year, Sayre dropped out, and the publication was continued by Bloor & Vance. Later J. B. Bloor assumed entire control, and soon after the "Stockman" was merged into the "Weekly Gazette," and the firm title of the "Gazette" became Preble, Young & Bloor. In 1888 Mr. Bloor disposed of his interest to John M. Dormer, and the paper is now owned by Preble, Young & Dormer. With John M. Dormer, a newspaper man of large experience and marked ability at the helm, the "Gazette" will not be excelled by any paper in the State. J. B. Bloor, local editor and general business manager, is a young man of varied experience in his line of work, and from personal observation we know his duties are more numerous and harder than those of any man occupying a similar position in Nevada, yet none lead him.

The "Gazette" has always advocated those measures tending to improvement and advancement of community interests. Republican in politics, it has done more than its share to maintain party power and dignity.

#### STATE FAIR.

The first State Fair was held at Reno in the Fall of 1873. For five years it proved so successful that a subscription list was started for the erection of suitable buildings, etc. The result was the Nevada State Agricultural, Mill and Mechanical Association.

#### PAVILION.

Later ground and appurtenances were obtained for a racetrack and buildings and accommodations for live stock. The Legislature of 1885 enacted a law making the State Agricultural Association a State institution, and creating a State Board of Agriculture, and charging the members with the management and control of the State Agricultural Society as a State institution, and directing them to hold annual fairs. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the two years following. In accordance with the above, said annual State Fairs are held at Reno. The grounds on the south side of the Truckee River, heretofore used for the State Fair exhibits, is private property, having been leased by the State for its use. Now and henceforth the State is the owner of its own grounds, having purchased, for \$14,000, eighty acres adjacent to the University grounds. The plat is in a very beautiful and commanding situation, and the work of extensive improvements goes merrily on.

The next fair begins September 17, 1888, and ends five days later. The purses and premiums amount to \$10,000. Theo. Winters is the President of the Association and C. H. Stoddard is the Secretary. Read the advertisement. Last year the Carson "Appeal" remarked: The Fair ought to mark an epoch in the history of this State. It has demonstrated to everybody that we have a bigger and better State than we had supposed, and resources to which we had heretofore paid but little attention. The display at the pavilion of art and manufacture, of fruit, soil products and women's needlework, must indeed have astonished those who have all along been accustomed to believe no good could come of Nevada.

#### GRIEVANCES.

A town, city, county, or State, becomes a success from the time its inhabitants learn to appreciate and use articles of home manufacture, of home produce, and of home market. People wishing to practice economy, frequently practice extravagance without intending to do so, when they send away for vegetables, merchandise or manufactured goods which are advertised at cheaper rates, but which are dearer than home prices, when to the first cost are added the expense of carriage. The following is but one of the many cases in point: A citizen desiring to purchase a table approached a dealer for that purpose, and asked the price of the article. The dealer said \$7. The would-be customer walked away and sent to Sacramento for a table similar to the other. It cost him there \$6, and he paid freight and drayage to the amount of \$1.70, and yet he was satisfied that he had saved \$1. He is like the rancher, who, when asked what his hay cost him in the stack, answered, \$1.50; forgetting taxes, the wear and tear of horses, harness, machinery, and the value of his own time, labor, etc. People do a great wrong by condemning without trying. How much did it cost Beck and Bole to demonstrate that Nevada flour of Reno manufacture is a world beater?

There is a great empire on the shores of Salt Lake which considered itself powerful enough in 1857 to undertake to dictate to the United States Government. Comparatively young, the marvelous growth and improvement of Mormondom is unprecedented, especially in this age of common sense, reason, civilization and progress, when we take into consideration the doctrines of the polygamists, their uses and abuses of the laws of nature, and their opposition to refined sentiment and feeling. The query of the why and wherefore of the richness and prosperity of the Mormon people naturally follows, and we answer: The Mormon laborer and the Mormon rancher gives his trade and custom to the home merchant, The merchants and butchers, as far as lies in their power, take the products of the home ranches. The Mormon takes the money he earns at home and circulates it *at home* among his friends. No Gentile or Jew can obtain a ten-cent piece of Mormon money in exchange for goods or other com-



modity if it can be helped. Rock by rock they build an arch, with a keystone of "home support" and the more outside pressure brought to bear it down only serves to make it stronger. Now, friends, these facts contain "food for thought" for business men and others. When you learn to take this lesson to heart and to practice it in all its phases, associations and relations, to make its sentiments your own, we will all prosper together and build an empire on the banks of the Truckee.

