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REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD  
OF  
LAND COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
COLORADO.



DENVER, COLORADO:  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.  
1895

СЕРБИЯ

ИСТОРИЈА СРБИЈЕ

ДРУГО КЉУЧНО

ВЕБОВ

OFFICE OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS,  
DENVER, COLO., Dec. 10, 1894. }

To His Excellency,  
DAVIS H. WAITE,  
Governor of Colorado:

In accordance with law I have the honor to present herewith the eighth biennial report of the business of this office, showing in full the transactions of the State Board of Land Commissioners, the land belonging to the various funds, the number of acres sold, and the number of acres leased, and amount of money received from all sources.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. CHILDS,  
Register.



## REPORT.

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The State Board of Land Commissioners, by the constitution of the state, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, are the political agency to manage the grants of land from the general government to the state for the erection of public buildings, and for education.

The people of Colorado, by grants from the Congress of the United States, own at this time about four million acres of land, and about three million five hundred thousand are irrevocably, by act of Congress, dedicated to promote general education, and are known as "school lands"—sections 16 and 36.

While these lands are owned by the people in common, every man, woman and child may claim ownership in the soil of Colorado, and all should feel a just pride in the wise management of this magnificent provision for themselves and for their children.

The General Assembly is clothed with authority to make such provisions of law from time to time, as in their wisdom will best promote the objects of these grants of land, and the successful management of them by the commissioners waits upon the action of the legislature. All expense of the rental and sale of lands must be provided by appropriation, and not a farthing received from rentals or sales may be used directly by the board for the protection of the school lands.

The income to the school fund, in view of the present statutes prohibiting the sale of school lands, is the question of paramount importance to the people and any board of commissioners who may be charged with their administration.

Section 12, of the act creating the office of register is as follows:

“Sec. 12. All lands granted by Congress to the state for the support of common schools, being sections 16 and 36, and all that may be selected in lieu of said sections, are hereby withdrawn from market, and the sale thereof prohibited; Provided, Any parcel of such land may be sold when the state board is of the opinion that the best interest of the school fund will be served by offering such parcel for sale; Provided, further, That such land shall only be sold at public auction, and at not less than three and one-half dollars per acre; Provided, That school lands shall not be offered for sale except upon the conditions hereinafter provided for the sale of other state lands.”

The regular income from school lands heretofore sold and invested, will remain stationary; hence any increase to the income fund must come through the leasing of the school and school indemnity lands.

To increase the income, capacity for production must be increased. The classification can be raised, and the rental increased by applying water; hence, the subjects of storage and transportation of water are fundamental to reach practical results.

Contracting with private corporations to provide irrigation for state and school lands has come short of success, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been lost to the income fund in pursuing this policy.

Let the state employ its own corporate power and financial strength, and a million dollars more may be derived from its 3,500,000 acres of school and

school indemnity lands to support its system of education, lessening to a desirable degree the burden of taxation.

It has been objected that the present constitution will not permit the legislative branch of the government taking hold of and providing state improvements of this magnitude. The plain answer to this objection is that the General Assembly has power to submit the calling of a convention to the electors of the state, and as there are millions involved in the early solution of the question, to refer it to the people as soon as practicable.

If it is right for the state to own land, then it must be good public policy to provide for the storage and transportation of water, under the climatic conditions which surround the people of Colorado.

The two fiscal years in which the present board has been the lawful custodian of the lands of the state, have been more embarrassing than any preceding board has encountered since the grants of land were made to the state.

The board found, upon entering upon its duties, large sums past due on contracts of sale, and about \$40,000 past due on leases for periods varying from one to five years. The board directed that the holders of certificates be notified to pay at least the portion due on their contracts belonging to the income funds, where it was not possible to pay the principal sums, and lessees and their bondsmen to make payment at once; and many thousand dollars defaulted payments were collected from such derelict lessees and their bondsmen and turned into the several income funds.

The present board has held that bondsmen on leases are held for all covenants in contracts; whereas, the previous ruling had been that bondsmen were held to such damages as might accrue should the lessee refuse to vacate the land at the expiration of the lease.

