

Legislative manual of the State of Minnesota. 1889

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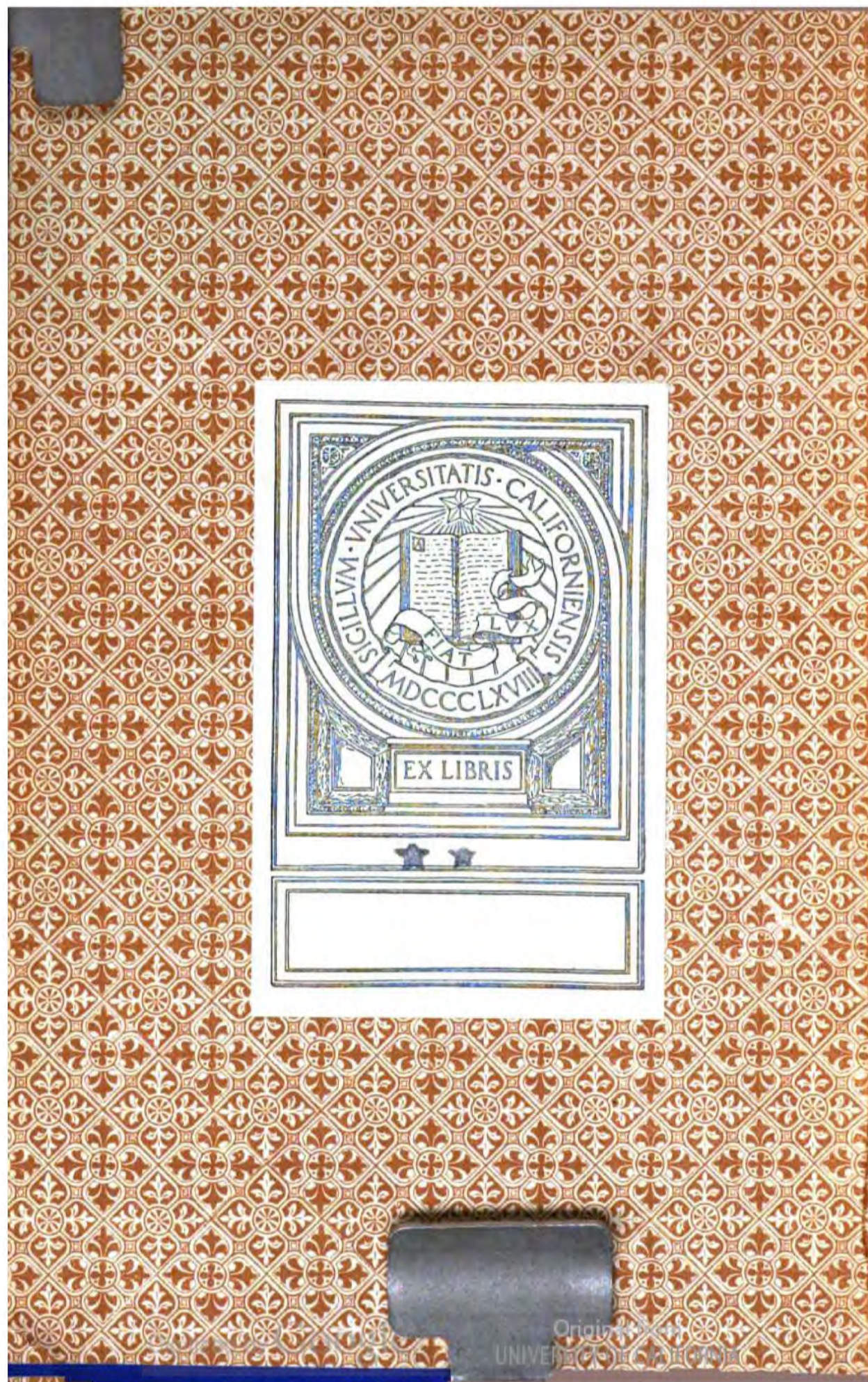
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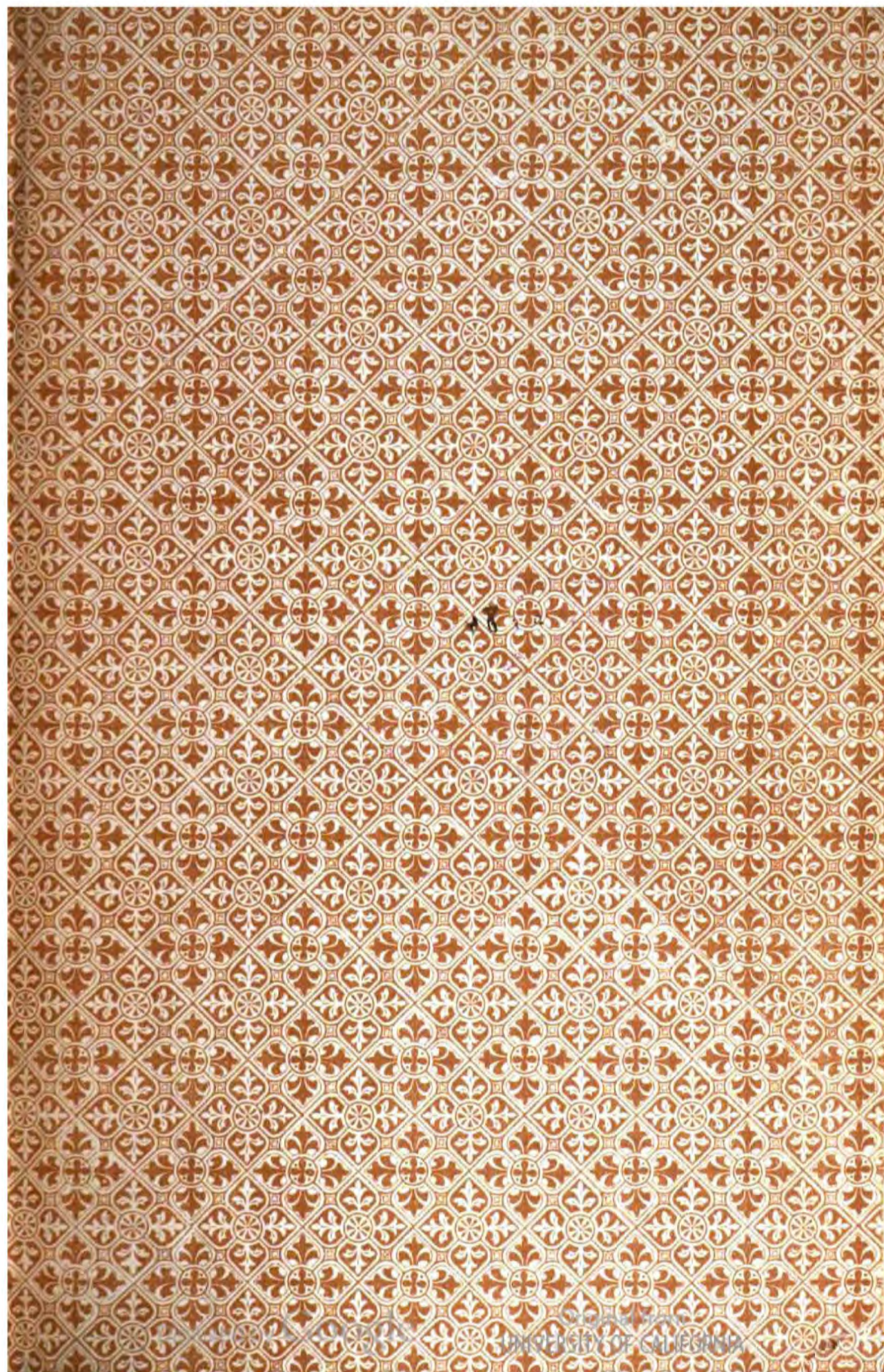
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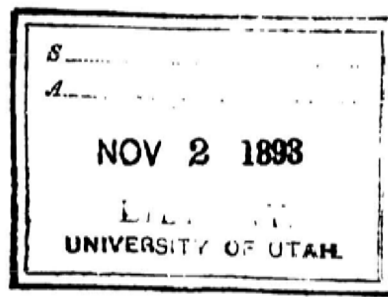


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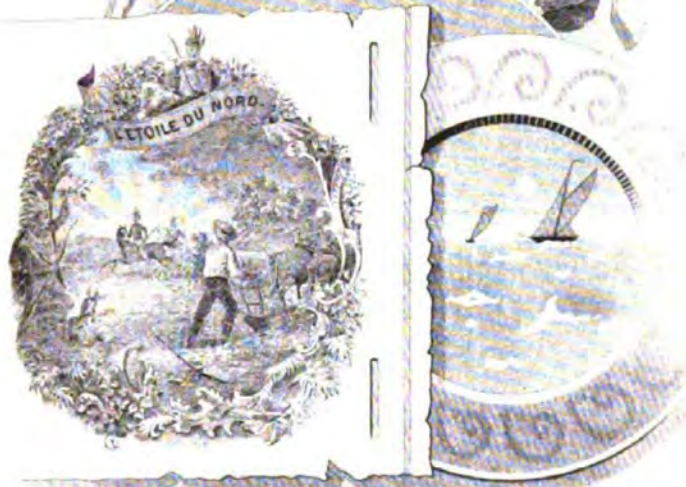


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THE Legislative Manual of the

STATE OF MINNESOTA



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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a de-

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sign to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws: giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the mar-

ciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind — enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntingdon, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thos. M^o Kean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 9, 1778.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, BETWEEN
THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE
ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW
YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and
independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which
is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United
States in Congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm
league of friendship with each other, for their common defense,
the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general wel-
fare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force
offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on
account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense
whatever.

ART. 4. § 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual
friendship and intercourse among the people of the different
states in this union, the free inhabitant of each of these states
(paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted), shall
be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in
the several states, and the people of each state shall have free
ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy
therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the

same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state, of which the owner is an inhabitant; *Provided, also*, that no imposition, duties, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

§ 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

§ 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states, to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. § 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, of every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

§ 2. No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years, nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

§ 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

§ 4. In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

§ 5. Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. § 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any king, prince, or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

§ 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

§ 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

§ 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

§ 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and

under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. § 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

§ 2. The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they can not agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; *Provided*, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best

of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" *Provided, also*, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

§ 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

§ 4. The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "*A Committee of the States*," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States,

transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number can not be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

§ 6. The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

§ 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof

relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely

ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the state of New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jr. (August 8, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the state of Massachusetts Bay.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the state of Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the state of New York.—James Duane, Francis Lewis, William Duer, Gouv. Morris.

On the part and behalf of the state of New Jersey.—John Witherspoon, Nath. Scudder (November 26, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the state of Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed (July 22, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the state of Delaware.—Thomas McKean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the state of Maryland.—John Hanson (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll (March 1, 1781).

On the part and behalf of the state of Virginia.— Richard Henry Lee, John Banister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the state of North Carolina.— John Penn (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, John Williams.

On the part and behalf of the state of South Carolina.— Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thos. Heyward, Jr.

On the part and behalf of the state of Georgia.— Jno. Walton (July 24, 1778), Edwd. Telfair, Edward Langworthy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of

the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their own officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the

emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates; and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice president.] *

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* The portion in brackets has been superseded by the 12th amendment.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the

president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.*

* See the 11th amendment.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and ~~consuls~~, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have **original** jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the

junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES.

In addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislature of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in the time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of

all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied

to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE.—The Constitution was adopted Sept. 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the confederation, of the twenty-first of February, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts,

Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the First Congress of the United States, Sept. 25, 1789; and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states, Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the Third Congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the president of the United States to both houses of Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, Dec. 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated Sept. 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, Feb. 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated Dec. 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

ORGANIC ACT OF MINNESOTA.

An Act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.
[Passed March 3, 1849.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That* from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning in the Mississippi river, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the state of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said state of Iowa, thence southerly along the western boundary of said state to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of White Earth river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the state of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said state of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the territory of Minnesota; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States

from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other state or territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs. He may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the president can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the president of the United States, and at the same time two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session,

consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councilors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population; *provided*, that the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councilors and thirty-nine representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties and districts shall be entitled under this act.

The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes, in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall also be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives; *provided*, that in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place on such day as the governor shall appoint, but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning of the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly; *provided*, that no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; *provided,* that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint, all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of probate courts and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; *provided,* that the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be

necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the late territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice, or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified,

which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500 as governor, and \$1,000 as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justice shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,800. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of \$1,000, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses, and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the secretary of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the state of Wisconsin, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of the said territory of Minnesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session in St. Paul; and at said first session the governor and legislative assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible;

and shall at such time as they shall see proper, prescribe by law the manner of locating the permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said territory of Minnesota, to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said house of representatives. The first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said territory of Minnesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the district courts hereby established which may include in the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws, in force within said limits, may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action may be recovered under this act, the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory

when this act shall take effect, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the territory of Minnesota, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of \$5,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the state and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall or may pass the council and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the

bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it; in which case it shall not become a law.

A C T

AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT.

[*Passed Feb. 26, 1857.*]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That* the inhabitants of that portion of the territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to-wit: beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois de Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the state of Iowa; thence along the northern boundary of said state to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the state of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Pigeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning, be and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government by the name of the state of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, according to the Federal Constitution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* the state of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said state of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and

any state or states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river or waters leading into the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district then existing within the limits of the proposed state, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the territorial legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capital of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed state to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed state into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed state, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And said State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional representatives as the population of the Stateshall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said state of Minnesota, to-wit:

First — That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said

sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the commissioner at the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe, for the purpose aforesaid but for no other purpose.

Third—Ten entire sections of land to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; and the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct; *provided*, that no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the legislature shall direct; *provided*, the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State, shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted Oct. 13, 1857. Ayes, 30,055; Noes, 571.

Preamble. We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform such government, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 2. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

SEC. 4. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted.

SEC. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to [be] witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 8. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase; completely and without denial; promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

SEC. 9. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

SEC. 11. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this State, but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace.

SEC. 15. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than twenty-one years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be void.

SEC. 16. The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by an inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry against his consent; nor shall any control or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SEC. 17. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give

evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

ARTICLE II.

ON NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. This State shall be called and known by the name of the state of Minnesota, and shall consist of and have jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up to the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the state of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river and following the boundary line of the state of Wisconsin until the same intersects the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and British Possessions; thence up Pigeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The state of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and on all other rivers and waters bordering on the said state of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed by the same; and said rivers and waters, and navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. The propositions contained in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United

States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislature of the State shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, who shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law [but no session shall exceed the term of sixty days].*

SEC. 2. The number of members who compose the senate and house of representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the house of representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law.

SEC. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members; a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide.

* The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

SEC. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, sit upon its own adjournment, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled the second time for the same offense.

SEC. 5. The house of representatives shall elect its presiding officer, and the senate and house of representatives shall elect such other officers as may be provided by law; they shall keep journals of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays, when taken on any question, shall be entered on such journals.

SEC. 6. Neither house shall, during a session of the legislature, adjourn for more than three days (Sundays excepted), nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be assembled, without the consent of the other house.

SEC. 7. The compensation of senators and representatives shall be three dollars per diem during the first session, but may afterwards be prescribed by law. But no increase of compensation shall be prescribed which shall take effect during the period for which the members of the existing house of representatives may have been elected.

SEC. 8. The members of each house shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 9. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the state of Minnesota, except that of postmaster, and no senator or representative shall hold an office under the state which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the session of the legislature of which he was a member, until one year after the expiration of his term of office in the legislature.

SEC. 10. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose and concur with amendments as on other bills.

SEC. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the State. If he approves he shall sign and deposit it in the office of secretary of state for

preservation, and notify the house where it originated of the fact. But if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; when such objections shall be entered at large on the journal of the same, and the house shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if it be approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment within that time, prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the secretary of state, within three days after the adjournment of the legislature, any act passed during the last three days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

[If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on consideration, one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.]*

SEC. 12. No money shall be appropriated except by bill. Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses (except such as relate to the business or adjournment of the same) shall be presented to the governor for his signa-

*This paragraph in brackets was adopted Nov. 7, 1876.

ture, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being returned by him with his objections, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the members of the two houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 13. The style of all laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota." No law shall be passed unless voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the vote entered upon the journal of each house.

SEC. 14. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, through a concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to seats therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

SEC. 16. Two or more members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature. The legislature shall prescribe by law the manner in which evidence in cases of contested seats in either house shall be taken.

SEC. 18. Each house may punish by imprisonment during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence; but no such imprisonment shall at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 19. Each house shall be open to the public during the sessions thereof, except in such cases as in their opinion may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each separate house unless in case of urgency two-thirds of the house where such bill is depending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been previously read twice at length.

SEC. 21. Every bill having passed both houses shall be carefully enrolled, and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house. Any presiding officer refusing to sign a bill which

shall have previously passed both houses, shall thereafter be incapable of holding a seat in either branch of the legislature, or hold any other office of honor or profit in the State, and in case of such refusal, each house shall, by rule, provide the manner in which such bill shall be properly certified for presentation to the governor.

SEC. 22. No bill shall be passed by either house of the legislature upon the day prescribed for the adjournment of the two houses. But this section shall not be so construed as to preclude the enrollment of a bill, or the signature and passage from one house to the other, or the reports thereon from committees, or its transmission to the executive for his signature.

SEC. 23. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial and representative districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts according to the provisions of section second of this article.

SEC. 24. The senators shall also be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time that members of the house of representatives are required to be chosen, and in the same manner; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series. The terms of office of senators and representatives shall be the same as now prescribed by law until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), at which time there shall be an entire new election of all the senators and representatives. Representatives chosen at such election, or at any election thereafter, shall hold their office for the term of two years, except it be to fill a vacancy, and the senators chosen at such election by districts designated as odd numbers, shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and senators chosen by districts designated by even numbers shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year; and thereafter senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of all the senators at the election of representatives next succeeding each new apportionment provided for in this article.

SEC. 32. [b] All lands donated to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of internal improvement, under the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, being "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption

* This section was adopted Nov. 8, 1671.

rights," shall be appraised and sold, in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands, under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight, of the General Statutes, except the modifications hereinafter mentioned. All moneys derived from the sales of said lands shall be invested in the bonds of the United States, or of the state of Minnesota issued since 1860; and the moneys so invested shall constitute the Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State. All moneys received by the county treasurer under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight (38), aforesaid, derived from the sale of internal improvement lands, shall be held at all times subject to the order and direction of the state treasurer, for the benefit of the fund to which it belongs; and on the fifteenth day of June in each year, and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the state treasurer, he shall pay over to the said state treasurer all moneys received on account of such fund.

The bonds purchased in accordance with this amendment shall be transferable only upon the order of the governor, and on each bond shall be written, "Minnesota Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State, transferable only on the order of the governor."

The principal sum from all sales of internal improvement lands shall not be reduced by any charges or costs of officers, by fees, or by any other means whatever; and section fifty (50), of title one (1), of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes, shall not be applicable to the provisions of this amendment, and wherever the words "school lands" are used in said title, it shall read as applicable to this amendment, "Internal Improvement Lands."

The moneys belonging to the Internal Improvement Land Fund shall not be appropriated for any purpose whatever, until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a majority of the electors of the State, voting at the annual general election following the passage of the act.

The force of this amendment shall be to authorize the sale of the internal improvement lands, without further legislative enactment.*

SEC. 33. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

* This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1873.

1st. For changing the name of a person, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams wholly within this State.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or other persons under disability.

5th. For changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village.

10th. For granting to any individual, association or corporation, except municipal, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

11th. For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.

But the legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

SEC. 34. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section one (1) of this amendment, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.*

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State.

SEC. 2.† The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section, shall be made to the secretary of state, who shall call to his assistance two or more of the judges of the supreme court, and two disinterested judges of the district courts of the State, who shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall open and canvass said returns and declare the result within three days after such canvass.

* Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

† As amended Nov. 6, 1877.

SEC. 3. The term of office for the governor and lieutenant governor shall be two years, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Each shall have attained the age of twenty-five (25) years, and shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the State for one year next preceding his election. Both shall be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 4. The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint a state librarian and notaries public, and such other officers as may be provided by law. He shall have power to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments in writing, to be used in the State. He shall have a negative upon all laws passed by the legislature, under such rules and limitations as are in this constitution prescribed. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and such other state and district offices as may be hereafter created by law, until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 5. The official term of the secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall be two (2) years. The official term of the state auditor shall be four (4) years, and each shall continue in office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The further duties and salaries of said executive officers shall each be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The lieutenant governor shall be *ex-officio* president of the senate; and in case a vacancy shall occur, from any cause whatever, in the office of governor, he shall be governor during such vacancy. The compensation of lieutenant governor shall be double the compensation of a state senator. Before the close of each session of the senate they shall elect a president *pro tem*.

pore, who shall be lieutenant governor in case a vacancy should occur in that office.

SEC. 7. The term of each of the executive officers named in this article shall commence on taking the oath of office on or after the first day of May, 1858, and continue until the first Monday of January, 1860, except the auditor, who shall continue in office till the first Monday of January, 1861, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the same above mentioned time for qualification and entry upon the duties of their respective offices, shall extend and apply to all other officers elected under the state constitution, who have not already taken the oath of office, and commenced the performance of their official duties.*

SEC. 8. Each officer created by this article, shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

SEC. 9. Laws shall be passed at the first session of the legislature after the State is admitted into the Union, to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the legislature may from time to time establish by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in

* This section was adopted April 15, 1858.

each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their term of office shall be six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

[Whenever all or a majority of the judges of the supreme court shall, from any cause, be disqualified from sitting in any case in said court, the governor, or, if he shall be interested in the result of such case, then the lieutenant governor, shall assign judges of the district court of the State, who shall sit in such case in place of such disqualified judges, with all the powers and duties of judges of the supreme court.]*

SEC. 4. The State shall be divided by the legislature into judicial districts, which shall be composed of contiguous territory, be bounded by county lines, and contain a population as nearly equal as may be practicable. In each judicial district, one or more judges, as the legislature may prescribe, shall be elected by the electors thereof, whose term of office shall be six years, and each of said judges shall severally have and exercise the powers of the court under such limitations as may be prescribed by law. Every district judge shall at the time of his election be a resident of the district for which he shall be elected, and shall reside therein during his continuance in office. In case any court of common pleas heretofore established shall be abolished, the judge of said court may be constituted by the legislature one of the judges of the district court of the district wherein such court has been so established, for a period not exceeding the unexpired term for which he was elected.†

SEC. 5. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of more than one hundred dollars, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. The legis-

* Paragraph in brackets added Nov. 7, 1876.

† This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

lature may provide by law that the judge of one district may discharge the duties of judge of any other district not his own, when convenience or the public interest may require it.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be men learned in the law, and shall receive such compensation at stated times as may be prescribed by the legislature, which compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward for their services.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office, and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship; but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this constitution.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall provide for the election of a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any civil cause where the amount in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars, nor in a criminal cause where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine over one hundred dollars, nor in any cause involving the title to real estate.

SEC. 9. All judges other than those provided for in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district, county or city, for which they shall be created, not for a longer term than seven years.

SEC. 10. In case the office of any judge become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified. And such successor shall be elected at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 11. The justices of the supreme court and the district courts shall hold no office under the United States, nor any other office under this State. And all votes for either of them for any elective office under this constitution, except a judicial office given by the legislature or the people, during their continuance in office, shall be void.

SEC. 12. The legislature may at any time change the number of judicial districts or their boundaries, when it shall be deemed expedient; but no such change shall vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 13. There shall be elected in each county where a district court shall be held, one clerk of said court, whose qualifications, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law, and whose term of office shall be four years.

SEC. 14. Legal pleadings and proceedings in the courts of this State shall be under the direction of the legislature. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Minnesota," and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state of Minnesota."

SEC. 15. The legislature may provide for the election of one person in each organized county in this State, to be called a court commissioner, with judicial power and jurisdiction not exceeding the power and jurisdiction of a judge of the district court at chambers; or the legislature may, instead of such election, confer such power and jurisdiction upon the judges of probate in the State.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1.* Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this State for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elected by the people:

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

*Amended Nov. 3, 1868.

Third—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Fourth—Persons of Indian blood residing in this State who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the State, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the State.

SEC. 2. No person not belonging to one of the classes specified in the preceding section; no person who has been convicted of treason or any felony, unless restored to civil rights; and no person under guardianship, or who may be *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this State.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this State or of the United States; nor while a student in any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 4. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SEC. 5. During the day on which any election shall be held, no person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen.

SEC. 7. Every person who by the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at any election, shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 8.* The legislature may, notwithstanding anything in this article, provide by law that any woman at the age of twenty-one (21) years and upward, may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers for schools, or upon any measure relating to schools, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of schools.

* Adopted Nov. 5. 1875.

SEC. 9. The official year for the state of Minnesota shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and all terms of office shall terminate at that time; and the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The first general election for state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be held in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (1884), and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at any general election, whose terms of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887).

ARTICLE VIII.

SCHOOL FUNDS, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

SECTION 1. The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State, shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in five (5) years, and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in ten (10) years; but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first, *provided* that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this State in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school land shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

[Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other dis-

position of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest bearing bonds of the United States, or of the state of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.]*

All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the State, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same less one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), as is provided by law for the appraisal and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands as aforesaid shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the State; the remaining one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions.†

SEC. 3. The legislature shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the State.

[But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property, be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught.]‡

SEC. 4. The location of the University of Minnesota, as established by existing laws, is hereby confirmed, and said institution is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Minnesota. All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred, are hereby perpetuated unto the said university; and all lands which may be granted hereafter by Congress, or other donations for said university purposes, shall vest in the institution referred to in this section.

SEC. 5.|| The permanent school funds of the State may be loaned upon interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum to

* Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

† Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

‡ Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 6, 1877.

|| Adopted Nov. 2, 1886.

the several counties or school districts of the State, to be used in the erection of county or school buildings. No such loan shall be made until approved by a board consisting of the governor, the state auditor and the state treasurer, who are hereby constituted an investment board for the purpose of the loans hereby authorized; nor shall any such loan be for an amount exceeding three (3) per cent of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real estate of the county or school district receiving the same. The state auditor shall annually, at the time of certifying the state tax to the several county auditors, also certify to each auditor to whose county, or to any of the school districts of whose county any such loan shall have been made, the tax necessary to be levied to meet the accruing interest or principal of any such loan, and it shall be the duty of every such county auditor forthwith to levy and extend such tax upon all the taxable property in his county, or of the several school districts respectively, liable for such loans — as the case may be — and in all such cases the tax so assessed shall be fifty (50) per cent in excess of the amount actually necessary to be raised on account of such accruing principal or interest. It shall be levied, collected and paid into the county and state treasuries in the same manner as state taxes, and any excess collected over the amount of such principal or interest accruing in any given year shall be credited to the general funds of the respective counties or school districts. No change of the boundaries of any school district after the making of any such loan shall operate to withdraw any property from the taxation herein provided for; nor shall any law be passed extending the time of payment of any such principal or interest, or reducing the rate of such interest, or in any manner waiving or impairing any rights of the State in connection with any such loan. Suitable laws, not inconsistent with this amendment, may be passed by the legislature for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCE OF THE STATE, AND BANKS AND BANKING.

SECTION 1. All taxes to be raised in this State shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform throughout the State, *provided* that the legislature may by general law or special act, authorize municipal corporations to levy

assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of laying water pipes and supplying any city or municipality with water, the legislature may, by general or special law, authorize any such city or municipality, having a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, to levy an annual tax or assessment upon the lineal foot of all lands fronting on any water main or water pipe laid by such city or municipality within corporate limits of said city for supplying water to the citizens thereof without regard to the cash value of such property, and to empower such city to collect any such tax, assessments or fines, or penalties for failure to pay the same, or any fine or penalty for any violation of the rules of such city or municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any water rate due for the same.*

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated [ordinary] expenses of the State for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient with other sources of income to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. [But no law levying a tax, or making other provisions for the payment of interest or principal of the bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same.]†

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in

* Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

† These amendments were adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws, be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be passed for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 5.* For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed \$250,000; every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein; and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the legislature, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each house respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and also a tax sufficient to pay the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation and taxes shall not be repealed, postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid. The State shall never contract any debts for works of internal improvements, or be a party in carrying on such works, except in cases where grants of land or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to specific purposes, and in such cases the State shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

SEC. 6. All debts authorized by the preceding section shall be contracted by loan on state bonds of amounts not less than five hundred dollars each on interest, payable within ten years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt; and such bonds shall not be sold by the State under par. A correct registry of all such bonds shall be kept by the treasurer, in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amount unpaid, and to whom severally made payable.

SEC. 7. The State shall never contract any public debt, unless in time of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, except in the cases and in the manner provided in the fifth and sixth sections of this article.

* Amended April 14, 1858.

SEC. 8. The money arising from any loan made, or debt, or liability contracted, shall be applied to the object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 9. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SEC. 10. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," under what purports to be an amendment to section ten (10) of article nine (9) of the constitution, adopted April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, which is hereby expunged from the constitution, saving, excepting and reserving to the State, nevertheless, all rights, remedies, and forfeitures accruing under said amendment.]*

SEC. 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week of January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year; for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom.

SEC. 12.† Suitable laws shall be passed by the legislature for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of the state and school funds; and all officers and other persons charged with the same or any part of the same, or the safe keeping thereof, shall be required to give ample security for all moneys and funds of any kind received by them; to make forthwith and keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment and transfer; and if any of said officers or other persons shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the state of Minnesota; or shall deposit in banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for [other] funds or property, any portion of the funds of the state or of the school funds aforesaid, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall be and constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid state and school funds, or either of the same, as shall be thus taken, or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce, or

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

† Adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

account for the state school funds, or any part of the same entrusted to such officer or persons as by law required on demand, shall be held and be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

SEC. 13. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with the following restrictions and requirements, viz.:

First—The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Second—The legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money and shall require ample security in United States stock or state stocks for the redemption of the same in specie; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks, or any part thereof, to the amount of ten per cent or more on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks, shall be required to make up said deficiency by additional stocks.

Third—The stockholders in any corporation and joint association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, shall be individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them for all the debts of such corporation or association; and such individual liability shall continue for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders.

Fourth—In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Fifth—Any general banking law which may be passed in accordance with this article, shall provide for recording the names of all stockholders in such corporation, the amount of stock held by each, the time of transfer, and to whom transferred.

SEC. 14. [a]* For the purpose of erecting and completing buildings for a hospital for the insane, a deaf, dumb and blind asylum, the state prison, the legislature may by law increase the public debt of the state to an amount not exceeding \$250,000, in addition to the public debt already heretofore authorized by the

*Section 14a and 14b were adopted Nov. 5, 1872.

constitution; and for that purpose may provide by law for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the State, and appropriate the money only for the purpose aforesaid; which bonds shall be payable in not less than ten, nor more than thirty years from the date of the same, at the option of the State.

SEC. 14. [b]* The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds or to become indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed ten per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city or other municipal corporation; the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made for the purpose of state and county taxation previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 15.* The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds, or to become indebted in any manner, to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed five (5) per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city, or other municipal corporation. The amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made, for the purpose of state and county taxation, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

ARTICLE X.

OF CORPORATIONS HAVING NO BANKING PRIVILEGES.

SECTION 1. The term "Corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships, except such as embrace banking privileges, and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be liable to be sued in all courts, in like manner as natural persons.

SEC. 2. No corporations shall be formed under special acts, except for municipal purposes.

SEC. 3. Each stockholder in any corporation [excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufac-

*Section 15 was adopted Nov. 4, 1879.

turing or mechanical business] shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him.]*

SEC. 4. Lands may be taken for public way, for the purpose of granting to any corporation the franchise of way for public use. In all cases, however, a fair and equitable compensation shall be paid for such land, and the damages arising from the taking of the same; but all corporations being common carriers, enjoying the right of way in pursuance of the provisions of this section, shall be bound to carry the mineral, agricultural and other productions of manufacturers on equal and reasonable terms.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

SECTION 1. The legislature may from time to time establish and organize new counties; but no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws changing county lines in counties already organized, or for removing county seats, shall before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of such electors. Counties now established may be enlarged, but not reduced below four hundred (400) square miles.

SEC. 2. The legislature may organize any city into a separate county, when it has attained a population of 20,000 inhabitants, without reference to geographical extent, when a majority of the electors of the county in which such city may be situated, voting thereon, shall be in favor of a separate organization.

SEC. 3. Laws may be passed providing for the organization for municipal and other town purposes, of any congressional or fractional townships in the several counties in the state, *provided* that when a township is divided by county lines or does not contain one hundred inhabitants, it may be attached to one or more adjoining townships or parts of townships for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the election of such county or township officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. Any county and township organization shall have such powers of local taxation as may be prescribed by law.

* The clause in brackets adopted November 5, 1872.

SEC. 6. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 7.* That the county of Manomin is hereby abolished, and that the territory heretofore comprising the same shall constitute and be a part of the county of Anoka.

ARTICLE XII.

OF THE MILITIA.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the legislature to pass such laws for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the State as may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE XIII.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and the judges of the supreme and district courts, may be impeached for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this state. The party convicted thereof shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The legislature of this State may provide for the removal of inferior officers from office, for malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 4. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 5. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Whenever a majority of both houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitu-

*Adopted Nov. 2, 1869.

tion, they may propose such alterations or amendments; which proposed amendments shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and said amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of voters present and voting, shall have ratified such alterations and amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution. If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The seat of government of the State shall be at the city of St. Paul, but the legislature, at their first or any future session, may provide by law for a change of the seat of government by a vote of the people, or may locate the same upon the land granted by Congress for a seat of government to the State; and in the event of the seat of government being removed from the city of St. Paul to any other place in the State, the capitol building and grounds shall be dedicated to an institution for the promotion of science, literature and the arts, to be organized by the legislature of the State, and of which institution the Minnesota Historical Society shall always be a department.

SEC. 2. Persons residing on Indian lands within the State shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, as though they lived in any other portion of the State, and shall be subject to taxation.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide for a uniform oath or affirmation to be administered at elections, and no person shall be compelled to take any other or different form of oath to entitle him to vote.

SEC. 4. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and be used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Minnesota, and shall be attached to all the official acts of the governor (his signature to acts and resolves of the legislature excepted) requiring authentication. The legislature shall provide for an appropriate device and motto for said seal.

SEC. 5. The territorial prison, as located under existing laws, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, be and remain one of the state prisons of the state of Minnesota.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state of government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Minnesota previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Minnesota not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Minnesota, shall inure to the State.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate of property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims

and debts, of whatsoever description, of the territory of Minnesota, shall inure to and vest in the state of Minnesota, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Minnesota, as the same could have been by the territory of Minnesota. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Minnesota, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Minnesota with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Minnesota, at the time of a change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 5. All territorial officers, civil or military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Minnesota, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Minnesota shall commence on the first Wednesday of December next, and shall be held at the capitol, in the city of St. Paul.

SEC. 7. The laws regulating the election and qualification of all district, county and precinct officers, shall continue and be in force until the legislature shall otherwise provide by law.

SEC. 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after the adjournment thereof, cause this constitution to be deposited in the office of the governor of the Territory; and if, after the submission of the same to a vote of the people, as hereinafter provided, it shall appear that it has been adopted by a vote of the people of the State, then the governor shall forward a certified copy of the same, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the said constitution, to the president of the United States, to be by him laid before the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. For the purposes of the first election, the State shall constitute one district, and shall elect three members to the house of representatives of the United States.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of the first election for members of the state senate and house of representatives, the State shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, as follows, viz.: 1st district, Washington county; 2d district, Ramsey county; 3d district, Dakota county; 4th district, so much of Hennepin county as lies west of the Mississippi; 5th district, Rice county; 6th district, Goodhue county; 7th district, Scott county; 8th district, Olmsted county; 9th district, Fillmore county; 10th district, Houston county; 11th district, Winona county; 12th district, Wabasha county; 13th district, Mower and Dodge counties; 14th district, Freeborn and Faribault counties; 15th district, Steele and Waseca counties; 16th district, Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties; 17th district, Nicollet and Brown counties; 18th district, Sibley, Renville and McLeod counties; 19th district, Carver and Wright counties; 20th district, Benton, Stearns and Meeker counties; 21st district, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties; 22d district, Cass, Pembina and Todd counties; 23d district, so much of Hennepin county as lies east of the Mississippi; 24th district, Sherburne, Anoka and Manomin counties; 25th district, Chisago, Pine and Isanti counties; 26th district, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Itasca counties.

SEC. 11. The counties of Brown, Stearns, Todd, Cass, Pembina and Renville, as applied in the preceding section, shall not be deemed to include any territory west of the state line, but shall be deemed to include all counties and parts of counties east of said line as were created out of the territory of either, at the last session of the legislature.

SEC. 12. The senators and representatives at the first election, shall be apportioned among the several senatorial and representative districts as follows, to-wit:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st district..... | 2 | Senators..... | 3 | Representatives.. |
| 2d " | 3 | " | 6 | " |
| 3d " | 2 | " | 5 | " |
| 4th " | 2 | " | 4 | " |
| 5th " | 2 | " | 3 | " |
| 6th " | 1 | " | 4 | " |
| 7th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 8th " | 2 | " | 4 | " |

| 9th district..... | 2 | Senators..... | 6 | Representatives. |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| 10th " | 2 | " | 3 | " |
| 11th " | 2 | " | 4 | " |
| 12th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 13th " | 2 | " | 3 | " |
| 14th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 15th " | 1 | " | 4 | " |
| 16th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 17th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 18th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 19th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 20th " | 1 | " | 3 | " |
| 21st " | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| 22d " | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| 23d " | 1 | " | 2 | " |
| 24th " | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| 25th " | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| 26th " | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> | |
| | 37 | | 80 | |

SEC. 13. The returns from the 22d district shall be made to and canvassed by the judges of election at the precinct of Otter Tail city.

SEC. 14. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the State shall be divided into judicial districts as follows, viz..

The counties of Washington, Chisago, Manomin, Anoka, Isanti, Pine, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis, and Lake shall constitute the First judicial district.

The county of Ramsey shall constitute the Second judicial district.

The counties of Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted, and Wabasha shall constitute the Third judicial district.

The counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd, and Cass shall constitute the Fourth judicial district.

The counties of Dakota, Goodhue, Scott, Rice, Steele, Waseca, Dodge, Mower, and Freeborn shall constitute the Fifth judicial district.

The counties of Le Sueur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, McLeod, Renville, Brown, and all other counties in the

State not included within the other districts, shall constitute the Sixth judicial district.

SEC. 15. Each of the foregoing enumerated judicial districts may, at the first election, elect one prosecuting attorney for the district.

SEC. 16. Upon the second Tuesday, the thirteenth day of October, 1857, an election shall be held for members of the house of representatives of the United States, governor, lieutenant governor, supreme and district judges, members of the legislature, and all other officers designated in this constitution, and also for the submission of this constitution to the people, for their adoption or rejection.

SEC. 17. Upon the day so designated as aforesaid every free male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the limits of the State for ten days previous to the day of said election, may vote for all officers to be elected under this constitution at such election, and also for or against the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 18. In voting for or against the adoption of this constitution, the words, "For Constitution," or "Against Constitution," may be written or printed on the ticket of each voter, but no voter shall vote for or against this constitution, on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this constitution; and if upon the canvass of the vote so polled it shall appear that there was a greater number of votes polled for than against said constitution, then this constitution shall be deemed to be adopted as the constitution of the state of Minnesota, and all the provisions and obligations of this constitution and of the schedule thereunto attached, shall thereafter be valid to all intents and purposes as the constitution of said State.

SEC. 19. At said election the polls shall be opened, the election held, returns made, and certificates issued, in all respects as provided by law for opening, closing and conducting elections and making returns of the same, except as hereinbefore specified, and excepting also that polls may be opened and elections held at any point or points, in any of the counties where precincts may be established as provided by law, ten days previous to the day of election, not less than ten miles from the place of voting in any established precinct.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of election, in addition to the returns required by law for each pre-

inct, to forward to the secretary of the territory, by mail, immediately after the close of the election, a certified copy of the poll book, containing the name of each person who has voted in the precinct, and the number of votes polled for and against the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The returns of said election for and against this constitution, and for all state officers and members of the house of representatives of the United States, shall be made, and certificates issued in the manner now prescribed by law for returning votes given for delegates to Congress; and the returns for all district officers, judicial, legislative or otherwise, shall be made to the register of deeds of the senior county in each district, in the manner prescribed by law, except as otherwise provided. The returns for all officers elected at large shall be canvassed by the governor of the territory, assisted by Joseph R. Brown and Thomas J. Galbraith, at the time designated by law for canvassing the vote for delegate to Congress.

SEC. 22. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificate of election shall be issued for any state or district officer provided for in this constitution, and no state organization shall have validity within the limits of the territory, until otherwise provided for and until a constitution for a state government shall have been adopted by the people.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION TEN, ARTICLE NINE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[Adopted April 15, 1858.]

SECTION 10. The credit of this State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation; except that for the purpose of expediting the construction of the lines of railroads, in aid to which the Congress of the United States has granted lands to the territory of Minnesota, the governor shall cause to be issued and delivered to each of the companies in which said grants are vested by the legislative assembly of Minnesota, the special bonds of the State bearing an interest of

seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, as a loan of public credit, to an amount not exceeding \$1,250,000, or an aggregate amount to all of said companies not exceeding \$5,000,000, in manner following, to-wit:

Whenever either of the said companies shall produce to the governor satisfactory evidence, verified by the affidavits of the chief engineer, treasurer, and two directors of said company, that any ten miles of the road of said company have been actually constructed and completed, ready for placing the superstructure thereon, the governor shall cause to be issued and delivered to such company, bonds to the amount of \$100,000; and whenever thereafter, and as often as either of said companies shall produce to the governor like evidence of a further construction of ten miles of its road, as aforesaid, then the governor shall cause to be issued to such company further like bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for each and every ten miles of the road thus constructed; and whenever such company shall furnish like evidence that any ten miles of its road is actually completed and cars running thereon, the governor shall cause to be issued to such company like bonds to the amount of \$100,000; and whenever thereafter and as often as either of said companies shall produce to the governor like evidence that any further ten miles of said road is in operation as aforesaid, the governor shall cause to be issued to such company further like bonds to the amount of \$100,000, until the full amount of the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued. *Provided*, that two-fifths and no more, of all bonds issued to the Southern Minnesota Railway Company shall be expended in the construction and equipment of the line of road from La Crescent to the point of junction with the Transit road, as provided by law; *and further provided*, that the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad Co. shall commence the construction of their road at Faribault and Minneapolis, and shall grade an equal number of miles from each of said places.

The said bonds thus issued shall be denominated "Minnesota State Railroad bonds," and the faith and credit of this State are hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal thereof. They shall be signed by the governor, countersigned and registered by the treasurer, sealed with the seal of the State, of denominations not exceeding \$1,000, payable to the order of the company to whom issued, transferable by the indorsement of the president of the said company, and redeemable at any time after 10 and before the expiration of 25

years from the date thereof. Within 30 days after the governor shall proclaim that the people have voted for a loan of state credit to railroads, any of said companies proposing to avail themselves of the loan herein provided for, and to accept the conditions of the same, shall notify the governor thereof, and shall, within sixty days, commence the construction of their roads, and shall within two years thereafter, construct ready for the superstructure, at least fifty (50) miles of their road. Each company shall make provision for the punctual payment and redemption of all bonds issued and delivered as aforesaid, to said company, and for the punctual payment of the interest which shall accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the treasury of this State from any advances of money for that purpose; and as security therefor, the governor shall demand and receive from each of said companies before any of said bonds are issued, an instrument pledging the net profits of its road for the payment of said interest, and a conveyance to the State of the first two hundred and forty sections of land free from prior incumbrances, which such company is or may be authorized to sell, in trust, for the better security of the treasury of the State from loss on said bonds, which said deed of trust shall authorize the governor and secretary of state to make conveyances of title to all or any of such lands to purchasers agreeing with the respective railroad companies therefor.

Provided, That before releasing the interest of the State to such lands, such sale shall be approved by the governor; but the proceeds of all such sales shall be applied to the payment of interest accruing upon the bonds, in case of default of payment of the same, and as a sinking fund to meet any future default in the payment of interest and principal thereof when due. And as further security, an amount of first mortgage bonds on the roads, lands and franchises of the respective companies, corresponding to the state bonds issued, shall be transferred to the treasurer of the State at the time of the issue of state bonds. And in case either of said companies shall make default in payment of either the interest or principal of the bonds issued to said companies by the governor, no more state bonds shall thereafter be issued to said company, and the governor shall proceed in such manner as may be prescribed by law, to sell the bonds of the defaulting company or companies, or the lands held in trust, as above, or may require a foreclosure of the mortgage executed to secure the same: *Provided*, that if any company so in default, before

the day of sale shall pay all interest and principal then due and all expenses incurred by the State, no sale shall take place, and the right of said company shall not be impaired to a further loan of state credit; *provided*, if any of said companies shall at any time offer to pay the principal together with the interest that may then be due upon any of the Minnesota state railroad bonds which may have been issued under the provisions of this section, then the treasurer of the State shall receive the same, and the liabilities of said company or companies in respect to said bonds shall cease upon such payment into the state treasury of principal, together with the interest as aforesaid; *provided, further*, that in consideration of the loan of state credit herein provided, that the company or companies which may accept the bonds of the State in the manner herein specified, shall, as a condition thereof, each complete not less than fifty miles of its road on or before the expiration of the year 1861, and not less than one hundred miles before the year 1864, and complete four-fifths of the entire length of its road before the year 1866; and any failure on the part of any such company to complete the number of miles of its road or roads, in the manner and within the several times herein prescribed, shall forfeit to the State all the right, title and interest of any kind whatsoever in and to any lands, together with the franchises connected with the same not pertaining or applicable to the portion of the road by them constructed and a fee simple to which has not accrued to either of said companies by reason of such construction which was granted to the company or companies thus failing to comply with the provisions hereof, by act of the legislature of the territory of Minnesota vesting said lands in said companies respectively. [Expunged by amendment to sec. 10. art. 9.]

ACT OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

An act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

[Passed May 11, 1858.]

WHEREAS, an act of Congress was passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states;" and whereas, the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representatives among the several states.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the state of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that state as in other states of the Union; and the said state is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court with like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established;*

the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States of the said district of Minnesota, shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, or to the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the senate are printed between brackets. Those of Parliament are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the speakers of the house of commons, used to say "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the house of commons, than a neglect of or departure from the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents; the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the house; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats*. 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by than what that rule is, that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprice of the speaker or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats*. 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.] *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*

[The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States.] *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

[For the powers of Congress see the following articles and sections of the Constitution of the United States: I.—4, 7, 8, 9. II.—1, 2. III.—3. IV.—1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own house; that during the time of privilege; 2d. Neither a member himself, his* wife, nor his servants (*familiaries sui*), for any matter of their own, may be arrested on mesne process, in any civil suits; 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege; 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court; 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the courts of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "Their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite, and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws." 1 *Blackst.* 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house." *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.† 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.* 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by *habeas corpus* under the federal or state authority,

* Order of the house of commons, 1663, July 16.

† *Elsynge*, 217; 1 *Hats.* 21; *Gray's Deb.* 133.

‡ *Stra.*, 989.

as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those states which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550. February 20th. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceeding stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest *cundo, moranda, et redeundo*, the house of commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580) 1 *Hals.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity, perhaps, constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena *ad respondendum*, or *testificandum*, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a senator is withdrawn by summons, his state loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evils admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the house of representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the house; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the speaker. In March, 1796, the house of representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their house to be a breach of the privileges of the house; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the senate and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possessed the right of self defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the state legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we

have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumults render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the state legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several states have the same powers by the laws of their states, and those of the federal government by the same state laws adopted in each state, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress has no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their house, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, etc., but till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist from the ordinary neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the president; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by what law it is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgment they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Every man must at his peril take notice who are members of either house returned of record. *Lex. Parl.* 23; 4 *Inst.* 24.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the house. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the house. 3 Grey, 140, 222.

If an offense be committed by a member of the house, of which the house has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right, for any person or court to take notice of it, till the house has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex. Parl.* 63.

It is a breach of order for a speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.* 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the house, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they may think proper. 2 *Hats*. 259. Of which we see many examples. *Ib.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blacket*. 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges, of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.* 252; 4 *Inst.* 15; *Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the king's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the house; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate, and preparation of a bill, were breeches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the king on any bill or proceeding depending in either house of parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places and manner of holding elections, for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.* I. 4.]

[Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.* I. 5.]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of the state, any executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. *Const.* I. 3.]

[The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of that most numerous branch of the state legislature.]

[No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States, I. 2.*]

The provisional apportionments of representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

| STATES. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1787 | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 |
| 11 Maine..... | | | | | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Vermont..... | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New York..... | 6 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 38 | 31 | 33 |
| New Jersey..... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 27 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 Virginia..... | 10 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 9 |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Georgia..... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Kentucky..... | | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 13 Tennessee..... | | | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 14 Ohio..... | | | | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| 15 Louisiana..... | | | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 Indiana..... | | | | | 3 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| 17 Mississippi..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 18 Illinois..... | | | | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| 19 Alabama..... | | | | | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 20 Missouri..... | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| 21 Michigan..... | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| 22 Arkansas..... | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 23 Florida..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 Iowa..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| 25 Texas..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 26 Wisconsin..... | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 27 California..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28 Minnesota..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 29 Oregon..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 Kansas..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 31 West Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| 32 Nevada..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 33 Nebraska..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 65 | 105 | 141 | 186 | 212 | 241 | 243 | 236 | 243 | 292 |

1. As per Constitution.
2. As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.
3. As per act of Jan. 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.
4. As per act of Dec. 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.
5. As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.
6. As per act May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.
7. As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.
8. As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.
9. By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several states. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 126,823, and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the several states, one representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each state at least one representative. Subsequently, by act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following states, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one representative each, to 243.
10. As per apportionment bill passed Feb. 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.
11. Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent state, and by act of Congress of March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.
12. Divided by action of state legislature and Congress of 1861 and 1862 and state of West Virginia created therefrom.
13. Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one representative.
14. " " April 30, 1802, with one "
15. " " April 8, 1812, with one "
16. " " Dec. 11, 1816, with three "
17. " " Dec. 10, 1817, with one "
18. " " Dec. 3, 1818, with one "
19. " " Dec. 14, 1819, with three "
20. " " March 2, 1821, with one "
21. " " Jan. 26, 1837, with one "
22. " " Jan. 15, 1836, with one "
23. " " March 8, 1845, with one "
24. " " March 3, 1845, with two "
25. " " Dec. 29, 1848, with two "
26. " " May 29, 1848, with two "
27. " " Sept. 8, 1848, with two "

28. Admitted under act of Congress of May 11, 1858, with two representatives.
 29. " " Feb. 14, 1859, with one "
 30. " " Jan 29, 1861, with one "

31. Previous to Dec. 31, 1862; West Virginia was a part of the state of Virginia, which state was entitled to eleven members of the house of representatives.

32. Admitted under act of Congress of Oct. 31, 1864, with one representative.

33. Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the president, March 1, 1867, with one representative.

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const. I. 2.*]

[No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. *Const. I. 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. *Const. I. 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the house adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the house to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

[The president having taken the chair and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the house, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the house be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the senate of the United States, the trouble of rising can not be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.* 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave of the senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session after the hour is arrived to which the senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I. 3.]

[The senate shall choose their officers, and also a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers. *Const.* I. 2.]

When but one person is proposed and no objection made, it has not been usual in parliament to put any question to the house; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats*. 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the house debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die diem* for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

[In the senate, a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice president, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the vice president appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the senate after the first recess.]

Where the speaker has been ill, other speakers *pro tempore* have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.* 6, Sir John Tyrell, in 1656, January 27th, 1658, March 9th; 1659, January 13th.

Sir John Charlton, ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18th.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15th.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely *pro tempore*.
1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats* 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8 *L. Parl.* 263.

A speaker may be removed at the will of the house and a speaker *pro tempore* appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The president shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.* II. 3.]

A joint address of both houses of parliament is read by the speaker of the house of lords. It may be attended by both houses in a body, or by a committee from each house, or by the two speakers only. An address of the house of commons only may be presented by the whole house or by the speaker. 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats*. 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy, every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the house. 4 *Inst.* 11, 12; *Scob.* 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D' Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.* 440; 2 *Hats*. 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the house. *Rushw*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the house. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they can not proceed against him, but must make a special report to the house; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the house sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the house. 2 *Nals.* 319.

It appears that on joint committee of the lords and commons each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

* RULE 43. The vice president, or president of the senate *pro tempore*, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the house are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.* 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees everyone speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.* 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member by consent, putting the question. *Scob.* 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the house into committee is for the speaker, on motion, to put the question that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the house, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the house of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee can not. 2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon, the members retiring to their places, the speaker told the house "He had taken the chair without an order, to bring the house into order." Some excepted against it, but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the speaker without an order, the house was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the house, and it was decided in the house, without returning into the committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the house is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the house will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chair-

man report their proceedings to the house; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make the report when the house shall think proper to receive it. If the house have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the house. *Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.* 1 1624; *Rush*, *L. Parl.* 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22-92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the house has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.* 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the house, any member wishing to ask the person a question must address it to the speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.* 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the house is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the house, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.* 52.

A member, in his place gives information to the house of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Journal H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-'45.

Either house may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other house, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The house then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature they may order attendance unless where it be a case of impeachment by the commons. There it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.* 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public, bills, and on such points of law only as the house shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the house on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hackew.* 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the house, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the house, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order]:

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the house, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the house, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the house. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the senate is now as follows]:

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the house of representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the senate, and bills of the house of representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before 1 o'clock, the general file of bills consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees, after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At 1 o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the house of business *gradatim* as it is brought on, and pre-

vent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the house. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the house. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other house, which are received, at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the house is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other house respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the house is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the house.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.* I. 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.* 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, can not be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a committee of the whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the house resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable house, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed it is put into the speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town. col.* 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.* 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place uncovered, and to address himself, not to the house, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name that the house may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.* 6; *D'Eves*, 487; *col.* 1; 2 *Hats.* 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.* 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and, when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule* 3.]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the house overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey* 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the house does not acquiesce in the speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76 *Scob.*, 7 *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the senate of the United States, the president's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: "When two members rise at the same time, the president shall name the person to speak, but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair shall speak first. Rule 5.]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.* 12, 115; *Hakew.* 148; *Scob.* 58; 2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcan. Parl.* 17.

[The corresponding rule of the senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the senate. Rule 4.]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416); or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.* 73) in some material part of his speech. (*Ib.* 75); or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.* 29), or to the orders of the house, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the speaker rises to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.* 205; *Hale Parl.* 133; *Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the speaker may of right speak of matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the house have occasion for facts within his knowledge, then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.* 31, 33; 2 *Hats.* 166, 168; *Hale Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.* 169, 170; *Rushw.* p. 3, r. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the house. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name but to describe him by his seat in the house, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.* 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31, *Hale Parl.* 133; 2 *Hats.* 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.* 1604, Apr. 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the president or a senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the president, without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate; and the president may call for the sense of the senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.* 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1; 1640 col. 1.) Speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.* 6; *D'Ewes* 2, 487 col. 1 (nor stand up to interrupt him, (*Town* col., 205; *Mem. in Hakew.* 31); nor to pass between the speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the house (*Scob.* 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.* 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the house to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the house and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the house may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation and to withdraw. Then the speaker states the offense committed, and the house considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.* 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assault and affrays in the house of commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the house, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280); or orders them to attend the speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the house (3 *Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the house must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the house is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the house, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the house is to be taken, 2 *Hats.* 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they can not be taken notice of for *censure*. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes

which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.* 186; *Mem. in Hakew.* 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the house; but the committee can only report them to the house for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the senate says: If the member be called to order by a senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge of the matter. *Rule 7.*]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king, is against order. *Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c. 3*; 2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other house, on the particular vote or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each house should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither house can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the house, of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another house, it is difficult to obtain punishment because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the house, and more particularly of the speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other house, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or of examination of witnesses in the house, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved) himself heard, and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member is concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the house that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.* 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the house with his head covered, nor to move from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.* 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.* 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the speaker may be controlled by the house. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right the door of the house ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.* 23.

[By rules of the senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the president shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule 18.*]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the senate chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule 19.*]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the house. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the speaker, or any other whose duty it is shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers; an order existing for that purpose, or to have the house told where there is no quorum present. 2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the house is binding see *Hakeu.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the house will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the house is usually full [*which in senate is at noon*].

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the house, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the house determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a *habeas corpus*. *Raym.* 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165 *Pritchard's case*.

[Where the Constitution authorizes each house to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary), submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the house.]

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.* 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800), received by the senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the president or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule* 24.]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the informality of this question; it is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.* 21.

[The senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule* 9.]

It is then, and not until then, in possession of the house, and can not be withdrawn but by leave of the house. It is to be put into writing, if the house or speaker require it, and must be read to the house by the speaker, as often as any member desire it for his information. 2 *Hats.* 82.

[The rule of the senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired, by the president or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule* 10.]

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the house against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the house commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinion and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the chair; but on an appeal to the senate (*i. e.*, a call for their sense by the president, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 26), the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen. June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the president shall give notice at each whether it be first, second, or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 25.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 25.*]

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the house in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew. 122; Scob. 40.*

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation or the speaker may refuse it. *Scob. 41; 1 Grey, 82, 84.*

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to speaker, who, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew. 137, 141.* A bill can not be amended on the first reading. *6 Grey, 286.* Nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D' Eves, 335, col. 1; 3 Hats. 198.*

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.* 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the speaker. The speaker, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other house, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.* 143, 146.

[In the senate of the United States, the president reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to committee of the whole house, or to a special committee. If the latter, the speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member may also name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the house have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.* 146; *Town. col.* 208; *D'Ewes*, 634; *col.* 2; *Scob.* 47), or, as it is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.* 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule* 27.]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule* 34.]

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, *Town. col.* 38; but it is usual to deliver to him who is first named.

In some cases the house has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the house. *Scob.* 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the house has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the house may be present at any select committee, but can not vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.* 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they can not change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.* 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hats.* 276); but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraph separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the house, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it can not be made good by amendments, they can not reject it, but must report it back to the house without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you can not recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob.* 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the house so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the house to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the house can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *econverso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the house, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats*. 289, 292; *Scob*. 53; 2 *Hats*. 290; 8 *Scob*. 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it can not be altered but by the house, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, (*Scob*. 50), and where, by references to the page, line and word of the bill. *Scob*. 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the house that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the house pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "Now, now," from the house, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the house, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob*. 52; *Hakew*. 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob*. 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 381.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILLS, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in any ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in case of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakev.* 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the house, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.* 131 — *note*.

In senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, 3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the house, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.* 125; 3 *Hats.* 348), no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.* 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the house to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the senate in the same manner as if the senate were in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee). And when the senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the

vice president or president *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman (so-called) shall, during such time, have the powers of the president *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, are precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the house resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the president reports that "The house acting in a committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the house." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the president pauses to give time to the house to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes; that the committee rise, the house resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the house, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the house are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the house. 3. A committee, even of the whole, can not refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the house can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee can not punish a breach of order in the house or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the house, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them: for it continues to be a house, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a house. Thus [3] it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the house, for the moment it would resume the same subject there; the 28th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the house does. 7. It receives messages from the president and the other house. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not a committee.]

BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

[*But the senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the senate is not that which goes to the other house, and that which goes to the other house as the act of the senate has never been seen in the senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

* The former practice of the senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[Rule 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

READING PAPERS.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats*. 117.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.* 274; *Elsynge's Mem.* 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.* 28, 22; 2 *Hats.* 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the house might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion can not be received after another question is actually put, and while the house is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the house; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the house will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, 2 *Hats.* 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which can not be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.* 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the house. 2 *Hats.* 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.* 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the house has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the house will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

| FOR THE PARLIAMENT: | THE SENATE USES: |
|--------------------------|---|
| Postponement indefinite, | Postponement to a day beyond the session, |
| Adjournment, | Postponement to a day within the session, |
| Lying on the table. | { Postponement indefinite, Lying on the table. |

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad uses of it, and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule "first moved first put," takes place. |
| commit | | |
| amend | | |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } | |
| commit | | |
| amend | | |
| 3. Commit and previous question | } | |
| postpone | | |
| amend | | |
| 4. Amend and previous question | } | |
| postpone | | |
| commit | | |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar, for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to-wit: that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit, and if it be decided negatively, to-wit: that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the house out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for or against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If the postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the house; and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, anyone may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.* 46.

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats*. 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated all hold good against this.

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special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with the sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and the longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats*. 8, 83; 3 *Hats*. 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded, but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats*. 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats*. 88.

[*Rule 13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

Reading papers relative to the question before the house. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.* 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the house, and can not be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the house, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memorials in Hakew.* 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.* 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Memorials in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.* 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But

this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the chair. But, as the rule is that the house is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it can not be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the house to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch, also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the house, but not within the competence of the speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.* 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it can not be amended afterward, in the same stage, because the house has on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it can not be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it can not do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out can not be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

In senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the constitution, the words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after shorter time decided against, a longer time can not be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you can not insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you can not do it, then it can not be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and insert instead thereof, "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one house with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the house or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.* 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the house. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where is it complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the house, on a question, unless the house orders it to be divided; as, on a question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to-wit.: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be di-

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the senate, which says: "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

May 31. The same bill being before the senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend: 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person whom the president should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the president shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea — will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having on the question retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.* June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

COEXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the house can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? so that one of them being decided, the other goes to questions without being moved anew? The answer must be special.

When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the house, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment), remove it from before the house. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the house when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the house, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 145. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two houses. A motion to recede being negative, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to-wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating house to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, to recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1st. To agree. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed, <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede. | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the house.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.* 23; 2 *Hals.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.* 22; 2 *Hals.* 87; 5 *Grey.* 129; 9 *Grey.* 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the house, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the house is commonly full. *Hakew.* 153.

[The usage of the senate, is not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, can not on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.* 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill *verbatim*, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the second section enacts," etc.

[But in the senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but is a thing very unusual. *Hakew.* 126, Thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formally committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337; *col.* 2; 414 *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*,

59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.* 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Everyone is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read, as also all amendments from the other house. *Town. col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the house; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.* 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the house. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the house, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the speaker's decision, then the speaker is to divide the house. *Scob.* 24; 2 *Hats.* 140.

When the house of commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the house. This has made it important which go forth and which remain, because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent and inattentive. The general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the house, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.* 134; 1 *Rush. p.* 3, fol. 92; *Scob.* 43, 52; *Co.* 12, 116; *D'Eves*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Petition that it be received*..... | } Ayes. | |
| Read..... | | |
| Lie on the table..... | } Noes. | |
| Rejected after refusal to lie on the table..... | | |
| * Noes. 9 Grey, 365. | | |
| Referred to committee for further proceeding..... | Ayes. | |
| Bill, that it be brought in | } Ayes. | |
| Read first or second time | | |
| Engrossed or read a third time..... | | |
| Proceedings on every other stage..... | | |
| Committed..... | | |
| To committee on the whole..... | Noes. | |
| To select committee..... | Ayes. | |
| Report of bill to lie on table..... | Noes. | |
| Be now read..... | Ayes. | |
| Be taken into consideration three months hence..... | 30, P. J. | 251 |
| Amendments to be read a second time..... | Noes. | |
| Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time..... | Ayes. | |
| For receiving a clause..... | | 334 |
| With amendments be engrossed..... | | 395 |
| That a bill be now read a third time..... | Noes. | 398 |
| Receive a rider | } 260 | |
| Pass..... | | |
| Be printed..... | Ayes. | 256 |
| Committees. That A take the chair..... | } Noes. | |
| To agree to whole or any part of report..... | | |
| That the house do now resolve into committee..... | | |
| Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee | | 291 |
| That he issue warrant for new writ..... | } Ayes. | |
| Member. That none be absent without leave..... | | |
| Witness. That he be further examined..... | | 344 |
| Previous question..... | Noes. | |
| Blanks. That they be filed with the largest sum | } Ayes. | |
| Amendments. That words stand part of..... | | |
| Lords. That their amendments be read a second time | Noes. | |
| Messenger be received..... | } Ayes. | |
| Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock..... | | |
| If after 2 o'clock..... | Noes. | |
| Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock..... | Ayes. | |
| If after 4 o'clock..... | Noes. | |
| Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution)..... | Ayes. | |
| Over the thirtieth of January..... | Noes. | |
| For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day..... | Ayes. | |

The one party being gone forth, the speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the house and report the number to the speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the speaker. *Mem. in Hawk. 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats. 145, note.*

[But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the president or speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In senate, if they are equally divided, the vice president announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And, again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the president, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the senate, declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the president or speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass — that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the president or speaker, who declares the result. In the senate, if there be an equal division, the secretary calls on the vice president and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the house.]

In the house of commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other (*Scol.* 24), as it is not permitted to anyone to withdraw who is in the house when the question is put, nor is anyone to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the president at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the house is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake he suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakev.* 26; 2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the house if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.* 143.

[But in the senate of the United States, the vice president decides when the house is divided. *Const. U. S. I. 3.*]

1608, May 1st, on a question whether a member having said *yea* may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.* 27.

TITLES.

SECTION XLIII.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the senate thereafter.* Rule 20.]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing it to no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

† This rule now fixes the limitation.

remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense of that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the house in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried can not be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the house. *Towns. col. 67; Mem. in Hakew. 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session. *Hakew. 158; 6 Grey, 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting in the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the house, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the house, and open for free discussion. *Towns. col. 26; 2 Hats. 98, 100, 101.* So orders of the house, or instruction to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib. 92; 3 Hats. 161.* Or if instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew. 97, 98.*

Diverse expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (*3 Hats. 278*), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. *2 Hats. 194, 6.* Or the session may be closed for one, two, three or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*. *3 Hats. 94, 98.* Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. *6 Grey, 304, 316.*

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. *2 Hats. 22, 98.* Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. *2 Hats. 99, 100.*

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. *2 Hats. 95, 98.* This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the senate shall, before they are sent to the house of representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members,

whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the house of commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.* 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trever, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house can not recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on

their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.* 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.* 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.* 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.* 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other house takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating house agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as the amending house, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating house, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending house is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when on a bill from the originating house, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the question of amendments between the houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters pending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the house which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.* 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the house asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other house at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other house, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each house to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, *vice voce* and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.* 280. This report can not be amended or altered as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the house asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case

the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.* 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 *Hats.* 269), and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*Ib.* 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300); and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.* 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.* 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.* 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 8 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other house. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.* 304. Or the failure of the other house to present to the king a bill passed by both houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the house, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the king, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.* 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chand.* 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill. 1 *Greg*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the houses are to be sent only while both houses are sitting. 2 *Hats.* 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.* 22.

[In senate the messages are introduced in any state of business, except: 1. Where a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the house of representatives, as in Parliament, if the house be in committee when a messenger attends, the speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the speaker of the house. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the senate having made two amendments to a bill from the house of representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that house disagreed, and notified the senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other house to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other house, has retired, the speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the house, "that the other house have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.* 178.

It is not the usage for one house to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the house to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.* 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other house, do they give notice of it; but it passes *sub silentio*, to prevent unbecoming alterations. 1 *Blackst.* 183.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the house in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one house of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one house to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.* 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the speakers or members of the two houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.* 260, 261, 262.

The king having sent original letters to the commons, afterward desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The house which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the king's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified

to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats*. 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the king, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the house of representatives to have it signed by the speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the senate to be signed by their president. The secretary of the senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the president of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the president disapproves he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the president's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.* 1, 7.

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.* 1, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.* 1, 5.]

[The proceedings of the senate, when not acting as a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

[The titles of bills and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule* 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats.* 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals separated from the question, but only the question as finally agreed to by the house. The rule of entering in the journals only what the house has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 *Hats.* 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.* 1, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the house of commons was Oct. 30, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the house of commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.* 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.* 114, 115; *Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 1592; *Hale Parl.* 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature, and both houses together have power of judicature, and the book of the clerk of the house of commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament, 6 *H.* 8 c. 16; 4 *Inst.* 23, 24; and every member of the house of commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.* 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.* 361; 3 *Hats.* 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, everyone may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the house. 2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective houses. The king has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either house to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.* 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I. 5. But "neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than

three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting." I. 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.* II. 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, can not be amended, as by adding "to a particular day," but must be put simply "that this house do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned till the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the house is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the house be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.* 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to-wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the king, or by the efflux or the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain *in statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.* 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.* 29; 4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.* 61; 1 *Mod.* 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.* 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separates in two ways only, to-wit: By adjournment or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the president, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the president's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." (I. 4.) This must begin a new session;

for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other words it is declared by a joint vote authorizing the president of the senate and speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the——day of——.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the termination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the house of lords, such as impeachment, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.* 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The president of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. *Const. U. S.* II. 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the senate shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the senate shall also be kept secret, until the senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 39.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.* 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the president originating, and the senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to

comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and can not be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights to the states; for surely the president and senate can not do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the house of representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the executive and senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides as the negotiations are carried on by the executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the executive, when it communicates a treaty to the senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the house, of Feb. 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the president.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratifications is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and everyone shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every one of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when everyone shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be: "Shall the words stand

part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S. I. 3.*]

[The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const. I. 3.*]

[The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const. II. 4.*]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const. III. 2.*]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The lords can not impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the commons. *Ib.* 84. The lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the king or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the house of commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris' case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.* 325-7; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.* 25; 73 *Seld.* 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suiters for penal justice. 2 *Wood*. 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of the commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sach. Trial*, 329; 2 *Wood*. 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.* 3 June, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.* 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.* 98, 99.

Articles. The accusations (articles) of the commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.* 325; 2 *Wood*. 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.* 3 June, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.* 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and less he should fly. *Seld. Judd.* 98, 99. A copy of the article is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*, 1; *Rushw.* 268; *Fost.* 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.* 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.* 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.* 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush*, 274; 1 *Rush*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.* 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.* 13 Nov. 1643; *Woodd.* 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.* 615; 2 *St. Tr.* 735.

Replication rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Judd.* 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.* 233; *Sach. Tr.* 15; *Jour. H. of C.* 6 March, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open house, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the house, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Judd.* 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.* 2) a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.* 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on

misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.* 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons: for they are in *loco proprio*, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.* 124. The *Ld. Berkley*, 6 *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L. 2*, on an information on the part of the king, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.* 125. In 1 *H.* 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.* 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are *patria sua* of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "The peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale P. C.* 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole house, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37; *Com. Journ.* 4 Feb. 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.* 167; 2 *Woodd.* 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per *legem teræ*, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*. *Seld. Jud.* 168-71. This trial, though it vary in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.* 14; 2 *Woodd.* 611. The chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.* 144; 2 *Woodd.* 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.* 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.* 614 *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.* 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray*, 383; 4 *Com. Jour.* Dec. 1790; *Lords' Jour.* May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.* 618.

**OFFICERS
OF
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.**

OFFICERS
OF
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS.

Alexander Ramsey: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Willis A. Gorman: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Samuel Medary: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

SECRETARIES.

Charles K. Smith: June 1, 1849, to October 23, 1851.
Alexander Wilkin: October 23, 1851, to May 15, 1853.
Joseph Travis Rosser: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Charles L. Chase: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

TREASURERS.

Calvin A. Tuttle: November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853.
George W. Prescott: July 2, 1853, to February 24, 1854.
Charles E. Leonard: February 24, 1854, to May 7, 1857.
George W. Armstrong: May 7, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

AUDITORS.

J. E. McKusick: November 3, 1849, to November 30, 1852.
A. Van Vorhees: November 30, 1852, to May 15, 1853.
Socrates Nelson: May 15, 1853, to January 17, 1854.
Julius Georgii: January 17, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Lorenzo A. Babcock: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Lafayette Emmett: May 15, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Aaron Goodrich: June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851.

Jerome Fuller: November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852.

Henry Z. Hayner: December 16, 1852, to April 7, 1853.

[Never presided at a term.]

William H. Welch: April 7, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

David Cooper: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.

Bradley B. Meeker: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.

Andrew G. Chatfield: April 7, 1853, to April 23, 1857.

Moses G. Sherburne: April 7, 1853, to April 13, 1857.

R. R. Nelson: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

Charles E. Flandrau: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

James K. Humphrey: January 14, 1850, to —, 1853.

Andrew J. Whitney: —, 1853, to —, 1854.

George W. Prescott: —, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

William Hollinshead: Appointed July 7, 1851.

Isaac Atwater: Appointed March 6, 1852.

John B. Brisbin: Appointed February 28, 1854.

M. E. Ames: Appointed March 20, 1856.

Harvey Officer: Appointed November 27, 1857.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Henry H. Sibley: January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853.

Henry M. Rice: December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857.

W. W. Kingsbury: December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858.

ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

TERRITORIAL.

*Presidents of the Council and Speakers of the House of
Representatives.*

FIRST LEGISLATURE — 1849.

President — David Olmsted, of Long Prairie.
Speaker — Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove.

SECOND LEGISLATURE — 1851.

President — David B. Loomis, of Marine Mills.
Speaker — Michael E. Ames, of Stillwater.

THIRD LEGISLATURE — 1852.

President — William H. Forbes, of St. Paul.
Speaker — John D. Ludden, of Marine.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE — 1853.

President — Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle.
Speaker — David Day, of Long Prairie.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE — 1854.

President — S. Baldwin Olmsted, of Belle Prairie.
Speaker — N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylors Falls.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE — 1855.

President — William P. Murray, of St. Paul.
Speaker — James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE — 1856.

President — John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul.
 Speaker — Charles Gardner, of Westervelt.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE — 1857.

President — John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul.
 Speaker — Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

| YEAR. | SECRETARY. | ASST. SECRETARY. | ENROLLING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1849-50. | Joseph R. Brown..... | H. A. Lambert..... | ..... | B. L. Sellers |
| 1851..... | Joseph R. Brown..... | J. D. Crittenden..... | ..... | B. L. Sellers |
| 1852..... | H. L. Tilden..... | S. P. Folsom..... | H. W. Tracy | J. W. Cormack..... |
| 1853..... | A. T. C. Herson..... | S. P. Folsom..... | F. E. Collins..... | J. W. Cormack..... |
| 1854..... | J. B. Dixon..... | J. Starkey. | John M. Lamb..... | W. H. Chapman.... |
| 1855..... | A. J. Morgan..... | M. C. Baker..... | W. Colville..... | W. C. Johnson..... |
| 1856..... | W. Colville, Jr..... | C. H. Mix | R. F. Houseworth... | S. D. Heart..... |
| 1857 | L. Smith..... | C. H. Mix | J. W. Brockett..... | J. H. Lamb..... |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| YEAR. | CHIEF CLERK. | ASSISTANT CLERK. | ENROLLING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1849-50. | W. D. Phillips | L. B. Walt ..... | ..... | Jesse Taylor..... |
| 1851..... | B. W. Lott..... | Taylor Dudley..... | ..... | W. Cove..... |
| 1852..... | Allen Pierce..... | Edward Murphy..... | John M. Burt..... | F. M. Grouchy..... |
| 1853..... | Joseph R. Brown | Joseph Ford..... | W. H. Morse..... | E. F. Parker |
| 1854..... | A. J. Morgan | G. W. Prescott..... | H. Jackson..... | J. Middleton |
| 1855..... | J. C. Shepley | J. M. Holland | J. P. Wilson..... | S. B. Garvie..... |
| 1856..... | H. L. Edwards..... | — Pierce | J. P. Wilson..... | T. McDonough..... |
| 1857..... | H. L. Edwards..... | J. L. Jones..... | G. N. Propper..... | Thomas Burton..... |

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

TERRITORIAL.

FIRST APPORTIONMENT.

On July 7, 1849, Gov. Alex. Ramsey, by proclamation, fixed the following council districts for the Territory, which had not then been divided into counties: 1. The St. Croix precinct, of St. Croix county, and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi, south of the Crow village to the Iowa line. 2. The Stillwater precinct of the county of St. Croix. 3. The St. Paul precinct (except Little Canada settlement). 4. Marine Mills, Falls of St. Croix, Rush Lake, Rice River and Snake River precincts, of St. Croix county and La Pointe county. 5. The Falls of St. Anthony precinct and the Little Canada settlement. 6. The Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing precincts, of St. Croix county, and all settlements west of the Mississippi and north of the Osakis river, and a line thence west to the British line. 7. The country and settlements west of the Mississippi not included in districts 1 and 6.

Total: Council, 9 members; house, 18 members.

FIRST LEGISLATURE — 1849.

[*Assembled September 3; Adjourned November 1.*]

COUNCIL.

David Olmsted, of Long Prairie, President.

1. James S. Norris.
2. Samuel Burkleo.
3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal.
4. David B. Loomis.
5. John Rollins.
6. David Olmsted, William Sturges.
7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.

Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. Joseph W. Furber, James Wells.
2. M. S. Wilkinson, Sylvanus Trask, Mahlon Black.
3. Benj. W. Brunson, Henry Jackson, John J. Dewey, Parsons K. Johnson.
4. Henry F. Setzer.
5. William R. Marshall, William Dugas.
6. Jeremiah Russell, Allan Morrison, Lorenzo A. Babcock, Thomas A. Holmes.
7. Alexis Bailly, Gideon H. Pond.

 SECOND LEGISLATURE—1851.

[*Assembled January 1; Adjourned March 31.*]

COUNCIL.

David B. Loomis, of Marine Mills, President.

1. James S. Norris.
2. Samuel Burkleo.
3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal.
4. David B. Loomis.
5. John Rollins.
6. David Olmsted, William Sturges.
7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.

Michael E. Ames, of Stillwater, Speaker.

1. John A. Ford, James Wells.
2. Michael E. Ames, Sylvanus Trask, Jesse Taylor.
3. Benj. W. Brunson, J. C. Ramsey, Edmund Rice, H. L. Tilden.
4. John D. Ludden.
5. John W. North, E. Patch.
6. David Gilman, S. B. Olmsted, W. W. Warren, D. T. Sloan.
7. Benj. Randall, Alex. Faribault.

 APPORTIONMENT OF 1851.

The Territory, having been divided into counties, it was apportioned by the second legislature into council districts as follows:

1. Washington, Itasca and Chisago counties.
2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada.
3. Precinct of St. Anthony Falls.
4. Counties of Wabasha and Washington and precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada jointly (Wabasha county to be one representative district).
5. Benton and Cass counties.
6. Dakota county.
7. Pembina county.

THIRD LEGISLATURE — 1852.

[*Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 6.*]

COUNCIL.

William H. Forbes, of St. Paul, President.

1. Elam Greeley, David B. Loomis.
2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes.
3. William L. Larned.
4. Lorenzo A. Babcock.
5. Sylvanus B. Lowry.
6. Martin McLeod.
7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

John D. Ludden, of Marine, Speaker.

1. Martin Leavitt, Mahlon Black, Jesse Taylor, John D. Ludden.
2. Charles S. Cave, W. P. Murray, Sam J. Finley, Jeremiah W. Selby, J. E. Fullerton.
3. Sumner W. Farnham, John H. Murphy.
4. Fordyce S. Richards.
5. James Beatty, David Day.
6. James McC. Boal, Benj. H. Randall.
7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE — 1853.

[*Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 5.*]

COUNCIL.

Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, President.

1. Elam Greeley, D. B. Loomis.
2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes.
3. William L. Larned.

4. L. A. Babcock.
5. S. B. Lowry.
6. Martin McLeod.
7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

David Day, of Long Prairie, Speaker.

1. N. Green Wilcox, John D. Ludden, Albert Stinson, Caleb Truax.
2. Wm. P. Murray, B. W. Lott, J. C. Ramsey, L. M. Oliver, Wm. Noot.
3. R. P. Russell, G. B. Dutton.
4. James Wells.
5. David Day, J. McKee.
6. A. E. Ames, B. H. Randall.
7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1854.

[*Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 4.*]

COUNCIL.

S. Baldwin Olmsted, of Belle Prairie, President.

1. John E. Mower, Albert Stimson.
2. Wm. P. Murray, Isaac Van Etten.
3. Charles T. Stearns.
4. Wm. Freeborn.
5. S. B. Olmsted.
6. Joseph R. Brown.
7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylor's Falls, Speaker.

1. John Fisher, N. C. D. Taylor, Robert Watson, William McKusick.
2. Wm. Noot, Wm. A. Davis, Louis Bartlett, John H. Day, Levi Sloan.
3. Cephas Gardner, Henry S. Plummer.
4. O. M. Lord.
5. R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy.
6. Hezekiah Fletcher, Wm. H. Nobles.
7. Joseph Rolette, Donald G. Morrison.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1855.

[*Assembled January 3; Adjourned March 3.*]

COUNCIL.

William P. Murray, of St. Paul, President.

1. John E. Mower, Albert Stimson.
2. William P. Murray, Isaac Van Etten.
3. Charles T. Stearns.
4. William Freeborn.
5. S. B. Olmsted.
6. J. R. Brown.
7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. James B. Dixon, Wm. Willim, James S. Norris, Samuel M. Register.
2. Wm. A. Davis, B. F. Brawley, C. S. Cave, Reuben Haus, Joseph Lemay.
3. A. M. Fridley, Daniel Stanchfield.
4. Clark W. Thompson.
5. James Beatty, Fred Andros.
6. H. H. Sibley, D. M. Hanson.
7. Joseph Rolette, Charles Grant.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1855.

First Council District: Washington, Itasca and Chisago, Superior and Doty counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of the Falls of St. Anthony. 4. Goodhue, Dodge and Freeborn counties. 5. Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns, and Wright. 6. Dakota, Scott and Rice. 7. Pembina county. 8. Houston, Fillmore and Mower. 9. Winona, Olmsted and Wabasha. 10. Le Sueur, Steele, Faribault, Blue Earth, Brown, Nicollet, Sibley, Pierce and Renville. 11. Hennepin (West), Carver and Davis.

Total: Council, 15 members; house, 38 members.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1856.

[Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 1.]

COUNCIL.

John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, President.

1. J. D. Ludden, H. N. Setzer.
2. John B. Brisbin.
3. John Rollins.
4. Wm. Freeborn.
5. Lewis Stone.
6. H. G. Bailey, Samuel Dooley.
7. Joseph Rolette.
8. Clark W. Thompson, B. F. Tillotson.
9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry.
10. C. E. Flandrau.
11. D. M. Hanson.

HOUSE.

Charles Gardner, of Westervelt, Speaker.

1. James S. Norris, Abraham Von Vorhes, Henry A. Jackman, N. C. D. Taylor.
2. William H. Nobles, B. W. Lott, F. Knauft, Ross Wilkin-son, Reuben Haus.
3. Sumner W. Farnham, C. W. La Routillier.
4. Charles Gardner, J. B. Hubbell.
5. John L. Wilson, William Sturgis.
6. M. T. Murphy, O. C. Gibbs, John C. Ide, J. T. Galbraith, John M. Holland.
7. R. Carlisle Burdick, Charles Grant.
8. W. B. Gere, Samuel Hull, William F. Dunbar, William B. Covell, Martin G. Thompson.
9. John H. Hartenbauer, Cornelius F. Buck, James Kirkman.
10. Parsons K. Johnson, Aurelius F. de La Vergne, George A. McLeod.
11. James F. Bradley, Thos. W. Pierce, Arba Cleveland, Thos. B. Hunt, Francis Thorndike.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1857.

[Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 7.]

COUNCIL.

John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, President.

1. John D. Ludden, H. N. Setzer.
2. John B. Brisbin.

3. W. W. Wales.
4. William Freeborn.
5. Lewis Stone.
6. Samuel Dooley, H. G. Bailey.
7. Joseph Rolette.
8. B. F. Tillotson, C. W. Thompson.
9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry.
10. P. P. Humphrey.
11. Joel B. Bassett.

HOUSE.

Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. L. K. Stannard, Mahlon Black, Joseph W. Furber, Elam Greeley.
2. William Branch, A. T. Chamblin, Wm. P. Murray, Wm. Costello, J. C. Ramsey.
3. Jonathan Chase, Henry Hechtman.
4. Nelson Payne, W. W. Sweeney.
5. Samuel B. Abbe, W. W. Kingsbury, John L. Wilson.
6. C. P. Adams, J. J. McVey, L. M. Brown, F. J. Whitlock, Morgan L. Noble.*
7. Charles Grant, John B. Wilkie.
8. William B. Gere, D. F. Case, W. J. Howell, John M. Berry, M. G. Thompson.
9. Eli B. Barrows, Ephraim L. King, Alonzo P. Foster.
10. Joseph R. Brown, Francis Baasen, O. A. Thomas.
11. John M. Troll, Asa Keith, J. P. Plummer, W. Hayden, Delano T. Smith.

*At the extra session of 1857, Charles Jewett was admitted, *vice* Noble, resigned.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

STATE.

FIRST LEGISLATURE—1857 AND 1858.

President—Richard G. Murphy, until June 3, 1858.

Lieut. Gov. Wm. Holcombe, President, June 3, 1858, to August 12, 1858.

Speaker—J. S. Watrous, from December 2, 1857, to March 12, 1858.

Speaker—Geo. Bradley, from March 12, 1858, to August 12, 1858.

SECOND LEGISLATURE—1859 AND 1860.

Lieut. Governor Wm. Holcombe, President to January 2, 1860.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President thence.

Speaker—Amos Cogswell, of Steele county.

THIRD LEGISLATURE—1861.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1862.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1863.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Charles D. Sherwood, of Fillmore county.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1864.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE — 1865.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.
Speaker — Thomas H. Armstrong, of High Forest.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE — 1866.

Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker — James B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City.

NINTH LEGISLATURE — 1867.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker — John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley.

TENTH LEGISLATURE — 1868.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker — John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE — 1869.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker — Chester D. Davidson, of Minneapolis.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE — 1870.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker — John L. Merriam, of St. Paul.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1871.

Lieut. Gov. Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker — John L. Merriam, of St. Paul.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1872.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker — A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1873.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker — A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1874.

Lieut. Governor A. Barto, President.
Speaker — A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1875.

Lieut. Governor A. Barto, President.

Speaker—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county.

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1876.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

Speaker—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county.

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE—1877.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

Speaker—J. L. Gibbs, of Freeborn.

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—1878.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

Speaker—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns.

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE—1879.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

Speaker—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns.

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE—1881.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

Speaker—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin.

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE—1883.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

Speaker—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin.

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1885.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

Speaker—John L. Gibbs, of Freeborn.

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1887.

Lieut. Governor A. E. Rice, President.