#### SUMMARY.

Reno, a place of 5,000 inhabitants and the county-seat of Washoe, is charmingly situated at the base of the snowy ranges, on the Truckee River, in the beautiful Truckee Meadows, at an altitude of 4,507 feet above the tide-water. It is a terminus of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, of the Nevada & California Railroad, and an important station on the Central Pacific Railroad, being the base of supplies and the shipping point for the largest agricultural region in the State, and the principal forwarding point for Carson, Empire, Silver City, Gold Hill and Virginia; and, since the town site was established twenty years ago, the march has been onward and rapid. She has outgrown her limits once, and bids fair to do so again. Where but two decades ago were a few miserable shanties, there are to-day blocks of costly and substantial brick houses, rows of neat cottages, pleasant dwellings, with modern improvements, and many superb residences. Her public men are honest, energetic and enterprising; her people are well-to-do, pleasant, sociable and temperate; her children are precocious and the pictures of health; her driveways are good, and her resorts (Laughton's and Steamboat Springs) are sanitariums unexcelled. Furnished with an abundance of water, gas and a splendid electric light, she shines by night as well as by day. Private and public schools of all grades, churches of prominent religions, the best appointed and prettiest inland theater on the coast, substantial iron and wooden bridges, established and growing manufactories, railroads draining rich tributary districts and extensive stock ranges, a valuable water power at the door, the seat of justice of a rich and prosperous county, blessed with an unequaled climate, State and county

buildings, set in the Truckee Meadows, a place of beauty and joy forever, surrounded by manifold natural advantages, it offers every requirement necessary to the growth, advancement and maintenance of a large city. Slowly, steadily, surely, does she move towards her destined end, and she wants neither boom nor pressure.

#### A FAIRYLAND.

Truckee Meadows on the banks of the Truckee river, and surrounding Reno, were known to the earliest emigrants who followed the winding course of the beautiful stream, when on their way to the land of Gold. With what greedy longing eyes they gazed upon the marvelous landscape in all its splendid wealth and beauty as it came from God, with its virginity yet unmarred by the hand of man. The cool, sparkling water of the river, dashing and dancing through the canyon, and guarded by frowning mountain in forest armor, there playing among the boulders, and here flowing in peaceful security through green borderland, must have won sincere praise and heartfelt admiration from these weary travelers. There the tall and stately pine reared his regal head, and here the generous cottonwood dispensed her grateful shade. Attracted by this wildness and wealth came the following pioneers, who took up most of the natural grass lands: William Steele, Sol. Gehler, Daniel Harl, Jess Brothers, J. E. Chapman, Pete Young, Jerry Gance, Ike Gance, Lem. Savage, N. C. Haslund, Stone & Gates, E. C. Sessions, Cormack & Gulling, Charles Chase, Jim Holbrook, Jim Ferguson, Laughton Bros., Theo. Lewis, J. A. Blasdell, Owens & Ing, John George, A. J. Clark.

The names of the present residents of Truckee Meadows, and the number of acres they own, improved and unimproved, are here given: W. A. Noyes, 450; Stephen Ede, 207; Mrs. E. Brown, 600; Mrs. Jane Lake, 1,037; Peter Dalton, 465; Mrs. M. J. Howard, 850; W. H. Calligan, 114; Mrs. C. B. Norcross, 170; H. M. Frost, 330; Jacob Stiner, 400; W. H. Gould, 200; Miss M. U. Crocker, 140; Mrs. J. A. Blasdell, 240; Mrs. C. Thomas, 80; R. H. Kinney, 220; O. C. Ross, 160; Heister Stephens, 160; Hon. George Alt, 258; I. P. Johnston, 160; A. M. Lamb, 320; W. H. Blanchard, 100; Henry Whisler, 147; Robert Steele, 460; George Dere-

mer, 160; J. A. Evans, 900; A. T. Rice, 240; James Sullivan, 240; R. S. Gammon, 510; J. P. Winfrey, 245; J. A. Weldon, 260; Wm. Bryant, 240; M. Gulling, 200; and others we could not obtain.