The board changed the rule of auction bidding at the office of the register, which subjected the patrons of state lands to make expensive journeys from distant parts of the state, to competition by sealed bids, which practice gives general satisfaction, and exempts the department from expensive contests which arose under the old rule.

It is the judgment of the commissioners that the provision of law requiring applicants who would lease lands, to have the same advertised for the value of the rental to be fixed by public competition, lessens the quantity of lands leased, and discourages lessees from making improvements as will popularize the leasing system. The law should permit those who desire to lease to have the land upon the fixed valuation of the agents of the state; that the lease-holder may be assured that he can remain in possession any number of years he or she may elect to, subject only to such appraisalment at regular intervals as the state may require. In this way lease-holders and free-holders will be placed more on an equality, and will vie with each other in making improvements for their own comfort and the credit of the state.

The school fund has valuable residence property in the city of Denver which the board could have rented for a good income, but the limitation of five years prevented. The supreme court was asked to construe the law, and it decided that it is mandatory; a provision of law allowing such lands to be leased in cities of the first class for longer terms will add much to the income fund.

#### LOTS IN CREEDE.

Upon the representation of many holders of certificates for lots purchased in the town of Creede, for relief, based upon the allegation that the prices of said lots were so excessive under the changed conditions in the mining towns, that the holders of said



certificates could not make the balance of their payments. The board ordered a new appraisal and sale of such lots as the holders of certificates would voluntarily surrender for cancellation, forfeiting all moneys paid, and nearly one hundred certificates were so surrendered, and the lots appraised, sold for cash, and patents issued; this the board believes beneficial to all citizens of Creede, and to the school income and permanent fund.

### LOTS IN FLORENCE.

The board, upon application by citizens of Florence, laid out a portion of school section 16, adjoining said town, and offered said lots for sale for cash; all could have been sold on time to speculators. It is the judgment of the present board that where lands or lots belonging to the school fund are wanted for speculation instead of actual settlement, the state had best be beneficiary by withholding them from sale until the demand for their occupation becomes real, and their sale will contribute to the prosperity of the towns in which or near which they are located.

### SELECTIONS AND PATENTS.

Two indemnity selections have been made, but no patents received from the general government during the two years. Selections in former years were found to have been made inaccurately, the same basis being twice used, causing the return of all unpatented selections made prior to the term of the present commissioners; this has caused delay, and much extra costs to the present administration. It is believed that all selections now in the Washington office from Colorado are correct, and will pass in due time.

## LODE MINING.

When the present board commenced to discharge its ex-officio constitutional duties, there were on file a large number of applications for lode mining claims, alleging the discovery of gold and silver on school lands.

The board last previously in power had decided that there was no authority in the statutes to lease lands for such a purpose, and had referred the matter to the Ninth General Assembly (found on page 2 of their report): "Over fifty applications for such leases on claims generally similar in extent and boundary to those authorized by the United States government upon her lands, have been presented to the board; but as there is now no law governing the granting and management of such leases, the board thought it impolitic to consider them until some general system, deriving its sanction from law, should be devised. The board, therefore, recommends that legislative action be had upon the matter."

Several bills were introduced to provide a law to meet the suggestions of the former board. The new board deferred action upon such applications until the adjournment of the legislature, and it was supposed that the bill introduced by Mr. Humphrey had become a law. The act never reached the executive chamber, and the commissioners were yet without specific authority of law to proceed with the lode leasing.

In their dilemma it was suggested that the attorney general prepare interrogatories for the executive to submit to the supreme court as to the powers of the board under the constitution and present laws to subdivide and lease lands for lode mining.

The decision of the court was clear and unequivocal as to the constitutional authority and obli-

gation of the board to lease these lands for such term of years and charges as in their judgment should be practicable.

The Ninth General Assembly had not contemplated the cost of a mineral department, and had made no appropriation therefor. It was indispensable that any plan adopted should provide for surveying by the state, and examination at intervals of the developments made. The surveying being done by the state, conflicts as to boundaries have been wholly avoided.

Ten sections have been platted into ten-acre lots. Two hundred and thirty-one lots have been leased, and not one lawsuit has yet occurred; and under the system adopted, not likely to occur.