Speaker—Wm. R. Merriam, of Ramsey.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

| YEAR. | SECRETARY. | ASSISTANT SECRETARY. | ENROLLING CLERK. | ENGROSSING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. | CHAPLAIN. |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1857-8..... | A. C. Dunn..... | L. Redmund..... | E. D. Ayers..... | H. S. Donaldson..... | H. Woodward..... | J. V. Van Ingen. |
| 1859-60..... | A. B. Webber..... | O. P. Whitcomb..... | Chauncey Barber..... | E. W. Somers..... | Levi Nutting..... | J. D. Pope. |
| 1861..... | A. B. Webber..... | G. A. Emmel..... | W. D. Hale..... | C. J. Shortt..... | Wm. H. Shelley..... | |
| 1862..... | Fred Driscoll..... | M. A. Dailey..... | G. F. Cleveland..... | G. F. Potter..... | Geo. F. Childs..... | |
| 1863..... | Ell B. Ames..... | E. W. Somers..... | E. McMurtrie..... | J. C. McClure..... | R. Chambers..... | J. O. Rich. |
| 1864..... | Ell B. Ames..... | G. P. Wilson..... | A. Strecker..... | J. H. Brand..... | Levi Nutting..... | F. A. Noble. |
| 1865..... | Ell B. Ames..... | G. P. Wilson..... | E. A. Burger..... | Forest Henry..... | H. H. Butts..... | F. A. Noble. |
| 1866..... | Geo. P. Wilson..... | E. B. Ames..... | A. Grant..... | Chas. Ward..... | D. Van Deren..... | F. A. Noble. |
| 1867..... | Geo. P. Wilson..... | Geo. F. Potter..... | S. H. Nichols..... | Chas. Ward..... | G. R. Wedgewood..... | L. J. White. |
| 1868..... | A. B. Webber..... | F. E. Snow..... | S. H. Nichols..... | A. M. Olin..... | G. R. Wedgewood..... | L. J. White. |
| 1869..... | F. E. Snow..... | G. C. Chamberlain..... | B. A. Lowell..... | Wm. Milliken..... | S. J. Sanborn..... | A. L. Cole. |
| 1870..... | F. E. Snow..... | W. H. Millikin..... | J. C. Turner..... | W. T. Rambush..... | J. T. Williams..... | A. L. Cole. |
| 1871..... | F. E. Snow..... | A. A. Harwood..... | C. D. Tuthill..... | W. T. Rambush..... | J. T. Williams..... | J. Marvin. |
| 1872..... | A. A. Harwood..... | W. A. Hotchkiss..... | Alice Webber..... | C. W. Folsom..... | Edward Eli..... | J. Marvin. |
| 1873..... | A. A. Harwood..... | C. W. Johnson..... | C. H. Bosworth..... | T. G. Anderson..... | Edwin Dunn..... | J. Marvin. |
| 1874..... | C. W. Johnson..... | T. G. Anderson..... | M. V. B. Scribner..... | R. J. Keenan..... | Edwin Dunn..... | J. Marvin. |
| 1875..... | C. W. Johnson..... | W. D. Hawkins..... | J. Hooper..... | E. A. Folsom..... | G. C. Chamberlain..... | S. W. Phelps. |
| 1876..... | C. W. Johnson..... | E. H. Folsom..... | M. V. B. Scribner..... | P. A. Gatchell..... | G. W. Benedict..... | |
| 1877..... | C. W. Johnson..... | W. H. Crandall..... | C. R. McKenney..... | M. A. Dailey..... | Chas. A. Rose..... | E. C. Sanders. |
| 1878..... | C. W. Johnson..... | E. H. Folsom..... | C. R. McKenney..... | O. A. Hallin..... | M. Anderson..... | E. C. Sanders. |
| 1879..... | C. W. Johnson..... | M. A. Dailey..... | C. W. Cresap..... | A. W. Powers..... | G. W. Fugh..... | S. G. Gale. |
| 1881..... | S. P. Jennison..... | A. G. Wedge..... | J. P. Jacobson..... | A. P. Bryant..... | W. H. Mellen..... | R. Smith. |
| 1883..... | C. W. Johnson..... | J. D. Jones..... | J. P. Jacobson..... | A. H. Bertram..... | C. M. Reese..... | R. Smith. |
| 1885..... | J. D. Jones..... | J. L. Helm..... | J. P. Jacobson..... | A. H. Bertram..... | J. A. Westby..... | N. Hobart. |
| 1887..... | O. L. Cutter..... | B. W. Day..... | A. Dewey..... | A. H. Bertram..... | F. A. Dayton..... | John Allison. |

STATE LEGISLATURE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| YEAR. | CHIEF CLERK. | ASSISTANT CLERK. | ENROLLING CLERK. | ENGROSSING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. | CHAPLAIN. |
|---------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1857-8 | A. T. Chamblin | C. C. Guppy | C. C. Whitman | John Bell | John Penman | |
| 1859-60 | Jared Benson | N. E. Dorival | A. R. Kelfer | Geo. F. Potter | W. H. Shelley | John Matlocks. |
| 1861 | David Blakely | J. C. Past | J. A. Van Fleet | Myron Colony | T. McDonough | A. S. Flake. |
| 1862 | David Blakely | I. J. Knox | E. McMurtrie | D. B. Johnson, Jr. | Levi Nutting | J. C. Whitney. |
| 1863 | A. B. Webber | Sol. Snow | A. Streker | W. W. Prindle | G. C. Whitcomb | Geo. S. Blacoe. |
| 1864 | A. C. Dunn | Sol. Snow | Christian Exel | L. H. Stark | I. McDonald | A. D. Williams. |
| 1865 | A. C. Dunn | Sol. Snow | J. K. Arnold | R. C. Mitchell | F. M. West | Cyrus Brooks. |
| 1866 | A. C. Dunn | W. H. Mitchell | D. L. Wellman | W. A. Powers | M. W. Farmer | Daniel Cobb. |
| 1867 | S. P. Jennison | M. D. Flower | T. P. Gere | J. Lockey | M. W. Farmer | Daniel Cobb. |
| 1868 | S. P. Jennison | M. D. Flower | B. Kilholz | P. McCracken | A. H. Reed | C. G. Bowdish. |
| 1869 | W. R. Kinyon | Sam. H. Nichols | W. W. Williams | C. D. Tutbill | A. H. Reed | C. G. Bowdish. |
| 1870 | W. R. Kinyon | C. H. Slocum | Frank Daggett | J. C. McGrew | A. S. Nobles | E. R. Lathrop. |
| 1871 | S. P. Jennison | C. H. Slocum | M. H. Scribner | A. M. Kimball | A. C. Hawley | S. N. Phelps. |
| 1872 | J. C. Hamilton | S. H. Nichols | M. H. Scribner | F. F. Meacham | Thos. George | S. T. Sterrett. |
| 1873 | S. H. Nichols | C. H. Slocum | M. H. Scribner | O. S. Reishus | B. Madison | S. T. Sterrett. |
| 1874 | S. H. Nichols | J. V. Brower | S. D. Hillman | L. G. Nelson | B. Madison | F. T. Brown. |
| 1875 | S. H. Nichols | G. W. Buswell | Z. B. Clark | L. G. Nelson | W. Pierce | |
| 1876 | G. W. Buswell | S. D. Parsons | A. T. Brakke | N. H. Knappen | W. Pierce | M. N. Adams. |
| 1877 | G. W. Buswell | S. D. Parsons | M. L. Torpey | W. H. Mellen | O. J. Johnson | C. Hobart. |
| 1878 | M. D. Flower | R. Deakin | G. E. McKibben | J. G. McGrew | A. Slotten | C. Hobart. |
| 1879 | M. D. Flower | R. Deakin | G. E. McKibben | Eugene A. Smith | F. H. Dayton | David Brook. |
| 1881 | J. R. Howard | R. Deakin | F. F. Krayenbull | M. J. Wiltse | F. H. Dayton | G. W. T. Wright. |
| | | | E. P. Pierce, | | | |
| | | | during extra session } | | | |
| 1883 | J. R. Howard | R. Deakin | Carl N. Lien | T. H. Calne | F. H. Dayton | M. McG. Dana. |
| 1885 | J. R. Howard | F. L. Warner | Carl N. Lien | J. Morrison | W. F. Gray | W. A. Harrington. |
| 1887 | J. R. Howard | F. L. Warner | Geo. F. Fuller | James Morrison | W. F. Gray | W. A. Harrington. |

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Under the enabling act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, a constitutional convention of one hundred and eight members (each council district to elect two for each councilman and representative it was entitled to) was authorized to meet at the capitol, on the second Monday in July, to frame a state constitution, and submit it to the people of the Territory. The election was held on the first Monday in June. On July 13th the delegates met, but a disagreement arising in the organization, the Republican members organized one body and the Democratic members organized separately. Each of these bodies claiming to be the legal constitutional convention, proceeded with the work of forming an instrument to be submitted to the people. After some days an understanding was effected between them, and, by means of committees of conference, the same constitution was framed and adopted by both bodies. On being submitted to the people, October 13th, it was ratified.

REPUBLICAN WING.

[Assembled July 13; Dissolved August 29. 59 Members.]

St. A. D. Balcombe, President; L. A. Babcock, Secretary.

1. P. A. Cederstam, W. H. C. Folsom, L. K. Stannard, Charles F. Lowe.
3. S. W. Putnam, D. M. Hall, D. A. Secombe, P. Winell, L. C. Walker, J. H. Murphy.
4. Charles McClure, Aaron G. Hudson, George Watson, Frank Mantor, Joseph Peckham.
5. Fred Ayer.
6. John W. North, Thomas Bolles, Oscar F. Perkins, Thomas Foster, Thomas J. Galbraith, D. D. Dickinson.
8. Alanson B. Vaughn, C. W. Thompson, John A. Anderson, Charles A. Coe, N. P. Colburn, James A. McCann, H. A. Billings, Charles Hanson, H. W. Holley, John Cleghorn, A. H. Butler, Robert Lyle, Boyd Phelps.

9. St. A. D. Balcombe, Wm. H. Mills, Charles Garrish, Simlow Harding, Nathan B. Robbins, W. J. Duly, Samuel A. Kemp, Thomas Wilson, David L. King, Benjamin C. Baldwin.
10. Amos Cogswell, Lewis McCune, Edwin Page Davis.
11. Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth Hayden, R. L. Bartholomew, W. F. Russell, Henry Eschlie, Charles B. Sheldon, David Morgan, E. N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T. D. Smith, B. E. Messer.

DEMOCRATIC WING.

[*Assembled July 13; Dissolved August 29. 53 Members.*]

H. H. Sibley, President; J. J. Noah, Secretary.

1. William Holcombe, James S. Norris, Henry N. Setzer, Gold T. Curtis, Charles G. Leonard, Newington Gilbert, Chas. E. Butler, R. H. Sanderson.
2. George L. Becker, Moses Sherburne, D. A. J. Baker, Lafayette Emmett, William P. Murray, W. A. Gorman, Wm. H. Taylor, John S. Prince, Patrick Nash, Wm. B. McGrorty, Paul Faber, Michael E. Ames.
3. B. B. Meeker, Wm. M. Lashells, C. A. Tuttle, C. L. Chase.
4. Edwin C. Stacy.
5. Daniel Gilman, H. C. Wait, J. C. Shepley, William Sturgis, J. W. Ten Voorde, W. W. Kingsbury, R. H. Barrett.
6. Henry H. Sibley, Robert Kennedy, Daniel J. Burns, Frank Warner, William A. Davis, Joseph Burwell, Henry G. Bailey, Andrew Keegan.
7. James McFetridge, J. P. Wilson, J. Jerome, Xavier Cantell, Joseph Rolette, Louis Vasseur.
8. James C. Day.
10. Joseph R. Brown, C. E. Flandrau, Francis Baasen, William B. McMahan, J. H. Swan.
11. Alfred E. Ames.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1857.

Senate, 37 members; house, 80 members. For the apportionment, see sections 10, 11 and 12 of the schedule of the Constitution.

FIRST LEGISLATURE—1857-8.

[*Assembled Dec. 2 1857. On March 25, 1858, took a recess until June 2. Finally adjourned August 12.*]

SENATE.

Richard G. Murphy, President until June 3.

Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, June 3 to August 12.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Joel K. Reiner, | 11. Daniel S. Norton, |
| H. L. Thomas. | S. S. Beman. |
| 2. Isaac Van Etten, | 12. James Redpath. |
| Charles S. Cave, | 13. Edward W. Somers, |
| William Sprigg Hall. | Boyd Phelps. |
| 3. D. W. C. Dunwell, | 14. George Watson. |
| Henry G. Bailey. | 15. Lewis L. McCune. |
| 4. Erastus N. Bates, | 16. Basil Moreland. |
| Delano T. Smith. | 17. Thomas Cowan. |
| 5. Michael Cook, | 18. Elijah T. Mixer. |
| George E. Skinner. | 19. Samuel E. Adams. |
| 6. Aaron G. Hudson. | 20. Reuben M. Richardson. |
| 7. Richard G. Murphy. | 21. Anson Northrup. |
| 8. Charles H. Lindsley, | 22. Joseph Rolette. |
| Emerson Hodges. | 24. John Banfil. |
| 9. Samuel Hull, | 25. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| John R. Jones. | 26. R. B. Carlton. |
| 10. James C. Day, | |
| O. W. Streeter. | |

HOUSE.

J. S. Watrous, Speaker, from December 2 to March 12.

George Bradley, from March 12 to August 12.

1. J. R. M. Gaskell, Robert Simpson, George W. Campbell.
2. James Starkey, Charles Rauch, George L. Otis, William B. McGrorty, William Davern, John W. Crosby.
3. James C. Dow, Robert C. Masters, James Locke, Robert O'Neil, M. T. Murphy.
4. Reuben B. Gibson, George H. Keith, William S. Chowen.
5. John L. Schofield, John H. Parker, Warren Vertress.
6. Henry L. Bevans, Joseph Peckham, C. W. Libbey, Hans Hanson, jr.
7. George Bradley, Lewis R. Hawkins, David Kinghorn.
8. Sylvanus Burgess, E. Allen Power, Samuel Lord, W. K. Tattersall.

9. J. T. Eames, Isaac De Cow, M. J. Foster, Henry Kibler, James M. Graham, T. J. Fladelad.
10. Edmund McIntyre, J. B. Le Blond, Daniel Wilson.
11. St. A. D. Balcombe, Manley Grover, Edwin M. Bearce, S. R. Johnson.
12. Ira O Seeley, N. S. Teft, Thomas A. Thompson.
13. George O. Way.
14. James B. Wakefield, George B. Kingsley, Amander H. Bartlett.
15. Hiram H. Sheetz, George C. Pettie, Smith Johnson.
16. A. J. Rutan, Reuben Butters.
17. Ephraim Pierce, Albert Tuttle, Frederick Behfeld.
18. John H. Stevens, Michael Cummings, Henry Poehler.
19. Ernst Heyd, Ebenezer Bray.
20. J. B. Atkinson, John L. Young, Joseph B. Carpenter.
21. J. D. Cruttenden.
22. John N. Chase.
23. William H. Townsend, L. C. Walker.
24. James C. Frost.
25. John G. Randall.
26. John S. Watrous.

LEGISLATURE OF 1858-9.

No session was held in the winter of 1858-9, mainly owing to the protracted session of 1857-8 (which was believed to render unnecessary another one following so soon), the legislature of that year having so provided by enactment.— *Chapter 50, General Laws 1858.*

SECOND LEGISLATURE — 1859-60.

[*Assembled December 7; Adjourned March 12, 1860.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, President to January 2;
Ignatius Donnelly thence.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wm. McKusick, | 3. A. H. Norris, |
| Socrates Nelson. | Eli Robinson. |
| 2. J. H. Stewart, | 4. Jesse Bishop, |
| Wm. Sprigg Hall, | R. L. Bartholomew. |
| C. N. Mackubin. | |

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|----------------------|------------------------|
| 5. M. Cook, | 14. George Watson. |
| D. H. Frost. | 15. W. F. Pettit. |
| 6. R. N. McLaren. | 16. D. C. Evans. |
| 7. J. F. Baldwin. | 17. Thomas Cowan. |
| 8. H. Galloway, | 18. John H. Stevens. |
| Emerson Hodges | 19. Samuel E. Adams. |
| 9. H. W. Holley, | 20. C. C. Andrews. |
| Reuben Wells. | 21. J. D. Cruttenden. |
| 10. E. H. Kennedy, | 22. Oscar Taylor. |
| Fred Gluck. | 23. A. D. Heaton. |
| 11. E. L. King, | 24. F. E. Baldwin. |
| J. M. Winn. | 25. Lucas K. Stannard. |
| 12. John T. Averill. | 26. Thomas Clark. |
| 13. Henry C. Rogers, | |
| A. J. Edgerton. | |

HOUSE.

Amos Coggsell, of Steele county, Speaker.

1. D. D. Watson, A. Van Vorhes, Orange Walker.
2. John B. Sanborn, Henry Acker, Oscar Stephenson, J. B. Olivier, George Mitsch, D. A. Robertson.
3. H. G. O. Morrison.
4. J. P. Abraham, Henry B. Mann, A. C. Austin, Irvin Shrewsbury.
5. E. N. Leavens, Luke Hulett, Ferris Webster.
6. Lewis H. Garrard, I. C. Stearns, R. H. Knox, L. K. Aaker.
7. Jonathan Chadderdon, Peter Schriener, Peter Cleary.
8. G. W. Green, A. J. Olds, A. Ozman, J. S. Sawyer.
9. A. A. Trow, A. H. Butler, W. Meighen, C. D. Sherwood, Daniel Dayton, Hiram Walker.
10. J. A. Anderson, C. A. Coe, George Temanson.
11. Orlando Stevens, William Mitchell, Zenas Thayer, Sheldon Brooks.
12. J. W. Burnham, W. J. Arnold.
13. T. J. Hunt, Peter Mantor, B. F. Langworthy.
14. G. K. Cleveland, Allen Shultis, T. W. Hurdie.
15. Amos Coggsell, G. W. Greene, G. T. White, J. I. Stewart.
16. Henry Stack, Thomas McDonough, Burroughs Abbott.
17. John Armstrong, F. Rehfeld, W. Pfaender.
18. Peter Wilkins, Mathew Donohue, Hamilton Beatty.

19. John S. Letford, F. A. Renz, Jackson Taylor.
20. G. W. Sweet, M. C. Tolman, U. S. Wiley.
21. Peter Roy.
22. Alex. Kinkead.
23. D. A. Secombe, G. P. Baldwin.
24. R. M. Johnson.
25. Patrick Fox.
26. William Nettleton.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1860.

Senate, 21 members; house, 42 members. Districts: 1. First and Second wards of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, New Canada, White Bear and Mounds View. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Toombs, Breckenridge, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake counties. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties. 7. Dakota county. 8. Rice county. 9. Goodhue county. 10. Wabasha county. 11. Winona county. 12. Olmsted county. 13. Houston county. 14. Fillmore county. 15. Mower and Dodge counties. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties. 17. Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties. 18. Scott county. 19. Nicollet, Sibley, Renville, Pierce, Davis, and Brown county west of range 33. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Brown counties west of range 34. 21. Third and Fourth wards of St. Paul, and towns of Reserve and Rose.

THIRD LEGISLATURE — 1861.

[*Assembled January 8; Adjourned March 8.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. James K. Smith, Jr. | 6. Samuel Bennett. |
| 2. J. K. Reiner. | 7. A. M. Hayes. |
| 3. Seth Gibbs. | 8. Michael Cook. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 9. R. N. McLaren. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 10. John H. Pell. |

- HOUSE.

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Charles McClure. | 16. A. B. Webber. |
| 10. Linus Richards. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 11. M. Wheeler Sargent. | 18. Thomas J. Duffey. |
| 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 13. Charles H. See. | 20. G. K. Cleveland. |
| 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John R. Irvine |
| 15. Joseph H. Clark. | |

HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

1. Henry L. Carver, Philip Rohr.
2. E. D. Whiting, H. L. Thomas, W. H. Burt.
3. R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy, John Whipple.
4. J. H. Allen, Jared Benson.
5. F. R. E. Cornell, John C. Past.
6. E. P. Kennedy, R. M. Kennedy, John H. Stevens.
7. J. C. Cooper.
8. George H. Woodruff, Caleb Clossen.
9. J. A. Thatcher,* L. K. Aaker.
10. O. D. Ford.
11. S. B. Sheardown, E. B. Weld.
12. Thomas Harris, F. Johnson.
13. Samuel Aiken.
14. A. H. Butler, Peter Peterson, John McGrew.
15. S. Bostwick, H. C. Rogers.
16. H. C. Magoon, P. C. Bailey.
17. J. J. Porter, T. M. Perry, James A. Wiswell.
18. N. M. D. McMullan.
19. M. J. Severance, Adam Buck, Jr.
20. B. O. Kempfer.
21. Nicholas Gross.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE — 1863.

[Assembled January 6; Adjourned March 6.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 4. David Heaton. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 5. R. J. Baldwin. |
| 3. William S. Moore. | 6. Charles A. Warner. |

* Present at extra session, but not at regular session.

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. Charles W. Nash. | 15. Joseph H. Clarke. |
| 8. John M. Berry. | 16. M. A. Dailey. |
| 9. Charles McClure. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 10. R. Ottman. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 11. M. Wheeler Sargeant. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 13. Charles H. See. | 21. John R. Irvine. |
| 14. Luke Miller. | |

HOUSE.

Charles D. Sherwood, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

1. William P. Murray, J. P. Kidder.
2. Ansel Smith, J. B. H. Mitchell, S. W. Furber.
3. L. R. Bently, H. C. Wait, R. M. Richardson.
4. Dwight Woodbury, H. J. G. Croswell.
5. A. C. Austin, R. B. McGrath.
6. W. G. Butler, C. F. Davis, B. G. Lee.
7. O. T. Hayes, G. C. Chamberlain.
8. Charles Wood, Charles Taylor.
9. J. A. Thacher, A. Hilton.
10. S. L. Campbell.
11. Philip Reiner, E. S. Youmans.
12. Z. Handerson, J. P. Moulton.
13. D. L. Buell.
14. C. D. Sherwood, Hiram Walker, William Chalfant.
15. B. D. Sprague, F. P. Bachon.
16. Asa Walker, Philo Woodruff.
17. John J. Porter, James A. Wiswell, Reuben Butters.
18. J. B. Sly.
19. William Huey, W. Tennant.
20. James B. Wakefield.
21. John B. Brisbin.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1864.

[Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 4.]

SENATE.

Lient. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 4. John S. Pillsbury. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 5. Dorilus Morrison. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 6. Charles A. Warner. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 15. D. B. Sprague. |
| 8. John M. Berry. | 16. F. J. Stevens. |
| 9. J. A. Thacher. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 10. R. Ottman. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 13. D. Cameron. | 21. John Nichols. |
| 14. Luke Miller. | |

HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka county, Speaker.

1. J. P. Kidder, Rudolph H. Fitz.
2. Ansel Smith, Jesse M. Soule, R. R. Henry.
3. R. M. Richardson, W. T. Rigby.
4. Jared Benson, Jonathan Firren.
5. John A. Coleman, Gilbert Graham.
6. W. G. Butler, John S. Letford, Henry Hill.
7. K. N. Guiteau, G. F. Ackley.
8. A. N. Nourse, A. H. Bullis.
9. S. S. Grannis, J. M. Gates.
10. J. J. McKey.
11. E. S. Youmans, Thomas P. Dixon.
12. Thomas H. Armstrong, J. P. Moulton.
13. Thomas Conniff.
14. S. A. Hunt, M. J. Foster.
15. Royal Crane, Augustus Barlow.
16. Philo Woodruff, J. L. Gibbs.
17. James A. Wiswell, Reuben Butters, John F. Meagher.
18. Hugh Johnson.
19. Samuel Coffin.
20. J. A. Latimer.
21. Andrew R. Keifer.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1865.

[*Assembled January 3; Adjourned March 3.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 4. John S. Pillsbury. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 5. Dorilus Morrison. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 6. G. D. George. |

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 15. B. D. Sprague. |
| 8. Levi Nutting. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 9. J. A. Thacher. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 10. Melville C. Smith. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 13. D. Cameron. | 21. John Nicols. |
| 14. Luke Miller. | |

HOUSE.

Thomas H. Armstrong, of High Forest, Speaker.

1. Charles D. Gilfillan, John A. Peckham.
2. L. J. Stark, Ansel Smith, L. A. Huntoon.
3. Oscar Taylor, Louis A. Evans, W. T. Rigby.
4. F. M. Stowell, Stephen Hewson.
5. Cyrus Aldrich, F. R. E. Cornell.
6. Frank A. Renz, Henry Hill, C. F. Davis.
7. K. N. Guiteau, Henry W. Tew.
8. A. H. Bullis, Charles Taylor.
9. J. B. Locke, William Colville, Jr.
10. John B. Downer.
11. F. E. Shandrew, Charles Griswold.
12. Thomas H. Armstrong, William Teachout.
13. F. N. Goodrich.
14. Reuben Whittemore, William Chalfant, E. F. West.
15. Royal Crane, C. D. Tuthill.
16. J. L. Gibbs, J. B. Crooker.
17. W. H. Patten, L. Z. Rogers, L. C. Harrington.
18. Stephen H. Jay.
19. Hamilton Beatty, Henry Poehler.
20. J. A. Kiester.
21. John M. Gilman.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1866.

[*Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 2.*]

SENATE.

Lient. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 4. John S. Pillsbury. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 5. C. H. Pettit. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson. | 6. G. D. George. |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 8. Gordon E. Cole. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 9. J. A. Thacher. | 17. Reuben Butters. |
| 10. N. F. Randolph. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 11. Thomas Simpson. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 13. D. L. Buell. | 21. George L. Otis. |
| 14. Luke Miller. | |

HOUSE.

James B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City, Speaker.

1. William Branch, Parker Paine.
2. Robert Watson, J. B. H. Mitchell, Smith Ellison.
3. N. F. Barnes, Thomas Cathcart, B. Overpeck.
4. E. W. Cutter, A. R. Hayden.
5. Aaron Gould, Jonas H. Howe.
6. Dana E. King, L. Harrington, Chauncey W. Griggs.
7. R. C. Masters, J. D. Smith.
8. J. S. Archibald, Isaac Pope.
9. Sylvester Dickey, Warren Bristol.
10. William Brown.
11. E. S. Lawrence, W. W. Buck.
12. R. D. Hathaway, B. F. Perry.
13. J. P. Schaller.
14. J. Q. Farmer, William Chalfant, John Hobart.
15. C. J. Felch, D. B. Johnson.
16. J. B. Crooker, Augustus Armstrong.
17. A. K. Maynard, D. Buck, J. G. Thompson.
18. S. H. Jay.
19. Thomas Russell, J. S. G. Honner.
20. James B. Wakefield.
21. Herman Trott.

 APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

Senate, 22 members; house, 47 members. Districts: 1. Ramsey county. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille

NINTH LEGISLATURE—1867.

SENATE.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 12. J. V. Daniels. |
| 2. William H. C. Folsom. | 13. D. T. Temple. |
| 3. Louis A. Evans. | 14. Luke Miller. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 5. J. C. Whitney. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 17. Lewis Porter. |
| 7. N. C. Draper. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | 19. Adam Buck. |
| 9. Warren Bristol. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 21. Chauncey W. Griggs. |
| 11. William H. Yale. | 22. Reuben Butters. |

John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

1. Edmund Rice, Cushman K. Davis, Charles H. Lienau.
2. Ebenezer Ayers, Harry A. Jackson.
3. N. H. Miller, N. Richardson.
4. H. F. Blodgett.
5. A. A. Ames, Aaron Gould, John Seboski.
6. Dana E. King, P. W. Savage.
7. J. H. Donaldson, S. C. Howell.
8. Charles A. Wheaton, Isaac Pope.
9. L. K. Aaker, J. F. Mitchell, H. B. Wilson.
10. S. A. Kemp, J. W. Knapp.

11. W. W. Buck, M. H. Dunnell, A. C. Smith.
12. B. F. Perry, J. K. Randall, Caleb Sawyer.
13. B. S. Andrews, E. H. Kennedy.
14. W. W. Braden, N. P. Colburn, J. Q. Farmer, G. Oleson.
15. C. J. Felch, D. B. Johnson, Jr.
16. W. H. Fireford, William Brisbane, James E. Smith.
17. J. A. Reed, Brown Yates.
18. Morris Hautt.
19. Charles T. Brown, D. G. Shillock.
20. A. Andrews.
21. Eli F. Lewis.
22. A. K. Maynard.

TENTH LEGISLATURE—1868.

[*Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 6.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 12. J. V. Daniels. |
| 2. W. H. C. Folsom. | 13. George F. Potter. |
| 3. C. A. Gilman. | 14. Luke Miller. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 15. W. E. Morris. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | 19. C. T. Brown. |
| 9. Warren Bristol. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 11. Benjamin Franklin. | 22. Reuben Butters. |

HOUSE.

John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

1. William P. Murray,* D. C. Jones, Charles H. Lienau.
2. J. W. Furber, Thomas Lowell.
3. D. G. Pettijohn, N. H. Miller.
4. Samuel Ross.
5. C. D. Davidson, Charles H. Clark, John H. Hechtman.

* Elected, but did not take his seat.

6. Lewis Harrington, J. B. Salisbury.
7. R. J. Chewning, Robert Foster.
8. Christian Erd, Jesse Ames.
9. E. G. Comstock, K. K. Finseth, J. F. Pingrey.
10. George Bryant, Frank W. Seeley.
11. H. W. Hill, George B. Dresbach, John Ball.
12. Charles Stewart, S. W. Eaton, Caleb Sawyer.
13. J. P. Schaller, Isaac Thompson.
14. John Q. Farmer, Hiram Walker, W. W. Braden, William Meighen.
15. D. A. Shaw, E. K. Proper.
16. William R. Kinyon, J. E. Smith, George A. La Dow.
17. John A. Reed, O. O. Pitcher.
18. William Henry.
19. John Rudolph, Adam Buck.
20. A. B. Colton.
21. Isaac Lewis.
22. Dennis Doyle.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1869.

[*Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 5.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 12. J. A. Leonard. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 13. G. F. Potter. |
| 3. C. A. Gilman. | 14. A. Bergen. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 15. W. E. Harris. |
| 5. Curtis H. Pettit. | 16. J. B. Crooker. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 18. William Henry. |
| 8. George F. Bachelder. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 9. Warren Bristol. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| 10. W. W. Prindle. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 11. S. B. Sheardown. | 22. E. R. Smith. |

HOUSE.

Chester D. Davidson, of Minneapolis, Speaker.

1. John M. Gilman, James J. Eagan, Paul Faber.
2. Joseph Haskell, W. H. C. Folsom.

3. Ludwig Robbers, William E. Hicks.
4. A. M. Fridley.
5. C. C. Davidson, A. R. Hall, Charles H. Clark.
6. W. W. Patterson, D. Pile.
7. R. J. Chewning, R. Smith.
8. W. J. Sibbison, E. Hollister.
9. L. K. Aaker, A. J. Grover, C. C. Webster.
10. George Bryant, A. Thibbets.
11. C. Bohn, Sam V. Hyde, J. Q. A. Vale.
12. R. D. Hathaway, B. S. Larson, John Lathrop.
13. Tosten Johnson, Isaac Thompson.
14. D. D. Hammer, John Hobert, J. G. McGraw, William Meighen.
15. T. J. Hunt, E. K. Proper.
16. Aug. Armstrong, E. Easton, W. Smith.
17. O. O. Pitcher, W. C. Rhodes.
18. J. L. McDonald.
19. J. C. Rudolph, J. C. Stoevers.
20. J. W. Hunter.
21. L. L. Baxter.
22. R. H. Everett.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—1870.

[*Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 4.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 12. J. A. Leonard. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 13. D. L. Buell. |
| 3. H. C. Wait. | 14. D. B. Sprague. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 16. J. B. Crooker. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 7. R. J. Chewing. | 18. William Henry. |
| 8. George F. Batchelder. | 19. William Pfaender. |
| 9. Charles Hill. | 20. J. A. Latimer. |
| 10. W. S. Jackson. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 11. C. F. Buck. | 22. E. R. Smith. |

HOUSE.

John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

1. John L. Merriam, J. Gilman, Paul Faber.
2. William Lowell, J. S. Norris.
3. John L. Wilson, Isaac Thorson.
4. A. M. Fridley.
5. A. R. Hall, E. A. Rice, J. H. Pond.
6. B. Abbott, A. H. Reed.
7. John Flannegan, William Jones.
8. Henry Drought, William Close.
9. John Miller, Orin Densmore, Giles Sloeum.
10. John Gage, A. J. Fowler.
11. C. M. Waterman, John Bullen, John M. McCool.
12. Charles Stewart, S. W. Graham, B. S. Larson.
13. W. E. Potter, Nathan Vance.
14. William Barton, Ole C. Bratrud, M. Scanlan, S. G. Canfield.
15. G. M. Cammeron, H. A. Brown.
16. W. C. Young, H. W. Ruloffson, A. C. Wedge.
17. R. Crandall, John F. Meagher.
18. John L. McDonald.
19. William L. Couplin, P. H. Swift.
20. M. E. L. Shanks.
21. J. K. Cullen.
22. John A. Pfaar.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1871.

[*Assembled January 8; Adjourned March 3.*]

SENATE.

Lient. Governor William H. Yale, President.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 12. Leonard B. Hodges. |
| 2. D. M. Sabin. | 13. D. L. Buell. |
| 3. H. C. Wait. | 14. J. Q. Farmer. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 16. W. H. Young. |
| 6. W. T. Bonniwell. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 7. R. J. Chewing. | 18. J. L. McDonald. |
| 8. John H. Case. | 19. William Pfaender. |
| 9. Charles Hill. | 20. C. W. Thompson. |
| 10. N. S. Teft. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 11. C. F. Buck. | 22. M. Doran. |

HOUSE.

John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

1. John L. Merriam, H. H. Sibley, Christ Stahlman.
2. L. K. Stannard, Joseph Haskell.
3. W. S. Moore, Luke Marvin.
4. A. M. Fridley.
5. W. D. Washburn, A. R. Hall, A. J. Underwood.
6. W. H. Greenleaf, Andrew Railson.
7. J. H. Flannegan, D. E. Eyre.
8. Ara Barton, Henry Platt.
9. Orin Densmore, T. G. Pearson, A. P. Jackson.
10. F. J. Collier, A. J. Fowler.
11. J. M. McCool, S. Y. Hyde, J. Q. A. Vale.
12. E. A. Jones, Thomas Phelps, William Sommerville.
13. Timon Gilbertson, Tosten Johnson.
14. N. P. Colburn, H. S. Griswold, Hans Valder, J. E. Atwater.
15. Harlan W. Page, W. G. Telfer.
16. William Brisbane, A. C. Wedge, F. B. Davis.
17. J. F. Meagher, James B. Hubbell.
18. W. V. Sencerbox.
19. W. L. Couplin, J. S. G. Honner.
20. A. L. Patchen.
21. J. A. C. Flood.
22. L. H. Bullis.

 APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

I.

Senator—Houston county.

Four Representatives—1. La Crescent, Hokah, Mound Prairie and Union.

2. Brownsville, Crooked Creek, Jefferson and Winnebago.
3. Caledonia, Wilmington and Spring Grove.
4. Black Hammer, Yucatan, Sheldon, Houston and Money Creek.

II.

Senator — City of Rushford, Arendahl, Rushford, Carrolton, Holt, Norway, Preston, Amherst, Preble, Harmony, Canton and Newburgh, in Fillmore county.

Three Representatives — Not divided into single districts.

III.

Senator — Sumner, Jordan, Chatfield, Pilot Mound, Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain, Bloomfield, Forestville, Carimona, Beaver, York and Bristol, in Fillmore county.

Three Representatives — 1. Pilot Mound, Chatfield, Jordan and Sumner.

2. Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain and Carimona.

3. Bloomfield, Forestville, Beaver, York and Bristol.

IV.

Senator — Mower county.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

V.

Senator — Freeborn county.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

VI.

Senator — Faribault county.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

VII.

Senator — Saratoga, Elba, Norton, Hart, St. Charles, White-water, Utica, Warren, Mount Vernon and Freemont, in Winona county.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

VIII.

Senator — Rollingstone, town of Winona, Pleasant Hill, New Hartford, Hillsdale, city of Winona, Wilson, Homer, Dresbach, Wiscoy and Richmond.

Three Representatives — Not divided.

IX.

Senator—High Forest, Rock Dell, Viola, Marion, Eyota, Pleasant Grove, Orion, Quincy, Dover and Elmira, in Olmsted county.

Two Representatives—Not divided.

X.

Senator—New Haven, Oronoco, Kalmar, Cascade, Salem, Farmington, Haverhill, and town and city of Rochester, in Olmsted county.

Two Representatives—Not divided.

XI.

Senator—Dodge county.

Two Representatives—1. Canisteo, Mantorville, Milton and Vernon.

2. Ashland, Claremont, Concord, Ellington, Hayfield, Ripley, Wasioja and Westfield.

XII.

Senator—Steele county.

Two Representatives—1. Town and city of Owatonna, Medford, Clinton Falls and Merton.

2. Deerfield, Meriden, Lemond, Berlin, Somerset, Summit, Oak Glen, Aurora and Havana.

XIII.

Senator—Waseca county.

Two Representatives—Not divided.

XIV.

Senator—Blue Earth county.

Five Representatives—Not divided.

XV.

Senator—Wabasha county.

Four Representatives—1. Lake City, West Albany, Glasgow and Pepin.

2. Wabasha, Greenfield, Watopa, Minneiska and Reed's Landing.

3. Sherman, Highland, Elgin, and Plainview.

4. Mount Pleasant, Chester, Guilford, Mazeppa, Hyde Park and Zumbro.

XVI.

Senator—Red Wing, Burnside, Grant, Featherstone, Hay Creek, Florence, Wacouta, Central Point, Belvidere and Goodhue, in Goodhue county.

Two Representatives—1. Red Wing.

2. The remainder of the district.

XVII.

Senator—Vasa, Cannon Falls, Lilian, Warsaw, Leon, Belle Creek, Holden, Wanamingo, Minneola, Zumbrota, Pine Island, Roscoe, Cherry Grove and Kenyon, in Goodhue county.

Three Representatives—1. Belle Creek, Minneola, Zumbrota, Pine Island and Roscoe.

2. Wanamingo, Holden, Cherry Grove and Kenyon.

3. Leon, Warsaw, Lilian, Cannon Falls and Vasa.

XVIII.

Senator—Rice county.

Five Representatives—Not divided.

XIX.

Senator—Le Sueur county.

Three Representatives—Not divided.

XX.

Senator—Dakota county.

Five Representatives—Not divided.

XXI.

Senator—Scott county.

Two Representatives—1. Belle Plaine, St. Lawrence, Sand Creek and Helena.

2. Cedar Lake, Credit River, Eagle Creek, Glendale, New Market, Shakopee, Jackson, Louisville and Spring Lake.

XXII.

Senator — Washington county.

- Three Representatives* — 1. Afton, Cottage Grove, Denmark, Lakeland, Newport and Woodbury.
2. Baytown, Grant, Oakdale, Marine and Stillwater town.
3. Stillwater city.

XXIII.

Senator — First, Second and Third wards of the city of St. Paul.

- Two Representatives* — 1. First and Second wards.
2. Third ward.

XXIV.

Senator — Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, Mounds View, New Canada, Reserve, Rose and White Bear.

- Three Representatives* — 1. Fourth ward.
2. Fifth ward.
3. The towns comprising the rest of the district.

XXV.

Senator — Hennepin East, Anoka and Isanti counties.
Two Representatives — Not divided.

XXVI.

Senator — Third and Fourth wards of Minneapolis, and the towns of Minneapolis, Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Minnetonka, Medina, Minnetrista, Plymouth and Independence, in Hennepin county.

Four Representatives — Not divided.

XXVII.

Senator — First and Second wards of Minneapolis, Brooklyn, Champlin, Corcoran, Crystal Lake, Dayton, Greenwood, Hassan and Maple Grove.

Three Representatives — Not divided.

XXVIII.

Senator — Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Aitkin counties.

One Representative — Not divided.

XXIX.

Senator — Lake, Itasca, Carlton, Cass and St Louis counties.

One Representative — Not divided.

XXX.

Senator — Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties.

One Representative — Not divided.

XXXI.

Senator — Stearns county.

Four Representatives — 1. St. Cloud city and town, St. Augusta and Linden.

2. Munson, Oak, Albany, Avon, Golding, Rockway, St. Wendell, Le Sauk and St. Joseph.

3. Fair Haven, Maine Prairie, Rockville, Wakefield, Luxembourg, Eden Lake, Paynesville, Zion and Lake Henry.

4. Sauk Centre, Ashley, Melrose, Grove, Getty, Raymond, North Fork, St. Martin and Crow Lake.

XXXII.

Senator — Wright county.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

XXXIII.

Senator — Carver county.

Three Representatives — 1. Chaska, Chanhassan and Lakeland.

2. Carver, San Francisco, Dahlgren, Benton, Hancock, and Young America.

3. Camden, Wacoma, Watertown and Hollywood.

XXXIV.

Senator — Nicollet and Renville counties.

Three Representatives — 1. Renville county.

2. Oshawa, Traverse, Lake Prairie and New Sweden.

3. Belgrade, Nicollet, Courtland, Granby, Berandotte, Lafayette and West Newton.

XXXV.

Senator — Meeker county.

One Representative — Not divided.

XXXVI.

Senator — Sibley and McLeod counties.

Three Representatives — 1. Sibley, Kelso, Henderson, Transit, Arlington, Jessenland, Washington, Lake and Faxon.

2. New Auburn and Green Lake, in Sibley county, and Glencoe, Helen, Bergen, Rich Valley and Winsted, in McLeod county.

3. The rest of the district lying west of the line between ranges 28 and 29.

XXXVII.

Senator — Redwood, Brown and Lyon counties.

Two Representatives — 1. Redwood and Lyon counties.

2. Brown county.

XXXVIII.

Senator — Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipestone counties.

Three Representatives — 1. Martin county.

2. Watonwan county.

3. The rest of the district.

XXXIX.

Senator — Douglas, Pope, Stevens, Grant, Big Stone and Lake counties.

Two Representatives — 1. Douglas county.

2. The rest of the district.

XL.

Senator — Kandiyohi, Swift and Chippewa counties.

One Representative — Not divided.

XLI.

Senator — Otter Tail, Wilkin, Wadena, Todd, Beltrami, Polk, Clay, Becker, Traverse and Pembina counties.

Two Representatives — Not divided.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of senators..... | 41 |
| Whole number of representatives | 106 |
| On joint ballot..... | 147 |

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1872.

[Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 1.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. William H. Yale, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell. | 22. D. M. Sabin. |
| 2. Thomas H. Everts. | 23. I. V. D. Heard. |
| 3. John Q. Farmer. | 24. John Nicols. |
| 4. Sherman Page. | 25. A. C. Morrill. |
| 5. H. D. Brown. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 27. William P. Ankeny. |
| 7. Samuel S. Beman. | 28. Jonas Lindall. |
| 8. William H. Stevens. | 29. William W. Billson. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 31. E. M. Wright. |
| 11. J. H. Clark. | 32. G. A. Ruckholdt. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 13. James E. Child. | 34. Marshall B. Stone. |
| 14. John F. Meagher. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 15. Hugh P. Wilson. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 16. Lucius F. Hubbard. | 37. William Pfaender. |
| 17. Giles Slocum. | 38. William D. Rice. |
| 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 39. Ole Peterson. |
| 19. L. Z. Rogers. | 40. Andrew Railson. |
| 20. R. J. Chewing. | 41. John O. Milne. |
| 21. R. H. Rose. | |

HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. W. F. Weber, John H. Smith, P. Rosendahl, L. R. Hall.
2. John Larson, A. H. H. Dayton, L. Bothum.
3. A. H. Trow, M. Eggleston, P. McCracken.
4. John T. Williams, J. M. Wickoff.
5. E. D. Rogers, William Wilson.

6. S. P. Childs, H. Huntington.
7. John L. Blair, D. Heminway.
8. H. M. Burchard, H. A. Corey, William J. Whipple.
9. Arthur H. Gaskill, Peter Fenton.
10. Richard A. Jones, Thomas B. Lindsay.
11. G. B. Cooley, A. L. Wellman.
12. W. W. Wilkin, F. B. Davis.
13. Kelsey Curtis, John Thompson.
14. J. A. Wiswell, Charles H. Shelby, Clark Keysor, H. Capwell, Henry Foster.
15. James Thompson, John Vandyke, George Bryant, A. Boss.
16. J. C. Pierce, J. Finney.
17. T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norsving, John Stanton.
18. O. Osmundson, Ara Barton, John Hutchinson, Henry Platt, H. M. Mattson.
19. George Millard, Perry Wilson, Asa White.
20. D. F. Langley, Hugh Durham, W. A. Gray, Dan E. Eyre, George A. Wells.
21. J. A. Chadderdon, Martin Quinn.
22. Ebenezer Ayres, Hollis R. Murdock, J. R. M. Gaskill.
23. John B. Sanborn, Peter Berkey.
24. J. C. Burbank, Henry M. Smythe, Edmund Rice.
25. Franklin Whitney, John H. Strong.
26. A. J. Underwood, C. H. Clark, C. F. Adams, Loren Fletcher.
27. A. R. Hall, Z. Demeules, F. L. Morse.
28. Adolph Munch.
29. Edgar Nash.
30. N. Richardson.
31. J. M. Rosenberger, Randolph Holding, Martin Greeley, Alphonso Barto.
32. F. X. Lafond, C. B. Jackson.
33. F. E. Du Toit, Charles Johnson, C. H. Lineau.
34. H. E. Wadsworth, Hans. C. Hanson, J. H. Dunham.
35. William B. Greenleaf.
36. Adam Buck, Liberty Hall, David H. Adams.
37. O. S. Reishus, Henry Weyhe.
38. E. Berry, W. W. Murphy, G. C. Chamberlain.
39. F. B. Van Hoesen, G. W. Rockwell.
40. J. L. Kitchell.
41. E. E. Corliss, L. S. Cravath.

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1873.

[Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 7.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. William H. Yale, President.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 22. D. M. Sabin. |
| 2. T. H. Everts. | 23. Edmund Rice. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 24. John Nichols. |
| 4. N. K. Noble. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. |
| 5. T. J. Jonsrud. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 28. J. Lindall. |
| 8. W. H. Stevens. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 31. H. C. Burbank. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 32. G. A. Buckholdt. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 34. M. B. Stone. |
| 14. J. F. Meagher. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 15. J. Waste. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 17. John W. Peterson. | 38. W. D. Rice. |
| 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 19. Freeman Talbot. | 40. Andrew Railson. |
| 20. R. J. Chewning. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 21. John L. McDonald. | |

HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. Tosten Johnson, A. Beard, M. L. Cooper, P. H. Rosendahl.
2. Arne Arneson, Horace Wheeler, Niles Carpenter.
3. T. P. Baldwin, H. M. Daniel, Peter McCracken.
4. O. O. Finhert, E. J. Stimson.
5. J. W. Devereux, E. D. Rogers.
6. S. P. Childs, M. A. Hawkes.
7. Collins Rice, C. W. Trisler.
8. H. A. Cory, George P. Wilson, J. P. Neville.
9. M. L. Tibbets, Marcus Wing.
10. Thomas B. Lindsay, Manley C. Fuller.

11. John N. Hanson, E. W. Westcott.
12. W. W. Wilkin, A. Colquhoun.
13. John Thompson, J. L. Saufferer.
14. Jacob Pfaaf, H. S. Howe, Thomas C. Charles, John A. Peterson, John A. Reed.
15. N. A. Gesner, T. S. Vandyke, Frank L. Meacham, William H. Campbell.
16. W. C. Williston, H. F. Armstrong.
17. T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norsving, Arthur Flom.
18. Osmund Osmundson, Elias Hobbs, S. C. Dunham, J. B. Hopkins, Andrew Thompson.
19. Frank Becker, J. C. Swain, Lewis Stone.
20. A. E. Rich, Peter Ficker, J. F. Dilley, J. L. Lewis, D. C. Johnson.
21. J. W. Sencerbox, Joseph Chadderdon.
22. E. W. Durant, James H. Huginin, J. R. M. Gaskill.
23. J. N. Rogers, H. H. Miller.
24. George Benz, H. A. Castle, H. J. Brainard.
25. James McCann, Daniel Anderson.
26. C. B. Tirrell, L. Fletcher, Charles H. Clarke, C. F. Adams.
27. A. R. Hall, Z. Demeules, M. C. Comerford.
28. Joel G. Ryder.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.
30. T. F. Knappen.
31. Henry Krebs, Hubert Rieland, Bartholomew Pirtz, Alphonso Barto.
32. J. E. Jenks, T. G. Mealey.
33. Fred E. Du Toit, Charles W. Buchmann, Matthew Kelley.
34. Francis Baasen, E. St. Julien Cox, David Benson.
35. William H. Greenleaf.
36. H. A. Child, A. M. Schell, Hamilton Beatty.
37. J. W. Blake, C. C. Brandt.
38. J. W. Seager, Edwin Berry, Stephen Miller.
39. Warren Adley, G. W. Rockwell.
40. G. W. Frink.
41. J. V. Brower, William Felton.

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1874.

[Assembled January 6; Adjourned March 6.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. Alphonso Barto, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 22. William McKusick. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 23. Edmund Rice. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 24. E. F. Drake. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. |
| 5. T. J. Jonsrud. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. S. S. Beeman. | 28. R. K. Burrows. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. George W. Benedict. |
| 10. I. M. Westfall. | 31. H. C. Burbank. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 34. E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 15. J. P. Waste. | 36. J. Frankenfield. |
| 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 17. J. W. Peterson. | 38. E. P. Freeman. |
| 18. Thomas H. Buckham. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 19. Freeman Talbot. | 40. E. A. Rice. |
| 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 21. J. L. McDonald. | |

HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. William McArthur, M. J. McDonnell, E. W. Trask, David Taylor.
2. W. N. Gilmore, A. K. Hanson, J. C. Greer.
3. W. A. Pease, Robert L. Fleming, J. W. Graling.
4. Gunder Halvorsen, A. E. Peck.
5. Evan Morgan, Warren Buell.
6. J. P. West, T. G. Pond.
7. J. B. Norton, Collins Rice.
8. J. P. Berry, O. M. Lord, William Beals.

9. John Hyslop, C. T. Shellman.
10. M. Dosdall, T. F. Olds.
11. John N. Hanson, W. H. Parmlee.
12. C. S. Crandall, J. M. Sloan.
13. L. D. Smith, James E. Child.
14. Isaac Smith, D. W. Burlison, Silas Kenworthy, N. W. Dickerson, Robert H. Hughes.
15. P. H. Rahilly, Ed. Drury, James Lawrence, J. K. Smith.
16. W. C. Williston, Leland Jones.
17. C. R. White, N. J. Ottun, John Stanton.
18. B. M. James, H. E. Barron, J. H. Passon, H. B. Martin, L. M. Heally.
19. John Taylor, Frank Becker, Vincent Kletscha.
20. D. F. Langley, J. F. Dilley, George Auge, George A. Wells, Peter Ficker.
21. L. M. Brown, Edward Delaney.
22. J. A. McCluskey, Charles Eckdall, D. B. Loomis.
23. John X. Davidson, Henry Meyerding.
24. George Benz, T. M. Metcalf, Lorenzo Hoyt.
25. C. T. Woodbury, Lyman Brown.
26. C. B. Tirrell, L. Fletcher, C. F. Adams. C. H. Petit.
27. A. R. Hall, F. L. Morse, John Hechman.
28. F. H. Pratt.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.
30. Moses Lafond.
31. N. F. Barnes, Hubert Rieland, Charles Walker, Joseph Martin.
32. Thomas Melrose, Valentine Eppel.
33. E. Harrison, Henry R. Denney, John True.
34. John N. Tredwell, Peter H. McDermid, David Benson.
35. Andrew Nelson.
36. John Groetsch, L. Gillick, W. F. Babcock.
37. Z. B. Clark, Charles Hansing.
38. J. F. Daniels, Ole O. How, N. H. Manning.
39. Warren Adley, Henry Foss.
40. Henry Hill.
41. J. W. Mason, C. B. Jordan.

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1875.

[Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 5.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. Alphonzo Barto, President.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. J. H. Smith. | 22. William McKusick. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 23. William ^D Murray. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 24. E. F. Drake. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. George W. Benedict. |
| 10. I. M. Westfall. | 31. Joseph Capser. |
| 11. J. H. Clark. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 12. Amos Coggsell. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 13. Peter McGovern. | 34. E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 35. A. Nelson. |
| 15. J. E. Doughty. | 36. Jacob Frankenfield. |
| 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 37. John W. Blake. |
| 17. A. K. Finseth. | 38. E. P. Freeman. |
| 18. Thomas S. Buckham. | 39. K. Nelson. |
| 19. Michael Doran. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 21. J. L. Macdonald. | |

HOUSE.

W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county, Speaker.

1. John McNelly, William M. Snure, M. J. McDonald.
2. H. C. Grover, J. M. Wheat, N. E. Ellerston.
3. E. W. Farrington, R. I. Fleming, Dwight Rathbun.
4. John S. Irgens, Charles F. Greening.
5. Henry Tunell, Richard Fitzgerald.
6. J. P. West, F. M. Pierce.
7. A. Heim, H. M. Dixon.
8. H. M. Burchard, C. B. Sinclair, E. B. Drew.
9. L. M. Gaskill, Burr Deuel.

10. J. V. Daniels, William Brown.
11. E. W. Wescott, William Wheeler.
12. W. R. Kinyon, Hugh Murray.
13. Morris H. Lamb, Joseph Minges.
14. James A. James, Robert H. Hughes, D. W. Burlison, E. F. Champlin, Lysander Cook.
15. Edward Drury, William P. Dunnington, W. S. Baxter, John A. Jackson.
16. Robert Deakin, Rudolph Kruger.
17. C. H. Bosworth, N. J. Ottun, F. Peterson.
18. T. B. Clement, J. B. Hopkins, J. S. Allen, Andrew Thompson, H. B. Martin.
19. Thomas Collins, R. L. Mason.
20. John Byers, Nicholas McGree, J. C. McCarthy.
21. J. W. Sencerbox, James Chadderdon.
22. J. W. Furber, E. W. Durant, John E. Mower.
23. William Crooks, H. H. Miller.
24. George Benz, F. R. Delano, Lorenzo Hoyt.
25. C. T. Woodbury, Daniel Anderson.
26. C. H. Pettit, C. H. Clarke, L. Fletcher, A. Ingerson.
27. George A. Camp, Frank L. Morse, Daniel Bassett.
28. L. J. Stark.
29. J. J. Egan.
30. C. H. Chadbourne.
31. C. A. Gilman, W. Merz, B. Pirz, M. A. Taylor.
32. Nathan Warner, Valentine Eppel.
33. L. L. Baxter, Christ Ackerman, J. G. Maetzhold.
34. John N. Treadwell, P. H. McDermid, David Benson.
35. N. C. Hines.
36. John J. Mullen, Lawrence Gillick, A. M. Schnell.
37. H. S. Berg, Knud H. Helling.
38. Charles F. Crosby, E. Berry, Thomas Rutledge.
39. Martin Stow, J. G. Whitmore.
40. L. K. Stone.
41. Soren Listoe, R. L. Frazee.

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE — 1876.

[Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 3.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. J. H. Smith. | 22. E. S. Brown. |
| 2. C. A. Conkey. | 23. William P. Murray. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 24. James Smith, Jr. |
| 4. R. I. Smith. | 25. J. B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. J. P. West. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| 8. W. H. Yale. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. Lewis Mayo. |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 31. Joseph Capser. |
| 11. J. H. H. Clark. | 32. J. N. Stacy. |
| 12. L. L. Wheelock. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 13. Peter McGovern. | 34. J. T. Schoenbeck. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 35. A. Nelson. |
| 15. J. E. Doughty. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 16. W. C. Williston. | 37. John W. Blake. |
| 17. A. K. Finseth. | 38. I. P. Durfee. |
| 18. J. M. Archibald. | 39. K. Nelson. |
| 19. Michael Doran. | 40. A. B. Robbins. |
| 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 21. J. L. Macdonald. | |

HOUSE.

W. R. Kinyon, Owatonna, Speaker.

1. W. E. Potter, M. J. Donnell, John McNelley, E. D. Northrup.
2. H. M. Onstine, O. E. Boyum, Tollak Brokken.
3. C. Robbins, George Andrews, D. Rathbun.
4. H. F. Deming, C. F. Greening.
5. H. Tunell, J. L. Gibbs.
6. A. R. More, C. S. Dunbar.
7. A. P. Allen, O. W. Hunt.
8. E. B. Drew, Edward Mott, A. W. Bennett.

9. A. Burnap, H. M. Stanchfield.
10. E. P. Whiting, W. H. White.
11. George W. Gleason, C. L. Chase.
12. W. R. Kinyon, Hugh Murray.
13. Robert Earlie, Kelsey Curtis.
14. Hiram Gerlick, J. A. James, Wm. P. Marston, M. M. Clark,
Wm. Webb.
15. W. R. Murray, S. L. Campbell, H. D. Wedge, E. D. South-
ard.
16. Charles R. Brink, Rudolph Kruger.
17. Gustavus Westman, Ole P. Huleback, B. C. Grover.
18. Joseph Covert, F. A. Noble, C. H. Grant, G. W. Walrath,
P. Plaisance.
19. N. Burgess, H. L. Gish, Wm. Conrad.
20. J. F. Norrish, Daniel Ryan, C. A. Baker, M. H. Sullivan,
Abraham A. Osborne.
21. Peter Cleary, J. Callender.
22. James Middleton, Ole W. Erickson, A. Fredericks.
23. Wm. Crooks, John Lunkenheimer.
24. Fred Richter, C. D. Gilfillan, W. W. Webber.
25. F. Whitney, Daniel Anderson.
26. Curtis H. Pettit, Leander Gorton, John H. Stevens, C. B.
Tirrell.
27. A. M. Reid, Daniel Bassett, Frank L. Morse.
28. M. A. Brawley.
29. George C. Stone.
30. F. X. Goulet.
31. C. A. Gilman, C. Klosterman, W. H. Stinchfield, C. D. Lamb.
32. N. Warner, John Oakes.
33. J. F. Dilley, H. R. Denny, Jonas Akins.
34. D. S. Hall, Andrew Nelson, Nicholas Sons.
35. C. E. Cutts.
36. Martin Sheely, A. P. Fitch, A. J. Jones.
37. P. F. Jacobson, William Skinner.
38. J. A. Everett, Lee Hensley, W. H. Mellen.
39. Martin Stowe, J. D. Good.
40. J. L. Kitchel.
41. S. D. Comstock, John Wait.

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE—1877.

[Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 2.]

SENATE.

Lient. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 22. E. S. Brown. |
| 2. C. A. Conkey. | 23. C. A. Morton. |
| 3. C. G. Edwards. | 24. James Smith, Jr. |
| 4. R. I. Smith. | 25. John B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 26. Levi Butler. |
| 6. J. P. West. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| 8. W. H. Yale. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 9. Burr Denel. | 30. Louis Mayo. |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 32. J. N. Stacy. |
| 12. L. L. Wheelock. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 34. J. P. Schoenbeck. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 15. James Mc ^W ench. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 16. W. C. Williston. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 17. A. K. Finseth. | 38. I. P. Durfee. |
| 18. J. M. Archibald. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 19. Michael Doran. | 40. A. B. Robbins. |
| 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 21. William Henry. | |

HOUSE.

J. L. Gibbs, Speaker.

1. Anthony Huyck, William G. McSpadden, M. J. McDonnell, John A. Eberhard.
2. H. C. Grover, J. M. Wheat, Frank Erickson.
3. D. W. Rathbun, S. Berg, P. M. Mosher.
4. S. J. Sanborn, Hosmer A. Brown.
5. J. L. Gibbs, H. G. Emmonds.
6. S. P. Childs, Horace H. Gilman.
7. Samuel W. Johnson, L. Kauphusman.
8. C. F. Buck, J. M. Cole, Edward Mott.
9. Marcus Wing, T. W. Phelps.

10. E. P. Whiting, George W. Pugh.
11. L. G. Nelson, Edwin F. Way.
12. George W. Buffum, Walter Muir.
13. Anthony Sampson, Fenton Keenan.
14. H. Cummins, J. A. James, W. P. Jones, George Green, William Webb, Jr.
15. Lewis H. Garrard, George R. Hall, G. Maxwell, S. L. Campbell.
16. Jonathan Finney, H. B. Wilson.
17. B. C. Grover, O. P. Huleback, T. G. Pearson.
18. J. H. Pettys, H. Sriver, A. W. McKinstry, S. B. Coe, E. C. Knowles.
19. P. S. Gardner, J. Zimmerman, M. McKinzie.
20. Thomas Howes, D. B. Truax, E. G. Rogers, M. M. Sullivan, A. A. Osborne.
21. Peter Cleary, J. W. Callender.
22. L. A. Huntoon, O. W. Erickson, A. Frederick.
23. William Crooks, John Lunkenheimer.
24. John M. Gilman, E. Rice, B. Magoffin, Jr.
25. D. Anderson, G. W. Putnam.
26. George H. Johnson, L. Fletcher, W. H. Rouse, J. H. Clark.
27. A. R. Hall, Andrew G. Smith, Peter Weinant.
28. W. A. Bentley.
29. Samuel G. Fulton.
30. John Stumpf.
31. Edmund Meagher, C. A. Gilman, G. Klosterman, B. Pitz.
32. A. Peterson, Elijah J. Cutts.
33. J. F. Dilley, W. H. Mills, Coellos Merriam.
34. Isaac Lundeen, W. J. Bean, David Benson.
35. L. Rudberg.
36. Fenton Nollner, W. T. Bonniwell, S. B. Beatty.
37. David Worst, E. P. Bertrand.
38. Dr. H. N. Rice, Lee Hensley, Christopher H. Smith.
39. Michael A. Wollan, Ole Amundson.
40. J. P. Jacobson.
41. S. G. Comstock, A. McCrea.

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—1878.

[Assembled January 8; Adjourned March 8.]

SENATE.

Lient. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 22. R. F. Hersey. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 23. C. A. Morton. |
| 3. C. C. Edwards. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. |
| 4. G. W. Clough. | 25. John B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. |
| 6. D. F. Goodrich. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 28. J. Shalleen. |
| 8. W. S. Drew. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 9. Burr Deuel. | 30. W. H. Houlton. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 31. C. F. McDonald. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 12. E. W. Morehouse. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 34. H. Ahrens. |
| 14. F. H. Waite. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 15. James McHench. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 16. J. C. McClure. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 17. A. K. Finseth. | 38. C. H. Smith. |
| 18. T. B. Clement. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 19. Michael Doran. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 21. William Henry. | |

HOUSE.

C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

1. Edmund Null, Andrew Bye, Christof Evenson, Chas. Fetzner.
2. H. Christopherson, Daniel Currie, Hans Gunvalson.
3. C. M. Colby, Francis Hall, P. Mosher.
4. S. J. Sanborn, H. K. Volstad.
5. H. G. Emmonds, T. W. Purdie.
6. J. P. West, Horace H. Gilman.
7. F. C. Robinson, L. J. Allred.
8. George B. Dresbach, James M. Cole, Samuel Miller.

9. John Hyslop, A. Burnap.
10. C. E. Stacey, James Button.
11. A. B. Huntley, M. R. Dresbach.
12. George W. Buffum, Walter Muir.
13. J. O. Chandler, Fenton Keenan.
14. O. E. Harvey, James McBroom, William Perrin, Thomas Bohan, J. S. Larkin.
15. William B. Lutz, S. L. Campbell, W. H. Feller, P. H. Rahilly.
16. William Colville, N. C. Crandall.
17. S. C. Wickey, P. N. Langemo, S. C. Holland.
18. J. W. Thompson, John Thompson, Stiles M. West, L. W. Dennison, J. S. Haselton.
19. A. H. E. Lange, C. N. Pinney, W. E. Richter.
20. Elias Tompkins, J. L. Lewis, H. Fanning, G. W. Dilley, E. F. Hyland.
21. Henry Hines, George Giles.
22. William Fowler, Charles Peterson, D. M. Sabin.
23. John H. Reaney, R. C. Wiley.
24. W. H. Mead, Edmund Rice, H. J. Brainard.
25. George W. Putnam, Baldwin Brown.
26. W. H. Johnson, H. G. Hicks, J. H. Clark, Edw. McDermott.
27. Frank L. Morse, Peter Weinant, Harry Ghostley.
28. F. S. Christensen.
29. Samuel G. Fulton.
30. Nathan Richardson.
31. C. A. Gilman, D. B. Stanley, H. S. Emmel, H. Rieland.
32. Nathan Warner, L. H. Rawson.
33. Peter Parthels, W. H. Mills, Jacob Truwe.
34. Sumner Ladd, Jacob Klossner, Jr., J. M. Bowler.
35. W. W. Campbell.
36. J. C. Edson, S. G. Anderson, John Geib.
37. J. W. Williams, Charles C. Brandt.
38. Frank A. Day, L. H. Bishop, Alex Fiddes.
39. John B. Cowing, H. W. Stone.
40. Ole O. Lien.
41. Andrew McCrea, Theodore Holton.

[Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 7.]

Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

- HOUSE.

1. Anthony Demo, J. M. Riley, W. E. Dunbar, E. F. West.
2. G. C. Grover, Ole O. Stege, Nels Ellertson.
3. E. V. Farrington, J. N. Graling, P. McCracken.
4. J. F. Goodsell, J. D. Allen.
5. S. N. Frisbie, Hans Christopherson.
6. J. P. West, T. S. Wroolie.
7. David McCarthy, L. Kauphusman.
8. E. B. Drew, Chas. F. Schroth, Joseph Cooper.
9. C. P. Russell, Peter Burns.

10. C. E. Stacy, R. A. Jones.
11. Erick C. Hinle, D. C. Fairbank.
12. H. H. Rosebrook, H. M. Hastings.
13. John Thompson, J. S. Abell.
14. Horace Cummins, Clark Keysor, E. B. Parker, F. V. Goff,
Thomas Bohan.
15. W. B. Lutz, S. L. Campbell, E. C. Geary, M. J. Fuller.
16. C. B. Brink, Perry George.
17. S. C. Holland, N. P. Langemo, J. A. Bowman.
18. Seth H. Kenny, Hiram Scriver, L. W. Dennison, A. Thompson,
Jos. Covert.
19. D. Butler, Wm. Weyl, Frank Wrabeck.
20. D. T. Chamberlin, D. Boser, E. G. Rogers, Elias Tompkins,
Ed. F. Hyland.
21. Philip Krautkremer, P. H. Thornton.
22. And. Peterson, Chas. A. Peterson, A. M. Dodd.
23. Jos. Oppenheim, R. C. Wiley.
24. W. H. Mead, James Smith, Jr., Peter Bohland.
25. Jared Benson, Daniel Anderson.
26. H. G. Hicks, W. H. Johnson, A. Tharaldson, J. Thompson,
Jr.
27. John Baxter, Geo. Huhn, A. J. Smith.
28. John Dean.
29. H. C. Kendall.
30. A. M. Fridley.
31. C. A. Gilman, M. Barrett, F. E. Bissell, A. M. Stiles.
32. J. N. Stacey, Henry Moeers.
33. L. L. Baxter, R. H. Denny, Adam Hill.
34. Ed. O'Hara, C. Amundson, W. J. Bean.
35. W. M. Campbell.
36. M. E. Donohue, J. C. Reibe, Jacob Koons.
37. Gorman Powers, J. P. Bertrand.
38. M. E. L. Shanks, T. Lambert.
39. J. B. Cowing, Ole N. Barsness.
40. Edw. Larssen.
41. S. G. Comstock, Michael Anderson.

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE — 1881.

[Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 4.]

SENATE.

Lient. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. J. B. Shaller. | 22. J. N. Castle. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 23. Wm. Crooks. |
| 3. C. S. Powers. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. |
| 4. W. H. Officer. | 25. J. B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. A. C. Wedge.* | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. |
| 6. R. B. Johnson. | 27. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 28. John Shaleen. |
| 8. C. F. Buck. | 29. John D. Howard. |
| 9. Milo White. | 30. J. Simmons. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 31. C. F. McDonald. |
| 11. James McLaughlin. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins. | 33. A. W. Tiffany. |
| 13. R. S. McCormick. | 34. H. C. Miller. |
| 14. Daniel Buck. | 35. Wm. Campbell. |
| 15. James G. Lawrence. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 16. H. B. Wilson. | 37. S. D. Peterson. |
| 17. F. J. Johnson. | 38. A. D. Perkins. |
| 18. T. B. Clement. | 39. L. K. Aaker. |
| 19. Geo. G. Case. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 20. C. P. Adams. | 41. Andrew McCrea. |
| 21. Henry Hinds. | |

HOUSE.

Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

1. H. H. Snure, O. B. Tone, H. F. Kohlmier, Lewis Redding.
2. G. A. Hayes, Ole O. Stedjee, E. Loveland.
3. J. N. Graling, P. McCracken, Geo. Andrus.
4. J. D. Allen, P. A. Peterson.
5. Bennett Asleson, A. F. Dedby.
6. A. C. Dunn, John J. Northness.
7. E. Churchill, George H. Henry.
8. O. B. Gould, S. B. Sheardown, Thos. Wilson.
9. C. A. Butterfield, Ole Juelson.

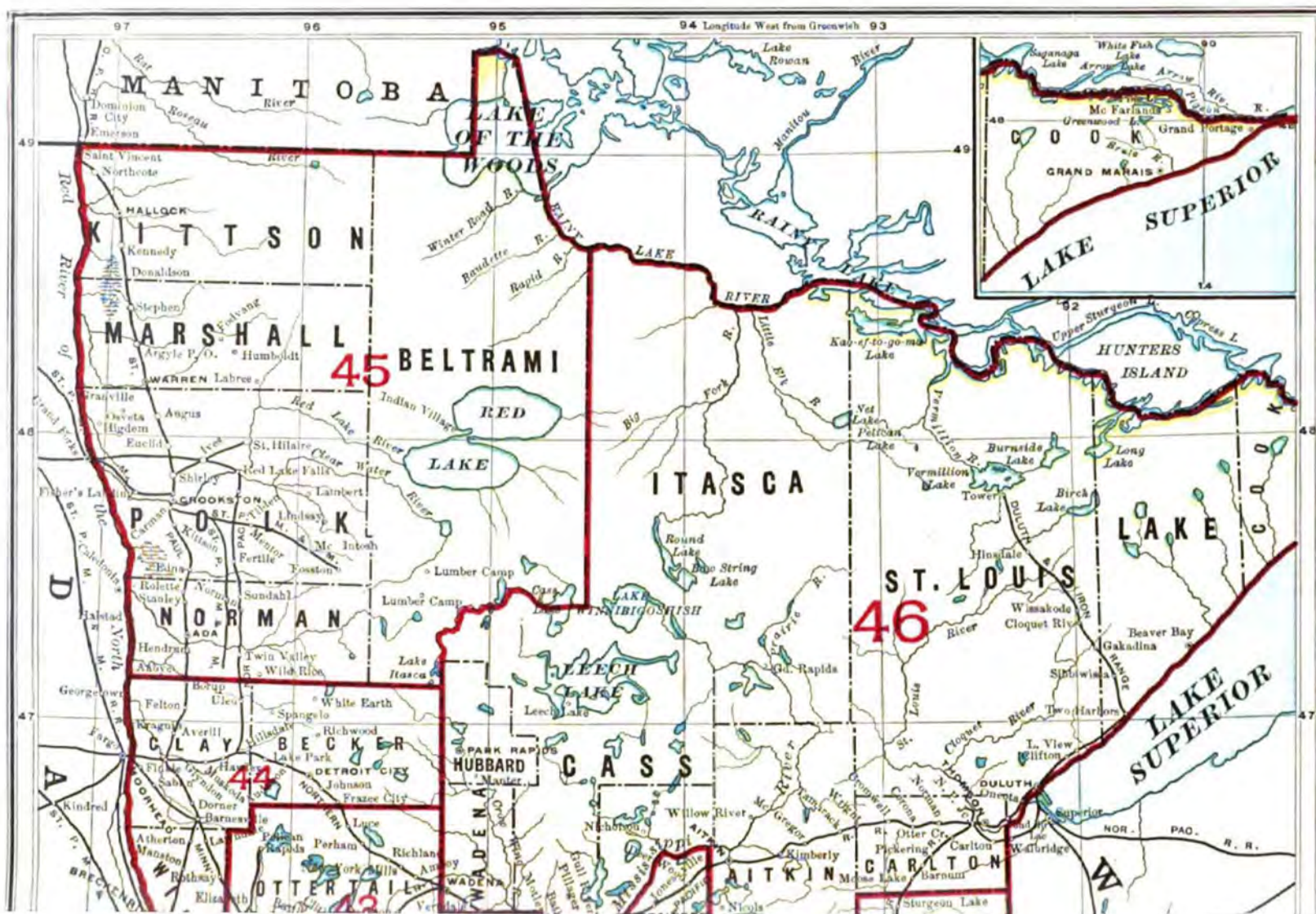
* A. M. Johnson represented this district, *vice* Wedge, in the extra session of 1881.

10. O. S. Porter, J. V. Daniels.*
11. C. S. Kneeland, O. B. Kidder.†
12. H. H. Rosebrock, A. Colquhoun.
13. Christoph Wagner, D. J. Dodge.
14. J. D. Hawkins, J. Burger, Richard Lewis, Wm. Hall, Joseph Bookwalter.
15. G. D. Post, H. H. B. McMasters,‡ E. C. Geary, E. D. Southard.
16. F. W. Hoyt, F. Tether.
17. H. P. Hulebak, A. A. Flom, C. Hill.
18. Jno. Thompson, S. P. Stewart, R. A. Mott, W. R. Baldwin, Philip Plaisance.
19. Edwin Purrington, David Baker, P. S. Gardner.
20. Joseph N. Searles, D. Boser, J. F. Norrish, James Kennedy, R. McAndrews.
21. J. W. Callender, P. H. Thornton.
22. D. M. Sabin, Andrew Peterson, Wm. Schmidt.
23. Jno. B. Sanborn, R. C. Wiley.
24. C. W. Griggs, Jas. Smith, Jr., P. Bohland.
25. T. H. Caine, G. W. Putnam.
26. Loren Fletcher, H. G. Hicks, A. Tharalson, J. Thompson, Jr.
27. Geo. Huhn, John Baxter, A. Roberts.
28. John Dean.
29. H. C. Kendall.
30. C. B. Buckman.
31. L. W. Collins, Carl Herberger, D. J. Hanscomb, Alex. Moore.
32. E. J. Cutts, T. C. Porter.
33. L. L. Baxter, H. R. Denny, C. G. Holgren.
34. T. M. Cornish, C. Amundson, Jacob Klossner, Jr.
35. O. M. Linnell.
36. M. A. Donohue, E. A. Child, W. J. Ives.
37. J. C. Zeiske, G. W. Braley.
38. J. A. Armstrong, W. D. Rice, P. Kniss.
39. C. F. Washburn, F. B. Van Hoesen.
40. L. K. Stone.
41. S. G. Comstock, B. Sampson.

*J. Frahm represented this district, *vice* Daniels, in the extra session of 1881.

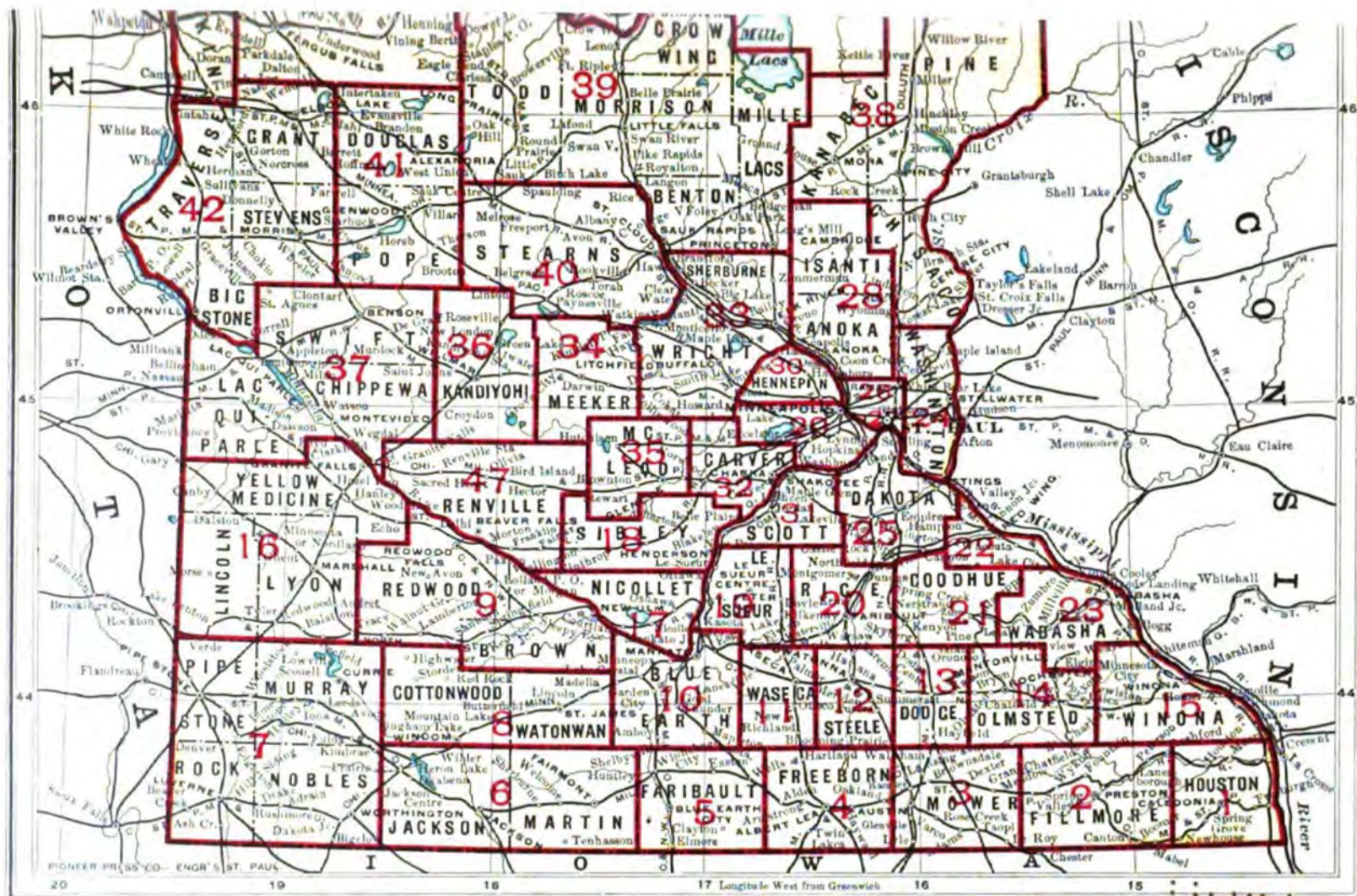
†Geo. Hitchcock represented this district, *vice* Kidder, in the extra session of 1881.

‡F. H. Milligan represented this district, *vice* McMasters, in the extra session of 1881.



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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPORTIONMENT OF 1881.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

I.

The first (1st) district shall be composed of the county of Houston, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

II.

The second (2d) district shall be composed of the county of Fillmore, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and five (5) representatives.

III.

The third (3d) district shall be composed of the county of Mower, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Le Roy, Lodi, Adams, Nevada, Lyle, Austin and Windom shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Racine, Pleasant Valley, Sargent, Waltham, Udolpho, Lansing, Red Rock, Dexter, Grand Meadow, Frankfort, Bennington, Clayton and Marshal shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

IV.

The fourth (4th) district shall be composed of the county of Freeborn, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

V.

The fifth (5th) district shall be composed of the county of Faribault, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

VI.

The sixth (6th) district shall be composed of the counties of Jackson and Martin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

VII.

The seventh (7th) district shall be composed of the counties of Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

The counties of Rock and Pipestone shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

VIII.

The eighth (8th) district shall be composed of the counties of Watonwan and Cottonwood, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

IX.

The ninth (9th) district shall be composed of the counties of Brown and Redwood, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The county of Brown shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The county of Redwood shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

X.

The tenth (10th) district shall be composed of the county of Blue Earth, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XI.

The eleventh (11th) district shall be composed of the county of Waseca, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XII.

The twelfth (12th) district shall be composed of the county of Steele and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIII.

The thirteenth (13th) district shall be composed of the county of Dodge, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIV.

The fourteenth (14th) district shall be composed of the county of Olmsted, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of New Haven, Oronoco, Farmington, Haverhill, Cascade, Kalmar, Byron village, Salem township and Rock Dell township shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1), second (2) and third (3) wards of the city of Rochester, towns of Rochester and Marion shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Viola, Quincy, Eyota, Dover, Elmira, Orion, Pleasant Grove, High Forest, Eyota village, and High Forest village shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XV.

The fifteenth (15th) district shall be composed of the county of Winona, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and five (5) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Saratoga, Elba, Norton, Hart, St. Charles, city of St. Charles, White-water, Utica, Warren, Mount Vernon and Fremont shall be entitled to elect two (2) representatives.

The towns of Winona, Rolling Stone, Pleasant Hill, New Hartford, Hillsdale, city of Winona, Wilson, Homer, Dresbach, Wiscoy and Richmond shall be entitled to elect three (3) representatives.

XVI.

The sixteenth (16th) district shall be composed of the counties of Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XVII.

The seventeenth (17th) district shall be composed of the county of Nicollet, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XVIII.

The eighteenth (18th) district shall be composed of the county of Sibley, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIX.

The nineteenth (19th) district shall be composed of the county of Le Sueur, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XX.

The twentieth (20th) district shall be composed of the county of Rice, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXI.

The twenty-first (21st) district shall be composed of the towns of Stanton, Cannon Falls, Warsaw, Leon, Holden, Wanamingo, Kenyon, Cherry Grove, Roscoe, Pine Island, Minneola, Zumbrota, Belle Creek, Goodhue and Belvidere, of the county of Goodhue, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Stanton, Cannon Falls, Warsaw, Leon, Holden, Wanamingo, Kenyon, and Cherry Grove, shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Belle Creek, Goodhue, Belvidere, Minneola, Zumbrota, Roscoe and Pine Island shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXII.

The twenty-second (22d) district shall be composed of the towns of Welch, Burnside, Red Wing, Wacouta, Vasa, Featherstone, Hay Creek, Florence and Central Point, in the county of Goodhue, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXIII.

The twenty-third (23d) district shall be composed of the county of Wabasha, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Lake, Mount Pleasant, Gilford, Chester, Hyde Park and city of Lake City shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Mazeppa, Elgin, Zumbro, Plainview, and Oakwood shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Minneiska, Watopa, Greenfield, Glasgow, Pepin, West Albany, and Highland, the village of Reads and the city of Wabasha shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXIV.

The twenty-fourth (24th) district shall be composed of the county of Washington, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The second (2d) and third (3d) wards of the city of Stillwater shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1st) ward of the city of Stillwater, and the towns of Marine, Forest Lake, Stillwater, Grant and Oneka, of the county of Washington, shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Oakdale, Afton, Woodbury, Baytown, Lakeland, Cottage Grove, Denmark and Newport shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXV.

The twenty-fifth (25th) district shall be composed of the county of Dakota, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXVI.

The twenty-sixth (26th) district shall be composed of the first (1st) and fifth (5th) wards of the city of St. Paul and townships of McLean, White Bear, New Canada, Mounds View, Rose and Reserve, in the county of Ramsey, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The first (1st) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The fifth (5th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The townships of McLean, White Bear, New Canada, Mounds View, Rose and Reserve, in the county of Ramsey, shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXVII.

The twenty-seventh (27th) district shall be composed of the second (2d), third (3d), fourth (4th) and sixth (6th) wards of the city of St. Paul, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The second (2d) and sixth (6th) wards shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The third (3d) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1st) and fourth (4th) precincts of the fourth (4th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The second (2d) and third (3d) precincts of the fourth (4th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXVIII.

The twenty-eighth (28th) district shall be composed of the first (1st) and second (2d) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the township of St. Anthony, in the county of Hennepin, the counties of Anoka and Isanti, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXIX.

The twenty-ninth (29th) district shall be composed of the fifth (5th) and sixth (6th) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the townships of Minneapolis, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Richfield, Minnetonka, Excelsior, Minnetrista, Medina, Plymouth and Independence, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and six (6) representatives.

XXX.

The thirtieth (30th) district shall be composed of the third (3d) and fourth (4th) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the townships of Hassan, Dayton, Champlin, Greenwood, Corcoran, Maple Grove, Brooklyn, Osseo and Crystal Lake, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXXI.

The thirty-first (31st) district shall be composed of the county of Scott, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXII.

The thirty-second (32d) district shall be composed of the county of Carver, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXXIII.

The thirty-third (33d) district shall be composed of the counties of Wright and Sherburne, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

XXXIV.

The thirty-fourth (34th) district shall be composed of the county of Meeker, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXV.

The thirty-fifth (35th) district shall be composed of the county of McLeod, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXVI.

The thirty-sixth (36th) district shall be composed of the county of Kandiyohi, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXVII.

The thirty-seventh (37th) district shall be composed of the counties of Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXXVIII.

The thirty-eighth (38th) district shall be composed of the counties of Chisago, Kanabec and Pine, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXIX.

The thirty-ninth (39th) district shall be composed of the counties of Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

XL.

The fortieth (40th) district shall be composed of the county of Stearns, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The city of St. Cloud, towns of Brockway, Le Sauk, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Linden and Fair Haven shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Main Prairie, Rockville, Luxemburg, Eden Lake, Paynesville, Zion, Lake Henry and Crow River shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Holding, Krain, Milwood, Oak, Albany, Avon, St. Windel, St. Joseph, Collegeville, Farming, St. Martin, Munson and Wakefield shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Ashley, Sauk Centre, Melrose, Grove, Getty, Raymond, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill and Crow Lake shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XLII.

The forty-first (41st) district shall be composed of the counties of Pope and Douglas, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The county of Pope shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The county of Douglas shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XLIII.

The forty-second (42d) district shall be composed of the counties of Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLIV.

The forty-third (43d) district shall be composed of the county of Otter Tail, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XLV.

The forty-fourth (44th) district shall be composed of the counties of Wilkin, Clay and Becker, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLVI.

The forty-fifth (45th) district shall be composed of the counties of Polk, Kittson, Marshall and Beltrami, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLVII.

The forty-sixth (46th) district shall be composed of the counties of Hubbard, Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca, Cass and Aitkin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLVIII.

The forty-seventh (47th) district shall be composed of the county of Renville, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of senators..... | 47 |
| Whole number of representatives..... | 103 |
| On joint ballot..... | 150 |

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE—1883.

[*Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 2.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James O'Brien. | 25. A. H. Truax. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. |
| 3. W. L. Hollister. | 27. C. W. Griggs. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 28. J. B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 29. C. A. Pillsbury. |
| 6. R. M. Ward, | 30. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 31. H. J. Peck. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 32. J. H. Ackerman. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 33. W. H. Houlton. |
| 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 34. W. H. Greenleaf. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 35. Felton Volmer. |
| 12. A. C. Hickman. | 36. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. James McLaughlin. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. |
| 14. D. A. Morrison. | 38. John Shaleen. |
| 15. Thomas Wilson. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 16. J. W. Blake. | 40. H. C. Waite. |
| 17. A. L. Sackett. | 41. F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| 18. Thomas Welch. | 42. C. F. Washburn. |
| 19. M. Doran. | 43. James Compton. |
| 20. T. B. Clement. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 21. F. I. Johnson. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 22. M. S. Chandler. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 23. James G. Lawrence. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 24. J. N. Castle. | |

HOUSE.

Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

1. T. Paulson, W. E. Potter.
2. R. R. Greer, A. Plummer, B. Thayer, R. E. Thompson, O. T. Baarnaas.
3. John Frank, J. F. Carson.
4. L. T. Bell, Ole Peterson.
5. J. H. Burmester.
6. J. E. Child.
7. W. H. Johnson, W. O. Crawford.
8. S. Blackman.
9. J. Bobleter, O. B. Turrell.
10. Owen Morris, C. G. Spaulding, J. Brown, L. Cook.
11. J. C. White.
12. H. A. Finch.
13. John Peterson.
14. M. J. Daniels, J. Frahm, E. D. Dyar.
15. C. F. Buck, H. Becker, J. L. Farrar, H. W. Hill, T. A. Richardson.
16. C. M. Morse, John Swenson.
17. B. H. Randall.
18. John Groetsch.
19. R. W. Jacklin, A. Borak.
20. Gordon E. Cole, A. Mortenson, J. S. Way, M. S. Seymour.
21. H. P. Hulebak, M. Doyle.
22. G. P. Sidener.
23. P. H. Rahilly, S. M. Emery, H. Baumgarten.
24. C. P. Gregory, D. M. Sabin, A. Stegeman.
25. John McNamara, G. W. Dilly.
26. C. Gotzian, J. Smith, Jr., P. Bohland.
27. C. H. Stahlman, W. R. Merriam, W. D. Cornish, O. O. Cullen.
28. H. F. Barker, M. V. Bean, J. H. Strong, O. Snow.
29. J. A. Peterson, L. Fletcher, D. A. Lydiard, H. G. Hicks, F. L. Batchelder, W. Anderson.
30. F. H. Boardman, A. Ende, W. H. Grimshaw, O. S. Miller.
31. J. J. Lenz.
32. R. Patterson, C. G. Halgren.
33. J. Smith, T. C. Porter, H. Holstrom.
34. O. M. Linnell.
35. E. A. Child.

36. Marcus Johnson.
37. E. Sampson, H. Anderson.
38. L. H. McKusick.
39. A. J. Demeules, G. G. Hartley, J. T. D. Sadley.
40. L. W. Collins, A. Moore, A. Chisholm, C. Casper.
41. J. H. Van Dyke, O. Peterson.
42. H. H. Wells.
43. J. G. Nelson, J. H. Gray.
44. T. H. Torgerson.
45. A. H. Baker.
46. C. C. Parker.
47. H. Paulson.

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1885.

[Assembled January 6; Adjourned March 6.]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James O'Brien. | 25. A. H. Truax. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. |
| 3. W. T. Wilkins. | 27. C. W. Griggs. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 28. J. B. Gilfillan. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 29. C. A. Pillsbury. |
| 6. R. M. Ward. | 30. R. B. Langdon. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 31. H. J. Peck. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 32. J. H. Ackerman. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 33. W. H. Houlton. |
| 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 34. W. H. Greenleaf. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 35. Felton Volmer. |
| 12. A. C. Hickman. | 36. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. E. C. Severance. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. |
| 14. D. A. Morrison. | 38. John Shalleen. |
| 15. Thomas Wilson. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 16. J. W. Blake. | 40. H. C. Waite. |
| 17. A. L. Sackett. | 41. F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| 18. Thomas Welch. | 42. H. H. Wells. |
| 19. M. Doran. | 43. James Compton. |
| 20. T. B. Clement. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 21. F. I. Johnson. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 22. O. M. Hall. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 23. James G. Lawrence. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 24. J. N. Castle. | |

HOUSE.

