

saloon business, and does not intend to dissolve the corporation but continue to carry on the business in the corporate name, no transfer of either the state or county liquor license is necessary.

CARSON CITY, August 17, 1916.

HON. J.C. HARRIS, *Sheriff, Elko, Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, concerning liquor licenses.

It seems that a corporation, under the name and style of Elko Liquor Company, has been conducting a saloon in Elko; that all licenses therefor are issued in the name of said corporation; that some person has purchased all the capital stock of the corporation; that he does not intend to dissolve the corporation, but carry on the business in the corporate name.

You desire an opinion from this office as to whether or not the business can be legally carried on with the licenses that have been issued in the corporate name, or whether it will be necessary for the corporation to take out new licenses, as the statute says "state liquor licenses shall not be transferable"

It is the opinion of this office that the corporation may lawfully conduct business under the licenses heretofore issued to it, for the reason that the licenses are issued to the individual (the corporation) to whom they were originally issued, and therefore there will be no transfer necessary of either the state or county liquor license.

Yours very truly,

EDW. T. PATRICK, *Deputy Attorney-General.*

91. Elections—General Elections —Nomination by Petition of Electors—Independent Candidates.

A woman 21 years of age or over, possessing the qualifications of an elector, may legally sign the petition of an independent candidate.

An elector may sign as many nominating petitions as he pleases, providing they are for different offices.

CARSON CITY, August 18, 1916.

MR. GEORGE L. KAEDING, *Battle Mountain, Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, asking two questions in regard to the nomination of candidates by petition of electors. These are:

First—Can women 21 years of age or over legally sign the petition of an independent candidate this year?

Second—Can an elector who has declared his intention of running independent, legally sign the petition of another independent?

At the bottom of page 460, Statutes of 1915, the following provision on the question may be found:

A certificate of nomination shall be signed by electors within the State, district, or political subdivision for which the candidates are to be presented, equal in number to at least ten percent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general election in the State, district, or political subdivision for which the

nomination is made; *provided*, that such certificate shall contain the signatures of at least five electors.

The same provision may also be found in section 40, page 478, of the same laws.

An elector is a person possessing all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution to entitle one to vote; that is, he or she must be native-born or naturalized; must have resided six months in the State and thirty days in the county.

Present registration is not absolutely necessary if the person possesses the qualifications above stated.

In answer to your first question, I would therefore state that it is the opinion of this office that a woman, 21 years of age or over, possessing the qualifications of an elector may legally sign the petition of an independent candidate.

This is true, although the enfranchisement of women has almost doubled the voting strength of this State.

There is not prohibition against an elector signing as many nominating petitions as he pleases, provided they are for different offices. If an elector has declared his intention of running for Sheriff, for instance, he may legally sign the petition of another independent who is running for the office of Justice of the Peace.

Trusting this will answer your inquiries, I am

Yours very truly,

EDW. T. PATRICK, *Deputy Attorney-General*.

92. Elections—Registration—Registry Agent—Fees.

A Registry Agent is entitled to 25 cents per name for all original registrations, which fee includes copying and preparation of the poll books and check lists.

In addition to the above, he is entitled to a reasonable compensation for making the supplemental register, required in section 12 of the Primary Act (Stats. 1915, p. 456).

CARSON CITY, August 22, 1916.

HON. N.P. MORGAN, *District Attorney, Eureka, Nevada*.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 20th instant, let me say that it is the opinion of this office that the Registry Agent is entitled to 25 cents per name for all original registrations, which includes the copying and preparation of the poll books for use at the polls, and for check lists.

In addition to the above he is entitled to a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the County Commissioners, for making up a supplemental register, required in section 12 (Stats. 1915, p. 456).

Yours very truly,

EDW. T. PATRICK, *Deputy Attorney-General*.

93. Public Schools—County High Schools—Admission of Pupils.

Under the provision of sec. 3421, Rev. Laws, the State Board of Education may lawfully provide that in case of failure in one or more studies, the pupil may be conditionally promoted to the high school within the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.