There has been evident neglect for many years in making defense of the rights of the state against the discoverers of mineral on lands granted to the state by the general government, and considerable acreage has been lost to the state, and for which no indemnity has yet been applied; and the attention of those in charge of the state and school lands may properly be directed to this condition.

The state now having a mineral department, discoverers of mineral on its lands can secure their rights at less cost than by contesting the rights of the state thereto.

There are yet 125,000 acres to be selected to indemnify the state for lands lost in the Ute Indian reservation. The earlier the selections are made, the better the quality of land, and more contiguous the territory, which will render more economic the application of water. For fees for the selection, \$1,600 will be required.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

Many citizens have made application to the board for aid in efforts to bring to the surface underground flow of water. This is a subject of much

interest in some parts of the state, and experiments in several counties have demonstrated that surface storage and transportation may be economically supplemented by offering encouragement and financial support of efforts made to the end stated.

It is the judgment of the present board that the leasing of the state and school lands would be rapidly increased by advertising all unleased lands in the counties where they are located semi-annually, or annually, and furnishing county superintendents such information as applicants for leasing require to enable them to make application with certainty and facility.

A large number of superintendents have been consulted regarding such a provision of the law relating to the leasing system, and heartily concur in the good business proposition involved in this recommendation. The present board has been criticised for selling timber on school lands. The sales for the two years of this administration exceed but little the amount sold during the preceeding one, and perhaps it may justly be said that both boards were in harmony as to the policy of saving to the income fund the value of the mature timber on these lands, rather than to allow it to decay or be destroyed by forest fires. One will not long be charged with the administration of the state and school lands before becoming acquainted with losses by depredations and fires which aggregate a loss of thousands of dollars in amount to the several funds to which these lands belong.

The amount received from timber sales, and turned into the proper income funds during the two fiscal years, is \$3,483.01.

There are now existing sixteen leases for the mining of coal; of the lands leased for coal mining, 7,680 acres are school land, and 40 acres Agricultural College land.

The leases for coal mining for the two years ending November 30, 1894, have yielded a revenue of \$15,654.21.

The present board was confronted at the beginning of its administration with a contest involving the title to section 36, township 31 south, range 65 west, Las Animas county. The royalty already received into the income school fund from this section has amounted to upwards of \$22,000.

This case has been on hearing before the late trial in the Pueblo land office, and it had been ably and strongly contested for years, on account of its apparent great value to the contesting corporations. It is believed the last hearing which will be necessary before the authorities in the local land office has occurred.

The decision at the last hearing was for the state, although by appeal the case has gone to the general land commissioner's office at Washington on "assignment of errors."

The case has consumed a large amount of attention of the force employed in the state land department, and rendered absolutely necessary the expenditure of a considerable portion of the land commissioner's fund intended for fees for the selection of indemnity lands.

All expenses accruing in the case prior to appeal have been met by this department. H. B. Babb, special attorney, who has long been identified with the case by action of the board, is continued in this case to defend the rights of the state until the successors of this board shall determine otherwise, and the legislature will be requested to make suitable appropriation for his services.

There are three leases of 320 acres of school land for fire clay and common brick, yielding \$1,048.76 for the two years ending November 30, 1894; one lease for quarrying stone yielding royalty of \$100 for the same period.

Except under the irrigation act, there have been no sales of school lands other than town lots in Creede, Florence and Littleton. There are now offered, on the application of E. S. McKinlay, 240 acres in section 16, township 8 north, range 88 west; and to Michael Dermody, 80.63 acres in section 16, township 35 north, range 9 west.

The application of sale was allowed McKinlay for valuable aid in selecting indemnity lands, and the minimum fixed at \$3.50 per acre, as the law provides.

Dermody's application was allowed on account of his pre-emption filing in United States land office as early as 1875, and his expensive efforts in trying to get the commissioners of the general land office to recognize his claim, and the large amount of improvement made on said land, formed a very exceptional case.