John L. Gibbs, Speaker.

1. Ole S. Olson, Alex. McLaren.
2. M. A. Maland, R. E. Thompson, O. G. Wall, O. H. Case, D. K. Michner.
3. H. W. Lightley, J. F. Carson.
4. John L. Gibbs, Alexander Haraldson.
5. M. N. Leland.
6. Alex. Fiddes.
7. Peter Peterson, W. B. Brown.
8. Silas Blackmun.
9. O. B. Turrell, Wm. Skinner.
10. C. G. Spaulding, Eli S. Warner, Richard Wigley, P. A. Foster.
11. M. D. L. Colleston.
12. James M. Burlingame.
13. John Edmond.
14. E. D. Dyar, M. J. Daniels, O. S. Saettre.
15. B. V. Simpson, W. T. Valentine, P. J. Sheehan, J. Martin, Thos. J. Felzer.
16. Chas. M. Morse, Thos. McMillan.
17. John Webster.
18. Dennis Downs.
19. Gustave Wendelshaffer, Hugh Byrne.
20. W. S. Pattee, Christian Deike. Chas. Sweetser, Philip Plaisance.
21. O. K. Naeseth, S. C. Holland.
22. J. W. Peterson.
23. Henry Baumgarten, Ferdinand Hempel, John Wea
24. E. W. Durant, W. H. Pratt, Arthur Stephen.
25. John J. Caneff, A. S. Bradford.
26. James H. Drake, J. H. Murphy, E. B. Hendrickson.
27. C. H. Lienau, R. L. Gorman, W. D. Cornish, R. A. Smith.
28. F. E. McKenney, H. Caine, M. V. Bean, Orrin Snow.
29. Valentine G. Hush, Henry Downs, James W. Griffin, F. L. Batchelder, Ole Byorum, Geo. A. Mason.
30. S. P. Snider, O. J. Evans, A. Von Ende, Andrew J. Coulter
31. Mathias Nachbar.
32. Guenther Teubert, Peter Iltis.
33. T. C. Porter, M. Holstrom, Jonathan Smith.

34. M. J. Flynn.
35. W. Johnson.
36. C. M. Reese.
37. John Maguire, Erick O. Erickson.
38. L. H. McKusick.
39. J. R. Howes, J. T. D. Sadley, Wm. E. Lee.
40. B. Reinhard, Casper Capser, D. E. Meyer, J. H. Bruce.
41. Geo. W. Thacker, H. L. Lewis.
42. Geo. I. Becker.
43. Washington Muzzy, Hans P. Bjorge.
44. H. G. Stordock.
45. Chas. Canning.
46. D. J. Knox.
47. Lewis L. Tinnes.

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1887.

[*Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 4.*]

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. A. E. Rice, President.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. T. Johnson. | 21. A. K. Finseth. |
| 2. C. G. Edwards. | 22. Peter Nelson. |
| 3. O. W. Gibson. | 23. H. Burkhardt. |
| 4. M. Halvorson. | 24. E. W. Durant. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 25. A. H. Truax. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 26. Albert Scheffer. |
| 7. W. B. Brown. | 27. R. A. Smith. |
| 8. John Clark. | 28. D. M. Clough. |
| 9. T. E. Bowen. | 29. L. Swenson. |
| 10. E. M. Pope. | 30. J. C. Oswald. |
| 11. W. G. Ward. | 31. M. Nachbar. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 32. A. G. Anderson. |
| 13. E. N. Dodge. | 33. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 14. M. J. Daniels. | 34. J. S. Shields. |
| 15. T. T. Hayden. | 35. E. H. Child. |
| 16. Ole O. Lende. | 36. M. Johnson. |
| 17. G. S. Ives. | 37. H. E. Hoard. |
| 18. Thos. Welch. | 38. O. Wallmark. |
| 19. J. U. C. Chapman. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 20. G. W. Wood. | 40. Henry Kellar. |

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 41. G. W. Thacker. | 45. B. Sampson. |
| 42. D. W. Hixon. | 46. A. J. Whiteman. |
| 43. J. Compton. | 47. D. S. Hall. |
| 44. S. G. Comstock. | |

HOUSE.

Wm. R. Merriam, Speaker.

1. George F. Potter, C. Bunge, Jr.
2. S. G. Iverson, T. Tousley, Chas. M. Colby, L. H. Prosser, O. J. Hattlestad.
3. J. J. Furlong, E. S. Hoppin.
4. C. G. Johnsrud, Thos. Dunne.
5. A. A. Williams.
6. E. Sevatson.
7. J. F. Shoemaker, B. M. Low.
8. W. R. Estes.
9. Wm. Skinner, J. N. Jones.
10. E. T. Champlin, W. R. Jones, C. Bennett, C. M. Green.
11. M. Ryan, Jr.
12. Geo. W. Buffum.
13. G. B. Arnold.
14. D. A. Morrison, D. D. Tompkins, J. W. Flathers.
15. M. Trawicky, W. H. Sherwood, Wm. Duane, H. C. Parrott, Thomas Slaven.
16. J. Nobles, J. Hanson.
17. Swen Swenson.
18. S. B. Beatty.
19. Edwin Shave, C. E. Lehman.
20. A. D. Keyes, H. A. Swartwoudt, J. J. Alexander, I. N. Powers.
21. O. K. Naeseth, O. Nordvold.
22. J. G. Anderson.
23. S. M. Emery, M. H. Quigley, H. H. Dickmann.
24. F. Dornfield, R. M. Anderson, C. P. Gregory.
25. J. Kummer, I. Donnelly.
26. Robt. Newall, J. G. Elmquist, W. R. Merriam.
27. E. G. Rogers, G. N. Warren, E. A. Hendrickson, O. O. Cullen.
28. E. F. Comstock, J. T. N. Vandervelde, E. E. Pratt, H. F. Barker.
29. S. Ellingson, C. H. Pettit, B. P. Shuler, A. Millar, J. C. Howard, J. A. Arneson.

30. B. Cloutier, W. McArdle, Samuel P. Snider, T. H. Lucas.
31. R. J. Faricy.
32. G. Teubert, B. F. Light.
33. H. Kreis, F. E. Latham, E. F. Hurd.
34. E. Evenson.
36. A. Boedigheimer.
36. C. M. Reese.
37. J. H. Brown, A. N. Johnson.
38. Henry Smith.
39. L. E. Lum, J. O. Flynn, W. E. Lee.
40. M. Heisler, Geo. Engelhard, D. H. Freeman, K. Halvorson.
41. M. A. Wollan, H. H. Wilson.
42. R. A. Costello.
43. Henry Plowman, H. P. Bjorge.
44. E. Mattson.
45. A. H. Baker.
46. D. J. Knox.
47. D. F. Walstrom.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT — 1872.

The counties of Winona, Houston, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Steele, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Faribault, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock constitute the first congressional district.

The counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Carver, McLeod, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Swift, Chippewa, and Kandiyohi constitute the second congressional district.

All that part of the State not included in the first and second districts, as described above, constitute the third congressional district.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT — 1881.

FIRST DISTRICT.

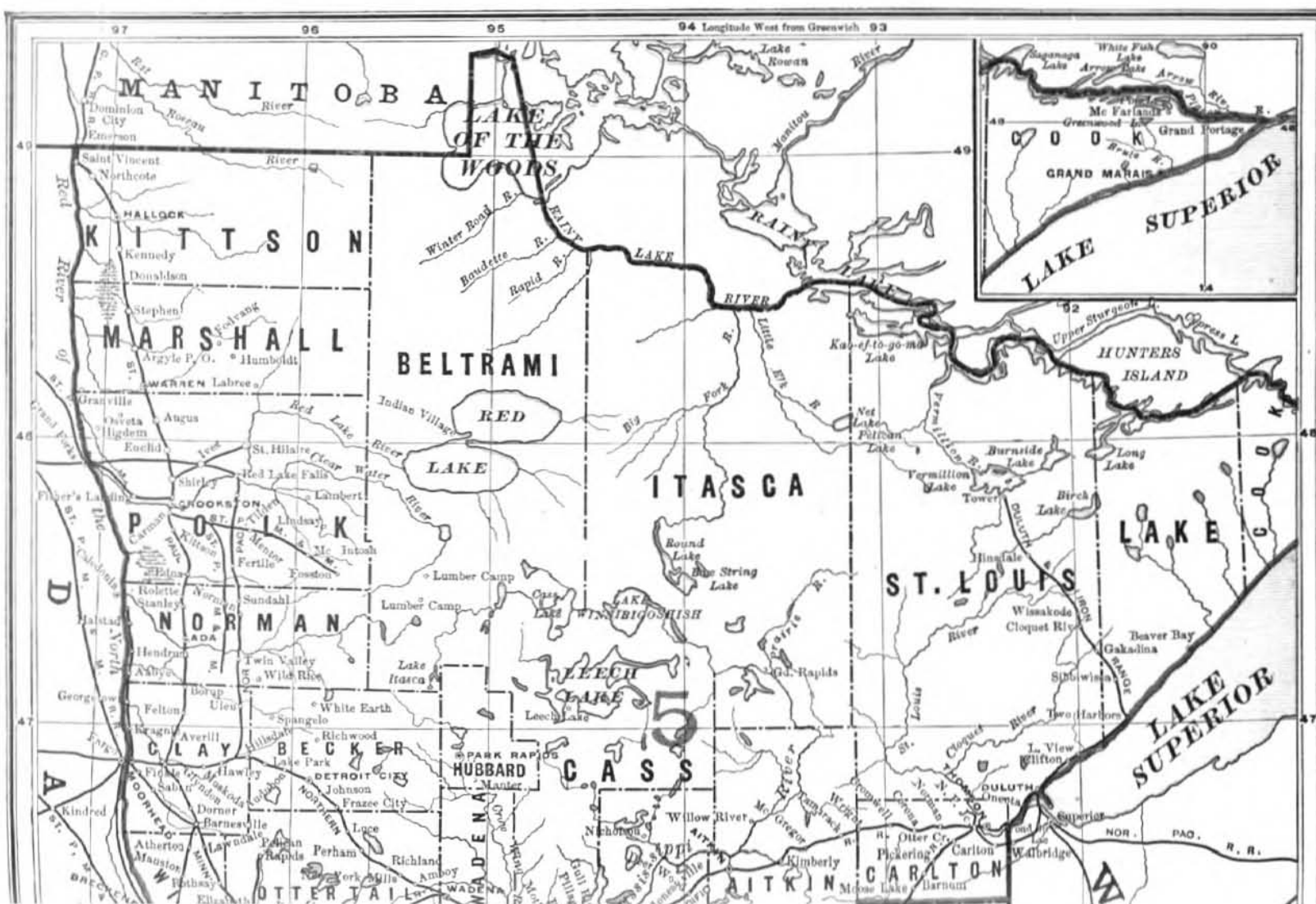
The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha shall constitute the first congressional district.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The counties of Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur shall constitute the second congressional district.

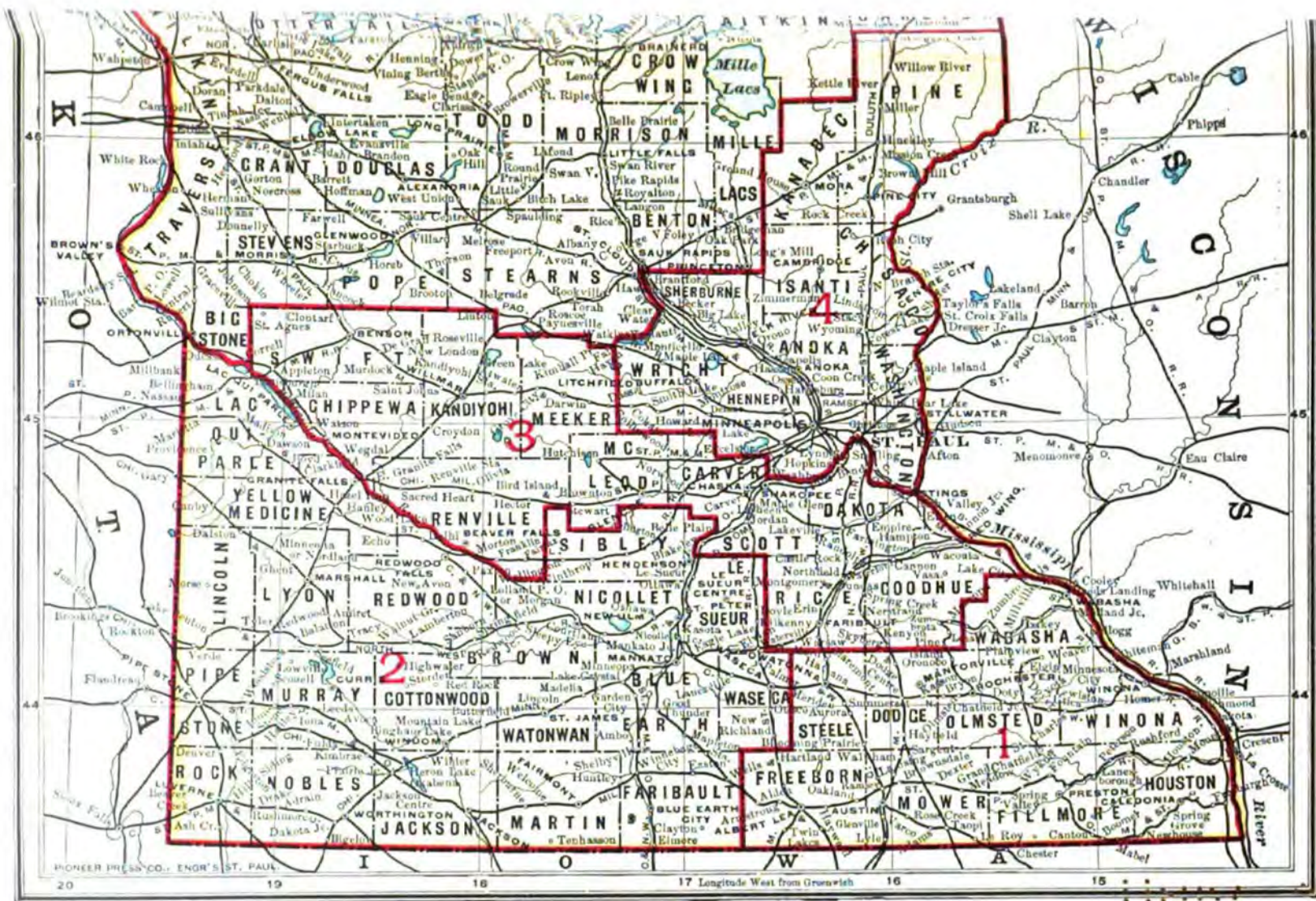
THIRD DISTRICT.

The counties of Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville, Swift and Chippewa shall constitute the third congressional district.



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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, and Sherburne shall constitute the fourth congressional district.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake, and Cook shall constitute the fifth congressional district.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1862.

That session of the legislature convened on Sept. 9, 1862. The senate and the house were made up and organized almost without exception the same as the regular session of the winter previous.

This extra session was one of the most important in the history of the state, and at the darkest period of the state. The demands upon it on account of the war of the Rebellion and the Indian massacre, with absolutely no money in the treasury and no credit abroad, were most extraordinary. The results of the wise measures enacted were of the greatest benefit to the state, and that extra session deserves a very prominent place in the annals of our legislature.

MINNESOTA
AND HER
STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

In 1837 two important treaties were made with the native tribes of Indians. The first one was made by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, with the Chippewas, at Fort Snelling, on the twenty-ninth of July of that year, whereby the Chippewas ceded to the United States all their pine, or agricultural, lands on the St. Croix river, or its tributaries in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

On the twenty-ninth of September of the same year, at the city of Washington, a treaty was made and executed by Joel R. Poinsett, a special commissioner representing the United States, and about twenty Indian chiefs, accompanied by Maj. Taliaferro, their agent, and Scott Campbell, an interpreter. Through the influence and by the direction of Gov. Dodge, this delegation of chiefs had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making this treaty, by which the Dakotas ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, including all the islands in the same. The Indians were to receive as consideration for the same \$300,000, to be invested in five per cent stocks, the increase of which should be paid to them annually—\$110,000 in cash, to be divided among the mixed bloods, and \$90,000 in payment of debts owing by the tribes.

In 1851, three other treaties were made with the Sioux and with the Chippewa bands of Indians, whereby large tracts of land were ceded to the United States. These treaties were absolutely necessary both to the United States and to the Indians. The buffaloes which once fed in myriads upon every prairie and upon every stream of the territory, now confined their range to the western borders of Minnesota, and left thousands of red men, who depended almost entirely upon the buffalo for their

food and raiment, to destitution and starvation. The Indians were compelled, therefore, either to change entirely their habits and become at once an agricultural people, or to give up their lands and themselves to the guardianship of the United States, and thus secure annual supplies and the paternal care of the government, as they gradually struggled out of the tepee and blanket into the farm house and civilization. Equally necessary was the possession of this territory by the government.

In view of the great extent of country desired, and the importance of the transaction, and the long continued friendship of the Dakota nation, President Fillmore departed from the usual mode of appointing commissioners, and deputed the Hon. Luke Lea, the commissioner of Indian affairs and Gov. Alexander Ramsey, to meet the representatives of the Dakotas, and to conclude with them a treaty for such lands as they might be willing to sell.

On the twenty-seventh of June, 1851, Commissioner Lea arrived in St. Paul on the steamboat *Excelsior*, and on the twenty-ninth, he, in company with Gov. Ramsey, landed at Traverse des Sioux, where the great council was to be held, and the treaty consummated with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Great delay in the proceedings was caused by the non-arrival of certain Sioux chiefs from the upper country, and it was not until the eighteenth of July that the council convened, and the preliminaries to the treaty commenced. During this interval of about twenty days they all entertained themselves as best they could with races, dances, suppers, sham fights and all sorts of fun. The editor of the *Minnesota Pioneer* was present and sent daily reports to St. Paul, and some were very amusing. In his report of the ninth of July he says: "Old Six, chief of the Shakopee band, took up a cup the other day in which he smelt whisky — a small quantity of which some one had brought for medicinal purposes, and when about to drink it, one of our camp forbade him. He then took our folks aside one by one, and begged and implored them to give him a good swig of whisky—that he actually needed it, and that although a strong temperance man, his health now required a dram. Of course Old Six got nothing by his motion. The next morning he delivered a powerful temperance address to his band, denouncing whisky as fiercely as Father Mathew could have done."

On the eighteenth of July, all the chiefs having arrived, proclamation was made, and being convened in grand council and the

pipe of peace having been passed around, the council was opened by an address from Gov. Ramsey. On the twenty-third of July the treaty was concluded and signed by the chiefs, by which they ceded to the United States all the lands claimed by these bands east of the Sioux river and Lac Traverse towards the Mississippi, excepting a reservation one hundred miles long by twenty miles wide, on the head waters of the Minnesota river.

This sale included 21,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world. By this treaty, the Indians were to remove within two years to this reservation; to receive from our government after removal \$275,000 to enable them to settle up their affairs and to become established in their new home; \$30,000 was to be expended in breaking land, erecting mills and establishing a manual labor school; and they were also to receive for fifty years from that time, an annuity of \$68,000 payable as follows, to-wit: cash \$40,000—civilization fund \$12,000—goods and provisions \$10,000—educational fund \$6,000.

The news of this treaty was received in St. Paul with every demonstration of joy; flags were raised; bonfires lighted; muskets discharged and bells rung. The *Pioneer* of July 31st said; "The news of this treaty exhilarates our town, and it looks fresh, lively and blooming! It is the greatest event by far in the history of the territory since it was organized. It is the pillar of fire that lights us into a broad Canaan of fertile lands. We behold now clearly, in no remote perspective, like an exhibition of dissolving views—the red savages with their tepees, their horses and their famished dogs, fading, vanishing, dissolving away, and in their place a thousand farms, with their fences and white cottages, and waving wheat fields, and vast jungles of rustling maize, and cities and villages crowned with spires, and railroads with trains of cars rumbling afar off; and now, nearer and nearer the train comes, thundering across the bridge into St. Paul, fifteen hours from St. Louis, on the way to Lake Superior. Is this a dream? What but a dream then is the history of the Northwest for the last twenty years?"

On the twenty-ninth of July, 1851, Gov. Ramsey and Commissioner Lea met the chiefs and leading men of the Med-ay wa kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-toy bands of Sioux, at a grand council at Mendota, to negotiate another treaty for the sale of other lands, which treaty was concluded on the fifth of August, and signed by sixty-four chiefs, head men and warriors. By this treaty, these bands of Indians ceded and relinquished all their lands in

the territory of Minnesota and state of Iowa, and in consideration thereof the United States was to reserve for them a home of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river, and bounded on the west by the Fe-hay-tom-bay and Yellow Medicine river; on the east by the Little Rock river, and a line running due south from its mouth to the Little Warajar river; to pay them the following sums of money, to-wit: For settling debts and aid in removal \$220,000; for erection of buildings, and opening farms, \$30,000; civilization fund, to be paid annually, \$10,000; educational fund, paid annually, \$6,000; goods and provisions, annually, \$10,000; cash, \$30,000. The annuities were to continue for fifty years from date of treaty.

The commissioners in their report of Aug. 6, 1851, to Hon. A. H. Stuart, secretary of the interior, say, "the amount of land acquired by these treaties is computed at over thirty-five (35) millions of acres." Embraced in the articles of cession as part of the above purchase were 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of acres in amount lying in the state of Iowa, between the line of the old "neutral ground" and the northern and western boundaries of the state. This tract of country, and generally all lands whatever in the state of Iowa claimed by the Sioux were therefore embraced in the articles of cession of both treaties.

The senate of the United States on the twenty-third of June, 1852, did advise and consent to the ratification of each of these treaties, with amendment to each, which amendments were subsequently ratified by the Indians, and on the twenty-fourth of February, 1853, President Millard Fillmore issued his proclamation accepting, ratifying and confirming each of the said treaties as amended.

The third treaty of 1851 was effected by Gov. Ramsey with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas at Pembina, by which they ceded certain territory sixty-five miles in width, by one hundred and fifty miles in length, intersected by the Red River of the North. [The forty-ninth parallel of latitude being the northern boundary line, and Goose river, which flows into the Red river from the west, and Buffalo river which empties into it from the east, being the southern boundary.] For this land our government was to pay \$30,000 in cash, and \$20,000 annually for twenty years. From an apprehension, especially among southern senators, after the confirmation of the two treaties with the Sioux, that too much country was being opened to settlement this treaty with the Chippewas was not confirmed.

On the third of October, 1863, a treaty was concluded at the old crossing of Red Lake river, about twelve miles east of the present city of Crookston, by Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, and the chiefs and head men of the Red Lake and of the Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, for the cession of a large tract of country, of which the boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the national boundary with the Lake of the Woods, thence in a southwest direction to the head of Thieving river, thence following that stream to its mouth, thence in a direct line to the head of Wild Rice river, thence following the boundary of the Pillager cession of 1856 to the mouth of said river, thence up the channel of the Red river to the mouth of the Cheyenne, thence up said river to Lake Chicott near the eastern extremity of Devil's lake, thence north to the international boundary, thence east on said boundary to the place of beginning. Embracing all of the American valley of the Red river, except a small portion previously ceded, and estimated to embrace 11,000,000 acres. This treaty was signed by the chiefs and head men of these Chippewa bands and by the commission on the third day of October, 1863, advised and consented to by the senate, with amendments, March 1, 1864. The Indians on the twelfth of April, 1864, ratified their amendments, and President Lincoln, by his proclamation of the fifth of May, 1864, ratified and confirmed the treaty.

The Hon. Henry M. Rice was largely instrumental in consummating other treaties with the Indians in 1853, 1854 and 1863, and at other times, with the Chippewas and Sioux, by which a large portion of the remaining land in Minnesota was ceded to the whites, and thrown open to settlement.

Ex-Gov. Ramsey, Gen. Sibley, H. M. Rice and a host of others were the warm friends of the Indians, and in all their dealings with them, either officially or as private citizens, they acted equitably towards them, and protected them in their rights.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL.

NAME.

Minnesota derives its name from its principal river, which was named *Minne Sotah* by the Dakota nation, because its water was usually tinged with the blue clay from one of its main tributaries. The name is usually translated, "sky tinted water," or "cloudy water," *i. e.*, water which is not clear or transparent.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent of North America, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It extends from latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes to 49 degrees, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from its most eastern to the extreme western point, about 354 miles.

AREA.

Minnesota is, in area, the fourth state of the Union. It contains 85,531 square miles, or about 53,760,000 acres. [This is an estimate, the entire state not being surveyed.] In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of the three great river systems are found in its limits, those of streams flowing northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Three-quarters of this surface consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest,

embracing the elevated district, immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which clothe the headwaters of the Mississippi, affording very extensive supplies of lumber. There is but a very small percentage of broken, rocky or worthless land in the state. Nearly all is arable.

RIVERS.

Numerous rivers and watercourses give it excellent drainage. But few states are so well watered as Minnesota. Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red river, and the Red Lake river; while a number of smaller streams, such as Rum river, and Snake river, both valuable for lumbering; the Cannon and Zumbro rivers, the Vermilion, Crow, Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Sueur, Root, Elk, and Sauk rivers, etc., all furnish fine water power. These, with their tributaries and a host of lesser streams, penetrate every portion of the state. Some of the water powers furnished by these streams are among the finest in America, and will contribute to the future manufacturing importance of the state.

LAKES.

The lakes of Minnesota are one of its principal physical characteristics which deserve prominent notice. The United States surveys show that in the surveyed portion of the state there are 5,000 lakes. As only three-fourths of the state has yet been surveyed, this would give 7,000 lakes for the entire state, in the same proportion. But these surveys give only lakes intersected by the section lines, while many large lakes might not thus be noted at all. The estimate of 10,000 lakes in Minnesota is not therefore an unreasonable one. Besides modifying the climate and affording a charm to the landscape, they are yearly becoming a summer resort for pleasure seekers and invalids from the East and South. Several of our lakes have now a national reputation as health and pleasure resorts. The fish commission of the state is planting these lakes with the finest varieties of fish; having planted, up to the close of 1888, 12,600,022 young fish of the best varieties. It is estimated that there are 2,700,000 acres of water surface in the state.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

While sometimes regarded as a prairie state, Minnesota is well supplied with timber, and a large proportion of it is covered with heavy forests. The "big woods," as they are termed, is a body of hard wood timber, containing about 5,000 square miles, while all that portion of the state between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers is well wooded, the upper portions of it being extensive pineries. The strictly prairie portion of the state is about 25 counties in the southwestern and western parts. For instance, Nobles county with 460,000 acres of land, had but 40 acres of timber. The hard wood forests of the state are of great value for manufacturing purposes, and much capital is used in that way. The pine forests, however, are one of the chief sources of wealth to the state. The lumber products are given further on. For several years past great attention has been given to forest culture in the prairie region. Encouraged by state premiums, a large area has been planted to forests. Imperfect statistics in 1884, showed that 41,922 acres so planted were then growing, and in a few years no doubt all the now treeless tracts will be covered with valuable forests.

CLIMATE.

The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere, gives it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, 6 minutes, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, 6 minutes, the same as that of Middle Illinois and Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, etc. The excessive heats of summer, often felt in other states, are here tempered by cooling breezes. Its high latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer than states further south, and during the growing season there are 2½ hours more sunshine than in the latitude of Cincinnati. This taken in connection with the abundant rainfall of early summer, accounts for the rapid and vigorous growth of crops in Minnesota, and their early maturity. The cool breezes, and cool nights in summer, prevent the debilitating effects of heat on the system often felt in lower latitudes. The winter climate is one of the attractive features of the state. Its uniformity, freedom from thaws and excessive spells of cold and

severe weather, or heavy snow storms and dryness, together with the bright sunshine and electrical condition of the air, all tend to enhance the personal comfort of the resident, and make out door life and labor a pleasure.

These features tend to make this climate the healthiest in the Union, and it is the resort for thousands of invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary complaints, from eastern states. It also gives life and briskness to those performing manual labor, enabling them to do more work than in a damper or duller climate. Even live stock enjoy this feature and are easily wintered in good condition.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Minnesota with its favorable climate and rich soil, is one of the most successful agricultural states in the West. The statistics gathered in 1887, shows that in that year there were 98,247 farms, and a tilled area of 6,564,681 acres. Wheat is the most prominent crop raised, nearly 60 per cent of the cultivated land being planted to wheat. The average yield of wheat per acre in 1887, was 12.70 bushels, showing this state to be peculiarly adapted for that cereal. Unfortunately the low price of wheat for several years past has been a great drawback, yet the aggregate yield in 1887 was 39,070,159 bushels. Corn made a good yield the same year (1887), giving an average of 26.80 bushels per acre, and an aggregate crop of 17,234,422. Oats, during the same year, yielded 28.40 bushels to the acre, and a total yield of 37,659,199 bushels.

STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING.

Stock raising and dairying is rapidly becoming a leading, if not *the* leading industry of the state, which seems admirably fitted for it. In 1887, the number of horses and mules returned was 363,765; cattle (of all kinds), 973,526, of which there were 435,119 milch cows; sheep, 295,574; hogs, 296,525. The wool clip in 1887 was 1,460,672 pounds. Dairying is also becoming an important source of wealth. In 1886 there were 27,953,028 pounds of butter made, and 1,303,329 pounds of cheese. Our state is now becoming famous for its fine herds of blooded cattle, and rapidly advancing as a stock growing state, which is already

a principal source of its wealth. Fruit raising has not been followed so generally. In 1887 there were in the whole state only 160,926 apple trees in bearing.

MANUFACTURES.

Although the leading industries of the state are agriculture and lumbering; the manufacturing branch is rapidly becoming large. The main branches now carried on are the products of lumber in various shapes, flouring, agricultural machinery, brewing, furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, wagon making, etc.; although new branches of industry are being opened every day. The lumber and flour manufacturing are the principal industries, and enlist more capital than all the other lines. The flour industry has its principal seat in Minneapolis.

RAILROADS.

The building of railroads has been very brisk for several years past. Just 26 years ago (1862) there were only 10 miles in operation in the state. At the close of 1885 there were 4,226 miles of railroad in operation. The general government has granted to railroads within this state 12,151,527 acres of land, and the state has given 1,811,750 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 13,933,277 acres of land within the state given to railroads, valued on the average at \$5 per acre, making \$69,666,385 thus given to them. In addition, local, county and state bonds, bonuses, etc., have been given to them to the amount of \$6,680,000, making, in lands and cash, a total gift of \$76,496,385, or about \$19,344 per mile, completed.

POPULATION.

The growth of the state in population has been very rapid. Statistics elsewhere given show the exact figures. By the census of 1885, the population was 1,117,798. At the present time (January, 1887) it can not be less than 1,200,000. The census of 1885 shows that our native-born population was 687,120, or about 62 per cent of the total. The foreign-born population was 427,513, or about 38 per cent. The immigrants of Scandinavian birth form about 16 per cent of the entire population,

and those from German-speaking countries about 10 per cent. The total number of native-born Minnesotians in all the United States, June, 1880, was 341,750, and in Minnesota alone, in 1885, 417,213.

MINERALS.

While at first it was supposed that this state was destitute of valuable minerals, discoveries have been made lately which show that it is, on the contrary, well supplied. Inexhaustible quantities of the best iron ore exist along the north shore of Lake Superior, and near Vermillion lake, and is now being mined and exported in large quantities. Silver veins have also been found nearer the boundary line, which promise to give a yield of fabulous richness. Copper ore is also found on the north shore, and plumbago and gold quartz are known to exist there. Building material, granite, brown stone, limestone, sandstone, brick clay and potter's clay, are also abundant.

EDUCATION.

By the organized act of Minnesota, two sections of land in each township were set aside by the general government for the support of popular education in the state; and the state constitution provides that the proceeds of this land shall remain a perpetual school fund for the state, only the income of which shall be used to pay for the schooling of its children. This fund for the school year ending July 31, 1888, was \$8,258,096.70, and the annual interest on the same, \$335,141.95, which was apportioned among 245,875 scholars, making a per capitum of \$1.37. Moreover, in accordance with a law passed by the legislature in 1887, a tax of one mill is annually levied on the property of the state for the support of common schools. In this, to be sure, Minnesota has simply followed the lead of many other states. The receipts of this tax were first available at the March apportionment of 1887, at which time \$75,000 were distributed, increasing the per capitum of \$1.37 given above, to about \$1.67.

BANKS, CAPITAL, VALUATION, TAXATION, ETC.

There are 53 national banks in the state, with a capital of \$12,265,000, and 61 state banks employing a capital of \$5,733,000.

The valuation of property, 1887, was, real estate, \$391,823,360; personal property, \$94,846,604. Total, \$486,669,964.

The revenue of the state from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1888, was \$1,710,456.09. Of this amount \$758,819.67 was collected by direct taxes, and from the 3 per cent tax on railroads, \$714,524.99. The present bonded indebtedness of the state is \$3,965,000 of railroad adjustment bonds.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In the time of the admission of the state in 1858, it did not have a single public institution except the "territorial prison," at Stillwater, then nearly tenantless, and a state university which had little but the name. Owing to the poverty of the state at that period, several years elapsed before any others were established. Indeed, it was not until about the year 1866 that the state began to appropriate money for the erection of the splendid series of buildings for the use of its several eleemosynary, educational and reformatory institutions, which are now a source of pride. Since that time, up to July 1, 1886, there has been expended for the erection of buildings alone, the sum of \$2,796,908, and this without incurring any indebtedness.

THE OUTLOOK.

Minnesota in 1888 presents the spectacle of a commonwealth enjoying the most gratifying prosperity. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its taxable wealth extending in similar ratio. Every year sees an enormous area of its rich soil brought into cultivation, while there are still millions of acres awaiting the plow of the settler. Its railroad system is developing every portion of the state, and thriving towns and cities are springing up in every locality. Abundant harvests reward the toil of the farmer. The fine water power of the state is being rapidly utilized, and manufactories are being established in every direction. With over a million intelligent, industrious and contented citizens enjoying its advantages and benefits, Minnesota may well claim to be the "Empire State of the Northwest."

HISTORICAL.

- 1635. Jean Nicollet, an explorer from France, who had wintered in the neighborhood of Green Bay, brought to Montreal the first mention of the aborigines of Minnesota.
- 1659-60. Groiselliers and Radisson wintered among the Sioux of Mille Lacs region, Minnesota.
- 1661. Father Rene Menard left Keweenaw on Lake Superior, to visit the Hurons, then in Northern Wisconsin, and was lost near the sources of the Black and Chippewa rivers. His breviary and cassock were said to have been found among the Sioux.
- 1679. DuLuth at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, traded with the Sioux.
- 1680. Louis Hennepin, a Dutch priest, in May reached the village of the Mille Lac Sioux. Duluth, in June by way of the St. Croix river, reached the Mississippi, and meets Hennepin.
- 1688. Nicholas Perrot first planted the cross and arms of France on the soil of Minnesota, and first laid formal claim to the country for France. He built a fort on Lake Pepin, near Lake City.
- 1696. Le Sueur built a fort on Isle Pelee, in the Mississippi, below Prescott.
- 1700. Le Sueur established Fort L'Huillier, on the Blue Earth river (near the mouth of the Le Sueur), and first supplied the Sioux with firearms.
- 1727. The French established a third fort on Lake Pepin with Sieur de Lapperriere as commander.
- 1728. Great flood in the Mississippi.
- 1763. By the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota east of the Mississippi, to England, and west of it to Spain.

- 1766. Captain Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony falls and Minnesota river. He pretended to have made a treaty with the Indians the following spring, in a cave, now called "Carver's Cave," within the present limits of St. Paul, at which he says they ceded to him an immense tract of land, long known as "Carver's Claim," but never recognized by government.
- 1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787, extended over the Northwest.
- 1798-99. The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.
- 1800. May 7th, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana, by the division of Ohio.
- 1803. December 20th, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in the possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain.
- 1805. Upper Louisiana was organized as Missouri territory. Capt. Z. M. Pike visited Minnesota to establish government relations there, and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotas.
- 1812. The Dakotas, Ojibways and Winnebagos, under the lead of hostile traders, joined the British during the war. Red River colony established by Lord Selkirk.
- 1819. Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, became a part of Crawford county, Michigan. Fort Snelling established and a post at Mendota occupied by troops. Maj. L. Taliaferro appointed Indian agent.
- 1820. Corner stone of Fort Snelling laid September 10th. Gov. Cass visits Minnesota and makes a treaty of peace between the Sioux and Ojibways, at Fort Snelling. Col. Josiah Snelling appointed to the command of the latter post.
- 1823. The first steamboat arrived at Mendota; Maj. Stephen H. Long explores Minnesota river and the northern frontier. Beltrami arrives and explores sources of Mississippi.
- 1825. Great flood on the Red river; a part of the colony driven to Minnesota, and settle near Fort Snelling.

1832. Schoolcraft explored sources of Mississippi river; first mission established at Leech lake, by Rev. W. T. Boutwell, now of Stillwater.
1834. The portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi attached to Michigan. Gen. H. H. Sibley settles at Mendota.
1835. Catlin and Featherstonhaugh visit Minnesota.
1836. The territory of Wisconsin organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi; the rest being attached to Iowa. Nicollet visits Minnesota.
1837. Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling, with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotas for their lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements in the state.
1838. The treaty ratified by Congress. Frank Steele makes a claim at St. Anthony Falls. Pierre Parrant makes a claim and builds a shanty on the present site of St. Paul.
1839. St. Croix county established.
1840. The chapel of "St. Paul" built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the state.
1843. Stillwater settled.
1846. August 6th, the Wisconsin enabling act passed.
1847. The Wisconsin constitutional convention meets. The town of St. Paul surveyed, platted and recorded in St. Croix county register of deeds office. First improvement of the water power at the falls of St. Anthony.
1848. May 29th, Wisconsin admitted, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government. August 26th, the "Stillwater convention" held, to take measures for a separate territorial organization. October 30th, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.
1849. January 15th, H. H. Sibley admitted to a seat. March 3d, the bill organizing Minnesota passed. March 19th, its territorial officers appointed. June 1st, Gov. Ramsey declared, by proclamation, the territory organized. September 3d, the first territorial legislature assembled.

- 1850. Great flood this year; highest water ever known. Minnesota river first navigated by steamboats. Census shows 4,780 inhabitants.
- 1851. Permanent location of capitol, university and penitentiary; another flood; July 23, treaty of Traverse des Sioux completed, opening all the territory west of the Mississippi to settlers.
- 1852. July 26th, the treaty ratified by the United States senate.
- 1853. Pierce's administration; W. A. Gorman appointed governor; the capitol building completed.
- 1854. Celebration of the opening of the Rock Island railroad, the first road to the Mississippi river, by a mammoth excursion, reaching St. Paul June 8th; large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.
- 1857. Enabling act passes Congress, February 26th; Gov. Sam Medary (appointed by Buchanan) arrives on April 22d; legislature passes a bill to remove the capital to St. Peter, but it fails to accomplish the object; Inkpadootah massacre, April; land grant act passes Congress; April 27th, extra session of the legislature to apportion land grant; June 1st, constitutional convention assembles; real estate speculation reaches its height, and is checked by the financial panic August 24th; great revulsions and hard times; census shows 150,037 population; October 13th, constitution adopted and state officers elected.
- 1858. State loan of \$250,000 negotiated; five million loan bill passed, is voted on April 15th, and passes; great stringency in money market; state admitted May 11th; state officers sworn in May 24th.
- 1859. Hard times continue to intensify; "Wright County War;" "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money issued; work on the land grant road ceases; collapse of the five million scheme; first export of grain this fall; hard political struggle; the Republicans triumph.
- 1860. Another warm political canvass; federal census, 172,123.
- 1861. April 13th, president's proclamation for troops received, the first regiment recruits at once; June 22nd it embarks at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.
- 1862. Call for 600,000 men; August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at Lower Sioux agency; 19th,

New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1st, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22d, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered at Camp Release; military commission tries 321 Indians for murder, rape, etc.; 303 condemned to die; December 26th, 38 hung at Mankato.

1863. General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river; July 3d, Little Crow killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28th, battle of Stony Lake.
1864. Large levies for troops; expedition to Missouri river, under Sully; inflation of money market; occasional Indian raids.
1865. Peace returns; Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded; in all 25,052 troops furnished by the state; census shows 250,000 inhabitants.
- 1866-72. Rapid railroad building everywhere, immigration heavy, "good times" prevail, and real estate inflated.
1873. January 7th, 8th and 9th, polar wave sweeps over the state, seventy persons perish; September, the Jay Cooke failure creates another panic; grasshopper raid begins and continues five seasons.
1876. September 7th, attack on bank at Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter killed and three captured.
1877. Biennial sessions amendment adopted.
1878. May 2d, three flouring mills at Minneapolis explode; eighteen lives lost.
1880. November 15th, portion of the hospital for the insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates burned to death, 7 died subsequently of injuries and fright, and 6 missing. Total loss \$150,000.
1881. March 1st, the state capitol destroyed by fire.
1884. January 25th, state prison partially burned.
1886. April 14th, a cyclone strikes the city of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings and killing about seventy people.
1887. Important legislation regarding the liquor traffic, common carriers and elections.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

By the organic act of Minnesota Territory, \$20,000 were appropriated for a capitol building. At the time the territory was organized, however (June 1, 1849), the permanent seat of government had not been determined on, and the money was therefore not available. The "Central House" in St. Paul, a log tavern, weatherboarded, situated at the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, where the rear of the "Mannheimer block" now is, was rented for the public offices and legislative assembly. It was for some months known as "The Capitol." On the lower floor was the secretary of state's office and the house of representatives' chamber. On the second floor was the council chamber and the territorial library. Neither of these legislative halls was over sixteen or eighteen feet square. The rest of the building was used as an inn. The Union colors floating from a flagstaff on the bank in front of the building was the only mark of its rank. During his entire term of office Gov. Ramsey kept the executive office in his private residence, and the supreme court met in rented chambers here and there.

On Sept. 3, 1849, the first session of the legislature assembled at the above temporary capitol. Gov. Ramsey delivered his message to the two houses, in joint convention assembled, in the hotel dining room. The whole fitting of the assembly rooms was of the plainest description.

Considerable discussion ensued during the session on this subject, as to whether the territory had a right to expend the \$20,000 appropriated in the organic act for a capitol building. The question having been submitted to Hon. W. M. Meredith, secretary of the treasury, he replied that the "department can not doubt that the public buildings in question can only be erected at the *permanent* seat of government, located as described. Of course, the reply to your inquiry must be, that nothing can be expended from this appropriation until after the location shall be duly made."



CAPITOL STATE OF MINNESOTA.

So the permanent location was not definitely settled this session, however, but at the close of the legislature it was a drawn battle. St. Paul remained the temporary seat of government, and the governor was authorized to rent buildings to carry on the public business meantime.

Ex-Gov. Marshall, in his address before the old settlers of Hennepin county, Feb. 22, 1871, says, regarding the contest for the seat of government:

"The organic act made St. Paul the *temporary* capital, but provided that the legislature might determine the *permanent* capital. A bill was introduced by the St. Paul delegation to fix the permanent capital there. I opposed it,* endeavoring to have St. Anthony made the seat of government. We succeeded in defeating the bill which sought to make St. Paul the permanent capital, but we could not get through the bill fixing it at St. Anthony. So the question remained open in regard to the permanent capital until the next session, in 1851, when a compromise was effected, by which the capital was to be at St. Paul, the state university at St. Anthony, and the penitentiary at Stillwater.

"At that early day, as well as now, caricatures and burlesques were in vogue. Young William Randall, of St. Paul, now deceased, who had some talent in the graphic line, drew a picture of the efforts at capitol removal. It was a building on wheels, with ropes attached, at which I was pictured tugging, while Brunson, Jackson and the other St. Paul members were holding and checking the wheels to prevent my moving it, with humorous and appropriate speeches proceeding from the mouths of the parties to the contest. The caricature was quite a good one, and served to amuse the people of St. Paul for some days."

The second session assembled Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building, since burned, which occupied the site of the Third street front of the Metropolitan Hotel. At this session, the seat of government was fixed at St. Paul as above noted. D. F. Brawley, Jonathan McKusick, Louis Robert and E. A. C. Hatch were elected building commissioners. Charles Bazille, a pioneer resident and large property owner of St. Paul, donated to the government the block of ground since known as "Capitol Square," and plans drawn by N. C. Prentiss were adopted. The contract was let to Joseph Daniels for \$33,000, but the building finally cost over \$40,000. It was commenced at once, but not completed until the

* Gov. Marshall then represented St. Anthony, at which place he lived.

summer of 1853. The third and fourth sessions of the legislature were compelled, therefore, to meet in rented buildings. That of 1852 assembled in "Goodrich's block" on Third street below Jackson, and that of 1853, in a two story brick row, on Third street, where the front of the Mannheimer block now is.

On July 21, 1853, the governor (W. A. Gorman) first occupied the executive chamber of the new capitol. The original building was in the form of a T, and so many were the alterations and repairs, that but little of it, except the walls, remained when it was burned in 1881. For some years it amply accommodated all the state business, and its interior furnishing and equipments were as plain as the exterior. Up to 1866, when gas was put in, the legislative halls were lighted during night sessions with candles; and up to 1871, the building was heated with wood stoves, and all the water used in it was supplied by carts. That year the steam heating apparatus and water supply were ordered by the legislature, and the building "began to have some of the comforts of civilized life," as a witty member expressed it in one of his speeches; but it had meantime grown too limited for the rapidly extending business of a state which had increased in population eight fold since the building was erected. After the increased representation commencing in 1872, more room was imperative. Next session, the wing fronting on Exchange street was ordered, costing \$8,000, while the changes in the assembly rooms, roof, cupola, etc., cost \$6,000 more. This gave relief for several years, but at every session of the legislature, the members of the house suffered from the crowded condition of their hall, bad air, etc., so much, that a larger hall was absolutely demanded. The session of 1878, therefore, ordered the erection of a new wing fronting on Wabasha street, capable of accommodating the house of representatives properly, and giving more space to other departments. That wing was completed in December, 1878, at a cost of \$14,000, and for over two years was used. The representatives' hall was 96x48 in the clear. The building, with these additions, was not of very symmetrical shape, but was commodious and comfortable, having an extreme length of 204 feet and a width of 150, and contained about 50 apartments. Its total cost, from first to last, was \$108,000.

At nine o'clock in the evening of March 1, 1881, while both houses of the legislature were in session, and all the halls and apartments crowded with visitors, the dome of the building was

found to be on fire. The flames spread with too great rapidity to be checked, and all that could be done was to save the contents of the building. The most valuable records and papers of various offices, and of the legislature, with some of the furniture, were carried out, but the greater part of the contents of the building, including the valuable law library, the supply of state laws, documents and reports, and all the stationery in the secretary of state's store rooms, etc., were a total loss. The Historical Society's library was mostly saved. The entire loss to the state was fully \$200,000.

Fortunately the city of St. Paul had just completed a fine and spacious market house, which was still unoccupied, and its use was at once tendered to the state by the city authorities, and while the flames were still ascending, the furniture and effects saved from the old capitol were removed thither. At nine o'clock next morning the state departments and both houses of the legislature were again at work in their new quarters. But two days of the session yet remained. Gov. Pillsbury immediately secured estimates for rebuilding the burned edifice, using the old walls, and an act appropriating \$75,000 for that purpose was passed. Work was commenced at once. It was then found that the old walls were too unsafe to use, and at the extra session in September, 1881, also held in the market house, the further sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the completion of the building. Its total cost was about \$275,000.

By the assembling of the legislature of 1883, the new building was completed sufficiently to use. It is in the form of a Greek cross, two stories in height, with a high basement. The latter is built of cut stone, and the superstructure of red brick with Dresbach stone trimmings. All the inside walls and partitions are either brick or a fire-proof compound composed of plaster and other material, and cast in slabs and blocks. All the floors, ceiling, roof, etc., are covered or filled in with this material, thus rendering the entire building as nearly fire-proof as possible. In addition to this each office has a large fire-proof vault. The roof is slate. The boilers for supplying the steam heat are in a building detached from the main edifice. Good light and ventilation are carefully provided for, and all of the sixty-seven apartments and rooms are comfortable and convenient. Spacious halls lead to every portion of the building. The legislative chambers are especially convenient. The senate chamber is 40x51½ feet in size, and that of the house 44x85. Each has a

twenty-four foot ceiling. Both are furnished with ample suites of committee and cloak rooms. The dome of the building is two hundred feet above the ground, giving a noble view to the visitor who ascends it. The exterior of the edifice is neat and tasty, and it is altogether creditable to the state, considering its comparatively small cost.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

At Minneapolis is the University of Minnesota, established by the constitution of the state and endowed by the general government, being a part of the state system of public instruction. It is open to both sexes, and tuition is absolutely free except in the professional departments.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. Greenleaf Clark, M. A., St. Paul, 1889.

Hon. Cushman K. Davis, M. A., St. Paul, 1889.

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Hon. William Leggett, Benson, 1891.

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DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES OF STUDY.

The University is divided into five distinct departments: A College of Science, Literature and Arts, a College of Mechanic Arts, a College of Agriculture, a Department of Law, and a Department of Medicine, the latter consisting of three separate colleges.

I. In the *College of Science, Literature, and Arts*, there are three courses of study, called classical, scientific, and literary. The classical course has for its leading studies the Greek and

Latin languages; the scientific course, the natural sciences; the literary course, the modern languages. The regular college courses are of four years duration. A year of preparatory work is given to those whose schools at home do not prepare for the freshman class. The completion of these courses leads respectively to the degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Literature.

II. *The College of Mechanic Arts* offers courses of study in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and architecture, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, and Bachelor of Architecture. The "School of Practical Mechanics and Design," a department of this college, offers courses of practical instruction in shopwork and drawing, but no degrees are conferred. It is expected that a School of Mines will soon be established in connection with this college.

III. *The College of Agriculture* offers a regular college course in Agriculture of four years of college work and one year of preparatory work. The degree of Bachelor of Agriculture is granted upon completion of the course. The requisites for admission are such as to give free access to students who are well grounded in the ordinary English branches. The School of Agriculture is a training school for the College of Agriculture and also for practical farm life. An experiment station has just been organized at the University farm.

IV. *The Department of Law* offers a two years' course of instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The terms and vacations of this department are the same as those of the College of Science, Literature and Arts.

V. *The Department of Medicine*. This department is composed of the following colleges: The College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. The course of study extends through three years of six months each.

The Graduate Department. In all the colleges, except those of law and medicine, there is an advanced course of study leading to the master's degree. These courses are open to graduates of any reputable college, upon presentation of diploma.

Special Courses. In all the departments students of an advanced age are permitted to pursue, under direction of the faculty, one or two distinct lines of study and investigation.

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O. J. Breda, Professor of the Scandinavian Languages and Literatures.

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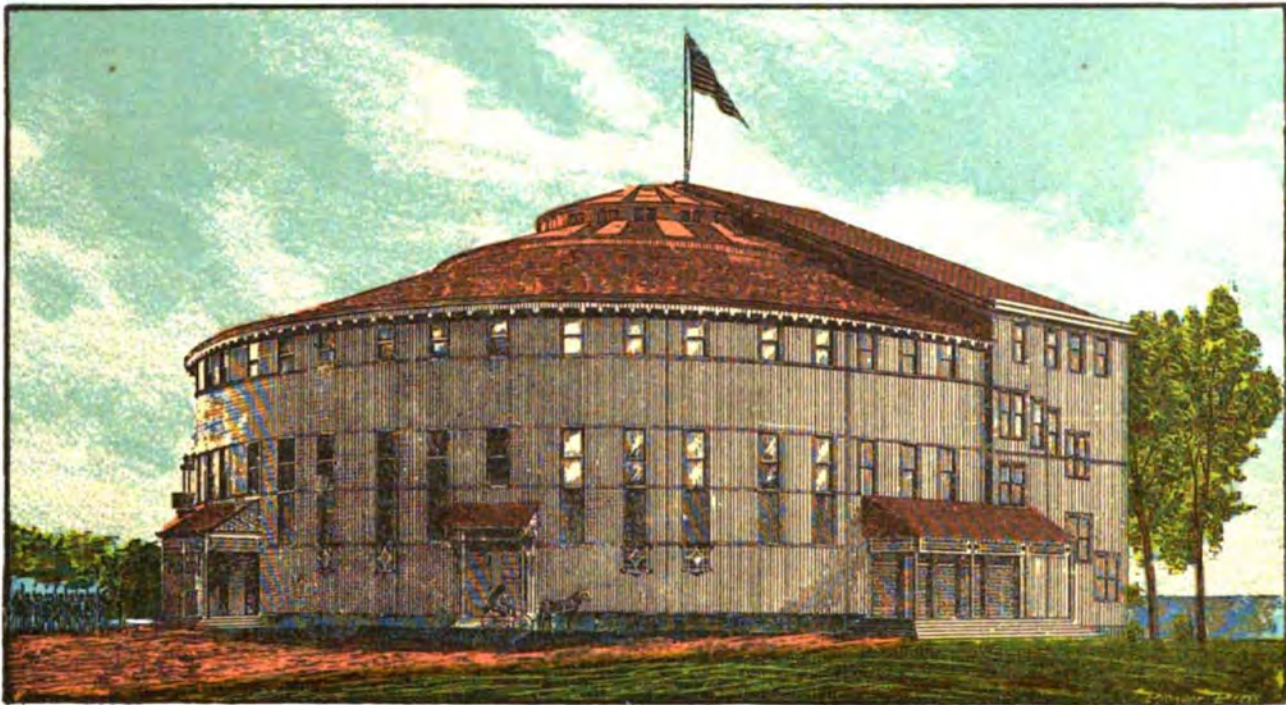
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DRILL HALL OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS.

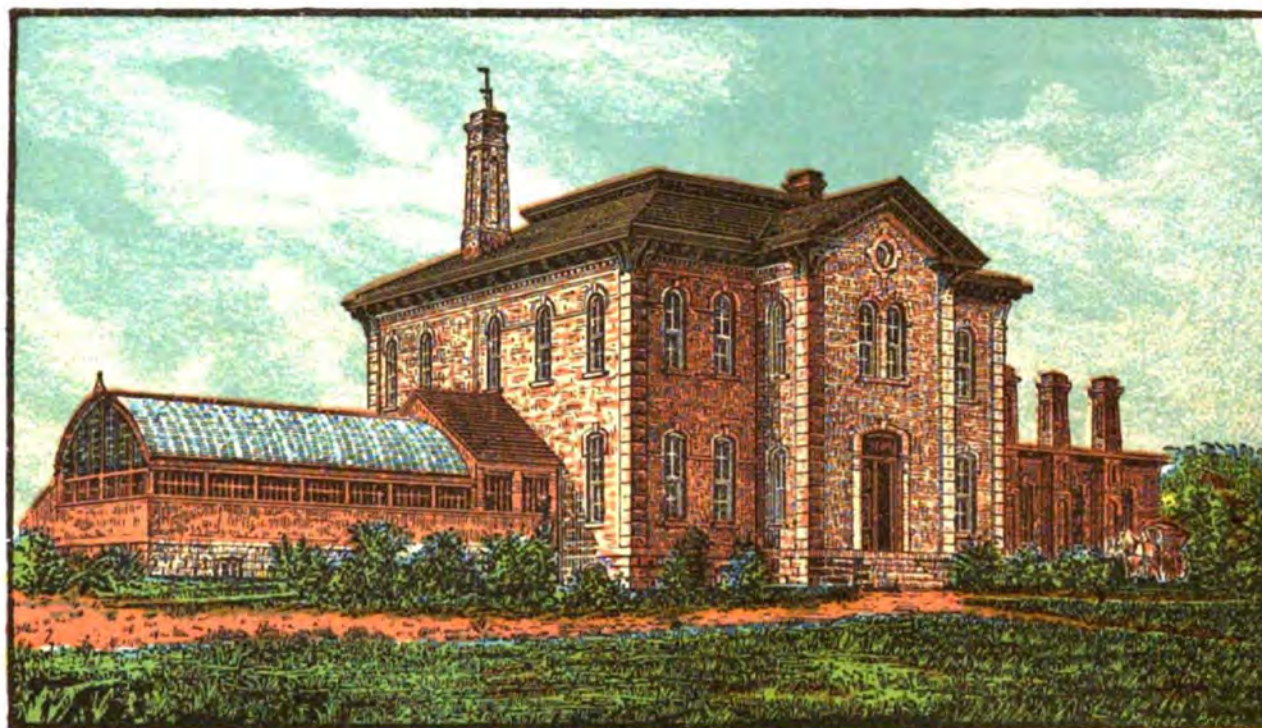
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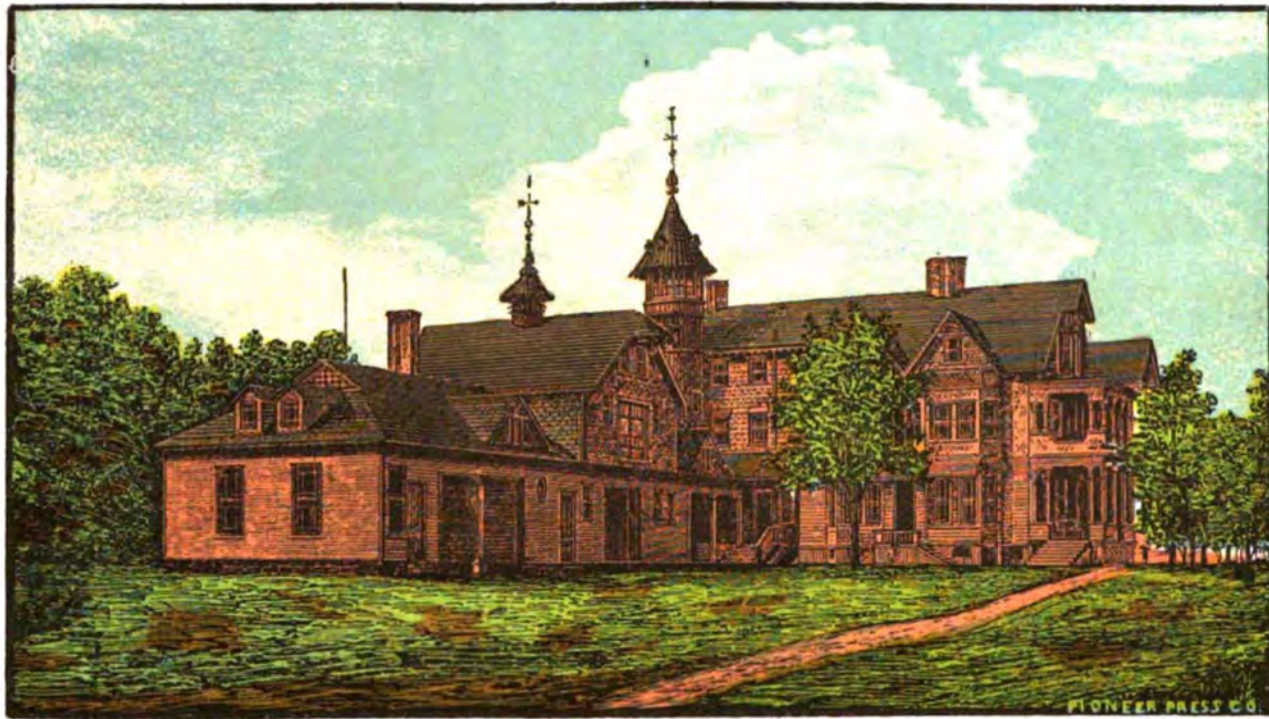
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Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Homeopathy.

Eugene L. Mann, A. M., M. D., Professor of Laryngology in the College of Homeopathy.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Genito Urinary Diseases in the College of Homeopathy.

Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., Professor of Dermatology in the College of Homeopathy.

D. A. Stickler, M. D., Professor of Otology in the College of Homeopathy.

Chas. M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Materia Medica in the College of Dentistry.

Thomas C. Weeks, D. D. S., Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry.

Edward H. Angle, D. D. S., Professor of Histology and Orthodontia in the College of Dentistry.

L. D. Leonard, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics in the College of Dentistry.

Henry T. Ardley, Instructor in Wood Carving, Design, etc.

Charles G. Trefethen, Instructor in Metal Working.

Albert J. Schumacher, Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.

*—————, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science.

Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulturist of the Experiment Station.

Willet S. Hayes, B. S. A., Assistant in Agriculture.

Charles Poumeroulie, Assistant in Horticulture.

Otto Lugger, Entomologist and Botanist of the Experiment Station.

Daniel N. Harper, B. S., Chemist of the Experiment Station.

*To be appointed before the opening of the next school year.

Michael J. Tracy, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinarian of the Experiment Station.

W. W. Pendergast, Superintendent Farm School.

H. W. Brewster, B. A., Assistant Principal of Farm School.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Oscar W. Oestlund, B. A., Entomologist, Assistant on Geological Survey.

Frank A. Johnson, B. S., Secretary and Registrar.

Lettie M. Crafts, B. L., Assistant Librarian.

William H. Yattaw, Janitor.

Edwin Anthony Cuzner, Superintendent of the Plant House.

Charles H. Whipps, Engineer and Janitor, College Mechanic Arts.

LOCATION.

The University of Minnesota, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Minneapolis, is accessible by means of all conveyances centring in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The main entrance to the grounds is at the corner of University avenue and Fourteenth avenue southeast. The eastern terminus of the street railway is one block distant; fare 5 cents.

The annual calendar, containing full information, is sent free upon application.

General correspondence is directed to the president of the University, Minneapolis, Minn.

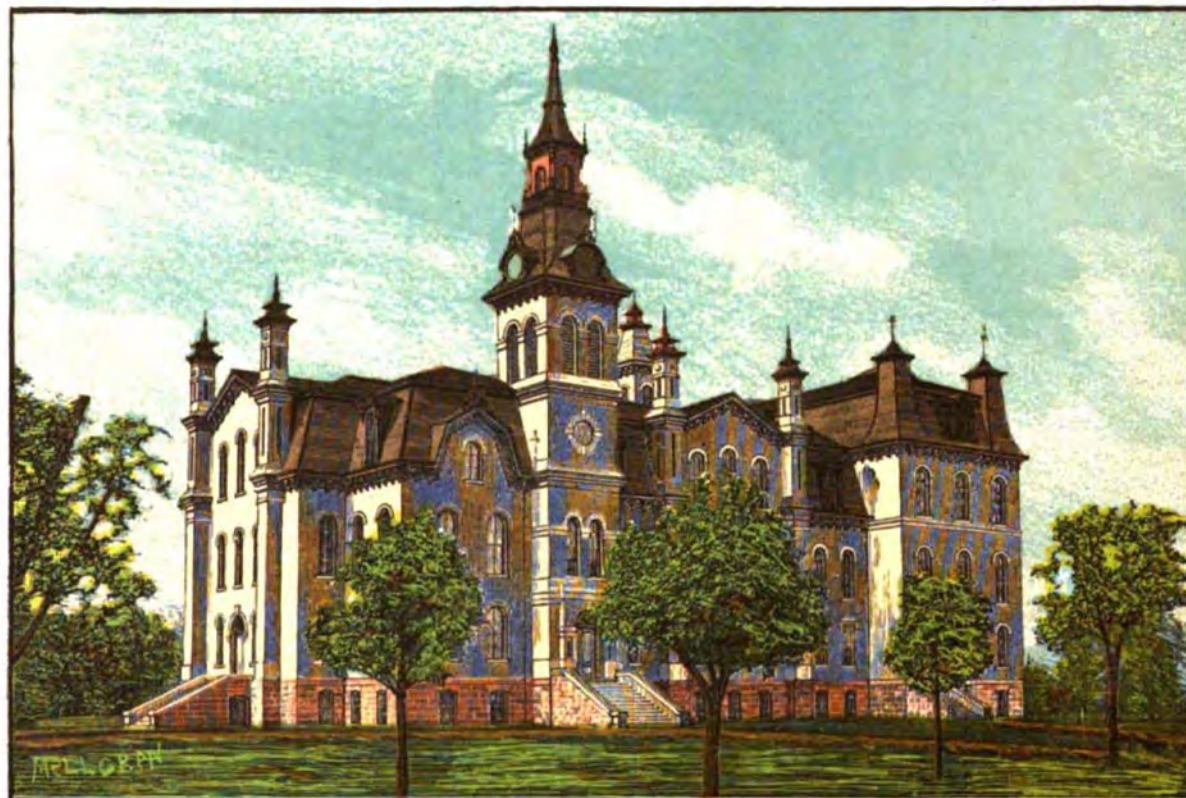
THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The general act under which our three normal schools came into existence was passed in 1858. It provided that the first school might be opened within five years in any community that should donate the sum of \$5,000 in money and lands, or money alone, a like sum to be appropriated by the state. A second school should be opened within ten years, and a third within fifteen years, in the communities that should first comply with the same conditions.

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NORMAL SCHOOL, WINONA, MINN.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

The people of that city having complied with the terms of the act of 1858, a school was opened in September, 1860, with John Ogden as principal, in a building furnished free of cost by the city. The appropriation for that year was \$1,500. The school was full and continued a year and a half; but the war coming on it was closed, and its principal went into the army.

In 1864 the legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the current expenses of that year, and \$5,000 for 1865; and the same sum annually thereafter.

In November, 1864, the school was reopened in the building at first furnished by the city, W. F. Phelps being its able and efficient principal. The building was very unsuitable for a school constantly growing in popularity and increasing in numbers, and work on the state edifice was urged on, and finally so far completed that the school was removed into it in September, 1869.

Although the plans for this building were fully indorsed by the legislature, it was with difficulty that the appropriations were secured for its completion, but through the liberality of the citizens of Winona, it was finished in 1870.

Prof. Phelps resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by Chas. A. Morey, who, after about two years of faithful service, resigned in May, 1879. In June of the same year, Professor Irwin Shepard was elected principal, and at this date he is serving with marked ability and success.

Some thirty-eight persons have graduated from the courses of this school, and more than 3,000 under-graduates have also received instruction. Both classes have amply repaid the state by efficient service in the public schools.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is organized in two departments: First, the normal department or place of academic and professional instruction; second, the training department or place of application and practice. The latter comprises three model schools, whose courses of study correspond to those of a well ordered graded school. These model schools are under the charge of skillful critic teachers, who carefully direct the work of the pupil-teachers belonging to the normal department.

There is, moreover, a kindergarten thoroughly equipped and conducted upon scientific principles. It serves to supplement fully the work of the training department proper by furnishing ample opportunities for the study of the earliest phases of primary instruction.

The normal department embraces the following courses of study:

- (a) *An Elementary Course*, designed to fit teachers for work in common and lower grade schools.
- (b) *An Advanced Course*, which gives the preparation needed by teachers of higher grades.
- (c) *A Professional Course*, for students who have already completed the required academic work of the above named courses.

In the last named course students devote nearly or quite their entire time to professional work and graduate in one year, receiving the diploma of the elementary or the advanced course, according to the extent of entrance preparation in the fields of science and letters.

DONATIONS TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA BY CITIZENS AND THE CITY.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| In 1858, to secure the school..... | \$5,512 |
| In 1865, for site | 5,275 |
| In 1867, city bonds for building | 15,000 |
| Total..... | \$25,787 |

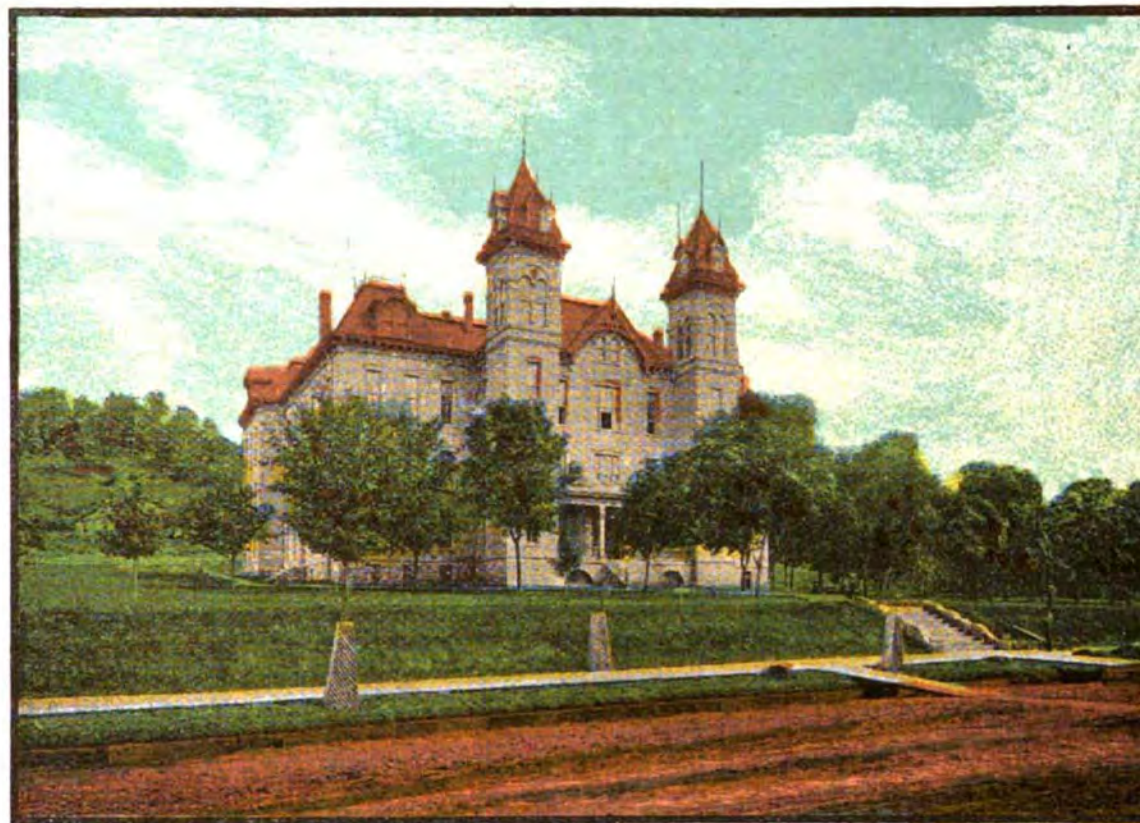
COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT WINONA, INCLUDING HEAT- ING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Donated by citizens..... | \$5,275 |
| Donated by city..... | 15,000 |
| Appropriations by state | 115,831 |
| Appropriation in 1881, improvement of grounds..... | 5,000 |
| Appropriation in 1887, repairs, furnaces, etc..... | 10,000 |
| Total..... | \$151,106 |

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SECOND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANKATO, MINN.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The state donated \$5,000 under the act of 1858. The first annual appropriation in 1860 was \$1,500. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$12,000 per annum in 1877. In 1885 it was increased to \$18,000, with the provision that an institute conductor should be employed who, when not engaged in holding institutes under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction, should serve as instructor in the school. The present annual income of the school is \$18,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANKATO.

In 1866, the city of Mankato offered the state the donation specified in the act of 1858, and the legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000, as provided in that act.

The school was opened in the basement of the M. E. Church, Sept. 1, 1868, with Geo. M. Gage as principal. In October it was moved to the second story of a store, corner of Front and Main streets, but the state building was so nearly completed that the school began to occupy it in April, 1870, about one month before the first class was graduated. Mr. Gage resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Miss J. A. Sears, who served as principal one year. D. C. John became principal in July, 1873, and faithfully and successfully served until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to become president of Hamline University. In May of the same year Prof. Edward Searing became his successor, and has continued as its principal with flattering success in the improvement of the school in numbers, and in the excellence of its instructors.

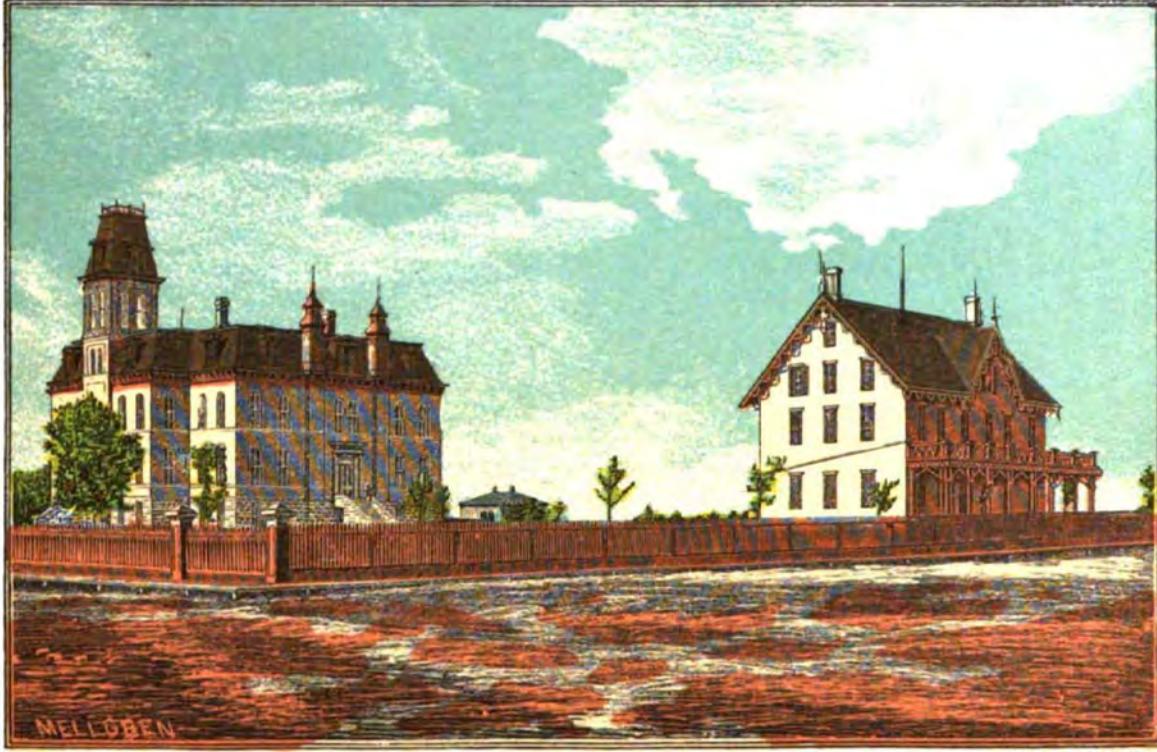
During the eight years of the present management the enrollment in the normal department has increased from 101 to 313, and in the practice school from 29 to 198, the total enrollment for the past year (1887-88) having been 511.

The preparatory department was abolished in June, 1887. The three courses of the normal department ("elementary," "advanced," and "professional") were represented at the last commencement by thirty-nine graduates.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ST. CLOUD.

After the legislature, in 1866, offering the third normal school to St. Cloud, the citizens started a subscription, which, in 1869, amounted to \$5,000 in cash. The Stearns House, built for a hotel, was purchased, with six acres of land, for \$3,000. The site is on the west bank of the Mississippi, seventy-five feet above the river; it is level and adorned with primitive oaks. The grounds were enlarged by a donation of one lot and the purchase of several, paid for by the citizens, adding to the value of the property about \$350. The building was repaired and furnished at a cost of \$3,281, and the school was opened in September, 1869.



NORMAL SCHOOL, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

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with Ira Moore as principal. The enrollment the first year was 125, and the appropriation for current expenses was \$3,000. Mr. Moore resigned in 1875, and D. L. Kiehle was appointed to the principalship. In August, 1881, upon his appointment as superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Kiehle resigned and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Jerome Allen, who was succeeded upon his resignation, in 1884, by Thomas J. Gray, who fills the position at the present time.

The new building was commenced in 1870, and occupied by the school the last term of Mr. Moore's work in 1875. As regards arrangements for heating, ventilation and general convenience, it is not surpassed by any structure of the kind in the state.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

There are two departments in the school: First, the normal or department for academic and professional instruction; second, the training department, or place of application and practice.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three courses of study:

- (a) *An Elementary Course*, comprising three years.
- (b) *An Advanced Course*, comprising two years.
- (c) *A Professional Course*, of one year.

The several courses recognize the necessity of a broad culture in the teacher, and accordingly extend the work over as large a field in science, literature and art as time and thoroughness of work will allow. It is the settled policy of the school to raise its standard of admission from year to year, until the time shall come in which all students can devote themselves wholly to professional work.

The elementary course amply qualifies teachers of primary and grammar grades; the advanced is designed to fit its graduates for the duties of high school grades, and for the superintendency of schools.

The diploma of the advanced or elementary course is given to those completing the professional course according to the extent of academic preparation upon entrance.

**COST OF NORMAL BUILDINGS AT ST. CLOUD, INCLUDING SITE,
HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.**

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Appropriation, 1869..... | \$10,000 |
| Appropriation, 1873..... | 30,000 |
| Appropriation, 1881, for extension of grounds | 1,000 |
| Part of the \$10,000 by state and citizens put into new building..... | 3,270 |
| Heating and furnishing..... | 10,000 |
| Valuation of site, without old building in 1869..... | 1,850 |
| Present value of old building..... | 2,500 |
| Finishing of roof and basement of school rooms | 3,500 |
| Additional heating apparatus..... | 1,500 |
| Philosophical apparatus..... | 1,000 |
| Ladies' home..... | 35,000 |
| Total | \$99,620 |

THE LADIES' HOME.

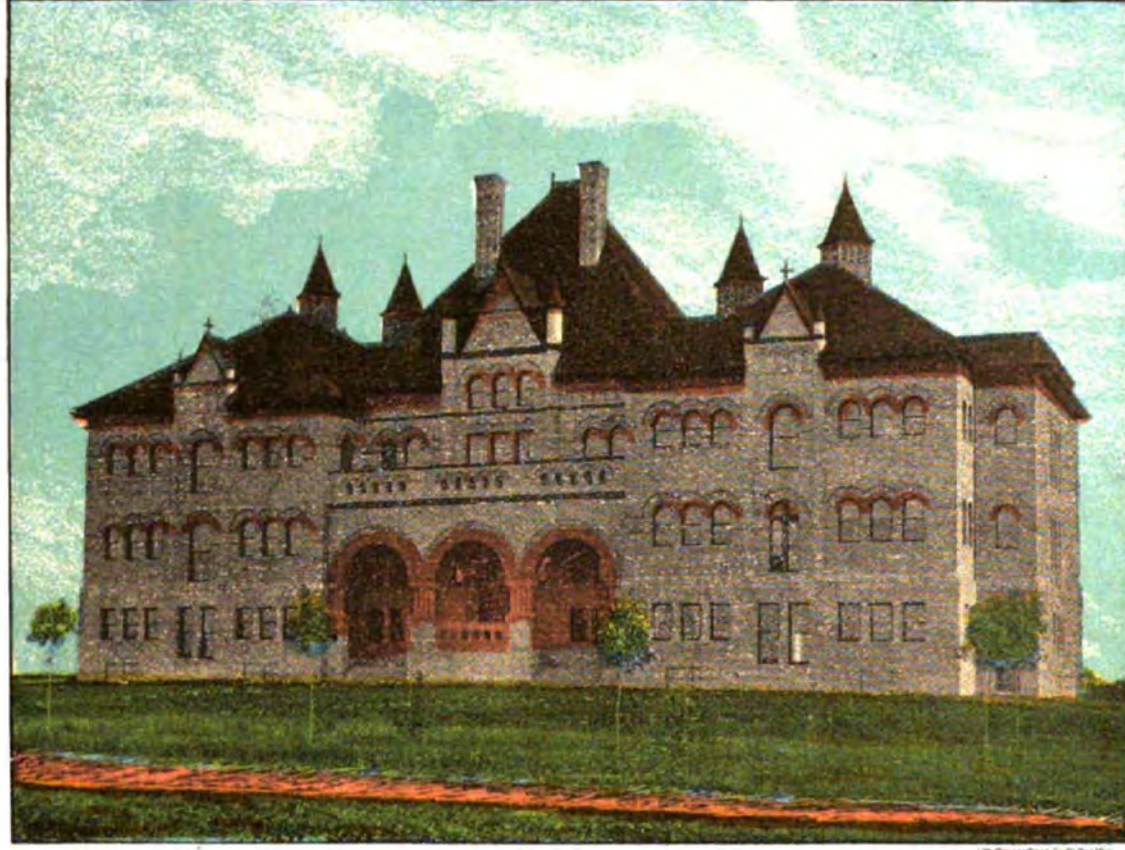
The ladies' home, finished during the early fall of 1885, is an invaluable adjunct to the school. It affords the best accommodations to seventy-five young ladies, and can furnish day board to fifty more ladies or gentlemen. It offers board at the low rate of \$3 a week.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The first appropriation for 1869 was \$3,000, the average for ten years was \$6,600. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$9,000 per annum in 1877. In 1885 it was increased to \$15,000 for the support of an institute conductor who should also serve as instructor in the school. It now has an income of \$16,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MOORHEAD.

The first three normal schools of Minnesota were located in the southeastern quarter of the state, hence the legislature of 1885 located a fourth normal school at Moorhead provided that the citizens of the town would donate a suitable location for the building. The site, a beautiful tract of six acres, is the gift of Hon. S. G. Comstock. The legislature of 1887 appropriated

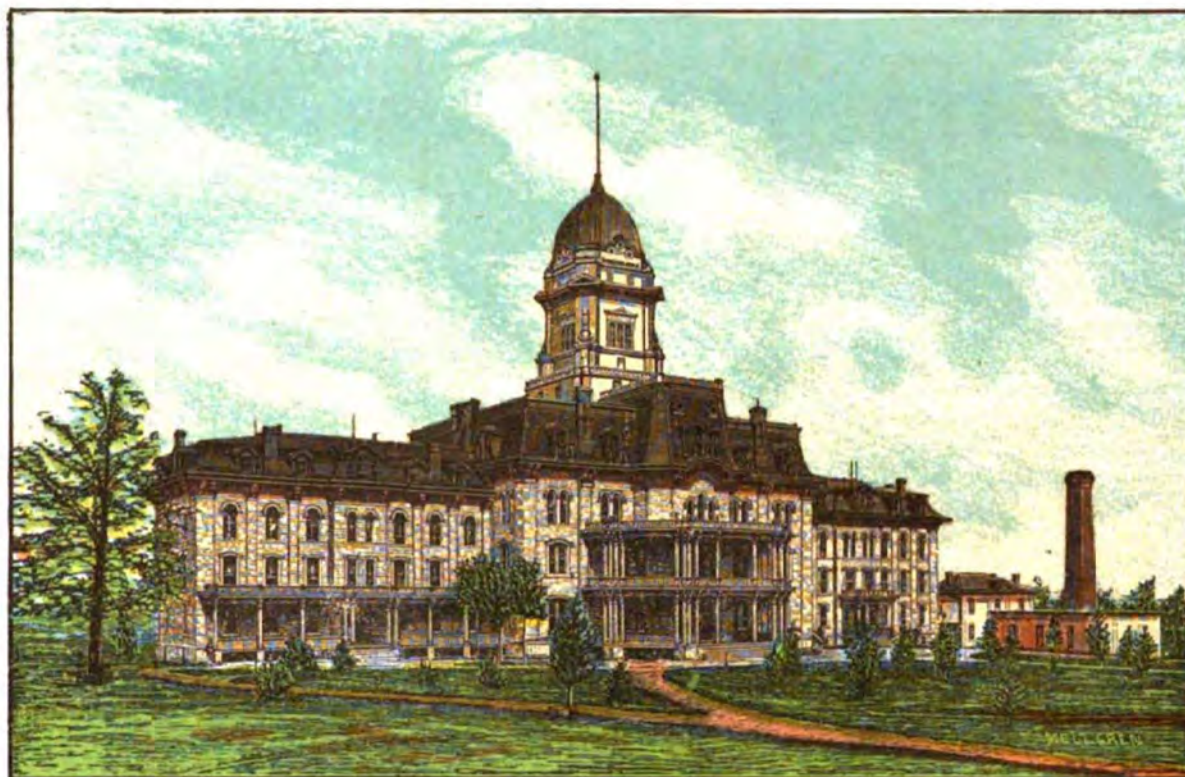


STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MOORHEAD, MINN.

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MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FARIBAULT, MINN.

\$60,000 for a building and \$5,000 for running expenses. The building was commenced in the summer of 1887 and completed in the early autumn of 1888. It is one hundred and eighty feet in length by seventy feet in width, built of brick and stone, heated, ventilated and lighted by the most approved methods, and is the most commodious and handsome structure in the Northwest, and, "wonderful to relate," the building is completed within the appropriation made by the legislature. This remarkable fact is due in general to the wisdom of the building committee, but in particular and especially to the continued watchfulness and business sagacity of the resident director, Mr. Thomas C. Kurtz.

The school was opened Aug. 29, 1888, and has at present writing, Sept. 25, 1888, a membership of forty-two. The prospects of the school are excellent, and it is hoped that it will deserve the respect and confidence of the state.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The state legislature, at their first session in 1858, passed an act establishing the Minnesota State Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, to be located in the town of Faribault, on condition that the citizens of said town give forty acres of land for the use and benefit of the institution. The land was donated, but the school was not opened till 1863. In March, 1866, the legislature made the first appropriation for building purposes.

The school occupied an old basswood house in town till the spring of 1868, when the north wing, the one to the right of the observer, facing the cut, was completed. This was soon filled, and the south wing was erected and furnished in 1873. In 1863 the state legislature passed a law authorizing the board of directors to receive and educate the blind children of the state with the deaf and dumb. Since that time the two classes have been educated in Faribault under the supervision of the same board of directors. As both experience and the testimony of experts, as well as the interests of the blind themselves, showed the great embarrassments and inconsistencies arising from educating these two classes together, provision was soon made for the blind in quarters separate and apart from the deaf and dumb. In this way the state has provided for the education of these children to

the present time. During the past two years 201 deaf mute children have been connected with this institution; and there are known to be upwards of 100 uneducated deaf and dumb children under twenty-six years of age within the state, who have not been connected with the school. According to high authority, for every 1,500 population there is sure to be one deaf mute, and for every 2,000 one blind person.

With good buildings, now fully completed, the state is in a condition to do all the work of this kind needed for a number of years. The grounds are well selected and valuable. The money thus far expended by the state in Faribault for buildings may be briefly stated thus: For the deaf and dumb \$180,000; for the blind about \$60,000.

The schools are well organized, and the pupils are taught by experienced, competent instructors. In the deaf-mute department five male and five female teachers are employed to do the educational work, besides four gentlemen and one lady, who have charge of the shops and attend to coopering, tailoring, shoemaking, printing and dressmaking.

In 1887, four students were graduated, two were honorably discharged, and in June, 1888, three were discharged and three graduated.

The duties of each day are agreeably divided into school exercises, industrial work, and recreation.

The graduates of the institution are in the main making a good report for themselves and the state that has aided them.

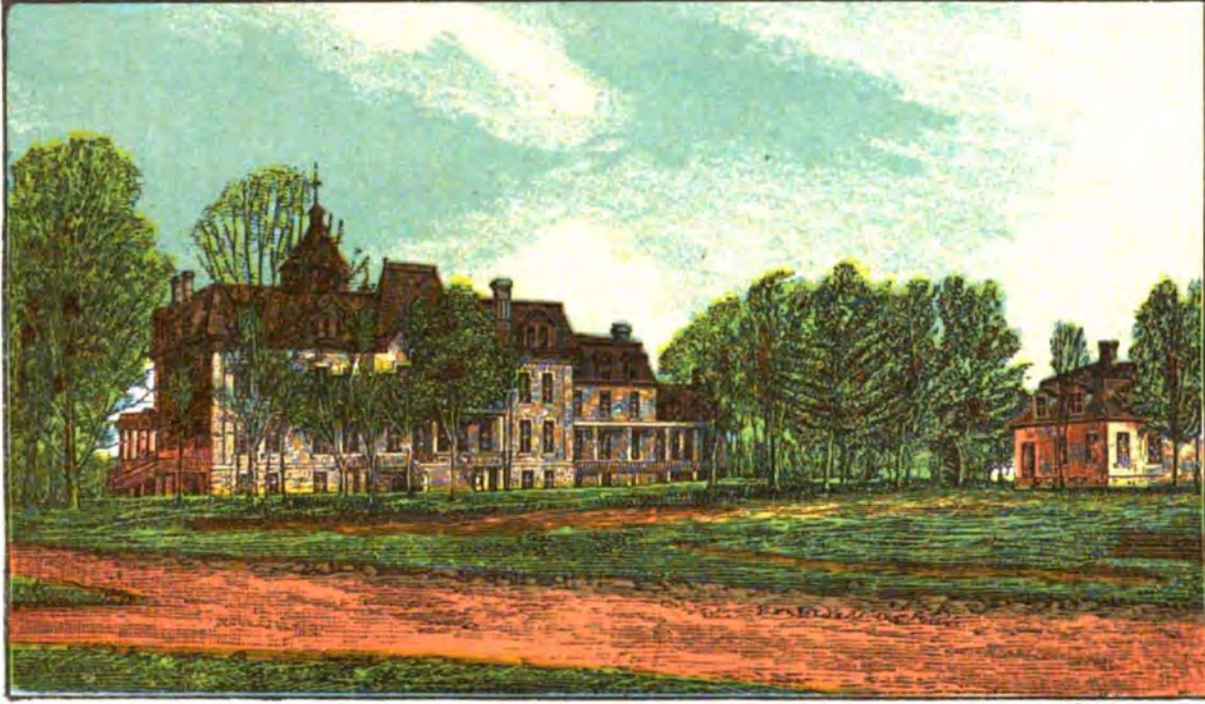
Articulation and lip reading are taught by competent instructors.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The work for the blind in Minnesota began at Faribault in 1866, when three pupils were placed under the charge of a teacher in a rented building. This embryo school was under the management of the board of directors of the Minnesota Institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and was under the same superintendency with the department for the deaf.