For health, wealth, vegetables, hay, grain, fruit and other products, Truckee Meadows cannot be equaled. Mr. James Sullivan produced on his ranch the sack of wheat and the bale of hay that took the *first premium for the world* at the New Orleans Exposition.

The following from the "Gazette" tells what we would tell, so we most cheerfully reproduce it:

"Twenty years ago there were no good houses abroad in Truckee Meadows; and no trees, save a fringe of willows and cottonwoods along the Truckee. Now handsome residences and groves and orchards loom up all over the valley, and thousands of cattle and horses are grazing where once existed only rocks and sagebrush. What a marvelous change greets our eyes, as we stand on this eminence (the University grounds), and behold what wonders have been wrought in this section in the last ten years! As, at that date, we came from Long Valley to the brow of the hills overlooking the Truckee Meadows, we saw little else than apparent barrenness and desolation brooding over this region. We repeat, what a change breaks upon our vision! Rocks and sagebrush chaotically disseminated, now transformed into rock-walled and flowery verdant fields of golden grain and luxuriant vegetation, with trees crowning the eminences and lining the highways and lawns, with sleek cattle browsing upon the rich pasturage, the busy hum of machinery in manufactories, the minareted and turret-crowned public edifices, the flourishing public schools, college, seminary, and university here located, throwing a halo of prospective literary glory over the locality, and all this interspersed with picturesque scenery and flowing fountains and singing birds, are some of the triumphs of a single decade of years; while all beyond is a mental vista of beauty and gladness."

RESUME OF WASHOE COUNTY.

In the matter of agriculture, its chief interest and resource, Washoe is the leading county in the State. Its surface area is 1,195 square miles, or 764,800 acres, divided as follows:

Timber land (acres).....	115,200
Meadow.....	46,080
Arable.....	161,280
Mineral.....	20,000
Water surface.....	15,360
Grazing lands.....	406,880
Total.....	764,800

Washoe County lies on the western boundary of the State, and partly on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is particularly favored by nature in its geographical position and manifold resources. Its numerous valleys afford a rich, prolific soil, which produces all the varieties of cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc., and that in quantity and quality unexcelled, according to the premiums held by Ross Lewers, Jim Sullivan and others. The mountains afford timber, lumber and fuel, as well as an abundance of water to moisten the soil and afford a cheap and durable water power. While it may be classed as an agricultural county, many minerals peculiar to the State may be found within its borders. Again, her great wealth does not lie in her valleys and mountains of mineral veins, for her almost barren and utter deserts furnish salt, borax and nitre, while in her hills are found gypsum, asbestos, silica, cinnabar, plumbago, bituminous shale, coal, etc.

TRUCKEE RIVER.

Rising in the overflow of the beautiful Lake Tahoe, the Truckee River is nearly wholly within the confines of Washoe County. By far the most beautiful and picturesque river which Nevada possesses, its cold, crystal waters, teeming with mountain trout, thunder down the woody gorges of the eastern Sierra, and at length empty themselves into Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes. Having a considerable fall, a rapid current, a large volume of water, and many eligible sites for the erection of machinery, it has been, is, and will be, used for manufacturing purposes; while as an easily available means of irrigating a large area of country, it is bound to attract attention and capital.

With her 200 irrigating ditches, Washoe has been enabled to accomplish much, as the following communication plainly shows:

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1886.

Hon. W. M. Havenor, Commissioner for Nevada—DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you

and through you to the enterprising agriculturists of the Silver State, my appreciation of your excellent display of fruit, grains, vegetables and grasses made at our exposition. The fruit, chiefly apples, was superior in size, beauty and flavor, being wholly free from worms or insects of any kind. The fact that it was grown wholly by irrigation gave it an added beauty in our eyes. The apples stood up well in this trying climate without help from cold storage. Some of your varieties were the finest here; in the number of varieties exhibited your display was surpassed only by that from Arkansas, while in the quality it was first-class throughout. As for a fruit display, it was wholly unexpected, and a surprise to us all. Your vegetables, especially the potatoes, were remarkable for their size; uniformity of shape, and compactness of texture. The flavor and general table qualities I did not test personally. I was particularly interested in your fine specimens of "snowflake," a superior variety originated by an old friend and neighbor in Vermont, and I very much regret that I did not sample their quality, as they were superior in appearance to any I ever saw among the Green Mountains—another instance of race improvement by emigration. Of your grain, I was chiefly attracted by your wheat and oats; the plumpness, hardness and weight of the grain commanded immediate attention. Your wheat was especially noteworthy; the indicated yield of 60 bushels per acre and 68 pounds to the bushel was quite beyond my ideas of wheat crops. The average wheat yield in this country is about 14 bushels, and of Great Britain about 29 bushels per acre, but you exhibited wheat with a record of 60 bushels per acre. Surely your young commonwealth has something of which to be proud, besides her mountains and her mines, and I shall watch with interest the agricultural development of your State, etc.