#### CLASSIFICATION AND LEASING OF LANDS.

We quote the following from the report of the last preceding board, with full endorsements, and would add that the topographical examination and mapping of the lands of the state, with the probable necessity of surveying sections for lode mining, would justify the appointment of a competent engineer to be employed steadily by the board, and the General Assembly might wisely authorize and provide for the same (page 8, Seventh Biennial Report):

“In the important matter of leasing land, there seems to be room for very great improvement. The state does not now get the full rental value of her lands. The income derived from this source being an annual, and therefore constantly accruing one, and likely to grow to very great proportions as the policy of the state is now, and will probably continue to be, to lease instead of disposing of her lands, the importance of obtaining a fair rental value therefor is evident. The obstacles in the way of so doing at

present are two—want of sufficient knowledge of the character and value of the land, or, in other words, of proper and systematic classification of the same; and impracticable legislation in regard to the matter of leasing.

“No private individual, possessing landed interests of the magnitude of those owned by the state, would hesitate for a moment in the effort to classify them. This work is the foundation of all attempts to obtain a proper rental for them.

“A personal examination of lands is absolutely necessary to classify them properly, and those engaged in this work should view the various lands of the state, beginning where there are large bodies of valuable lands, and arranging them for rental purposes into proper grades, and continuing and extending the work as time permitted, until all the lands of the state were properly classified.

“It would probably take some years to do this thoroughly, but it is none the less important that it be begun, and that the classification be preserved in proper and intelligible records for the information of the board and its officers.

“Primarily the division should be made into agricultural, grazing and mineral lands, with such subdivisions as would best show the differences of soil and productiveness in the lands.

“As the classification progresses it should be approved by the board, and the land officers should then be uniformly governed by it in fixing the minimum rental value of land.”

The State Board of Land Commissioners, now retiring, are convinced from practical observation, that the state lands should be managed by a commissioner directly in charge and responsible to the people of the state.

The required official duties of the superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general, two of the present constitutional board, calls them often

away from the capitol, breaking a quorum, and delaying business to the loss of the state and inconvenience of the public.

The accompanying tables give a summary of the receipts of the office for the two years ending November 30, 1894, and the acreage remaining to the state in each fund:

Indemnity school lands patented.....	455,507.38 acres
Selected by former boards, not patented.....	40,000.00 acres
Selected by present board, not patented.....	59,933.80 acres
Ute indemnity, selections to be made.....	<u>125,000.00 acres</u>
Total.....	680,441.18 acres
School lands in Sections 16 and 36.....	<u>3,000,000.00 acres</u>
Total school and indemnity lands.....	3,680,441.18 acres



## GENERAL SUMMARY OF LEASES.

SHOWING LANDS BELONGING TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE STATE,  
NOW UNDER LEASE, AND THE ANNUAL RENTALS RECEIVED  
THEREFOR.

## SCHOOL LEASES.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Arapahoe .....	135	57,046.70	\$ 5,533 15
Archuleta .....	3	426.02	39 00
Baca .....	8	3,914.40	217 72
Bent .....	19	8,920.00	687 00
Boulder .....	27	4,955.00	662 00
Chaffee .....	6	1,920.00	172 00
Cheyenne .....	4	1,760.00	124 00
Clear Creek .....	2	360.00	26 00
Conejos .....	26	4,680.00	632 00
Costilla .....	10	2,720.00	476 00
Custer .....	15	4,720.00	333 00
Dolores .....	2	240.00	24 00
Douglas .....	47	18,262.00	1,220 30
Eagle .....	13	3,291.21	271 25
Elbert .....	68	50,459.78	2,739 15
El Paso .....	78	65,337.49	3,586 37
Fremont .....	19	8,060.00	549 60
Gilpin .....	1	240.00	12 00
Grand .....	19	6,263.56	488 15
Gunnison .....	8	670.00	132 80
Hinsdale .....	3	400.00	34 00
Huerfano .....	24	9,040.00	657 50
Jefferson .....	36	7,492 95	918 00
Kiowa .....	9	5,280 00	312 00
Kit Carson .....	28	11,385.24	602 50
Lake .....	2	377.10	30 80
La Plata .....	15	2,917 19	310 00
Larimer .....	104	38,988.00	4,071 58
Las Animas .....	22	9,983.11	579 00

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF LEASES—Continued.