After a separate existence of two years the school work was carried on in the same building with the deaf until 1874, when a growing feeling of the incompatibility of the two classes led to the erection of new buildings for the blind, about a mile south of the department for the deaf, and their permanent separation.

The blind were immediately under the charge of a resident

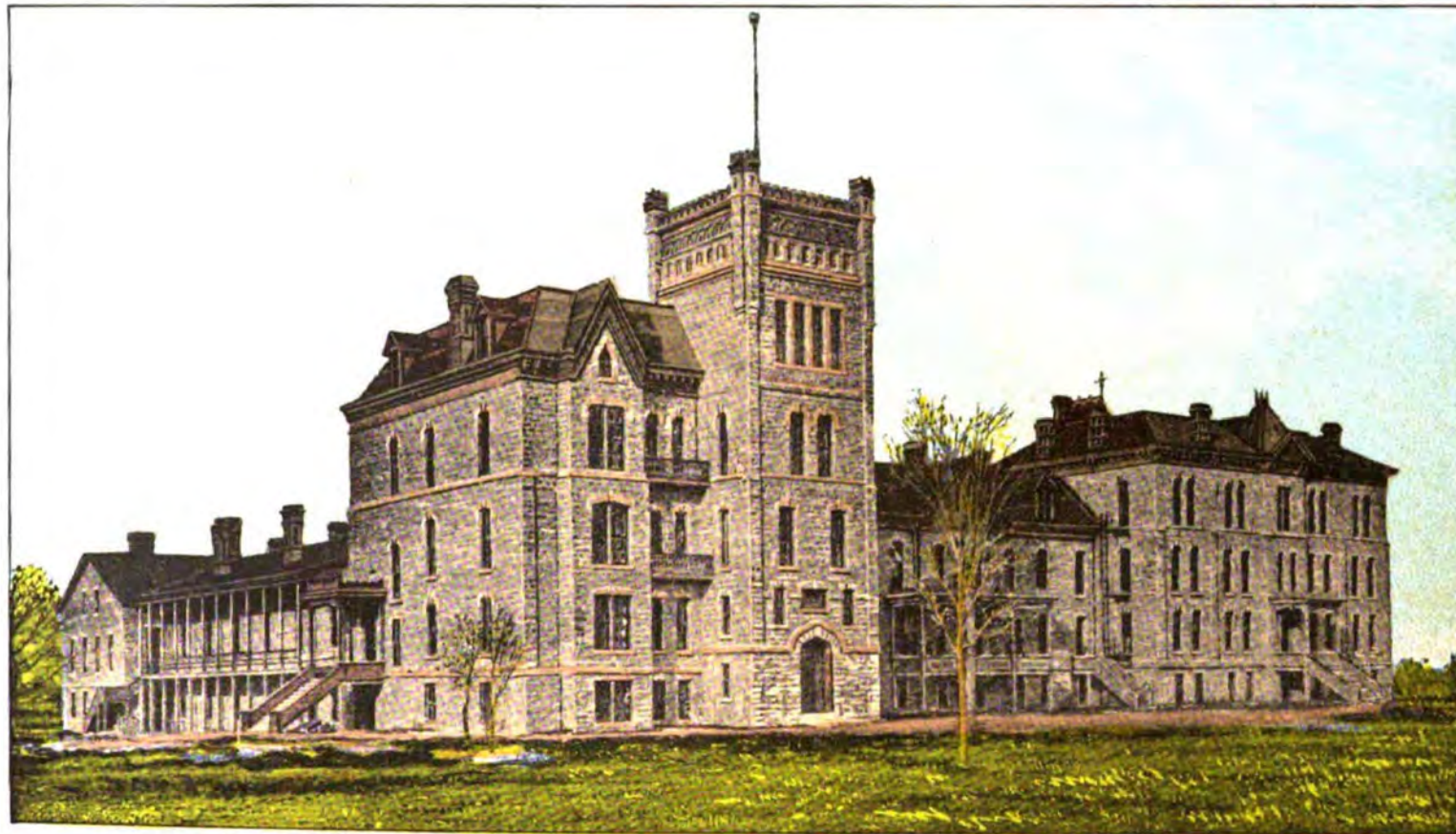


SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FARIBAULT, MINN.

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MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

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principal, and remained under the general supervision of the superintendent of the institute.

In 1882 a complete separation of the internal administration of the two departments was made, and James J. Dow, who had been principal since 1875, was appointed superintendent of this department.

In 1887 a reorganization of the departments of the institute was made, and this department was termed by law the school for the blind. The superintendency and internal administration remained unchanged.

The school is equipped with all the appliances of a modern special school of this class, and makes a specialty of musical instruction and industrial training.

The course of study embraces a period of eight years, beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the ordinary studies of English classes in the high school.

The school is free to all blind children and youth in the State of Minnesota, between the ages of eight and twenty-five, to whom board, care and tuition are furnished.

There are in attendance the present school year (1888-9) fifty-five pupils. The buildings are adapted to accommodate a maximum of sixty pupils.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

In 1868 the attention of the board of directors of the institution for deaf, dumb and blind was called to the fact that there were children finding their way into the school for deaf who were not bright enough to remain, and in 1877 Prof. Noyes emphasized the necessity for special provision for this class. The state board of health took the same position, and the officers of the hospitals for insane announced that many idiotic and feeble-minded persons were constantly being sent to them for want of a more suitable place.

The concurrent movements caused the legislative committee on hospitals for insane, during the session of 1879, to take the matter of provision for idiots and imbeciles under advisement. The legislature, by an act "Relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," created a commission, whose first members were Dr. Geo. W. Wood, of Faribault, Dr. H. A. Boardman, of St. Paul, and Dr. W. H. Leonard of Minneapolis, and who were authorized to select from the patients at the hospitals for insane such children as were feeble-minded or idiotic, and not properly

belonging with the insane, and assign them to the care of the doctors of the Faribault institutions.

A large frame building situated about one-half mile south of the school for deaf was rented by the board for the "experimental" school, and a veteran specialist, Dr. H. M. Knight, of Connecticut, was employed to organize the work, and his son, Dr. Geo. H. Knight, was placed in charge, under the title of "acting superintendent," the nominal supervision resting with the superintendent of the school for deaf till 1882, when a separation was made in name, as it had formerly existed in practice.

Dr. Knight resigned in 1885, and Dr. A. C. Rogers was appointed in his place.

The present buildings were begun in 1881, are of blue limestone, have cost about \$135,000, and will accommodate three hundred persons. It consists of two wings and a transverse centre, the south wing being occupied by custodials, and the north by school children, while the centre contains administration rooms, a hospital, an assembly hall, school and industrial rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc.

There have been over four hundred applications for admission received since the organization, and the number is rapidly increasing. The present population is two hundred and fifteen, divided nearly equally between the custodials and school children. The former consisting of idiots and adult imbeciles, will require life care, though many become more or less useful. A large percentage of the latter whose mental incapacities prevent their receiving benefit from the public schools, become self sustaining under proper training, and a special school with a manual training is organized for them.

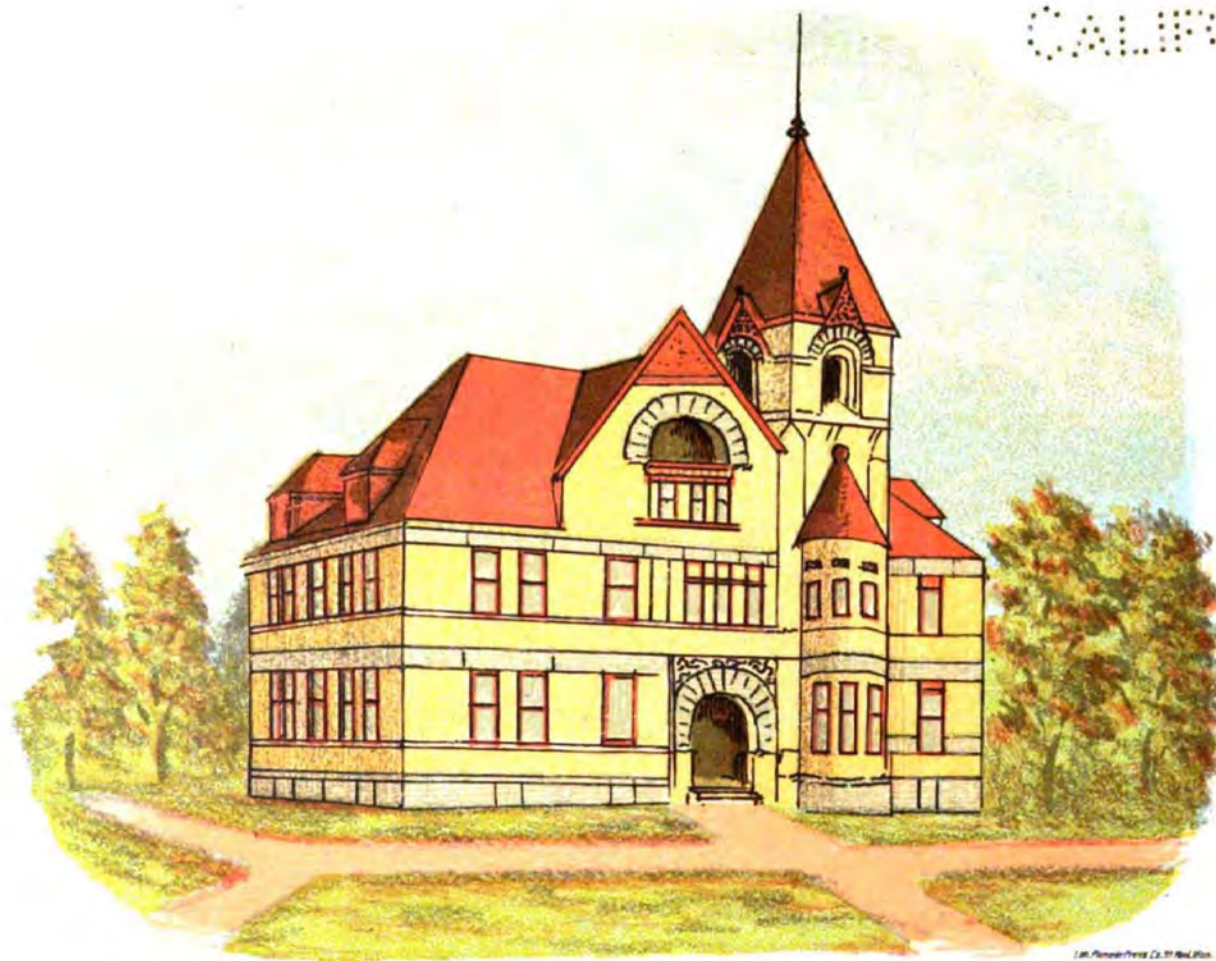
THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is located at Minnehaha Falls, on a tract of fifty acres of wooded land, donated to the state for the purpose by the city of Minneapolis. The law providing for its establishment, constitutes Chapter 148, General Laws of Minnesota for 1887. Its management is vested in a board of seven trustees, appointed by the governor, not more than four of whom can be members of the same political party. A temporary home was established at Minnehaha, in November, 1887, occupying some vacant buildings directly across Minnehaha creek from the site of the permanent home. The buildings for the latter were commenced in May, 1888, and consist of two brick cot-

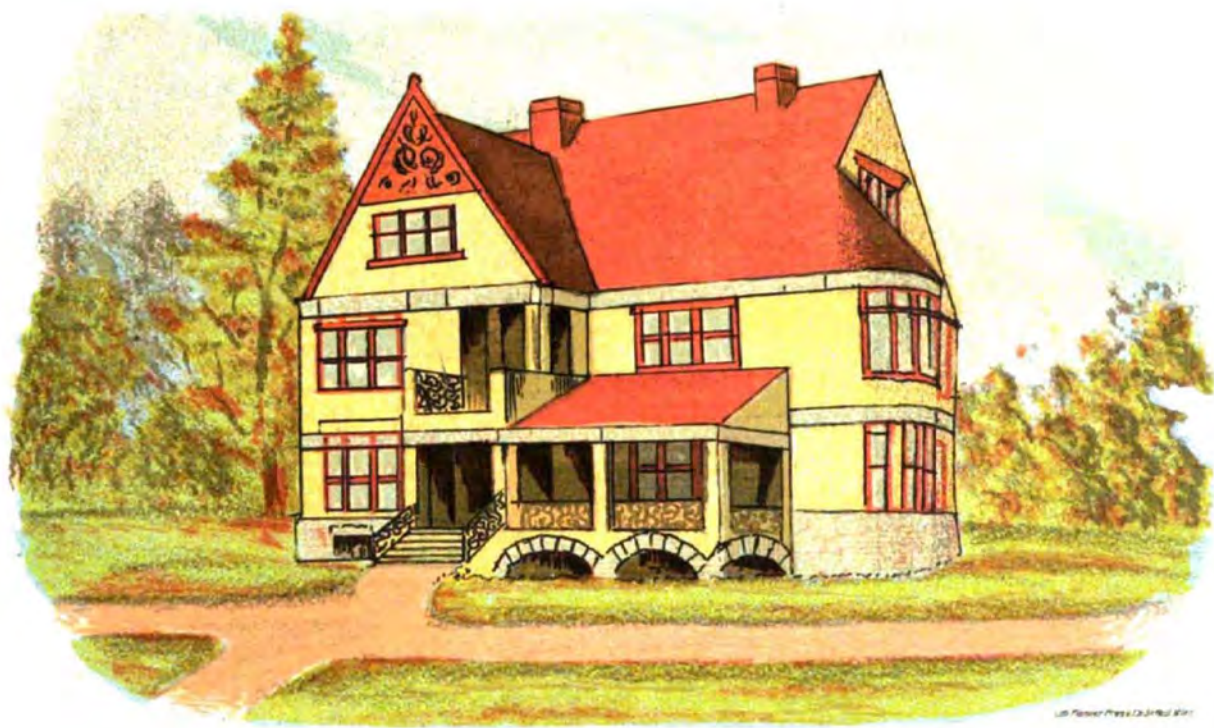
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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME, MINNEHAHA.

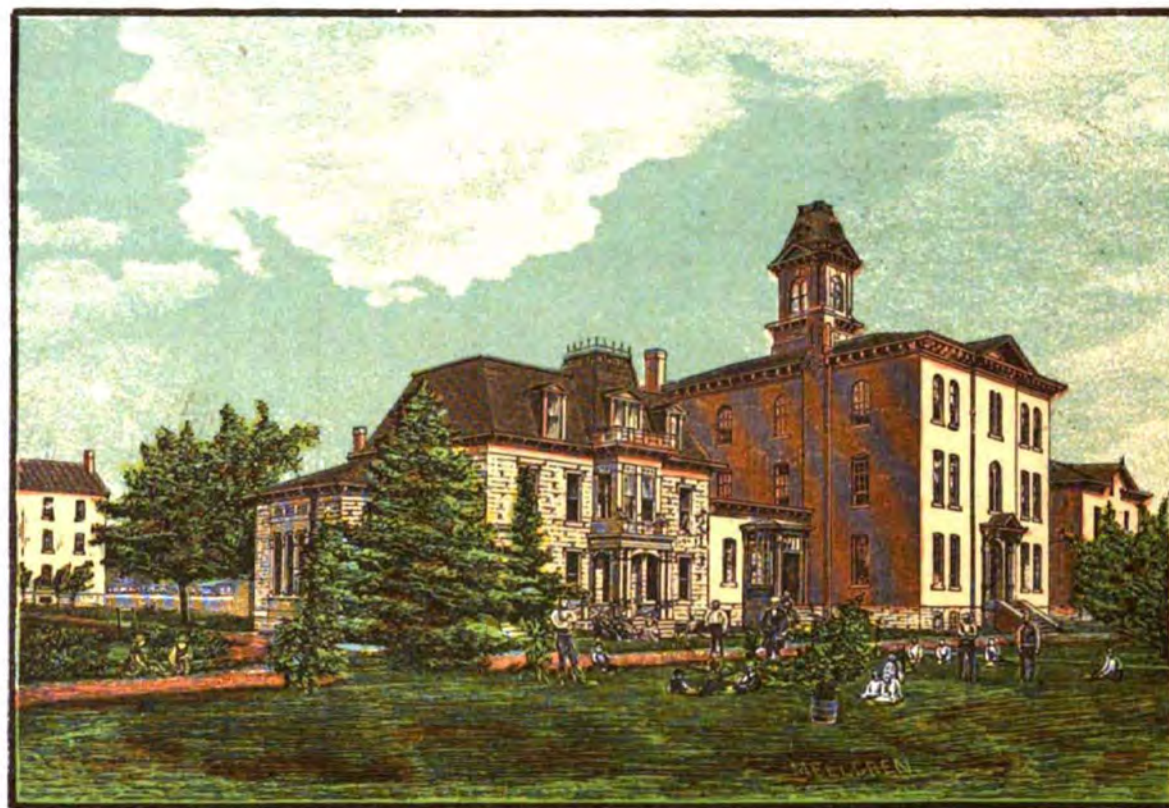


COTTAGE FOR MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME, MINNEHAHA.

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Lith. Pioneer Press Co. St. Paul, Minn.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ST. PAUL.

tage and a brick furnace room. These cottages will comfortably accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. As there are certain to be two hundred inmates during the winter of 1888-9, and the number is equally certain to increase with each succeeding year during the next decade, the trustees have commenced operations in pursuance of a general plan for a series of structures, including an administrative building, hospital, dining hall and as many cottages as may be required. These, if the state sees fit to continue the policy of caring for her disabled and destitute ex-soldiers, can be built as needed, and the institute, when completed, will constitute a harmonious whole adapted to the uses of some other state institution when it shall cease to be required as a soldiers' home. The appropriation of \$50,000, made in the law above referred to, has been expended in grading and preparing the grounds, and erecting the buildings here described.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution is located in Ramsey county, on the old St. Paul and St. Anthony road, between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The act establishing "The House of Refuge" passed the legislature in 1866, and Gov. W. R. Marshall appointed as the board of managers, Wm. Markoe, S. J. R. McMillan, J. G. Riheldaffer, and A. T. Hale.

Because of some imperfections in the law, it was found that nothing could be done under it, and this board never organized.

The law was amended by the following legislature of 1867, and the same board reappointed. Before a meeting was called Mr. Markoe resigned. In August, 1867, Mr. D. W. Ingersoll was appointed a member and president of the board in place of Mr. Markoe. The board was then organized and proceeded to the discharge of the business entrusted to them. In November, 1867, they purchased the present site, thirty acres of land, with the stone dwelling house and barn, for the sum of \$10,000; the city of St. Paul paying \$5,000 and the state \$5,000. An addition of thirty-three acres was subsequently added by purchase in 1870.

The institution was opened for inmates on the first day of January, 1868. The legislature of that year changed the name to that of the Minnesota State Reform School, and vested the ownership of the property in the state.

Mr. Hale, in consequence of ill health, resigned his place on the board of managers. and C. H. Pettit, of Minneapolis, was appointed in his place. J. G. Riheldaffer, having been chosen by the board as superintendent, also resigned, and George L. Otis was appointed in his place ; since which time the board of managers has been as follows :

D. W. Ingersoll, president ; C. H. Pettit, vice president ; W. P. Murray, F. A. Husher.

W. P. Murray was appointed in place of S. J. R. McMillan, resigned in 1876.

The main building was erected in 1869, and taken possession of the seventeenth day of December of that year.

In the summer of 1877, a small appropriation having been made for a supply of water, a well was drilled for this purpose, which at the depth of one hundred and fifty-six feet encountered a source of supply which at one rose in the well about eighty feet.

A tower and water-tank were constructed, pump and wind-mill purchased, and connection made with all the buildings by pipes under ground. Cost of the whole about \$2,300. This supply has proved abundant for all practical purposes.

In 1879 the legislature, having appropriated the sum of \$15,000, and nearly \$5,000 having been received from insurance on the laundry building, which was burned in February of that year, the following buildings have been erected, viz., workshop building 50x100, three stories and basement, at a cost of about \$9,000; the laundry building which was burned also reconstructed at a cost of about \$6,000. An engine-house was constructed, and two Otis steel boilers placed therein, at a cost of \$2,186. Arched underground passageways were made, connecting the engine house with the workshops and all the main buildings, through which pass the steam pipes for heating purposes, and the steam power which propels the machinery in the workshops.

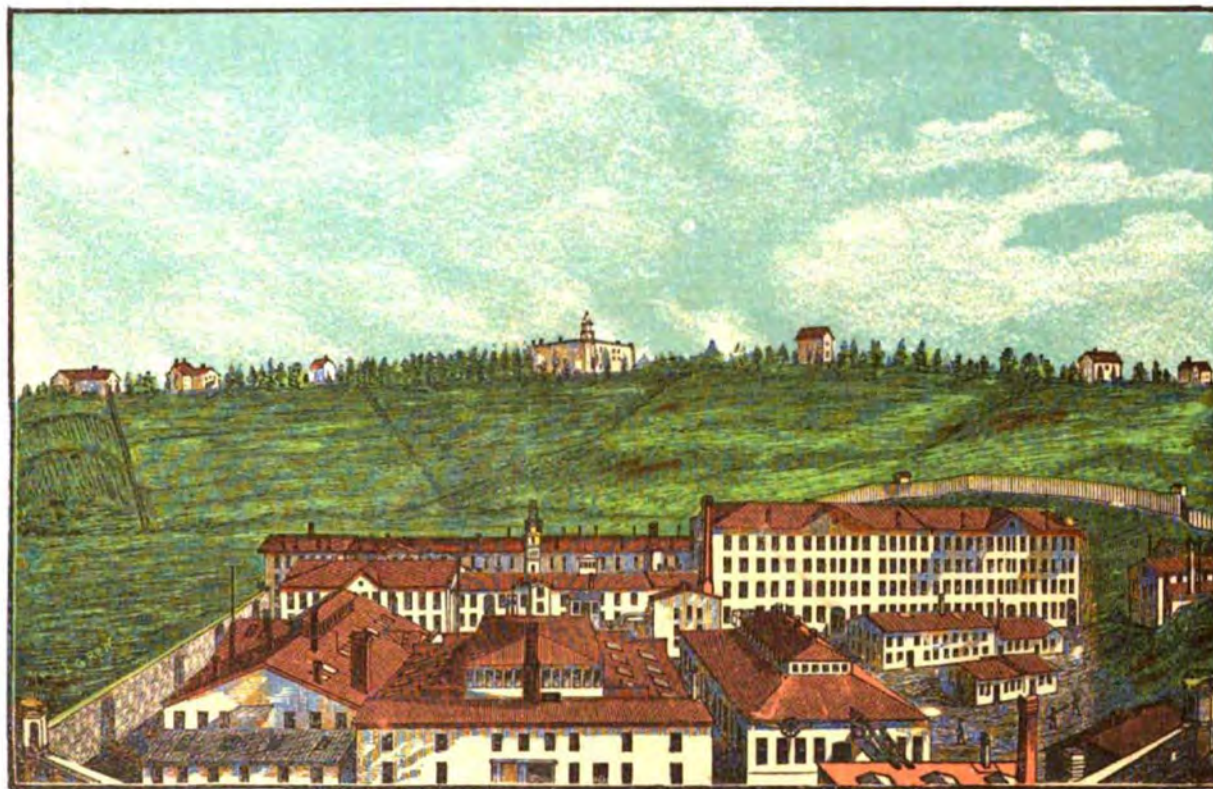
The whole number of inmates in connection with the institution the first year was 36; second year, 60; third year, 91; fourth year, 135; fifth year, 133; sixth year, 153; seventh year, 157; eighth year, 146; ninth year, 139; tenth year, 140; eleventh year, 142; twelfth, 143; thirteenth and fourteenth years, 191; twenty months preceding July 31, 1884, 129; for two years ending July 31, 1886, 297; whole number that have gone out, 512; for the two years ending July 31, 1888, 386; whole number that have gone out, 775.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 52 |
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STATE PRISON, STILLWATER, MINN.

So far as possible, the boys are afforded the facilities for learning trades, as well as those of acquiring a common school education. Tailoring, manufacturing of tinware, wood turning, and manufacturing of toys and notions, are carried on ; there is also a green-house in connection with the school.

The property the state has in the institution is shown by grouping the following items of investment :

Cost of real estate, buildings, insurance, house furnishing, improvements and water supply.....\$95,544 96

HON. C. H. PETTIT, *President*,
 HON. F. W. HOYT, *Vice President*,
 HON. F. A. HUSHER,
 HON. ELI T. WILDER,
 HON. R. A. COSTELLO,
Board of Managers.
 J. W. BROWN, *Acting Superintendent.*
 F. McCORMICK, *Secretary of the Board.*

THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON

was located at Stillwater as a territorial prison, by "An Act providing for the appointment of a librarian, and for other purposes," passed at the second session of the legislative assembly of the territory, and approved Feb. 25, 1851, was put under the control of a warden and board of inspectors, by "An Act entitled an act for the government of the Territorial Prison of Minnesota," approved March 5, 1853, and upon the admission of the territory into the Union, its existence was continued as the state prison.

F. R. Delano, the first warden, went on duty in March, 1853, and remained in that position until March 4, 1858, after which Francis O. J. Smith acted in that capacity until August 19th of the same year, when he was followed by H. N. Setzer, and he in turn by J. S. Proctor, who held the office from Jan. 1, 1860, to Feb. 15, 1868, when it was taken by Joshua L. Taylor and retained by him until March 16, 1870, when he declined a re-appointment, and A. B. Webber went on duty and remained in charge until the first of the following October, when Henry A. Jackman was appointed to the office and held the same until Aug. 3, 1874, at which time he was succeeded by Captain J. A. Reed, who held the office until Feb. 3, 1887, when he was succeeded by H. G. Stordock, the present incumbent.

The present board of inspectors consisting of three members, A. K. Doe, of Stillwater, president, J. F. Norrish, of Hastings, Edwin Dunn, of Eyota, together with the warden, who is *ex-officio* clerk of the board, meet monthly, when all pending questions relative to the management of the prison are thoroughly canvassed, and plans are devised for such future action as may appear to be for the best interests of the state, and such as will promote the reformation of the inmates of the institution.

The prison yards and grounds cover an area of about nine and one-half acres, about three-quarters of which is inclosed by a solid and substantial stone wall, the remainder by a plank fence.

The main prison building contains five hundred and sixty-eight cells for male convicts and fourteen for female, besides the hospital, chapel, mess-room, kitchen, guards' rooms and officers.

The area of floor room in the shops belonging to the state is about 55,000 superficial feet aside from that occupied by the engines and boilers.

The present contract for the prison labor made in 1881, expiring by limitation April 1, 1890, by act of legislature passed during the last session, will terminate on the first of September, 1888. The contract was made with Seymour, Sabin & Co., and transferred to the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Co., on the organization of that company in 1882. The price paid for the prison labor under the present contract is forty-five cents per day, and \$1,500 annual rental for shops and grounds.

The total number of commitments since the prison was opened is 2,785, of whom 437 are in custody July 31, 1888, 432 males and 4 females.

H. G. STORDOCK,

Warden.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

President—His Excellency Gov. W. R. Merriam, *ex-officio*.

Secretary—Rev. Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. C. Williston, Red Wing.

Thomas Simpson, Winona.

S. G. Smith, St. Paul.

G. Vivian, Alexandria.

C. Amundson, St. Peter.

J. W. Willis, St. Paul.

Office of the board in the capitol building, St. Paul.

This board was created by act of the legislature, approved March 2, 1883. Its duties are defined as follows:

"To investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in statistics of such institutions, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential, and all plans for new jails, lock-ups and infirmaries (*i. e.*, poor-houses) shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the state." The board is required to report biennially to the legislature, making "a full report of all their doings, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable."

The law is carefully constructed to prevent this board from becoming a political instrument or an agent of corruption. It is provided that the board shall consist of "six persons, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party;" they shall "serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only, being defrayed by the state;" and further, that

"no member of said board, or their secretary, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, poor-house or jail, which they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor is any officer of any such institution, jail or poor-house, eligible to appointment on the board."

The secretary is the executive officer; he is appointed by the board and holds office subject to its pleasure. Besides performing the clerical and statistical work of the board, he is expected to visit annually every jail and poor-house in the state, and quarterly, each of the state institutions subject to the inspection of the board; members of the board joining in this inspection so far as practicable. These visits are made without warning; the inspection is thorough and complete.

The state institutions subject to the inspection of the Board of Corrections and Charities are the state prison, state reformatory, state reform school, the hospital for insane, the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble minded, the state public school and the state soldiers' home. These institutions make monthly reports to the board and their expenses are classified in the office of the board according to a uniform schedule. The board publishes a quarterly summary of the movement of population and the financial transactions of the institutions for the information of the officers and trustees of the institutions and the public.

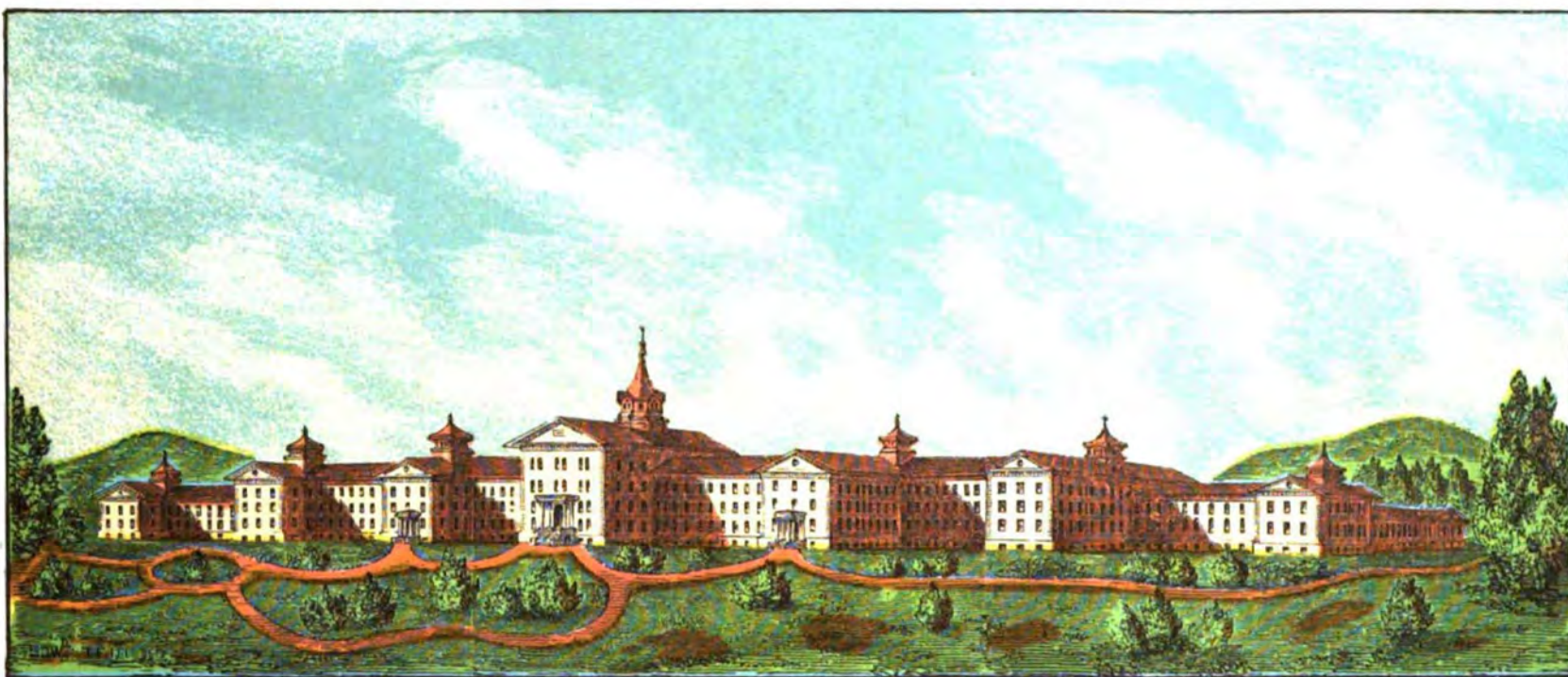
The board is prepared to furnish plans for jails and lock-ups to county commissioners and village officers on request, and to give advice with reference to plans for county poor-houses.

The board is designed to co-operate with the officers having charge of charitable and correctional institutions in the state for the promotion of efficiency and economy of administration, for the securing of fit and convenient buildings at reasonable cost, for conserving the best interests of the needy and dependent citizens of the state, and at the same time cutting off, so far as possible, the springs of pauperism and crime.

THE MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The state legislature, at its session in 1866, passed an act establishing the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, and appointed commissioners to locate the same. It was located at St. Peter, the citizens generously presenting the state with a fine farm of

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FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER, MINN.

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two hundred and ten (210) acres, one mile south of the city. An appropriation of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars was made for temporary provision and support of the insane.

At the session of the legislature of 1867, forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars were appropriated for a permanent building on the farm provided. Plans were obtained, and the building commenced. Temporary quarters had been provided and opened for the reception of patients, in October, 1866, to which the patients, previously boarded at the hospital in Iowa, were brought. Dr. Samuel E. Shantz, of Utica, New York, was elected by the trustees, superintendent and physician. Under Dr. Shantz the temporary hospital was organized and directed until his death in August, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Bartlett, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who is still in office.

Appropriations were made from year to year for building purposes, until the plans were completed in 1876. The admission of patients, and gradual increase kept the rooms constantly full; and since 1877 the accommodations have been crowded.

The hospital building is of hammered limestone, the walls are lined with brick, and the roof slated. It contains a centre building four stories, with offices and the chapel, and two wings three stories each, containing nine separate halls for distinct classification of patients, with comfortable accommodations for five hundred persons and the necessary attendants. The additional buildings are a laundry, boiler and engine house, gas house, carpenter shop, ice house, barn, straw shed and root cellar, granary and carriage house, slaughter house and pump house.

On the fifteenth of November, 1880, about seven o'clock in the evening, fire was discovered in the basement of the north wing, occupied by male patients, and appeared to have several points of origin at the same time. The progress of the flames was so rapid, and the halls so quickly filled with a dense smoke, that the patients were removed with great difficulty, and several attendants and citizens nearly lost their lives in their heroic efforts to save the unfortunate inmates. The whole north wing, except the stone and some of the brick walls, was destroyed, with all the bedding and furniture and most of the clothing.

The next morning forty-four male patients were missing, but during that and the following day several were returned from the

neighborhood, the whole number being finally reduced to twenty-four missing, the remains of whom were believed to have been found in the ruin. Some died after the fire, mostly on account of injuries and exposure at that time.

The legislature of 1881 promptly made an appropriation of \$90,000 to repair the burned wing, which amount was subsequently increased \$15,000 at the extra session, when the outer walls of the building were found to be more damaged than at first supposed, a part of which had to be taken down. The wing, rebuilt in a fire-proof manner, with iron joists and brick arches, has been occupied since 1882, and during the past year the basement floors of the south wing, centre building and laundry have been made fire-proof.

An appropriation of \$1,500 was promptly made by the legislature after the fire of 1880, for waterworks for better protection, and expended for that purpose, giving us a steam pump of 450 gallons capacity per minute, and a reservoir containing 135,000 gallons of water, 160 feet above the basement floor of the buildings, and from which water is carried in an eight-inch pipe to all parts of the hospital, having 15 hydrants at convenient points always ready for immediate use.

Two detached wards, each two story and one with an attic, have been built for the quiet class of patients, at a cost of \$100,000, each accommodating 230 persons. They are of brick, the basement story with iron beams and brick arches, and the whole practically fire-proof. These wards are located within 60 feet of the extreme ends of the main building, and it is contemplated to connect both with corridors one story high, to facilitate communications with all parts of the hospital. There are now comfortable accommodations for 1,000 patients, and the present number is 958.

A storehouse with offices for steward and clerk is now being built, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the last legislature.

THE SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

This institution is located at Rochester, Olmsted county, and the history of its organization is as follows:

By a special law passed by the legislature of 1874, it was decided to levy a tax of \$10 on all liquor dealers to raise a fund for



SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER, MINN.

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the establishment of a state inebriate asylum, and when completed it was to be maintained by a continuation of the same tax. As soon as a sufficient fund was accumulated the inebriate asylum board purchased a farm of 160 acres within a mile and a half of the city of Rochester for \$9,000. They secured plans and began building in 1877. Strong opposition was raised by the liquor dealers against this tax as discriminating and unjust. Test cases were tried in the courts and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. Efforts were also made in successive legislatures to secure the repeal of the act. At the same time it became apparent and was admitted generally that room was much more urgently needed for the care of the rapidly increasing insane of the state than for inebriates.

The legislature of 1878, considering this point, and in view of the determined opposition to the inebriate asylum to be built and maintained on this plan repealed the act levying the tax and changed it into the second Minnesota hospital for insane, with the proviso, however, that inebriates should be admitted into the institution, and cared for and treated at the expense of the state, on the same basis as the insane.

The building was in an unfinished condition, consisting of a centre and small east wing which were only under roof without inside finish, and without any out-buildings such as laundry and engine house.

The trustees examined the property and recognized the unsuitableness of the structure for the purposes of an insane hospital, and the fact that it would necessarily require many changes to adapt it to this new object. Owing to these objections the hospital trustees (being the same board as for the hospital at St. Peter) hesitated to accept the transfer; but the urgency for room was so great that they reluctantly accepted it, to do the best they could with it. An appropriation of \$15,000 accompanied the transfer, as a fund to be used in preparing the buildings for the accommodation of patients. This was done in the summer of 1878.

Dr. J. E. Bowers, with over ten years' experience as first assistant physician at St. Peter, was elected superintendent, and the Rev. A. H. Kerr, who had been a trustee from the beginning of the hospital, was chosen steward. On Jan. 1, 1879, the institution was opened for the reception of patients. Transfers were made from St. Peter, and new cases were admitted, and the accommodations for one hundred men were soon filled.

The legislature of 1880 granted \$20,000 for the erection of a wing on the west side for women. This was put up in the summer of 1880, and was just ready for the furniture and heating apparatus when the terrible fire occurred at St. Peter. The means for furnishing and heating were immediately provided. The building was hastily completed, and furnished room for over one hundred women, who were transferred to relieve the crowded condition of the first hospital. In 1882 a large extension was built on the men's side making room for two hundred, and costing when furnished \$76,000. In 1883 and 1884 a similar wing was built on the west side for women, costing when furnished \$83,000, thus completing the design of the main structure with a capacity for six hundred patients. All additions made subsequent to the sad experience at St. Peter have been built on a fire-proof plan. While all the buildings erected prior to that date are of ordinary construction, of a dangerous and inflammable character, with hollow floors, lath and plaster partitions and shingle roof, economy, safety and humanity demand that these original parts of the structure for which the hospital trustees are not responsible, should be reconstructed on a fire-proof plan. The building is of brick, stained and tuck-pointed, with Mantorville stone trimmings. The centre and first sections have a basement, two stories and an attic, while the new wings are four stories high, with brick cornice and tin roof.

Since 1881 a new engine house and chimney, coal house, gas house, ice house, laundry, carpenter shop, green house, and hose house have been built. The hospital is provided with a system of water works, consisting of a large well near the engine house, capable of affording 100,000 gallons per day, with two Worthington duplex pumps to force the water into a reservoir on the bluff, holding 250,000 gallons.

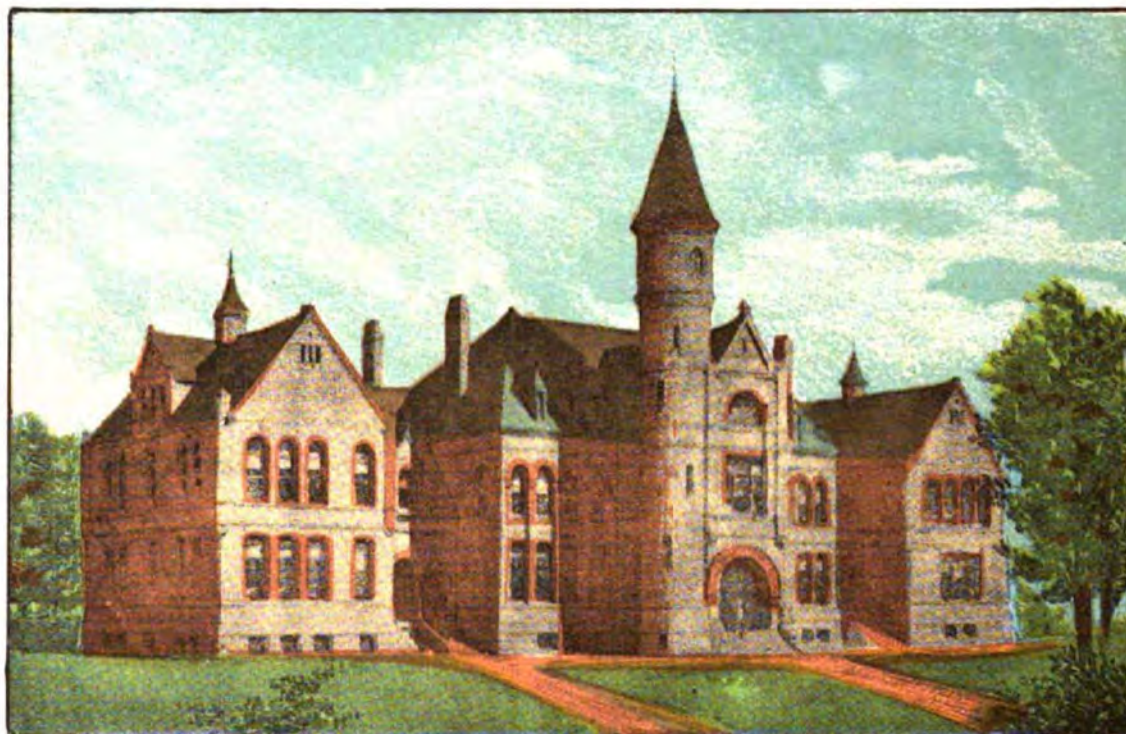
A cave cellar has been excavated in the sandrock bluff, with bins capable of holding thousands of bushels of vegetables, and a chamber for the storage of butter, and another that holds two car loads of apples. Aside from being a curiosity it is unexcelled for usefulness.

The main hospital now (November, 1886) accommodates 625 patients, and an annex or detached ward building for 200 men is now under way to be ready for occupancy by Aug. 1, 1887. A similar annex on the west side for women will make the capacity of the whole institution 1,000.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA, MINN.

The hospital farm now comprises 480 acres, and is excellently adapted for the purpose, having good soil, and being well divided into arable land and pasturage, and is well provided with water by Silver creek which runs through it. When there are over 500 men patients the amount of land might with advantage to the state be increased to at least a full section. There are two large barns, the old one near the house for carriage horses and milch cows, and the new one on the east farm for work horses, oxen and the young stock. In all 10 horses, 75 head of cattle, and 100 hogs.

A spur track runs from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to the building for the delivery of coal, building material and other supplies.

The institution is complete, convenient, and above all, it is healthfully located.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution is located at Owatonna, Steele county, seventy (70) miles direct south of St. Paul. The act establishing and conducting a state public school passed at the twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the state of Minnesota, approved March 9, 1885. Appointed as the board of control, B. B. Herbert, Anthony Kelly, Wm. Morin, John Byers, C. S. Crandall.

In selecting the site for the school the advice of Supt. John N. Foster, of the state public school at Michigan and Secretary H. H. Hart, of the state board of corrections and charities of Minnesota was largely considered. The site consists of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of excellent farm land adjoining and overlooking the city. The land is rolling, well drained and affords a most excellent site. In 1886 three cottages were erected costing \$15,600. W. B. Dunnell of Minneapolis was elected architect, and during the years 1887 and 1888 the main building has been completed with the exception of wings, at a cost of \$40,000, a school house for \$7,500, a barn for \$2,500, a hospital for \$2,500, steam plant \$5,000, with improvements of the grounds and buying of stock for the farm includes the full amount of the appropriation made by the legislature in 1887.

Prof. G. A. Merrill, who had been connected with the Michigan public school was elected superintendent Oct. 1, 1886, and on the second day of December children were first ad-

mitted. The law describes such children as admissible to the school, must be "dependent on the public for support," "over three and under fourteen years of age," and in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction. There are at present ninety (90) children occupying the cottage and by Dec. 1, 1888, the main building will be occupied and the number can be increased. The present board of control consists of the following named gentlemen: Hon. C. S. Crandall, Owatonna; B. B. Herbert, Red Wing; Dr. L. P. Dodge, Farmington.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY AT ST. CLOUD.

This institution is located at St. Cloud, Stearns county, by act of the legislature of 1887.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Gordon E. Cole, of Rice county..... | 6 years |
| John Cooper, of Stearns county..... | 5 years |
| Robert Smith, of Ramsey county. | 4 years |
| H. S. Griswold, of Fillmore county..... | 3 years |
| Henry Poehler, of Sibley county | 2 years |
| Chas. Kieth, of Mille Lacs county..... | 1 year |

The object of this institution is defined in the following sections of chapter 208, General Laws 1887, viz.:

SEC. 9. Any person who shall be convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the Minnesota state reformatory, and who, upon such conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein, shall be imprisoned according to this act, and not otherwise.

SEC. 10. Any person not exceeding thirty (30) years of age, nor less than sixteen (16) years of age, who has never before been convicted of crime, may, in the discretion of the court before which such person is tried, be sentenced to said reformatory.

SEC. 11. Every sentence to the reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of felony or misdemeanor, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Minnesota state reformatory at St. Cloud, and the courts of this state imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit of duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the managers of the reformatory, as authorized by this

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STATE FISH HATCHERY, WILLOW BROOK, ST. PAUL.

act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced, nor to be less than the minimum term provided by law.

MINNESOTA STATE FISH COMMISSION.

PRESENT COMMISSIONERS.

(Hold three years from appointment.)

William Bird, Fairmont.

Niles Carpenter, Rushford.

Robert Ormsby Sweeny, St. Paul, president.

Superintendent at Hatchery, Willowbrook, S. S. Watkins, St. Paul.

Assistants at Hatchery, Willowbrook, Bernard Kittle and Patrick Watson.

Willowbrook, as the state hatchery is named, is situated within the boundary of the city, and lies due east of the capitol, as the bird flies, within two miles and a half.

The well chosen site is upon a terrace scarce above high water mark of the Mississippi and safe from danger of washout from any stream. The many large and copious springs upon the grounds are utilized in the process of fish culture.

The abundant and pure sparkling water which gushes from a hundred fountains, cold and clear, is led by conduits to the various hatcheries and ponds, to the troughs and tanks, receptacles, jars and aquaria, in short, wherever needed, and is so controlled and managed by gates and shut-offs that superfluous streams are run down spawning races, forming little cascades and rivulets which lead sparkling over pebbly beds and gravelly reaches into ponds fashioned to simulate the natural trout pools of the country. The ponds, though all communicating, are screened with wooden gratings so as to separate the different kinds of fish, while permitting the free flow and continuous current of water to move everywhere throughout their length. The ponds are divided and subdivided into compartments, and in each may be seen fish of different species, differing in size and age, from the newly hatched embryo to the patriarchal progenitor of many generations.

In the different pools may be seen fish of the following varieties: Native brook trout, California or rainbow trout, Loch Levin trout, Lake Superior trout, hybrid salmon-brook trout, land locked salmon, California salmon, wall eyed pike, yellow perch, black bass, King Lake trout, German scale carp, leather carp, mirror carp, blue carp, tench and golden ide.

The carp family not loving the very cold water, special ponds are constructed and maintained for them, with water at a higher temperature than those for the salmon and trout families.

The carp are gentle and defenseless fish and naturally shy — hiding at the approach of a stranger, in the cloudy water made by stirring up the muddy bottom.

There are two hatching houses fitted up with troughs, where the pearl like eggs lie nestled upon a gravelly bottom over which the sparkling water gently ripples, but whose limpid transparency permits the secrets of embryonic development to be seen and studied as no other vertebrate can be. Besides these two hatcheries, is another house for white fish and wall eyed pike, whose eggs must be manipulated differently. The basement of this "glass hatchery" is fitted up with a battery of "Chase's self-picking hatching jars"—twelve jars in rank and four ranks in a battery — each jar capable of containing 250,000 white fish or pike eggs. The current of water flowing into the jars imparts a gentle and never ceasing motion to the eggs, which is necessary to their vitality, and the same current carries away the bad eggs, which being of less gravity, rise to the surface and are floated away.

The fish as hatched are also moved away by the gentle current into suitable troughs and tanks until proper time all ready for distribution. There is also a tenement for the assistant's residence—with a room and office for superintendent. Over the glass hatchery is a workshop and warming room for visitors. There is another small structure for cooking fish food, shed for horse and cow, and shelter for visitor's teams. Visitors are always welcomed and treated with courtesy by the superintendent and his assistants.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE DISTRIBUTION OF EGGS AND FISHES
SINCE LAST REPORT, FOR 1887 AND 1888.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1887—German carp..... | 2,695 |
| White fish..... | 10,000,000 |
| Wall eyed pike..... | 3,900,000 |
| Rainbow trout..... | 11,000 |
| Land locked salmon..... | 10,000 |
| Black bass..... | 1,500 |
| Lake Superior trout..... | 96,500 |
| Brook trout..... | 292,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 14,313,695 |
| 1888—German carp..... | 522 |
| White fish..... | 10,000,000 |
| Wall eyed pike eggs..... | 1,000,000 |
| Wall eyed pike..... | 970,000 |
| Rainbow trout..... | 28,000 |
| Loch Levin trout (California mountain trout)... | 10,000 |
| Lake Superior trout..... | 147,500 |
| Brown (German) trout..... | 10,000 |
| Brook trout..... | 434,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 12,600,022 |

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature, in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the state. Its objects are the collection, preservation and publication of materials relating to the history of the state, and its various portions, and information regarding its resources and progress; to obtain and preserve memorials of its people, and especially a record of their acts performed in settling the state, and building up its cities and institutions; to preserve an account of its Indian tribes and a museum of their articles; and to collect a library of valuable books of reference in all departments of useful knowledge, for the use of the public, together with works of art, historical curiosities, maps, records, etc.

In the early days of the territory the society made but little progress, beyond collecting a small library and publishing some pamphlets on historical subjects. In 1864, pecuniary aid from the state placed it on a more prosperous footing, and since that time it has made gratifying progress, being provided with apartments in the state capitol, and a fund for its support. At the burning of the old capitol it suffered considerable loss, which has, however, been mostly repaired, and it is now again in very successful operation.

Its apartments are in the western end of the basement of the capitol, and are open to the public during the business hours at the capitol. Its library is now one of the largest and most valuable in the Northwest, and deserves a visit from every citizen interested in the diffusion of knowledge. It contains 15,826 bound and 14,100 unbound volumes, all valuable and carefully selected, and some very rare. American history and biography, and documents and records furnishing material for them, is the specialty of the library, but it has good works on almost every subject. Its department on Minnesota (and the Northwest generally) is almost complete. Of Minnesota newspapers it has almost 1,500 bound volumes, a splendid treasury of materials for the history of our state and its people, from 1849 to the present date. It has also a valuable collection of maps, portraits of pioneers, a museum of historical curiosities, etc. All these collections are valued at \$50,000, and are free to the public for use and consultation, although books are not loaned. There is a printed catalogue in two volumes.

The society has, since its organization, published five volumes of collections relating to the history of the state, which can be obtained at cost. It solicits contributions from those interested in such matters, who can furnish valuable facts worthy of publication.

The society owns, by the gift of some of its members, two valuable lots in the city of St. Paul, on which it designs ultimately to erect a fire-proof building for its library and museum. Membership in the society is open to any citizen interested in its objects. The executive council, which regulates and controls its operations, is chosen from this membership, and by a statute of the state, the governor and other elective state officers are *ex-officio* councillors. All the collections, real estate, etc., of the society is the property of the state, and is only managed and held in trust by the society, for the public.

The present officers of the society are, Gen. Henry H. Sibley, president; Hon. Alex. Ramsey and Capt. R. Blakeley, vice presidents, J. Fletcher Williams, secretary and librarian; and Henry P. Upham, treasurer.

The society respectfully solicits contributions of everything relating to the state and its history, and its people; books, pamphlets, files of newspapers, pictures, maps, curiosities, etc.; portraits of old settlers and their biographies; accounts of the settlement of every county and town of the state, etc. They can be addressed to the secretary.

LIST OF
COUNTY OFFICERS

IN THE SEVERAL ORGANIZED COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

AITKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Aitkin.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | S. S. Luther..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | F. P. McQuillan..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. M. Markham..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | George I. Williams..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | F. W. Hall..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. Y. Merrill..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Allison Wilber..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | C. Graves..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Frank F. Seavey..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | George W. Lott..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Chas. P. De Laittre..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

ANOKA COUNTY.

County Seat, Anoka.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | G. W. Putnam..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Henry Lee..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | C. W. Lenfest..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | S. W. Gilpatrick..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Geo. A. Haggett..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Geo. H. Wyman..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. B. Gilla..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | D. C. Dunham..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | A. H. Fitch..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | D. L. Bugbee..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. B. Clinch..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

BECKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Detroit.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | M. J. Morrow..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | T. W. Chelton..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | John H. Smith..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Hans Hanson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | J. H. Sutherland..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Jeff H. Irish..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. J. Lee..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Hans Hanson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | L. C. McKinstry..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | C. W. Dix..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | F. B. Chaplin..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

BENTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Sauk Rapids.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | J. B. Galarneau..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Herman Berg..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | John F. Quinn..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | S. P. Carpenter..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Joseph H. Coates..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. A. Senn..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Felix Parraut..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | S. A. Ellis..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | C. A. Moody..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | L. Mayo..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. E. Kasner..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

BIG STONE COUNTY.

County Seat, Ortonville.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | N. G. Anderson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Ole Bolsta..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. E. Randall..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John McCallum..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | W. H. Campbell..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. F. Crawford..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | R. H. Chapman..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | A. L. Jackson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Hayden French..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | A. J. Parker..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | W. R. Brown..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

County Seat, Mankato.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | T. Scattergood..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Peter Lloyd..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Wm. R. Geddes..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | O. Bierbauer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Geo. W. Mead..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | B. D. Smith..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Lilly..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Z. Paddock..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Stephen Thorne..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | J. B. Ogle..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. W. Parker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

BROWN COUNTY.

County Seat, New Ulm.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | E. C. Bertrand..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Frank Burg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | John B. Schmid..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. J. Grimmer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Ernst Brandt..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Geo. W. Somerville..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Julius Berndt..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | T. R. Humphrey..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | S. A. George..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Anton Zieher..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. B. Velikaup..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CARLETON COUNTY.

County Seat, Thomson.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Thomas H. Martin..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | C. F. Leland..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Alex. Monroe..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | W. T. Barker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | C. Bradley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | N. Oldenburg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | L. W. Green..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | O. S. Watkins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | W. T. Barker..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | O. S. Watkins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CARVER COUNTY.

County Seat, Chaska.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Leonard Streukens..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Peter Weego..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Frederick E. Du Toit... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Frederick Greiner..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Julius Schaler..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Frank Warner..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Herman Muehlberg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Henry R. Diezner..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | G. Krayenbuhl..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Paul Hartman..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Edwin A. Taylor..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

County Seat, Montevideo.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | B. K. Salverson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | L. H. Bay..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. I. Amundson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Henry Aker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | L. R. Mayer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | L. A. Smith..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | L. R. Mayer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | G. D. Mayer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Ella Jacobson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | H. G. Hays..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | O. E. Saunders..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CHISAGO COUNTY.

County Seat, Centre City.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | J. P. Nord..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Chas. H. Rush..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Chas. Andrews..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. Berg..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | John Shalen..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | P. H. Stolberg..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | H. Von Ruhmor..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | E. C. Ingalls..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | P. Shalen..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | H. P. Robie..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | V. D. Eddy..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CLAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Moorhead.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Paul van Vliessingen, Jr. | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Hans P. Strate..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Jorgen Jensen..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. H. Wijs..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | H. G. Finkle..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. B. Douglass..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | N. Mayer..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | D. C. Darrow..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Halvor Rasmussen..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Daniel Titus..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Saml. Torgerson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

COOK COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Marais.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | John M. Miller..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Saml. B. Swank..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | George H. Durfee..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Morrison..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | John Dronillard..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Chester S. Durfee..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Windom.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. F. Robison..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Heman A. Cone..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | William W. Barlow..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Henry E. Hanson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Geo. M. Laing..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | John G. Redding..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Orrin Nason..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | John H. Tilford..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Wyatt H. Benbow..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | E. C. Huntington..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Agnes E. Safley..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

CROW WING COUNTY.

County Seat, Brainerd.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Louis Tache..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Treasurer..... | John T. Frater..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Sheriff..... | Henry Spalding..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. Mahlum..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Judge of Probate..... | W. P. Spalding..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Attorney..... | Leon E. Lum..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Surveyor..... | S. H. Belf..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Coroner..... | Charles Cross..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Clerk of District Court..... | S. F. Alderman..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Court Commissioner..... | C. L. Spaulding..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. J. Brownson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |

DAKOTA COUNTY.

County Seat, Hastings.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | M. C. Tautges..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Treasurer..... | Owen Austin..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Sheriff..... | John H. Hyland..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Heinen..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Judge of Probate..... | M. H. Sullivan..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Attorney..... | Albert Schaller..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Surveyor..... | Andrew Keegan..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Coroner..... | Wm. Cadzow..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Eugene Dean..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Court Commissioner..... | O. T. Hayes..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Supt. of Schools..... | To be appointed by advisory board..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |

DODGE COUNTY.

County Seat, Mantorville.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. A. Norton..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Treasurer..... | H. W. Sevens..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Sheriff..... | J. E. Getman..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Register of Deeds..... | E. H. Emerson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Judge of Probate..... | E. F. Way..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Attorney..... | Samuel Lord..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Surveyor..... | A. A. Crampton..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Coroner..... | E. E. Cummings..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Peter J. Schwarg..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Court Commissioner..... | Geo. W. Slocum..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. M. Sperry..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889. |

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

County Seat, Alexandria.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Fred von Baumbach..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Erick Erickson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. W. DeFrate..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Nels E. Nelson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | James Fitzgerald..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | C. J. Gunderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Ambecrombie..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | S. W. McEwan..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | H. K. White..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Charles Schulz..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. T. Carroll..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

County Seat, Blue Earth City.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | William Whitfield..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Anthony Anderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | T. W. Donovan..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | M. M. Freer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | J. Kiesten..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. H. Quinn..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | E. S. Leavett..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | John Alvey..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | W. B. Silliman..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | G. W. Buswell..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Ida L. Geddas..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

FILLMORE COUNTY.

County Seat, Preston.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | T. A. Sorenson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | T. Sanderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Henry Nupeon..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | H. O. Larson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | E. V. Farrington..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Burdett Thayer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | L. B. Carpenter..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. Jones..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | A. D. Gray..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | R. Wells..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1888 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Emma F. Allen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

FREEBORN COUNTY.

County Seat, Albert Lea.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM. OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | W. A. Higgins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | F. B. Fobes..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | W. C. Mitchell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Hans R. Fossum..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | W. C. McAdam..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. E. Todd..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. A. Morin..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | J. P. Von Berg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. Q. Annis..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | W. C. McAdam..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | O. K. Haugen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

GOODHUE COUNTY.

County Seat, Red Wing.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | E. H. Druse..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | D. B. Schofield..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. F. Anderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | J. H. Webster..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | O. D. Anderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | F. M. Wilson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | L. P. Wolf..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | John E. Kylo..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Albert Johnson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | O. D. Anderson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. E. Engstrom..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

GRANT COUNTY.

County Seat, Elbow Lake.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Henry F. Sanford..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | L. Lynne..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | John T. Lindem..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John K. Lee..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Louis O. Foss..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | George Ketcham..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Ohlsson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | L. M. Phinney..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Lars J. Hauge..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | A. C. Belyea..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. A. Abrahamson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Minneapolis.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Launes A. Condit..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Willis A. James..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | James H. Ege..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John F. Peterson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Frederick Von Schlegel..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Robert Jamieson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Peter M. Dahl..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Frank E. Towers..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Chesley B. Tirrell..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Ace P. Abell..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Henry B. McConnell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

HOUSTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Caledonia.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Charles J. Scofield..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Edwin E. Stewart..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1888 |
| Sheriff..... | George C. Drowley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Olaus K. Dahle..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Thomas Ryan..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. H. Smalley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Isaac Thompson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | C. S. Cranson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Moses Emery..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | S. N. Wheaton..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | F. W. Noyes..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

HUBBARD COUNTY.

County Seat, Park Rapids.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | F. A. Vanderpool..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | John Renfrew..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | John Bement..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | J. S. Huntsinger..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | O. Wilcox..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | L. W. Bille..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | S. S. Doran..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. Thomas..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | E. M. Horton..... | Four years... | *First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | F. E. Ordway..... | Two years... | †First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. W. Hawer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

*Elected in accordance with law organizing Hubbard County Judiciary.

†To fill vacancy.

ISANTI COUNTY.

County Seat, Cambridge.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Wm. M. Shuleau..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer | P. R. Danfelson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff | Charles A. Hokanson.. | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Andrew Wilson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Chas. W. Van Wormer.. | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | H. F. Barker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Theodore Okerstrom... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. J. Englund..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Geo. C. Starr..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | O. A. Hallin..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Charles J. Dahl..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

JACKSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Jackson.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | William V. King..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer | Christian Lewis..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff | C. A. Wood..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Baldwin..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Henry Knudson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Thos. J. Knox | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | L. L. Palmer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | W. W. Heffelfinger..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | A. H. Strong..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Samuel C. Rea..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | L. F. Lammers..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

KANABEC COUNTY.

County Seat, Mora.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Swan B. Molander..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer | Andrew Larson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff | Chas. E. Williams..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. M. Anderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Louis Nelson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. C. Pope..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | N. M. O. Nelson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | D. W. Cowen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | S. D. Beavey..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Swan B. Molander..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Tena Olsen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

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KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

County Seat, Willmar.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | A. O. Nasset..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Solomon Porter..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | P. A. Odell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | M. O. Thorpe..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | G. E. Quale..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Samuel Porter..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | N. G. Highstrom..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | E. S. Frost..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. W. Landquist..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | George Muller..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of School..... | J. S. Andrews..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

KITTSOON COUNTY.

County Seat, Hallock.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | E. W. Jadis..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Bengt Johnson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Oscar Younggren..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Westerson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | R. R. Hedenberg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. H. Alley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. G. Peters..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Alexander Campbell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Olaf A. Holther..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | George Thompson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | S. G. Swenson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

County Seat, Lac qui Parle.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | O. G. Dale..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | P. K. Haslerud..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. D. Brown..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | O. A. Steinsrud..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | H. D. Davis..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | K. O. Jerde..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | C. M. Anderson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. J. Chalmers..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | A. L. Himle..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | W. S. Farnham..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. P. Cooper..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

LAKE COUNTY.

County Seat, Two Harbors.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Robert W. McGee..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Charles D. Campbell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Charles M. Floathe..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | A. De Lacy Wood..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Bean..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Malcom McEachern..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Carl Grosse..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

County Seat, Le Sueur Centre.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Philip Dressel..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | G. C. Wendelschafer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Jacob Kreml..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Joseph Rochoc..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | James Delehanty..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | M. R. Everett..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Christ Lehmann..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | S. B. Uniphrey..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | R. C. Thompson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | John Butler..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | H. E. Gibbon..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Seat, Lake Benton.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | S. D. Pumpelly..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Lars I. Ejeseth..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Charles Whitman..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Hans Lavesson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | D. McArthur..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Sam McPhail..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. H. Manchester..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. W. Zeller..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | A. C. Matthews..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Ruel A. Dore..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | C. W. Stiles..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1888 |

LYON COUNTY.

County Seat, Marshall.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Thomas P. Baldwin..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | George Little..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Jacob F. Remore..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | James B. Gibbons..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Fremont S. Brown..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Virgil B. Seward..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John W. Blake..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Clarence E. Person..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Edwin S. Reishus..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Daniel F. Weymouth..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Wm. R. Edwards..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MCLEOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Glencoe.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | L. W. Lester..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | W. C. Russell..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | F. X. Kohler..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | S. P. Brown..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | T. T. Sargent..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. V. V. Lewis..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John Dean..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | D. W. Booles..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | John Luiten..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | G. K. Gilbert..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | L. P. Harrington..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MARSHALL COUNTY.

County Seat, Warren.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | E. I. Royem..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | P. H. Holm..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. Kivel..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Hans A. Larson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | A. Grindeland..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | I. C. Richardson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Dan. Robertson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | O. E. Belcourt..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | A. B. Nelson..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Cook Sam..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. R. Finn-y..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MARTIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Fairmont.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Edgar B. Shanks..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Jas. McHench..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | W. P. Hill..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | J. T. Swearingen..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | J. C. Pratt..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | B. F. Vorels..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Chas. Montgomery..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. N. Rice..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | E. F. Wade..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | D. D. Bunn..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | W. A. McDonald..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MEEKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Litchfield.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | C. H. Biglow..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Amos Nelson Fosen..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Nils M. Holm..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | James H. Morris..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | C. H. Strobeck..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. P. Peterson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | N. Y. Taylor..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | E. Kimball..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | J. E. Upham..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | H. S. McMonagle..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | R. McKay..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

County Seat, Princeton.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Byron M. Van Alstein..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Robert M. Neely..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Arthur F. Howard..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Newell A. Ross..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Richard W. Freer..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. L. Bloomingdale..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Sylvanus L. Pratt..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Orrin C. Tarbox..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Lemuel S. Briggs..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Henry C. Head..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Olive R. Barker..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MORRISON COUNTY.

County Seat, Little Falls.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Frantz Ellenbecker..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | S. Stoll..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Henry Ruslicot..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Henry Goulet..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | N. Richardson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Frank W. Lyon..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | H. S. Clyde..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | G. M. A. Fortelr..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | I. E. Staples..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | S. P. Fuller..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. H. Seal..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MOWER COUNTY.

County Seat, Austin.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | C. H. Wilbour..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Alex. Requa..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Allan Mollison..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Eugene Wood..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | W. W. Ranney..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | D. B. Johnson, Jr..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | G. H. Allen..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | A. W. Allen..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | S. Sweningsen..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | G. M. Cameron..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | C. D. Belden..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

MURRAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Currie.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Chas. E. Weld..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Nils S. Taarud..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Henry Smith..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Ahern..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Peter Keegan..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | P. P. Smith..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | B. W. Woolstencroft..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | B. E. Dailey..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | W. B. Stine..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1888 |
| Court Commissioner..... | John McHarg..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. C. Lamport..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

NICOLLET COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Peter.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | E. S. Pettijohn | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Henry Bode..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. H. Block..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Albert Linstrom..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | John Peterson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. A. Stone..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Geo. M. Jefferson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. W. Klein..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Charles A. Johnson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1888 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Andrew Carlson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Wm. G. Gresham..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

NOBLES COUNTY.

County Seat, Worthington.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | John Kendlen..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | R. W. Moberly..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Gilbert Anderson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | E. R. Humiston..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | C. W. W. Dow..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | L. M. Lange..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. D. Smith..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | R. D. Barber..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | F. A. Stephens..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | C. W. Hildreth..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. Campbell..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

NORMAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Ada.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | A. F. George..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Lewis Jacobson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | K. G. Lee..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Peter Ramstad..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | G. Bjornson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | H. H. Phelps..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Emanuel Nelson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Fred T. Koyl..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. C. Norby..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | E. B. Larson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | S. Peterson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

County Seat, Rochester.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. P. Doty..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer | J. Guderian | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff | H. M. Richardson | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | C. H. Burbank..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | H. C. Butler..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney | W. Logan Brackenridge | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | T. N. Fraser..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | F. R. Moese..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | C. H. Heffron | Four years | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | O. O. Baldwin..... | Four years | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. H. Chapman, Jr. | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

County Seat, Fergus Falls.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Rufus A. Darling..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | G. A. Lindquist..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. Brandenburg..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | H. E. Boen..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | C. E. Chapman..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | C. C. Houpf..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Geo. A. Burbank..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | W. C. Bedford..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. A. Sevorsen..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | R. H. Marden..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of School..... | H. A. Bickford..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

County Seat, Pine City.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Fred A. Hodge | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer | John D. Vaughn..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | James McLaughlin..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | James Hurley..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | E. Venhoven..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Levi H. McKusick..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Theo. T. McGilvary..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Thos. Ling..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | A. J. Houle..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Wm. Tierney..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. H. Hay..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

County Seat, Pipestone.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | John Pearson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | George H. Gurly..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Edger Shepherd..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | E. W. Day..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | E. W. Ashton..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. C. Dean..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Alfred Tea..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. W. Merrill..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. H. Nichols..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | A. Hitchcox..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | C. J. Crandall..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

POLK COUNTY.

County Seat, Crookston.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | P. J. McGuler..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | O. H. Lucken..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | N. O. Paulsrud..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Andrew Elken..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | W. Christianson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | D. D. Williams..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. F. Arnold..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Henry Shephard..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | E. M. Walsh..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | D. E. Hattestad..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. F. Elliott..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

POPE COUNTY.

County Seat, Glenwood.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Peter I. Rowling..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Ole Gilbertson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Joseph Peacock..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Eilert Koefod..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Tory Thorson..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Charles P. Reeves..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Kirk J. Kinney..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | N. S. Holterman..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Frank M. Eddy..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | W. J. Carson..... | Four years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Iver J. Lee..... | Two years.... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

RAMSEY COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Paul.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | M. F. Kain..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | A. N. Nelson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | E. S. Bean..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | M. J. Bell..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Samuel Morrison..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | James J. Egan..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | H. S. Potts..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | J. A. Quinn..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | R. T. O'Connor..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | G. M. Orr..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | H. G. Blake..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

REDWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Redwood Falls.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Till Tibbetts..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Emil Kuenezil..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | C. W. Mead..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Geo. L. Evans..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | E. D. French..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | M. M. Madigan..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | C. V. Everett..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | G. R. Pease..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | J. L. Byram..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1886 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Geo. Houghmaster..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | S. J. Race..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

RENVILLE COUNTY.

County Seat, Beaver Falls.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | P. H. Kelwan..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Hans Listerud..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Hans Field..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Gunerius Peterson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | F. Shoemaker..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | G. T. Christianson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Chas. G. Johnson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | W. Sualley..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | W. W. McGowan..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Henry Kelsey..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Eric Erlson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

RICE COUNTY.

County Seat, Faribault.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | I. N. Donaldson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | John Grant..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | C. N. Stewart..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | James Hunter..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | R. A. Mott..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. L. Keyes..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | S. A. Faribault..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | G. M. Coon..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | C. O. Kleven..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | C. W. Pye..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | S. B. Wilson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

ROCK COUNTY.

County Seat, Luverne.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Stewart Young..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | P. O. Skyberg..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Edwin Gillham..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Kelley..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Albert Barck..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. H. Canfield..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. W. Snook..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Ole Lund..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | J. O. Helgeson..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | J. O. Helgeson..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | H. H. Welch..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

County Seat, Duluth.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. N. Lavaque..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | J. P. Johnson..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Paul Sherwin..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Amos Shephard..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Phineas Ayer..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Edmund Sherwood..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | W. B. Patton..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | C. F. McComb..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Thos. H. Pressnell..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | E. P. Martin..... | Four years..... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | W. H. Stultz..... | Two years..... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

SCOTT COUNTY.

County Seat, Shakopee.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Henry C. Koerner..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | James Sullivan..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Theodore Weiland | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Gerhard Hilgers..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Nicholas Meyer..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | James McHale..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | D. B. Cannon..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Alois Hirscher..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Julius A. Collier..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Nicholas Meyer..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Wm. F. Witt..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

County Seat, Elk River.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | A. Bryant..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | H. E. Craig | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | D. R. Houlton..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | G. C. Hill..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | H. P. Burrell..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | H. M. Atkin..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. H. Williams..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | G. B. Upham..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Henry Castle..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | H. P. Burrell..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. H. Williams..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

SIBLEY COUNTY.

County Seat, Henderson.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | H. A. Signeuret..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Charles Cormick..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | William Dretchko..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | William Sheridan..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | J. P. Kirby..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | William H. Leeman..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Adam Buck..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Charles Kelley..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Charles G. Wilcox..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Edgar J. Ayer..... | Four years ... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | C. A. Rohrer..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

STEARNS COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Cloud.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Robert Lutz..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | J. A. Moesbrugger..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Andrew W. Kraemer... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John M. Emmel..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Theo. Bruener..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Oscar Taylor..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Samuel S. Chute. | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. Schmidt..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | A. L. Cramb..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | William Boulton..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | L. J. Rochell | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

STEELE COUNTY.

County Seat, Owatonna.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | J. C. Burke..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | S. Peterson..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. Z. Barnard..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | G. E. Sloan..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | D. Hazen..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. A. Sperry..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | A. M. Mitchell..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | J. H. Adair..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | J. A. Cotter..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | L. Hazen..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | E. G. Adams. | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

STEVENS COUNTY.

County Seat, Morris.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | George M. Giltinan..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Arthur C. Thorpe..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | George H. Munro..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | L. H. Wellington..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | George E. Darling..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | S. A. Flaherty..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | D. L. Wheaton..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. L. Hulburd..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Thomas Thomason..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | W. L. Colger..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Wm. C. Bicknell..... | Two years ... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

SWIFT COUNTY.

County Seat, Benson.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | K. P. Frovold..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | T. Knudson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. M. Bergstrom..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | J. C. Collins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | O. F. Bronnliche..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | T. F. Young..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | R. R. Johnson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | J. S. Eaton..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | J. Moore..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | J. Moore..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | P. S. Gallagher..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

TODD COUNTY.

County Seat, Long Prairie.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Albert Rhoda..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | C. E. Buss..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Geo. W. Maynard..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Chas. H. Ward..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | L. S. Hoadley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | E. B. Wood..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Geo. E. Kyes..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | J. H. Cates..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | Jacob Fisher..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | M. L. Smith..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | W. M. Barber..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

County Seat, Browns Valley.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | O. A. Rustad..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Richard Harvey..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | P. J. Hopkins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. M. Graham..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | A. C. Bartz..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. I. Place..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. E. Dodds..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Joseph Leaser..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court.. | S. W. Frasier..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | E. P. Tubbs..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Miss Mary Cauley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WABASHA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wabasha.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. A. Perkins..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | John Costello..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | David Crotte..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | John Bricher..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Malcolm Kennedy..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | John W. Steel..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | John J. Beaty..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Charles Geugnagel..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Charles J. Stauff..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | I. F. McGovern..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | Patrick F. Ryan..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WADENA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wadena.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Frank C. Field..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | John Knight..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Charles M. Kingsley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | William F. Markus..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Geo. F. Cook..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. G. Broker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Abner M. Darling..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | S. W. Babcock..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | John Dower..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | E. W. Thorpe..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | H. Lowell..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WASECA COUNTY.

County Seat, Waseca.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | S. Swenson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | E. Dieudonne..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | A. C. Krassin..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | A. F. Kruger..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Wm. C. Young..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. D. Abbott..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Orson L. Smith..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. J. Young..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | M. B. Keeley..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | G. R. Buckman..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. B. Dye..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Stillwater.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | W. C. Masterman | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Samuel Bloomer..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | C. P. Holcombe..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Harvey W. Davis..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Rudolph Lehmcke..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | Orris E. Lee..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. H. Soule..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | T. C. Clark..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | C. A. Bennett..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | Geo. H. Sullivan..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | J. Q. Mackintosh..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WATONWAN COUNTY.

County Seat, St. James.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. Knudson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | A. S. Mellgren..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | J. P. Stemper..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Thos. Torson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | M. E. Mullen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | J. W. Seager..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | J. L. Lobben..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | Thades Kirk..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Geo. P. Johnson..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | J. H. Roberts..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | W. E. Allen..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WILKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Breckenridge.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Henry Champion..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Milton J. Paine..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Joel L. Cameron..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Ransom Phelps..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | C. F. Falley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. B. Mathews..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Robert Newberry..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | F. E. Heath..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court..... | Robert J. Wells..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Court Commissioner..... | A. W. L. Woodland..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | David McCauley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WINONA COUNTY.

County Seat, Winona.

| OFFICE. | INCUMBENT. | TERM OF OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Ernst A. Ramm..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | David Fakler..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | Silas Braley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Berand Bollman..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | Jacob Story..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | F. Fitzpatrick..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | M. S. Parker..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | D. A. Stewart..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court... | John M. Sheardown..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner ... | A. H. Snow..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | A. Braley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

WRIGHT COUNTY.

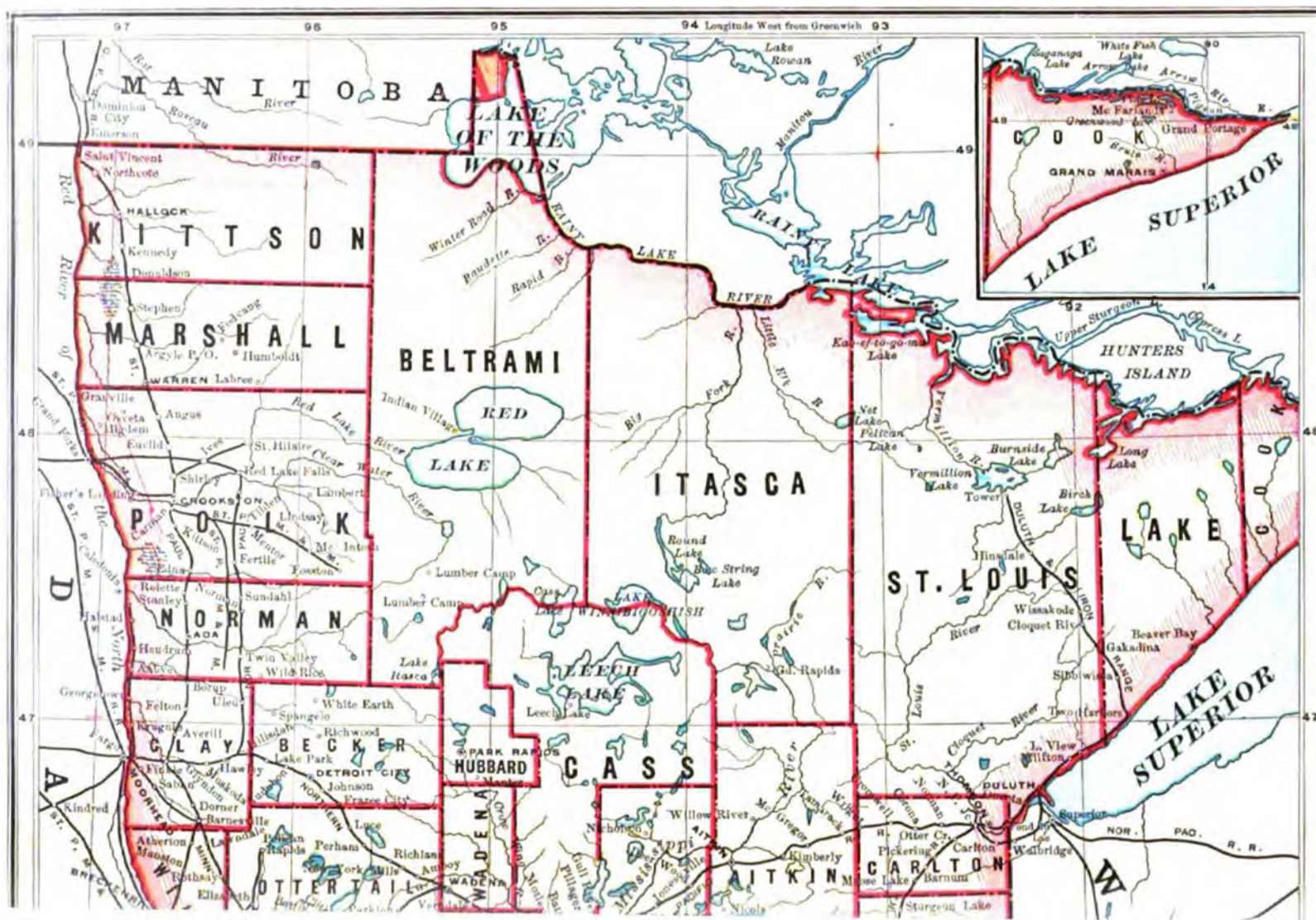
County Seat, Buffalo.

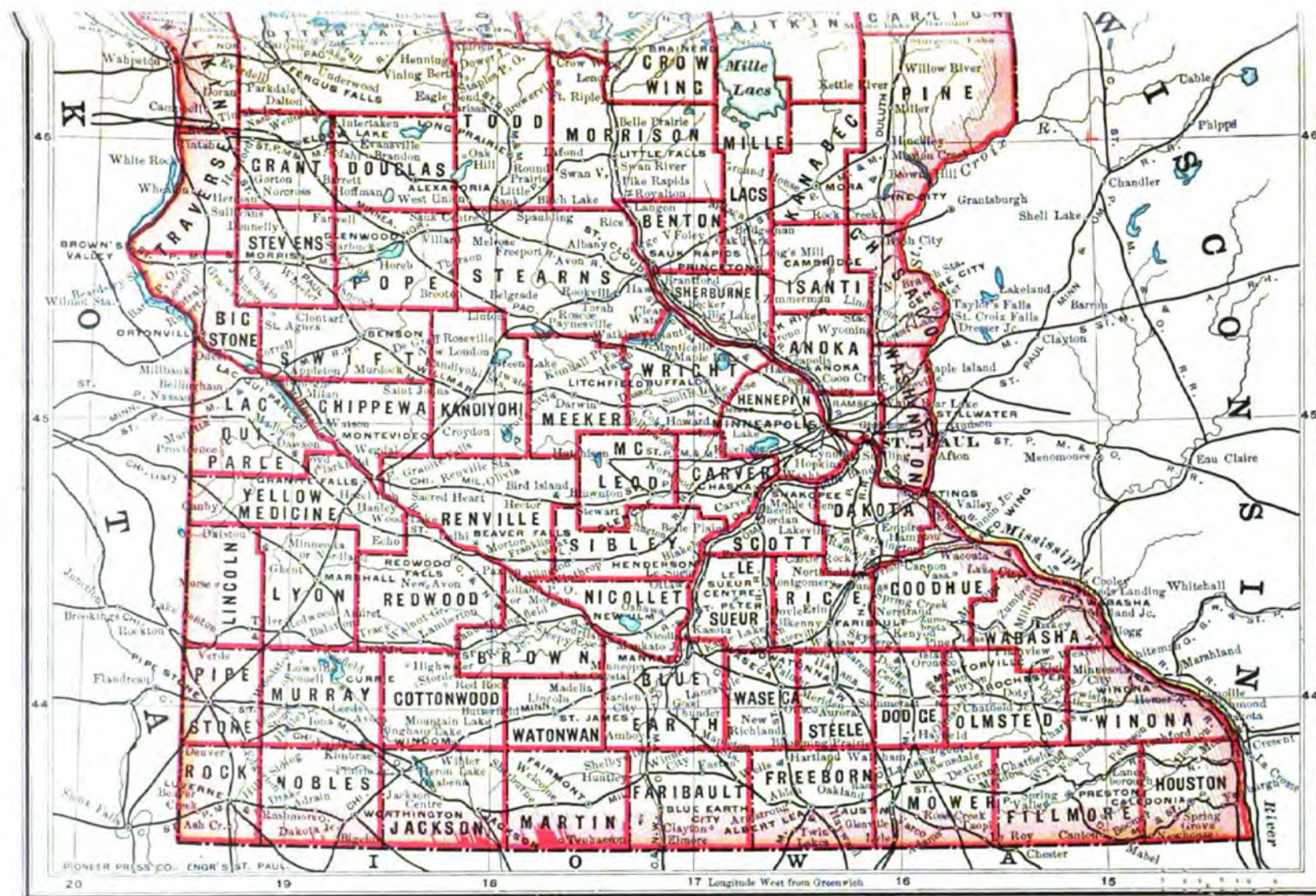
| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | Geo. E. Stacy..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | G. Bodin..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | M. M. Woolley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | J. H. Hoover..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | J. T. Alley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | W. E. Culkir..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | P. R. Fletcher..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | H. A. Pinault..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court... | O. J. Steward..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | S. A. Putnam..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | F. H. Lindsley..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

County Seat, Granite Falls.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Auditor..... | M. Pointon..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Treasurer..... | Gunder Johnson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Sheriff..... | L. M. Sensvold..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Register of Deeds..... | Theo. Holtenberg..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Judge of Probate..... | John D. Ottis..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Attorney..... | A. J. Volstead..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Surveyor..... | Jonah Peterman..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Coroner..... | A. R. Torgerson..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |
| Clerk of District Court... | Ole Hartwick..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Court Commissioner..... | J. A. Lewis..... | Four years... | First Monday in January, 1887 |
| Supt. of Schools..... | L. S. Chase..... | Two years... | First Monday in January, 1889 |





UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTIES.

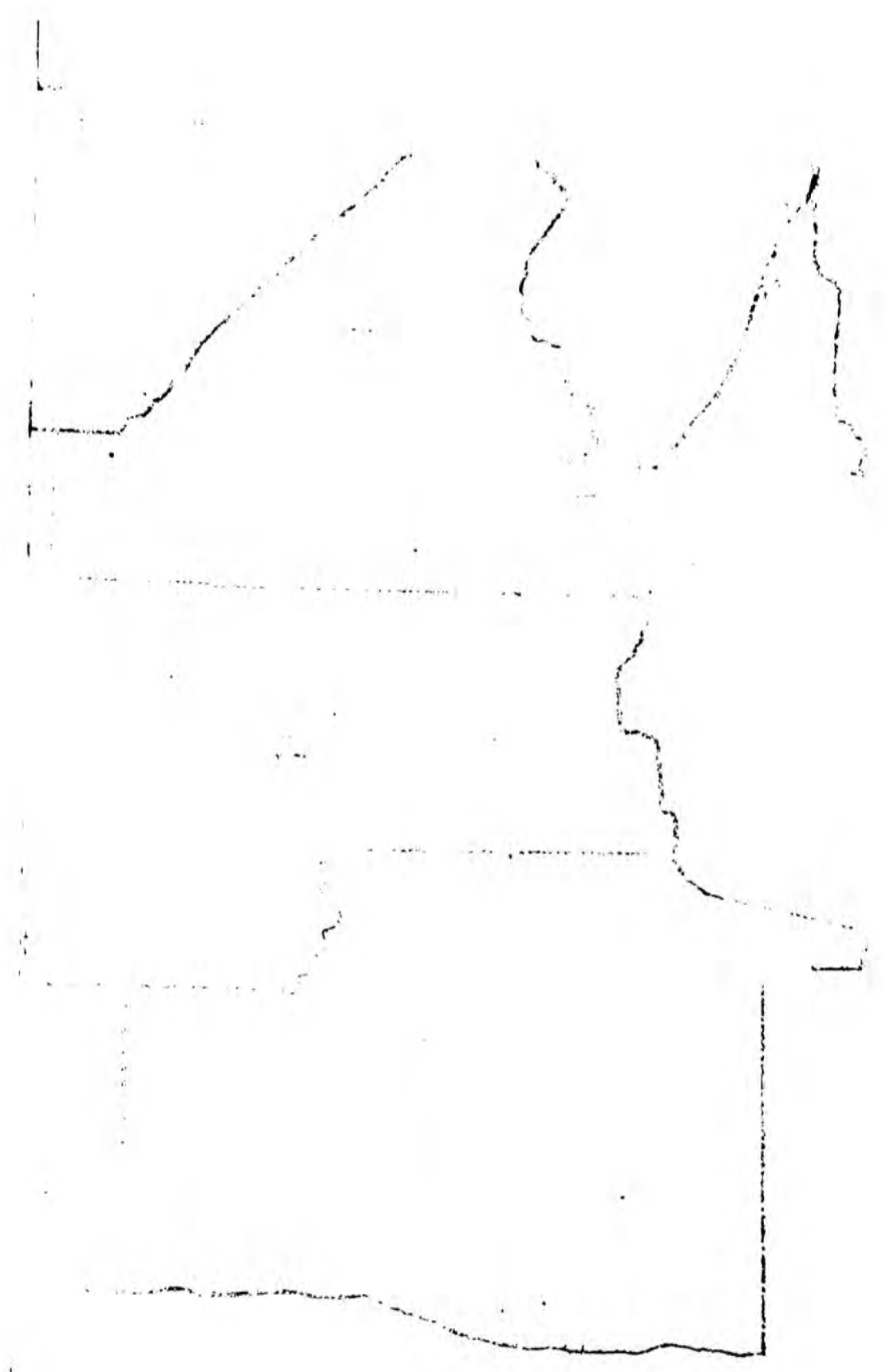
List of Counties, with Date of their Creation, and County Seats.

| COUNTIES. | COUNTY SEATS. | DATE. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Altkin | Altkin | May 23, 1857. |
| Anoka | Anoka | May 23, 1857. |
| Becker | Detroit | March 18, 1858. |
| *Beltrami ..... | ..... | February 28, 1866. |
| Benton | Sauk Rapids | October 27, 1849. |
| Big Stone | Ortonville | February 20, 1862. |
| Blue Earth | Mankato | March 5, 1853. |
| Brown | New Ulm | February 20, 1855. |
| Carlton | Thomson | May 23, 1857. |
| Carver | Chaska | February 20, 1855. |
| *Cass ..... | ..... | September 1, 1851. |
| Chippewa | Montevideo | February 20, 1862. |
| Chisago | Centre City | September 1, 1851. |
| Clay | Moorhead | March 7, 1862. |
| Cook | Grand Marais | March 9, 1874. |
| Cottonwood | Windom | May 23, 1857. |
| Crow Wing | Brainerd | May 23, 1857. |
| Dakota | Hastings | October 27, 1849. |
| Dodge | Mantorville | February 20, 1855. |
| Douglas | Alexandria | March 8, 1858. |
| Faribault | Blue Earth City | February 20, 1855. |
| Fillmore | Preston | March 5, 1853. |
| Freeborn | Albert Lea | February 20, 1855. |
| Goodhue | Red Wing | March 5, 1858. |
| Grant | Elbow Lake | March 6, 1868. |
| Hennepin | Minneapolis | March 6, 1852. |
| Houston | Caledonia | February 23, 1854. |
| Hubbard | Park Rapids | February 26, 1888. |
| Isanti | Cambridge | February 13, 1857. |
| *Itasca ..... | ..... | October 29, 1849. |
| Jackson | Jackson | May 23, 1857. |
| Kanabec | Mora | March 13, 1858. |
| Kandiyohi | Willmar | March 20, 1858. |
| Kittson | Hallock | February 25, 1879. |
| Lac qui Parle | Lac qui Parle | November 3, 1871. |
| Lake | Two Harbors | March 1, 1856. |
| Le Sueur | Le Sueur Centre | March 5, 1858. |
| Lincoln | Lake Benton | March 6, 1873. |
| Lyon | Marshall | November 2, 1869. |
| McLeod | Glencoe | March 1, 1856. |
| Martin | Warren | February 25, 1879. |
| Marshall | Fairmont | May 23, 1857. |
| Meeker | Litchfield | February 23, 1856. |
| Miller | Princeton | May 23, 1857. |
| Morrison | Little Falls | February 25, 1858. |
| Mower | Austin | February 20, 1855. |
| Murray | Currie | May 23, 1857. |
| Nicollet | St. Peter | March 5, 1853. |
| Nobles | Worthington | May 23, 1857. |
| Norman | Ada | November 29, 1881. |
| Olmsted | Rochester | February 20, 1855. |
| Otter Tail | Fergus Falls | March 18, 1858. |
| Pine | Pino City | March 31, 1856. |
| Pipestone | Pipestone City | May 23, 1857. |
| Polk | Crookston | July 20, 1858. |
| Pope | Glenwood | February 20, 1862. |
| Ramsey | St. Paul | October 27, 1849. |
| Redwood | Redwood Falls | February 6, 1862. |
| Renville | Beaver Falls | February 20, 1855. |

* Unorganized.