LEWIS B. HIBBARD,  
Assistant Director-General.

#### HOME.

[By R. L. Fulton.]

Love of home is a strong attribute of the human mind, and it is a mean man who will not put his best foot forward when discussing his own county. The writer was recently questioned by a party of

boom-seekers about Reno as a place to live, and promptly said: "It is the best place in the world." A bright-looking man suggested, "You mean the best in Nevada," but was answered, "No; I mean the best in the world," and being put upon his mettle, the next thing was to prove it. As all error contains a grain of truth, there is much reason even in this extreme statement. Reno, in common with the rest of Nevada, has no floods, no tornadoes and no epidemics. Its high altitude and dry air secure it from the possibility of those dreadful scourges that periodically paralyze so many less favored lands. No portion of America has suffered less from earthquakes, while malaria, hydrophobia and sunstroke are unknown. Although every one remarks the absence of the beautiful forests and bright verdure with which a heavier rainfall clothes nature east of the mountains, yet Washoe provides as well for the limited number who live on her resources as any land beneath the sun. If people here practiced a tithe of the economy of China, where they farm the land with a spoon; or of France, where they farm it with a spade; or even of the Eastern States, everybody would be rich. But our farmers would rather live rich than die rich, although many of them do both; so they indulge their taste for travel and dress, church or theater, while many play billiards and smoke cigars; and they can afford to do so, when they get two hundred dollar land for forty. So long as the markets are as they are now, the farmwife can keep help, the farmer can hire even his buggy team hitched up, and they can be the lady and gentleman of the ranch, instead of the plodding farmer and his wife as seen in older countries,

But the pressure of population is forcing people in upon us, and the landowner who has not the energy or prudence to use the resources at his hand will be displaced soon, and the method of the pioneer will give way to the closer calculations of the scientific agriculturist and arborist. Those who cannot see any undeveloped resources in this county must indeed be blind. The most careless observer who has visited both places must know that, compared with the Los Angeles country, Washoe County has ten times as much water and five times as much good land. It is no further from Reno to the brown hills east than it is from

Los Angeles to the Sierra Madre, and this valley is only a fraction of the land within reach of the Truckee's waters. The valleys to the north and east of Reno would support as many people as Washoe County now has, if irrigated and farmed, and we can afford to exchange the oranges of Los Angeles for the firm and luscious apples of the eastern foothills, the fig for the Washoe potato, the best in the world, her murky fogs for our sunny skies, and her negative calms for the healthful breath of the pine and the fir.

It is the simple truth that only a fraction of Washoe County's resources have been brought into service. She has beyond all question many valuable mines, but they are in the prospecting stage still. Vast deposits of iron lie within sight of Reno. Potter's clay makes mountains in several corners of the county. Limestone, salt, gypsum, sulphur and other common minerals are to be found in addition to gold, silver and copper. Great forests of pine and fir still abound, although equally great ones have been cut off and made into lumber and mining timbers. The enormous water power of the Truckee River, which crosses the county, has hardly been measured, much less used. It falls from ten to forty, and even sixty, feet per mile, and in many places can be carried up so as to give a head of fourteen or fifteen feet by 1,000 feet of canal, thus furnishing a water power of from 100 to 200 horse power at a trifling expense. That its banks will some day be lined with quartz mills, woolen factories, wood-working machines, paper mills, and similar enterprises, goes without saying.