## SCHOOL LEASES.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Lincoln.....	22	14,058.35	\$ 817 25
Logan.....	41	17,820.00	1,139 00
Montezuma.....	24	4,160.00	441 00
Morgan.....	31	17,200.00	1,203 00
Otero.....	170	33,911.32	2,148 74
Ouray.....	5	1,922.08	150 25
Park.....	23	12,537.92	780 37
Phillips.....	35	14,040.54	763 50
Pitkin.....	7	640.00	91 00
Prowers.....	20	7,680.00	654 14
Pueblo.....	59	67,920.00	3,842 82
Rio Grande.....	32	6,080.00	1,278 00
Routt.....	40	10,884.81	1,215 64
Saguache.....	36	10,692.24	1,206 60
San Miguel.....	12	3,320.00	260 00
Sedgwick.....	10	4,000.00	277 30
Summit.....	1	320.00	24 00
Washington.....	19	7,300.00	368 00
Weld.....	105	47,980.00	4,286 40
Yuma.....	32	13,760.00	704 00
Totals.....	1,477	626,337.01	\$47,091 88

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF LEASES—Continued.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Arapahoe.....	14	8,489.97	\$ 665 60
Bent.....	5	2,420.00	178 00
Chaffee.....	2	320.00	64 00
Conejos.....	50	7,937.83	1,195 39
Costilla.....	10	6,720.00	657 20
Lake.....	1	34.72	10 00
Logan.....	3	520.00	37 30
Otero.....	27	5,517.85	932 65
Park.....	27	10,393.12	767 91
Prowers.....	11	5,555.37	731 10
Pueblo.....	6	1,129.17	134 46
Rio Grande.....	75	14,486.67	3,908 90
Saguache.....	29	25,269.96	2,220 51
Totals.....	260	88,794.66	\$11,503 02

## PUBLIC BUILDING.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Bent.....	1	160.00	\$ 10 00
Clear Creek.....	5	854.96	63 15
Conejos.....	2	120.00	20 00
Weld.....	5	2,260.00	114 00
Totals.....	13	3,394.96	\$207 15

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF LEASES—Continued.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Baca .....	2	200.00	\$ 25 00
Bent .....	1	954.57	47 72
Larimer .....	2	5,601.50	280 07
Montezuma .....	6	5,445.90	332 30
Otero .....	70	18,578.40	1,000 22
Pueblo .....	3	2,200 00	116 00
Routt .....	1	160.00	12 00
Totals .....	85	33,140.37	\$1,813 31

## UNIVERSITY.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Conejos .....	1	40.00	\$ 10 00
Jefferson .....	1	160.00	12 00
Logan .....	13	2,075.96	319 50
Totals .....	15	2,275.96	\$341 50

## PENITENTIARY.

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Bent .....	5	1,280.00	\$114 00
Chaffee .....	4	1,441.21	120 50
Conejos .....	1	80.17	10 00
Pueblo .....	1	720.00	40 00
Totals .....	11	3,521.38	\$284 50

GENERAL SUMMARY OF LEASES—Concluded.

SALINE (Salt Springs).

COUNTY	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
Park .....	3	1,880.00	\$110 50

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of Leases	Acreage Under Lease	Annual Rental
School .....	1,477	626,337.01	\$47,091 88
Internal Improvement .....	260	88,794.66	11,503 02
Public Building .....	13	3,394.96	207 15
Agricultural College.....	85	33,140.37	1,813 31
University .....	15	2,275.96	341 50
Penitentiary .....	11	3,521.38	284 50
Saline .....	3	1,880.00	110 50
Totals.....	1,864	759,344.34	\$61,351 86

MINERAL LEASES.

SHOWING THE LANDS LEASED FOR LOPE AND PLACER MINING FOR THE PRECIOUS METALS.

COUNTY	No. of leases	Acreage under lease	Minimum yearly royalty	Kind of lease	FUND
Douglas .....	4	640.00	\$ 320 00	Placer ..	....School
El Paso.....	101	1,540.00	1,540 00	Lode ....	....School
Fremont .....	34	460.00	460 00	Lode ....	....School
Montezuma .....	2	320.00	160 00	Placer ..	....School
Park .....	5	390.00	390 00	Lode ....	....School
Park .....	1	10.00	10 00	Lode ....	Inter Imp
Totals .....	147	3,360.00	\$2,880 00		

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF LAND.