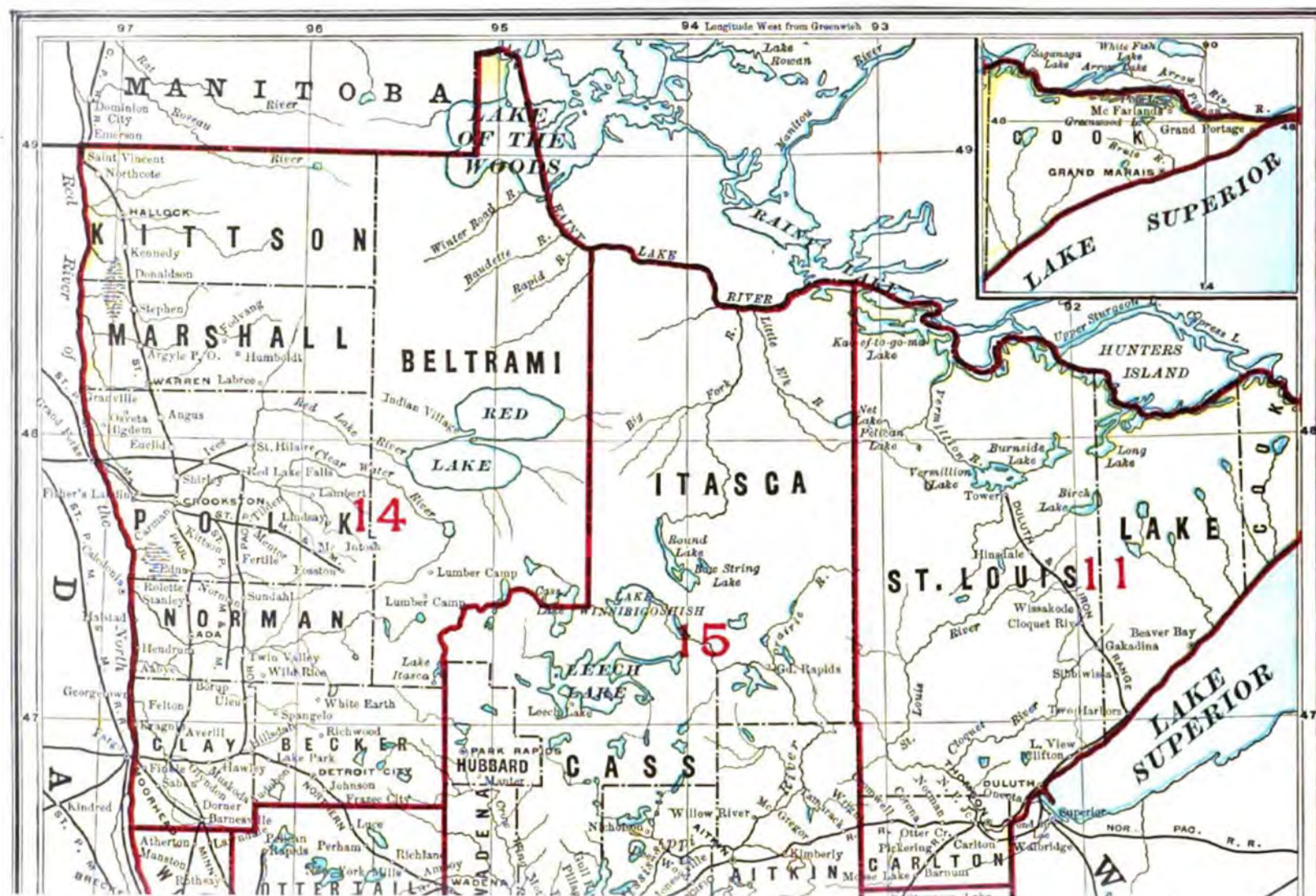
COUNTIES — CONCLUDED.

| COUNTIES. | COUNTY SEATS. | DATE. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Rice | Faribault | March 5, 1853. |
| Rock | Luverne | March 23, 1857. |
| St. Louis | Duluth | March 1, 1856. |
| Scott | Shakopee | March 5, 1858. |
| Sherburne | Elk River | February 25, 1866. |
| Sibley | Henderson | March 5, 1853. |
| Stearns | St. Cloud | February 20, 1855. |
| Steele | Owatonna | February 20, 1855. |
| Stevens | Morris | February 20, 1860. |
| Swift | Benson | March 4, 1870. |
| Todd | Long Prairie | February 20, 1862. |
| Traverse | Browns Valley | February 20, 1862. |
| Wabasha | Wabasha | October 27, 1849. |
| Wadena | Wadena | July 11, 1858. |
| Waseca | Waseca | February 27, 1857. |
| Washington | Stillwater | October 27, 1849. |
| Watsonwan | St. James | November 6, 1860. |
| Wilkin | Breckenridge | March 6, 1868. |
| Winona | Winona | February 23, 1849. |
| Wright | Buffalo | February 20, 1855. |
| Yellow Medicine | Granite Falls | November 3, 1871. |



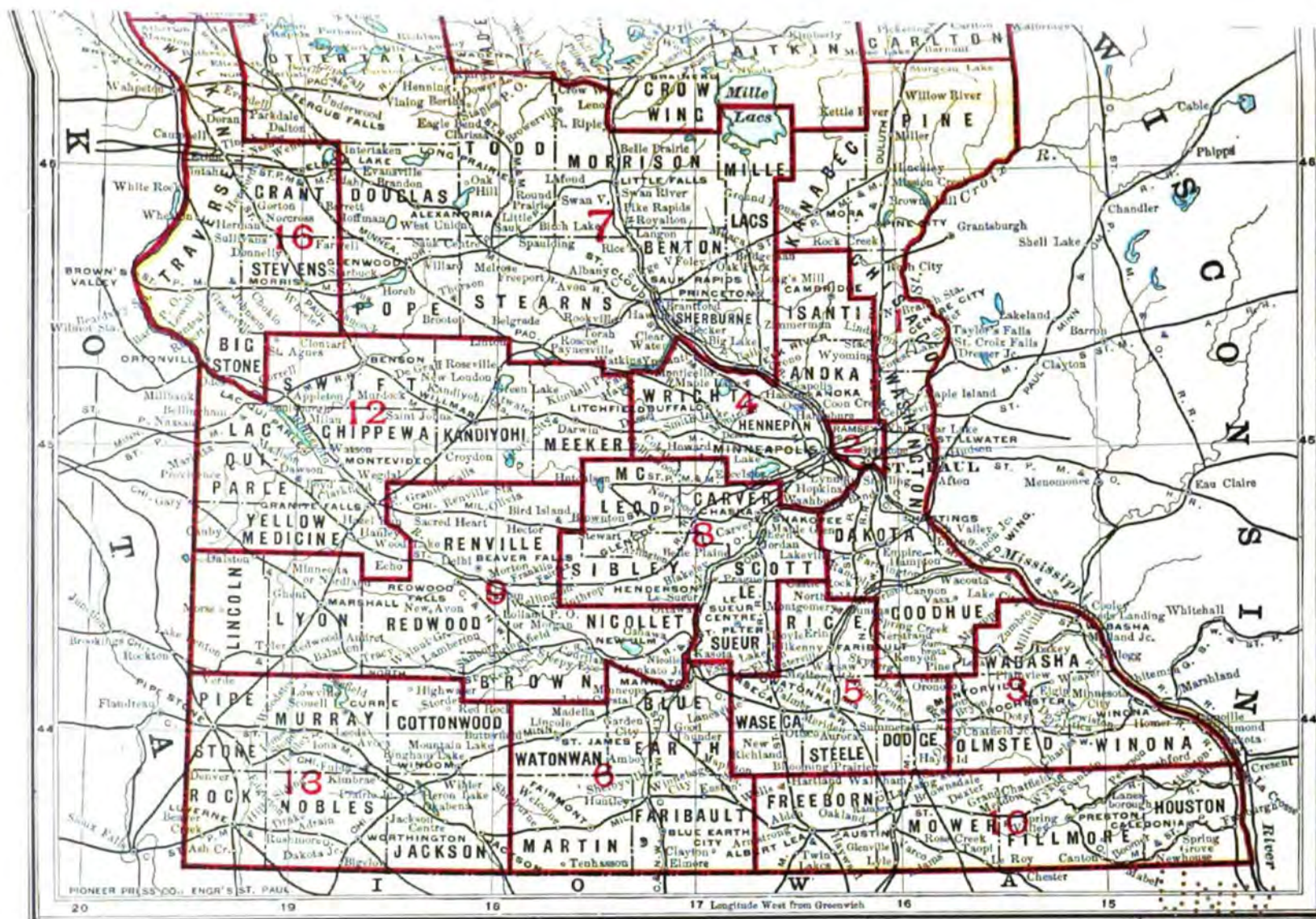
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JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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1911



DISTRICT COURTS.

Statement showing the times and places of holding the terms of the district courts in the several counties, with reference to the laws fixing the times for holding the same.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—F. M. Crosby, Hastings; W. M. McClure, Stillwater.

Goodhue county, Red Wing, second Tuesday in March; fourth Tuesday in October. (1885; c. 135, sec. 1.)

Dakota county, Hastings, first Tuesday in June; first Tuesday in December. (1887; c. 108, sec. 1.)

Washington county, Stillwater, fourth Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in November. (1885; c. 135, sec. 1.)

Pine county, Pine City, first Tuesday in October. (1885; c. 135, sec. 1.)

Chisago county, Centre City, third Tuesday in October. (1885; c. 135, sec. 1.)

Kanabec county, Mora, time to be fixed by the judge. (1881; ext. s. c. 87, sec. 3.)

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—Westcott Wilkin, H. R. Brill, Orlando Simons, Wm. L. Kelly, C. D. Kerr and L. W. Vilas, St. Paul.

Ramsey county, St. Paul, second Tuesday in January; first Tuesday in May, and last Tuesday in September. (1878; c. 66, sec. 1.)

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Chas. M. Start, Rochester.

Olmsted county, Rochester, first Monday in June; first Monday in December. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)

Wabasha county, Wabasha, third Monday in May; second Monday in November. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)

Winona county, Winona, second Monday in March; second Monday in October. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—Austin H. Young, William Lochren, J. P. Rea, H. G. Hicks, Seagrave Smith and Frederick Hooker, Minneapolis.

Anoka county, Anoka, first Monday in February; second Monday in September. (1881; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Hennepin county, Minneapolis, third Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September; first Tuesday in December. (1885; c. 132, sec. 1.)

Isanti county, Cambridge, fourth Monday in September. (1881; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Wright county, Buffalo, first Monday in June; first Monday in December. (1885; c. 134, sec. 1.)

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Thos. S. Buckham, Faribault.

Dodge county, Mantorville, first Monday in March; first Tuesday in October. (1873; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Rice county, Faribault, first Tuesday in May; second Tuesday after first Monday in November. (1873; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Steele county, Owatonna, first Tuesday in June; first Tuesday in December. (1873; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Waseca county, Waseca, third Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in October. (1874; c. 97, sec. 1.)

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—M. J. Severance, Mankato.

Blue Earth county, Mankato, first Tuesday in December; third Tuesday in May. (1868; c. 99, sec. 1.)

Faribault county, Blue Earth City, first Tuesday in January; first Tuesday in June. (1870; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Martin county, Fairmont, third Tuesday in June; third Tuesday in December. (1887; c. 107, sec. 1.)

Watsonwan county, St. James, first Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 111, sec. 2.)

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—D. B. Searle, St. Cloud; L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.

Benton county, Sauk Rapids, second Tuesday in January. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

Douglas county, Alexandria, first Monday in May; first Monday in October. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

Mille Lacs county, Princeton, fourth Monday in January. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

Morrison county, Little Falls, first Monday in March; third Monday in September. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

Otter Tail county, Fergus Falls, third Monday in May; second Monday in November. (1885; c. 137, sec. 1.) Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Perham. (1887; c. 105, sec. 1.)

Pope county, Glenwood, second Monday in March; third Monday in October. (1885; c. 133, sec. 1.)

Sherburne county, Elk River, first Monday in February. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

Stearns county, St. Cloud, second Monday in June; first Monday in December. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.) Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Sauk Centre. (1887; c. 112, sec. 1.)

Todd county, Long Prairie, third Monday in February. (1885; c. 68, sec. 1.)

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—James C. Edson, Glencoe.

Carver county, Chaska, second Monday in March; second Monday in September. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)

Le Sueur county, Le Sueur Centre, second Monday in April; first Monday in October. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)

McLeod county, Glencoe, second Monday in May; second Monday in November. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)

Scott county, Shakopee, second Monday in June, second Monday in December. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)

Sibley county, Henderson, fourth Monday in May; fourth Monday in November. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—B. F. Webber, New Ulm.

Renville county, Beaver Falls, second Tuesday in April; second Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 103, sec. 1.)

Lyon county, Marshall, fourth Tuesday in April; fourth Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 103, sec. 1.)

Redwood county, Redwood Falls, second Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in November. (1884; c. 103, sec. 1.)

Brown county, New Ulm, fourth Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in November. (1887; c. 103, sec. 1.)

Nicollet county, St. Peter, second Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in December. (1887; c. 103, sec. 1.)

Lincoln county, Lake Benton, first Tuesday after the fourth day of July. (1887; c. 103, sec. 1.)

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—James Q. Farmer, Spring Valley.

Fillmore county, Preston, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in November. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1.)

Freeborn county, Albert Lea, fourth Tuesday in November; third Tuesday in May; second Monday in July, if adjourned. (1885; c. 136, sec. 1.)

Houston county, Caledonia, first Tuesday in May; third Tuesday in October. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1.)

Mower county, Austin, third Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in September. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1.)

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—O. P. Stearns, Duluth.

Carlton county, Thompson, second Monday in April; fourth Monday in October. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

St. Louis county, Duluth, first Monday after the first day of January; last Monday in April and first Monday in September. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.) (Includes Lake and Cook counties.)

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—J. H. Brown, Willmar.

Chippewa county, Montevideo, fourth Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

Kandiyohi county, Willmar, first Tuesday in June; first Tuesday in December. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

Lac qui Parle county, Lac qui Parle, first Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in November. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

Meeker county, Litchfield, fourth Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in November. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

Swift count, Benson, third Tuesday in February; third Tuesday in September. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

Yellow Medicine county, Granite Falls, on Tuesday next following fourth Tuesday in March; fourth Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 101, sec. 1.)

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—A. D. Perkins, Windom.

Cottonwood county, Windom, third Tuesday in June and November. (1887; c. 113, sec. 1.)

Jackson county, Jackson, first Tuesday in June and December. (1885; c. 139, sec. 2.)

Murray county, Currie, third Tuesday in April and October. (1885; c. 139, sec. 2.)

Nobles county, Worthington, first Tuesday in March and November. (1885; c. 139, sec. 2.)

Pipestone county, Pipestone city, third Tuesday in May and December. (1885; c. 139, sec. 2.)

Rock county, Luverne, third Tuesday in March and September. (1885; c. 139, sec. 2.)

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Ira B. Mills, Moorhead.

Becker county, Detroit, fourth Monday in January, first Monday after fourth day of July. Includes Beltrami county. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Clay county, Moorhead, first Tuesday after first day of January, third Monday in June. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Norman county, Ada, first Monday in May, first Wednesday after first Monday in November. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Polk county, Crookston, first Monday after the twenty-ninth day of May, first Monday in December. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Marshall county, Warren, third Monday of May, third Monday of November. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Kittson county, Hallock, fourth Monday in March. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)
Fourth Monday in May and November. (1887; c. 92, sec. 1.)

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Geo. W. Holland, Brainerd.

Aitkin county, Aitkin, second Monday in October. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)
(Includes Itasca county.)

Crow Wing county, Brainerd, third Monday in March, third Monday in September. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.) Judge may convene court in general term fourth Monday in March. (1887; c. 28, sec. 1.) (Includes Cass county.)

Wadena county, Wadena, fourth Monday in May, fourth Monday in November. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Hubbard county, Park Rapids. Terms fixed by judge of district court. (1887; c. 110, sec. 2.)

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Calvin L. Brown, Morris.

Stevens county, Morris, third Tuesday in May and November. (1887; c. 106, sec. 2.)

Big Stone county, Ortonville, first Tuesday in May and December. (1887; c. 106, sec. 2.)

Traverse county, Wheaton, second Tuesday in March and October. (1887; c. 106, sec. 2.)

Wilkin county, Breckenridge, first Tuesday in March and October. (1887; c. 106, sec. 2.)

Grant county, Elbow lake, fourth Tuesday in May and September. (1887; c. 106, sec. 2.)

ELECTION RETURNS.

41

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1860.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Abraham Lincoln..... | 22,069 |
| S. A. Douglas..... | 11,920 |
| J. C. Breckenridge..... | 748 |

1864.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Abraham Lincoln..... | 25,055 |
| Geo. B. McClellan..... | 17,367 |

1868.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| U. S. Grant..... | 43,722 |
| Horatio Seymour..... | 28,096 |

1872.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| U. S. Grant..... | 55,708 |
| Horace Greeley..... | 35,211 |

1876.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| R. B. Hayes..... | 72,955 |
| S. J. Tilden..... | 48,587 |

1880.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| James A. Garfield..... | 93,903 |
| Wm. S. Hancock..... | 53,315 |

1884.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Grover Cleveland..... | 70,065 |
| James G. Blaine..... | 111,685 |

1888.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| B. H. Harrison..... | 142,492 |
| Grover Cleveland..... | 104,385 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1857.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| H. H. Sibley..... | 17,790 |
| A. Ramsey..... | 17,550 |

1859.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| A. Ramsey..... | 21,335 |
| Geo. L. Becker | 17,582 |

1861.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| A. Ramsey | 16,274 |
| E. O. Hamlin..... | 10,448 |

1863.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Stephen Miller..... | 19,628 |
| H. T. Welles..... | 12,739 |

1865.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| W. R. Marshall..... | 17,318 |
| H. M. Rice..... | 13,842 |

1867.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| W. R. Marshall..... | 34,874 |
| C. E. Flandrau..... | 29,502 |

1869.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| H. Austin..... | 27,348 |
| Geo. L. Otis..... | 25,401 |

1871.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| H. Austin..... | 46,950 |
| W. Young..... | 30,376 |

1873.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| C. K. Davis..... | 40,741 |
| A. Barton | 35,245 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

325

1875.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| J. S. Pillsbury..... | 47,073 |
| D. L. Buell..... | 35,275 |

1877.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| J. S. Pillsbury..... | 57,071 |
| W. L. Banning..... | 39,147 |

1879.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| J. S. Pillsbury..... | 57,524 |
| Edmund Rice..... | 41,524 |

1881.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| L. F. Hubbard..... | 65,025 |
| R. W. Johnson..... | 37,168 |

1883.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| L. F. Hubbard..... | 72,462 |
| A. Bierman..... | 58,251 |

1886.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| A. R. McGill..... | 107,064 |
| A. A. Ames..... | 104,464 |

1888.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| W. R. Merriam..... | 134,355 |
| Eugene M. Wilson..... | 110,251 |

CONGRESSIONAL—1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | M. H. Dunnell. | Thos. Wilson. | Robert Taylor. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Dodge..... | 1,446 | 909 | 191 |
| Fillmore..... | 3,117 | 2,209 | 389 |
| Freeborn..... | 2,142 | 1,335 | 287 |
| Houston..... | 1,579 | 1,453 | 63 |
| Mower..... | 2,252 | 1,481 | 138 |
| Olmsted..... | 2,311 | 2,243 | 110 |
| Steele..... | 1,529 | 1,178 | 123 |
| Wabasha..... | 1,598 | 2,128 | 150 |
| Winona..... | 2,855 | 4,049 | 117 |
| Totals..... | 18,829 | 16,985 | 1,568 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | John Lind. | M. S. Wilkin- son. | D. W. Edwards. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Blue Earth..... | 3,315 | 2,739 | 393 |
| Brown..... | 1,367 | 1,461 | 98 |
| Cottonwood..... | 767 | 272 | 83 |
| Faribault..... | 2,104 | 1,038 | 290 |
| Jackson..... | 1,025 | 464 | 88 |
| Lac qui Parle..... | 1,314 | 529 | 82 |
| Le Sueur..... | 2,015 | 1,899 | 225 |
| Lincoln..... | 596 | 409 | 61 |
| Lyon..... | 1,152 | 473 | 188 |
| Martin..... | 1,166 | 490 | 163 |
| Murray..... | 826 | 448 | 96 |
| Nicollet..... | 1,414 | 1,174 | 110 |
| Nobles..... | 896 | 672 | 179 |
| Pipestone..... | 680 | 308 | 127 |
| Redwood..... | 1,036 | 526 | 203 |
| Rock..... | 993 | 327 | 96 |
| Sibley..... | 1,412 | 1,420 | 46 |
| Waseca..... | 1,500 | 1,168 | 171 |
| Watonwan..... | 933 | 322 | 86 |
| Yellow Medicine..... | 1,188 | 341 | 139 |
| Totals..... | 25,699 | 16,480 | 2,924 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | D. S. Hall. | J. L. MacDonald | C. A. Fosnes. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Carver..... | 1,497 | 1,873 | 53 |
| Chippewa..... | 772 | 579 | 159 |
| Dakota..... | 1,715 | 2,342 | 173 |
| Goodhue..... | 3,800 | 1,758 | 311 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 2,088 | 427 | 288 |
| McLeod..... | 1,319 | 1,831 | 99 |
| Meeker..... | 1,766 | 1,251 | 253 |
| Renville..... | 1,823 | 1,199 | 115 |
| Rice..... | 2,507 | 2,332 | 247 |
| Scott..... | 86 | 2,051 | 33 |
| Swift..... | 1,126 | 748 | 112 |
| Totals..... | 19,259 | 16,391 | 1,843 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | S. P. Snider. | E. Rice. | J. P. Pinkham. |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| Anoka..... | 1,360 | 774 | 168 |
| Chisago..... | 1,375 | 525 | 170 |
| Hennepin..... | 22,039 | 14,319 | 1,624 |
| Isanti..... | 897 | 156 | 314 |
| Kanabec..... | 152 | 136 | 111 |
| Pine..... | 470 | 445 | 64 |
| Ramsey..... | 11,572 | 13,377 | 801 |
| Sherburne..... | 786 | 457 | 32 |
| Washington..... | 2,763 | 2,010 | 119 |
| Wright..... | 2,915 | 2,124 | 318 |
| Totals..... | 44,329 | 34,323 | 3,721 |

1888

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | S. G. Com- stock. | Chas. Canning. | Z. D. Scott. |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Aitkin..... | 427 | 195 | 38 |
| Becker..... | 1,405 | 467 | 278 |
| Benton..... | 505 | 766 | 52 |
| Big Stone..... | 656 | 436 | 101 |
| Carlton..... | 803 | 553 | 47 |
| Cass..... | 471 | 239 | 6 |
| Clay..... | 1,492 | 1,037 | 171 |
| Cook..... | 24 | 29 | ..... |
| Crow Wing..... | 1,063 | 800 | 57 |
| Douglas..... | 1,736 | 739 | 366 |
| Grant..... | 620 | 674 | 90 |
| Hubbard..... | 160 | 206 | 1 |
| Itasca..... | 58 | 100 | 8 |
| Kittson..... | 600 | 380 | 55 |
| Lake..... | 209 | 89 | 2 |
| Marshall..... | 1,149 | 402 | 125 |
| Mille Lacs..... | 239 | 138 | 19 |
| Morrison..... | 1,045 | 1,417 | 42 |
| Norman..... | 561 | 1,066 | 341 |
| Otter Tail..... | 3,442 | 2,237 | 689 |
| Pope..... | 1,163 | 460 | 271 |
| Polk..... | 3,095 | 1,712 | 639 |
| St. Louis..... | 4,807 | 2,156 | 337 |
| Stearns..... | 1,996 | 4,929 | 151 |
| Stevens..... | 617 | 550 | 62 |
| Todd..... | 1,465 | 868 | 97 |
| Traverse..... | 480 | 519 | 38 |
| Wadena..... | 516 | 307 | 124 |
| Wilkin..... | 546 | 362 | 47 |
| Totals..... | 31,350 | 23,831 | 4,254 |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Polled in the Several Counties, Towns and Wards in the State of Minnesota at the General Election in November, 1888, as taken from the Official Returns. The Presidential Vote is taken from the Elector having the Highest Number of Votes in the Whole State.

AITKIN COUNTY.

| TOWN OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Aitkin..... | 150 | 94 | 19 | 148 | 94 | 19 |
| Pine Knoll..... | 19 | 3 | ..... | 19 | 3 | ..... |
| Farm Island..... | 20 | 2 | ..... | 18 | 2 | 4 |
| Nordland No. 1..... | 14 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| Nordland No. 2..... | 16 | ..... | 8 | 16 | ..... | 8 |
| Marmon..... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Peterson's Precinct..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 1 | ..... |
| Verrill..... | 13 | 12 | ..... | 13 | 12 | ..... |
| Nichols..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 14 | ..... |
| Willow River..... | 32 | 16 | ..... | 32 | 16 | ..... |
| Dixons..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 12 | ..... |
| Sandy Lake..... | 53 | 29 | ..... | 59 | 23 | ..... |
| Kimberly..... | 38 | 3 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 3 |
| McKinny Farm..... | 24 | 14 | ..... | 24 | 14 | ..... |
| Sicottes..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 6 | ..... |
| Totals | 408 | 185 | 34 | 414 | 205 | 43 |

ANOKA COUNTY.

| TOWN OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| City of Anoka, First Ward..... | 165 | 100 | 33 | 156 | 104 | 34 |
| City of Anoka, Second Ward..... | 176 | 104 | 24 | 175 | 106 | 21 |
| City of Anoka, Third Ward..... | 225 | 120 | 57 | 221 | 121 | 58 |
| Township of Anoka..... | 67 | 48 | 2 | 68 | 47 | 2 |
| Bethel..... | 62 | 32 | 4 | 62 | 32 | 4 |
| Blaine..... | 21 | 22 | ..... | 19 | 24 | ..... |
| Burns..... | 76 | 33 | 6 | 76 | 33 | 6 |
| Centerville..... | 48 | 125 | 7 | 48 | 126 | 7 |
| Columbus..... | 34 | 14 | 1 | 33 | 15 | 1 |
| Fridley..... | 104 | 55 | 3 | 106 | 53 | 4 |
| Grow..... | 76 | 32 | 12 | 77 | 32 | 12 |
| Ham Lake..... | 68 | 14 | 10 | 67 | 15 | 10 |
| Linwood..... | 48 | 23 | ..... | 48 | 24 | ..... |
| Oak Grove..... | 35 | 37 | 1 | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Ramsey..... | 71 | 35 | 6 | 68 | 37 | 6 |
| St. Francis..... | 44 | 13 | 9 | 44 | 12 | 9 |
| Totals | 1,320 | 807 | 175 | 1,305 | 817 | 175 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

BECKER COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Atlanta | 53 | 9 | 11 | 54 | 9 | 10 |
| Audubon | 103 | 18 | 72 | 94 | 18 | 80 |
| Burlington | 82 | 58 | 17 | 81 | 55 | 22 |
| Carsonville | 78 | 48 | 10 | 71 | 45 | 18 |
| Cormorant | 53 | 8 | 22 | 53 | 8 | 22 |
| Cuba | 41 | 29 | 23 | 40 | 29 | 22 |
| Detroit | 222 | 96 | 37 | 216 | 29 | 40 |
| Evergreen | 19 | 19 | 19 | 50 | 13 | 3 |
| Erie | 53 | 13 | ..... | 19 | 20 | 3 |
| Green Valley | 25 | 10 | ..... | 25 | 10 | ..... |
| Hamden | 70 | 18 | 23 | 63 | 22 | 26 |
| Height of Land | 65 | 10 | 2 | 64 | 10 | 3 |
| Lake Eunice | 77 | 13 | 23 | 72 | 15 | 26 |
| Lake Park | 131 | 49 | 29 | 126 | 51 | 33 |
| Lake View | 57 | 25 | 2 | 57 | 25 | 2 |
| Richwood | 108 | 23 | 8 | 106 | 25 | 8 |
| Runeberg | 61 | ..... | 1 | 61 | ..... | 1 |
| Silver Leaf | 8 | 15 | ..... | 8 | 15 | ..... |
| Walworth | 44 | 9 | 3 | 40 | 13 | 3 |
| White Earth | 10 | 41 | ..... | 10 | 41 | ..... |
| Totals | 1,360 | 511 | 301 | 1,310 | 523 | 322 |

BENTON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Glendorado | 29 | 22 | ..... | 28 | 23 | ..... |
| St. George | 17 | 106 | ..... | 15 | 108 | ..... |
| Minden | 30 | 51 | 4 | 16 | 63 | 6 |
| Sank Rapids | 255 | 225 | 29 | 176 | 258 | 71 |
| Maywood | 28 | 25 | ..... | 17 | 34 | 2 |
| Gilmanton | 40 | 104 | ..... | 36 | 108 | ..... |
| Watab | 13 | 47 | ..... | 12 | 48 | ..... |
| Granite Ledge | 8 | 12 | ..... | 7 | 13 | ..... |
| Alberta | 9 | 98 | ..... | 9 | 98 | ..... |
| Langola | 98 | 72 | 2 | 84 | 78 | 9 |
| Totals | 527 | 762 | 35 | 400 | 831 | 88 |

BIG STONE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Malta..... | 38 | 15 | 7 | 34 | 19 | 7 |
| Almond..... | 63 | 18 | 4 | 61 | 19 | 5 |
| Graceville..... | 68 | 116 | 3 | 59 | 124 | 3 |
| Big Stone..... | 36 | 11 | 16 | 33 | 14 | 16 |
| Tokna..... | 13 | 48 | ..... | 12 | 49 | ..... |
| Akron..... | 37 | 26 | 15 | 30 | 32 | 16 |
| Ortonville..... | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Otrey..... | 49 | 11 | 9 | 26 | 34 | 9 |
| Odessa..... | 45 | 30 | 2 | 44 | 31 | 2 |
| Browns Valley..... | 45 | 54 | 7 | 29 | 69 | 7 |
| City of Ortonville..... | 79 | 51 | 21 | 67 | 62 | 21 |
| Artichoke..... | 59 | 7 | 3 | 57 | 9 | 3 |
| Prior..... | 90 | 35 | 21 | 77 | 49 | 20 |
| Moonshine..... | 11 | 21 | ..... | 11 | 21 | ..... |
| Total..... | 641 | 446 | 109 | 548 | 535 | 111 |

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Danville..... | 62 | 52 | 6 | 57 | 58 | 6 |
| Medo..... | 86 | 77 | 11 | 84 | 80 | 10 |
| McPherson..... | 124 | 129 | 16 | 120 | 133 | 16 |
| Le Ray..... | 226 | 114 | 26 | 221 | 115 | 29 |
| Jamestown..... | 65 | 108 | 7 | 61 | 109 | 8 |
| Mapleton..... | 113 | 111 | 38 | 106 | 117 | 39 |
| Beauford..... | 56 | 78 | 11 | 52 | 82 | 11 |
| Decoria..... | 66 | 95 | 2 | 58 | 103 | 2 |
| Mankato..... | 110 | 165 | 4 | 102 | 171 | 5 |
| Lime..... | 41 | 104 | ..... | 22 | 123 | 2 |
| First ward, First precinct..... | 112 | 258 | 6 | 101 | 262 | 6 |
| First ward, Second precinct..... | 109 | 177 | 2 | 104 | 176 | 4 |
| Second ward..... | 155 | 226 | 13 | 149 | 233 | 12 |
| Third ward..... | 207 | 103 | 26 | 198 | 105 | 29 |
| Fourth ward, First precinct..... | 117 | 49 | 5 | 113 | 52 | 7 |
| Fourth ward, Second precinct..... | 305 | 103 | 38 | 300 | 106 | 36 |
| Sterling..... | 102 | 51 | 19 | 99 | 51 | 22 |
| Lyra..... | 70 | 200 | 5 | 67 | 200 | 8 |
| Rapidan..... | 102 | 96 | 1 | 103 | 95 | 3 |
| South Bend..... | 88 | 25 | 17 | 89 | 24 | 17 |
| Shelby..... | 175 | 54 | 32 | 173 | 56 | 32 |
| Vernon..... | 99 | 51 | 35 | 99 | 51 | 35 |
| Garden City..... | 102 | 75 | 14 | 106 | 72 | 14 |
| Lake Crystal..... | 134 | 65 | 15 | 133 | 67 | 14 |
| Judson..... | 147 | 13 | 15 | 145 | 14 | 16 |
| Pleasant Mound..... | 63 | 41 | ..... | 63 | 41 | 4 |
| Ceresco..... | 39 | 62 | 2 | 39 | 62 | 1 |
| Lincoln..... | 66 | 22 | 9 | 66 | 22 | 9 |
| Butternut Valley..... | 101 | 49 | 6 | 96 | 50 | 9 |
| Cambria..... | 65 | 8 | 22 | 65 | 8 | 22 |
| Total..... | 3,307 | 2,761 | 403 | 3,191 | 2,838 | 428 |

BROWN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| New Ulm, 1st Ward | 97 | 190 | 3 | 85 | 203 | 2 |
| New Ulm, 2nd Ward | 105 | 199 | 3 | 90 | 216 | ..... |
| New Ulm, 3d Ward | 76 | 126 | ..... | 67 | 134 | 1 |
| Sleepy Eye Lake | 129 | 114 | 31 | 126 | 131 | 35 |
| Albin | 81 | 24 | 4 | 74 | 26 | 9 |
| Bashaw | 39 | 18 | 1 | 39 | 18 | 1 |
| Burnstown | 139 | 86 | 7 | 136 | 89 | 7 |
| Cottonwood | 52 | 88 | 2 | 51 | 88 | 2 |
| Eden | 64 | 64 | 16 | 61 | 68 | 3 |
| Home | 72 | 99 | 10 | 72 | 101 | 10 |
| Lake Hanska | 85 | 55 | 4 | 79 | 53 | 9 |
| Leavenworth | 33 | 41 | 8 | 35 | 42 | 8 |
| Linden | 88 | 51 | 2 | 88 | 50 | 2 |
| Milford | 51 | 76 | 1 | 44 | 82 | 1 |
| Mulligan | 15 | 40 | 2 | 14 | 41 | 2 |
| North Star | 53 | 18 | ..... | 53 | 18 | ..... |
| Prairieville | 53 | 34 | 4 | 51 | 41 | 4 |
| Sigel | 21 | 94 | ..... | 21 | 94 | ..... |
| Stark | 19 | 60 | 5 | 16 | 67 | 5 |
| Stately | 13 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 9 |
| Totals | 1,285 | 1,489 | 112 | 1,212 | 1,574 | 110 |

CARLTON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Thompson | 192 | 40 | ..... | 154 | 78 | ..... |
| Twin Lakes | 182 | 86 | 6 | 118 | 145 | 10 |
| Knife Falls | 313 | 215 | 15 | 270 | 282 | 20 |
| Mahtowa | 17 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 9 |
| Moose Lake | 220 | 80 | 10 | 200 | 100 | 10 |
| Totals | 924 | 439 | 40 | 756 | 606 | 49 |

CARVER COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Benton | 79 | 198 | 1 | 61 | 213 | 1 |
| Camden | 112 | 125 | 7 | 104 | 132 | 7 |
| Chaska | 192 | 304 | ..... | 180 | 316 | ..... |
| Chanhassen | 76 | 186 | 16 | 75 | 186 | 16 |
| Carver | 74 | 99 | 2 | 68 | 103 | 3 |
| Dahlgren | 119 | 133 | 9 | 115 | 136 | 9 |
| Hollywood | 122 | 94 | ..... | 121 | 95 | ..... |
| Hancock | 62 | 76 | ..... | 62 | 77 | ..... |
| Lake Town | 91 | 124 | 10 | 84 | 130 | 19 |
| San Francisco | 133 | 19 | 3 | 133 | 19 | 3 |
| Waconia | 143 | 163 | 1 | 135 | 169 | 1 |
| Watertown | 170 | 155 | 1 | 166 | 159 | 1 |
| Young America | 113 | 210 | 11 | 62 | 261 | 11 |
| Totals | 1,486 | 1,886 | 61 | 1,366 | 1,996 | 62 |

CASS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Gull River | 234 | 88 | 2 | 234 | 88 | 2 |
| Warner's precinct | 17 | 12 | ..... | 17 | 12 | ..... |
| Pine River | 77 | 46 | ..... | 77 | 46 | ..... |
| Collins | 52 | 26 | 4 | 51 | 26 | 5 |
| Swan Creek | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| Eagle Lake | 53 | 28 | ..... | 54 | 27 | ..... |
| Hackensack | 27 | 36 | ..... | 27 | 36 | ..... |
| Totals | 474 | 236 | 6 | 474 | 235 | 7 |

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Big Bend..... | 60 | 33 | ..... | 52 | 39 | ..... |
| Crate..... | 11 | 8 | ..... | 11 | 8 | ..... |
| Grace..... | 18 | 23 | ..... | 16 | 24 | ..... |
| Granite Falls..... | 101 | 61 | 26 | 91 | 71 | 26 |
| Havelock..... | 26 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 3 |
| Kragero..... | 59 | 50 | 19 | 47 | 63 | 18 |
| Leenthrop..... | 43 | 10 | 46 | 25 | 23 | 51 |
| Lone Tree..... | 16 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 12 | ..... |
| Lorrison..... | 31 | 6 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 12 |
| Mandt..... | 32 | 11 | ..... | 32 | 11 | ..... |
| Rosewood..... | 41 | 55 | 12 | 36 | 59 | 13 |
| Rheiderland..... | 10 | 6 | ..... | 10 | 6 | ..... |
| Sparta..... | 97 | 49 | 28 | 93 | 51 | 27 |
| Stoneham..... | 29 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 4 |
| Tunaburg..... | 52 | 53 | 8 | 42 | 59 | 9 |
| Woods..... | 14 | 8 | ..... | 13 | 9 | ..... |
| Village of Montevideo..... | 181 | 106 | 27 | 175 | 116 | 29 |
| Totals..... | 820 | 506 | 182 | 738 | 576 | 192 |

CHISAGO COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Rushseba..... | 38 | 38 | 29 | 36 | 38 | 31 |
| Rush City..... | 62 | 76 | 20 | 58 | 76 | 22 |
| Nessel..... | 49 | 83 | 55 | 47 | 82 | 58 |
| Sunrise..... | 95 | 20 | 4 | 94 | 23 | 4 |
| Fish Lake..... | 208 | 32 | 48 | 207 | 33 | 48 |
| Village of North Branch..... | 97 | 23 | ..... | 97 | 22 | 1 |
| Amador..... | 85 | 4 | ..... | 85 | 4 | ..... |
| Chisago Lake..... | 308 | 14 | 7 | 308 | 14 | 7 |
| Lent..... | 43 | 12 | 1 | 43 | 12 | 1 |
| Wyoming..... | 97 | 38 | ..... | 93 | 40 | 1 |
| Franconia..... | 163 | 40 | 4 | 163 | 40 | 4 |
| Shafer..... | 135 | 2 | 2 | 131 | 5 | 2 |
| Taylor's Falls..... | 101 | 38 | 2 | 97 | 42 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 1,481 | 419 | 172 | 1,459 | 431 | 181 |

CLAY COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Tansem..... | 75 | 1 | 25 | 72 | 1 | 28 |
| Park..... | 52 | 16 | 20 | 31 | 18 | 38 |
| Eglon..... | 92 | 19 | 1 | 93 | 19 | 1 |
| Highland Grove..... | 92 | 22 | 2 | 91 | 22 | 3 |
| Goose Prairie..... | 45 | 4 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 3 |
| Ulm..... | 67 | 18 | ..... | 60 | 23 | ..... |
| Humboldt..... | 127 | 141 | 19 | 124 | 144 | 19 |
| Skree..... | 31 | 14 | 3 | 31 | 14 | 3 |
| Hawley..... | 69 | 36 | 9 | 56 | 37 | 20 |
| Cromwell..... | 24 | 10 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 9 |
| Keen..... | 31 | 12 | 3 | 30 | 12 | 4 |
| Hagen..... | 34 | 6 | ..... | 29 | 11 | ..... |
| Barnesville..... | 32 | 54 | 2 | 25 | 57 | 5 |
| Elkton..... | 1 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 24 | 9 |
| Reverton..... | 33 | 21 | 1 | 32 | 22 | 1 |
| Felton..... | 25 | 30 | 5 | 23 | 31 | 6 |
| Alliance..... | 8 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 4 |
| Elmwood..... | 28 | 43 | 10 | 26 | 44 | 11 |
| Glyndon..... | 64 | 38 | 9 | 60 | 40 | 11 |
| Moland..... | 43 | 37 | 13 | 42 | 37 | 14 |
| Morken..... | 15 | 34 | 1 | 14 | 35 | 1 |
| Viding..... | 6 | 21 | ..... | 6 | 21 | ..... |
| Holy Cross..... | 26 | 2 | ..... | 26 | 2 | ..... |
| Moorhead Town..... | 45 | 7 | ..... | 45 | 7 | ..... |
| Oakport..... | 15 | 38 | 2 | 11 | 41 | 3 |
| Kragness..... | 21 | 38 | 1 | 18 | 70 | 24 |
| George Town..... | 18 | 72 | 22 | 139 | 52 | 10 |
| Moorhead City, 1st ward..... | 146 | 48 | 7 | 144 | 55 | 19 |
| Moorhead City, 2d ward..... | 151 | 51 | 16 | 120 | 94 | 15 |
| Moorhead City, 3d ward..... | 131 | 88 | 10 | 21 | 38 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 1,547 | 972 | 198 | 1,442 | 1,009 | 262 |

COOK COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Village of the Grand Marais..... | 24 | 29 | ..... | 24 | 29 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 24 | 29 | ..... | 24 | 29 | ..... |

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Amboy | 16 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| Amo | 21 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 5 |
| Ann | 62 | 2 | 9 | 59 | 2 | 12 |
| Carson | 19 | 5 | ..... | 19 | 5 | ..... |
| Dale | 26 | 10 | 5 | 25 | 11 | 5 |
| Delton | 21 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 7 |
| Germantown | 27 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 26 | 1 |
| Great Bend | 183 | 55 | 25 | 177 | 58 | 29 |
| Highwater | 53 | 15 | 4 | 53 | 15 | 4 |
| Lakeside | 63 | 17 | 2 | 59 | 20 | 3 |
| Mountain Lake | 88 | 39 | ..... | 94 | 32 | ..... |
| Rose Hill | 28 | 22 | ..... | 28 | 22 | ..... |
| Selma | 28 | 9 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 1 |
| South Brook | 20 | 15 | ..... | 22 | 13 | ..... |
| Springfield .. | 38 | 8 | 1 | 37 | 9 | 2 |
| Storden | 25 | 21 | 12 | 25 | 22 | 11 |
| West Brook | 42 | 4 | 18 | 38 | 4 | 22 |
| Totals | 760 | 273 | 90 | 744 | 277 | 103 |

CROW WING COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| City of Brainerd, First ward | 240 | 207 | 5 | 226 | 223 | 7 |
| City of Brainerd, Second ward | 210 | 99 | 9 | 201 | 104 | 11 |
| City of Brainerd, Third ward | 129 | 95 | 4 | 116 | 107 | 7 |
| City of Brainerd, Fourth ward | 212 | 93 | 17 | 201 | 100 | 21 |
| Moersville | 102 | 76 | 15 | 97 | 76 | 20 |
| Deerwood | 47 | 11 | 7 | 46 | 11 | 9 |
| Oak Lawn | 22 | 15 | ..... | 22 | 15 | ..... |
| Crow Wing | 43 | 26 | 5 | 43 | 26 | 5 |
| Daggett Brook | 26 | 23 | ..... | 23 | 27 | ..... |
| Long Lake | 48 | 27 | ..... | 48 | 27 | ..... |
| Fairbanks | 10 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| Bay Lake | 30 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 12 | 3 |
| Mille Lacs | 25 | 7 | ..... | 25 | 7 | ..... |
| Totals | 1,144 | 699 | 65 | 1,087 | 743 | 84 |

DAKOTA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison | Cleveland | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Burnesville | 4 | 79 | ..... | 4 | 79 | ..... |
| Castle Rock | 89 | 41 | 14 | 84 | 43 | 18 |
| Douglas | 28 | 88 | 2 | 29 | 88 | 2 |
| Egan | 43 | 129 | ..... | 37 | 135 | ..... |
| Empire | 154 | 150 | 6 | 152 | 151 | 7 |
| Eureka | 94 | 29 | 28 | 91 | 31 | 28 |
| Green Vale | 30 | 77 | 15 | 28 | 76 | 18 |
| Hampton | 40 | 94 | 2 | 51 | 82 | 3 |
| Hastings, 1st ward | 43 | 109 | 3 | 37 | 111 | 3 |
| Hastings, 2d ward | 103 | 111 | 8 | 89 | 121 | 11 |
| Hastings, 3d ward | 215 | 129 | 23 | 205 | 138 | 24 |
| Hastings, 4th ward | 37 | 38 | 2 | 33 | 38 | 7 |
| Inver Grove | 70 | 122 | 4 | 61 | 131 | 4 |
| Lake Villa | 63 | 201 | 6 | 61 | 201 | 8 |
| Lebanon | 14 | 50 | ..... | 14 | 49 | ..... |
| Marshan | 15 | 82 | 3 | 13 | 84 | 3 |
| Mendota | 74 | 90 | ..... | 71 | 92 | ..... |
| New Trier | 1 | 22 | ..... | 1 | 22 | ..... |
| Nininger | 31 | 22 | 17 | 31 | 20 | 20 |
| Randolph | 30 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 24 | 14 |
| Ravanna | 29 | 23 | 7 | 26 | 23 | 10 |
| Rosemont | 38 | 164 | 4 | 39 | 166 | 3 |
| Sciota | 9 | 20 | 25 | 9 | 20 | 25 |
| South St. Paul, 1st ward | 133 | 65 | 1 | 134 | 59 | 3 |
| South St. Paul, 2d ward | 64 | 83 | 1 | 54 | 90 | 1 |
| South St. Paul, 3d ward | 22 | 57 | ..... | 21 | 59 | ..... |
| South St. Paul, 4th ward | 13 | 21 | ..... | 13 | 21 | ..... |
| South St. Paul, 5th ward | 108 | 117 | 1 | 91 | 131 | 4 |
| Vermillion | 28 | 119 | ..... | 39 | 108 | ..... |
| Waterford | 42 | 21 | 24 | 41 | 20 | 24 |
| Totals | 1,664 | 2,372 | 210 | 1,584 | 2,413 | 261 |

DODGE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merrill. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Ashland | 87 | 16 | 10 | 86 | 16 | 11 |
| Canisteo .. | 135 | 47 | 5 | 134 | 47 | 6 |
| Claremont | 78 | 61 | 41 | 74 | 65 | 38 |
| Concord | 144 | 76 | 31 | 141 | 76 | 34 |
| Ellington | 44 | 52 | 15 | 43 | 51 | 17 |
| Hayfield | 112 | 29 | ..... | 111 | 30 | ..... |
| Kasson Precinct | 206 | 90 | 8 | 194 | 96 | 12 |
| Mantorville Precinct | 128 | 79 | 28 | 124 | 78 | 31 |
| Milton | 106 | 131 | 12 | 104 | 131 | 13 |
| Ripley | 29 | 41 | 3 | 31 | 37 | 4 |
| Vernon | 130 | 63 | 6 | 129 | 64 | 6 |
| Wasioja | 246 | 88 | 60 | 248 | 88 | 60 |
| Westfield | 87 | 32 | 3 | 86 | 33 | 3 |
| Totals | 1,530 | 805 | 222 | 1,505 | 812 | 235 |

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Orange..... | 35 | 18 | 5 | 30 | 22 | 5 |
| Osakis..... | 61 | 16 | 8 | 60 | 16 | 8 |
| Osakis Village..... | 87 | 21 | 10 | 83 | 22 | 12 |
| Belle River..... | 53 | 74 | 1 | 54 | 73 | 1 |
| Spruce Hill..... | 74 | 23 | 3 | 74 | 26 | 3 |
| Hudson..... | 57 | 19 | 30 | 53 | 20 | 36 |
| Alexandria..... | 61 | 13 | 32 | 54 | 13 | 40 |
| Alexandria Village..... | 228 | 127 | 89 | 188 | 167 | 94 |
| Carlos..... | 40 | 34 | 8 | 39 | 38 | 7 |
| Miltna..... | 18 | 13 | ..... | 17 | 14 | ..... |
| Lake Mary..... | 41 | 18 | 8 | 38 | 20 | 9 |
| La Grand..... | 95 | 11 | 7 | 92 | 14 | 7 |
| Ida..... | 116 | 29 | 19 | 115 | 29 | 19 |
| Leaf Valley..... | 17 | 43 | ..... | 12 | 49 | ..... |
| Holmes City..... | 113 | 15 | 37 | 109 | 15 | 41 |
| Moe..... | 108 | 13 | 10 | 108 | 13 | 10 |
| Brandon..... | 70 | 9 | 21 | 65 | 9 | 26 |
| Brandon Village..... | 22 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 21 | 7 |
| Millerville..... | 24 | 72 | 7 | 15 | 79 | 7 |
| Solum..... | 110 | 6 | 6 | 108 | 6 | 7 |
| Urnese..... | 135 | 5 | ..... | 125 | 15 | ..... |
| Evansville..... | 111 | 61 | 13 | 108 | 62 | 15 |
| Lund..... | 68 | 6 | 34 | 68 | 5 | 34 |
| Totals..... | 1,744 | 661 | 345 | 1,632 | 748 | 388 |

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Kiester..... | 41 | 14 | 8 | 40 | 14 | 9 |
| Seely..... | 95 | 2 | 11 | 95 | 2 | 11 |
| Rome..... | 82 | 12 | 6 | 82 | 12 | 6 |
| Elmore..... | 182 | 39 | 25 | 180 | 39 | 27 |
| Pilot Grove..... | 53 | 31 | 9 | 53 | 31 | 7 |
| Foster..... | 72 | 12 | 3 | 77 | 7 | 3 |
| Brush Creek..... | 109 | 10 | 2 | 109 | 10 | 2 |
| Emerald..... | 126 | 9 | 7 | 109 | 23 | 10 |
| Blue Earth City..... | 285 | 185 | 52 | 273 | 201 | 48 |
| Joe Davies..... | 46 | 61 | 7 | 46 | 61 | 7 |
| Clark..... | 191 | 115 | 39 | 185 | 118 | 41 |
| Walnut Lake..... | 64 | 38 | 4 | 64 | 38 | 4 |
| Barber..... | 30 | 71 | 2 | 30 | 70 | 3 |
| Prescott..... | 64 | 70 | 9 | 60 | 72 | 11 |
| Verona..... | 113 | 43 | 37 | 106 | 41 | 45 |
| Dunbar..... | 32 | 46 | ..... | 31 | 40 | ..... |
| Minnesota Lake..... | 75 | 105 | 3 | 72 | 107 | 4 |
| Lura..... | 93 | 54 | 13 | 93 | 54 | 13 |
| Delavan..... | 142 | 60 | 16 | 157 | 59 | 22 |
| Winnebago City..... | 281 | 77 | 44 | 274 | 75 | 51 |
| Totals..... | 2,176 | 1,054 | 297 | 2,116 | 1,074 | 324 |

FILLMORE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Newburg..... | 175 | 38 | 24 | 174 | 38 | 24 |
| Preble..... | 105 | 17 | 7 | 99 | 24 | 7 |
| Norway..... | 168 | 5 | 7 | 166 | 5 | 7 |
| Rushford..... | 115 | 40 | 15 | 113 | 43 | 14 |
| Rushford City..... | 131 | 53 | 29 | 127 | 54 | 31 |
| Canton..... | 182 | 107 | 37 | 165 | 129 | 35 |
| Amherst..... | 149 | 37 | 1 | 145 | 42 | 1 |
| Holt..... | 113 | 49 | 11 | 113 | 49 | 11 |
| Arendahl..... | 118 | 9 | 9 | 118 | 9 | 9 |
| Harmony..... | 145 | 65 | 11 | 139 | 72 | 11 |
| Preston..... | 168 | 164 | 16 | 160 | 191 | 17 |
| Carrolton..... | 225 | 130 | ..... | 215 | 138 | ..... |
| Pilot Mound..... | 148 | 22 | 6 | 147 | 23 | 6 |
| Bristol..... | 117 | 94 | 4 | 116 | 97 | 4 |
| Carimona..... | 32 | 94 | 16 | 29 | 109 | 24 |
| Fountain..... | 124 | 76 | 9 | 123 | 84 | 10 |
| Chatfield..... | 181 | 187 | 11 | 176 | 194 | 10 |
| York..... | 117 | 40 | 2 | 114 | 47 | 2 |
| Forrestville..... | 62 | 55 | 2 | 59 | 84 | 2 |
| Fillmore..... | 67 | 166 | 11 | 61 | 171 | 12 |
| Jordan..... | 81 | 62 | 9 | 78 | 75 | 10 |
| Beaver..... | 107 | 12 | 2 | 104 | 14 | 1 |
| Bloomfield..... | 135 | 50 | 18 | 135 | 51 | 17 |
| Spring Valley..... | 303 | 152 | 70 | 295 | 155 | 75 |
| Sumner..... | 162 | 35 | 22 | 158 | 40 | 23 |
| Totals..... | 3,428 | 1,759 | 349 | 3,329 | 1,938 | 363 |

FREEBORN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | OR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| London..... | 61 | 35 | 7 | 61 | 34 | 8 |
| Shell Rock..... | 133 | 54 | 35 | 132 | 56 | 34 |
| Freeman..... | 110 | 34 | 8 | 109 | 35 | 8 |
| Nunda..... | 106 | 54 | 16 | 106 | 55 | 15 |
| Mansfield..... | 107 | 20 | ..... | 106 | 20 | ..... |
| Oakland..... | 83 | 38 | ..... | 83 | 38 | ..... |
| Haward..... | 89 | 36 | 18 | 89 | 36 | 18 |
| Albert Lea..... | 109 | 31 | 47 | 109 | 31 | 47 |
| Pickere Lake..... | 89 | 26 | 1 | 89 | 26 | 1 |
| Alden..... | 72 | 32 | 4 | 72 | 33 | 4 |
| Moscow..... | 75 | 35 | 10 | 73 | 35 | 10 |
| Riceland..... | 138 | 9 | 12 | 138 | 9 | 12 |
| Bancroft..... | 146 | 19 | 37 | 145 | 19 | 38 |
| Manchester..... | 121 | 35 | 15 | 120 | 36 | 16 |
| Carlston..... | 50 | 41 | 20 | 49 | 41 | 21 |
| Newry..... | 76 | 81 | ..... | 75 | 82 | ..... |
| Geneva..... | 59 | 48 | 9 | 64 | 45 | 7 |
| Bath..... | 108 | 35 | 24 | 108 | 35 | 24 |
| Hartland..... | 90 | 53 | 16 | 87 | 57 | 16 |
| Freeborn..... | 65 | 26 | 35 | 65 | 23 | 38 |
| Village of Alden..... | 52 | 22 | 10 | 52 | 22 | 10 |
| City of Albert Lea. | | | | | | |
| First Ward..... | 154 | 69 | 19 | 150 | 72 | 20 |
| Second Ward..... | 197 | 98 | 29 | 192 | 101 | 31 |
| Third Ward..... | 123 | 42 | 16 | 119 | 45 | 17 |
| Totals..... | 2,413 | 973 | 388 | 2,393 | 986 | 395 |

GOODHUE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Pine Island | 123 | 152 | 18 | 118 | 157 | 18 |
| Roscoe | 134 | 62 | 14 | 132 | 66 | 13 |
| Cherry Grove. | 79 | 42 | 12 | 77 | 43 | 13 |
| Kenyon | 231 | 56 | 17 | 229 | 56 | 19 |
| Zumbrota, town..... | 110 | 45 | 3 | 108 | 46 | 4 |
| Zumbrota, village..... | 127 | 49 | 22 | 125 | 51 | 22 |
| Minneota | 166 | 40 | 3 | 166 | 40 | 3 |
| Wanamingo..... | 152 | 43 | 20 | 130 | 64 | 22 |
| Holden | 151 | 18 | 8 | 141 | 27 | 9 |
| Belvidere..... | 69 | 124 | 11 | 69 | 125 | 11 |
| Goodhue | 77 | 109 | 15 | 77 | 110 | 14 |
| Belle Creek..... | 96 | 109 | 7 | 95 | 109 | 8 |
| Leon | 165 | 24 | 10 | 162 | 26 | 11 |
| Warsaw | 124 | 27 | 13 | 113 | 28 | 25 |
| Central Point..... | 13 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 3 |
| Florence..... | 132 | 46 | 2 | 132 | 46 | 2 |
| Hay Creek..... | 73 | 101 | 6 | 67 | 107 | 6 |
| Featherstone..... | 96 | 51 | 11 | 90 | 54 | 13 |
| Vasa..... | 232 | 15 | 32 | 224 | 23 | 32 |
| Cannon Falls, town..... | 126 | 25 | 14 | 126 | 25 | ..... |
| Cannon Falls, village..... | 175 | 66 | 27 | 170 | 68 | 30 |
| Stanton | 48 | 43 | 18 | 45 | 49 | 15 |
| Wacouta..... | 21 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 1 |
| Red Wing, 1st ward..... | 213 | 145 | 9 | 213 | 144 | 9 |
| Red Wing, 2d ward..... | 216 | 61 | 17 | 213 | 67 | 14 |
| Red Wing, 3d ward..... | 253 | 76 | 21 | 249 | 73 | 28 |
| Red Wing, 4th ward..... | 237 | 120 | 7 | 233 | 120 | 10 |
| Burnside..... | 78 | 14 | 15 | 79 | 14 | 14 |
| Welch..... | 96 | 45 | 5 | 93 | 45 | 5 |
| Totals | 3,813 | 1,721 | 364 | 3,708 | 1,800 | 374 |

GRANT COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Land | 127 | 7 | 12 | 94 | 42 | 8 |
| Elk Lake..... | 49 | 4 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 8 |
| Erdahl..... | 18 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 30 | 28 |
| Pelican Lake..... | 77 | 53 | 23 | 58 | 74 | 21 |
| Roseville..... | 50 | 11 | 1 | 40 | 21 | 1 |
| Lien..... | 83 | 16 | 16 | 77 | 19 | 18 |
| Sanford..... | 86 | 55 | 10 | 58 | 85 | 8 |
| Pomme de Terre..... | 52 | 8 | 18 | 43 | 18 | 16 |
| Macsville | 28 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 35 | 2 |
| Delaware..... | 33 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 48 | 16 |
| Elbow Lake..... | 57 | 8 | 13 | 39 | 19 | 20 |
| Stony Brook..... | 85 | 8 | 7 | 45 | 48 | 8 |
| Logan..... | 66 | 43 | 7 | 55 | 54 | 7 |
| North Ottawa..... | 35 | 15 | ..... | 34 | 13 | ..... |
| Gorton..... | 36 | 12 | ..... | 31 | 18 | 1 |
| Lawrence..... | 17 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 3 |
| Totals | 899 | 316 | 170 | 665 | 550 | 165 |

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merrill. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Town of Bloomington..... | 107 | 62 | 15 | 99 | 65 | 20 |
| Town of Brooklyn | 149 | 63 | 38 | 141 | 69 | 41 |
| Town of Champlin..... | 96 | 26 | 21 | 93 | 28 | 23 |
| Town of Corcoran..... | 103 | 141 | ..... | 101 | 143 | ..... |
| Town of Crystal Lake..... | 11 | ..... | 8 | 11 | ..... | 8 |
| Town of Dayton..... | 49 | 139 | ..... | 45 | 143 | ..... |
| Town of Eden Prairie..... | 105 | 35 | 33 | 101 | 36 | 35 |
| Town of Excelsior..... | 143 | 55 | 31 | 123 | 69 | 38 |
| Town of Greenwood | 68 | 69 | 1 | 51 | 82 | 4 |
| Town of Hassan..... | 51 | 104 | ..... | 43 | 112 | ..... |
| Town of Independence..... | 153 | 58 | 26 | 143 | 61 | 33 |
| Town of Maple Grove..... | 102 | 94 | 11 | 95 | 98 | 15 |
| Town of Medina..... | 135 | 228 | 22 | 118 | 249 | 19 |
| Town of Minnetonka..... | 160 | 111 | 4 | 151 | 116 | 7 |
| Town of Minnetrista..... | 84 | 80 | 2 | 51 | 113 | 2 |
| Town of Plymouth..... | 53 | 164 | 2 | 49 | 168 | 2 |
| Town of Richfield | 133 | 95 | 28 | 115 | 103 | 38 |
| Town of St. Anthony..... | 18 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Village of Crystal..... | 73 | 77 | 6 | 58 | 83 | 16 |
| Village of Golden Valley..... | 55 | 46 | 2 | 48 | 53 | 2 |
| Village of Osseo..... | 35 | 47 | ..... | 33 | 49 | ..... |
| Village of St. Louis Park..... | 54 | 19 | 10 | 50 | 21 | 11 |
| Village of Wayzata..... | 30 | 16 | ..... | 29 | 17 | ..... |
| CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS— | | | | | | |
| First ward, first precinct..... | 56 | 166 | ..... | 54 | 168 | 5 |
| First ward, second precinct..... | 55 | 201 | 2 | 54 | 202 | 2 |
| First ward, third precinct..... | 34 | 195 | 2 | 34 | 195 | 2 |
| First ward, fourth precinct..... | 22 | 110 | ..... | 22 | 110 | ..... |
| First ward, fifth precinct..... | 46 | 154 | 5 | 37 | 159 | 5 |
| First ward, sixth precinct..... | 79 | 304 | 1 | 71 | 314 | 2 |
| First ward, seventh precinct..... | 102 | 135 | 3 | 92 | 144 | 6 |
| First ward, eighth precinct..... | 128 | 161 | 2 | 115 | 169 | 3 |
| First ward, ninth precinct..... | 172 | 99 | 4 | 151 | 117 | 5 |
| Second ward, first precinct..... | 88 | 107 | 2 | 80 | 110 | 4 |
| Second ward, second precinct..... | 363 | 100 | 16 | 346 | 110 | 21 |
| Second ward, third precinct..... | 206 | 75 | 21 | 195 | 82 | 24 |
| Second ward, fourth precinct..... | 313 | 123 | 43 | 297 | 134 | 50 |
| Second ward, fifth precinct..... | 212 | 91 | 16 | 190 | 106 | 19 |
| Second ward, sixth precinct..... | 146 | 97 | 14 | 139 | 104 | 15 |
| Third ward, first precinct..... | 131 | 161 | 7 | 118 | 168 | 8 |
| Third ward, second precinct..... | 236 | 168 | 11 | 215 | 179 | 17 |
| Third ward, third precinct..... | 230 | 124 | 21 | 212 | 130 | 9 |
| Third ward, fourth precinct..... | 109 | 92 | 11 | 97 | 93 | 19 |
| Third ward, fifth precinct..... | 147 | 205 | 4 | 138 | 212 | 9 |
| Third ward, sixth precinct..... | 154 | 216 | 6 | 152 | 217 | 5 |
| Third ward, seventh precinct..... | 125 | 156 | 2 | 119 | 158 | 4 |
| Third ward, eighth precinct..... | 87 | 147 | 9 | 74 | 161 | 10 |
| Third ward, ninth precinct..... | 143 | 210 | 10 | 132 | 222 | 11 |
| Third ward, tenth precinct..... | 130 | 164 | 14 | 114 | 169 | 21 |

HENNEPIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Minneapolis—Continued— | | | | | | |
| Third ward, eleventh precinct..... | 275 | 170 | 17 | 261 | 182 | 17 |
| Third ward, twelfth precinct..... | 112 | 54 | 6 | 104 | 62 | 6 |
| Third ward, thirteenth precinct.... | 141 | 159 | 7 | 126 | 163 | 14 |
| Third ward, fourteenth precinct.... | 222 | 195 | 1 | 205 | 209 | 2 |
| Third ward, fifteenth precinct..... | 138 | 121 | 5 | 128 | 131 | 4 |
| Fourth ward, first precinct..... | 227 | 289 | 7 | 210 | 301 | 13 |
| Fourth ward, second precinct..... | 202 | 222 | 12 | 189 | 230 | 12 |
| Fourth ward, third precinct..... | 173 | 111 | 5 | 154 | 133 | 4 |
| Fourth ward, fourth precinct..... | 126 | 124 | 6 | 98 | 148 | 9 |
| Fourth ward, fifth precinct..... | 137 | 74 | 5 | 120 | 89 | 7 |
| Fourth ward, sixth precinct..... | 159 | 153 | 13 | 137 | 166 | 14 |
| Fourth ward, seventh precinct..... | 77 | 87 | 15 | 66 | 90 | 21 |
| Fourth ward, eighth precinct..... | 135 | 107 | 20 | 119 | 113 | 28 |
| Fourth ward, ninth precinct..... | 113 | 49 | 3 | 104 | 57 | 2 |
| Fourth ward, tenth precinct..... | 261 | 62 | 14 | 231 | 83 | 19 |
| Fourth ward, eleventh precinct.... | 195 | 71 | 7 | 176 | 84 | 10 |
| Fourth ward, twelfth precinct..... | 272 | 98 | 10 | 248 | 121 | 12 |
| Fourth ward, thirteenth precinct.. | 238 | 82 | 12 | 219 | 93 | 20 |
| Fourth ward, fourteenth precinct.. | 239 | 55 | 6 | 224 | 64 | 9 |
| Fourth ward, fifteenth precinct.... | 187 | 117 | 9 | 274 | 128 | 8 |
| Fourth ward, sixteenth precinct.... | 203 | 167 | 19 | 192 | 174 | 20 |
| Fourth ward, seventeenth prec't.. | 66 | 99 | 1 | 62 | 100 | 1 |
| Fifth ward, first precinct..... | 85 | 67 | 1 | 80 | 71 | 1 |
| Fifth ward, second precinct..... | 46 | 80 | 1 | 43 | 81 | 2 |
| Fifth ward, third precinct..... | 129 | 109 | 3 | 122 | 114 | 3 |
| Fifth ward, fourth precinct..... | 155 | 121 | 10 | 143 | 129 | 7 |
| Fifth ward, fifth precinct..... | 61 | 56 | 1 | 58 | 58 | 2 |
| Fifth ward, sixth precinct..... | 81 | 71 | 8 | 71 | 81 | 8 |
| Fifth ward, seventh precinct..... | 115 | 63 | 7 | 97 | 79 | 8 |
| Fifth ward, eighth precinct..... | 96 | 102 | 2 | 84 | 110 | 5 |
| Fifth ward, ninth precinct..... | 92 | 84 | 6 | 80 | 89 | 10 |
| Fifth ward, tenth precinct..... | 140 | 127 | 8 | 135 | 136 | 10 |
| Fifth ward, eleventh precinct..... | 307 | 117 | 10 | 274 | 148 | 11 |
| Fifth ward, twelfth precinct..... | 459 | 182 | 19 | 421 | 212 | 23 |
| Fifth ward, thirteenth precinct.... | 196 | 82 | 15 | 174 | 98 | 19 |
| Fifth ward, fourteenth precinct.... | 197 | 54 | 17 | 186 | 67 | 13 |
| Fifth ward, fifteenth precinct..... | 221 | 70 | 10 | 207 | 73 | 12 |
| Fifth ward, sixteenth precinct.... | 183 | 64 | 10 | 166 | 76 | 16 |
| Fifth ward, seventeenth precinct.. | 364 | 135 | 35 | 327 | 152 | 49 |
| Fifth ward, eighteenth precinct... | 64 | 16 | ..... | 58 | 17 | 3 |
| Sixth ward, first precinct..... | 157 | 132 | 5 | 150 | 135 | 5 |
| Sixth ward, second precinct..... | 216 | 116 | 5 | 202 | 124 | 6 |
| Sixth ward, third precinct..... | 197 | 88 | 9 | 183 | 101 | 10 |
| Sixth ward, fourth precinct..... | 81 | 163 | ..... | 78 | 166 | ..... |
| Sixth ward, fifth precinct..... | 75 | 78 | 7 | 68 | 80 | 10 |
| Sixth ward, sixth precinct..... | 118 | 124 | 5 | 115 | 122 | 8 |
| Sixth ward, seventh precinct..... | 116 | 115 | 9 | 168 | 109 | 11 |

HENNEPIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Minneapolis—Continued— | | | | | | |
| Sixth ward, eighth precinct..... | 108 | 128 | 4 | 98 | 134 | 5 |
| Sixth ward, ninth precinct..... | 202 | 123 | 24 | 191 | 124 | 27 |
| Sixth ward, tenth precinct..... | 132 | 143 | 6 | 116 | 154 | 10 |
| Sixth ward, eleventh precinct..... | 201 | 125 | 8 | 191 | 133 | 13 |
| Sixth ward, twelfth precinct..... | 215 | 157 | 8 | 201 | 166 | 11 |
| Seventh ward, first precinct..... | 184 | 167 | 7 | 170 | 74 | 13 |
| Seventh ward, second precinct..... | 303 | 167 | 28 | 291 | 177 | 35 |
| Seventh ward, third precinct..... | 248 | 119 | 21 | 230 | 119 | 32 |
| Seventh ward, fourth precinct..... | 149 | 34 | 5 | 133 | 39 | 12 |
| Seventh ward, fifth precinct..... | 172 | 118 | 29 | 147 | 130 | 36 |
| Seventh ward, sixth precinct..... | 224 | 228 | 27 | 207 | 239 | 29 |
| Seventh ward, seventh precinct..... | 72 | 88 | 14 | 64 | 93 | 18 |
| Eighth ward, first precinct..... | 324 | 80 | 21 | 296 | 95 | 34 |
| Eighth ward, second precinct..... | 203 | 46 | 16 | 193 | 47 | 21 |
| Eighth ward, third precinct..... | 190 | 39 | 20 | 176 | 42 | 28 |
| Eighth ward, fourth precinct..... | 70 | 22 | 17 | 64 | 26 | 17 |
| Eighth ward, fifth precinct..... | 410 | 142 | 25 | 380 | 159 | 38 |
| Eighth ward, sixth precinct..... | 261 | 74 | 30 | 248 | 80 | 38 |
| Eighth ward, seventh precinct..... | 149 | 51 | 11 | 179 | 61 | 17 |
| Eighth ward, eighth precinct..... | 160 | 64 | 12 | 142 | 77 | 16 |
| Ninth ward, first precinct..... | 213 | 113 | 20 | 202 | 118 | 24 |
| Ninth ward, second precinct..... | 205 | 118 | 22 | 186 | 123 | 33 |
| Ninth ward, third precinct..... | 216 | 109 | 11 | 201 | 120 | 15 |
| Ninth ward, fourth precinct..... | 142 | 175 | 10 | 135 | 177 | 14 |
| Ninth ward, fifth precinct..... | 206 | 178 | 26 | 188 | 187 | 28 |
| Ninth ward, sixth precinct..... | 102 | 155 | 4 | 95 | 157 | 5 |
| Ninth ward, seventh precinct..... | 175 | 169 | 9 | 174 | 172 | 10 |
| Tenth ward, first precinct..... | 135 | 72 | 66 | 128 | 76 | 69 |
| Tenth ward, second precinct..... | 340 | 199 | 13 | 327 | 199 | 21 |
| Eleventh ward, first precinct..... | 162 | 65 | 39 | 142 | 72 | 50 |
| Eleventh ward, second precinct..... | 162 | 61 | 9 | 145 | 66 | 19 |
| Eleventh ward, third precinct..... | 122 | 62 | 18 | 110 | 66 | 28 |
| Eleventh ward, fourth precinct..... | 140 | 148 | 14 | 129 | 56 | 18 |
| Eleventh ward, fifth precinct..... | 257 | 163 | 25 | 225 | 179 | 32 |
| Eleventh ward, sixth precinct..... | 138 | 84 | 14 | 130 | 84 | 16 |
| Eleventh ward, seventh precinct..... | 236 | 134 | 70 | 210 | 142 | 89 |
| Eleventh ward, eighth precinct..... | 118 | 77 | 8 | 110 | 79 | 10 |
| Eleventh ward, ninth precinct..... | 216 | 103 | 25 | 204 | 109 | 25 |
| Eleventh ward, tenth precinct..... | 129 | 73 | 18 | 108 | 87 | 23 |
| Twelfth ward, first precinct..... | 112 | 56 | 8 | 116 | 58 | 7 |
| Twelfth ward, second precinct..... | 143 | 78 | 3 | 136 | 77 | 5 |
| Thirteenth ward, first precinct..... | 92 | 17 | 11 | 92 | 17 | 13 |
| Thirteenth ward, second precinct..... | 144 | 40 | 23 | 135 | 45 | 29 |
| Totals..... | 21,209 | 15,040 | 1,689 | 19,696 | 15,999 | 2,128 |

HOUSTON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Jefferson..... | 32 | 51 | ..... | 32 | 51 | ..... |
| Winnebago..... | 65 | 63 | 1 | 58 | 69 | 1 |
| Wilmington..... | 170 | 38 | 1 | 170 | 38 | 1 |
| Spring Grove..... | 195 | 53 | 11 | 193 | 57 | 9 |
| Black Hammer..... | 137 | 24 | ..... | 135 | 24 | ..... |
| Caledonia..... | 137 | 253 | ..... | 128 | 246 | ..... |
| Mayville..... | 21 | 94 | ..... | 22 | 93 | ..... |
| Crooked Creek..... | 28 | 104 | ..... | 24 | 108 | ..... |
| Brownsville..... | 53 | 176 | ..... | 52 | 177 | ..... |
| Union..... | 48 | 55 | 1 | 48 | 55 | 1 |
| Sheldon..... | 92 | 57 | 11 | 91 | 58 | 11 |
| Yucatan..... | 97 | 52 | 17 | 99 | 43 | 24 |
| Money Creek..... | 93 | 56 | 15 | 92 | 56 | 16 |
| Houston Town..... | 87 | 33 | 14 | 86 | 34 | 14 |
| Houston Village..... | 89 | 32 | 10 | 87 | 34 | 10 |
| Mound Prairie..... | 78 | 68 | 1 | 76 | 70 | 1 |
| La Crescent..... | 89 | 99 | 13 | 90 | 99 | 12 |
| Hokah..... | 113 | 68 | 8 | 106 | 70 | 8 |
| Totals..... | 1,624 | 1,376 | 103 | 1,589 | 1,382 | 108 |

HUBBARD COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Hubbard..... | 83 | 40 | 1 | 93 | 45 | 4 |
| Todd..... | 56 | 70 | ..... | 54 | 72 | ..... |
| Straight River..... | 13 | 24 | ..... | 14 | 23 | ..... |
| Elbow Lake..... | 17 | 47 | ..... | 14 | 49 | ..... |
| Totals | 169 | 181 | 1 | 175 | 189 | 4 |

ISANTI COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Athens..... | 66 | 3 | 25 | 66 | 3 | 25 |
| Bradford..... | 63 | 16 | 11 | 63 | 16 | 11 |
| Cambridge..... | 169 | 11 | 61 | 169 | 11 | 61 |
| Dalbo..... | 22 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 3 |
| Isanti..... | 71 | 7 | 64 | 70 | 7 | 65 |
| Maple Ridge..... | 79 | 5 | 13 | 79 | 5 | 13 |
| North Branch..... | 143 | 22 | 10 | 143 | 22 | 10 |
| Oxford..... | 34 | ..... | 6 | 34 | ..... | 6 |
| Spencer Brook..... | 46 | 19 | 17 | 46 | 19 | 17 |
| Spring Vale..... | 74 | 1 | 18 | 74 | 1 | 18 |
| Stanchfield..... | 47 | 8 | 61 | 39 | 16 | 61 |
| Stanford..... | 50 | 28 | 4 | 47 | 31 | 4 |
| Wyanett..... | 60 | 31 | 27 | 60 | 32 | 26 |
| Totals | 924 | 159 | 320 | 903 | 180 | 320 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

353

ITASCA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Brown's Ranch..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... |
| Hartley's Lake..... | 6 | 11 | ..... | 5 | 12 | ..... |
| Township 57, Range 23..... | 4 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 7 | ..... |
| Township 55, Range 22..... | 8 | 27 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 4 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 31 | 51 | 6 | 29 | 53 | 6 |
| Totals..... | 58 | 105 | 10 | 55 | 107 | 10 |

JACKSON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Alba..... | 17 | 11 | ..... | 17 | 11 | ..... |
| Belmont..... | 99 | 10 | 7 | 92 | 10 | 7 |
| Christiana..... | 102 | 4 | 1 | 104 | 1 | 1 |
| Delafield..... | 65 | 9 | 6 | 64 | 9 | 7 |
| Des Moines..... | 148 | 78 | 26 | 124 | 92 | 35 |
| Enterprise..... | 28 | 15 | 2 | 28 | 15 | 3 |
| Ewington..... | 9 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 9 |
| Heron Lake..... | 89 | 40 | 4 | 69 | 46 | 18 |
| Hunter..... | 27 | 34 | 10 | 23 | 38 | 11 |
| Kimball..... | 51 | 12 | ..... | 51 | 12 | ..... |
| La Crosse..... | 16 | 40 | ..... | 16 | 40 | ..... |
| Middletown..... | 42 | 19 | 5 | 35 | 25 | 5 |
| Minneota..... | 20 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 19 | ..... |
| Petersburg..... | 48 | 50 | 4 | 47 | 51 | 4 |
| Rost..... | 38 | 10 | 1 | 36 | 11 | 1 |
| Round Lake..... | 33 | 11 | 3 | 29 | 14 | 4 |
| Sioux Valley..... | 18 | 33 | ..... | 14 | 38 | ..... |
| Weimar..... | 130 | 41 | 4 | 129 | 41 | 5 |
| West Heron Lake..... | 11 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Wisconsin..... | 27 | 23 | 2 | 23 | 24 | 5 |
| Totals..... | 1,018 | 476 | 86 | 932 | 519 | 120 |

KANABEC COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Marrian. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Arthur..... | 80 | 72 | 36 | 77 | 76 | 38 |
| Brunswick..... | 35 | 9 | 30 | 35 | 9 | 30 |
| Grass Lake..... | 47 | 1 | 48 | 43 | 5 | 48 |
| Totals..... | 162 | 82 | 114 | 155 | 90 | 116 |

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Marrian. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Arctander..... | 126 | 4 | 5 | 125 | 4 | 6 |
| Burbank..... | 50 | 12 | 9 | 51 | 13 | 9 |
| Colfax..... | 81 | 7 | 8 | 81 | 7 | 8 |
| Dowe..... | 83 | 7 | 30 | 81 | 8 | 30 |
| Edwards..... | 12 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Fahlun..... | 71 | 5 | 16 | 69 | 7 | 16 |
| Genessee..... | 133 | 30 | 61 | 129 | 31 | 64 |
| Green Lake..... | 86 | 57 | 11 | 81 | 59 | 14 |
| Harrison..... | 97 | 45 | 10 | 99 | 45 | 9 |
| Irving..... | 81 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 1 | ..... |
| Kandiyohi..... | 132 | 29 | 19 | 75 | 15 | 20 |
| Lake Andrew..... | 95 | 5 | 10 | 126 | 30 | 24 |
| Lake Elizabeth..... | 37 | 4 | 44 | 95 | 5 | 10 |
| Lake Lillian..... | 63 | 21 | 5 | 35 | 3 | 46 |
| Mamre..... | 75 | 17 | 21 | 65 | 18 | 5 |
| New London..... | 107 | 12 | 4 | 75 | 17 | 21 |
| Norway Lake..... | 91 | 12 | 11 | 107 | 18 | 4 |
| Roseville..... | 49 | 45 | 10 | 101 | 12 | 1 |
| St. Johns..... | 33 | 11 | 6 | 36 | 62 | 3 |
| Whitefield..... | 75 | 10 | 24 | 33 | 11 | 6 |
| Willmar..... | 336 | 119 | 65 | 67 | 6 | 36 |
| Hilland..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 333 | 126 | 61 |
| Totals..... | 1,936 | 472 | 388 | 1,896 | 505 | 399 |

KITTSOON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Clow | 13 | 23 | ..... | 13 | 23 | ..... |
| Davis | 14 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| Deerwood | 15 | ..... | 1 | 15 | ..... | 1 |
| Forfang | 36 | 13 | ..... | 36 | 13 | ..... |
| Hallock | 103 | 35 | 11 | 108 | 43 | 6 |
| Hampden | 30 | 42 | ..... | 30 | 42 | ..... |
| Granville | 31 | 13 | ..... | 31 | 13 | ..... |
| Jupiter | 45 | 1 | 5 | 46 | 1 | 4 |
| Red River | 50 | 14 | ..... | 47 | 17 | ..... |
| Svea | 16 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 3 |
| St. Vincent | 42 | 108 | ..... | 42 | 107 | ..... |
| Spring Brook | 33 | 5 | 1 | 33 | 5 | 1 |
| Skane | 32 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 24 | 1 |
| Thompson | 51 | 32 | ..... | 49 | 32 | ..... |
| Teien | 17 | 13 | 29 | 9 | 10 | 40 |
| Tegner | 38 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 15 | 4 |
| Town 160, Ranges 44 and 45 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 9 | 4 | ..... |
| Unsurveyed territory | 24 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 9 |
| Totals | 603 | 360 | 73 | 577 | 381 | 79 |

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Ten Mile Lake..... | 39 | 33 | 7 | 35 | 32 | 12 |
| Maxwell..... | 39 | 7 | 3 | 39 | 7 | 3 |
| Providence..... | 51 | 6 | 10 | 50 | 6 | 11 |
| Freeland..... | 34 | 13 | ..... | 34 | 13 | ..... |
| Manfred..... | 19 | 15 | ..... | 20 | 14 | ..... |
| Camp Release..... | 43 | 33 | 3 | 42 | 35 | 6 |
| Baxter..... | 72 | 35 | 8 | 68 | 36 | 13 |
| Riverside..... | 96 | 58 | 26 | 72 | 71 | 36 |
| Hamlin..... | 34 | 17 | ..... | 33 | 17 | 1 |
| Garfield..... | 23 | 6 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 1 |
| Mehurin..... | 35 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 9 | 1 |
| Lac qui Parle..... | 95 | 28 | ..... | 86 | 34 | ..... |
| Cerro Gordo..... | 100 | 34 | 15 | 99 | 36 | 14 |
| Madison..... | 168 | 52 | 4 | 160 | 60 | 4 |
| Arena..... | 23 | 36 | ..... | 24 | 35 | ..... |
| Augusta..... | 31 | 29 | 3 | 26 | 30 | 7 |
| Hantho..... | 73 | 10 | 2 | 68 | 16 | 1 |
| Lake Shore..... | 101 | 28 | 5 | 98 | 31 | 5 |
| Perry..... | 43 | 43 | ..... | 43 | 43 | ..... |
| Walter..... | 32 | 19 | ..... | 31 | 20 | ..... |
| Agassiz..... | 78 | 15 | ..... | 77 | 16 | ..... |
| Yellow Bank..... | 69 | 15 | ..... | 69 | 15 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 1,298 | 540 | 88 | 1,240 | 581 | 115 |

LAKE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Beaver Bay..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 1 | ..... |
| Two Harbors..... | 209 | 89 | 2 | 202 | 94 | 3 |
| Totals..... | 222 | 89 | 2 | 215 | 95 | 3 |

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Lanesburgh..... | 83 | 264 | ..... | 76 | 270 | ..... |
| Derrynane..... | 33 | 147 | 1 | 27 | 158 | 1 |
| Tyrone..... | 73 | 136 | 1 | 69 | 139 | 2 |
| Le Sueur..... | 224 | 132 | 55 | 209 | 137 | 59 |
| Ottawa..... | 69 | 32 | 18 | 53 | 42 | 23 |
| Sharon..... | 134 | 83 | 26 | 129 | 86 | 28 |
| Lexington..... | 98 | 181 | 28 | 96 | 180 | 31 |
| Montgomery..... | 89 | 259 | ..... | 68 | 281 | ..... |
| Kilkenny..... | 91 | 180 | ..... | 84 | 187 | ..... |
| Cordova..... | 144 | 100 | 1 | 140 | 104 | ..... |
| Cleveland..... | 136 | 113 | 14 | 130 | 111 | 14 |
| Kasota..... | 260 | 155 | 13 | 250 | 158 | 18 |
| Washington..... | 21 | 63 | ..... | 19 | 65 | ..... |
| Elysian..... | 194 | 93 | 7 | 190 | 103 | 11 |
| Waterville..... | 69 | 100 | 10 | 68 | 102 | 9 |
| Waterville Village..... | 99 | 83 | 25 | 80 | 98 | 27 |
| Totals..... | 1,817 | 2,121 | 199 | 1,688 | 2,224 | 223 |

LINCOLN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Alta Vista..... | 30 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 15 | 2 |
| Marble..... | 38 | 18 | 1 | 31 | 27 | ..... |
| Hansonville..... | 30 | 25 | ..... | 30 | 25 | ..... |
| Hendricks..... | 54 | 6 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 6 |
| Royal..... | 35 | 57 | ..... | 35 | 57 | ..... |
| Limestone..... | 34 | 31 | ..... | 34 | 31 | ..... |
| Lake Stay..... | 21 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 8 |
| Ash Lake..... | 41 | 14 | 8 | 41 | 14 | 8 |
| Shaokaton..... | 35 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 15 | 5 |
| Drammen..... | 17 | 22 | ..... | 15 | 23 | ..... |
| Diamond Lake..... | 11 | 33 | 3 | 11 | 33 | 3 |
| Marshfield..... | 17 | 33 | ..... | 17 | 33 | ..... |
| Hope..... | 60 | 24 | 23 | 59 | 25 | 23 |
| Lake Benton..... | 32 | 22 | 1 | 32 | 22 | 1 |
| Village of Lake Benton..... | 101 | 28 | 9 | 96 | 31 | 10 |
| Verdi..... | 37 | 50 | 1 | 37 | 50 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 594 | 399 | 63 | 575 | 414 | 67 |