But the surest source of wealth has not been mentioned. The capacity of the mountains surrounding our fine valleys for artificial lakes, is enormous, and while the wasteful use of water will be succeeded by an economy which will spread the present supply over double the surface now irrigated, it will be supplemented by an equally large amount when all the reservoir sites are used. Dozens of dams, of various sizes, can be constructed at reasonable cost, and then the Spring floods which now tear their way down the mountain sides and through the valleys will be stored up to be drawn upon in July and August, when they are needed. These additions to the meadows and grain fields already cultivated will

influence the climate and increase the natural moisture sufficiently to make grain growing profitable without artificial irrigation. This is possible now in many favorable spots, and is quite common in the large country lying between the Overland railroad and the Oregon line, and it will be universal on land lying within twenty miles of the Sierra Nevadas within a score of years. With Summer fallowing and Fall sowing Washoe County sagebrush lands are surer of a crop than Colusa County, or the west side of the San Joaquin. The markets will always be the highest in the country, because wheat cannot be shipped in without a big freight rate, and the domestic market cannot be overstocked. Home mills grind up all the native wheat, besides shipping in from California constantly, so there is no danger from overproduction.

Neither are the brown hills and dry plains of Washoe County without their value. Even while waiting for a better water supply they furnish subsistence for thousands of cattle and hundreds of thousands of sheep, which by the ease with which they are maintained, and the trifling cost of marketing them, rapidly enrich their owners. It is as a place of residence, however, that Washoe County towns, particularly Reno, appeal to those seeking a change. No place in the world has more sunshine or can record a greater number of clear days every year. The Winters are as lovely as the Summers, not in the sense that there is no frost, but in the absolute freedom from intense cold, and slushy storms of sleet or hail. December and January are as bright as August, and are usually free from snow. The nights are cold, and the frost sparkles crisp and lively in the mornings, but withal, the days are beautiful, and a buggy ride or a walk is always enjoyable. As a sanitarium it is doubtful if it can be excelled. Mineral springs, well-fitted up for steam or hot water baths, are found in several parts of the county, and the air is a specific for asthma. No case of ague or consumption was ever known to originate here, and the health of the inhabitants is the best proof of the excellence of the climate. As a mirth-loving lady one day remarked: "It is so healthy here that it is positively vulgar."

In the matter of markets for table fruits and vegetables, Western Nevada is as much ahead of

the world as it is in climate. The berries, apricots and peaches of Newcastle and Sacramento are loaded on the cars at 8 or 9 at night, and delivered at Reno at daylight next morning. Their first crop is soon gone, and then the Washoe County crop comes in, with plenty for home use, but none for California or the East, so that for nearly the whole Summer the people of Washoe enjoy luxuries which are only had at short seasons elsewhere. In the substantial no county has such quantity and quality at anything like the price. Washoe apples, potatoes and wheat took prizes at New Orleans from the whole earth. The English claim that roast beef conquered the world; the Irish claim that they built the railroads and canals of Christendom, and got their support from a potato diet. If we raise the best beef and the best potatoes in the world, what more need be said.

#### ELECTION PRECINCTS.

Election Districts, and votes cast in 1886: Duck Flat, 5; Peavine, 15; Pyramid, 20; Salt Marsh, 20; Franktown, 42; Washoe, 50; Verdi, 73; Brown's, 97; Glendale, 105; Wadsworth, 119; Reno, 816. Total, 1,362.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

[By T. V. Julien.]

The County Officers of Washoe County, Nevada, commencing December 10, 1861, to December 31, 1888:

The first were appointed by Jas. W. Nye, then Governor of the Territory of Nevada.—Sheriff, Chas. C. Smith; Clerk, P. E. Shannon; Recorder, Isaac Mears and R. F. Riddle; Treasurer, H. H. Luce; Surveyor, D. B. Scott; Commissioners, H. F. Burroughs, H. F. Pierce and C. C. Smith.

Elected January, 1862.—Sheriff, Chas. C. Smith; Clerk, H. F. Pierce (resigned), C. C. Conger (appointed); Recorder, R. F. Riddle; Treasurer, Fred. A. Ent; Assessor, L. C. Savage; Tax Collector, Wm. Gregory; Surveyor, D. B. Scott; Commissioners, S. G. Sewell, Silas Allison and T. A. Reed.