BELONGING TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE STATE, MADE DURING  
THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

SALES OF TOWN LOTS  
In School Sections.

Date of Sale	No. of Lots Sold	WHERE LOCATED	Price	Per cent. of Cash Paid
June 26, 1893	34	Littleton .....	\$ 7,345	30
Aug. 7, 1894	11	Littleton .....	1,990	30
Mch. 2, 1894	1	South Creede.....	5	100
Mch. 29, 1894	6	South Creede.....	1,000	100
Aug. 27, 1894	54	South Creede.....	784	100
Sept. 25, 1894	37	Florence .....	3,605	100
Totals ----	143		\$14,729	

## SCHOOL

Sections Sixteen and Thirty-six in Place.

Date of Sale	Acreage Sold	County Where Sold	Price per Acre	Per cent. of Cash Paid
Dec. 22, 1892	136.86	El Paso .....	\$ 4 00	10
Dec. 2, 1892	54.09	Jefferson .....	24 70	100
May 13, 1893	240.00	Larimer.....	17 50	10
Apr. 24, 1894	5.99	El Paso .....	20 00	100
May 7, 1894	1.00	Otero.....	20 00	100
May 8, 1894	12.22	Jefferson .....	3 50	100
July 25, 1894	10.60	Montezuma .....	15 00	100
June 8, 1893	1.00	Larimer.....	25 00	100
Total sold..	461.76			

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF LAND—Concluded.

## INDEMNITY SCHOOL.

Date of Sale	Acreage Sold	County Where Sold	Price per Acre	Per cent. of Cash Paid
Dec. 22, 1892	5,200.27	Otero .....	\$2 50	10
Dec. 22, 1892	3,599.85	Otero .....	2 50	10
Total sold..	8,800.12			

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Date of Sale	Acreage Sold	County Where Sold	Price per Acre	Per cent. of Cash Paid
Dec. 22, 1892	320.00	Otero .....	\$2 50	10
Feb. 19, 1894	40.00	Arapahoe .....	5 00	10
Total sold..	360.00			

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

SHOWING LANDS GRANTED TO THE STATE FOR THE VARIOUS FUNDS  
AND THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE SAME.

## INDEMNITY SCHOOL.

Selected in lieu of Sections 16 and 36, lost to State from various causes.

COUNTY	Acreage Patented to the State	Acreage sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreage sold in 2 yrs. end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreage remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Clear Creek .....	1,579.45	-----	-----	1,579.45
Bent .....	70,178.71	-----	-----	70,178.71
Elbert .....	14,933.03	-----	-----	14,933.03
El Paso .....	78,098.81	-----	-----	78,098.81
Fremont .....	4,672.02	-----	-----	4,672.02
Grand .....	3,497.42	-----	-----	3,497.42
Huerfano .....	1,363.00	-----	-----	1,363.00
Kiowa .....	42,323.55	-----	-----	42,323.55
Lincoln .....	30,630.32	-----	-----	30,630.32
Logan .....	1,158.34	-----	-----	1,158.34
Morgan .....	3,202.37	-----	-----	3,202.37
Otero .....	72,003.41	15,013.99	8,800.12	48,189.30
Park .....	920.00	-----	-----	920.00
Phillips .....	885.24	-----	-----	885.24
Prowers .....	9,826.13	-----	-----	9,826.13
Pueblo .....	120,235.58	-----	-----	120,235.58
Totals .....	455,507.38	15,013.99	8,800.12	431,693.27



## GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Statutory Grant to State, 500,000 Acres.

COUNTY	Acreege patented to the State	Acreege sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreege sold in 2 yrs end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreege remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Arapahoe .....	9,263.24	-----	40.00	9,223.24
Bent .....	9,211.68	2,740.36	-----	6,471.32
Chaffee .....	3,692.31	3,373.21	-----	319.10
Conejos .....	136,611.10	106,920.10	-----	29,691.00
Costilla .....	57,984.60	14,115.41	-----	43,869.19
Lake .....	3,839.06	2,769.98	-----	1,069.08
Logan .....	4,399.46	2,400.11	-----	1,999.35
Morgan .....	14,216.56	14,216.56	-----	-----
Otero .....	9,143.94	3,194.47	320.00	5,629.47
Park .....	57,761.86	8,707.19	-----	49,054.67
Prowers .....	10,423.02	2,000.00	-----	8,423.02
Pueblo .....	3,524.18	1,277.13	-----	2,247.05
Rio Grande .....	83,835.50	47,473.94	-----	36,361.56
Saguache .....	95,187.53	19,093.66	-----	76,093.87
Washington .....	3,105.48	3,105.48	-----	-----
Totals .....	502,199.52	231,387.60	360.00	270,451.92

## PUBLIC BUILDING.

Statutory Grant to State, 32,000 Acres.