LYON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Morrison. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Amiret | 46 | 10 | 7 | 45 | 10 | 7 |
| Clifton | 22 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 12 | 2 |
| Coon Creek | 21 | 9 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 1 |
| Custer | 45 | 3 | 23 | 42 | 3 | 26 |
| Eidsvold | 58 | 52 | 14 | 53 | 55 | 16 |
| Fairview | 32 | 8 | 11 | 32 | 8 | 11 |
| Grandview | 45 | 43 | 9 | 45 | 43 | 9 |
| Island Lake | 32 | 11 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 4 |
| Lake Marshall | 23 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 6 |
| Lucas | 45 | 8 | 2 | 45 | 8 | 2 |
| Lynd | 47 | 20 | 3 | 46 | 20 | 4 |
| Lyons | 40 | 6 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 6 |
| Monroe | 35 | 6 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 5 |
| Nordland | 29 | 10 | 22 | 29 | 10 | 22 |
| Rock Lake | 55 | 31 | 20 | 53 | 31 | 22 |
| Shelburne | 24 | 9 | 6 | 23 | 9 | 7 |
| Sodus | 44 | 6 | 1 | 44 | 6 | 1 |
| Stanley | 29 | 20 | 4 | 35 | 14 | 5 |
| Vallers | 29 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 12 | 1 |
| Westerheim | 23 | 30 | 13 | 24 | 30 | 12 |
| Village of Marshall | 198 | 60 | 27 | 187 | 67 | 29 |
| Village of Tracy | 216 | 98 | 19 | 192 | 104 | 36 |
| Totals | 1,138 | 475 | 207 | 1,098 | 485 | 234 |

MCLEOD COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Helen..... | 101 | 100 | ..... | 99 | 100 | 3 |
| Glencoe..... | 53 | 124 | ..... | 51 | 125 | 2 |
| Glencoe Village..... | 161 | 227 | 2 | 157 | 231 | 3 |
| Penn..... | 38 | 62 | ..... | 38 | 62 | ..... |
| Round Grove..... | 50 | 59 | ..... | 50 | 59 | ..... |
| Sumter..... | 120 | 78 | 3 | 118 | 78 | 4 |
| Collins..... | 106 | 41 | 3 | 104 | 41 | 3 |
| Bergen..... | 156 | 88 | ..... | 152 | 91 | ..... |
| Rich Valley..... | 29 | 186 | ..... | 29 | 186 | ..... |
| Lynn..... | 60 | 61 | 31 | 58 | 61 | 33 |
| Winstead..... | 58 | 203 | ..... | 57 | 204 | ..... |
| Hale..... | 52 | 220 | ..... | 50 | 221 | ..... |
| Hutchinson..... | 300 | 313 | 61 | 283 | 319 | 71 |
| Aconia..... | 39 | 65 | 5 | 36 | 68 | 5 |
| Totals..... | 1,323 | 1,827 | 105 | 1,282 | 1,846 | 124 |

MARSHALL COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Marsh Grove..... | 39 | 4 | 1 | 39 | 4 | 1 |
| Warrenton..... | 162 | 30 | 31 | 148 | 42 | 32 |
| Bloomer..... | 33 | 18 | 1 | 36 | 16 | 1 |
| Big Woods..... | 37 | 27 | ..... | 34 | 30 | ..... |
| Vega..... | 57 | 13 | 7 | 57 | 13 | 7 |
| Parker..... | 24 | 14 | ..... | 24 | 14 | ..... |
| McCrea..... | 27 | 9 | ..... | 28 | 9 | ..... |
| Spruce Valley..... | 27 | 6 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 2 |
| New Solum..... | 54 | 10 | 2 | 53 | 10 | 3 |
| West Valley..... | 23 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 |
| Foldahl..... | 45 | 7 | 1 | 45 | 7 | 1 |
| Viking..... | 42 | 1 | ..... | 42 | 1 | ..... |
| Excel..... | 69 | 14 | 6 | 69 | 14 | 6 |
| Comstock..... | 5 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 10 |
| Oak Park..... | 60 | 11 | 5 | 60 | 11 | 5 |
| Middle River..... | 98 | 84 | 11 | 83 | 85 | 24 |
| Wright..... | 7 | 33 | 4 | 7 | 33 | 4 |
| Wanger..... | 35 | 24 | 10 | 37 | 20 | 12 |
| Alma..... | 41 | 10 | 3 | 42 | 9 | 3 |
| Boxville..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Augsburg..... | 44 | 19 | 4 | 44 | 19 | 4 |
| Tamarac..... | 77 | 49 | 10 | 73 | 51 | 11 |
| Sinnott..... | 33 | 11 | ..... | 33 | 11 | ..... |
| Nelson Park..... | 25 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 6 |
| New Folden..... | 70 | ..... | 2 | 68 | 3 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 1,166 | 426 | 117 | 1,091 | 439 | 134 |

MARTIN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| East Chain..... | 52 | 15 | 5 | 42 | 15 | 15 |
| Pleasant Prairie..... | 59 | 24 | 4 | 28 | 37 | 4 |
| Centre Creek..... | 89 | 12 | 10 | 88 | 12 | 11 |
| Nashville..... | 94 | 29 | 23 | 88 | 29 | 29 |
| Silver Lake..... | 50 | 22 | 11 | 51 | 21 | 12 |
| Fairmont..... | 217 | 119 | 26 | 204 | 131 | 31 |
| Rutland..... | 57 | 10 | 5 | 58 | 9 | 5 |
| Westford..... | 39 | 23 | ..... | 40 | 22 | ..... |
| Tenhassen..... | 56 | 15 | 3 | 56 | 14 | 4 |
| Rolling Green..... | 41 | 25 | 18 | 42 | 27 | 18 |
| Fraser..... | 36 | 37 | 4 | 36 | 38 | 3 |
| Waverly..... | 25 | 11 | ..... | 22 | 14 | ..... |
| Lake Belt..... | 52 | 16 | 2 | 59 | 9 | 2 |
| Manyaska..... | 97 | 43 | 28 | 93 | 42 | 33 |
| Fox Lake..... | 48 | 20 | ..... | 48 | 20 | ..... |
| Galena..... | 33 | 8 | ..... | 33 | 9 | ..... |
| Lake Fremont..... | 43 | ..... | 4 | 43 | ..... | 4 |
| Jay..... | 24 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 21 | 25 |
| Elm Creek..... | 31 | 20 | 5 | 26 | 22 | 8 |
| Cedar..... | 45 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 3 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 1,161 | 471 | 163 | 1,112 | 495 | 205 |

MEEKER COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Acton..... | 142 | 89 | 10 | 134 | 97 | 10 |
| Collinwood..... | 221 | 41 | 18 | 216 | 42 | 22 |
| Cedar Mills..... | 73 | 41 | 13 | 67 | 41 | 19 |
| Cosmos..... | 40 | 13 | 3 | 40 | 13 | 3 |
| Darwin..... | 44 | 71 | 1 | 41 | 75 | 1 |
| Danielson..... | 33 | 85 | 18 | 31 | 86 | 19 |
| Dassel..... | 253 | 67 | 27 | 251 | 69 | 27 |
| Ellsworth..... | 72 | 58 | 14 | 69 | 60 | 14 |
| Forest City..... | 51 | 93 | 4 | 49 | 95 | 4 |
| Forest Prairie..... | 52 | 107 | ..... | 51 | 108 | ..... |
| Greenleaf..... | 85 | 36 | 34 | 82 | 35 | 38 |
| Harvey..... | 61 | 74 | 12 | 60 | 75 | 12 |
| Kingston..... | 119 | 96 | 9 | 119 | 96 | 9 |
| Litchfield..... | 335 | 153 | 66 | 328 | 157 | 60 |
| Manannah..... | 56 | 122 | ..... | 38 | 140 | ..... |
| Swede Grove..... | 89 | 46 | 7 | 84 | 51 | 7 |
| Union Grove..... | 73 | 39 | 7 | 70 | 38 | 11 |
| Totals | 1,799 | 1,231 | 243 | 1,730 | 1,278 | 265 |

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Totals..... | 414 | 229 | 23 | 402 | 237 | 265 |

MORRISON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Agram..... | 7 | 50 | ..... | 7 | 50 | ..... |
| Alexander precinct..... | 22 | 21 | ..... | 21 | 22 | ..... |
| Belle Prairie..... | 59 | 121 | 3 | 50 | 126 | 9 |
| Buckman..... | 69 | 70 | 3 | 69 | 70 | 3 |
| Belle Vue..... | 127 | 71 | 23 | 122 | 76 | 23 |
| Culdrum..... | 57 | 49 | ..... | 53 | 53 | ..... |
| Elm Dale..... | 131 | 24 | ..... | 130 | 25 | ..... |
| Green Prairie..... | 92 | 35 | ..... | 90 | 34 | 5 |
| Little Falls..... | 159 | 249 | ..... | 144 | 261 | ..... |
| Motley..... | 108 | 48 | 4 | 75 | 74 | 10 |
| Morrill..... | 14 | 2 | ..... | 13 | 2 | ..... |
| Pierz..... | 25 | 248 | ..... | 22 | 251 | ..... |
| Parker..... | 26 | 24 | 4 | 25 | 24 | 5 |
| Pike Creek..... | 46 | 88 | ..... | 31 | 103 | ..... |
| Ripley..... | 24 | 82 | 4 | 22 | 86 | 4 |
| Swan River..... | 61 | 91 | ..... | 62 | 96 | ..... |
| Two Rivers..... | 15 | 131 | ..... | 15 | 131 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 1,042 | 1,404 | 41 | 951 | 1,484 | 59 |

MOWER COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| CITY OF AUSTIN— | | | | | | |
| First Ward..... | 185 | 127 | 18 | 174 | 132 | 22 |
| Second Ward..... | 182 | 71 | 18 | 169 | 73 | 29 |
| Third Ward..... | 130 | 153 | 4 | 127 | 152 | 8 |
| Village of Le Roy..... | 59 | 45 | 15 | 55 | 46 | 18 |
| Village of Taopi..... | 21 | 8 | ..... | 19 | 8 | ..... |
| Village of Lyle..... | 63 | 26 | ..... | 64 | 24 | ..... |
| Village of Grand Meadow..... | 72 | 22 | 5 | 73 | 22 | 4 |
| Village of Dexter..... | 39 | 13 | 1 | 38 | 14 | 2 |
| Village of Brownsdale..... | 56 | 14 | 12 | 54 | 15 | 13 |
| Le Roy..... | 86 | 39 | 2 | 81 | 40 | 5 |
| Lodi..... | 51 | 48 | ..... | 51 | 48 | ..... |
| Adams..... | 85 | 99 | ..... | 84 | 100 | ..... |
| Nevada..... | 94 | 47 | 7 | 94 | 47 | 7 |
| Lyle..... | 94 | 28 | 11 | 93 | 29 | 11 |
| Austin..... | 115 | 41 | 21 | 104 | 47 | 22 |
| Windom..... | 86 | 91 | 7 | 83 | 94 | 7 |
| Marshall..... | 79 | 18 | ..... | 79 | 18 | ..... |
| Clayton..... | 36 | 14 | 1 | 36 | 14 | ..... |
| Bennington..... | 52 | 25 | 3 | 50 | 25 | 3 |
| Frankford..... | 85 | 52 | 6 | 83 | 53 | 7 |
| Grand Meadow..... | 72 | 49 | 10 | 69 | 51 | 11 |
| Dexter..... | 50 | 28 | 3 | 50 | 28 | 3 |
| Red Rock..... | 71 | 36 | 8 | 72 | 36 | 6 |
| Lansing..... | 105 | 43 | 7 | 103 | 46 | 7 |
| Udolpho..... | 99 | 29 | 2 | 97 | 30 | 2 |
| Waltham..... | 101 | 30 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 1 |
| Sargeant..... | 51 | 32 | ..... | 50 | 33 | ..... |
| Pleasant Valley..... | 58 | 33 | 4 | 57 | 34 | 4 |
| Racine..... | 96 | 82 | 5 | 96 | 82 | 5 |
| Totals | 2,373 | 1,343 | 171 | 2,305 | 1,371 | 197 |

MURRAY COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fish. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Belfast..... | 28 | 29 | ..... | 28 | 29 | ..... |
| Bowdin..... | 52 | 66 | 16 | 53 | 67 | 14 |
| Cameron..... | 13 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 4 |
| Chanarambie..... | 39 | 17 | 7 | 33 | 20 | 9 |
| Jes Moines River..... | 19 | 27 | 3 | 18 | 28 | 3 |
| Dovray..... | 37 | 16 | 6 | 37 | 16 | 6 |
| Ellsborough..... | 47 | 4 | 2 | 46 | 4 | 2 |
| Fenton..... | 27 | 8 | ..... | 27 | 8 | ..... |
| Holly..... | 34 | 7 | 1 | 34 | 8 | 1 |
| Iona..... | 23 | 39 | 1 | 23 | 39 | 1 |
| Lake Sarah..... | 49 | 7 | 8 | 49 | 7 | 8 |
| Leeds..... | 72 | 10 | 1 | 72 | 10 | 1 |
| Lime Lake..... | 71 | 29 | ..... | 63 | 36 | ..... |
| Lordville..... | 25 | 12 | 1 | 27 | 10 | 1 |
| Mason..... | 31 | 15 | 2 | 30 | 16 | 2 |
| Moulton..... | 24 | 9 | ..... | 22 | 11 | ..... |
| Murray..... | 29 | 95 | 17 | 25 | 96 | 20 |
| Scandia..... | 51 | 11 | 1 | 51 | 11 | 1 |
| Shetek..... | 33 | 26 | 6 | 32 | 27 | 6 |
| Slayton..... | 78 | 47 | 28 | 76 | 46 | 31 |
| Totals..... | 782 | 492 | 104 | 759 | 507 | 110 |

NICOLLET COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| St. Peter, 1st ward..... | 123 | 176 | 18 | 116 | 180 | 19 |
| St. Peter, 2d ward..... | 236 | 133 | 13 | 217 | 137 | 22 |
| Oshawa | 78 | 64 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 6 |
| Traverse | 65 | 58 | 3 | 65 | 58 | 3 |
| Lake Prairie..... | 143 | 108 | 15 | 140 | 109 | 15 |
| New Sweden..... | 146 | 12 | 14 | 143 | 14 | 15 |
| Bernadotte..... | 80 | 42 | 13 | 76 | 42 | 16 |
| Lafayette | 81 | 91 | 3 | 78 | 94 | 3 |
| West Newton..... | 37 | 99 | 2 | 31 | 105 | 2 |
| Ridgley | 18 | 35 | 1 | 17 | 36 | 1 |
| Courtland..... | 72 | 67 | ..... | 72 | 67 | ..... |
| Nicollet..... | 72 | 117 | 23 | 58 | 117 | 37 |
| Belgrade..... | 148 | 121 | 8 | 141 | 126 | 8 |
| Granby | 58 | 47 | ..... | 55 | 50 | ..... |
| Brighton..... | 26 | 31 | 2 | 26 | 31 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 1,383 | 1,201 | 120 | 1,312 | 1,230 | 149 |

NOBLES COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Indian Lake..... | 30 | 24 | 21 | 28 | 27 | 21 |
| Bigelow..... | 53 | 22 | 18 | 52 | 22 | 18 |
| Ransom..... | 59 | 33 | ..... | 33 | 15 | 7 |
| Little Rock..... | 33 | 15 | 7 | 59 | 33 | ..... |
| Grand Prairie..... | 82 | 125 | ..... | 72 | 135 | ..... |
| Lorain..... | 19 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 15 |
| Worthington Village..... | 164 | 73 | 44 | 155 | 85 | 49 |
| Worthington Township..... | 47 | 15 | 2 | 42 | 16 | 6 |
| Dewald..... | 48 | 10 | 4 | 46 | 10 | 5 |
| Olney..... | 41 | 12 | 1 | 41 | 11 | 2 |
| Adrain Village..... | 81 | 90 | ..... | 81 | 92 | ..... |
| West Side..... | 38 | 32 | 2 | 38 | 32 | 2 |
| Hersey..... | 25 | 28 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 4 |
| Elk..... | 23 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 5 |
| Summit Lake..... | 17 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| Larkin..... | 18 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 2 |
| Lismore..... | 23 | 41 | ..... | 22 | 42 | ..... |
| Graham Lake..... | 45 | 16 | 10 | 45 | 16 | 10 |
| Seward..... | 12 | 24 | 11 | 12 | 24 | 11 |
| Bloom..... | 7 | 15 | ..... | 11 | 41 | ..... |
| Willmont..... | 11 | 41 | ..... | 20 | 24 | 1 |
| Leota..... | 20 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 16 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 896 | 682 | 142 | 859 | 710 | 159 |

NORMAN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriman. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Anthony..... | 40 | 2 | 21 | 40 | 2 | 21 |
| Bear Park..... | 82 | ..... | 10 | 81 | ..... | 11 |
| Flom..... | 86 | 3 | 12 | 78 | 2 | 21 |
| Fossum..... | 44 | 10 | 2 | 38 | 9 | 9 |
| Green Meadow..... | 42 | 14 | 1 | 37 | 19 | 1 |
| Halstad..... | 65 | 3 | 68 | 63 | 4 | 69 |
| Hegne..... | 43 | 9 | 12 | 43 | 9 | 12 |
| Hendrum..... | 79 | 35 | 59 | 69 | 39 | 63 |
| Home Lake..... | 47 | 4 | 9 | 49 | 3 | 8 |
| Lake Ida..... | 43 | 28 | 4 | 40 | 27 | 7 |
| Lee..... | 20 | 35 | 32 | 16 | 35 | 36 |
| Lockhart..... | 13 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 4 |
| Mary..... | 15 | 44 | 9 | 15 | 44 | 9 |
| McDonaldsville..... | 147 | 70 | 28 | 146 | 72 | 27 |
| Pleasant View..... | 20 | 25 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 1 |
| Rockwell..... | 21 | 15 | 8 | 21 | 12 | 11 |
| Shely..... | 64 | ..... | 110 | 65 | ..... | 109 |
| Spring Creek..... | 19 | ..... | 5 | 19 | ..... | 5 |
| Strand..... | 65 | 3 | 8 | 58 | 3 | 14 |
| Sundal..... | 45 | 3 | 26 | 37 | 3 | 34 |
| Waukon..... | 54 | 17 | 9 | 48 | 17 | 15 |
| Wild Rice..... | 78 | 23 | 21 | 70 | 26 | 26 |
| Winchester..... | 30 | 8 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 1,162 | 356 | 461 | 1,093 | 367 | 515 |

OLMSTED COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriman. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Byron Village..... | 50 | 18 | 11 | 50 | 21 | 9 |
| Cascade..... | 83 | 85 | 4 | 83 | 85 | 4 |
| Dover..... | 130 | 88 | 12 | 127 | 90 | 15 |
| Elmira..... | 121 | 91 | 10 | 118 | 96 | 9 |
| Eyota..... | 69 | 94 | 4 | 69 | 94 | 4 |
| Eyota Village..... | 49 | 49 | 5 | 49 | 50 | 4 |
| Farmington..... | 82 | 96 | 2 | 82 | 96 | 2 |
| Haverhill..... | 51 | 95 | 2 | 51 | 95 | 2 |
| High Forest..... | 121 | 124 | ..... | 122 | 124 | ..... |
| High Forest Village..... | 30 | 17 | ..... | 30 | 18 | ..... |
| Kalmar..... | 86 | 107 | 3 | 85 | 109 | 2 |
| Marion..... | 72 | 111 | 7 | 72 | 111 | 7 |
| New Haven..... | 99 | 83 | 1 | 99 | 83 | ..... |
| Orion..... | 70 | 55 | 7 | 69 | 65 | 7 |
| Oronoco..... | 110 | 83 | ..... | 110 | 85 | ..... |
| Pleasant Grove..... | 133 | 61 | 14 | 129 | 61 | 15 |
| Quincy..... | 86 | 52 | 8 | 85 | 53 | 8 |
| Rochester..... | 45 | 95 | 3 | 45 | 95 | 3 |
| Rock Dell..... | 135 | 43 | ..... | 135 | 43 | ..... |
| Salem..... | 110 | 83 | 2 | 110 | 85 | ..... |
| Viola..... | 105 | 91 | 10 | 104 | 91 | 10 |
| City of Rochester, first ward..... | 220 | 186 | 9 | 213 | 192 | 10 |
| City of Rochester, 1st prec't, 2d w'd | 103 | 101 | 6 | 98 | 104 | 7 |
| City of Rochester, 2d pre'ct, 2d w'd | 187 | 90 | 10 | 179 | 94 | 13 |
| City of Rochester, third ward..... | 85 | 96 | 5 | 84 | 98 | 4 |
| Totals..... | 2,432 | 2,094 | 135 | 2,398 | 2,138 | 135 |

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merrill. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Aastad..... | 70 | 3 | 8 | 59 | 15 | 7 |
| Amor..... | 30 | 7 | 30 | 29 | 8 | 29 |
| Amdal..... | 147 | 22 | 6 | 147 | 21 | 7 |
| Blowers..... | 29 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 23 | 2 |
| Bluffton..... | 30 | 36 | 12 | 17 | 47 | 10 |
| Buse..... | 53 | 12 | ..... | 45 | 15 | 5 |
| Butler..... | 16 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 26 | ..... |
| Candor..... | 21 | 33 | ..... | 20 | 23 | ..... |
| Carlisle..... | 41 | 4 | 5 | 40 | 4 | 5 |
| Clitheral..... | 128 | 10 | 16 | 116 | 16 | 20 |
| Compton..... | 67 | 72 | 8 | 64 | 74 | ..... |
| Corliss..... | 34 | 20 | 2 | 33 | 21 | 1 |
| Dane Prairie..... | 70 | 19 | 19 | 61 | 24 | 23 |
| Deer Creek..... | 57 | 51 | 6 | 50 | 58 | 6 |
| Dora..... | 42 | 30 | ..... | 40 | 32 | ..... |
| Dunn..... | 34 | 11 | 2 | 33 | 13 | 1 |
| Eagle Lake..... | 94 | 3 | 37 | 92 | 3 | 39 |
| Eastern..... | 60 | 5 | 1 | 60 | 5 | 1 |
| Edna..... | 11 | 46 | ..... | 11 | 45 | ..... |
| Effington..... | 13 | 50 | ..... | 6 | 54 | 1 |
| Elizabeth and Village..... | 66 | 80 | 7 | 66 | 80 | 7 |
| Elmo..... | 51 | 14 | 4 | 47 | 17 | 5 |
| Erhards Grove..... | 69 | 32 | 5 | 31 | 69 | 5 |
| Everts..... | 56 | 12 | 9 | 50 | 15 | 12 |
| Fergus Falls..... | 40 | 33 | 8 | 30 | 43 | 8 |
| Fergus Falls City, 1st ward..... | 276 | 85 | 44 | 240 | 109 | 57 |
| Fergus Falls City, 2d ward..... | 143 | 68 | 8 | 132 | 77 | 10 |
| Fergus Falls City, 3d ward..... | 143 | 92 | 32 | 133 | 99 | 34 |
| Folden..... | 52 | 4 | 15 | 36 | 20 | 15 |
| Friberg..... | 62 | 28 | 1 | 53 | 26 | 12 |
| Girard..... | 26 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 10 |
| Gorman..... | 42 | 40 | 1 | 35 | 46 | 2 |
| Henning and Village..... | 46 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 45 | 36 |
| Hobart..... | 53 | 34 | 2 | 49 | 37 | 2 |
| Homestead..... | 31 | 1 | ..... | 29 | 3 | ..... |
| Inman..... | 55 | 6 | 2 | 47 | 14 | 2 |
| Leaf Lake..... | 58 | 41 | 4 | 47 | 53 | 4 |
| Leaf Mountain..... | 48 | 19 | 14 | 34 | 33 | 14 |
| Lida..... | 39 | 8 | 1 | 40 | 7 | 1 |
| Maine..... | 66 | 19 | 19 | 58 | 24 | 22 |
| Maplewood..... | 38 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 18 | 13 |
| Newton and New York Village..... | 92 | 39 | 15 | 84 | 44 | 16 |
| Nidaros..... | 84 | 5 | 17 | 52 | 38 | 17 |
| Norwegian Grove..... | 60 | 6 | 26 | 51 | 20 | 21 |
| Oak Valley..... | 35 | 21 | 13 | 33 | 22 | 14 |
| Orwell..... | 33 | 6 | 2 | 27 | 12 | 2 |
| Oscar..... | 70 | 6 | 33 | 70 | 5 | 34 |
| Otter Tail..... | 25 | 8 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 9 |
| Otto..... | 30 | 37 | 6 | 17 | 43 | 14 |

OTTER TAIL COUNTY — CONTINUED.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Paddock | 58 | 6 | 8 | 58 | 6 | 9 |
| Parker's Prairie..... | 85 | 18 | 27 | 71 | 22 | 29 |
| Pelican and Village..... | 188 | 58 | 49 | 164 | 79 | 52 |
| Perham and Village..... | 41 | 216 | ..... | 36 | 220 | ..... |
| Pine Lake..... | 8 | 14 | ..... | 5 | 17 | ..... |
| Rush Lake..... | 3 | 47 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 1 |
| Saint Olaf..... | 91 | 17 | 19 | 89 | 19 | 19 |
| Scambler..... | 67 | 7 | 12 | 68 | 7 | 13 |
| Star Lake..... | 18 | 14 | ..... | 17 | 14 | 1 |
| Sverdup..... | 90 | 22 | 27 | 87 | 32 | 29 |
| Tordenskjold..... | 58 | 36 | 21 | 51 | 41 | 23 |
| Trondhjem..... | 79 | 7 | 25 | 45 | 40 | 27 |
| Tumuli..... | 65 | 15 | 21 | 43 | 20 | 38 |
| Western..... | 39 | 18 | 17 | 37 | 24 | 13 |
| Woodside..... | 48 | 21 | ..... | 49 | 20 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 3,874 | 1,770 | 733 | 3,368 | 2,170 | 809 |

PINE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Hinckley Town..... | 132 | 125 | 19 | 96 | 162 | 18 |
| Hinckley Village..... | 110 | 86 | 1 | 105 | 90 | 1 |
| Pine City Village..... | 41 | 77 | 3 | 34 | 81 | 4 |
| Mission Creek..... | 9 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| Rock Creek..... | 43 | 28 | 27 | 42 | 28 | 28 |
| Pine City Town..... | 22 | 21 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 3 |
| Royalton Town..... | 34 | 26 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 7 |
| Kettle River Town..... | 43 | 44 | 1 | 35 | 52 | 1 |
| Windemere..... | 34 | 3 | ..... | 30 | 5 | 1 |
| Chengwatona..... | 19 | 7 | ..... | 12 | 14 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 487 | 431 | 63 | 402 | 500 | 65 |

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Aetna..... | 6 | 9 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Altona..... | 39 | 22 | ..... | 36 | 26 | ..... |
| Burke..... | 62 | 19 | 2 | 59 | 20 | 3 |
| Eden..... | 73 | 24 | 1 | 73 | 24 | 1 |
| Elmer..... | 46 | 17 | ..... | 47 | 17 | ..... |
| Fountain Prairie..... | 30 | 27 | ..... | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| Gray..... | 26 | 18 | 3 | 26 | 18 | 3 |
| Grange..... | 44 | 7 | 2 | 45 | 8 | 1 |
| Osborn..... | 75 | 43 | 12 | 74 | 44 | 11 |
| Rock..... | 21 | 8 | ..... | 20 | 8 | 1 |
| Sweet..... | 31 | 19 | 1 | 30 | 20 | 2 |
| Tracy..... | 57 | 17 | ..... | 56 | 18 | ..... |
| Village of Pipestone..... | 158 | 75 | 13 | 152 | 81 | 14 |
| Totals..... | 668 | 305 | 34 | 647 | 321 | 41 |

POLK COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Andover..... | 27 | 6 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 17 |
| Angers..... | 13 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 5 |
| Black River..... | 33 | 12 | 1 | 33 | 12 | 1 |
| Brandsvold..... | 76 | ..... | 32 | 76 | ..... | 32 |
| Badger..... | 32 | 10 | 23 | 32 | 10 | 23 |
| Bray..... | 29 | ..... | 2 | 29 | ..... | 2 |
| Belgium..... | 2 | 19 | ..... | 2 | 19 | ..... |
| Brislet..... | 9 | 3 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Bygland..... | 40 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 3 | 10 |
| Columbia..... | 27 | 5 | 19 | 27 | 5 | 19 |
| City of East Grand Forks..... | 55 | 109 | 3 | 64 | 103 | 2 |
| City of Crookston— | | | | | | |
| First ward..... | 111 | 68 | 7 | 110 | 68 | 7 |
| Second ward..... | 96 | 93 | 14 | 89 | 100 | 15 |
| Third ward..... | 45 | 39 | 6 | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| Fourth ward..... | 143 | 78 | 27 | 133 | 89 | 25 |
| Fifth ward..... | 13 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 21 | 3 |
| Crookston township..... | 24 | 11 | 1 | 24 | 11 | 1 |
| Emardsville..... | 3 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 7 | ..... |
| Euclid..... | 34 | 19 | 7 | 33 | 19 | 7 |
| Fairfax..... | 44 | 10 | 5 | 33 | 22 | 5 |
| Farley..... | 17 | 10 | ..... | 16 | 11 | ..... |
| Fanny..... | 7 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 4 |
| Fisher and Fisher, village of..... | 122 | 57 | 30 | 116 | 61 | 32 |
| Grand Forks..... | 29 | 24 | 15 | 42 | 9 | 15 |
| Garden..... | 113 | ..... | 6 | 113 | ..... | 6 |
| Garfield..... | 124 | 28 | 35 | 117 | 31 | 38 |
| Gervias..... | 1 | 37 | ..... | 7 | 32 | ..... |
| Gentilly..... | 37 | 37 | ..... | 37 | 37 | ..... |
| Godfrey..... | 65 | 9 | ..... | 62 | 9 | 3 |
| Grove Park..... | 32 | 15 | 12 | 32 | 15 | 12 |
| Hammond..... | 7 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Hegdem..... | 41 | 18 | 29 | 43 | 16 | 29 |
| Hill River..... | 69 | 10 | 2 | 71 | 9 | 2 |
| Hubbard..... | 61 | 22 | 16 | 49 | 22 | 28 |
| Huntsville..... | 46 | 48 | 10 | 52 | 45 | 10 |
| Keystone..... | 29 | 19 | ..... | 29 | 19 | ..... |
| Kirtsonville..... | 14 | 41 | ..... | 14 | 41 | ..... |
| King..... | 65 | 22 | 32 | 63 | 25 | 32 |
| Knute..... | 65 | 11 | 24 | 66 | 10 | 24 |
| Lambert..... | 8 | 74 | ..... | 8 | 73 | ..... |
| Lake Pleasant..... | 15 | 47 | ..... | 14 | 48 | ..... |
| Lessor..... | 86 | ..... | 3 | 86 | ..... | 3 |
| Louisville..... | 8 | 55 | ..... | 8 | 55 | ..... |
| Liberty..... | 46 | 6 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 7 |
| Lowell..... | 52 | 23 | 6 | 48 | 26 | 7 |
| Nesbitt..... | 33 | 2 | 6 | 35 | ..... | 6 |
| North..... | 30 | 16 | ..... | 31 | 15 | ..... |
| Northland..... | 55 | 13 | 1 | 36 | 12 | 1 |
| Norden..... | 25 | 7 | 20 | 25 | 7 | 20 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

375

POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Numedal..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Oustad..... | 37 | ..... | 5 | 37 | ..... | 5 |
| Parnell..... | 6 | 17 | ..... | 6 | 17 | ..... |
| Poplar River..... | 8 | 58 | ..... | 9 | 57 | ..... |
| Polk Centre..... | 38 | 9 | ..... | 38 | 9 | ..... |
| Queen..... | 52 | 1 | 11 | 52 | 1 | 11 |
| Red Lake Falls, village..... | 78 | 127 | ..... | 70 | 134 | 1 |
| Red Lake Falls, town..... | 7 | 35 | ..... | 6 | 38 | ..... |
| Reis..... | 30 | 9 | 13 | 30 | 9 | 14 |
| River Falls..... | 16 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 10 |
| Roome..... | 38 | 1 | 23 | 37 | 2 | 23 |
| Rocksbury..... | 47 | 10 | 7 | 47 | 10 | 7 |
| Rosebud..... | 98 | 25 | 18 | 99 | 24 | 18 |
| Russia..... | 13 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 7 | ..... |
| St. Hillaire..... | 21 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 7 |
| Sanders..... | 25 | 15 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 11 |
| Sandsville..... | 29 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 1 | ..... |
| Sletten..... | 70 | 18 | 11 | 56 | 18 | 25 |
| Sullivan..... | 32 | 21 | ..... | 37 | 16 | ..... |
| Tabor..... | ..... | 54 | 1 | 1 | 51 | 3 |
| Terrebonne..... | 21 | 39 | ..... | 50 | 10 | ..... |
| Tilden..... | 26 | 23 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 1 |
| Tynsid..... | 29 | 2 | 7 | 30 | ..... | 8 |
| Vineland..... | 41 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 6 | 42 |
| Winger..... | 90 | ..... | 12 | 91 | 6 | 12 |
| Woodside..... | 67 | 1 | 6 | 73 | 1 | 6 |
| Wyandotte..... | 22 | 10 | ..... | 18 | 14 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 3,096 | 1,711 | 640 | 3,073 | 1,711 | 674 |

POPE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Westport..... | 43 | 29 | 17 | 42 | 30 | 17 |
| Leven | 45 | 31 | 26 | 39 | 34 | 29 |
| Reno | 17 | 41 | 20 | 13 | 41 | 24 |
| Ben Wade..... | 101 | 31 | 53 | 98 | 34 | 55 |
| Nora..... | 78 | 13 | 3 | 78 | 3 | 13 |
| New Prairie..... | 77 | 10 | 17 | 73 | 14 | 17 |
| White Bear Lake..... | 121 | 30 | 11 | 104 | 41 | 17 |
| Minnewaska..... | 41 | 2 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 13 |
| Glenwood..... | 110 | 62 | 24 | 101 | 69 | 26 |
| Grove Lake..... | 55 | 18 | 13 | 46 | 18 | 22 |
| Bangor..... | 32 | 25 | 2 | 30 | 26 | 3 |
| Chippewa Falls..... | 80 | 6 | 1 | 88 | 5 | 2 |
| Barsness | 35 | 19 | 13 | 24 | 39 | 4 |
| Blue Mounds..... | 83 | 5 | 4 | 81 | 5 | 5 |
| Walden..... | 53 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 25 | 8 |
| Hoff..... | 30 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 14 |
| Langhei..... | 66 | 17 | ..... | 62 | 19 | 2 |
| Rolling Fork..... | 58 | 5 | 7 | 47 | 16 | 7 |
| Gilchrist | 77 | 13 | ..... | 72 | 16 | 2 |
| Lake Johanna..... | 65 | 9 | ..... | 66 | 8 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 1,267 | 390 | 242 | 1,160 | 461 | 280 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

377

RAMSEY COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| City of St. Paul — | | | | | | |
| First district, First ward..... | 384 | 246 | 39 | 348 | 260 | 51 |
| Second district, First ward..... | 285 | 215 | 14 | 259 | 222 | 22 |
| Third district, First ward..... | 212 | 100 | 28 | 189 | 97 | 49 |
| Fourth district, First ward..... | 403 | 157 | 56 | 374 | 165 | 71 |
| Fifth district, First ward..... | 141 | 109 | 23 | 124 | 122 | 27 |
| Sixth district, First ward..... | 68 | 35 | 4 | 45 | 55 | 3 |
| First district, Second ward..... | 74 | 97 | 6 | 59 | 106 | 10 |
| Second district, Second ward..... | 113 | 273 | 7 | 112 | 270 | 9 |
| Third district, Second ward..... | 331 | 290 | 9 | 287 | 311 | 21 |
| Fourth district, Second ward..... | 287 | 185 | 33 | 251 | 202 | 50 |
| Fifth district, Second ward..... | 294 | 337 | 28 | 236 | 386 | 31 |
| Sixth district, Second ward..... | 50 | 34 | 7 | 43 | 40 | 8 |
| Seventh district, Second ward..... | 24 | 19 | ..... | 19 | 24 | ..... |
| First district, Third ward..... | 195 | 200 | 6 | 179 | 211 | 9 |
| Second district, Third ward..... | 202 | 165 | 4 | 184 | 178 | 5 |
| Third district, Third ward..... | 223 | 263 | 6 | 192 | 284 | 5 |
| Fourth district, Third ward..... | 462 | 315 | 19 | 408 | 347 | 28 |
| First district, Fourth ward..... | 311 | 309 | 2 | 311 | 303 | 4 |
| Second district, Fourth ward..... | 275 | 301 | 8 | 244 | 322 | 9 |
| Third district, Fourth ward..... | 225 | 253 | 6 | 207 | 267 | 7 |
| Fourth district, Fourth ward..... | 260 | 415 | 7 | 232 | 439 | 8 |
| Fifth district, Fourth ward..... | 237 | 346 | 18 | 229 | 351 | 20 |
| Sixth district, Fourth ward..... | 225 | 169 | 11 | 195 | 185 | 13 |
| First district, Fifth ward..... | 136 | 141 | 5 | 123 | 151 | 5 |
| Second district, Fifth ward..... | 184 | 251 | 12 | 168 | 259 | 18 |
| Third district, Fifth ward..... | 42 | 48 | 2 | 32 | 58 | 3 |
| Fourth district, Fifth ward..... | 227 | 369 | 8 | 197 | 387 | 14 |
| Fifth district, Fifth ward..... | 165 | 388 | 7 | 137 | 405 | 8 |
| Sixth district, Fifth ward..... | 127 | 412 | 4 | 109 | 423 | 3 |
| Seventh district, Fifth ward..... | 143 | 286 | 4 | 127 | 293 | 8 |
| Eighth district, Fifth ward..... | 5 | 31 | ..... | 6 | 30 | ..... |
| First district, Sixth ward..... | 136 | 307 | 2 | 114 | 322 | 2 |
| Second district, Sixth ward..... | 143 | 213 | 7 | 128 | 228 | ..... |
| Third district, Sixth ward..... | 128 | 221 | ..... | 113 | 228 | ..... |
| Fourth district, Sixth ward..... | 59 | 95 | ..... | 48 | 106 | ..... |
| Fifth district, Sixth ward..... | 205 | 223 | 11 | 185 | 235 | 18 |
| Sixth district, Sixth ward..... | 137 | 207 | 9 | 137 | 205 | 8 |
| Seventh district, Sixth ward..... | 119 | 212 | ..... | 104 | 228 | 7 |
| Eighth district, Sixth ward..... | 86 | 122 | 9 | 91 | 113 | 11 |
| First district, Seventh ward..... | 250 | 147 | 6 | 251 | 143 | 10 |
| Second district, Seventh ward..... | 199 | 74 | 3 | 187 | 75 | 12 |
| Third district, Seventh ward..... | 332 | 195 | 17 | 301 | 209 | 22 |
| Fourth district, Seventh ward..... | 239 | 86 | 14 | 218 | 92 | 19 |
| Fifth district, Seventh ward..... | 13 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 6 | ..... |
| First district, Eighth ward..... | 353 | 346 | 5 | 207 | 393 | 10 |
| Second district, Eighth ward..... | 193 | 218 | 22 | 271 | 245 | 28 |
| Third district, Eighth ward..... | 95 | 215 | 3 | 91 | 215 | 3 |
| Fourth district, Eighth ward..... | 138 | 171 | 68 | 128 | 174 | 74 |

RAMSEY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Fifth district, Eighth ward | 186 | 282 | 16 | 142 | 314 | 18 |
| Sixth district, Eighth ward | 174 | 347 | 3 | 138 | 383 | 4 |
| Seventh district, Eighth ward..... | 133 | 238 | 13 | 113 | 244 | 13 |
| Eighth district, Eighth ward..... | 25 | 32 | ..... | 6 | 50 | ..... |
| First district, Ninth ward..... | 239 | 308 | 15 | 195 | 348 | 17 |
| Second district, Ninth ward..... | 112 | 134 | ..... | 102 | 138 | 11 |
| Third district, Ninth ward..... | 324 | 191 | 25 | 293 | 209 | 31 |
| Fourth district, Ninth ward..... | 228 | 195 | 25 | 212 | 199 | 30 |
| Fifth district, Ninth ward..... | 175 | 216 | 18 | 173 | 212 | 23 |
| Sixth district, Ninth ward..... | 148 | 269 | 14 | 123 | 285 | 19 |
| Seventh district, Ninth ward..... | 5 | 14 | ..... | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| First district, Tenth ward | 198 | 105 | 58 | 178 | 111 | 67 |
| Second district, Tenth ward..... | 138 | 105 | 17 | 117 | 112 | 20 |
| First district, Eleventh ward..... | 209 | 120 | 15 | 194 | 130 | 14 |
| Second district, Eleventh ward.... | 55 | 53 | 17 | 52 | 53 | 16 |
| Third district, Eleventh ward..... | 16 | 40 | ..... | 14 | 41 | ..... |
| Village of North St. Paul..... | 188 | 123 | 4 | 178 | 129 | 4 |
| Village of White Bear..... | 126 | 107 | 2 | 106 | 126 | 2 |
| Town of New Canada..... | 97 | 105 | ..... | 95 | 106 | 3 |
| Township of White Bear..... | 64 | 91 | 3 | 45 | 105 | 4 |
| Township of Mounds View..... | 79 | 88 | 1 | 76 | 91 | 1 |
| Township of Rose..... | 109 | 116 | ..... | 104 | 120 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 12,163 | 13,094 | 805 | 510,87 | 13,886 | 1,042 |

REDWOOD COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Brookville..... | 45 | 18 | 7 | 45 | 18 | 7 |
| Charlestown..... | 70 | 27 | 2 | 70 | 27 | 2 |
| Delhi..... | 65 | 23 | 7 | 63 | 23 | 8 |
| Howard..... | 28 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 6 |
| Gales..... | 35 | 5 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 10 |
| Johnsonville..... | 19 | 9 | | 19 | 9 | |
| Knitire..... | 26 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 7 |
| Lamberton..... | 57 | 52 | 19 | 57 | 52 | 19 |
| Morgan..... | 44 | 33 | 7 | 37 | 40 | 7 |
| North Hero..... | 39 | 21 | 12 | 38 | 21 | 13 |
| New Avon..... | 37 | 11 | 7 | 36 | 12 | 7 |
| Paxton..... | 49 | 13 | 19 | 46 | 13 | 22 |
| Redwood Falls..... | 23 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 13 |
| Swedes Forest..... | 46 | 9 | | 51 | 4 | |
| Sheridan..... | 26 | 42 | 4 | 25 | 42 | 4 |
| Sundown..... | 45 | 7 | 5 | 45 | 7 | 5 |
| Sherman..... | 17 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 18 | 7 |
| Springdale..... | 53 | 10 | 15 | 49 | 10 | 19 |
| Three Lakes..... | 29 | 19 | 5 | 29 | 19 | 5 |
| Mederwood..... | 17 | 22 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 10 |
| Vail..... | 11 | 18 | | 11 | 18 | |
| Vesta..... | 14 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| Waterbury..... | 3 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 3 |
| Westline..... | 9 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 7 |
| Willow Lake..... | 5 | 26 | | 5 | 36 | |
| Village of Redwood Falls..... | 206 | 85 | 32 | 205 | 86 | 32 |
| Totals | 1,018 | 540 | 205 | 987 | 552 | 222 |

RENVILLE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Birch Cooley..... | 181 | 155 | 2 | 166 | 169 | 2 |
| Boon Lake..... | 52 | 29 | 11 | 51 | 29 | 12 |
| Bandon..... | 94 | 40 | ..... | 94 | 40 | ..... |
| Beaver Falls..... | 85 | 34 | 12 | 79 | 37 | 15 |
| Bird Island..... | 89 | 84 | 9 | 83 | 89 | 10 |
| Brookfield..... | 29 | 4 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 7 |
| Cairo..... | 75 | 117 | 7 | 66 | 120 | 7 |
| Camp..... | 114 | 21 | ..... | 111 | 21 | 3 |
| Crooks..... | 30 | 11 | 1 | 30 | 11 | 1 |
| Emmett..... | 87 | 79 | 18 | 71 | 85 | 26 |
| Ericson..... | 76 | 16 | 17 | 61 | 37 | 11 |
| Flora..... | 77 | 37 | 1 | 74 | 37 | 4 |
| Hector..... | 96 | 48 | 11 | 96 | 48 | 11 |
| Henryville..... | 20 | 81 | ..... | 6 | 82 | 13 |
| Hawk Creek..... | 143 | 3 | 5 | 135 | 8 | 7 |
| Kingman..... | 13 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Martinsburg..... | 27 | 26 | 4 | 27 | 26 | 4 |
| Melville..... | 53 | 14 | 3 | 52 | 15 | 3 |
| Norfolk..... | 12 | 93 | ..... | 12 | 94 | ..... |
| Osceola..... | 9 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 9 | ..... |
| Preston Lake..... | 48 | 16 | 14 | 48 | 15 | 14 |
| Palmyra..... | 78 | 11 | 1 | 69 | 11 | 10 |
| Sacred Heart..... | 188 | 48 | 30 | 167 | 67 | 32 |
| Troy..... | 39 | 20 | ..... | 38 | 20 | 1 |
| Wellington..... | 36 | 57 | 1 | 35 | 57 | 1 |
| Winfield..... | 41 | 10 | 1 | 41 | 10 | 1 |
| Wang..... | 111 | 7 | 34 | 105 | 12 | 35 |
| Totals..... | 1,903 | 1,070 | 192 | 1,761 | 1,149 | 237 |

RICE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Richland..... | 93 | 52 | 9 | 88 | 57 | 10 |
| Wheeling | 139 | 22 | ..... | 134 | 27 | ..... |
| Northfield..... | 128 | 37 | 10 | 129 | 37 | 9 |
| City of Northfield — | | | | | | |
| First ward..... | 84 | 48 | 75 | 71 | 52 | 82 |
| Second ward | 103 | 43 | 33 | 97 | 46 | 35 |
| Third ward..... | 77 | 102 | 49 | 74 | 103 | 52 |
| Walcott..... | 153 | 71 | 11 | 149 | 74 | 11 |
| City of Faribault— | | | | | | |
| First ward..... | 175 | 172 | 3 | 162 | 180 | 7 |
| Second ward | 227 | 105 | 18 | 219 | 108 | 23 |
| Third ward | 150 | 123 | 9 | 143 | 130 | 9 |
| Fourth ward | 138 | 150 | 9 | 138 | 154 | 5 |
| Cannon City..... | 174 | 73 | 2 | 170 | 75 | 3 |
| Bridgewater..... | 221 | 169 | 18 | 216 | 173 | 18 |
| Warsaw..... | 123 | 72 | 10 | 122 | 74 | 8 |
| Wells..... | 53 | 154 | 4 | 53 | 154 | 4 |
| Forest..... | 102 | 56 | 12 | 101 | 56 | 14 |
| Webster | 75 | 75 | 14 | 75 | 82 | ..... |
| Morristown | 201 | 110 | 2 | 196 | 115 | 6 |
| Shieldsville | 29 | 169 | ..... | 25 | 174 | ..... |
| Erin | 24 | 188 | ..... | 22 | 189 | 1 |
| Wheatland..... | 43 | 204 | 7 | 41 | 204 | 7 |
| Totals | 2,512 | 2,195 | 295 | 2,425 | 2,264 | 304 |

ROCK COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Battle Plain..... | 40 | 9 | 3 | 39 | 9 | 3 |
| Beaver Creek..... | 154 | 24 | 19 | 151 | 24 | 21 |
| Clinton..... | 65 | 17 | 8 | 64 | 18 | 8 |
| Denver..... | 45 | 9 | ..... | 45 | 9 | ..... |
| Kanaranzi..... | 44 | 18 | 1 | 43 | 19 | 1 |
| Luverne..... | 265 | 109 | 40 | 258 | 113 | 44 |
| Magnolia..... | 59 | 28 | 1 | 59 | 27 | 2 |
| Martin..... | 166 | 15 | 1 | 166 | 15 | 1 |
| Mound..... | 40 | 27 | 3 | 40 | 27 | 3 |
| Rose Dell..... | 49 | 18 | 4 | 49 | 18 | 4 |
| Springwater..... | 33 | 32 | 6 | 33 | 32 | 6 |
| Vienna..... | 35 | 19 | 8 | 35 | 19 | 8 |
| Totals..... | 995 | 325 | 94 | 982 | 330 | 101 |

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| City of Duluth. | | | | | | |
| First ward..... | 252 | 113 | 6 | 230 | 182 | 9 |
| Second ward..... | 226 | 54 | 18 | 221 | 68 | 16 |
| Third ward, first precinct..... | 348 | 229 | 19 | 330 | 260 | 26 |
| Third ward, second precinct..... | 207 | 102 | 18 | 192 | 112 | 20 |
| Third ward, third precinct..... | 204 | 86 | 7 | 197 | 99 | 9 |
| Fourth ward, first precinct..... | 384 | 205 | 17 | 359 | 208 | 42 |
| Fourth ward, second precinct..... | 292 | 157 | 9 | 273 | 177 | 12 |
| Fourth ward, third precinct..... | 191 | 145 | 14 | 174 | 174 | 19 |
| Fifth ward, first precinct..... | 222 | 107 | 22 | 214 | 125 | 1 |
| Fifth ward, second precinct..... | 296 | 96 | 11 | 296 | 101 | 21 |
| Fifth ward, third precinct..... | 187 | 51 | 36 | 184 | 61 | 33 |
| Sixth ward..... | 194 | 83 | 19 | 191 | 92 | 48 |
| Village of Park Point..... | 46 | 21 | 2 | 43 | 24 | 2 |
| Town of Duluth..... | 68 | 18 | 1 | 67 | 19 | 1 |
| Town of Oneota..... | 163 | 43 | 7 | 162 | 44 | 7 |
| Town of Fond du Lac..... | 132 | 6 | ..... | 132 | 6 | ..... |
| Town of Herman..... | 48 | 20 | ..... | 48 | 20 | ..... |
| Town of Canosia..... | 31 | 1 | ..... | 32 | 1 | ..... |
| Town of Rice Lake..... | 15 | 4 | ..... | 15 | 4 | ..... |
| Town of Guesen..... | 12 | 15 | ..... | 12 | 15 | ..... |
| Town of Breitung, precinct No. 1.... | 288 | 152 | 4 | 271 | 165 | 5 |
| Town of Breitung, precinct No. 2.... | 360 | 19 | 4 | 360 | 19 | 4 |
| Town of Breitung, precinct No. 3.... | 514 | 135 | 28 | 514 | 136 | 28 |
| Town of Morse..... | 260 | 52 | ..... | 246 | 66 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 4,920 | 1,914 | 242 | 4,763 | 2,176 | 303 |

SCOTT COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Belle Plaine..... | 75 | 335 | 6 | 71 | 339 | 6 |
| Blakely..... | 95 | 46 | 11 | 89 | 53 | 10 |
| Cedar Lake..... | 5 | 168 | ..... | 5 | 168 | ..... |
| Credit River..... | 8 | 87 | ..... | 6 | 90 | ..... |
| Eagle Creek..... | 30 | 113 | 7 | 27 | 113 | 10 |
| Glendale..... | 38 | 71 | ..... | 38 | 71 | ..... |
| Helena..... | 36 | 254 | ..... | 38 | 252 | ..... |
| Jackson..... | 4 | 57 | ..... | 3 | 58 | ..... |
| Louisville..... | 22 | 73 | 1 | 23 | 71 | 2 |
| New Market..... | 40 | 138 | 23 | 41 | 136 | 24 |
| Sand Creek..... | 167 | 339 | ..... | 161 | 347 | ..... |
| Spring Lake..... | 111 | 101 | 3 | 107 | 106 | 3 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 58 | 14 | ..... | 59 | 13 | ..... |
| Shakopee City, First ward..... | 21 | 120 | ..... | 21 | 120 | ..... |
| Shakopee City, Second ward..... | 42 | 112 | ..... | 41 | 112 | ..... |
| Shakopee City, Third ward..... | 53 | 64 | ..... | 50 | 67 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 805 | 2,092 | 51 | 780 | 2,116 | 56 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

385

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Baldwin..... | 30 | 33 | 3 | 25 | 38 | 3 |
| Becker..... | 96 | 59 | 4 | 62 | 89 | 5 |
| Big Lake..... | 59 | 45 | 9 | 57 | 49 | 8 |
| Blue Hill..... | 41 | 25 | ..... | 31 | 35 | ..... |
| Clear Lake..... | 74 | 56 | 7 | 71 | 59 | 7 |
| Elk River..... | 155 | 99 | 18 | 142 | 109 | 20 |
| Haven..... | 121 | 62 | 8 | 99 | 75 | 16 |
| Livonia..... | 53 | 29 | 8 | 53 | 30 | 8 |
| Orrock..... | 69 | 18 | ..... | 69 | 18 | ..... |
| Palmer..... | 15 | 4 | ..... | 15 | 4 | ..... |
| Santiago..... | 77 | 7 | 2 | 77 | 7 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 790 | 437 | 59 | 701 | 513 | 69 |

SIBLEY COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Henderson..... | 157 | 185 | 3 | 150 | 191 | 3 |
| Kelso..... | 86 | 41 | 3 | 79 | 48 | 3 |
| Sibley..... | 86 | 31 | ..... | 54 | 63 | ..... |
| Alfsborg..... | 158 | 49 | 5 | 157 | 50 | 5 |
| Cornish..... | 85 | 7 | 23 | 85 | 7 | 23 |
| Severance..... | 96 | 56 | 13 | 91 | 59 | 14 |
| Jessenland..... | 51 | 149 | ..... | 49 | 151 | ..... |
| Arlington..... | 106 | 173 | ..... | 91 | 185 | ..... |
| Dryden..... | 105 | 102 | ..... | 91 | 115 | ..... |
| Transit..... | 57 | 68 | 2 | 51 | 74 | 3 |
| Bismark..... | 59 | 25 | ..... | 59 | 25 | ..... |
| Moltke..... | 45 | 22 | ..... | 35 | 32 | ..... |
| Faxon..... | 26 | 94 | 3 | 26 | 95 | 1 |
| Washington Lake..... | 56 | 213 | ..... | 52 | 218 | ..... |
| Green Isle..... | 48 | 126 | ..... | 47 | 125 | ..... |
| New Auburn..... | 122 | 73 | 1 | 118 | 76 | 2 |
| Grafton..... | 46 | 23 | 1 | 46 | 23 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 1,389 | 1,437 | 54 | 1,281 | 1,537 | 55 |

STEARNS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Albany..... | 11 | 207 | 2 | 11 | 207 | 2 |
| Ashley..... | 44 | 33 | 1 | 30 | 45 | 3 |
| Avon..... | 15 | 109 | ..... | 6 | 118 | ..... |
| Brockway..... | 32 | 128 | ..... | 31 | 129 | ..... |
| Collegeville..... | 10 | 99 | ..... | 7 | 101 | ..... |
| Crane Lake..... | 26 | 12 | 24 | 24 | 13 | 25 |
| Crane River..... | 85 | 14 | 13 | 84 | 14 | 14 |
| Eden Lake..... | 37 | 73 | ..... | 37 | 73 | ..... |
| Fair Haven..... | 90 | 51 | 17 | 68 | 59 | 28 |
| Farming..... | 19 | 86 | ..... | 18 | 85 | ..... |
| Getty..... | 48 | 88 | 2 | 44 | 92 | 2 |
| Grave..... | 9 | 151 | ..... | 9 | 151 | ..... |
| Holding..... | 28 | 134 | 1 | 24 | 137 | 1 |
| Krain..... | 8 | 96 | ..... | 9 | 95 | ..... |
| Lake George..... | 22 | 56 | ..... | 22 | 56 | ..... |
| Lake Henry..... | 13 | 91 | ..... | 93 | 91 | ..... |
| Le Sauk..... | 43 | 50 | ..... | 42 | 51 | ..... |
| Luxemburg..... | 9 | 143 | ..... | 9 | 143 | ..... |
| Lynden..... | 33 | 64 | 2 | 31 | 66 | 2 |
| Maine Prairie..... | 91 | 134 | 17 | 57 | 156 | 29 |
| Melrose..... | 91 | 131 | 2 | 88 | 133 | 2 |
| Millwood..... | 18 | 74 | ..... | 18 | 74 | ..... |
| Munson..... | 6 | 184 | ..... | 5 | 185 | ..... |
| North Fork..... | 109 | 32 | 6 | 31 | 109 | 7 |
| Oak..... | 12 | 161 | ..... | 11 | 162 | ..... |
| Paynesville..... | 134 | 67 | 34 | 120 | 78 | 36 |
| Raymond..... | 44 | 35 | 2 | 25 | 39 | 17 |
| Rockville..... | 9 | 115 | ..... | 9 | 115 | ..... |
| St. Augusta..... | 13 | 149 | ..... | 10 | 152 | ..... |
| St. Cloud city, 1st ward..... | 196 | 138 | 28 | 176 | 152 | 33 |
| St. Cloud city, 2d ward..... | 113 | 85 | 10 | 95 | 100 | 10 |
| St. Cloud city, 3d ward, 1st precinct | 73 | 194 | 3 | 69 | 196 | 4 |
| St. Cloud city, 3d ward, 2d precinct | 31 | 132 | ..... | 28 | 135 | ..... |
| St. Cloud city, 4th ward, 1st precinct | 55 | 214 | 2 | 45 | 224 | 3 |
| St. Cloud city, 4th ward, 2d precinct | 50 | 109 | 3 | 44 | 116 | 2 |
| St. Cloud..... | 82 | 160 | ..... | 74 | 169 | ..... |
| St. Joseph..... | 13 | 160 | ..... | 17 | 156 | ..... |
| St. Martin..... | 3 | 114 | ..... | 3 | 114 | ..... |
| St. Windel..... | 9 | 102 | ..... | 6 | 105 | ..... |
| Sauk Centre..... | 366 | 170 | 26 | 337 | 194 | ..... |
| Spring Hill..... | 7 | 118 | ..... | 7 | 118 | ..... |
| Wakefield..... | 9 | 211 | ..... | 21 | 199 | ..... |
| Zion..... | 57 | 73 | ..... | 55 | 75 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 2,173 | 4,747 | 195 | 1,870 | 4,982 | 220 |

STEELE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Blooming Prairie, village..... | 57 | 37 | 5 | 58 | 36 | 5 |
| Blooming Prairie, town..... | 65 | 39 | 4 | 62 | 39 | 7 |
| Summit..... | 52 | 62 | 3 | 53 | 62 | 3 |
| Berlin..... | 91 | 48 | 6 | 90 | 48 | 6 |
| Aurora..... | 88 | 70 | ..... | 85 | 72 | ..... |
| Somerset..... | 46 | 97 | 3 | 46 | 97 | 3 |
| Lemond..... | 127 | 27 | 7 | 126 | 28 | 7 |
| Havana..... | 73 | 103 | 2 | 72 | 103 | 2 |
| Owatonna, town..... | 61 | 58 | 5 | 60 | 59 | 5 |
| Owatonna, First ward..... | 104 | 61 | 18 | 102 | 62 | 19 |
| Owatonna, Second ward..... | 178 | 133 | 22 | 176 | 134 | 23 |
| Owatonna, Third ward..... | 71 | 92 | 6 | 70 | 93 | 6 |
| Owatonna, Fourth ward..... | 62 | 91 | 4 | 61 | 92 | 4 |
| Meriden..... | 93 | 70 | 9 | 92 | 69 | 10 |
| Merton..... | 104 | 45 | 4 | 102 | 47 | 4 |
| Medford..... | 98 | 32 | 18 | 98 | 32 | 18 |
| Clinton Falls..... | 51 | 58 | 13 | 51 | 59 | 13 |
| Deerfield..... | 67 | 84 | 8 | 67 | 84 | 8 |
| Totals..... | 1,488 | 1,207 | 137 | 1,471 | 1,216 | 143 |

STEVENS COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Moore..... | 20 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 21 | 3 |
| Hodges..... | 31 | 26 | ..... | 23 | 34 | ..... |
| Framnas..... | 45 | 22 | 4 | 46 | 22 | 3 |
| Swan Lake..... | 63 | 9 | ..... | 63 | 10 | ..... |
| Rendsville..... | 35 | 18 | 6 | 31 | 19 | 9 |
| Morris..... | 42 | 35 | 3 | 34 | 43 | 3 |
| Darnen..... | 32 | 33 | ..... | 32 | 32 | 1 |
| Horton..... | 14 | 25 | 2 | 14 | 25 | 2 |
| Synnes..... | 25 | 43 | 4 | 24 | 44 | 4 |
| Scott..... | 34 | 32 | 4 | 34 | 33 | 4 |
| Pepperton..... | 10 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 22 | 4 |
| Donnelly..... | 29 | 35 | 17 | 28 | 35 | 18 |
| El Dorado..... | 23 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 5 |
| Everglade..... | 16 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 4 |
| Baker..... | 5 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 |
| Stevens..... | 28 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 18 | 1 |
| Village of Hancock..... | 58 | 12 | 6 | 54 | 14 | 8 |
| Village of Morris..... | 169 | 99 | 18 | 153 | 109 | 21 |
| Totals..... | 679 | 475 | 78 | 613 | 525 | 91 |

SWIFT COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fiak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Pillsbury | 87 | 17 | 5 | 85 | 19 | 5 |
| Hayes | 75 | 8 | 25 | 75 | 9 | 25 |
| Kerkhoven | 79 | 10 | 20 | 74 | 15 | 20 |
| Dublin | 40 | 45 | ..... | 39 | 45 | ..... |
| Kildare | 48 | 50 | ..... | 40 | 60 | ..... |
| Camp Lake | 75 | 15 | 20 | 72 | 18 | 19 |
| Cashel | 37 | 28 | 2 | 34 | 30 | 2 |
| Torning | 50 | 24 | 11 | 52 | 29 | 12 |
| Benson | 34 | 43 | 1 | 25 | 49 | 1 |
| Swenoda | 35 | 9 | ..... | 29 | 15 | ..... |
| Six Mile Grove | 43 | 32 | ..... | 42 | 35 | ..... |
| Clontarf | 17 | 40 | ..... | 16 | 41 | ..... |
| Westbank | 43 | 10 | ..... | 43 | 11 | ..... |
| Marysland | 11 | 38 | ..... | 11 | 38 | ..... |
| Tava | 4 | 55 | ..... | 4 | 55 | ..... |
| New Tosen | 28 | 39 | ..... | 28 | 39 | ..... |
| Moyer | 32 | 12 | 12 | 32 | 12 | 12 |
| Fairfield | 16 | 49 | ..... | 16 | 49 | ..... |
| Appleton | 153 | 95 | 18 | 153 | 98 | 15 |
| Shible | 35 | 24 | 7 | 34 | 26 | 6 |
| Hegbert | 42 | 28 | 8 | 42 | 28 | 8 |
| Village of Benson | 112 | 72 | 2 | 100 | 84 | 1 |
| Totals | 1,098 | 743 | 132 | 1,046 | 805 | 126 |

TODD COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fink. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Bartlett..... | 42 | 5 | ..... | 42 | 5 | ..... |
| Bertha..... | 44 | 12 | 2 | 41 | 13 | 4 |
| Birchdale..... | 49 | 32 | 3 | 49 | 32 | 3 |
| Burleene..... | 17 | 8 | ..... | 16 | 8 | ..... |
| Burnhamville..... | 116 | 53 | 6 | 110 | 57 | 8 |
| Eagle Valley..... | 113 | 35 | 5 | 113 | 35 | 5 |
| Fawn Lake..... | 13 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Germania..... | 19 | 20 | ..... | 19 | 19 | 1 |
| Gordon..... | 94 | 9 | 31 | 93 | 9 | 32 |
| Grey Eagle..... | 68 | 30 | 9 | 66 | 33 | 9 |
| Hartford..... | 74 | 109 | 8 | 68 | 119 | 13 |
| Iona..... | 38 | 24 | ..... | 38 | 24 | ..... |
| Kandota..... | 49 | 4 | ..... | 49 | 4 | ..... |
| Leslie..... | 77 | 34 | 2 | 75 | 34 | 2 |
| Little Sauk..... | 119 | 13 | ..... | 114 | 14 | 1 |
| Long Prairie..... | 101 | 180 | 3 | 101 | 181 | 3 |
| Moran..... | 19 | 28 | ..... | 18 | 29 | ..... |
| Reynolds..... | 61 | 27 | 5 | 59 | 30 | 5 |
| Round Prairie..... | 45 | 38 | 4 | 44 | 38 | 5 |
| Staples..... | 39 | 10 | 1 | 39 | 10 | 1 |
| Stowe Prairie..... | 77 | 9 | 4 | 73 | 12 | 4 |
| Villard..... | 30 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 16 |
| Ward..... | 41 | 71 | 1 | 39 | 73 | 1 |
| West Union..... | 65 | 54 | 12 | 47 | 71 | 13 |
| Wykeham..... | 98 | 34 | 4 | 93 | 37 | 7 |
| Totals..... | 1,508 | 870 | 102 | 1,437 | 907 | 134 |

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Leonardsville..... | 29 | 24 | 2 | 25 | 28 | 2 |
| Tara..... | 17 | 54 | ..... | 16 | 54 | ..... |
| Parnell..... | 22 | 49 | ..... | 19 | 52 | ..... |
| Arthur..... | 41 | 43 | 3 | 39 | 44 | 3 |
| Folsom..... | 84 | 55 | 10 | 77 | 62 | 10 |
| Dallymount..... | 8 | 19 | ..... | 11 | 17 | ..... |
| Croke..... | 11 | 39 | 1 | 17 | 32 | 2 |
| Walls..... | 23 | 52 | 3 | 16 | 58 | 4 |
| Windsor..... | 20 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 1 |
| Clifton..... | 28 | 16 | 2 | 26 | 19 | 1 |
| Lake Valley..... | 100 | 40 | 21 | 68 | 76 | 17 |
| Redpath..... | 41 | 4 | ..... | 41 | 4 | ..... |
| Monson..... | 67 | 4 | 1 | 66 | 5 | 1 |
| Tintah..... | 19 | 15 | ..... | 19 | 15 | ..... |
| Taylor..... | 32 | 27 | ..... | 27 | 32 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 542 | 451 | 44 | 488 | 506 | 41 |

WABASHA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flek. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Chester | 86 | 86 | 3 | 86 | 86 | 3 |
| Elgin | 121 | 99 | 9 | 119 | 99 | 2 |
| Gillford | 82 | 81 | 6 | 82 | 84 | 4 |
| Glasgow | 23 | 93 | 5 | 23 | 93 | 5 |
| Greenfield | 72 | 110 | 4 | 75 | 104 | 6 |
| Highland | 45 | 104 | 4 | 45 | 105 | 4 |
| Hyde Park | 37 | 45 | ..... | 36 | 46 | ..... |
| Lake | 29 | 46 | 8 | 34 | 43 | 6 |
| Lake City, 1st ward | 168 | 78 | 34 | 177 | 73 | 30 |
| Lake City, 2d ward | 100 | 122 | 18 | 100 | 120 | 20 |
| Mazeppa | 103 | 70 | 5 | 101 | 70 | 7 |
| Minneiska | 54 | 66 | 10 | 54 | 66 | 10 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 43 | 82 | 11 | 47 | 78 | 10 |
| Oakwood | 57 | 82 | 1 | 57 | 119 | 1 |
| Pepin | 14 | 68 | 1 | 11 | 71 | 1 |
| Plainview | 221 | 122 | 5 | 215 | 121 | 10 |
| Reads | 51 | 55 | 11 | 48 | 58 | 11 |
| Wabasha, 1st ward | 97 | 134 | 4 | 94 | 137 | 6 |
| Wabasha, 2d ward | 79 | 141 | 4 | 85 | 136 | 3 |
| Wabasha, 3d ward | 66 | 68 | 4 | 66 | 67 | 5 |
| Watopa | 31 | 75 | 7 | 31 | 75 | 7 |
| West Albany | 25 | 97 | 12 | 23 | 103 | 10 |
| Zumbro | 65 | 72 | 13 | 63 | 72 | 14 |
| Totals | 1,669 | 2,033 | 179 | 1,672 | 2,026 | 181 |

WADENA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Wadena | 159 | 131 | 37 | 147 | 139 | 40 |
| Aldrich | 184 | 84 | 16 | 138 | 97 | 47 |
| Thomastown | 63 | 16 | 8 | 53 | 16 | 18 |
| Leaf River | 51 | 61 | 2 | 52 | 57 | 5 |
| Wing River | 45 | 28 | 4 | 42 | 20 | 15 |
| Bullard | 23 | 5 | ..... | 23 | 5 | ..... |
| Red Eye | 55 | 6 | ..... | 55 | 5 | ..... |
| Shell River | 24 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Totals | 604 | 337 | 71 | 516 | 350 | 142 |

WASECA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| New Richland | 175 | 79 | 24 | 171 | 82 | 25 |
| Byron | 41 | 38 | 4 | 33 | 52 | 6 |
| Vivian | 47 | 54 | 2 | 44 | 56 | 3 |
| Otisco | 137 | 32 | 19 | 131 | 38 | 19 |
| Wilton | 69 | 91 | 3 | 65 | 95 | 4 |
| Freedom | 88 | 87 | 9 | 88 | 89 | 10 |
| Woodville | 103 | 25 | 10 | 101 | 25 | 12 |
| City of Waseca, 1st ward | 87 | 26 | 14 | 84 | 29 | 14 |
| City of Waseca, 2d ward | 102 | 78 | 2 | 96 | 82 | 4 |
| City of Waseca, 3d ward | 20 | 52 | ..... | 18 | 54 | ..... |
| City of Waseca, 4th ward | 57 | 21 | 2 | 54 | 22 | 4 |
| City of Waseca, 5th ward | 52 | 60 | 1 | 52 | 60 | 1 |
| St. Mary | 50 | 105 | 2 | 49 | 106 | 2 |
| Alton | 91 | 101 | 12 | 83 | 109 | 12 |
| Blooming Grove | 106 | 41 | 15 | 105 | 38 | 16 |
| Iosco | 97 | 90 | 15 | 93 | 92 | 17 |
| Janesville | 176 | 189 | 37 | 147 | 202 | 47 |
| Totals | 1,498 | 1,169 | 171 | 1,414 | 1,231 | 196 |

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Afton..... | 122 | 63 | 6 | 120 | 66 | 6 |
| Baytown..... | 48 | 72 | 5 | 46 | 74 | 5 |
| Cottage Grove..... | 124 | 47 | 7 | 121 | 49 | 8 |
| Denmark | 63 | 49 | 3 | 63 | 49 | 5 |
| Forest Lake..... | 86 | 14 | ..... | 78 | 22 | ..... |
| Grant..... | 43 | 72 | 2 | 41 | 74 | 2 |
| Lakeland | 96 | 63 | ..... | 93 | 66 | ..... |
| Marine..... | 434 | 66 | 1 | 423 | 75 | 1 |
| Newport..... | 196 | 109 | 50 | 186 | 118 | 50 |
| Oakdale..... | 75 | 128 | ..... | 60 | 143 | ..... |
| Oneka..... | 52 | 53 | ..... | 46 | 59 | ..... |
| Stillwater, town..... | 59 | 89 | 1 | 61 | 88 | 1 |
| Woodbury..... | 117 | 89 | 6 | 104 | 101 | 7 |
| Village of South Stillwater | 135 | 96 | 2 | 133 | 97 | 2 |
| City of Stillwater. | | | | | | |
| First ward, first precinct | 147 | 194 | 9 | 141 | 205 | 8 |
| First ward, second precinct..... | 138 | 212 | 4 | 130 | 217 | 5 |
| Second ward, first precinct..... | 144 | 126 | 1 | 135 | 132 | 1 |
| Second ward, second precinct..... | 204 | 171 | 8 | 197 | 175 | 9 |
| Third ward, first precinct..... | 189 | 143 | ..... | 177 | 154 | 1 |
| Third ward, second precinct..... | 292 | 159 | 18 | 280 | 168 | 18 |
| Totals | 2,764 | 2,015 | 123 | 2,635 | 2,132 | 129 |

ELECTION RETURNS.

395

WATONWAN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Adrian..... | 51 | 13 | ..... | 51 | 13 | ..... |
| Antrim..... | 57 | 18 | 13 | 57 | 17 | 14 |
| Butterfield..... | 36 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 8 | 3 |
| Fieldon..... | 34 | 53 | 1 | 34 | 53 | 1 |
| Long Lake..... | 87 | 12 | ..... | 84 | 14 | 1 |
| Madelia..... | 217 | 71 | 23 | 211 | 76 | 25 |
| Nelson..... | 91 | 4 | ..... | 94 | 1 | ..... |
| Odin..... | 55 | 6 | 4 | 54 | 4 | 6 |
| Rosendale..... | 42 | 13 | 9 | 41 | 14 | 9 |
| Riverdale..... | 48 | 22 | 8 | 46 | 23 | 8 |
| South Branch..... | 43 | 18 | 1 | 43 | 18 | 1 |
| St. James..... | 167 | 88 | 26 | 161 | 94 | 27 |
| Totals..... | 928 | 326 | 88 | 912 | 335 | 95 |

WILKIN COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Akron..... | 55 | 8 | 6 | 55 | 8 | 6 |
| Andrea..... | 8 | 10 | ..... | 8 | 10 | ..... |
| Atherton..... | 12 | 28 | ..... | 12 | 28 | ..... |
| Bradford..... | 12 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| Brandrup..... | 29 | 13 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 1 |
| Breckenridge..... | 128 | 104 | 9 | 125 | 104 | 12 |
| Campbell..... | 43 | 46 | 4 | 47 | 43 | 4 |
| Champion..... | 23 | 24 | 1 | 23 | 24 | 1 |
| Deerhorn..... | 18 | 11 | ..... | 18 | 11 | ..... |
| Manston..... | 32 | 3 | ..... | 32 | 3 | ..... |
| McCauleyville..... | 26 | 54 | 3 | 24 | 56 | 3 |
| Mitchell..... | 18 | 18 | ..... | 15 | 20 | ..... |
| Prairie View..... | 42 | 10 | 3 | 44 | 8 | 3 |
| Roberts..... | 25 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 9 |
| Tauberg..... | 75 | 15 | 11 | 72 | 16 | 11 |
| Totals..... | 546 | 359 | 50 | 533 | 362 | 58 |

WINONA COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Dresbach..... | 48 | 61 | 16 | 47 | 63 | 15 |
| New Hartford..... | 110 | 57 | 1 | 110 | 57 | 1 |
| Pleasant Hill..... | 96 | 78 | 3 | 94 | 81 | 3 |
| Wiscoy..... | 64 | 48 | 10 | 63 | 48 | 10 |
| Hart..... | 27 | 112 | 1 | 27 | 112 | 1 |
| Fremont..... | 124 | 53 | 2 | 125 | 53 | 2 |
| Saratoga..... | 133 | 46 | 5 | 132 | 48 | 6 |
| Richmond..... | 32 | 27 | 2 | 32 | 27 | 2 |
| Homer..... | 125 | 70 | 3 | 124 | 70 | 3 |
| Wilson..... | 45 | 146 | 2 | 44 | 147 | 2 |
| Warren..... | 84 | 93 | 6 | 83 | 94 | 6 |
| Utica..... | 95 | 180 | 7 | 95 | 177 | 7 |
| St. Charles, town..... | 88 | 55 | 3 | 88 | 55 | 3 |
| St. Charles, city..... | 182 | 97 | 9 | 180 | 98 | 9 |
| Hillsdale..... | 52 | 65 | 2 | 52 | 65 | 2 |
| Rollingstone..... | 43 | 120 | 3 | 47 | 117 | 3 |
| Norton..... | 16 | 121 | ..... | 15 | 122 | ..... |
| Elba..... | 47 | 109 | ..... | 46 | 110 | ..... |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 28 | 78 | ..... | 28 | 78 | ..... |
| Whitewater..... | 79 | 53 | 3 | 76 | 56 | 3 |
| Winona Town..... | 24 | 27 | ..... | 24 | 27 | ..... |
| Winona City — | | | | | | |
| First precinct, first ward..... | 210 | 196 | 16 | 204 | 198 | 19 |
| Second precinct, First ward..... | 186 | 185 | 12 | 175 | 192 | 13 |
| Third precinct, first ward..... | 190 | 166 | 11 | 189 | 164 | 11 |
| First precinct, second ward..... | 126 | 88 | 8 | 120 | 92 | 9 |
| Second precinct, second ward..... | 190 | 172 | 9 | 189 | 178 | 7 |
| First precinct, third ward..... | 176 | 244 | 2 | 170 | 252 | 2 |
| Second precinct, third ward..... | 200 | 238 | 3 | 195 | 244 | 3 |
| First precinct, fourth ward..... | 158 | 212 | ..... | 157 | 219 | 1 |
| Second precinct, fourth ward..... | 123 | 235 | 2 | 120 | 233 | 2 |
| Third precinct, fourth ward..... | 75 | 306 | 1 | 76 | 307 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 3,176 | 3,738 | 142 | 3,127 | 3,789 | 146 |

WRIGHT COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Flak. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Albion..... | 142 | 130 | 3 | 142 | 130 | 3 |
| Buffalo | 175 | 115 | 20 | 170 | 117 | 21 |
| Chatham | 39 | 58 | 1 | 39 | 59 | 1 |
| Clearwater..... | 120 | 49 | 11 | 112 | 56 | 12 |
| Cokato..... | 304 | 56 | 71 | 296 | 70 | 65 |
| Corinna..... | 89 | 92 | 2 | 88 | 94 | 1 |
| Frankfort..... | 37 | 206 | ..... | 36 | 206 | ..... |
| Franklin | 206 | 323 | 4 | 204 | 325 | 4 |
| French Lake..... | 173 | 61 | 26 | 170 | 64 | 26 |
| Maple Lake..... | 46 | 137 | 1 | 46 | 137 | 1 |
| Marysville..... | 187 | 200 | 9 | 187 | 200 | 8 |
| Middleville..... | 151 | 112 | 11 | 149 | 113 | 12 |
| Monticello..... | 213 | 90 | 40 | 208 | 96 | 40 |
| Otsego..... | 107 | 76 | 6 | 105 | 78 | 6 |
| Rockford..... | 176 | 79 | 34 | 169 | 81 | 39 |
| Silver Creek..... | 89 | 21 | 15 | 84 | 23 | 17 |
| South Side..... | 84 | 49 | 19 | 79 | 52 | 21 |
| Stockholm..... | 226 | 13 | 35 | 226 | 13 | 35 |
| Victor | 209 | 122 | 27 | 210 | 121 | 28 |
| Woodland..... | 104 | 144 | 10 | 106 | 143 | 11 |
| Totals | 2,877 | 2,133 | 345 | 2,824 | 2,178 | 351 |

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

| TOWNS OR WARDS. | FOR PRESIDENT. | | | FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
| Burton..... | 13 | 24 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 1 |
| Echo..... | 24 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 18 | 6 |
| Fortier..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| Florida..... | 23 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 |
| Friendship..... | 52 | 16 | 23 | 51 | 17 | 23 |
| Hammer..... | 41 | 10 | ..... | 41 | 10 | ..... |
| Hazel Run..... | 40 | ..... | 1 | 32 | 9 | 1 |
| Lisbon..... | 38 | 23 | 16 | 26 | 45 | 7 |
| Minnesota Falls..... | 35 | 33 | 7 | 29 | 36 | 9 |
| Norman..... | 35 | 18 | 5 | 35 | 18 | 5 |
| Normania..... | 43 | 19 | 2 | 43 | 19 | 2 |
| Oshkosh..... | 59 | 3 | 1 | 59 | 3 | 1 |
| Omro..... | 27 | 11 | 2 | 27 | 11 | 2 |
| Otis..... | 126 | 34 | 23 | 115 | 42 | ..... |
| Posen..... | 26 | 25 | ..... | 25 | 26 | ..... |
| Sandnes..... | 105 | 36 | 15 | 88 | 52 | 17 |
| Sioux Agency..... | 63 | 1 | ..... | 62 | 2 | ..... |
| Stony Run..... | 61 | 24 | 13 | 54 | 31 | 13 |
| Swede Prairie..... | 40 | 5 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 3 |
| Tyro..... | 41 | 1 | ..... | 41 | 1 | ..... |
| Wergeland..... | 65 | 15 | 1 | 62 | 15 | 1 |
| Wood Lake..... | 93 | 18 | 9 | 86 | 20 | 12 |
| Village of Canby..... | 98 | 10 | 7 | 93 | 13 | 9 |
| Totals..... | 1,175 | 346 | 139 | 1,102 | 422 | 116 |

1888

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Aitkin..... | 408 | 185 | 34 | 414 | 205 | 43 |
| Anoka..... | 1,320 | 807 | 175 | 1,305 | 817 | 175 |
| Becker..... | 1,360 | 511 | 301 | 1,310 | 523 | 322 |
| Benton..... | 527 | 762 | 35 | 400 | 831 | 88 |
| Big Stone..... | 641 | 446 | 109 | 548 | 535 | 111 |
| Blue Earth..... | 3,307 | 2,761 | 403 | 3,191 | 2,838 | 428 |
| Brown..... | 1,285 | 1,489 | 112 | 1,212 | 1,574 | 110 |
| Carlton..... | 924 | 439 | 40 | 756 | 606 | 49 |
| Carver..... | 1,486 | 1,886 | 61 | 1,366 | 1,996 | 62 |
| Cass..... | 474 | 236 | 6 | 474 | 235 | 7 |
| Chippewa..... | 820 | 506 | 182 | 738 | 576 | 192 |
| Chisago..... | 1,481 | 419 | 172 | 1,459 | 431 | 181 |
| Clay..... | 1,547 | 972 | 198 | 1,442 | 1,009 | 262 |
| Cook..... | 24 | 29 | ..... | 24 | 29 | ..... |
| Cottonwood..... | 760 | 273 | 90 | 744 | 277 | 103 |
| Crow Wing..... | 1,144 | 699 | 65 | 1,087 | 743 | 84 |
| Dakota..... | 1,664 | 2,372 | 210 | 1,584 | 2,413 | 261 |
| Dodge..... | 1,530 | 805 | 222 | 1,505 | 812 | 235 |
| Douglas..... | 1,744 | 661 | 345 | 1,632 | 748 | 388 |
| Faribault..... | 2,176 | 1,054 | 297 | 2,116 | 1,074 | 324 |
| Fillmore..... | 3,428 | 1,759 | 349 | 3,329 | 1,938 | 363 |
| Freeborn..... | 2,413 | 973 | 388 | 2,393 | 986 | 395 |
| Goodhue..... | 3,813 | 1,721 | 364 | 3,708 | 1,800 | 374 |
| Grant..... | 899 | 316 | 170 | 665 | 550 | 165 |
| Hennepin..... | 21,209 | 15,040 | 1,689 | 19,696 | 15,999 | 2,128 |
| Houston..... | 1,624 | 1,376 | 103 | 1,589 | 1,382 | 108 |
| Hubbard..... | 169 | 181 | 1 | 175 | 189 | 4 |
| Isanti..... | 924 | 159 | 320 | 903 | 180 | 320 |
| Itasca..... | 58 | 105 | 10 | 55 | 107 | 10 |
| Jackson..... | 1,018 | 476 | 86 | 932 | 519 | 120 |
| Kanabec..... | 162 | 82 | 114 | 155 | 90 | 116 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 1,936 | 472 | 388 | 1,896 | 505 | 399 |
| Kittson..... | 603 | 360 | 73 | 577 | 381 | 79 |
| Lac qui Parle.... | 1,298 | 540 | 88 | 1,240 | 581 | 115 |
| Lake..... | 222 | 89 | 2 | 215 | 95 | 3 |
| Le Sueur..... | 1,817 | 2,121 | 199 | 1,688 | 2,224 | 223 |
| Lincoln..... | 594 | 399 | 63 | 575 | 414 | 67 |
| Lyon..... | 1,138 | 475 | 207 | 1,098 | 485 | 234 |
| McLeod..... | 1,323 | 1,827 | 105 | 1,282 | 1,846 | 124 |
| Marshall..... | 1,166 | 426 | 117 | 1,091 | 439 | 134 |
| Martin..... | 1,161 | 471 | 163 | 1,112 | 495 | 205 |
| Meeker..... | 1,799 | 1,231 | 243 | 1,730 | 1,278 | 265 |
| Mille Lacs..... | 414 | 229 | 23 | 402 | 237 | 23 |
| Morrison..... | 1,042 | 1,404 | 41 | 951 | 1,484 | 59 |
| Mower..... | 2,373 | 1,343 | 171 | 2,305 | 1,371 | 197 |
| Murray..... | 782 | 492 | 104 | 759 | 507 | 110 |
| Nicollet..... | 1,383 | 1,201 | 120 | 1,312 | 1,230 | 149 |
| Nobles..... | 896 | 682 | 142 | 859 | 710 | 159 |
| Norman..... | 1,162 | 356 | 461 | 1,093 | 367 | 515 |
| Olmsted..... | 2,432 | 2,094 | 135 | 2,398 | 2,138 | 135 |

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES — CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Merriam. | Wilson. | Harrison. |
|------------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Otter Tail..... | 3,874 | 1,770 | 733 | 3,368 | 2,170 | 809 |
| Pine | 487 | 431 | 63 | 402 | 500 | 65 |
| Pipestone..... | 668 | 305 | 34 | 647 | 321 | 41 |
| Polk..... | 3,096 | 1,711 | 640 | 3,073 | 1,711 | 674 |
| Pope..... | 1,267 | 390 | 242 | 1,160 | 461 | 280 |
| Ramsey | 12,163 | 13,094 | 805 | 10,875 | 13,886 | 1,042 |
| Redwood..... | 1,018 | 540 | 205 | 987 | 552 | 222 |
| Renville | 1,903 | 1,070 | 192 | 1,761 | 1,149 | 237 |
| Rice..... | 2,512 | 2,195 | 295 | 2,425 | 2,264 | 304 |
| Rock | 995 | 325 | 94 | 982 | 330 | 101 |
| St. Louis..... | 4,920 | 1,914 | 242 | 4,763 | 2,176 | 303 |
| Scott | 805 | 2,092 | 51 | 780 | 2,116 | 56 |
| Sherburne..... | 790 | 437 | 59 | 701 | 513 | 69 |
| Sibley | 1,389 | 1,437 | 54 | 1,281 | 1,537 | 55 |
| Stearns | 2,173 | 4,747 | 195 | 1,870 | 4,982 | 220 |
| Steele..... | 1,488 | 1,207 | 137 | 1,471 | 1,216 | 143 |
| Stevens | 679 | 475 | 78 | 613 | 525 | 91 |
| Swift..... | 1,098 | 743 | 132 | 1,046 | 805 | 126 |
| Todd | 1,508 | 870 | 102 | 1,437 | 907 | 134 |
| Traverse..... | 542 | 451 | 44 | 488 | 506 | 41 |
| Wabasha..... | 1,669 | 2,033 | 179 | 1,672 | 2,026 | 181 |
| Wadena..... | 604 | 337 | 71 | 516 | 350 | 142 |
| Waseca | 1,498 | 1,169 | 171 | 1,414 | 1,231 | 196 |
| Washington | 2,764 | 2,015 | 123 | 2,635 | 2,132 | 129 |
| Watsonwan..... | 928 | 326 | 88 | 912 | 335 | 95 |
| Wilkin | 546 | 359 | 50 | 533 | 362 | 58 |
| Winona..... | 3,176 | 3,738 | 142 | 3,127 | 3,789 | 146 |
| Wright | 2,877 | 2,133 | 345 | 2,824 | 2,178 | 351 |
| Yellow Medicine | 1,175 | 346 | 139 | 1,102 | 422 | 116 |
| Totals..... | 142,492 | 104,385 | 15,311 | 134,355 | 110,251 | 17,026 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN SEVEN CENSUS YEARS.

| COUNTIES. | 1885. | 1890. | 1875. | 1870. | 1865. | 1860. | 1850. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Aitkin..... | 1,388 | 366 | 205 | 178 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Anoka..... | 10,089 | 7,108 | 5,709 | 3,940 | 2,260 | 2,101 | ..... |
| Becker..... | 7,433 | 4,407 | 2,256 | 308 | ..... | 386 | ..... |
| Beltrami..... | 111 | 10 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Benton..... | 4,721 | 3,012 | 1,971 | 1,558 | 565 | 627 | 418 |
| Big Stone..... | 4,697 | 3,689 | 305 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blue Earth..... | 26,462 | 22,889 | 20,942 | 17,302 | 9,201 | 4,803 | ..... |
| Brown..... | 13,976 | 12,018 | 9,815 | 6,396 | 2,211 | 2,339 | ..... |
| Carlton..... | 3,189 | 1,230 | 495 | 286 | 28 | 51 | ..... |
| Carver..... | 15,965 | 14,140 | 13,033 | 11,586 | 8,704 | 5,106 | ..... |
| Cass..... | 1,135 | 486 | 239 | 380 | 37 | 150 | ..... |
| Chippewa..... | 6,561 | 5,408 | 2,977 | 1,467 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chisago..... | 9,765 | 7,982 | 6,046 | 4,358 | 2,175 | 1,743 | ..... |
| Clay..... | 10,362 | 5,886 | 1,451 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cook..... | 322 | 65 | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonwood... | 5,894 | 5,553 | 2,870 | 534 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Crow Wing... | 8,743 | 2,318 | 1,031 | 200 | 178 | 269 | ..... |
| Dakota..... | 18,590 | 17,391 | 17,360 | 16,312 | 12,476 | 9,093 | 584 |
| Dodge..... | 10,487 | 11,344 | 10,045 | 8,598 | 5,222 | 3,797 | ..... |
| Douglas..... | 12,924 | 9,130 | 6,319 | 4,239 | ..... | 195 | ..... |
| Faribault..... | 15,163 | 13,015 | 11,131 | 9,940 | 4,735 | 1,335 | ..... |
| Fillmore..... | 26,677 | 28,162 | 28,337 | 24,877 | 17,524 | 13,542 | ..... |
| Freeborn..... | 17,364 | 16,069 | 13,189 | 10,578 | 5,688 | 3,367 | ..... |
| Goodhue..... | 31,113 | 29,651 | 28,500 | 22,618 | 14,830 | 8,977 | ..... |
| Grant..... | 5,197 | 3,004 | 1,191 | 340 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | 148,737 | 67,013 | 48,725 | 31,566 | 17,076 | 12,849 | ..... |
| Houston..... | 15,482 | 16,332 | 16,566 | 14,936 | 9,787 | 6,645 | ..... |
| Hubbard..... | 853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isanti..... | 7,031 | 5,063 | 3,901 | 2,035 | 453 | 284 | ..... |
| Itasca..... | 273 | 124 | ..... | 96 | ..... | 51 | 97 |
| Jackson..... | 6,110 | 4,806 | 3,506 | 1,825 | 234 | 181 | ..... |
| Kanabec..... | 1,109 | 505 | 311 | 93 | 31 | 30 | ..... |
| Kittson..... | 12,849 | 905 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kandiyohi.... | 3,462 | 10,159 | 8,083 | 4,921 | ..... | 426 | ..... |
| Lac qui Parle. | 7,842 | 4,907 | 1,428 | 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake..... | 453 | 106 | 161 | 135 | 154 | 248 | ..... |
| Le Sueur..... | 18,559 | 16,104 | 13,237 | 11,607 | 7,834 | 5,318 | ..... |

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN SEVEN CENSUS YEARS—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | 1885. | 1890. | 1875. | 1870. | 1865. | 1860. | 1850. |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Lincoln..... | 4,632 | 2,945 | 413 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lyon..... | 7,936 | 6,257 | 2,543 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McLeod..... | 15,311 | 12,343 | 8,651 | 5,643 | 2,457 | 1,286 | ..... |
| Marshall..... | 5,560 | 992 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Martin..... | 6,426 | 5,249 | 3,738 | 3,867 | 1,430 | 151 | ..... |
| Meeker..... | 14,501 | 11,739 | 8,626 | 6,090 | 1,229 | 928 | ..... |
| Millie Laes..... | 1,897 | 1,501 | 1,300 | 1,109 | 331 | 73 | ..... |
| Morrison..... | 9,406 | 5,875 | 2,722 | 1,681 | 796 | 918 | ..... |
| Mower..... | 15,277 | 16,799 | 13,682 | 10,447 | 5,150 | 3,217 | ..... |
| Murray..... | 5,046 | 3,604 | 1,329 | 209 | ..... | 29 | ..... |
| Nicollet..... | 13,434 | 12,333 | 11,525 | 8,362 | 5,019 | 3,773 | ..... |
| Nobles..... | 5,639 | 4,435 | 2,750 | 117 | ..... | 35 | ..... |
| Norman..... | 8,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Olmsted..... | 20,518 | 21,543 | 20,946 | 19,793 | 15,107 | 9,524 | ..... |
| Otter Tail..... | 31,520 | 18,675 | 9,174 | 1,968 | ..... | 240 | ..... |
| Pine..... | 2,186 | 1,365 | 795 | 648 | 64 | 92 | ..... |
| Pipestone..... | 3,956 | 2,092 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polk..... | 23,475 | 11,247 | 937 | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... |
| Pope..... | 8,707 | 5,874 | 4,078 | 2,691 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | 116,227 | 45,914 | 36,333 | 23,085 | 15,107 | 12,150 | 2,227 |
| Redwood..... | 6,488 | 5,375 | 2,982 | 1,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Renville..... | 13,153 | 10,791 | 6,876 | 3,219 | ..... | 245 | ..... |
| Rice..... | 24,941 | 22,480 | 20,622 | 16,033 | 10,977 | 7,543 | ..... |
| Rock..... | 5,239 | 3,699 | 1,861 | 138 | 23 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis..... | 20,453 | 4,504 | 3,517 | 4,561 | 294 | 406 | ..... |
| Scott..... | 14,181 | 13,516 | 12,394 | 11,042 | 8,621 | 4,595 | ..... |
| Sherburne..... | 5,647 | 3,855 | 3,018 | 2,050 | 819 | 723 | ..... |
| Sibley..... | 13,126 | 10,637 | 8,884 | 6,725 | 4,786 | 3,609 | ..... |
| Stearns..... | 28,712 | 21,956 | 17,797 | 14,206 | 7,367 | 4,505 | ..... |
| Steele..... | 12,733 | 12,460 | 10,739 | 8,271 | 4,932 | 2,863 | ..... |
| Stevens..... | 4,511 | 3,911 | 786 | 174 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swift..... | 8,373 | 7,473 | 2,269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Todd..... | 9,643 | 6,133 | 3,818 | 2,036 | 117 | 430 | ..... |
| Traverse..... | 2,860 | 1,503 | 100 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wabasha..... | 17,999 | 18,206 | 17,296 | 15,859 | 11,363 | 7,228 | 243 |
| Wadena..... | 3,565 | 2,086 | 210 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waseca..... | 13,342 | 19,562 | 9,794 | 11,809 | 6,780 | 6,123 | 1,056 |
| Washington..... | 29,751 | 12,385 | 14,751 | 7,854 | 4,174 | 2,601 | ..... |
| Watonwan..... | 5,995 | 5,104 | 4,024 | 2,426 | 248 | ..... | ..... |
| Wilkin..... | 3,734 | 1,906 | 528 | 295 | ..... | 40 | ..... |
| Winona..... | 31,928 | 27,197 | 27,385 | 22,319 | 15,277 | 9,208 | ..... |
| Wright..... | 22,790 | 18,104 | 13,775 | 9,457 | 5,028 | 2,729 | ..... |
| Yellow Med... | 7,863 | 5,884 | 2,484 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Breckenridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | ..... |
| *Buchanan..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... |
| *Mankatha..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 |
| *Manomin..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 136 | ..... |
| *Pembina..... | ..... | ..... | 202 | 64 | ..... | 1,612 | 1,134 |
| *Pierce..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| *Wahnata..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 |
| Totals..... | 1,117,798 | 780,773 | 597,407 | 439,706 | 250,099 | 172,023 | 6,077 |

NOTE.—In 1860, Kandiyohi, 76; Monongalia, 350. In 1870, Kandiyohi, 1,760; Monongalia, 3,161. These two counties now united under the name of Kandiyohi.