Elected in September, 1862 (for 1864).—Sheriff, T. A. Reed; Clerk, C. C. Conger; Recorder, P. E. Shannon; Treasurer, Fred. A. Ent; Tax Collector, Wm. Gregory; Assessor, S. C. Jolly; Commissioners, Samuel McFarland, D. J. Gloyd and G. N. Folsom.

Elected in September, 1863 (Territory).—Sheriff, T. A. Reed; Clerk, C. C. Conger (resigned), W. P. L. Winham (appointed); Recorder, P. E. Shannon; Treasurer, F. A. Ent; Assessor, S. C. Jolly; Tax Collector, Wm. Gregory; District Attorney, J. F. Lewis; Superintendent of Schools, G. A. Weed; Commissioners, S. McFarland, D. J. Gloyd, H. H. Beck (resigned), G. W. Folsom (appointed).

Elected September, 1864 (Territory).—Sheriff, T. A. Reed; Clerk, S. A. Mann; Recorder, P. E. Shannon; Treasurer, W. P. L. Winham; Tax Collector, Wm. Gregory; Assessor, S. C. Jolly; District Attorney, J. F. Lewis (resigned), Alanson Smith (appointed); Surveyor, D. B. Scott; Superintendent of Schools, T. H. McGrath; Commissioners, D. J. Gloyd, E. C. Sessions and I. N. Mundell.

Elected November, 1864 (under State Constitution).—Sheriff, T. A. Reed; Clerk, S. A. Mann; Recorder, Geo. C. Cabbot; Treasurer, W. P. L. Winham; Assessor, S. C. Jolly; Tax Collector, H. B. Brady; District Attorney, Alanson Smith; Surveyor, D. B. Boyd; Superintendent Schools, T. H. McGrath; Commissioners, D. J. Gloyd, E. C. Sessions and I. N. Mundell. County Judge, C. C. Goodwin. Vote for Constitution, 1,055; against Constitution, 115.

Elected November, 1864 (for 1865-66).—District Judge, C. N. Harris (four years); Sheriff, W. N. Thurman; Clerk, M. L. Yager; Recorder, H. L. Fish; Treasurer, Jno. P. McFarland; Assessor, T. A. Reed; District Attorney, Wm. Webster; Superintendent of Schools, A. F. Hitchcock; Public Administrator, Nat. Holmes; Surveyor, Orvis Ring; Commissioners, J. H. Snodgrass, H. M. Frost and A. C. Cleevland.

Elected 1868 (for 1869-70).—Sheriff, Chas. W. Pegg; Clerk, Jno. Shoemaker; Recorder, H. L. Fish; Treasurer, R. A. Frazer; Assessor, Wm. Thompson; District Attorney, Joseph Kunz; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. Warren Nims; Public Administrator, Nat. Holmes; Surveyor, Andrew Jackson Hatch; Commissioners, J. H. Sturtevant, M. J. Smith, John A. Mock (resigned), W. R. Chamberlain (appointed).

Elected 1870 (for 1871-72).—District Judge, C. N. Harris; Sheriff, Chas. W. Pegg; Clerk, Jno. S. Shoemaker; Recorder, H. L. Fish;

Treasurer, R. A. Frazer; Assessor, Wm. Thompson; District Attorney, Wm. M. Boardman; Superintendent of Schools, A. F. Hitchcock; Surveyor, E. L. Bridges; Commissioners, T. K. Hymers, T. G. Herman and Geo. Robinson.

Elected 1872.—Sheriff, Jos. E. Jones; Clerk, Jno. S. Shoemaker; Recorder, Chas. A. Richardson; Treasurer, R. A. Frazer; Assessor, D. B. Boyd; District Attorney, Wm. M. Boardman; Superintendent of Schools, Orvis Ring; Surveyor, A. J. Hatch; Public Administrator, Wm. Stopher; Commissioners, T. K. Hymers, E. B. Towl and Peleg Brown.

Elected 1874.—District Judge, S. H. Wright; Sheriff, Jos. E. Jones; Clerk, Jno. S. Shoemaker; Recorder, Jno. B. Williams; Treasurer, Frank B. Clocker (died), G. W. Huffaker (appointed); Assessor, R. A. Frazer; District Attorney, H. B. Cossett; Superintendent of Schools, Orvis Ring; Surveyor, A. J. Hatch; Public Administrator, C. W. Jones; Commissioners, Peleg Brown, O. C. Ross, E. Owens.