COUNTY	Acreege patented to the State	Acreege sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreege sold in 2 yrs end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreege remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Bent .....	6,301.05	6,141.05	-----	160.00
Clear Creek .....	1,427.56	-----	-----	1,427.56
Conejos .....	2,758.29	1,400.00	-----	1,358.29
Jefferson .....	2,233.49	320.00	-----	1,913.49
Morgan .....	16,784.23	16,784.23	-----	-----
Weld .....	2,400.00	-----	-----	2,400.00
Totals .....	31,904.62	24,645.28	-----	7,259.34

## GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Statutory Grant to State, 90,000 Acres.

COUNTY	Acreage patented to the State	Acreage sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreage sold in 2 yrs. end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreage remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Baca .....	635.42	-----	-----	635.42
Bent .....	1,903.95	949.38	-----	954.57
Fremont .....	9,585.44	9,585.44	-----	-----
Larimer .....	5,601.50	-----	-----	5,601.50
Las Animas .....	400.00	-----	-----	400.00
Montezuma .....	19,121.29	5,657.66	-----	13,463.63
Otero .....	42,589.61	21,992.72	-----	20,596.89
Pueblo .....	6,113.83	-----	-----	6,113.83
Routt .....	1,996.28	-----	-----	1,996.28
Totals .....	87,947.32	38,185.20	-----	49,762.12

## UNIVERSITY.

Statutory Grant to State, 46,080 Acres.

COUNTY	Acreage patented to the State	Acreage sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreage sold in 2 yrs end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreage remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Conejos .....	1,080.00	1,000.00	-----	80.00
Jefferson .....	8,600.00	1,120.00	-----	7,480.00
Logan .....	23,940.95	20,467.60	-----	3,473.35
Morgan .....	4,595.92	4,595.92	-----	-----
Washington .....	7,627.56	6,427.56	-----	1,200.00
Totals .....	45,844.43	33,611.08	-----	12,233.35

## GENERAL SUMMARY—Concluded.

## PENITENTIARY.

Statutory Grant to State, 32,000 Acres.

COUNTY	Acreage patented to the State	Acreage sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreage sold in 2 yrs end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreage remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Bent .....	9,247.62	7,167.62	-----	2,080.00
Chaffee .....	8,380.65	2,056.37	-----	6,324.28
Conejos .....	13,637.22	12,358.09	-----	1,279.13
Totals .....	31,265.49	21,582.08	-----	9,683.41

## SALINE (Salt Springs).

Statutory Grant to State, Twelve Springs, Six Sections Each. Five Springs Only Yet Discovered.

COUNTY	Acreage patented to the State	Acreage sold prior to Nov. 30, 1892	Acreage sold in 2 yrs end'g Nov. 30, 1894	Acreage remaining Nov. 30, 1894
Park .....	18,836.62	4,949.95	-----	13,886.67

# SUMMARY OF MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1892, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