* These last named counties are not in existence at this time, the territory being included in other counties.

MALES OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS, AND CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AGE IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, ACCORDING TO STATE CENSUS, MAY 1, 1885.

| COUNTIES. | Males over 21 years. | CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AGE. | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Between 5 and 7. | Between 8 and 15. | Between 16 and 21. | Total. |
| Aitkin..... | 614 | 76 | 150 | 83 | 309 |
| Anoka..... | 2,925 | 775 | 1,797 | 1,042 | 3,614 |
| Becker..... | 2,044 | 611 | 1,297 | 601 | 2,509 |
| Beltrami..... | 66 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 24 |
| Benton..... | 1,234 | 404 | 924 | 408 | 1,736 |
| Big Stone..... | 1,355 | 370 | 790 | 415 | 1,575 |
| Blue Earth..... | 7,151 | 2,042 | 4,861 | 2,893 | 9,796 |
| Brown..... | 3,315 | 1,175 | 2,884 | 1,414 | 5,473 |
| Carlton..... | 1,421 | 190 | 337 | 277 | 804 |
| Carver..... | 4,091 | 1,292 | 3,076 | 1,797 | 6,165 |
| Cass..... | 432 | 98 | 150 | 107 | 355 |
| Chippewa..... | 1,504 | 598 | 1,260 | 569 | 2,427 |
| Chisago..... | 2,622 | 838 | 1,987 | 810 | 3,635 |
| Clay..... | 3,145 | 826 | 1,659 | 871 | 3,356 |
| Cook..... | 116 | 19 | 34 | 29 | 82 |
| Cottonwood..... | 2,644 | 535 | 1,134 | 545 | 2,214 |
| Crow Wing..... | 2,962 | 611 | 1,305 | 805 | 2,721 |
| Dakota..... | 5,196 | 1,332 | 3,320 | 2,108 | 6,760 |
| Dodge..... | 2,951 | 826 | 1,848 | 1,047 | 3,721 |
| Douglas..... | 3,246 | 1,158 | 2,604 | 1,185 | 4,947 |
| Faribault..... | 3,943 | 1,185 | 2,803 | 1,687 | 5,675 |
| Fillmore..... | 6,875 | 2,184 | 5,094 | 3,097 | 10,375 |
| Freeborn..... | 4,578 | 1,395 | 3,103 | 1,690 | 6,188 |
| Goodhue..... | 8,391 | 2,384 | 5,421 | 3,246 | 11,051 |
| Grant..... | 1,396 | 443 | 959 | 469 | 1,871 |
| Hennepin..... | 54,496 | 7,261 | 18,718 | 15,084 | 41,063 |
| Houston..... | 3,851 | 1,245 | 3,009 | 1,720 | 5,974 |
| Hubbard..... | 239 | 76 | 148 | 78 | 302 |
| Isanti..... | 1,861 | 658 | 1,516 | 536 | 2,710 |
| Itasca..... | 181 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 25 |
| Jackson..... | 1,509 | 541 | 1,206 | 556 | 2,303 |
| Kanabec..... | 336 | 83 | 160 | 56 | 299 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 3,286 | 1,066 | 2,738 | 1,159 | 4,963 |
| Kittson..... | 1,158 | 286 | 542 | 307 | 1,135 |
| Lac qui Parle..... | 2,116 | 699 | 1,372 | 642 | 2,713 |
| Lake..... | 345 | 31 | 60 | 34 | 125 |
| Le Sueur..... | 4,637 | 1,516 | 3,441 | 2,116 | 7,076 |
| Lincoln..... | 1,234 | 398 | 777 | 349 | 1,524 |
| Lyon..... | 2,166 | 664 | 1,414 | 784 | 2,862 |
| McLeod..... | 3,623 | 1,477 | 3,152 | 1,521 | 6,150 |
| Marshall..... | 1,838 | 412 | 786 | 361 | 1,559 |
| Martin..... | 1,649 | 533 | 1,101 | 623 | 2,257 |
| Meeker..... | 3,420 | 1,304 | 2,901 | 1,382 | 5,689 |
| Mille Lacs..... | 687 | 141 | 328 | 216 | 685 |
| Morrison..... | 2,469 | 873 | 1,783 | 860 | 3,516 |
| Mower..... | 4,073 | 1,207 | 2,741 | 1,741 | 5,587 |
| Murray..... | 1,322 | 458 | 990 | 459 | 1,907 |
| Nicollet..... | 3,419 | 979 | 2,491 | 1,512 | 4,982 |
| Nobles..... | 1,462 | 454 | 1,081 | 589 | 2,124 |

MALES OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS, AND CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AGE IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, ACCORDING TO STATE CENSUS, MAY 1, 1885 — CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | Males over 21 years | CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AGE. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | Between 5 and 7. | Between 8 and 15. | Between 16 and 21. | Total. |
| Norman..... | 2,348 | 746 | 1,329 | 656 | 2,731 |
| Olmsted..... | 5,783 | 1,387 | 3,502 | 2,380 | 7,269 |
| Otter Tail..... | 8,254 | 2,863 | 5,877 | 2,658 | 11,398 |
| Pine..... | 790 | 158 | 337 | 159 | 654 |
| Pipestone..... | 1,232 | 265 | 606 | 393 | 1,264 |
| Polk..... | 6,825 | 1,970 | 3,868 | 2,068 | 7,906 |
| Pope..... | 2,130 | 770 | 1,754 | 751 | 3,275 |
| Ramsey..... | 40,677 | 6,982 | 15,642 | 10,802 | 33,466 |
| Redwood..... | 1,642 | 555 | 1,232 | 570 | 2,357 |
| Renville..... | 3,182 | 1,181 | 2,751 | 1,168 | 5,096 |
| Rice..... | 6,427 | 1,860 | 4,401 | 2,831 | 9,092 |
| Rock..... | 1,448 | 416 | 821 | 563 | 1,800 |
| St. Louis..... | 8,926 | 1,288 | 2,491 | 1,419 | 5,193 |
| Scott..... | 3,711 | 1,105 | 2,782 | 1,682 | 5,579 |
| Sherburne..... | 1,604 | 442 | 978 | 527 | 1,947 |
| Sibley..... | 3,169 | 1,084 | 2,706 | 1,426 | 5,216 |
| Stearns..... | 7,187 | 2,437 | 5,730 | 3,119 | 11,286 |
| Steele..... | 3,248 | 1,016 | 2,467 | 1,301 | 4,784 |
| Stevens..... | 1,286 | 358 | 757 | 489 | 1,604 |
| Swift..... | 2,102 | 782 | 1,640 | 748 | 3,170 |
| Todd..... | 2,253 | 917 | 1,946 | 853 | 3,716 |
| Traverse..... | 904 | 212 | 436 | 233 | 881 |
| Wabasha..... | 4,727 | 1,437 | 3,170 | 1,796 | 6,403 |
| Wadena..... | 1,006 | 284 | 569 | 288 | 1,141 |
| Waseca..... | 3,449 | 1,122 | 2,598 | 1,513 | 5,233 |
| Washington..... | 11,366 | 1,841 | 4,245 | 2,719 | 8,805 |
| Watonwan..... | 1,511 | 492 | 1,256 | 651 | 2,399 |
| Wilkin..... | 1,196 | 316 | 655 | 336 | 1,307 |
| Winona..... | 8,455 | 2,671 | 6,038 | 3,613 | 12,332 |
| Wright..... | 5,688 | 2,096 | 4,568 | 2,302 | 8,966 |
| Yellow Medicine..... | 2,010 | 708 | 1,501 | 684 | 2,893 |
| Totals..... | 328,081 | 83,498 | 189,940 | 110,588 | 384,026 |

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY NATIONALITY, ACCORDING TO
STATE CENSUS, MAY 1, 1885.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Minnesota..... | 417,213 | |
| Other states and territories..... | 269,907 | |
| | | |
| Total native born..... | | 687,120 |
| Dominion of Canada..... | 45,473 | |
| England..... | 12,692 | |
| Ireland..... | 31,801 | |
| Scotland..... | 4,825 | |
| Wales..... | 1,278 | |
| Germany..... | 112,926 | |
| Sweden..... | 80,735 | |
| Norway..... | 92,428 | |
| Denmark..... | 11,785 | |
| France..... | 1,840 | |
| Switzerland..... | 2,654 | |
| Austria..... | 5,646 | |
| Bohemia..... | 7,645 | |
| Russia..... | 2,486 | |
| Other countries..... | 13,299 | |
| | | |
| Total foreign born..... | | 427,513 |
| Unknown..... | | 3,165 |
| | | |
| Grand total..... | | 1,117,798 |

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE CITIES, BOROUGHES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS
OF MINNESOTA HAVING NOT LESS THAN 1,500 INHABITANTS, ACCORDING
TO THE STATE CENSUS, MAY 1, 1885.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Anoka, city of..... | 4,629 |
| Alexandria, village of..... | 1,834 |
| Albert Lea, city of..... | 3,365 |
| Austin, city of..... | 2,505 |
| Brainerd, city of..... | 7,110 |
| Chaska, village of..... | 1,720 |
| Chisago Lake, town of..... | 1,643 |
| Crookston, city of..... | 4,063 |
| Cokato, town of..... | 1,644 |
| Duluth, city of..... | 4,063 |
| Duluth, village of..... | 13,355 |
| Fergus Falls, city of..... | 4,284 |
| Faribault, city of..... | 6,459 |
| Franklin, town of..... | 1,642 |
| Glencoe, village of..... | 1,555 |
| Hastings, city of..... | 3,984 |
| Hale, town of..... | 1,546 |
| Hutchinson, town of..... | 1,721 |
| Kasota, town of..... | 1,590 |
| Le Roy, town of..... | 1,556 |
| Le Sueur, borough..... | 1,774 |
| Lake City, city of..... | 2,496 |
| Mankato, city of..... | 8,845 |
| Moorhead, city of..... | 2,536 |
| Medina, town of..... | 1,681 |
| Minneapolis, city of..... | 129,200 |
| Montgomery, town of..... | 1,714 |
| Monroe, town of..... | 1,500 |
| Marine, town of..... | 1,801 |
| New Ulm, city of..... | 3,335 |
| Northfield, city of..... | 2,948 |
| Owatonna, city of..... | 3,280 |
| Red Wing, city of..... | 6,870 |
| Richfield, town of..... | 1,726 |
| Rochester, city of..... | 5,313 |
| St. Peter, city of..... | 4,036 |
| St. Paul, city of..... | 111,397 |
| Shakopee, city of..... | 1,833 |
| St. Cloud, city of..... | 4,360 |
| Sauk Centre, village of..... | 1,579 |
| Stillwater, city of..... | 16,437 |
| Winsted, town of..... | 1,517 |
| Wheatland, town of..... | 1,569 |
| Wabasha, city of..... | 2,514 |
| Waseca, city of..... | 2,513 |
| Winona, city of..... | 15,624 |
| Young America, town of..... | 1,763 |

WHOLE NUMBER OF FARMS IN MINNESOTA.

| COUNTIES. | 1888. |
|--------------------|-------|
| Aitkin..... | 141 |
| Anoka..... | 657 |
| Becker..... | 767 |
| Benton..... | 468 |
| Big Stone..... | 418 |
| Blue Earth..... | 2,325 |
| Brown..... | 1,470 |
| Carver..... | 1,711 |
| Chippewa..... | 752 |
| Chisago..... | 1,255 |
| Clay..... | 996 |
| Cottonwood..... | 1,028 |
| Dakota..... | 1,776 |
| Dodge..... | 1,056 |
| Douglas..... | 1,613 |
| Faribault..... | 2,347 |
| Fillmore..... | 2,833 |
| Freeborn..... | 1,415 |
| Goodhue..... | 2,137 |
| Grant..... | 783 |
| Hennepin..... | 2,211 |
| Houston..... | 1,733 |
| Hubbard..... | 143 |
| Isanti..... | 1,160 |
| Jackson..... | 569 |
| Kanabec..... | 120 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 1,325 |
| Kittson..... | 395 |
| Lac qui Parle..... | 1,326 |
| Lake..... | 3 |
| Le Sueur..... | 1,948 |
| Lincoln..... | 892 |
| Lyon..... | 1,034 |
| McLeod..... | 1,289 |
| Marshall..... | 1,084 |
| Martin..... | 1,263 |
| Meeker..... | 737 |
| Mille Lacs..... | 214 |
| Morrison..... | 772 |
| Mower..... | 2,133 |
| Murray..... | 733 |
| Nicollet..... | 1,296 |
| Nobles..... | 990 |
| Norman..... | 1,522 |
| Olmsted..... | 1,981 |
| Otter Tail..... | 2,941 |
| Pine..... | 138 |
| Pipestone..... | 297 |
| Polk..... | 3,517 |
| Pope..... | 1,333 |
| Ramsey..... | 168 |
| Redwood..... | 548 |
| Renville..... | 1,452 |

WHOLE NUMBER OF FARMS IN MINNESOTA—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | 1888. |
|--|--------|
| Rice..... | 2,108 |
| Rock..... | 763 |
| St. Louis..... | 118 |
| Scott..... | 13,11 |
| Sherburne..... | 669 |
| Sibley..... | 1,477 |
| Stearns..... | 2,615 |
| Steele..... | 1,925 |
| Stevens..... | 608 |
| Swift..... | 1,108 |
| Todd..... | 917 |
| Traverse..... | 464 |
| Wabasha..... | 633 |
| Wadena..... | 447 |
| Waseca..... | 588 |
| Washington..... | 1,193 |
| Watsonwan..... | 1,001 |
| Wilkin..... | 402 |
| Winona..... | 1,644 |
| Wright..... | 1,850 |
| Yellow Medicine..... | 815 |
| Unreported towns and counties estimated..... | 8,587 |
| Totals..... | 94,458 |

FARM STOCK, 1888.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Horses, Mules and Asses.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| One year old..... | 43,860 |
| Two years old..... | 42,020 |
| Three years old and over..... | 302,324 |

Cattle.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Under three years old..... | 496,399 |
| Cows, all ages..... | 465,520 |
| All other cattle three years old and over..... | 78,680 |
| Cattle, total of all ages including milch cows..... | 1,040,599 |

Sheep and Hogs.

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Sheep..... | 288,260 |
| Hogs..... | 285,727 |

STATE BANKS.

| Location. | Name. | Capital Stock Paid in. | Surplus Fund. | Other Undi- vided Profits. |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alexandria | Douglas County..... | \$50,000 | \$3,500 | \$1,538.56 |
| Austin..... | State | 25,000 | ..... | 3,549.71 |
| Barnesville..... | State Bank..... | 25,000 | ..... | 1,018.19 |
| Beaver Creek... | Bank..... | 25,000 | 2,000 | 121.28 |
| Benson..... | Bank..... | 35,000 | ..... | 7,646.65 |
| Crookston | Skandia America | 50,000 | ..... | 7,458.86 |
| Dawson | Bank of..... | 25,000 | 2,500 | 2,611.74 |
| Delano | Wright County..... | 25,000 | 1,600 | 3,084.44 |
| Duluth | American Exchange... | 300,000 | 100,000 | 83,826.55 |
| Duluth | State..... | 100,000 | 7,500 | 15,175.41 |
| Glencoe | Bank of..... | 50,000 | 10,000 | 3,695.62 |
| Granite Falls... | Yellow Medicine Co... | 25,000 | ..... | 8,666.81 |
| Hastings..... | German American..... | 50,000 | ..... | 8,860.20 |
| Hector | State..... | 25,000 | ..... | 882.44 |
| Lake City..... | Bank | 50,000 | ..... | 9,400.27 |
| Lake City..... | Merchants..... | 50,000 | 2,500 | 12,590.72 |
| Lake Crystal... | State | 25,000 | ..... | 5,335.61 |
| Litchfield..... | Meeker County..... | 32,000 | ..... | 32,921.85 |
| Luverne..... | Rock County..... | 50,000 | 5,000 | 2,449.62 |
| Luverne..... | Security | 25,000 | ..... | 1,163.47 |
| Madison..... | Lac qui Parle..... | 25,000 | 2,500 | 1,351.35 |
| Minneapolis .. | Bank of..... | 150,000 | 15,000 | 17,898.67 |
| Minneapolis .. | City | 300,000 | ..... | 40,316.83 |
| Minneapolis .. | Citizens | 250,000 | ..... | 33,853.30 |
| Minneapolis .. | Commercial..... | 200,000 | ..... | 38,446.68 |
| Minneapolis .. | Farmers & Merchants | 40,000 | ..... | 3,927.81 |
| Minneapolis .. | Franklin State..... | 50,000 | ..... | 2,352.36 |
| Minneapolis .. | German American.... | 60,000 | ..... | 5,166.66 |
| Minneapolis .. | Peoples | 100,000 | 7,000 | 5,015.98 |
| Minneapolis .. | Scandia..... | 60,000 | 15,000 | 12,955.26 |
| Minneapolis .. | Security | 1,000,000 | 250,000 | 174,229.55 |
| Minneapolis .. | Standard | 25,000 | ..... | 1,016.26 |
| Minneapolis .. | State..... | 75,000 | 5,000 | 5,383.85 |
| Minneapolis .. | Swedish American.... | 100,000 | ..... | 5,778.50 |
| Morris..... | Stevens County..... | 50,000 | ..... | 8,346.13 |
| Northfield | Citizens | 50,000 | 10,000 | 4,889.77 |
| Ortonville..... | Bank of..... | 25,000 | 1,250 | 3,523.54 |
| Pelican Rapids | Bank of..... | 25,000 | 18,000 | 2,415.11 |
| Pipestone..... | Pipestone County..... | 50,000 | ..... | 17,125.66 |
| Red Wing..... | Goodhue County..... | 51,000 | 29,000 | 44,690.65 |
| Redwood Falls | Citizens | 25,000 | 1,000 | 563.67 |
| St. Paul..... | Bank of Minnesota... | 600,000 | 100,000 | 39,199.79 |
| St. Paul..... | Capital..... | 100,000 | 30,000 | 13,994.01 |
| St. Paul..... | Germania..... | 400,000 | 30,000 | 40,915.55 |
| St. Paul..... | Peoples | 200,000 | 10,000 | 7,855.74 |
| St. Paul..... | Scandia American.... | 100,000 | ..... | 9,109.66 |
| St. Paul..... | Seven Corners..... | 100,000 | 2,000 | 3,313.83 |
| St. Paul..... | West Side..... | 100,000 | ..... | 11,120.33 |

STATE BANKS—CONTINUED.

| Location. | Name. | Capital Stock Paid in. | Surplus Fund. | Other Undi- vided Profits. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| North St. Paul | Bank of..... | 25,000 | ..... | 960.40 |
| South St. Paul | Union Stock Yards..... | 50,000 | ..... | 6,011.37 |
| St. Peter..... | Nicollet County..... | 50,000 | ..... | 7,029.03 |
| Slayton..... | State | 30,000 | ..... | 6,166.38 |
| Wabasha | Peoples | 30,000 | ..... | 1,580.51 |
| Waseca | Peoples | 40,000 | 27,000 | 5,517.48 |
| Willmar..... | Bank of..... | 40,000 | 22,000 | ..... |
| Willmar..... | Kandiyohi County..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 11,189.48 |
| Windom..... | Bank of..... | 40,000 | ..... | 8,545.68 |
| Winona | Merchants..... | 50,000 | 3,000 | 3,703.97 |
| Woodstock..... | Bank of..... | 25,000 | 1,000 | 133.82 |
| Zumbrota | Bank of..... | 25,000 | 1,525 | 188.83 |
| | | \$5,808,000 | \$740,575 | \$826,781.45 |

NAMES OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Aastad, | Otter Tail. | Ash Lake, | Lincoln. |
| Acoma, | McLeod. | Aurora, | Steele. |
| Acton, | Meeker. | Austin, | Mower. |
| Adams, | Mower. | Avon, | Stearns. |
| Ætna, | Rock. | Baldwin, | Sherburne. |
| Adrian, | Watonwan. | Bancroft, | Freeborn. |
| Afton, | Washington. | Bandon, | Renville. |
| Agassiz, | Kittson. | Bangor, | Pope. |
| Agram, | Morrison. | Badger, | Polk. |
| Aitkin, | Aitkin. | Barber, | Faribault. |
| Akron, | Big Stone. | Barsness, | Pope. |
| Alba, | Jackson. | Bartlett, | Todd. |
| Albany, | Stearns. | Bashaw, | Brown. |
| Alberta, | Benton. | Bath, | Freeborn. |
| Albert Lea, | Freeborn. | Battle Plaine, | Rock. |
| Albin, | Brown. | Baxter, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Albion, | Wright. | Baytown, | Washington. |
| Alden, | Freeborn. | Bearpark, | Polk. |
| Aldrich, | Wadena. | Beauford, | Blue Earth. |
| Alexandria, | Douglas. | Beaver, | Fillmore. |
| Alma, | Marshall. | Beaver, | Polk. |
| Alliance, | Clay. | Beaver Bay, | Lake. |
| Almond, | Big Stone. | Beaver Creek, | Rock. |
| Alfsborg, | Sibley. | Beaver Falls, | Renville. |
| Alta Vista, | Lincoln. | Becker, | Sherburne. |
| Alton, | Waseca. | Belfast, | Murray. |
| Altona, | Pipestone. | Belgium, | Polk. |
| Amador, | Chisago. | Belgrade, | Nicollet. |
| Amboy, | Cottonwood. | Belle Creek, | Goodhue. |
| Amherst, | Fillmore. | Belle Plaine, | Scott. |
| Amiret, | Lyon. | Belle Prairie, | Morrison. |
| Amo, | Cottonwood. | Belle River, | Douglas. |
| Amor, | Otter Tail. | Bellevue, | Morrison. |
| Andover, | Polk. | Bellemont, | Jackson. |
| Andrea, | Wilkin. | Belvidere, | Goodhue. |
| Angus, | Polk. | Bennington, | Mower. |
| Ann, | Cottonwood. | Benson, | Swift. |
| Anna, | Lac qui Parle. | Benton, | Carver. |
| Anoka, | Anoka. | Ben Wade, | Pope. |
| Anthony, | Polk. | Bergen, | McLeod. |
| Antrim, | Watonwan. | Berlin, | Steele. |
| Appleton, | Swift. | Bernadotte, | Nicollet. |
| Arctander, | Kandiyohi. | Bethel, | Anoka. |
| Arena, | Lac qui Parle. | Big Bend, | Chippewa. |
| Arendahl, | Fillmore. | Bigelow, | Nobles. |
| Arlington, | Sibley. | Big Lake, | Sherburne. |
| Artichoke, | Big Stone. | Big Lake, | Big Stone. |
| Arthur, | Traverse. | Big Stone, | Big Stone. |
| Ashland, | Dodge. | Birch Cooley, | Renville. |
| Athens, | Isanti. | Big Woods, | Marshall. |
| Ashley, | Stearns. | Birch Dale, | Todd. |
| Atlanta, | Becker. | Bird Island, | Renville. |
| Augsburg, | Marshall. | Black Hammer, | Houston. |
| Aurdal, | Otter Tail. | Blaine, | Anoka. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Black River, | Polk. | Campbell, | Wilkin. |
| Blakely, | Scott. | Camp Lake, | Swift. |
| Bloom, | Nobles. | Camp Release, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Bloomfield, | Fillmore. | Canisteo, | Dodge. |
| Bloomer, | Marshall. | Cannon City, | Rice. |
| Blooming Grove, | Waseca. | Cannon Falls, | Goodhue. |
| Blooming Prairie, | Steele. | Canosia, | St. Louis. |
| Bloomington, | Hennepin. | Candor, | Otter Tail. |
| Blowers, | Otter Tail. | Canton, | Fillmore. |
| Blue Earth City, | Faribault. | Carimona, | Fillmore. |
| Blue Hill, | Sherburne. | Carlisle, | Otter Tail. |
| Blue Mounds, | Pope. | Carlos, | Douglas. |
| Bluffton, | Otter Tail. | Curiston, | Freeborn. |
| Bondin, | Murray. | Carrolton, | Fillmore. |
| Boon Lake, | Renville. | Carson, | Cottonwood. |
| Bray, | Polk. | Carsonville, | Becker. |
| Bradford, | Isanti. | Carver, | Carver. |
| Brainerd, | Crow Wing. | Cascade, | Olmsted. |
| Branch, | Chisago. | Cashel, | Swift. |
| Brandrup, | Wilkin. | Castle Rock, | Dakota. |
| Breckenridge, | Wilkin. | Cedar, | Martin. |
| Bridgewater, | Rice. | Cedar Lake, | Scott. |
| Brighton, | Nicollet. | Cedar Mills, | Meeker. |
| Bristol, | Polk. | Centre, | Murray. |
| Bristol, | Fillmore. | Centreville, | Anoka. |
| Breitung, | St. Louis. | Centre Creek, | Martin. |
| Brockway, | Stearns. | Central Point, | Goodhue. |
| Brookfield, | Renville. | Ceresco, | Blue Earth. |
| Brooklyn, | Hennepin. | Cerro Gordo, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Brookville, | Redwood. | Champlin, | Hennepin. |
| Brownsville, | Houston. | Chandler, | Polk. |
| Browns Valley, | Big Stone. | Chanhasen, | Carver. |
| Brunswick, | Kanabec. | Charlestown, | Redwood. |
| Brush Creek, | Faribault. | Chaska, | Carver. |
| Butler, | Otter Tail. | Chatfield, | Fillmore. |
| Buckmantown, | Morrison. | Chatham, | Wright. |
| Buffalo, | Wright. | Chengwatana, | Pine. |
| Burbank, | Kandiyohi. | Cherry Grove, | Goodhue. |
| Burke, | Pipestone. | Chester, | Wabasha. |
| Burlington, | Becker. | Chippewa, | Douglas. |
| Burnhamsville, | Todd. | Chippewa Falls, | Pope. |
| Burns, | Anoka. | Chisago Lake, | Chisago. |
| Burnside, | Goodhue. | Christiana, | Jackson. |
| Burnsville, | Dakota. | Claremont, | Dodge. |
| Burnstown, | Brown. | Clark, | Faribault. |
| Burton, | Yellow Medicine. | Clarksville, | Big Stone. |
| Buse, | Otter Tail. | Clayton, | Mower. |
| Butterfield, | Watsonwan. | Clear Lake, | Sherburne. |
| Butternut Valley, | Blue Earth. | Clearwater, | Wright. |
| Burleene, | Todd. | Cleveland, | Le Sueur. |
| Boxville, | Marshall. | Clifton, | Lyon. |
| Bygland, | Polk. | Clinton, | Rock. |
| Byron, | Waseca. | Clinton Falls, | Steele. |
| Cairo, | Renville. | Clitheral, | Otter Tail. |
| Caledonia, | Houston. | Clontarf, | Swift. |
| Cambria, | Blue Earth. | Clow, | Kittson. |
| Cambridge, | Isanti. | Coon, | Marshall. |
| Camden, | Carver. | Coon Creek, | Lyon. |
| Camp, | Renville. | Cokato, | Wright. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Colfax, | Kandiyohi. | Donnelly, | Stevens. |
| Collins, | McLeod. | Dora, | Otter Tail. |
| Collinwood, | Meeker. | Douglas, | Dakota. |
| Columbia, | Polk. | Dover, | Olmsted. |
| Columbus, | Anoka. | Dovre, | Kandiyohi. |
| Collegeville, | Stearns. | Dramen, | Lincoln. |
| Compton, | Otter Tail. | Dreshbach, | Winona. |
| Comstock, | Marshall. | Dryden, | Sibley. |
| Concord, | Dodge. | Dublin, | Swift. |
| Corcoran, | Hennepin. | Duluth, | St. Louis. |
| Cordova, | Le Sueur. | Dunbar, | Faribault. |
| Cormorant, | Becker. | Dunn, | Otter Tail. |
| Cornish, | Sibley. | Eagan, | Dakota. |
| Corinna, | Wright. | Eagle Creek, | Scott. |
| Cosmos, | Meeker. | Eagle Valley, | Todd. |
| Cottage Grove, | Washington. | Eagle Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Cottonwood, | Brown. | East Battle Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Courtland, | Nicollet. | East Chain, | Martin. |
| Crate, | Chippewa. | Eastern, | Otter Tail. |
| Credit River, | Scott. | Echo, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Crooked Creek, | Houston. | Eden, | Brown. |
| Crookston, | Polk. | Eden Lake, | Stearns. |
| Croke, | Traverse. | Eden Prairie, | Hennepin. |
| Crow Lake, | Stearns. | Edna, | Otter Tail. |
| Crow River, | Stearns. | Edwards, | Kandiyohi. |
| Crystal Lake, | Hennepin. | Effington, | Otter Tail. |
| Cuba, | Becker. | Englund, | Clay. |
| Culdrum, | Morrison. | Eidsvold, | Lyon. |
| Custer, | Lyon. | Elba, | Winona. |
| Dahlgren, | Carver. | Elbow Lake, | Grant. |
| Dalbo, | Isanti. | Eldorado, | Stevens. |
| Dale, | Cottonwood. | Elgin, | Wabasha. |
| Dane Prairie, | Otter Tail. | Elizabeth, | Otter Tail. |
| Danielson, | Meeker. | Elk, | Nobles. |
| Danville, | Blue Earth. | Elk Lake, | Grant. |
| Darnen, | Stevens. | Elk River, | Sherburne. |
| Darwin, | Meeker. | Elkton, | Clay. |
| Dassel, | Meeker. | Ellington, | Dodge. |
| Davis, | Kittson. | Ellsworth, | Meeker. |
| Dayton, | Hennepin. | Elm Creek, | Martin. |
| Decoria, | Blue Earth. | Elmdale, | Morrison. |
| Deer Creek, | Otter Tail. | Elmer, | Pipestone. |
| Deerfield, | Steele. | Elmira, | Olmsted. |
| Deerwood, | Kittson. | Elmo, | Otter Tail. |
| Delafield, | Jackson. | Elmore, | Faribault. |
| Delavan, | Faribault. | Elmwood, | Clay. |
| Delhi, | Redwood. | Elsborough, | Murray. |
| Delaware, | Grant. | Elsian, | Le Sueur. |
| Delton, | Cottonwood. | Emerald, | Faribault. |
| Denver, | Rock. | Emmett, | Renville. |
| Denmark, | Washington. | Empire, | Dakota. |
| Derrynane, | Le Sueur. | Enterprise, | Jackson. |
| Des Moines, | Jackson. | Erdahl, | Grant. |
| Des Moines River, | Murray. | Erhard's Grove, | Otter Tail. |
| Detroit, | Becker. | Erickson, | Renville. |
| Dewald, | Nobles. | Erie, | Becker. |
| Dexter, | Mower. | Erin, | Rice. |
| Diamond Lake, | Lincoln. | Euclid, | Polk. |
| Doleysmount, | Traverse. | Eureka, | Dakota. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Everts, | Otter Tail. | French Lake, | Wright. |
| Everglade, | Stevens. | Friberg, | Otter Tail. |
| Evergreen, | Becker. | Fridley, | Anoka. |
| Evansville, | Douglas. | Friendship, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Ewington, | Jackson. | Galena, | Martin. |
| Excelsior, | Hennepin. | Garfield, | Traverse. |
| Excel, | Marshall. | Gales, | Redwood. |
| Eyota, | Olmsted. | Garfield, | Polk. |
| Fahlun, | Kandiyohi. | Garden, | Polk. |
| Fairbanks, | Crow Wing. | Garden City, | Blue Earth. |
| Fairfax, | Polk. | Garhide, | Clay. |
| Fairfield, | Swift. | Genessee, | Kandiyohi. |
| Fairhaven, | Stearns. | Geneva, | Freeborn. |
| Fairmount, | Martin. | Gentilly, | Polk. |
| Fairview, | Lyon. | Germantown, | Cottonwood. |
| Fanny, | Polk. | Germaniatown. | Todd. |
| Farley, | Polk. | Gervais, | Polk. |
| Farming, | Stearns. | Getty, | Stearns. |
| Farmington, | Olmsted. | Gilchrist, | Pope. |
| Fawn Lake, | Todd. | Gilford, | Wabasha. |
| Faxon, | Sibley. | Gilmantown, | Benton. |
| Featherstone, | Goodhue. | Girard, | Otter Tail. |
| Felton, | Clay. | Glasgow, | Wabasha. |
| Fenton, | Murray. | Glencoe, | McLeod. |
| Fergus Falls, | Otter Tail. | Glendale, | Scott. |
| Fielden, | Watsonwan. | Glendorado, | Benton. |
| Fillmore, | Fillmore. | Glenwood, | Pope. |
| Fisher, | Polk. | Glyndon, | Clay. |
| Fish Lake, | Chisago. | Gnesen, | St. Louis. |
| Flora, | Renville. | Goodhue, | Goodhue. |
| Florence, | Goodhue. | Goose Prairie, | Clay. |
| Florida, | Yellow Medicine. | Gordon, | Todd. |
| Folsom, | Traverse. | Gorton, | Grant. |
| Folden, | Otter Tail. | Gorman, | Otter Tail. |
| Fol Dahl, | Marshall. | Graceville, | Big Stone. |
| Fond du Lac, | St. Louis. | Grafton, | Sibley. |
| Forest, | Rice. | Grace, | Chippewa. |
| Forest City, | Meeker. | Graham Lake, | Nobles. |
| Forest Lake, | Washington. | Granby, | Nicollet. |
| Forest Prairie, | Meeker. | Grand Meadow, | Mower. |
| Forestville, | Fillmore. | Grand Prairie, | Nobles. |
| Forfang, | Kittson. | Grand Forks, | Polk. |
| Fortier, | Yellow Medicine. | Grand View, | Lyon. |
| Foster, | Faribault. | Grange, | Pipestone. |
| Fosum, | Polk. | Granite Falls, | Chippewa. |
| Fountain, | Fillmore. | Granite Lodge, | Benton. |
| Fountain Prairie, | Pipestone. | Grant, | Washington. |
| Fox Lake, | Martin. | Grass Lake, | Kanabec. |
| Framnaes, | Stevens. | Gray, | Pipestone. |
| Franconia, | Chisago. | Gray Eagle, | Todd. |
| Frankford, | Mower. | Great Bend, | Cottonwood. |
| Frankfort, | Wright. | Greenbush, | Mille Lacs. |
| Franklin, | Wright. | Greenfield, | Wabasha. |
| Fraser, | Martin. | Green Isle, | Sibley. |
| Freeborn, | Freeborn. | Green Lake, | Kandiyohi. |
| Freedom, | Waseca. | Greenleaf, | Meeker. |
| Freeland, | Lac qui Parle. | Green Meadow, | Polk. |
| Freeman, | Freeborn. | Green Prairie, | Morrison. |
| Freemont, | Winona. | Green Vale, | Dakota. |

LIST OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

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| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Green Valley, | Becker. | Holding, | Stearns. |
| Greenwood, | Hennepin. | Holland, | Kandiyohi. |
| Gregory, | Rock. | Holly, | Murray, |
| Grove, | Stearns. | Hollywood, | Carver. |
| Grove Lake, | Pope. | Holmes City, | Douglas. |
| Grove Park, | Polk. | Holt, | Fillmore. |
| Grow, | Anoka, | Homestead, | Otter Tail. |
| Hallock, | Kittson. | Homer, | Redwood. |
| Hale, | McLeod. | Homelake, | Polk. |
| Halstad, | Polk. | Home, | Brown. |
| Hamden, | Becker. | Homer, | Winona. |
| Hamden, | Lac qui Parle. | Honolulu, | Stevens. |
| Ham Lake, | Anoka. | Hope, | Lincoln. |
| Hammar, | Yellow Medicine. | Horton, | Stevens. |
| Hammond, | Polk. | Houston, | Houston. |
| Hampden, | Kittson. | Hudson, | Douglas. |
| Hampton, | Dakota. | Humboldt, | Clay. |
| Hancock, | Carver. | Hunter, | Jackson. |
| Hantho, | Lac qui Parle. | Huntsville, | Polk. |
| Harmony, | Fillmore. | Hutchinson, | McLeod. |
| Harrison, | Kandiyohi. | Hyde Park, | Wabasha. |
| Hart, | Winona. | Hyne, | Polk. |
| Hartford, | Todd. | Ida, | Douglas. |
| Hartland, | Freeborn. | Independence, | Hennepin. |
| Harvey, | Meeker. | Indian Lakes, | Nobles. |
| Hassen, | Hennepin. | Inman, | Otter Tail. |
| Havana, | Steele. | Inver Grove, | Dakota. |
| Havelock, | Chippewa. | Iosco, | Waseca. |
| Haven, | Sherburne. | Iowa, | Todd. |
| Haverhill, | Olmsted. | Irving, | Kandiyohi. |
| Hawk Creek, | Renville. | Isanti, | Isanti. |
| Hawley, | Clay. | Island Lake, | Lyon. |
| Hay Creek, | Goodhue. | Jackson, | Scott. |
| Hays, | Swift. | Jamestown, | Blue Earth. |
| Hayfield, | Dodge. | Janesville, | Waseca. |
| Hayward, | Freeborn. | Jay, | Martin. |
| Hazle Run, | Yellow Medicine. | Jefferson, | Houston. |
| Hector, | Renville. | Jessenland, | Sibley. |
| Hegbert, | Swift. | Jo Daviess, | Faribault. |
| Helen, | McLeod. | Johnsonville, | Redwood. |
| Helena, | Scott. | Jordon, | Fillmore. |
| Henderson, | Sibley. | Judson, | Blue Earth. |
| Hendrum, | Polk. | Jupiter, | Kittson. |
| Henryville, | Renville. | Kalmar, | Olmsted. |
| Herman, | St. Louis. | Kanaranzi, | Rock. |
| Heron Lake, | Jackson. | Kandiyohi, | Kandiyohi. |
| Hersey, | Nobles. | Kandota, | Todd. |
| Higdem, | Polk. | Knife Falls, | Carlton. |
| High Forest, | Olmsted. | Kasota, | Le Sueur. |
| Highland, | Wabasha. | Kelso, | Sibley. |
| Height of Land, | Becker. | Kenyon, | Goodhue. |
| Highwater, | Cottonwood. | Kettle River, | Pine. |
| Highlands Grove, | Clay. | Keystone, | Polk. |
| Hillside, | Winona. | Kiester, | Faribault. |
| Hill River, | Polk. | Kildare, | Swift. |
| Hinckley, | Pine. | Kilkenny, | Le Sueur. |
| Hobart, | Otter Tail. | Kimball, | Jackson. |
| Hodges, | Stevens. | King, | Polk. |
| Hoff, | Pope. | Kingsman, | Renville. |
| Hokah, | Houston. | Kingston, | Meeker. |
| Holden, | Goodhue. | | |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Kintiric, | Redwood. | Lemond, | Steele. |
| Kirkhoven, | Swift. | Lent, | Chisago. |
| Kittson, | Polk. | Leota, | Nobles. |
| Kretchmarville, | Polk. | Leon, | Goodhue. |
| Kragero, | Chippewa. | Leonardsville, | Traverse. |
| Kragues, | Clay. | Le Ray, | Blue Earth. |
| Krain, | Stearns. | Le Roy, | Mower. |
| LaCrescent, | Houston. | Le Sauk, | Stearns. |
| La Crosse, | Jackson. | Leslie, | Todd. |
| Lac qui Parle, | Lac qui Parle. | Levan, | Pope. |
| Lafayette, | Nicollet. | Lexington, | Le Sueur. |
| La Grand, | Douglas. | Liberty, | Polk. |
| Lake, | Wabasha. | Lien, | Grant. |
| Lake Valley, | Traverse. | Lida, | Otter Tail. |
| Lake Andrew, | Kandiyohi. | Lime, | Blue Earth. |
| Lake Belt, | Martin. | Lime Lake, | Murray. |
| Lake Benton, | Lincoln. | Lime Stone, | Lincoln. |
| Lake Elizabeth, | Kandiyohi. | Lincoln, | Blue Earth. |
| Lake Eunice, | Becker. | Linden, | Brown. |
| Lake Fair, | Polk. | Linwood, | Anoka. |
| Lake Fremont, | Martin. | Liota, | Nobles. |
| Lake George, | Stearns. | Lisbon, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Lake Hanska, | Brown. | Lismore, | Nobles. |
| Lake Henry, | Stearns. | Litchfield, | Meeker. |
| Lake Ida, | Polk. | Little Falls, | Morrison. |
| Lake Joanne, | Pope. | Little Rock, | Nobles. |
| Lakeland, | Washington. | Little Sauk, | Todd. |
| Lake Lillian, | Kandiyohi. | Livonia, | Sherburne. |
| Lake Marshall, | Lyon. | Lodi, | Mower. |
| Lake Mary, | Douglas. | Logan, | Grant. |
| Lake Park, | Becker. | Lockhart, | Norman. |
| Lake Prairie, | Nicollet. | London, | Freeborn. |
| Lake Sarah, | Murray. | Lone Tree, | Chippewa. |
| Lake Shore, | Lac qui Parle. | Long Lake, | Watsonwan. |
| Lakeside, | Cottonwood. | Long Prairie, | Todd. |
| Lake Stay, | Lincoln. | Lorain, | Nobles. |
| Laketown, | Carver. | Louisville, | Scott. |
| Lake Valley, | Traverse. | Louriston, | Chippewa. |
| Lake View, | Becker. | Lowell, | Polk. |
| Lakeville, | Dakota. | Lowville, | Murray. |
| Lambert, | Polk. | Lucas, | Lyon. |
| Lamberton, | Redwood. | Lund, | Douglas. |
| Land, | Grant. | Lura, | Faribault. |
| Lanesburgh, | Le Sueur. | Luverne, | Rock. |
| Langola, | Benton. | Luxemburg, | Stearns. |
| Langhei, | Pope. | Lyle, | Mower. |
| Lawrence, | Grant. | Lynde, | Lyon. |
| Lansing, | Mower. | Lynden, | Stearns. |
| Larkin, | Nobles. | Lynn, | McLeod. |
| Leaf Lake, | Otter Tail. | Lyon, | Lyon. |
| Leaf Mountain, | Otter Tail. | Lyra, | Blue Earth. |
| Leaf Valley, | Douglas. | Macsville, | Grant. |
| Leavenworth, | Brown. | McCauleyville, | Lincoln. |
| Lebanon, | Dakota. | McCrea, | Marshall. |
| Lee, | Norman. | McDonalds ville, | Polk. |
| Leeds, | Murray. | McLean, | Ramsey. |
| Leenthrop, | Chippewa. | McPherson, | Blue Earth. |

LIST OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

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| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Madelia, | Watsonwan. | Minneapolis, | Hennepin. |
| Madison, | Lac qui Parle. | Minneiska, | Wabasha. |
| Magnolia, | Rock. | Minneola, | Goodhue. |
| Maine, | Otter Tail. | Minneota, | Jackson. |
| Maine Prairie, | Stearns. | Minnesota Falls, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Mamre, | Kandiyohei. | Minnesota Lake, | Faribault. |
| Manannah, | Meeker. | Minnetonka, | Hennepin. |
| Manchester, | Freeborn. | Minnetrista, | Hennepin. |
| Mandt, | Chippewa. | Minnewaske, | Polk. |
| Mahtowa, | Carlton. | Mission Creek, | Pine. |
| Mankato, | Blue Earth. | Mitchell, | Wilkin. |
| Mansfield, | Freeborn. | Moe, | Douglas. |
| Manston, | Wilkin. | Mollke, | Sibley. |
| Mantorville, | Dodge. | Molund, | Clay. |
| Manyaska, | Martin. | Money Creek, | Houston. |
| Maple Grove, | Hennepin. | Monroe, | Lyon. |
| Maple Lake, | Wright. | Monsen, | Traverse. |
| Maple Ridge, | Isanti. | Montgomery, | Le Sueur. |
| Mapleton, | Blue Earth. | Monticello, | Wright. |
| Maple Wood, | Otter Tail. | Moose Lake, | Carlton. |
| Marble, | Lincoln. | Morse, | St. Louis. |
| Marine, | Washington. | Moore, | Stevens. |
| Marien. | Olmsted. | Moorehead, | Clay. |
| Marshall, | Mower. | Moorville, | Crow Wing. |
| Marshan, | Dakota. | Morgan, | Redwood. |
| Marshfield, | Lincoln. | Moran, | Todd. |
| Marsh Grove, | Marshall. | Morris, | Stevens. |
| Martin, | Rock. | Morrill, | Morrison. |
| Martinsburg, | Renville. | Morken, | Clay. |
| Marysland, | Swift. | Morristown, | Rice. |
| Marysville, | Wright. | Morse, | Lincoln. |
| Mary, | Polk. | Moscow, | Freeborn. |
| Mason, | Murray. | Motley, | Morrison. |
| Mauston, | Wilkin. | Mound, | Rock. |
| Mayville, | Houston. | Mound Prairie, | Houston. |
| Maywood, | Benton. | Mound View, | Ramsey. |
| Maxwell, | Lac qui Parle. | Muntain Lake, | Cottonwood. |
| Mazeppa, | Wabasha. | Mount Pleasant, | Wabasha. |
| Medford. | Steele. | Moyer, | Swift. |
| Medina, | Hennepin. | Mount Vernon, | Winona. |
| Medo, | Blue Earth. | Mulligan, | Brown. |
| Mehurin, | Lac qui Parle. | Munson, | Stearns. |
| Melrose, | Stearns. | Murray, | Murray. |
| Melville, | Renville. | Nashville, | Martin. |
| Mendota, | Dakota. | Nelson, | Watsonwan. |
| Meridian, | Steele. | Nelson Park, | Marshall. |
| Merton, | Steele. | Nessel, | Chisago. |
| Middle River, | Marshall. | Nevada, | Mower. |
| Middletown, | Jackson. | New Auburn, | Sibley. |
| Middleville, | Wright. | New Avon, | Redwood. |
| Milford, | Brown. | Newburg, | Fillmore. |
| Millerville, | Douglas. | New Canada, | Ramsey. |
| Millwood, | Stearns. | New Hartford, | Winona. |
| Millo, | Mille Lacs. | New Haven, | Olmsted. |
| Milton, | Dodge. | New London, | Kandiyohei. |
| Miltons, | Douglas. | Newmarket, | Scott. |
| Minden. | Benton. | Newport, | Washington. |

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Ravenna, | Dakota. | Rush Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Raymond, | Stearns. | Rushseba, | Chisago. |
| Red River, | Kittson. | Rust, | Jackson. |
| Red Lake Falls, | Polk. | Russia, | Polk. |
| Redpath, | Traverse. | Rutland, | Martin. |
| Red Rock, | Mower. | Round Mound, | Traverse. |
| Redwood Falls, | Redwood. | Sacred Heart, | Renville. |
| Reis, | Polk. | Sahlmark, | Stevens. |
| Rendsville, | Stevens. | St. Agnes, | Otter Tail. |
| Reno, | Pope. | St. Anthony, | Hennepin. |
| Reserve, | Ramsey. | St. Augusta, | Stearns. |
| Reynolds, | Todd. | St. Charles, | Winona. |
| Rice Lake, | St. Louis. | St. Cloud, | Stearns. |
| Riceland, | Freeborn. | St. Francis, | Anoka. |
| Richfield, | Hennepin. | St. George, | Benton. |
| Richland, | Rice. | St. James, | Watsonwan. |
| Richmond, | Winona. | St. John, | Kandiyohi. |
| Rice Valley, | McLeod. | St. Joseph, | Stearns. |
| Riddervolt, | Polk. | St. Lawrence, | Scott. |
| Richwoods, | Becker. | St. Martin, | Stearns. |
| Ridgeville, | Swift. | St. Mary, | Waseca. |
| Ridgley, | Nicollet. | St. Olaf, | Otter Tail. |
| Ripley, | Dodge. | St. Vincent, | Kittson. |
| Riverdale, | Watsonwan. | St. Wendell, | Stearns. |
| Riverside, | Lac qui Parle. | Strand, | Polk. |
| River Falls, | Polk. | Salem, | Olmsted. |
| Roberts, | Wilkin. | Sand Creek, | Scott. |
| Rochester, | Olmsted. | Sandnes, | Yellow Medicine |
| Rock, | Pipestone. | Sand Prairie, | Wabasha. |
| Rock Creek, | Pine. | San Francisco, | Carver. |
| Rock Dell, | Olmsted. | Sandford, | Grant. |
| Rockford, | Wright. | Santiago, | Sherburne. |
| Rock Lake, | Lyon. | Saratoga, | Winona. |
| Rockville, | Stearns. | Sargent, | Mower. |
| Rocksbury, | Polk. | Sauk Centre, | Stearns. |
| Rosebud, | Polk. | Sauk Rapids, | Benton. |
| Rolling Fork, | Pope. | Scambler, | Otter Tail. |
| Rolling Green, | Martin. | Sciota, | Dakota. |
| Rolling Stone, | Winona. | Scott, | Stevens. |
| Rome, | Fairbault. | Seeley, | Fairbault. |
| Roome, | Polk. | Selma, | Cottonwood. |
| Roscoe, | Goodhue. | Severance, | Sibley. |
| Rose, | Ramsey. | Seward, | Nobles. |
| Rose Dell, | Rock. | Shafter, | Chisago. |
| Rose Hill, | Cottonwood. | Shakatan, | Lincoln. |
| Rosenmount, | Dakota. | Sharon, | Le Sueur. |
| Rosedale, | Watsonwan. | Shelburne, | Lyon. |
| Roseville, | Kandiyohi. | Shelby, | Blue Earth. |
| Rosewood, | Chippewa. | Sheldon, | Houston. |
| Round Grove, | McLeod. | Shell Rock, | Freeborn. |
| Round Lake, | Jackson. | Shell River, | Wadena. |
| Royalton, | Pine. | Shelly, | Polk. |
| Round Prairie, | Todd. | Sheridan, | Redwood. |
| Royal, | Lincoln. | Sherman, | Redwood. |
| Rushford, | Fillmore. | Shetek, | Murray. |
| Runyon, | Otter Tail. | Shible, | Swift. |
| Runeberg, | Becker. | Shieldsville, | Rice. |

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY.. |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sibley, | Sibley. | Sandown, | Redwood. |
| Sigel, | Brown. | Swan Lake, | Meeker. |
| Sinnott, | Marshall. | Swann River, | Morrison. |
| Silver Creek, | Wright. | Svea, | Kittson. |
| Silver Lake, | Martin. | Swede's Forest, | Redwood. |
| Silver Leaf, | Becker. | Swede's Grove, | Meeker. |
| Sioux Agency, | Yellow Medicine. | Swede Prairie, | Yellow Medicine.. |
| Sioux Valley, | Jackson. | Sweet, | Pipestone. |
| Six Mile Grove, | Swift. | Swenoda, | Swift. |
| Skane, | Kittson. | Synnes, | Stevens. |
| Skandia, | Murray. | Tamarac, | Marshall. |
| Skree, | Clay. | Tanberg, | Wilkin. |
| Sodus, | Lyon. | Tansem, | Clay. |
| Solum, | Douglas. | Tara, | Traverse. |
| Somerset, | Steele. | Taylor, | Traverse. |
| South Bend, | Blue Earth. | Teien, | Kittson. |
| South Branch, | Watonwan. | Ten Mile Lake, | Lac qui Parle. |
| South Brook, | Cottonwood. | Terribone, | Polk. |
| South Side, | Wright. | Tegner, | Kittson. |
| Sparta, | Chippewa. | Thompson, | Kittson. |
| Spencer Brook, | Isanti. | Thompson District, | Carlton. |
| Spring Brook, | Kittson. | Three Lakes, | Redwood. |
| Spring Creek, | Polk. | Tilden, | Polk. |
| Springdale, | Redwood. | Tintah, | Traverse. |
| Springfield, | Cottonwood. | Tokua, | Big Stone. |
| Spring Grove, | Houston. | Todd, | Hubbard. |
| Spring Hill, | Stearns. | Tordenskjold, | Otter Tail. |
| Spring Lake, | Scott. | Torning, | Swift. |
| Springvale, | Isanti. | Transit, | Sibley. |
| Spring Valley, | Fillmore. | Travers, | Nicollet. |
| Spring Water, | Rock. | Trenton, | Big Stone. |
| Spruce Hill, | Douglas. | Trondhjem, | Otter Tail. |
| Spruce Valley, | Marshall. | Troy, | Renville. |
| Stanchfield, | Isanti. | Tumuli, | Otter Tail. |
| Stanford, | Isanti. | Tunsburg, | Chippewa. |
| Stanley, | Lyon. | Twin Lakes, | Carlton. |
| Stanton, | Goodhue. | Two Rivers, | Morrison. |
| Staples, | Todd. | Tynsed, | Polk. |
| Star Lake, | Otter Tail. | Tyro, | Yellow Medicine.. |
| Stark, | Brown. | Tyrone, | Le Sueur. |
| Stately, | Brown. | Udolpho, | Mower. |
| Sterling, | Blue Earth. | Ulen, | Clay. |
| Stillwater, | Washington. | Underwood, | Redwood. |
| Stockholm, | Wright. | Union, | Houston. |
| Stoneham, | Chippewa. | Union Grove, | Meeker. |
| Stony Brook, | Grant. | Urness, | Douglas. |
| Stony Run, | Yellow Medicine. | Utica, | Winona. |
| Stordon, | Cottonwood. | Vail, | Redwood. |
| Stowe's Prairie, | Todd. | Valders, | Lyon. |
| Strand, | Polk. | Vasa, | Goodhue. |
| Straight River, | Hubbard. | Vega, | Marshall. |
| Summit, | Steele. | Verdi, | Lincoln. |
| Sletten, | Polk. | Vermillion, | Dakota. |
| Sullivan, | Polk. | Vernon, | Dodge. |
| Summit Lake, | Nobles. | Vernon Centre, | Blue Earth.. |
| Summer, | Fillmore. | Vesta, | Redwood. |
| Sumter, | McLeod. | Verona, | Fairbault. |
| Sundal, | Polk. | Victor, | Wright. |
| Sunrise, | Chisago. | Viding. | Clay. |

LIST OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

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| TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Vienna, | Rock. | Westport, | Pope. |
| Viking, | Marshall. | West St. Paul, | Dakota. |
| Vineland, | Polk. | West Side, | Nobles. |
| Viola, | Olmsted. | West Union, | Todd. |
| Vivian, | Waseca. | Westville, | Polk. |
| Waconia, | Carver. | West Valley, | Marshall. |
| Wacouta, | Goodhue. | Wheatland, | Rice. |
| Wadena, | Wadena. | Wheeling, | Rice. |
| Wakefield, | Stearns. | White Bear, | Ramsey. |
| Walcott, | Rice. | White Bear Lake, | Pope. |
| Walden, | Pope. | Whitefield, | Kandiyohi. |
| Walnut Lake, | Faribault. | Whitewater, | Winona. |
| Waltham, | Mower. | Willmar, | Kandiyohi. |
| Waller, | Lyon. | Willmont, | Nobles. |
| Walls, | Traverse. | Willow Lake, | Redwood. |
| Wallworth, | Becker. | Willard, | Todd. |
| Wanamingo, | Goodhue. | Wild Rice, | Polk. |
| Wang, | Renville. | Wilmington, | Houston. |
| Wanger, | Marshall. | Wilson, | Winona. |
| Ward, | Todd. | Wilson, | Waseca. |
| Warren, | Winona. | Windemere, | Pine. |
| Warrentown, | Marshall. | Windom, | Mower. |
| Warsaw, | Goodhue. | Windsor, | Traverse. |
| Washington, | Le Sueur. | Windfield, | Renville. |
| Washington Lake, | Sibley. | Winger, | Polk. |
| Wasioja, | Dodge. | Winnebago, | Houston. |
| Waterburg, | Redwood. | Winnebago City, | Faribault. |
| Watab, | Benton. | Winona, | Winona. |
| Waterford, | Dakota. | Winsted, | McLeod. |
| Watertown, | Carver. | Wisconsin, | Jackson. |
| Waterville, | Le Sueur. | Wiscoy, | Winona. |
| Watopa, | Wabasha. | Woodbury, | Washington. |
| Waukon, | Polk. | Wood Lake, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Waverly, | Martin. | Woodland, | Wright. |
| Webster, | Rice. | Woods, | Chippewa. |
| Weimer, | Jackson. | Woodside, | Otter Tail. |
| Welch, | Goodhue. | Woodville, | Waseca. |
| Wellington, | Renville. | Worthington, | Nobles. |
| Wells, | Rice. | Wright, | Marshall. |
| Winchester, | Norman. | Wrightstown, | Otter Tail. |
| Wergeland, | Yellow Medicine. | Wyannett, | Isanti. |
| West Albany, | Wabasha. | Wykeham, | Todd. |
| Westbrook, | Cottonwood. | Wyoming, | Chisago. |
| Westeren, | Otter Tail. | Yellow Bank, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Westerheim, | Lyon. | Yellow Medicine, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Westfield, | Dodge. | York, | Fillmore. |
| Westford, | Martin. | Young America, | Carver. |
| West Lake, | Kandiyohi. | Yucatan, | Houston. |
| West Heron Lake, | Jackson. | Zion, | Stearns. |
| West Line, | Redwood. | Zumbro, | Wabasha. |
| West Newton, | Nicollet. | Zumbrota, | Goodhue. |

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

MILES OF RAILROAD IN MINNESOTA, JUNE 30TH OF EACH YEAR, SINCE 1862.

| YEAR. | Total Miles of all Roads for the Year. | Number of Miles Built Each Year. |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1862..... | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 1863..... | 6.50 | 46.50 |
| 1864..... | 100.00 | 42.50 |
| 1865..... | 210.00 | 110.00 |
| 1866..... | 315.00 | 105.00 |
| 1867..... | 429.00 | 114.00 |
| 1868..... | 560.00 | 131.00 |
| 1869..... | 766.00 | 206.00 |
| 1870..... | 1,092.50 | 326.50 |
| 1871..... | 1,500.25 | 457.75 |
| 1872..... | 1,900.00 | 349.75 |
| 1873..... | 1,907.25 | 7.25 |
| 1874..... | 1,947.25 | 40.00 |
| 1875..... | 1,957.25 | 10.00 |
| 1876..... | 1,986.75 | 29.50 |
| 1877..... | 2,198.50 | 211.75 |
| 1878..... | 2,549.28 | 350.78 |
| 1879..... | 2,941.33 | 392.05 |
| 1880..... | 3,099.32 | 157.99 |
| 1881..... | 3,217.26 | 117.94 |
| 1882..... | 3,332.93 | 115.67 |
| 1883..... | 3,767.95 | 435.00 |
| 1884..... | 3,908.98 | 141.03 |
| 1885..... | 4,226.42 | 317.44 |
| 1886..... | 4,368.36 | 141.94 |
| 1887..... | 4,871.04 | 503.04 |
| 1888..... | 5,042.15 | 171.11 |

The capital stock, bonds and debt of all the railroads in the state, June 30, 1888, were \$206,418,049.86; or \$40,933.70 per mile of road.

GROSS EARNINGS.

Total gross earnings for year ending June 30, 1887, were..... \$26,162,086.66
 Same for year ending June 30, 1888..... 25,746,561.24

Decrease for 1888..... \$415,525.42

The freight earnings in 1888 were \$1,120,954.42 less than for the year 1887.

The passenger earnings in 1888 were \$668,818.95 more than for the year 1887.

The miscellaneous earnings in 1888 were \$36,610.05 more than for the previous year.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

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OPERATING EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| The operating expenses of all lines in the state for year ending June 30, 1888, were..... | \$15,328,045.24 |
| The operating expenses for the previous year were..... | 13,448,918.43 |
| Increase in operating expenses in 1888..... | \$1,877,126.81 |

NET INCOME.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| The net income of all lines in the state for year ending June 30, 1887, was..... | \$12,713,168.23 |
| The net income for the year 1888 was..... | 10,420,516.00 |
| Decrease in net income for 1888..... | \$2,292,652.23 |

TAXES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1887, were..... | \$712,300.09 |
| Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1886, were..... | 677,236.48 |
| Increase for 1887..... | \$35,063.61 |

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| The total number of tons of freight carried by all railroads in the state in 1888 was..... | 11,987,995 |
| Total tons so carried in 1887 was..... | 11,150,382 |
| Increase in 1888 (tons) | 837,613 |
| The average rate per ton per mile in the state for the year 1888 was | 1.204 cents |
| The average rate for the previous year was..... | 1.27 cents |
| The average earnings on each ton carried in 1888 were..... | \$1.52 |
| For the previous year such average earnings were..... | \$1.64 |

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total number of passengers carried on all lines in the state for the year ending June 30, 1888 was..... | 10,443,230 |
| For the previous year..... | 8,141,163 |
| Increase for 1888..... | 2,302,067 |
| The average rate per passenger per mile in 1888 was..... | 2.53 cents |
| The average rate for the previous year was..... | 2.48 cents |

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The following scheme shows the elements of the school system of the state:

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---|------------------------------|
| DISTRICTS | { | Commom..... Independent Special..... | } | Schools graded and ungraded. |
|-----------|---|--|---|------------------------------|

HIGH SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY.

A common school district is controlled by a board of three members, an independent by one of six members; a special by a board of six or more members.

Common schools are supervised by a county superintendent; independent and special districts have their own superintendents, and in the main are not subject to the county superintendents.

The high schools are subject to a board of three members acting *ex officio*; namely, the governor of the state, the superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the university.

The normal schools are at present controlled by a board of seven members. Four of these are resident directors, three are appointed for the state at large.

The university is controlled by a board of regents, now composed of three *ex officio* and seven appointed members by the governor. The three *ex officio* are the same officers mentioned above as constituting the high school board.

At date, there are 5,347 common schools, 95 independent, 29 special, and 63 high schools.

It is estimated that there are 416,550 persons of school age in the state, and of these 253,894 were in school more or less during the year ending July 31, 1888. Of those attending, 3,300 were enrolled in the high schools; 74,512 in the special and independent districts, and the balance, 176,082 in the common districts.

There are now four normal schools, located as elsewhere shown in this manual. They enrolled 1,341 pupils in the year ending July 31, 1888.

The university now has the following colleges and departments: Dentistry, mechanic arts, medicine and surgery, medicine and surgery (homeopathic), science, literature and arts, law, military science, school of agriculture, and experiment station. In 1888, there were four hundred and ninety-one pupils enrolled.

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The principal improvements made during the biennial period ending July 31, 1888, in the field supervised by the state board of corrections and charities, are as follows:

The erection of the new hospital for insane at Fergus Falls has been begun, and it is expected that the hospital will be ready for patients about Aug. 1, 1889.

A new building for one hundred and fifty women is being erected at Rochester, which will increase the capacity of the Rochester hospital to 1,000 patients.

The state soldiers' home, established by the legislature of 1887, now occupies temporary quarters at Minnehaha Falls, in the city of Minneapolis. Five new buildings with a capacity of one hundred men will be ready for occupancy early in 1889.

The school for the feeble-minded at Faribault is using the new main building completed in 1887. The new south wing will be ready for inmates in 1889, and will increase the capacity of the institution to three hundred.

The state school for dependent children at Owatonna has occupied its new hospital and school house, and the new main building, containing offices, officers' and employes quarters, dining hall and kitchen is nearly completed.

The state reformatory at St. Cloud has two buildings under cover, and it is expected that the institution will be opened about Aug. 1, 1889, with a capacity of one hundred and thirty-two inmates.

The state prison at Stillwater has a new building for insane inmates and for solitary confinement.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

| | For Buildings etc., etc. | For Current Expenses. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Fergus Falls hospital for insane..... | \$39,326 | ..... | \$39,326 |
| St. Peter hospital for insane..... | 50,884 | \$305,867 | 356,751 |
| Rochester hospital for insane | 58,723 | 228,573 | 287,296 |
| Soldiers' home..... | 10,302 | 15,319 | 25,626 |
| School for the deaf..... | 1,243 | 74,757 | 76,000 |
| School for the blind..... | 270 | 25,890 | 26,160 |
| School for the feeble-minded..... | 46,394 | 71,277 | 117,671 |
| School for dependent children..... | 70,190 | 32,273 | 93,463 |
| Reform school..... | 4,755 | 70,432 | 75,187 |
| St. Cloud reformatory..... | 12,756 | ..... | 12,756 |
| State prison..... | 60,240 | 74,243 | 134,483 |
| Totals..... | \$355,088 | \$889,631 | \$1,244,719 |

The subjoined statement exhibits the growth of the state correctional and charitable institutions. When the state was organized in 1860, there were but 16 inmates in the public institutions of the state; now there are 2,970. Twenty years ago, in 1868, there were 247 inmates in our state institutions; now there are 2,971. In 1868 there was one inmate of the state institutions to every 1,375 inhabitants; in 1888 one to every 470 inhabitants. In the two years from 1866 to 1868 the state spent ninety-six cents for every inhabitant in building and supporting state institutions; from 1876 to 1878, eighty-three cents; and from 1886 to 1888, ninety-six cents for each inhabitant, or at exactly the same rate as twenty years ago.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF MINNESOTA FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE STATE IN 1860.

| BIENNIAL PERIOD. | Population of the State. | Expended for Correctional and Charitable Institutions. | Number of Inmates of State Institutions. | Ratio of Inmates of Institutions to Inhabitants of State. | Expended per Inhabitant. |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1860 to 1862 | 185,000 | \$11,122.51 | 23 | 1 inmate to 8,695 | \$0.06 |
| 1862 to 1864 | 220,000 | 26,601.84 | 61 | 1 inmate to 3,934 | 0.12 |
| 1864 to 1866 | 250,099 | 72,033.68 | 92 | 1 inmate to 3,050 | 0.29 |
| 1866 to 1868 | 310,000 | 299,253.23 | 247 | 1 inmate to 1,375 | 0.96 |
| 1868 to 1870 | 400,000 | 304,583.21 | 426 | 1 inmate to 1,033 | 0.76 |
| 1870 to 1872 | 460,000 | 393,297.63 | 515 | 1 inmate to 970 | 0.85 |
| 1872 to 1874 | 520,000 | 638,768.45 | 681 | 1 inmate to 835 | 0.23 |
| 1874 to 1876 | 597,407 | 435,591.08 | 901 | 1 inmate to 700 | 0.73 |
| 1876 to 1878 | 660,000 | 482,546.24 | 1,098 | 1 inmate to 640 | 0.83 |
| 1878 to 1880 | 730,000 | 605,694.49 | 1,257 | 1 inmate to 620 | 0.83 |
| 1880 to 1882 | 840,000 | 785,678.94 | 1,446 | 1 inmate to 620 | 0.94 |
| 1882 to 1884 | 990,000 | 851,572.34 | 1,846 | 1 inmate to 560 | 0.86 |
| 1884 to 1886 | 1,117,798 | 999,375.80 | 2,338 | 1 inmate to 515 | 0.89 |
| 1886 to 1888 | 1,300,000 | 1,245,713.77 | 2,971 | 1 inmate to 470 | 0.96 |

NOTE.—The institutions included are those for the insane, deaf, blind, feeble-minded, dependent children, the reform school, reformatory and state prison.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The insurance department was organized in 1872. At that time about fifty fire companies and twenty life companies were doing business in the state. As the state grew in wealth and population, the business of the department has kept pace with it, until on the first of January, 1889, there were three hundred and forty-seven companies reporting to it, comprised as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| American Fire and Marine companies..... | 119 |
| Foreign Fire and Marine companies..... | 26 |
| Mutual Fire companies..... | 26 |
| Township Mutual companies..... | 58 |
| Life Insurance companies..... | 31 |
| Assessment Life companies..... | 77 |
| Accident and Casualty companies..... | 10 |

RECEIPTS.

The income of the office has been since 1880, \$577,323.24, as stated below for years:

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1880.....\$28,276.14 | 1881.....\$37,946.25 | 1882.....\$45,334.39 |
| 1883..... 55,254.81 | 1884..... 67,167.38 | 1885..... 60,662.90 |
| 1886..... 75,089.57 | 1887..... 93,407.81 | 1888.....105,188.19 |

The expenditures for the office have not exceeded \$5,000 a year, or a total since 1880 of \$45,000, leaving a net gain to the state of \$532,327.24. In comparison with other states, Minnesota now ranks the eighth in amount of insurance transacted. More than five millions of dollars are paid out each year by its citizens for insurance against fire, life and accidents.

STATE DAIRY COMMISSION.

From the office of the state dairy commissioner the following figures relative to the dairy interest of Minnesota were taken:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Number of cows in Minnesota in 1860..... | 15,659 |
| Number of cows in Minnesota in 1870..... | 147,296 |
| Number of cows in Minnesota in 1880..... | 268,777 |
| Number of cows in Minnesota in 1885..... | 525,000 |
| Number of cows in Minnesota in 1888..... | 950,000 |
| Value of cheese produced..... | \$1,150,000 |
| Value of butter produced..... | 7,200,000 |
| Value of milk, St. Paul and Minneapolis..... | 3,000,000 |
| Value of milk sold in state..... | 4,225,000 |
| Five hundred thousand calves, \$10 each..... | 5,000,000 |
| Nine hundred and fifty thousand cows, \$25 each..... | 23,750,000 |
| Total value of the dairy industry of Minnesota for 1888..... | \$44,325,000 |
| Number of creameries in the state | 135 |
| Number of cheese factories..... | 95 |
| Number of private dairies..... | 550 |

During the fall and winter of 1884 and 1885, there were 5,000-, 000 pounds of oleomargarine shipped into Minnesota and sold to dealers and consumers. The amount of oleomargarine now used annually in the state is only a few thousand pounds which is clandestinely sold to dealers in the lumber districts. The law virtually prohibits its sale within the state. The traffic in oleomargarine having been reduced to the minimum, has caused an activity in genuine dairy products. Honest butter has increased in price from twenty to thirty per cent, besides the increase in demand which has been even greater than the increase in price. In 1886 fifty per cent of the milk sold in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis was adulterated by either having the cream removed or by having water added. In 1885 the value of the milk product sold in St. Paul and Minneapolis aggregated in round numbers \$1,000,000. At the beginning of 1889, or within three years, the sum has been increased to over \$3,000,000 in the above named cities.

MINNESOTA STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in St. Paul, on Jan. 12, 1876, by the late Leonard B. Hodges, and a few other gentlemen who were interested in the subject of forest culture, and were aware of the great need of intelligent and concerted action to promote it, especially in the treeless counties of Western Minnesota. The movement was warmly seconded by persons in all parts of the state, addresses were made on the subject, and articles published widely in the state journals. An "Arbor day" was established which has been generally observed ever since. In 1878, the legislature made an appropriation in aid of the association, which was mostly used in publishing and distributing 5,000 copies of a manual of instructions for tree planting, prepared by Mr. Hodges and others. A second edition of 5,000 was published and circulated the year following, and in 1883, a third edition of 6,000 copies. This manual is an excellent and comprehensive treatise on tree culture, and contains 100 pages of the best and most practical directions on the subject. Its circulation in the prairie counties has done immense good in promoting tree planting.

In 1883 the state legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the support of the association for two years, to be expended in publishing a manual, etc., "or by any other means which they may think advisable." The state auditor decided that no money could be drawn out of this fund for the salary of any officer of the association, and as no one could do the work for nothing, the association has been at a stand still since that date. There are yet 2,000 copies of the manual on hand.

The present officers of the association are :

President, Wm. R. Marshall, St. Paul; secretary, Cyrus L. Smith, Minneapolis; treasurer, J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul; Ex. Com., Geo. L. Becker, St. Paul, E. D. Porter, Minneapolis, H. Trott, St. Paul, John Clarke, Windom, H. E. Hoard, Montevideo.