Elected 1876.—Sheriff, A. K. Lamb; Clerk, P. B. Comstock; Recorder, John B. Williams; Treasurer, B. B. Norton; Assessor, H. L. Fish; District Attorney, Wm. Cain; Superintendent of Schools, Orvis Ring; Surveyor, A. J. Hatch; Public Administrator, N. C. Haslund; Commissioners, O. C. Ross, T. K. Hymers, and W. H. Joy.

Elected 1878 (for 1879-80).—District Judge, Samuel D. King; Sheriff, W. A. Walker; Clerk, Mark Parish; Recorder, J. B. Williams; Treasurer, D. B. Boyd; Assessor, W. F. Everett; Superintendent of Schools, A. Dawson; Public Administrator, C. W. Jones; District Attorney, John Bowman; Commissioners, T. K. Hymers, R. H. Kinney and E. Olinghouse.

Elected 1880 (for 1881-82).—Sheriff, W. A. Walker; Clerk, R. S. Osburn; Recorder, J. B. Williams; Treasurer, D. B. Boyd; Assessor, J. M. Flannagan; District Attorney, Geo. A. Rankin; Superintendent of Schools, M. D. Bowen; Surveyor, W. W. Skinner; Public Administrator, W. H. Dickens; Commissioners, R. H. Kinney, Jos. Frey and D. H. Lodge.

Elected 1882 (for 1883-84).—District Judge, Wm. M. Boardman; Sheriff, J. F. Emmit; Clerk, R. S. Osburn; Recorder, J. B. Williams; Treasurer, D. B. Boyd; Assessor, C. H. Stoddard; District Attorney, J. F. Alexander; Superintendent of Schools, W. R. Jenvey (resigned), D. Allen (appointed); Public Administrator, W. H. Dickens; Surveyor, E. L. Bridges; Commissioners, Jos. Frey, S. C. Fogus, G. W. Sawyer.

Elected 1884 (for 1885-86).—Sheriff, J. F. Emmitt; Clerk, T. V. Julien; Recorder, J. B. Williams; Treasurer, D. B. Boyd; Assessor, C. H. Stoddard; District Attorney, J. F. Alexander; Superintendent of Schools, Jno. A. Lewis (resigned), N. W. Roff (appointed); Public Administrator, H. P. Brown; Surveyor, E. L. Bridges; Commissioners, S. G. Fogus, T. K. Hymers and C. A. Lee.

Elected 1886 (for 1887-88).—District Judge, R. R. Bigelow; Sheriff, L. J. Flint; Clerk, T. V. Julien; Recorder, J. B. Williams; Treasurer, D. B. Boyd; Assessor, C. H. Stoddard; District Attorney, Pierce Evans; Superintendent of Schools, Wm. Lucas; Public Administrator, H. P. Brown; Surveyor, E. L. Bridges (resigned), T. K. Stewart (appointed); Commissioners, T. K. Hymers, W. P. McLaughlin, and W. Merrill.

Elected 1888.—?

## STATISTICS.

Taken from Assessors' Reports to Surveyors-General and Estimates made by Long Resident Citizens:

YEAR.	Area cultivated.	Wheat.....	Barley.....	Hay.....	Potatoes.....	Apples.....	Peaches.....	Pears.....	Grapesvines.....	Strawberries.....	Raspberries.....	Gooseberries.....	Horses.....	Mules.....	Cattle.....	Sheep.....	Wool.....	Butter.....	Honey.....	Maple.....	Poplar.....	Total valuation of property.....
1865.....	10,450	13,100	7,588	166	864	75	60	24	20,000	2,150	1,000	840	170	2,249	1,855	5,565	3,450	50	190	20,000	\$2,254,461	
1870.....	4,000	10,951	11,155	360	4,000	350	380	100	50,000	7,000	4,000	1,665	382	4,637	1,005	3,015	6,000	66	20	50,000	1,818,235	
1875.....	2,950	117,196	21,000	660	6,000	700	600	300	60,000	10,500	10,000	2,625	281	18,965	25,195	75,585	7,150	94	230	64,000	2,969,820	
1876.....	2,950	177,182	22,000	710	9,995	1,000	650	500	75,000	13,000	10,500	2,600	200	16,575	22,000	66,000	9,000	115	250	100,000	3,167,449	
1877.....	2,890	135,215	26,000	761	40,000	2,500	1,000	700	100,000	14,000	12,000	2,800	425	17,728	30,000	90,000	10,000	185	300	150,000	3,579,436	
1878.....	2,680	215,198	23,000	800	53,000	3,100	2,000	900	125,000	16,000	12,600	2,500	190	14,365	40,000	120,000	12,000	190	70	200,000	3,335,383	
1879.....	13,800	269,187	27,000	825	35,874	4,000	3,000	1,100	150,000	18,000	13,000	2,825	395	15,921	51,085	153,255	15,000	200	1,700	230,000	3,606,293	
1880.....	13,800	289,178	28,500	871	293,053	5,187	9,185	1,465	174,240	20,323	15,576	2,650	390	14,078	51,000	153,000	17,000	300	1,900	250,000	3,502,450	
1881.....	13,800	300,180	30,762	900	350,000	3,384	6,000	1,500	165,000	20,325	15,900	2,700	300	15,000	48,000	144,000	20,000	400	2,000	400,000	3,652,480	
1882.....	7,000	560,320	37,278	922	358,740	1,533	3,872	1,798	161,050	13,043	16,800	2,724	139	14,068	47,400	152,740	23,630	697	2,195	500,000	3,930,880	
1883.....	7,792	412,285	36,435	1,118	360,000	1,943	3,133	1,942	165,616	14,390	14,800	3,154	158	14,000	52,369	197,200	46,900	1,199	2,399	500,000	3,981,585	
1884.....	7,800	370,225	40,593	1,000	360,000	1,950	4,000	2,000	300,000	20,000	20,000	3,347	156	13,993	93,895	214,000	53,455	1,640	3,000	450,000	4,171,045	
1885.....	7,950	390,231	39,000	1,216	365,000	1,950	4,000	2,300	300,000	20,000	23,000	3,560	156	15,960	102,000	250,000	56,330	1,730	3,000	250,000	4,344,915	
1886.....	8,100	405,201	40,000	1,200	370,000	2,000	4,000	2,500	305,000	21,000	23,500	3,160	160	21,840	95,800	220,000	87,360	1,282	3,200	50,000	4,645,345	

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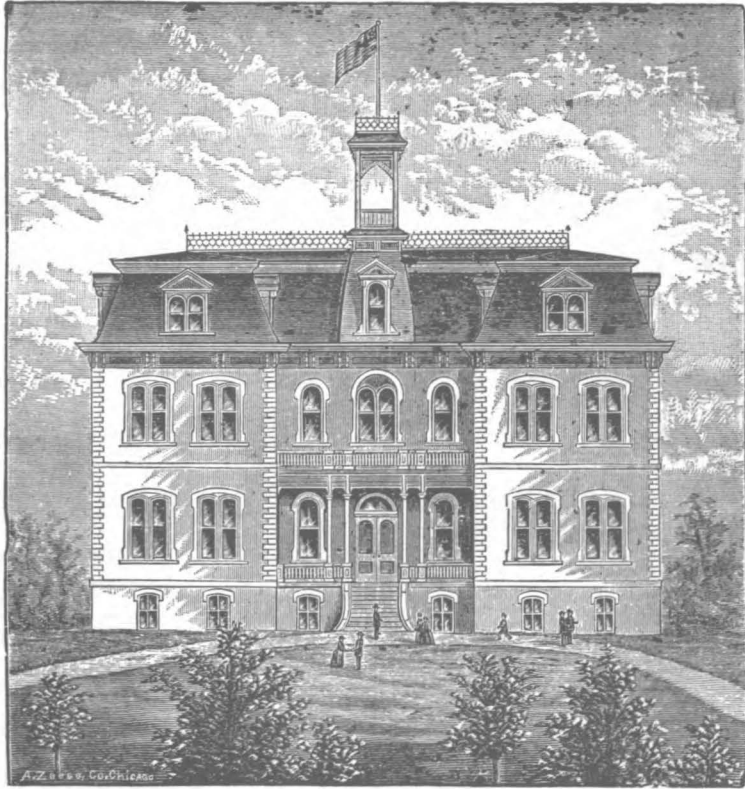
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