MONTH	SCHOOL		INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT		UNIVERSITY		PENITENTIARY		PUBLIC BUILDING		AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		SALINE	
	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income	Perm't	Income
Dec. 1892.	\$ 4,323 83	\$ 5,047 76	\$ 797 88	\$ 1,152 90	\$ 12 00	\$ 139 37	\$ 145 19	\$ 102 00	\$ 37 36	\$ 40 00	\$ 267 72	\$ 380 07		
Jan. 1893.	23,388 92	8,026 29	395 86	878 20	24 00	47 59	30 00	47 59	22 00	42 00	248 68	967 76		
Feb. 1893.	4,335 86	9,475 73	846 14	863 12	24 00	44 20	30 00	44 20	40 00	60 00	216 93	269 70		
Mar. 1893.	6,826 40	9,618 62	1,447 34	2,101 18	\$ 80 00	313 97	968 52	368 00	64 88	14 88	276 93	1,745 45		
April 1893.	4,187 42	4,238 78	346 60	1,753 66	108 00	42 94	98 09	388 00	50 00	77 00	1,622 78	1,745 45		
May 1893.	1,882 00	6,671 36	1,141 43	2,473 95		74 00	287 01	81 89	77 00	14 73	123 53	28 00		
June 1893.	5,390 10	6,642 53	637 28	1,175 83	20 00	12 10	271 00	23 10	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
July 1893.	1,678 50	2,851 89	551 18	1,066 45	10 20	10 00	10 00	40 00	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
Aug. 1893.	1,133 90	2,897 78	23 75	404 43	31 00	20 90	30 00	40 00	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
Sept. 1893.	1,173 50	2,793 35	110 00	374 64			30 00	40 00	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
Oct. 1893.	1,455 80	5,889 34	58 60	537 94			30 00	40 00	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
Nov. 1893.	79 50	3,414 12	30 00	459 85			20 00	40 00	44 90	20 00	28 00	21 00		
Totals ..	\$55,855 75	\$ 67,147 75	\$ 6,385 43	\$13,106 15	\$208 00	\$190 26	\$1,856 87	\$ 614 99	\$ 329 45	\$2,178 38	\$3,718 47	\$ 56 00		
Dec. 1893.	\$ 4,48 39	\$ 3,495 25	\$ 236 50	\$ 1,067 83			\$ 287 75	\$ 203 14	\$ 86 44			\$ 90 50		
Jan. 1894.	1,136 40	6,025 60	515 59	1,338 14			600 86	121 98	59 68			67 00		
Feb. 1894.	390 57	5,990 76	186 08	720 66			112 00	320 00	100 96			150 15		
Mar. 1894.	2,401 31	6,663 55	1,875 09	1,762 42	\$ 20 00	18 40	242 09	691 25	86 32			8 00		
Apr. 1894.	2,522 43	4,669 50	447 42	467 12	58 00	19 32	512 01	691 25	100 96			12 00		
May 1894.	2,157 27	5,436 13	758 61	729 80			40 00	46 30	22 00			12 00		
June 1894.	1,945 30	5,293 86	1,650 92	766 93			40 00	46 30	22 00			12 00		
July 1894.	1,475 10	2,427 68	241 75	564 17			110 70	25 56	10 00			12 50		
Aug. 1894.	1,237 00	4,290 23	233 23	811 40			58 00	24 30	26 00			18 00		
Sept. 1894.	1,317 00	4,337 14	91 00	144 07			20 00	2 90	17 32			28 00		
Oct. 1894.	5,914 00	3,614 08	41 50	353 27			1,871 41	583 36	\$ 728 34			\$ 146 32		
Nov. 1894.	490 30	6,059 20	140 00	2,124 90			1,856 87	770 02	329 45			3,718 47		
Totals, 1893	\$19,811 05	\$ 28,152 16	\$ 5,817 79	\$10,850 43	\$158 00	\$604 19	\$1,871 41	\$ 583 36	\$ 728 34			\$ 146 32		
Totals, 1894	55,855 75	67,147 75	6,385 43	13,106 15	208 00	190 26	1,856 87	614 99	329 45			2,178 38		
Totals ...	\$75,686 80	\$ 95,299 91	\$12,203 22	\$23,956 58	\$366 00	\$884 45	\$3,728 28	\$2,060 24	\$1,057 79	\$ 2,324 70	\$5,867 43	\$184 50		

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES TO NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

For the Fiscal Year 1893 .....	\$102,555 76	
Office Fees for Above Year.....	434 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 102,989 76
For the Fiscal Year, 1894.....	\$152,417 52	
Office Fees for Above Year.....	350 00	
	<hr/>	152,767 52
		<hr/>
Total for Both Years.....		\$ 255,757 28
Total Receipts from Last Report .....		2,557,147 47
		<hr/>
Total Receipts to Date.....		\$2,812,904 65