Mr. Hodges, the founder of the association, died in 1883.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Aitkin..... | The Aitkin Age..... | Aitkin..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Anoka..... | Anoka Herald..... | Anoka..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Anoka..... | Anoka County Union..... | Anoka..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Anoka..... | Anoka Democrat | Anoka..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Becker | Detroit Record..... | Detroit | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Benton | Sauk Rapids Sentinel..... | Sauk Rapids..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Benton | Sauk Rapids Free Press..... | Sauk Rapids..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Big Stone..... | Ortonville Herald-Star..... | Ortonville | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Big Stone..... | Ortonville Headlight..... | Ortonville..... | Independent. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Big Stone..... | Graceville Transcript..... | Graceville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Big Stone..... | Graceville Democrat..... | Graceville..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Free Press..... | Mankato..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily & weekly | Friday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Review..... | Mankato..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Democrat | Mankato..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Post..... | Mankato..... | Independent | German | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Beobachter | Mankato..... | Independent | German | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Public Spirit..... | Mankato..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mankato Register..... | Mankato..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Lake Crystal Union..... | Lake Crystal..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Lake Crystal Mirror..... | Lake Crystal..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Blue Earth..... | Mapleton Enterprise..... | Mapleton | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Brown..... | Springfield Advance | Springfield..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Brown..... | Sleepy Eye Herald..... | Sleepy Eye..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Brown..... | New Ulm Review..... | New Ulm..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Brown..... | New Ulm Post..... | New Ulm..... | Democratic.. | German | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Brown..... | Hausbesucher | New Ulm..... | Religious..... | German | Monthly ..... | ..... |
| Brown..... | Lutherischer Synodalbote..... | New Ulm..... | Religious..... | German | Semi-monthly.. | ..... |
| Carleton | Pine Knot..... | Cloquet..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Carleton | Industrial Vidette..... | Cloquet..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |

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NEWSPAPERS.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Carver..... | Valley Herald..... | Chaska..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Carver..... | Carver Free Press..... | Carver..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Carver..... | Carver County News..... | Waconia..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Chippewa..... | Montevideo Leader..... | Montevideo | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Chippewa..... | Commercial..... | Montevideo | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Chisago..... | Taylor's Falls Journal..... | Taylor's Falls..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Chisago..... | Chisago County News..... | Taylor's Falls..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Chisago..... | Rush City Post..... | Rush City..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Clay..... | Red River Valley News..... | Glyndon..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Clay..... | Barnesville Weekly Review..... | Barnesville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Clay..... | Moorhead Evening News..... | Moorhead..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | Daily. |
| Clay..... | Moorhead Weekly News..... | Moorhead..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Cottonwood..... | Windom Reporter..... | Windom..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Cottonwood..... | Cottonwood County Citizen..... | Windom..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Crow Wing..... | Brainerd Journal..... | Brainerd..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Crow Wing..... | Brainerd Dispatch..... | Brainerd..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Crow Wing..... | Brainerd Tribune..... | Brainerd..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Dakota..... | Hastings Democrat..... | Hastings..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Dakota..... | Hastings Gazette..... | Hastings..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Dakota..... | Hastings Daily Gazette..... | Hastings..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | Daily. |
| Dakota..... | Farmington Tribune..... | Farmington..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Dakota..... | South St. Paul Journal..... | South St. Paul..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Dakota..... | Daily South St. Paul Journal..... | South St. Paul..... | Independent | English..... | Daily..... | Daily. |
| Dodge..... | Mantorville Express..... | Mantorville..... | Mixed..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Dodge..... | Dodge County Republican..... | Kasson..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Dodge..... | Dodge County Record..... | Dodge Centre..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Douglas..... | Alexandria Post..... | Alexandria..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Douglas..... | Douglas County News..... | Alexandria..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Douglas..... | Osakis Observer..... | Osakis..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Douglas..... | Evansville Enterprise..... | Evansville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Faribault..... | Blue Earth City Post..... | Blue Earth City..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Faribault..... | Winnebago City Press-News..... | Winnebago City..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Faribault..... | Delavan Herald..... | Delavan..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Faribault..... | Wells Advocate..... | Wells..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Faribault..... | Faribault County Register..... | Blue Earth City..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Fillmore..... | Rushford Star..... | Rushford..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Fillmore..... | Lanesboro Journal..... | Lanesboro..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Fillmore..... | Chatfield Democrat..... | Chatfield..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Fillmore..... | Preston Times..... | Preston..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Fillmore..... | National Republican..... | Preston..... | Labor..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Fillmore..... | Spring Valley Mercury..... | Spring Valley..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Fillmore..... | Spring Valley Vidette..... | Spring Valley..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Fillmore..... | Mable Enterprise..... | Mable..... | Mixed..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Freeborn..... | Albert Lea Enterprise..... | Albert Lea..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Freeborn..... | Freeborn County Standard..... | Albert Lea..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Goodhue..... | The Republican..... | Red Wing..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily ex. Sun.. | ..... |
| Goodhue..... | Advance-Sun..... | Red Wing..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Goodhue..... | Red Wing Argus..... | Red Wing..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Goodhue..... | The Independent..... | Zumbrota..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Goodhue..... | The News..... | Zumbrota..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Goodhue..... | The Journal..... | Pine Island..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Goodhue..... | Kenyon Leader..... | Kenyon..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Goodhue..... | Cannon Falls Beacon..... | Cannon Falls..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Goodhue..... | Goodhue County Teacher..... | Cannon Falls..... | None..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Goodhue..... | The Buduereren..... | Red Wing..... | Religious..... | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Goodhue..... | The Bornevenen..... | Red Wing..... | Sunday-sch'l | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Grant..... | Grant County Herald..... | Elbow Lake..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Grant..... | Grant County Farmer..... | Ashley..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Grant..... | Herman Enterprise..... | Herman..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | American Geologist..... | Minneapolis..... | Scientific..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Anchor..... | Minneapolis..... | Scientific..... | English..... | Quarterly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Ariel..... | Minneapolis..... | Scientific..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Association Chronicle..... | Minneapolis..... | Scientific..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Artisan and Farmers' Free Lance..... | Minneapolis..... | Scientific..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Hennepin..... | The Book Fiend | Minneapolis..... | Literary | English | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Brud-Kronan | Minneapolis..... | | Swedish | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Budstikken | Minneapolis..... | Democratic.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Hennepin..... | Bulletin Board..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | The Cadet..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Semi-monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | The City Item..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Semi-monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | Commercial Bulletin..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Delta Gamma Anchora..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Quarterly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Daily Railway and Hotel News..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Der Familienfreund | Minneapolis..... | | German | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Echo de L'Quest..... | Minneapolis..... | | French..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Evening Star and News..... | Minneapolis..... | Independent | English..... | Daily..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Fædrelandet og Emigranten..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Farm Implement Herald..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Farm, Stock and Home..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Semi-monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | Farmers' Minneapolis Tribune..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | Felt Raabet..... | Minneapolis..... | Prohibition.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | Folkebladet..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Hennepin..... | Free Baptist..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | | |
| Hennepin..... | Free Lance..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | Furniture News..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | High School Orb..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | The Housekeeper..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Semi-monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | Illustreret Ugeblad..... | Minneapolis..... | | D'n'h-N'g'n | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | Irish Standard..... | Minneapolis..... | | English | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Journal of Music..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | | |
| Hennepin..... | Lutheranen | Minneapolis..... | Religious..... | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Daily Market Record..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Daily..... | |
| Hennepin..... | The Master Mason..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | The Methodist Herald..... | Minneapolis..... | Methodist.... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Minneapolis Chronicle..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Minneapolis Evening Journal..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | |
| Hennepin..... | The Minneapolis Fireside..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis Freie Presse..... | Minneapolis..... | | German..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis Herald..... | Minneapolis..... | | German..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis News-Letter..... | Minneapolis..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Hennepin..... | The Minneapolis Tribune..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis Veckoblad..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican.. | Swedish..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis Weekly and Transcript.. | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Hennepin..... | Minnesota Missionary and Church Record..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Mississippi Valley Lumberman..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | Mother and Child..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Minneapolis Daily Report..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | National Arsenal..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly.. | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | National Detective Gazette..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The News Gossip..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Northwestern Architect..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Northwestern Labor Union..... | Minneapolis..... | Labor..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Northwestern Miller..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Northwestern Pharmacist..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Northwestern Presbyterian..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Northwestern Prohibitionist..... | Minneapolis..... | Prohibition.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Northwestern Railroader..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Daily Northwestern Railway and Hotel News..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Northwestern Real Estate and Financial Register..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Northwestern Tourist..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Summer Mos... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Odd Fellow..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Northwest Trade..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | The Pilgrim..... | Minneapolis..... | Religious..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | Poultry and Farm Journal..... | Minneapolis..... | ..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Hennepin..... | The Pythian Advocate..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Real Estate Review..... | Minneapolis..... | | English..... | Monthly..... | |

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|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Hennepin | The Register | Minneapolis..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Saturday Evening Spectator..... | Minneapolis..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | School Education..... | Minneapolis..... | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Skandinavisk Farmer Journal..... | Minneapolis..... | Danish Nor- wegian..... | Semi-Monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | Sondagskol Vannen..... | Minneapolis..... | Religious..... | Semi-Monthly.. | |
| Hennepin..... | Svenska Amerikanska Posten..... | Minneapolis..... | Prohibition .. | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Hennepin..... | Normanna | Minneapolis..... | Democratic... | Weekly..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Svenska Folkets Tidning..... | Minneapolis..... | Republican... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Hennepin..... | Tidende | Minneapolis..... | Democratic... | Daily and Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Hennepin..... | Trade Reporter..... | Minneapolis..... | | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | West End Herald | Minneapolis..... | | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Wood and Iron..... | Minneapolis..... | | Monthly | |
| Hennepin..... | Young Peoples' Companion | Minneapolis..... | | Monthly | |
| Hennepin..... | Trons Seger | Minneapolis..... | Religious | Monthly | |
| Hennepin..... | South Minneapolis News | Minneapolis..... | | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Hennepin..... | Skandinavisk National Bibliotek Mag- azine..... | Minneapolis..... | | Eight times per year..... | |
| Hennepin..... | Illustreret Familie Journal..... | Minneapolis..... | Literary | Norwegian.. | Thursday. |
| Houston | Houston Valley Signal | Minneapolis..... | | Norwegian.. | Thursday. |
| Houston | Hokah Sun..... | Hokah | Democratic... | English..... | Thursday. |
| Houston | Hokah Chief | Hokah | Republican... | English..... | Thursday. |
| Houston | Patrol | Hokah | Republican... | English..... | Thursday. |
| Houston | Co-operator..... | La Crescent | Republican... | English..... | Saturday. |
| Houston | Brownsville News | La Crescent | Democratic... | English..... | Irregular. |
| Houston | Caledonia Argus..... | Brownsville | Democratic... | English..... | Thursday. |
| Houston | Caledonia Journal | Caledonia | Democratic... | English..... | Saturday. |
| Hubbard | Hubbard County Enterprise..... | Caledonia | Republican... | English..... | Wednesday. |
| Hubbard | Independent and Bulletin | Park Rapids..... | Republican... | English..... | Friday. |
| Isanti | Isanti County Press..... | Hubbard | Independent .. | English..... | Saturday. |
| Jackson | Jackson Republic..... | Cambridge | Republican... | English..... | Thursday. |
| Jackson | Lakefield Standard..... | Jackson | Republican... | English..... | Friday. |
| Jackson | Heron Lake News | Lakefield | Republican... | English..... | Thursday. |
| | | Heron Lake..... | Republican... | English..... | Saturday. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Kanabec..... | Kanabec County Times..... | Mora..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Kandiyohi..... | Willmar Republican Gazette..... | Willmar..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Kandiyohi..... | Willmar Argus..... | Willmar..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Kandiyohi..... | Atwater Press..... | Atwater..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Kandiyohi..... | New London Times..... | New London..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Kittson..... | Kittson County Enterprise..... | Hallock..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Kittson..... | St. Vincent New Era..... | St. Vincent..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Lac qui Parle..... | Lac qui Parle County Press..... | Madison..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lac qui Parle..... | Sentinel..... | Dawson..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lac qui Parle..... | Lac qui Parle County Independent..... | Lac qui Parle..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lake..... | Iron Post..... | Two Harbors..... | Independent.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Le Sueur..... | Le Sueur News..... | Le Sueur..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Le Sueur..... | Le Sueur Sentinel..... | Le Sueur..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Le Sueur..... | Waterville Advance..... | Waterville..... | Independent.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Lincoln..... | Lake Benton News..... | Lake Benton..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Lincoln..... | Lake Benton Republican..... | Lake Benton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lincoln..... | Lincoln County Journal..... | Tyler..... | Prohibition.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lyon..... | The News Messenger..... | Marshall..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lyon..... | The Tracy Republican..... | Tracy..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lyon..... | The Tracy Trumpet..... | Tracy..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Lyon..... | The Balaton Journal..... | Balaton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| McLeod..... | Glencoe Register..... | Glencoe..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| McLeod..... | Glencoe Enterprise..... | Glencoe..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| McLeod..... | Hutchinson Leader..... | Hutchinson..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Marshall..... | The Warren Register..... | Warren..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Marshall..... | Warren Sheaf..... | Warren..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Marshall..... | Marshall County Leader..... | Stephen..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Marshall..... | The Marshall County Banner..... | Argyle..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |

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|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Martin..... | Martin County Sentinel..... | Fairmont..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Martin..... | The Fairmont News..... | Fairmont..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Martin..... | The Sherburne Advance..... | Sherburne..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Meeker..... | Litchfield Independent..... | Litchfield..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Meeker..... | Litchfield News Ledger..... | Litchfield..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Meeker..... | Litchfield Saturday Review..... | Litchfield..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Mille Lacs..... | The Princeton Union..... | Princeton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Morrison..... | Little Falls Transcript..... | Little Falls..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Morrison..... | Morrison County Democrat..... | Little Falls..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Morrison..... | Motley Register..... | Motley..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Morrison..... | Royalton Banner..... | Royalton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Mower..... | Mower County Transcript..... | Austin..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Mower..... | Austin Register..... | Austin..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Mower..... | Austin Democrat..... | Austin..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Mower..... | Grand Meadow Record..... | Grand Meadow.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Mower..... | Le Roy Independent..... | Le Roy..... | Prohibition.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Murray..... | Slayton Gazette..... | Slayton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Murray..... | Fulda Republican..... | Fulda..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Murray..... | Murray County Pioneer..... | Currie..... | ..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Nicollet..... | The Saint Peter Tribune..... | St. Peter..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Nicollet..... | The Saint Peter Herald..... | St. Peter..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Nicollet..... | The Saint Peter Journal..... | St. Peter..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Nicollet..... | Skordemann..... | St. Peter..... | Agricultural.. | Swedish..... | Semi-Monthly.. | 1st & 15th. |
| Nobles..... | Worthington Globe..... | Worthington..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Nobles..... | Worthington Advance..... | Worthington..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Nobles..... | Ellsworth News..... | Ellsworth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Nobles..... | Adrian Guardian..... | Adrian..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Norman..... | Norman County Index..... | Ada..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Norman..... | Norman County Herald..... | Ada..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Olmsted..... | Rochester Post..... | Rochester..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Olmsted..... | Olmsted County Democrat..... | Rochester..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Olmsted..... | Record and Union..... | Rochester..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Olmsted..... | Rochester Herald..... | Rochester..... | Democratic.. | German .. | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Park Region Pioneer..... | Pelican Rapids.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Pelican Bulletin..... | Perham..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Battle Lake Review..... | Battle Lake..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Otter Tail..... | The Otter Tail County Farmer..... | Fergus Falls..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Fergus Falls Journal..... | Fergus Falls..... | Republican.. | English..... | W'kly & Daily | Wy iss. Thr. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Fergus Falls Ugeblad..... | Fergus Falls..... | Republican.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Otter Tail..... | The Democrat(successortoDailyFarmer | Fergus Falls..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Pine..... | Pine County Pioneer | Pine City | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Pipestone..... | Pipestone County Star | Pipestone..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Pipestone..... | Edgerton Enterprise | Edgerton..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Pipestone..... | Jasper Journal | Jasper..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Polk..... | Polk County Journal..... | Crookston..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Polk..... | Crookston Weekly Chronicle..... | Crookston..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Polk..... | Crookston Times..... | Crookston..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Polk..... | Red Lake Falls News..... | Red Lake Falls.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Polk..... | Red Lake Falls Gazette..... | Red Lake Falls.. | Democratic.. | English..... | We kly..... | ..... |
| Polk..... | The Thirteen Towns..... | St. Hillaire..... | None..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Polk..... | St. Hillaire Spectator..... | St. Hillaire..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Polk..... | Fisher Bulletin..... | Fisher..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Polk..... | East Grand Forks Courier..... | East Grand Forks | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Polk..... | Fertile Journal..... | Fertile..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Pope..... | Central Minnesotian | Glenwood | Prohibition.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Pope..... | Glenwood Times..... | Glenwood..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Ramsey..... | American Digest..... | St. Paul | Law..... | English..... | Monthly ..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | A. O. U. W. Guide..... | St. Paul ..... | ..... | English..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Atlantic Reporter..... | St. Paul | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Monday. |
| Ramsey..... | Daily Globe..... | St. Paul | Democratic.. | English..... | Daily & W'kly | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Daily Railway and Hotel News..... | St. Paul ..... | ..... | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Der Wand-er..... | St. Paul | Religious..... | German..... | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Die Volkszeitung..... | St. Paul | Democratic.. | German..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | The Farmer..... | St. Paul | Agricultural. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Ramsey..... | Federal Reporter..... | St. Paul | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |

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| Ramsey..... | The Financial News..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| Ramsey..... | Hausfreund..... | St. Paul..... | German..... | Monthly..... | |
| Ramsey..... | Hemlandet (Northwest Edition)..... | St. Paul..... | Swedish..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| 58 Ramsey..... | Inter-Urban Graphic..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| | | | Society and | | |
| | | | Real Estate | English..... | Weekly..... Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | Journal of the North'n Legion of Honor | St. Paul..... | English..... | Quarterly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Labor Echo..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | Le Canadien..... | St. Paul..... | French..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Ramsey..... | Minnehaha..... | St. Paul..... | Democratic.. | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Minnesota Staatszeitung..... | St. Paul..... | Democratic.. | German..... | Weekly..... |
| Ramsey..... | The Minnesotian..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Semi-weekly .. | Wed. & Sat. |
| Ramsey..... | Nordvesten..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Northeastern Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | Nor. & Dan. | Weekly..... Thursday. |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Architect and Improve- | St. Paul..... | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... Friday. |
| Ramsey..... | ment Record..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Builder, Decorator and | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| | Furnisher..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Chronicle..... | St. Paul..... | Religious .. | English..... | Monthly..... |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Lancet..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Newspaper Union..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Semi-monthly.. | 1st and 15th. |
| Ramsey..... | Northwestern Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | The Voice of the People..... | St. Paul..... | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | St. Paul Herald..... | St. Paul..... | Labor..... | English..... | Weekly..... Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | Pacific Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | St. Paul Dispatch..... | St. Paul..... | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... Thursday. |
| Ramsey..... | St. Paul Grocer..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily & weekly |
| Ramsey..... | St. Paul Journal of Commerce..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | St. Paul Record..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Ramsey..... | Saturday Evening News..... | St. Paul..... | Commercial.. | English..... | Daily |
| Ramsey..... | Skaffaren..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | Skandinaven (Northwest Edition)..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | Swedish..... | Weekly..... Wednesday. |
| Ramsey..... | Southeastern Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... Wednesday. |
| Ramsey..... | Southwestern Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... Wednesday. |
| Ramsey..... | Stonecutter's Journal..... | St. Paul..... | Law..... | English..... | Weekly..... Wednesday. |
| Ramsey..... | Supreme Court Reporter..... | St. Paul..... | English..... | Monthly..... | |
| | | St. Paul..... | English..... | Weekly..... | |

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Ramsey..... | The Christian Liberator..... | St. Paul..... | Religious..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | The Pioneer Press..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily and Weekly..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | The St. Paul Daily News..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | English..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ramsey..... | West St. Paul Times..... | St. Paul..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Ramsey..... | Western Appeal..... | St. Paul..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Redwood..... | Redwood Gazette..... | Redwood Falls.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Redwood..... | Redwood Reveille..... | Redwood Falls.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Renville..... | Renville Times..... | Beaver Falls..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Renville..... | Renville Union..... | Bird Island..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Renville..... | Renville News..... | Renville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Renville..... | Morton Enterprise..... | Birch Cooley..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Renville..... | Hector Union..... | Bird Island..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Rice..... | The Faribault Democrat..... | Faribault..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Rice..... | The Faribault Pilot..... | Faribault..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Rice..... | The Faribault Republican..... | Faribault..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Rice..... | The Morristown Rustler..... | Morristown..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Rice..... | The Northfield News..... | Northfield..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Rice..... | The Northfield Independent..... | Northfield..... | Prohibit 'nist | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Rock..... | Rock County Herald..... | Luverne..... | Republican.. | English..... | Semi-weekly .. | Friday and Tuesday. |
| Rock..... | Rock County News..... | Luverne..... | Prohibition.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Rock..... | Rock County News Letter..... | Beaver Creek..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Daily Tribune..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Weekly Tribune..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Saturday Evening Journal..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Lake Superior News..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |

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|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| St. Louis..... | Church News..... | Duluth..... | Religious..... | English..... | Monthly..... | 25th of each month. |
| St. Louis..... | Daily News..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Da'y ex'tM'd'y | ..... |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Evening Journal..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | English..... | Da'y ex't S'd'y | ..... |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Skandinav..... | Duluth..... | Labor..... | Norwegian.. | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Volksfreund..... | Duluth..... | Independent | German..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| St. Louis..... | Faderneslandet..... | Duluth..... | Republican.. | Swedish.... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| St. Louis..... | Industrial Age..... | Duluth..... | Labor..... | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Outlook..... | Duluth..... | Religious..... | English..... | Monthly..... | ..... |
| St. Louis..... | Paragraphe..... | Duluth..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Duluth Democrat..... | Duluth..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| St. Louis..... | Iron Home..... | Ely..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| St. Louis..... | Vermilion Iron Journal..... | Tower..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Scott..... | Belle Plaine Herald..... | Belle Plaine..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Scott..... | Jordan Independant..... | Jordan..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Scott..... | Shakopee Courier..... | Shakopee..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Scott..... | Scott County Argus..... | Shakopee..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Scott..... | Minnesota Post..... | Shakopee..... | Democratic.. | German..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Sherburne..... | Sherburne County Star-News..... | Elk River..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Sibley..... | Sibley County Independent..... | Henderson..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Sibley..... | Winthrop News..... | Winthrop..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Sibley..... | Arlington Enterprise..... | Arlington..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Sibley..... | The (Gaylord) Hub..... | Gaylord..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Sibley..... | The Green Isle Democrat..... | Green Isle..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | Journal Press..... | St. Cloud..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | Der Nordstern..... | St. Cloud..... | Democratic.. | German..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | Times..... | St. Cloud..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | Times..... | St. Cloud..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Daily..... | ..... |
| Stearns..... | Tribune..... | St. Cloud..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Stearns..... | Herald..... | Sauk Centre..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Stearns..... | Avalanche..... | Sauk Centre..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Stearns..... | Press..... | Paynesville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | News..... | Paynesville..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stearns..... | Circular..... | Fairhaven..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Steele..... | Peoples Press..... | Owatonna..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Steele..... | Owatonna Journal..... | Owatonna..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |

NEWSPAPERS.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1888.—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | PLACE OF PUBLICATION. | POLITICAL COMPLEXION. | LANGUAGE. | HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED. | DAY OF PUBLICATION. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Steele..... | Steele County Democrat..... | Owatonna..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stevens..... | The Sun..... | Morris..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Stevens..... | Morris Tribune..... | Morris..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Stevens..... | Olive Branch..... | Hancock..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Swift..... | Benson Times..... | Benson..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Swift..... | Swift County Monitor..... | Benson..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Swift..... | Appleton Press..... | Appleton..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Todd..... | Todd County Argus..... | Long Prairie..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Todd..... | Long Prairie Leader..... | Long Prairie..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Traverse..... | Browns Valley Reporter..... | Brown's Valley.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Traverse..... | Interlake Tribune..... | Brown's Valley.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Traverse..... | Wheaton Gazette..... | Wheaton..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wabasha..... | Graphic Sentinel..... | Lake City..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Wabasha..... | Republican..... | Lake City..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wabasha..... | Wabasha Herald..... | Wabasha..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Wabasha..... | Democrat..... | Wabasha..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wabasha..... | Mazeppa Tribune..... | Mazeppa..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Wabasha..... | Plainview News..... | Plainview..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Wadena..... | Wadena County Pioneer..... | Wadena..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Wadena..... | Wadena Tribune..... | Wadena..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wadena..... | Verndale Journal..... | Verndale..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Waseca..... | Waseca Radical..... | Waseca..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Waseca..... | Waseca County Herald..... | Waseca..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Waseca..... | Janesville Argus..... | Janesville..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Monday. |
| Waseca..... | North Star..... | New Richland.. | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Washington..... | Stillwater Weekly Gazette..... | Stillwater..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Washington..... | Stillwater Daily Gazette..... | Stillwater..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily exSund'y | Daily. |
| Washington..... | Stillwater Messenger..... | Stillwater..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Washington..... | Stillwater Democrat | Stillwater..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Washington..... | St. Croix Post..... | Stillwater..... | Democratic.. | German | Weekly..... | Wednesday, |
| Watouwan..... | Madelia Times | Madelia..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Watouwan..... | St. James Journal | St. James..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Wilkin..... | Echo..... | Breckenridge..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wilkin..... | Gazette..... | Breckenridge..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Wilkin..... | Mercury..... | Breckenridge..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Winona..... | Winona Daily Republican..... | Winona..... | Republican.. | English..... | Daily..... | Daily. |
| Winona..... | Winona Weekly Republican..... | Winona..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Winona..... | Winona Daily Herald..... | Winona..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Daily..... | Daily. |
| Winona..... | Winona Weekly Herald..... | Winona..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Winona..... | Winona Westlicher Herald..... | Winona..... | Democratic.. | German | Semi-Weekly.. | Wed. & Sat. |
| Winona..... | Winona Adler..... | Winona..... | Independent | German | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Winona..... | Viains..... | Winona..... | Independent | Polish | Weekly..... | |
| Winona..... | St. Charles Times..... | Winona..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |
| Winona..... | St. Charles Union..... | Winona..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Saturday. |
| Wright..... | Buffalo Journal..... | Buffalo..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Wednesday. |
| Wright..... | Delano Eagle..... | Delano..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Wright..... | Wright County Times..... | Monticello..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Wright..... | Howard Lake Herald..... | Howard Lake... | Ind. Repub.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Wright..... | Cokato Observer..... | Cokato..... | Independent | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Wright..... | Clearwater Wave..... | Clearwater..... | No politics.. | English..... | Weekly..... | |
| Wright..... | Buffalo Gazette..... | Buffalo..... | Democratic.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Yellow Medicine. | Granite Falls Journal | Granite Falls.... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Thursday. |
| Yellow Medicine. | Granite Falls Tribune..... | Granite Falls.... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Tuesday. |
| Yellow Medicine. | Canby News..... | Canby..... | Republican.. | English..... | Weekly..... | Friday. |

NEWSPAPERS.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON FIRST CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on matter of the first class is as follows:

On letters and other written matter, except that specially authorized to pass at third class rates (see § 1, par. 3 of Postal Guide), and on sealed matter or matter otherwise closed against inspection, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

On postal cards one cent each, the price for which they are sold.

On "drop letters" two cents per ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at letter carrier post offices, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof at offices where free delivery by carrier is not established.

ON SECOND CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on second class matter when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, is one cent per pound or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by other than the publisher or news agent, is one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof.

The rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers is uniform at one cent each; on periodicals weighing more than two ounces, two cents each.

Newspapers (other than weeklies) and periodicals when deposited by the publisher or news agent in a letter carrier office for general or box delivery are subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent per pound; when deposited by other than publishers or news agents, for general or box delivery, the rate is one cent for four ounces or fractional part thereof.

Weekly newspapers when deposited by the publisher or news agent in a letter carrier office for letter or box delivery, or delivery by carriers are subject only to the rate of one cent a pound or fraction thereof; when deposited by other than the publisher or news agent, they are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and one cent for each additional four ounces or fractional part thereof. (As to the right of newspaper, etc., to pass free in the county, see § 14 of Postal Guide.)

All newsdealers and periodicals entitled to the second class rate must pay one cent per pound when sent by the publisher or news agent by mail to a letter carrier office. The payment of this rate, when thus sent, entitles them to delivery by carriers to subscribers at such letter carrier office when properly folded and addressed.

ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on third class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

ON FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

The rate of postage on fourth class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

By the act approved July 25, 1888, the postage on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1, 1888.

Offices in full face type are money order offices authorized to issue and to pay money orders and postal notes. Those marked with the asterisk (*) are international, as well as domestic, money order offices. Offices indicated by the sign (§) are authorized to issue postal notes, but not money orders, nor to pay either postal notes or money orders.

By the letters c. h. in parenthesis, thus: (c. h.) county seats are indicated.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Aastad..... | Otter Tail | Assumption..... | Carver |
| Ada (c. h.)..... | Norman | Athens..... | Isanti |
| Adams..... | Mower | Atwater | Kandiyohi |
| Adelaide..... | Big Stone | Audubon | Becker |
| Adrian | Nobles | Augusta..... | Carver |
| Afton..... | Washington | Aurora..... | Steele |
| Airlie..... | Pipestone | *Austin (c. h.)..... | Mower |
| Aitkin (c. h.)..... | Aitkin | Avoca..... | Murray |
| Albany..... | Stearns | Avon..... | Stearns |
| *Albert Lea (c. h.)..... | Freeborn | Badger..... | Polk |
| Alden | Freeborn | Balaton | Lyon |
| Aldrich..... | Wadena | Balmoral..... | Otter Tail |
| *Alexandria (c. h.)..... | Douglas | Bandon..... | Renville |
| Alma City..... | Waseca | Bangor..... | Otter Tail |
| Almelund..... | Chisago | Banks..... | Faribault |
| Alton..... | Faribault | Barker..... | Traverse |
| Amador..... | Chisago | Barnesville..... | Clay |
| Amboy | Blue Earth | Barnum..... | Carlton |
| Amherst..... | Fillmore | Barrett..... | Grant |
| Amiret..... | Lyon | Barry..... | Big Stone |
| Amor..... | Otter Tail | Bath..... | Freeborn |
| Angus..... | Polk | *Battle Lake | Otter Tail |
| Annandale..... | Wright | Beardsley..... | Big Stone |
| *Anoka (c. h.)..... | Anoka | Bear Valley..... | Wabasha |
| Antrim..... | Watsonwan | Beaudry..... | Polk |
| Appleton | Swift | Beauford..... | Blue Earth |
| Arendahl..... | Fillmore | Beaver..... | Winona |
| Argyle | Marshall | Beaver Bay (c. h.)..... | Lake |
| Arlington | Sibley | Beaver Creek | Rock |
| Armstrong..... | Freeborn | Beaver Falls (c. h.)..... | Renville |
| Artichoke Lake..... | Big Stone | Bechyn..... | Renville |
| Ashby..... | Grant | Becker..... | Sherburne |
| Ash Creek..... | Rock | Belgrade..... | Stearns |
| Ashford..... | Redwood | Bell Chester..... | Wabasha |
| Aspelund..... | Goodhue | Belle Plaine | Scot |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Belle Prairie..... | Morrison | Buffington..... | Polk |
| Bell River..... | Douglas | Burau..... | Wilkin |
| Bellingham..... | Lac qui Parle | Burbank..... | Kandiyohi |
| Belvidere Mills..... | Goodhue | Burchard..... | Lyon |
| Belview..... | Redwood | Burschville..... | Hennepin |
| Ben Franklin..... | Murray | Burns..... | Anoka |
| Bennington..... | Mower | Burtrum..... | Todd |
| Benson (c. h.)..... | Swift | Butterfield..... | Watsonwan |
| Berlin..... | Steele | Byron..... | Olmsted |
| Bernadotte..... | Nicollet | Cable..... | Sherburne |
| 2 Berne..... | Dodge | *Caledonia (c. h.)..... | Houston |
| Bertha..... | Todd | Cambridge (c. h.)..... | Isanti |
| Bethel..... | Anoka | Camden..... | Lyon |
| Big Bend..... | Cottonwood | Camden Place..... | Hennepin |
| Bigelow..... | Nobles | Camp..... | Renville |
| Big Lake..... | Sherburne | Campbell..... | Wilkin |
| Big Stone..... | Big Stone | *Canby..... | Yellow Medicine |
| Big Woods..... | Marshall | Cannon River Falls..... | Goodhue |
| Bingham Lake..... | Cottonwood | Canton..... | Fillmore |
| Birch Cooley..... | Renville | Carimona..... | Fillmore |
| Birch Lake..... | Todd | Carlisle..... | Otter Tail |
| Bird Island..... | Renville | Carman..... | Polk |
| Biscay..... | McLeod | Caroline..... | Le Sueur |
| Bismarck..... | Sibley | Carrollsville..... | Olmsted |
| Black Hammer..... | Houston | *Carver..... | Carver |
| Blaine..... | Blue Earth | Cascade..... | Goodhue |
| Blakeley..... | Scott | Castle Rock..... | Dakota |
| Blomford..... | Isanti | Cazenovia..... | Pipestone |
| Bloomfield..... | Hennepin | Cedar Lake..... | Scott |
| Blooming Prairie..... | Steele | Cedar Mills..... | Meeker |
| Bloomington..... | Hennepin | Cedarville..... | Martin |
| Bloomington Ferry..... | Hennepin | Centre City (c. h.)..... | Chisago |
| *Blue Earth City (c. h.)..... | Faribault | 2 Centre Chain..... | Martin |
| Bluffton..... | Otter Tail | Centreville..... | Anoka |
| Bonniwell's Mills..... | Meeker | Cereal..... | Watsonwan |
| Boon Lake..... | Renville | Ceresco..... | Blue Earth |
| Boyd..... | Lac qui Parle | Cerro Gordo..... | Lac qui Parle |
| *Brainerd (c. h.)..... | Crow Wing | Champlin..... | Hennepin |
| Brandon..... | Douglas | Chandler..... | Murray |
| Bratsberg..... | Fillmore | Chanhasen..... | Carver |
| Breckenridge (c. h.)..... | Wilkin | *Chaska (c. h.)..... | Carver |
| Brenner..... | Lyon | *Chatfield..... | Fillmore |
| Brewster..... | Nobles | Chatham..... | Wright |
| Bridgman..... | Mille Lacs | Chehalis..... | Le Sueur |
| Bristol..... | Fillmore | Cheney..... | Dodge |
| Brockway..... | Stearns | Cherry Grove..... | Fillmore |
| Bronson..... | Kanabec | Chester..... | Olmsted |
| Brooklyn Centre..... | Hennepin | Chisago City..... | Chisago |
| Brooks..... | Polk | Childs..... | Wilkin |
| Brooten..... | Stearns | Choice..... | Fillmore |
| Brownsburgh..... | Jackson | Chowen..... | Hennepin |
| Brownsdale..... | Mower | Christiana..... | Dakota |
| Browns Valley (c. h.)..... | Traverse | Clara City..... | Chippewa |
| *Brownsville..... | Houston | Claremont..... | Dodge |
| Brownton..... | McLeod | Clarissa..... | Todd |
| Bruce..... | Rock | Clarkfield..... | Yellow Medicine |
| Brunswick..... | Kanabec | Clark's Grove..... | Freeborn |
| Buckman..... | Morrison | Clayton..... | Faribault |
| Buck's Mills..... | Becker | Clear Lake..... | Sherburne |
| Buffalo (c. h.)..... | Wright | Clear Water..... | Wright |
| Buffalo Lake..... | Renville | Cleveland..... | Le Sueur |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Clifford..... | Becker | De Graff..... | Swift |
| Climax..... | Polk | Delano | Wright |
| Clinton..... | Big Stone | Delavan | Faribault |
| Clinton Falls..... | Steele | Delhi..... | Redwood |
| Coitheral..... | Otter Tail | Dell..... | Faribault |
| Clontarf..... | Swift | Dennison..... | Goodhue |
| Cloquet | Carlton | *Detroit City (c. h.) | Becker |
| Clotho..... | Todd | Dexter..... | Mower |
| Clyde..... | Winona | Dibley..... | Wilkin |
| Cobden..... | Brown | Ditter..... | Hennepin |
| Cochran's Mills..... | Wright | Dodge Centre | Dodge |
| Cokato | Wright | Dodge City..... | Steele |
| Cold Spring City..... | Stearns | Donaldson..... | Kittson |
| Colenso..... | Norman | Donnelly..... | Stevens |
| Colfax..... | Kandiyohi | Dora..... | Otter Tail |
| Collegeville..... | Stearns | Douglas..... | Olmsted |
| Collis..... | Traverse | Dover..... | Olmsted |
| Cologne | Carver | Dower Lake..... | Todd |
| Combs..... | Washington | Downer..... | Clay |
| Comfrey..... | Brown | Doyle..... | Le Sueur |
| Concord | Dodge | Dresbach..... | Winona |
| Cook's Valley | Wabasha | Dresselville..... | Le Sueur |
| Cooleysville..... | Steele | Duelm..... | Benton |
| Coon Creek..... | Anoka | *Duluth (c. h.) | St. Louis |
| Corcoran..... | Hennepin | Dumont..... | Traverse |
| Cordova..... | Le Sueur | Dundas | Rice |
| Cormorant..... | Becker | Dundee..... | Nobles |
| Cornet..... | Faribault | Dunnell..... | Martin |
| Corra..... | Olmsted | Dupont..... | Hennepin |
| Correll..... | Big Stone | Eagle Bend..... | Todd |
| Cosmos..... | Meeker | Eagle Lake..... | Blue Earth |
| Cottage Grove..... | Washington | East Castle Rock..... | Dakota |
| Cottonwood..... | Lyon | East Chain Lake..... | Martin |
| Courtland..... | Nicollet | East Grand Forks..... | Polk |
| Credit River..... | Scott | East Granite Falls | Chippewa |
| *Crookston (c. h.) | Polk | Easton..... | Faribault |
| Cromwell..... | Carlton | East Union..... | Carver |
| Crow River..... | Meeker | Echo..... | Yellow Medicine |
| Crow Wing..... | Crow Wing | Eddyville..... | Renville |
| Croydon..... | Kandiyohi | Eden Prairie..... | Hennepin |
| Crystal..... | Hennepin | Eden Valley..... | Meeker |
| Current Lake..... | Murray | Edgerton | Pipestone |
| Currie (c. h.)..... | Murray | Edina Mills..... | Hennepin |
| Custer..... | Big Stone | Edna..... | Polk |
| Cyrus..... | Pope | Effington..... | Otter Tail |
| Daggett Brook..... | Crow Wing | Eggleston..... | Goodhue |
| † Dakota | Winona | Eitzen..... | Houston |
| Dalbo..... | Isanti | Elba..... | Winona |
| Dale..... | Cottonwood | Elbow Lake (c. h.)..... | Grant |
| Dalton..... | Otter Tail | *Elgin | Wabasha |
| Danewood..... | Chisago | Elizabeth..... | Otter Tail |
| Danville..... | Blue Earth | Elk Lake..... | Grant |
| Darwin..... | Meeker | Elk River (c. h.) | Sherburne |
| Dassel..... | Meeker | Elkton..... | Mower |
| † Davies | Otter Tail | Ellington..... | Dodge |
| † Dawson | Lac qui Parle | Ellsworth | Nobles |
| † Dayton | Hennepin | Elm Dale..... | Morrison |
| Dean..... | Rice | Elmore | Faribault |
| Deer Creek..... | Otter Tail | Elmwood..... | Hennepin |
| Deerfield..... | Steele | Elysian | Le Sueur |
| Deer Wood..... | Crow Wing | Ely..... | St. Louis |

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|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Emard..... | Polk | Frank Hill..... | Winona |
| Emerald..... | Faribault | Franklin..... | Renville |
| Empire City..... | Dakota | Frazee City..... | Becker |
| Enderly..... | Redwood | Freeborn | Freeborn |
| Enterprise..... | Winona | Freeburgh..... | Houston |
| Erdahl..... | Grant | Freedom..... | Waseca |
| Erhard..... | Otter Tail | Freeport..... | Stearns |
| Erickson..... | Pope | Fremont..... | Winona |
| Erie..... | Becker | French..... | Otter Tail |
| Essex..... | Otter Tail | Friberg..... | Otter Tail |
| Essig..... | Brown | Fridley..... | Anoka |
| Estes Brook..... | Mille Lacs | Frontenac..... | Goodhue |
| Esteville..... | Mille Lacs | Fulda..... | Murray |
| Etna..... | Fillmore | Garden City..... | Blue Earth |
| Etter..... | Dakota | Garfield..... | Douglas |
| Euclid | Polk | Garrison..... | Crow Wing |
| Eunice..... | Becker | Gary..... | Norman |
| Evan..... | Brown | Gates..... | Stearns |
| Evansville | Douglas | Gaylord..... | Sibley |
| Excelsior | Hennepin | Geneva..... | Freeborn |
| Eyota | Olmsted | Genoa..... | Olmsted |
| Fairfax | Renville | Gentilly..... | Polk |
| Fairfield..... | Swift | Georgetown..... | Clay |
| Fair Haven..... | Stearns | Georgeville..... | Stearns |
| Fairmont (c. h.) | Martin | Ghent..... | Lyon |
| Fair Point..... | Goodhue | Gibbon | Sibley |
| Fairwater..... | Winona | Gilchrist..... | Pope |
| Faith..... | Norman | Gilman..... | Benton |
| *Faribault (c. h.) | Rice | Glencoe (c. h.) | McLeod |
| Farm Hill..... | Olmsted | Glenville | Freeborn |
| Farming..... | Stearns | Glenwood (c. h.) | Pope |
| *Farmington | Dakota | *Glyndon | Clay |
| Farnham..... | Wadena | Golden Gate..... | Brown |
| Farwell..... | Pope | Goldleaf..... | Jackson |
| Faxon..... | Sibley | Goldner..... | Norman |
| Felton..... | Clay | Goodhue Centre..... | Goodhue |
| Fergus Falls (c. h.) | Otter Tail | Good Thunder..... | Blue Earth |
| Fertile | Polk | Goodwin..... | Hennepin |
| Fillmore..... | Fillmore | Gordonsville..... | Freeborn |
| Finlayson..... | Pine | Gotha..... | Carver |
| Fir..... | Marshall | Graceville | Big Stone |
| Fisher | Polk | Grand Marais (c. h.)..... | Cook |
| Florita..... | Renville | Grand Meadow | Mower |
| Fodvang..... | Marshall | Grand Portage..... | Cook |
| Foldal..... | Marshall | Grand Rapids..... | Itasca |
| Foley..... | Benton | Granger..... | Fillmore |
| Folkedahl..... | Norman | *Granite Falls (c. h.) | Yellow Medicine. |
| Fond du Lac..... | St. Louis | Granite Lake..... | Wright |
| Forest City..... | Meeker | Granville..... | Marshall |
| Forest Lake..... | Washington | Grapeland..... | Faribault |
| Forest Mills..... | Goodhue | Grass Lake..... | Kanabec |
| Forestville..... | Fillmore | Gratzek..... | Marshall |
| Fort Ridgely..... | Nicollet | Gravelville..... | Morrison |
| Fort Ripley..... | Crow Wing | Green Isle..... | Sibley |
| Fort Snelling | Hennepin | Green Lake..... | Kandiyohi |
| Fosston..... | Polk | Greenland..... | Le Sueur |
| Fossum..... | Norman | Greenleaf..... | Meeker |
| Fountain | Fillmore | Greenleafston..... | Fillmore |
| Fowlds..... | Pope | Green Prairie..... | Morrison |
| Franconia..... | Chisago | Gresham..... | Otter Tail |
| Frankford..... | Mower | | |

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|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Grey Eagle..... | Todd | Hinckley..... | Pine |
| Groesbeck..... | Olmsted | Hinsdale..... | St. Louis |
| Grove City..... | Meeker | Hitterdal..... | Clay |
| Grove Lake..... | Pope | Hoff..... | Otter Tail |
| Grover..... | Winona | Hoffman..... | Grant |
| Grue..... | Kandiyohi | Hokah | Houston |
| Gull River..... | Cass | Holden..... | Goodhue |
| Hackensack..... | Cass | Holding's Ford..... | Stearns |
| Hader..... | Goodhue | Hollywood..... | Carver |
| Hadley..... | Murray | Holmes City..... | Douglas |
| Hagan..... | Chippewa | Holy Cross..... | Clay |
| Halloc (c. h.) | Kittson | Holt..... | Marshall |
| Halstad..... | Norman | Home..... | Brown |
| Hamburgh..... | Carver | Homedahl..... | Faribault |
| Hamel..... | Hennepin | Homer..... | Winona |
| Hamilton..... | Fillmore | Hopatcong..... | Wadena |
| Hamilton Station..... | Scott | Hope..... | Blue Earth |
| Hamline..... | Ramsey | Hopkins..... | Hennepin |
| Hammond..... | Wabasha | Horicon..... | Martin |
| Hampton..... | Dakota | Houston | Houston |
| Hancock | Stevens | Hoverud..... | Pope |
| Handy..... | Martin | Howard | Wright |
| Hauley Falls | Yellow Medicine | Hubbard..... | Hubbard |
| Hanover..... | Wright | Huff..... | Morrison |
| Hanson..... | Olmsted | Hugo..... | Washington |
| Hansville..... | Polk | Humboldt..... | Marshall |
| Harmony..... | Fillmore | Huntley..... | Faribault |
| Harris..... | Chisago | Huot..... | Polk |
| Harrison..... | Kandiyohi | Hurdal..... | Fillmore |
| Hart..... | Winona | Hutchinson | McLeod |
| Hartford..... | Todd | Idlewild..... | Lincoln |
| Hartland..... | Freeborn | Ingalls..... | Marshall |
| Hartshorn..... | Wadena | Inver Grove..... | Dakota |
| Hassan..... | Hennepin | Iona..... | Murray |
| *Hastings (c. h.) | Dakota | Ireland..... | Grant |
| Hatfield..... | Pipestone | Irving..... | Kandiyohi |
| Havana..... | Steele | Isanti..... | Isanti |
| Hawick..... | Kandiyohi | Isinour's..... | Fillmore |
| Hawley | Clay | Island Lake..... | Lyon |
| Hay Creek..... | Goodhue | *Jackson (c. h.) | Jackson |
| Hayfield..... | Dodge | Jadis..... | Kittson |
| Hayward..... | Freeborn | Janesville | Waseca |
| Hazel Run..... | Yellow Medicine | Jarrett's..... | Wabasha |
| Hazelwood..... | Rice | Jarvis..... | Becker |
| Heath..... | Pipestone | Jasper..... | Pipestone |
| Hector | Renville | Jordan | Scott |
| Hegbert..... | Swift | Joy..... | Douglas |
| Heiberg..... | Norman | Judd..... | Dakota |
| Heidelberg..... | Le Sueur | Judson..... | Blue Earth |
| Helena..... | Scott | Kandiyohi Station..... | Kandiyohi |
| Hellem..... | Marshall | Kanarawzi..... | Rock |
| *Henderson (c. h.) | Sibley | Kasota | Le Sueur |
| Hendricks..... | Lincoln | Kasson | Dodge |
| Hendrum..... | Norman | Keegan..... | Wabasha |
| Henning | Otter Tail | Kellogg..... | Wabasha |
| Henryville..... | Renville | Kelso..... | Sibley |
| Herman | Grant | Kennedy..... | Kittson |
| Heron Lake | Jackson | Kensington..... | Douglas |
| Hickory..... | Aitkin | Kent..... | Wilkin |
| High Forest | Olmsted | Kenyon..... | Goodhue |
| Highland..... | Fillmore | Kerkhoven..... | Swift |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Kettle River..... | Pine | Lindsay..... | Polk |
| Keystone..... | Wright | Linden..... | Brown |
| Kiester..... | Faribault | Lindstrom..... | Chisago |
| Kilkenny..... | Le Sueur | Linnell..... | Becker |
| Kimball..... | Stearns | Lintonville..... | Kandiyohi |
| Kimberly..... | Aitkin | Linwood..... | Anoka |
| Kinbrae..... | Nobles | Litchfield (c. h.)..... | Meeker |
| King..... | Polk | Little Falls (c. h.)..... | Morrison |
| Kingston..... | Meeker | Little Rock..... | Nobles |
| Kost..... | Chisago | Little Sauk..... | Todd |
| Kragnes..... | Clay | Little Valley..... | Olmsted |
| Kron..... | Douglas | Lockhart..... | Norman |
| Labree..... | Marshall | Logan..... | Redwood |
| Lac qui Parle (c. h.)..... | Lac qui Parle | Logering..... | Meeker |
| La Crescent..... | Houston | London..... | Freeborn |
| Lake Andrew..... | Kandiyohi | Lonetree Lake..... | Brown |
| Lake Belt..... | Martin | Long Lake..... | Hennepin |
| Lake Benton (c. h.)..... | Lincoln | Long Prairie (c. h.)..... | Todd |
| *Lake City..... | Wabasha | Loretto..... | Hennepin |
| Lake Crystal..... | Blue Earth | Louisburg..... | Lac qui Parle |
| Lake Elizabeth..... | Kandiyohi | Louriston..... | Chippewa |
| Lake Elmo..... | Washington | Lowry..... | Pope |
| Lakefield..... | Jackson | Lowville..... | Murray |
| Lake Fremont..... | Sherburne | Luce..... | Otter Tail |
| Lake Henry..... | Stearns | Lukens..... | Wadena |
| Lake Johanna..... | Pope | Lund..... | Wright |
| Lakeland..... | Washington | *Luverne (c. h.)..... | Rock |
| Lake Lillian..... | Kandiyohi | Luxemburgh..... | Stearns |
| Lake Park..... | Becker | Lydia..... | Scott |
| Lakeside..... | Renville | Lyle..... | Mower |
| Lake Stay..... | Lincoln | Lynd..... | Lyon |
| Lake Sybil..... | Otter Tail | McCauleyville..... | Wilkin |
| Lakeville..... | Dakota | McHugh..... | Becker |
| Lake Washington..... | Le Sueur | McIntosh..... | Polk |
| Lake Wilson..... | Murray | McVey..... | Pipestone |
| Lakey..... | Wabasha | Mabel..... | Fillmore |
| Lambert..... | Polk | Macalester..... | Ramsey |
| Lamberton..... | Redwood | Madelia..... | Watsonwan |
| Lamoille..... | Winona | Madison..... | Lac qui Parle |
| Lanesboro..... | Fillmore | Madison Lake..... | Blue Earth |
| Langdon..... | Washington | Magnolia..... | Rock |
| Langhei..... | Pope | Mahtomedi..... | Washington |
| Lansing..... | Mower | Mah-to-wa..... | Carlton |
| Leaf Mountain..... | Otter Tail | Maine..... | Otter Tail |
| Leaf Valley..... | Douglas | ½ Main Prairie..... | Stearns |
| Leavenworth..... | Brown | Mallory..... | Polk |
| Ledoux..... | Morrison | Manannah..... | Meeker |
| Leech Lake..... | Cass | Manchester..... | Freeborn |
| Leedston..... | Stearns | *Mankato (c. h.)..... | Blue Earth |
| Lemond..... | Steele | Mansfield..... | Freeborn |
| ½ Lenora..... | Fillmore | Manston..... | Wilkin |
| Leo..... | Lyon | Mantorville (c. h.)..... | Dodge |
| Le Roy..... | Mower | Maple Bay..... | Polk |
| Lester..... | Rice | Maple Glen..... | Scott |
| Lester Prairie..... | McLeod | Maple Grove..... | Hennepin |
| Le Sueur..... | Le Sueur | Maple Island..... | Washington |
| Le Sueur Centre (c. h.)..... | Le Sueur | Maple Lake..... | Wright |
| Lewiston..... | Winona | Maple Plain..... | Hennepin |
| Lexington..... | Le Sueur | Maple Ridge..... | Isanti |
| Lida..... | Otter Tail | Mapleton..... | Blue Earth |
| Lillemon..... | Grant | Marietta..... | Lac qui Parle |

| | | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Marine Mills | Washington | Morristown | Rice |
| Marion..... | Olmsted | Moscow..... | Freeborn |
| Marshall (c. h.) | Lyon | Motley..... | Morrison |
| Marsh River..... | Norman | Mound City..... | Hennepin |
| Marysburgh..... | Le Sueur | Mound Prairie..... | Houston |
| Marystown | Scott | Mounds View..... | Ramsey |
| Maud | Big Stone | Mountain Lake | Cottonwood |
| May..... | Martin | Mount Vernon..... | Winona |
| Mayer..... | Carver | Mountville..... | Sibley |
| Maywood..... | Benton | Murdock | Swift |
| Mazeppa | Wabasha | Muskoda..... | Clay |
| Meadow..... | Rock | Myrna..... | Blue Earth |
| Medford | Steele | Myrtle..... | Freeborn |
| Medina..... | Stevens | Namsos | Jackson |
| Medo..... | Blue Earth | Nash | Stevens |
| Meire's Grove..... | Stearns | Nashville Centre..... | Martin |
| Melby..... | Douglas | Nassau..... | Lac qui Parle |
| Melrose | Stearns | Naustdal | Stearns |
| Mendota..... | Dakota | Nebo | Todd |
| Mentor..... | Polk | Neby..... | Polk |
| Meriden..... | Steele | Nelson..... | Douglas |
| Merriam..... | Scott | Nerstrand | Rice |
| Merriam Park..... | Ramsey | New Auburn..... | Sibley |
| Merton..... | Steele | Newburgh..... | Fillmore |
| Middleville..... | Wright | New Canada..... | Ramsey |
| Miesville..... | Dakota | §New Grove..... | Lincoln |
| Milan | Chippewa | New Hartford..... | Winona |
| Milford | Brown | Newhouse..... | Houston |
| Milaca..... | Mille Lacs | New Lisbon..... | Renville |
| Millersburg | Rice | New London | Kandiyohi |
| Millerville..... | Douglas | New Market..... | Scott |
| Mill Park..... | Otter Tail | New Munich..... | Stearns |
| Millville..... | Wabasha | Newport..... | Washington |
| *Minneapolis (c. h.) | Hennepin | New Prague | Scott |
| <i>Stations.</i> | | *New Richland | Waseca |
| A , 501 Central avenue. | | New Rome..... | Sibley |
| B , 1533 East Franklin avenue. | | New Sweden..... | Nicollet |
| C , 1921 North Washington avenue. | | New Trier..... | Dakota |
| D , 3101 Nicollet avenue. | | *New Ulm (c. h.) | Brown |
| Minnehaha | Hennepin | New York Mills..... | Otter Tail |
| Minneiska | Wabasha | Nichols | Aitkin |
| Minncota | Lyon | Nicollet | Nicollet |
| Minnesota City..... | Winona | Nielsville | Polk |
| Minnesota Lake..... | Faribault | Nimrod..... | Wadena |
| Minnetonka | Hennepin | Nininger | Dakota |
| Minnetonka Beach..... | Hennepin | Nora | Pope |
| Minnetrista..... | Hennepin | Norcross | Grant |
| Mission Creek..... | Pine | Norfolk | Renville |
| Moland | Rice | §Norseland..... | Nicollet |
| Money Creek... .. | Houston | North Branch Station..... | Chisago |
| Monroe..... | Martin | Northcote..... | Kittson |
| Montevideo (c. h.) | Chippewa | Northfield | Rice |
| Montgomery..... | Le Sueur | Northome..... | Hennepin |
| Monticello | Wright | North Prairie..... | Morrison |
| Montrose..... | Wright | North Redwood..... | Redwood |
| Moorhead (c. h.) | Clay | North St. Paul | Ramsey |
| Moose Lake..... | Carlton | North Star | Martin |
| Mora (c. h.) | Kanabec | Norton..... | Winona |
| Moran..... | Todd | Norway..... | Goodhue |
| Morgan..... | Redwood | Norway Lake | Kandiyohi |
| *Morris (c. h.) | Stevens | Norwegian Grove..... | Otter Tail |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Norwood | Carver | Pixley | Martin |
| N. P. Junction | Carlton | *Plainview | Wabasha |
| Oak Centre | Wabasha | Plato | McLeod |
| Oakdale | Washington | Pleasant Grove | Olmsted |
| Oak Grove | Anoka | Pleasant Mounds | Blue Earth |
| Oak Hill | Todd | Pleasant Prairie | Martin |
| Oakland | Freeborn | Plymouth | Hennepin |
| Oak Park | Benton | Point Douglas | Washington |
| Oak Ridge | Winona | Pomme de Terre | Grant |
| O'Brien's | Hennepin | Porter | Yellow Medicine |
| Odell | Cottonwood | Potsdam | Olmsted |
| Odessa | Big Stone | Powell | Todd |
| Odin | Watsonwan | Prairie Junction | Jackson |
| Olivia | Renville | Pratt | Steele |
| Oneota | St. Louis | Preble | Fillmore |
| Oriole | Redwood | *Preston (c. h.) | Fillmore |
| Oronoco | Olmsted | Princeton | Mille Lacs |
| Orr | Jackson | Prinsburg | Kandiyohi |
| Orrock | Sherburne | Prior's Lake | Scott |
| Ortonville (c. h.) | Big Stone | Prosper | Fillmore |
| Osage | Becker | Providence | Lac qui Parle |
| Osakis | Douglas | Purity | Carver |
| Oshawa | Nicollet | Quincy | Olmsted |
| Oslo | Dodge | Racine | Mower |
| Osseo | Hennepin | Rail Prairie | Morrison |
| Othello | Olmsted | Randolph | Dakota |
| Otisco | Waseca | Rapidan | Blue Earth |
| Otisville | Washington | Raven Stream | Scott |
| Otego | Wright | Red Lake | Beltrami |
| Ottawa | Le Sueur | Red Lake Falls | Polk |
| Otter Tail City | Otter Tail | Redmyer | Cook |
| Otto | Pope | Red Rock | Cottonwood |
| Ovitis | Polk | *Red Wing (c. h.) | Goodhue |
| *Owatonna (c. h.) | Steele | *Redwood Falls (c. h.) | Redwood |
| Oxford | Isanti | Reed's Landing | Wabasha |
| Paddock | Otter Tail | Reno | Houston |
| Parker | Hennepin | Renville | Renville |
| Parker's Lake | Hennepin | Riceford | Houston |
| Parker's Prairie | Otter Tail | Rice Lake | Dodge |
| Park Rapids (c. h.) | Hubbard | Rice's | Benton |
| Passaic | Wadena | Richfield | Hennepin |
| Paynesville | Stearns | Richland | Rice |
| Pelan | Kittson | Richmond | Winona |
| Pelican Lake | Otter Tail | Rich Prairie | Morrison |
| Pelican Rapids | Otter Tail | Rich Valley | Dakota |
| Percy | Kittson | Richwood | Becker |
| *Perham | Otter Tail | Ridge | Polk |
| Perley | Norman | Ridgeway | Winona |
| Petersburgh | Jackson | Rindal | Norman |
| Peterson | Fillmore | Ringville | Kandiyohi |
| Pickwick | Winona | River Point | Steele |
| Pikop | Grant | *Rochester (c. h.) | Olmsted |
| Pillager | Cass | Rock Creek | Pine |
| Pillsbury | Todd | Rock Dell | Olmsted |
| Pilot Grove | Faribault | Rocky | Norman |
| Pilot Mound | Fillmore | Rockford | Wright |
| Pine Bend | Dakota | Rockstad | Polk |
| Pine City (c. h.) | Pine | Rockville | Stearns |
| Pine Island | Goodhue | Rogers | Hennepin |
| Pine River | Cass | Rollag | Clay |
| Pipestone (c. h.) | Pipestone | Rolling Stone | Winona |

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Roscoe..... | Goodhue | Shell City..... | Wadena |
| Rose Creek..... | Mower | Shell Lake..... | Becker |
| Rosemount..... | Dakota | Sherburne..... | Martin |
| Rosendale..... | Meeker | Sherman..... | Blue Earth |
| Rothsay..... | Wilkin | Shieldsville..... | Rice |
| Round Lake..... | Nobles | Silver Creek..... | Wright |
| Round Prairie..... | Todd | Silver Lake..... | McLeod |
| Royalton..... | Morrison | Sioux Valley..... | Jackson |
| Runeberg..... | Becker | Six Oaks..... | Olmsted |
| Rush City..... | Chisago | Skyberg..... | Goodhue |
| * Rushford..... | Fillmore | Slayton..... | Murray |
| Rushmore..... | Nobles | Sleepy Eye..... | Brown |
| Rush Point..... | Chisago | Sletting..... | Polk |
| Ryan..... | Goodhue | Smithfield..... | Wabasha |
| Sabin..... | Clay | Smith Lake..... | Wright |
| Sacred Heart..... | Renville | Smith's Mill..... | Blue Earth |
| St. Anna..... | Stearns | Smithville..... | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony Park..... | Ramsey | Snake..... | Marshall |
| St. Augusta..... | Stearns | Sorlien's Mill..... | Yellow Medicine |
| St. Bonifacius..... | Hennepin | Soudan..... | St. Louis |
| * St. Charles..... | Winona | South Bend..... | Blue Earth |
| St. Clair..... | Blue Earth | South Branch..... | Watsonwan |
| * St. Cloud (c. h.)..... | Stearns | South Haven..... | Wright |
| St. Francis..... | Anoka | South Park..... | Dakota |
| ‡ St. Henry..... | Le Sueur | South St. Paul..... | Dakota |
| St. Hilaire..... | Polk | South Stillwater..... | Washington |
| St. James (c. h.)..... | Watsonwan | South Troy..... | Wabasha |
| St. John's..... | Kandiyohi | Spangelo..... | Becker |
| St. Joseph..... | Stearns | Spaulding..... | Todd |
| St. Leo..... | Yellow Medicine | Spencer Brook..... | Isanti |
| St. Mathias..... | Crow Wing | Sperry..... | Martin |
| St. Michael's..... | Wright | Spicer..... | Kandiyohi |
| St. Michael's Station..... | Wright | Spirit Lake..... | Otter Tail |
| St. Nicholas..... | Stearns | Spring Creek..... | Goodhue |
| St. Oloff..... | Otter Tail | Springfield..... | Brown |
| St. Patrick..... | Scott | Spring Grove..... | Houston |
| * St. Paul (c. h.)..... | Ramsey | Spring Hill..... | Stearns |
| Station. | | Spring Lake..... | Isanti |
| A, corner Dakota and Isabel streets, | | Spring Vale..... | Isanti |
| St. Paul Park..... | Washington | * Spring Valley..... | Fillmore |
| * St. Peter (c. h.)..... | Nicollet | Spruce Hill..... | Douglas |
| St. Thomas..... | Le Sueur | Stacy..... | Chisago |
| St. Vincent..... | Kittson | Stanchfield..... | Isanti |
| St. Wendall..... | Stearns | Stanford..... | Isanti |
| Sanborn..... | Redwood | Stanton..... | Goodhue |
| Sandstone..... | Pine | Staples..... | Todd |
| Santiago..... | Sherburne | Starbuck..... | Pope |
| Saratoga..... | Winona | Stark..... | Chisago |
| Sardis..... | Big Stone | Stately..... | Brown |
| * Sauk Centre..... | Stearns | Stavanger..... | Yellow Medicine |
| Sauk Rapids (c. h.)..... | Benton | Steele Centre..... | Steele |
| Scandia..... | Washington | Steen..... | Rock |
| Scovell..... | Murray | St. Lawrence..... | Otter Tail |
| Scriven..... | Douglas | * Stephen..... | Marshall |
| Seefield..... | Lyon | Sterling Centre..... | Blue Earth |
| Seeley..... | Faribault | Stewart..... | McLeod |
| Selma..... | Cottonwood | Stewartville..... | Olmsted |
| Shafer..... | Chisago | * Stillwater (c. h.)..... | Washington |
| * Shakopee (c. h.)..... | Scott | Stockton..... | Winona |
| Sharon..... | Le Sueur | Stod..... | Otter Tail |
| Sheldon..... | Houston | Storden..... | Cottonwood |

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|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Strand..... | Norman | Viola..... | Olmsted |
| Straus..... | Nicollet | Vivian..... | Waseca |
| Sumter..... | McLeod | *Wabasha (c. h.) | Wabasha |
| Sunburgh..... | Kandiyohi | Waconia..... | Carver |
| Sundahl..... | Norman | Wacouta..... | Goodhue |
| *Sunrise City | Chisago | *Wadena (c. h.) | Wabasha |
| Sutton..... | Mower | Wall Lake..... | Otter Tail |
| Swanville..... | Morrison | Walnut Grove..... | Redwood |
| Swenoda..... | Swift | Waltham..... | Mower |
| Swift Falls..... | Swift | Wanamingo..... | Goodhue |
| Tansem..... | Clay | Wangs..... | Goodhue |
| Taopi..... | Mower | Warner..... | Kandiyohi |
| Taunton..... | Lyon | Warren (c. h.) | Marshall |
| Taylor's Falls | Chisago | Warsaw..... | Rice |
| Teien..... | Kittson | Waseca (c. h.) | Waseca |
| Tenhassen..... | Martin | Washburn..... | Hennepin |
| Tenney..... | Wilkin | Washington..... | Fillmore |
| Terrace..... | Pope | Wasioja..... | Dodge |
| Terrebonne..... | Polk | Wastedo..... | Goodhue |
| Thielmanton..... | Wabasha | Waterford..... | Dakota |
| Thomson (c. h.)..... | Carlton | Watertown | Carver |
| Thorsborg..... | Grant | Waterville | Le Sueur |
| Tilden..... | Polk | Watkins..... | Meeker |
| Till..... | Polk | Watson..... | Chippewa |
| Tintah..... | Traverse | Watson Creek..... | Fillmore |
| Tivoli..... | Blue Earth | Waverly Mills..... | Wright |
| Torah | Stearns | Wayzata..... | Hennepin |
| Tordenskjold..... | Otter Tail | Weaver..... | Wabasha |
| Tower | St. Louis | Webster..... | Rice |
| Tracy..... | Lyon | Wegdahl..... | Chippewa |
| Transit..... | Sibley | Welch..... | Goodhue |
| Trenton..... | Freeborn | Welcome..... | Martin |
| Triumph..... | Martin | Wellington..... | Renville |
| Trosky..... | Pipestone | *Wells | Faribault |
| Troy..... | Winona | Wendell..... | Grant |
| Tweet..... | Polk | Wesley..... | Rice |
| Twin Lakes..... | Freeborn | Westbrook..... | Cottonwood |
| Twin Valley..... | Norman | West Concord..... | Dodge |
| Two Harbors..... | Lake | Western..... | Otter Tail |
| Tyler..... | Lincoln | Westfield Centre..... | Dodge |
| Tyrol..... | Stearns | Westford..... | Martin |
| Ulen..... | Clay | West Lake..... | Kandiyohi |
| Underwood..... | Otter Tail | Westline..... | Redwood |
| Union Hill..... | Scott | West Newton..... | Nicollet |
| Upsala..... | Morrison | Westport..... | Pope |
| Upton..... | Blue Earth | West Union..... | Todd |
| Urness..... | Douglas | West Valley..... | Marshall |
| Utica..... | Winona | Whalan..... | Fillmore |
| Valley..... | Polk | Wheatland..... | Rice |
| Valley Creek..... | Washington | Wheaton..... | Traverse |
| Van..... | Douglas | White Bear Lake | Ramsey |
| Vasa..... | Goodhue | White Earth..... | Becker |
| Verdi..... | Lincoln | White Rock..... | Goodhue |
| Vermillion..... | Dakota | White Water Falls..... | Winona |
| Verndale | Wadena | White Willow..... | Goodhue |
| Vernon Centre..... | Blue Earth | Wilder..... | Jackson |
| Vicksburgh..... | Renville | Wild Rice..... | Norman |
| Victor..... | Wright | Willewater..... | Polk |
| Victoria..... | Carver | Willmar (c. h.) | Kandiyohi |
| Villard | Pope | Willow Creek..... | Blue Earth |
| Vining..... | Otter Tail | Wilmington..... | Houston |

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|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wilno..... | Lincoln | Woodland..... | Otter Tail |
| Wilson..... | Winona | Woodside..... | Polk |
| Windom (c. h.)..... | Cottonwood | Woodstock..... | Pipestone |
| Winfield..... | Renville | Worthington (c. h.)..... | Nobles |
| Winger..... | Polk | Wrightown..... | Otter Tail |
| *Winnebago City | Faribault | Wyattville..... | Winona |
| Winnebago Valley..... | Houston | Wykoff | Fillmore |
| Winnipeg Junction..... | Clay | Wylie..... | Polk |
| *Winona (c. h.)..... | Winona | Wyoming..... | Chisago |
| Winsted | McLeod | Yellow Medicine..... | Yellow Medicine |
| Winthrop | Sibley | York..... | Fillmore |
| Wiscoy..... | Winona | Young America..... | Carver |
| Witoka..... | Winona | Yucatan..... | Houston |
| Wolverton..... | Wilkin | Zions..... | Stearns |
| Woodbury..... | Washington | Zumbro Falls..... | Wabasha |
| Wood Lake..... | Yellow Medicine | Zumbrota | Goodhue |

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|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Alabama..... | Ala. | Mississippi..... | Miss |
| Alaska Ter..... | Alaska. | Missouri..... | Mo. |
| Arizona Ter..... | Ariz. | Montana Ter..... | Mont. |
| Arkansas..... | Ark. | Nebraska..... | Neb. |
| California..... | Cal. | Nevada..... | Nev. |
| Colorado..... | Colo. | New Hampshire..... | N. H. |
| Connecticut..... | Conn. | New Jersey..... | N. J. |
| Dakota Ter..... | Dak. | New Mexico Ter..... | N. Mex. |
| Delaware..... | Del. | New York..... | N. Y. |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | D. C. | North Carolina..... | N. C. |
| Florida..... | Fla. | Ohio..... | Ohio. |
| Georgia..... | Ga. | Oregon..... | Oregon |
| Idaho Ter..... | Idaho. | Pennsylvania..... | Pa. |
| Illinois..... | Ill. | Rhode Island..... | R. I. |
| Indiana..... | Ind. | South Carolina..... | S. C. |
| Indian Ter..... | Ind. T. | Tennessee..... | Tenn. |
| Iowa..... | Iowa | Texas..... | Tex. |
| Kansas..... | Kan. | Utah Ter..... | Utah. |
| Kentucky..... | Ky. | Vermont..... | Vt. |
| Louisiana..... | La. | Virginia..... | Va. |
| Maine..... | Me. | Washington Ter..... | Wash. |
| Maryland..... | Md. | West Virginia..... | W. Va. |
| Massachusetts..... | Mass. | Wisconsin..... | Wis. |
| Michigan..... | Mich. | Wyoming Ter..... | Wyo. |
| Minnesota..... | Minn. | | |

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by sections 2165-74 of the revised statutes of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, and that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," he will be admitted to citizenship.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has been in the armies of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of sixteen years at the time of the naturalization of their parents; shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.



THE STATE SEAL.

The first official record of a state seal is in the message of Gov. Ramsey to the first territorial legislature, Sept. 9, 1849, in which he says: "A temporary great seal of the Territory of Minnesota has been adopted, an impression of which will be submitted. I preferred consulting the legislative assembly upon the adoption of a permanent great seal, and I herewith lay before you the design of one, to which I ask your attention, and if you approve it, or suggest its modification, it will then be placed in the hands of an artist and engraved, and thenceforward supersede the seal now in use." On October 31st Mr. James M. Boal, from the committee appointed to draft a device for the territorial seal, reported having adopted for "a device, an every day scene, consisting of an Indian family with their lodge, canoe, etc., and a single white man visiting them, with no other protection than the feeling of hospitality and friendship existing between the two people. The white man is receiving from the Indian the pipe of peace," etc. This report was adopted, and an act providing for the use of the seal was duly passed and became a law. But, for some reason, the seal so authorized was never used.

In place of it, one was adopted, just how or by whom there is no record now, and which was used as "the great seal of Minnesota" until 1858. It bears the date at the bottom, "1849." The device is much the same as the present state seal. A farmer is plowing in the foreground, but facing to the west. His rifle, powderhorn, etc., are leaning on a stump near him. In the distance, to the left, is the Falls of St. Anthony, and an Indian on horseback riding rapidly *eastward*, towards what appears to be a rising sun. Over the device is the motto, "*Quo sursum velo videre*," the third word a misprint for *volo*, the whole meaning, "I wish to see what lies beyond." This motto was selected by Hon. H. H. Sibley, while delegate in congress, and the engraving of the seal was procured in Washington by Gov. Ramsey.

This seal was ridiculed more or less by journalists, who said it represented "a man plowing one way and looking another," or "an astonished Indian and a scared white man," etc. But it was used until 1858.

At the first session of the state legislature the subject of a state seal was taken up. Hon. Chas. F. Lowe, a member of the constitutional convention in 1857, had drafted (by Mr. Buechner, an artist of St. Paul) a design for a state seal, which he had hoped that the first state legislature would adopt. It was generally considered very suitable (an engraving is given of it on page 658 of W. H. C. Folsom's recent *History of the Northwest*). Article fifteen of the state constitution, adopted on Oct. 13, 1857, provided that "The legislature shall provide for an appropriate device and motto for said seal." The first legislative session (which assembled Dec. 2, 1857), however, does not seem to have done so, and when the state government came into operation in May, 1848, there was still no "state seal" for use on documents. Gov. Sibley authorized the secretary of state to continue the use of the old territorial seal for the present. At the adjourned session of the legislature, in June, Gov. Sibley referred to the subject, and a special committee was appointed to report the design for a seal, of which W. H. C. Folsom was chairman. This was done on June 30. Mr. Folsom had secured an elaborate design from an artist of St. Paul, Dr. R. O. Sweeny, fully described in his report. A joint resolution adopting the design was passed, and duly signed, on July 16th.

Several months appear to have elapsed before the new seal was engraved and put into use, and when it was, it was found that the elaborate design proposed in Mr. Folsom's report had not been adopted; but that the device of the old territorial seal had been used, with a little change. The equestrian Indian was represented as riding *westward* and the farmer plowing eastward. No other change was made except the use of the word "state" instead of "territory," and adding the date of its admission, "1858." The motto was "L'ETOILE DU NORD" (the North Star). The "Minnesotian" newspaper ridiculed this latter in a series of vituperative articles, declaring that Gov. Sibley had used a French motto simply because he spoke that tongue. But the seal soon came into general use, and has been the only one used officially for twenty years. Mr. Folsom in his book, says, "There seems to be no evidence that it was ever legally adopted, and the question may well be raised as to its validity."

STATE FINANCES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Real estate valuation, 1888..... | \$454,677,586 |
| Personal property..... | 114,092,296 |
| Total..... | <u>\$568,769,882</u> |

STATE DEBT.

The state debt consists of but one class of bonds,—the Minnesota 4½ adjustment bonds bearing date July 1, 1881, due in twenty years, but redeemable at the state's option after ten years (1891). Amount of outstanding bonds, \$3,965,000; of which the state holds, invested in school and university funds, \$2,269,000.

The accumulations resulting from the sales of internal improvement land, constitutes a sinking fund which now amounts to \$1,994,209, which reduces the debt to \$1,970,790.

The rate of state taxation for 1889 is as follows: State revenue, one mill and five-tenths; forestry fund one-tenth mill; soldiers relief, one-tenth mill; general school fund, one mill. The rate of taxation for revenue in 1888 was lower than this in but six states—Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is derived from the sale of school lands and now amounts to \$8,258,096.90. The income is apportioned for the support of schools, and amounted in 1887 and 1888 to \$762,919.02.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund is derived from the sale of lands donated to the state university and now amounts to \$837,361.51. The proceeds go to support the university.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

The accumulations from the sale of these lands constitute a sinking fund for payment of the state debt when it matures. This fund now amounts to \$2,316,209.84, less bonds destroyed as authorized by law, \$322,000, leaving \$1,994,209.84.

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY ON DEC. 31, 1888.

BONDED INVESTMENTS BY FUNDS, DEC. 31, 1888.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Permanent school fund..... | \$4,554,897 91 |
| Permanent university fund..... | 378,000 00 |
| Internal improvement land fund..... | 110,000 00 |

CASH CONDITION OF FUNDS, DEC. 31, 1888.

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| State treasurer..... | \$493,791 40 | |
| Revenue fund..... | 180,670 24 | |
| Soldiers relief fund | | \$20,089 07 |
| Forestry fund..... | | 42,102 00 |
| Permanent school fund..... | | 195,489 67 |
| General school fund..... | | 59,503 90 |
| Permanent university fund..... | | 51,177 78 |
| General university fund..... | | 15,493 15 |
| Internal improvement fund..... | | 33,571 42 |
| Internal improvement land fund..... | | 184,141 84 |
| Internal improvement land fund interest | | 2,776 29 |
| School text book fund..... | | 27,774 26 |
| State institutions fund..... | | 2,761 86 |
| Swamp land fund..... | | 4,916 86 |
| Swamp land fund interest | | 15 86 |
| Grain inspection fund..... | | 34,647 70 |
| | <u>\$674,461 64</u> | <u>\$674,461 64</u> |

CORPORATIONS.

During the years 1887-88 there were created under the laws of the state nine hundred and ninety-two new corporations which may be classified as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Manufacturing companies | 158 |
| Mining companies..... | 107 |
| Church societies..... | 94 |
| Building and loan associations..... | 50 |
| Railroad companies..... | 49 |
| Street railway companies..... | 11 |
| Elevator and warehouse companies..... | 12 |
| Miscellaneous | 511 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 992 |

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Chapters 142 and 143 General Laws, 1887, and chapter 20 statutes, 1887.

OPEN SEASON.

Birds.

Woodcock, July 4th to November 1st.

Prairie hen or chicken, white breasted or sharp tailed grouse, August 15th to October 1st.

Quail or partridge, September 1st to December 1st.

Ruffed grouse or pheasant, September 1st to December 1st.

Wild duck, goose or brant, or aquatic fowl whatever, September 16th to January 1st.

Harmless birds, such as whip-poor-will, night hawk, blue-bird, finch, thrush, lark, turtle dove, cat bird, etc., destruction of prohibited; penalty for infringements \$5 to \$50.

Animals.

Elk, moose, deer, buck, doe or fawn, November 1st to December 1st.

Mink, muskrat, otter or beaver, May 1st to November 1st.

Fish.

Trout, May 2d to September 16th.

Whitefish, trout or pike, taking from Lake Superior, in spawning season prohibited; penalty for infringements, \$10.

Catching of fish in the localities named, regulated by special laws as follows:

Afton, Washington county, 1881, Ex. Sess, c. 187.

Albert Lea, Fountain, Pickerel, and White's lakes, Freeborn county, 1887, c. 335.

Alexandria, La Grand, and Carlos lakes, Douglas county, 1883, c. 323.

Alice and Preston lakes, Renville county, 1885, c. 266.

Ann lake, town of Victor, Wright county, 1887, c. 351.

Barsners township, Pope county, 1885, c. 270.

- Buffalo or Pulaski lake, township of Buffalo, Wright county, 1885, c. 250.
- Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, and Swift counties, 1887, c. 348.
- Chisago and Green lakes, Chisago county, 1885, c. 279.
- Clear Water and Cedar lakes, Wright and Stearns counties, 1887, c. 322.
- Clear Water lake, Carver county, 1885, c. 265.
- Collinwood lake, Wright county, 1887, c. 352.
- Como lake or Hokah mill pond, Houston county, 1879, c. 274.
- Douglas county, 1885, c. 273.
- Elysian lake, Waseca county, 1881, c. 343.
- Fox Circle and Union lakes, Rice county, 1879, c. 281.
- Goodhue county, 1881, c. 346.
- Green and Diamond lakes, Kandiyohi county, 1885, c. 268.
- Hanska lake, Brown county, 1881, c. 347.
- Hennepin county, 1883, c. 316.
- Isanti and Chisago counties, 1887, c. 105.
- Koronis lake, Stearns and Meeker counties, 1879, c. 275, and 1881, c. 131.
- Koronis lake, Stearns county 1887, c. 352.
- Le Sueur county, 1881, c. 345, and 1887, 353.
- Madison lake, Blue Earth county, 1887, c. 340.
- Meeker county, 1887, c. 352.
- Minnesota river, Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, 1885, c. 262.
- Minnesota river, Le Sueur county, 1881, Ex. Sess. c. 189.
- Minnetonka lake, Hennepin county, 1879, c. 280, and 1885, c. 269.
- Minnewashta lake, Carver county, 1887, c. 338.
- Minnie Belle lake, Meeker county, 1879, c. 279.
- Osakis lake, Douglas and Todd counties, 1885, c. 259.
- Otter Tail county, 1887, c. 354.
- Pepin lake, Goodhue and Wabasha counties, 1887, c. 350.
- Polk county, 1885, c. 264.
- Pope county, 1885, c. 272.
- Prairie lake, Dakota county, 1883, c. 292.
- Prairie and Round lakes, Dakota county, 1883, c. 324, and 1885, c. 91.
- Ramsey, Hennepin and Washington counties, 1885, c. 278.
- Rice lake, Stearns county, 1883, c. 308.
- Rice lake, town of Foster, Faribault county, 1883, c. 317.
- Roberts and Cannon lakes, Rice county, 1883, c. 290.

- Round lake, Le Sueur county; 1887, c. 347.
 Rush and Goose lakes, Chisago county, 1885, c. 275.
 Shaokatan lake, Lincoln county, 1879, c. 278.
 Sigel lake, Lyon county, 1887, c. 349.
 Spring and Rebecca lakes, Dakota county, 1885, c. 280.
 Steele county, 1887, c. 336.
 Tetonka and Sakatah lakes, Waterville, Le Sueur county,
 Morrison, Rice county, 1879, c. 282.
 The "Four Lakes," Washington county, 1885, c. 277, and
 1887, c. 87.
 Thompson lake, Waseca county, 1879, c. 283.
 Traverse lake, Traverse county, 1885, c. 263.
 Wabasha county, 1885, c. 267.
 Washington county, 1879, c. 277.
 Waverly lake, Wright county, 1879, c. 279.
 Waverly or Little Waverly Lakes, township of Marysville,
 Wright county, 1885, c. 260.
 Whipple lake, Pope county, 1881, c. 348.
 Wright county, 1879, c. 273.
 Zumbro river, Wabasha county, 1879, c. 80, 1885, c. 271.
 And the following special laws relating to fishways:
 Root river, Houston and Fillmore counties, 1885, c. 276, 1887,
 c. 93.
 Turtle creek, Freeborn and Mower counties, 1885, c. 274.
 Zumbro river, Oronoco village and city of Rochester, 1881, c.
 126.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MINNESOTA.

- Sunday.
 Thanksgiving Day.
 Good Friday.
 Christmas Day.
 New Years Day.
 Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22).
 Independence Day (July 4).

STATE PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican party of the State of Minnesota in convention assembled, announces the following declaration of principles:

The Republicans of Minnesota do cordially ratify the nomination of that eminent statesman and tried soldier Benjamin Harrison, for president, and of that able and philanthropic citizen, Levi P. Morton, for Vice President, of the United States, and pledge them such a majority of the electors of this state as shall easily assure Minnesota the place that she so gloriously won for herself in the campaign of 1884 as the banner Republican state of the Northwest.

It points with pride to its record in adopting in its platform, and honestly carrying into execution, the most practicable and effectual restraint upon the liquor traffic which has yet been devised, to the large reduction in the number of saloons in towns and cities, and their extinction in country places and the smaller villages, the better observance of the law and the marked and general improvement in public morals which has followed the adoption of the high license principal, and pledged itself to its continued maintenance and enforcement and that no backward step shall be taken in the efforts to secure the most effectual control of the liquor traffic.

It is uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection.

It adheres to the repeated declaration of state and national platforms, in favor of the modification, readjustment and reduction of the tariff, and reiterates the views of the Republican presidents Garfield and Arthur upon the same subject, as well as the recommendations of the commission appointed under the last Republican administration.

It declares that all measures of tariff adjustment should be framed and conceived in a cautious and conservative spirit so as not to disturb and impair interests which have grown up under existing revenue laws, and as far as possible to relieve the people

from unnecessary taxation upon articles which do not enter into competition with American industry. That in every such measure of revision regard should be had to such adjustment of the revenue among the various articles subject to taxation, as, while providing adequately for the support of the government, will afford sufficient protection to those industries which can be profitably pursued in this country and which require protection against foreign competition, and as far as practicable place on the free list articles of prime necessity, which enter into the ordinary consumption of the people.

It declares its belief that these measures can best be conducted under the auspices of a Republican administration in the future as in the past.

It reiterates its former declarations in favor of an honest administration of civil service laws, and arraigns the Democratic party for the failure to perform its promises in that respect.

It points with pride to the pure and clean administration of Gov. A. R. McGill, to the measures for the protection of the laborer, the restraint upon corporate encroachments upon the rights of the people which have characterized the Republican administration of the government both state and national and which it pledges itself to continue to maintain.

It declares its continued confidence in the justice and wisdom of the inter-state law and demands its enforcement.

It denounces the attempt of the Democratic party to coerce the senate of the United States into the ratification of the so called "fisheries treaty," by the covert threat of injury to the growth and prosperity of the Northwest, through the destruction of certain competing railways.

It condemns the cowardly and vacillating policy of that party in failing to protect a great American industry from the encroachment of a rival power, and its selfish and dishonest course in refusing and delaying the admission of the Territory of Dakota in order to maintain and perpetuate Democratic control of its government.

That a due gratitude to the brave defenders of the nation demands at all times a liberal recognition of the the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war in the erection and equipment of soldiers homes and liberal provisions for pensions.

The Republican party of Minnesota, mindful of its obligations and responsibilities to the people of the state, hereby declares its hostility to trusts, so called and to all monopolistic combina-

tions of every form with seek to limit the production or the price, or in any way control the commodities of the country, as contrary to the common law, subversive of good morals and injurious to the public; and pledges the Republican party of this state to protect as far as possible the producer and consumer by legal means, from the evil effects resulting from the practices herein referred to.

It indorses and approves the reform of the voting system called the Australian system and recommends it to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

In view of the recent revelations showing the abuses to which the immigration and naturalization laws have been subject, we demand of the national Congress a thorough revision of those laws; and in the meantime a more efficient execution by the national administration of such laws as we have, especially that prohibiting the importation of contract labor to the end that the country be better protected from the pauper and criminal classes of the old world, whose coming throws upon our working people an unjust and grinding competition.

That while the Democrats of the South have, by reason of the disfranchisement of the Blacks, under the Constitution of the United States, the benefit of an unjust and unequal representation, we are assured by appeals from various southern states, that in many places a free vote and a fair count is there unknown, and that outrages and oppression both physical and political are common, and while condemning all such acts as subversive of free government and an outrage upon the rights of these unoffending citizens, we extend to them in common with all others of the oppressed, wheresoever they may be, a cordial welcome to the free soil, free air, and freedom from outrage, which are the common property to all citizens of our state.

We heartily sympathize with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule, and with those brave leaders, whose disinterested patriotism has brought upon them suffering in person and estate, and shall hail the day as the dawn of liberty in Ireland when the scheme of the grand old British statesman for governing Ireland, whose name is a household word wherever liberty is known, shall become a part of the law of the British empire.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democrats of Minnesota congratulate the taxpayers of this state and the nation upon the unanimous nomination and the assured election of Grover Cleveland as president and of Allen G. Thurman as vice president of the United States. The long public record of these nominees; the rare courage and ability shown by each of them in the discharge of the official duties, repeatedly intrusted to them; their indomitable antagonism to corrupt schemes of corporate monopoly and partisan plunder; their conscientious adherence to the principle that "public office is a public trust," and their stalwart honesty and fearless devotion to sound political principles, in spite of popular clamor and regardless of personal popularity, are the best guarantees that the executive administration of this government can be safely committed to their care. The National Democracy invites the country to no experiment with untried men; it offers the tested fidelity and statesmanship of its candidates as the best argument for their election. No suspicion of jobbery, timidity, or official dereliction taints the administration of Grover Cleveland. To him we owe it that the great question of the abolition of a superfluous revenue by a reduction of the excessive taxes upon necessities is made the prominent issue of this campaign. This issue as declared in the National Democratic platform meets our unqualified approval. At the same time we reiterate the more advanced principles set forth in the platform adopted by the last Democratic state convention as an explicit statement of that policy of revenue reform which we believe should be adopted gradually, but as rapidly as practicable, until the entire system of taxing the many for the subsidizing of the few shall forever be abandoned. The hope that the slight reduction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the existing 47 per cent tariff, as proposed by the so-called Mills bill, will, when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people, that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made, with permanent benefit to our industrial interest, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of our whole country.

But it is not alone the field of national politics that demands the attention of the voters of Minnesota. The same influences that have created extravagance, profligacy and corruption in the National Republican party have worked out their inevitable re-

sults in the administration by that party of the affairs of this state. For years last past the Republican party has held undisputed control of all branches of the state government, resulting in the rapid development in its legislation of the Republican conception of government as the surest fountain of easily acquired wealth. The complaints of the people have been either unheeded or, under the pretense of giving relief, have been met with remedial laws which, through ignorance or design, have but aggravated the evils complained of, while the legislature, dominated by the party, has departed from the legitimate functions of a state, and has perverted its power to unusual and unwise purposes.

Grain Inspection—The farmers of the state complained that they were suffering from the extortions of the elevators; that these by perversion of the powers and duties of the railroads, were, though built and owned by the roads, given into to the executive control of individuals who operated them in their own interests, thus creating a monopoly of grain buying with the usual concomitants of such power in dockage of weight and systematic undergrading of grain; and that for this there was no relief aside from the power of the state to which they appeal, ignoring either through ignorance or desire, the simple remedy of compelling roads to resume and perform their proper functions as carriers of grain and in their exercise to operate the elevators for the shippers of grain as they operate their yards and warehouses for the shippers of other commodities. The only remedy a Republican legislature offered was the present cumbrous and inefficient grain inspector act, which, if honest, is stupid, and if not, is malevolent.

They answered the appeal for relief from a grinding monopoly by continuing the monopoly; for an open market by one sealed by competition; and they armed the farmer against the undergrading of his grain by the remarkable provisions for its inspection at a point hundreds of miles from and at a time days after the time he had sold it to the local buyer. This masterpiece of legislative stupidity or deceit not only injures the class it assumes to protect, but adds another to the usual uncertainties of the market against which the local buyer can only guard by diminishing the price. But it takes annually from the treasury about \$80,000 to feed the officers it creates.

House File 157—While under arbitrary laws, the state enforces the payment of the last cent of tax levied upon the property of the humblest citizens, a Republican legislature, by that measure, notorious as "House File No. 157," remitted to a railroad

company, enriched by a grant of the public domain, the taxes upon its land evaded by it for years and amounted to about \$1,000,000, under the specious pretense of "an act to relieve settlers on these lands." We offer this as a monumental example of the kind "protection" modern Republicanism affords to a taxburdened people.

Multiplicity of Offices — Successive Republican legislatures have busied themselves in the discovery of places in the civil service of the state in which officers could be planted and cultured. Commission has followed commission, and bureau, with large salaries appended, have been created, and each successive legislature taxed its ingenuity to find place for needy partisans until the charge lies against the Republican party, which a century ago our forefathers laid against their king: "He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither a swarm of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

Extravagance — It has greatly increased the amount of taxes imposed upon our people, and with lavish hands it has wantonly squandered the funds thus collected. So recklessly has this been done that the state is now confronted with the appropriations exceeding the revenues, so the public institutions are now being run upon credit.

Oil Inspection — It has ignored that principle of legislation which, when possible, leaves the execution of laws to the self-interest of men, and has created an oil inspector whose fees are paid by the consumer and amount to \$20,000 per year, and the legislature at its last session refused to take any action, though requested.

We particularly arraign the present executive of the state, for he has persistently refused to interpose his vote for the protection of the public treasury against the extravagant schemes of an extravagant legislature. We commend to his consideration the example of Grover Cleveland as evidence of the wholesome influence upon vicious legislation which an intelligent executive can exercise by a judicious and resolute exercise of the veto power. He has debased the civil service of the state by removing officers of mature experience in order to pay the debts and discharge the obligations of a political campaign.

Under him the judiciary of this state, for the first time in our history, has been prostituted for the purposes of factional partisanship and men of acknowledged incompetency have been clothed with the judge's ermine as a compensation for their po-

litical services in the caucus and upon the stump. We submit that the time has come for the decisive overthrow of the politicians who have so long directed the affairs of the state.

We insist upon a thorough revision of the existing methods of state government, to the end that taxation may be radically and permanently reduced; that no more money shall be taken from the people than is absolutely necessary for the economical administration of the legitimate affairs of the state; that the superfluous offices shall be abolished and necessary offices consolidated; the expense of maintaining the same reduced and the efficiency increased; that appropriation shall be restricted to objects of general public benefit; that our railroad and warehouse legislation shall be so framed as to afford just facilities to our people for the sale and transportation of their products without unfair discrimination in favor of individuals or localities; that the rates of transportation of freight and passengers on such roads be reduced to the lowest point consistent with a fair remuneration to the railroads for the service rendered by them; that the transfer of freight from one road to another on reasonable terms and the adjustment of rates so that no more shall be charged for short than for long hauls, shall be rigidly enforced, and that the entire railroad system of the state shall be so regulated as to discharge the duties as common carriers without discrimination upon reasonable terms and with equal benefit to all the people of the whole state; that competency and trustworthiness shall be the only tests in appointments to the civil service, and finally that the legislation and administration of public affairs shall be wholly and only such as will conduce to the prosperity of all our people, and the development of the entire state. The perpetuity of Democratic institutions depends on the purity of elections, and that test can be secured by a really secret ballot. We therefore favor a reform of our methods of voting based upon the principles of the Australian system, thus making impossible the coercion or purchase of voters.

PROHIBITION.

WHEREAS, In all great reforms history is constantly repeating itself and as the great conflict for the fall of chattel slavery throughout the world has been fought and won, we now have another not less glorious resulting to all lands, namely, the overthrow of alcoholic despotism, which demands our mightiest

efforts. England led in the first, America is leading in this and the King of kings is at the head of our columns. In this latter conflict the issue is between the continued supply of intoxicants by manufacture, sale and importation and its immediate and unconditional prohibition.

Resolved, That in the future of this conflict we fully indorse the national platform adopted at Indianapolis by the Prohibition party, and commend to the suffrages of all citizens its nominees, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Dr. John A. Brooks, as president and vice president of these United States; that we regard the saloon traffic as the great curse of the human race and the most dangerous element in our government, and we demand its total suppression by constitutional and statutory enactments.

Resolved, That, as the license of Minnesota grants all the revenue derived from the saloons in the villages and cities to their own use, while the taxation resulting is borne very largely by the farmer element, without power to prevent the granting of such license, we declare such law unjust and appeal to the farmers to assist us in crushing the saloon and preventing their robbery.

Resolved, That the indorsement of the license system by dealers and manufacturers of intoxicants is *prima facie* evidence that license, whether high or low, promotes their business and gives them a monopoly of a traffic that is believed to be a public evil and proves the charge that license is a bar to prohibition.

Resolved, That high license has not appreciably decreased the evils of intemperance in our state, and has proven itself as great a failure in practice as it has always been recognized in principle; that saloons are rapidly increasing, and that here, as elsewhere, their reduction is only temporary; that it is good law, good logic and reason that whoever aids, abets or countenances a crime is accessory thereto; and the Republican and Democratic parties do, by their license laws, give legal standing to the liquor crime and are therefore jointly responsible for its results.

Resolved, That we especially confirm the action of our national convention on the Sabbath question as judicious and wise, providing for the protection of our citizens who religiously observe the seventh day as Sabbath.

Resolved, That the announced intention of the national Republican party to remove from tobacco and intoxicating beverages the internal revenue taxes without abolishing the saloons and for the purpose of maintaining a high protective tariff upon articles of

necessity in ordinary use, will result in cheap whisky and tobacco and high-priced clothing, and is opposed to the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That we recognize the Democratic party as the self-confessed advocate and defender of the liquor traffic, and, while we admire its candor, we deplore its lack of conscience regarding a great evil which is destroying the very foundations of our republic.

Resolved, That a great hindrance to the suppression of the traffic in beverages by the state law is found in the legal right of citizens of other states and countries to import such liquors into Prohibition states, and we declare it to be the immediate duty of Congress under the power to regulate commerce, both foreign and interstate, to prohibit the importation of intoxicating beverages into any state where the saloon traffic is made a statutory crime. This is a national question of permanent importance demanding the power of a national party.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the state legislature to require each railway company doing business in the state to provide suitable and adequate stockyards at such stations as may be designated by the railroad commissioners for the handling and shipping of grain, cattle and other produce under such rules and regulations as will insure to every shipper equal rights, facilities and privileges.

Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove the sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

We recognize with heartfelt thanks the educational work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, and the Scandinavian and Father Matthew Total Abstinence societies, which have contributed so much toward making the present measure of success possible.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND CUSTOM OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Custom House Building.

Convenes third Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Judges — Hon. Samuel F. Miller, associate justice U. S. supreme court; Hon. David J. Brewer, circuit judge, Hon. R. R. Nelson, district judge.

Oscar B. Hillis, clerk.

W. M. Campbell, United States marshal.

W. A. Spencer, United States commissioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Convenes at Winona first Monday in June; at St. Paul first Monday in October.

Hon. R. R. Nelson, judge.

W. A. Spencer, clerk.

Geo. N. Baxter, district attorney.

Wm. M. Campbell, United States marshal.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Office, Custom House Building.

A. Bierman, collector.

E. E. Bierman, J. W. Vars, Geo. Durand, C. Bomback, Adam Bohland, St. Paul gaugers; L. D. Frost, Winona gauger.

OUTSIDE DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

J. T. Kerker, St. Paul; Luth Jaeger, Minneapolis; C. F. Buck, Winona; R. W. Lamberton, St. Peter; John Anderson, Albert Lea; B. Mueller, St. Cloud; T. K. Torgerson, Lake Park.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Office, Custom House Building.

A. F. Storey, special deputy collector.
John Farrington, acting collector.
M. J. Connor, inspector, deputy collector and examiner.
T. F. Masterson, deputy collector and clerk.
Charles Ringwald, inspector and storekeeper.
A. O. Lange, clerk of customs.
Robert Morrison, clerk of customs.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF
STEAMBOATS.

Office, Custom House Building.

George Hays, inspector of steam vessels.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Office, Custom House Building.

John F. Norrish, surveyor general.
B. C. Baldwin, chief clerk.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

Wabasha, corner Fifth.

John Farrington, custodian.
Mons Erickson, janitor.
F. LeClaire, assistant janitor.
E. A. Montgomery, engineer.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AT DULUTH.

H. B. Moore, collector.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AT ST. VINCENT.

E. N. Grenier, deputy collector.

U. S. LAND OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

WORTHINGTON DISTRICT.

Office at Worthington, Nobles County.

Register — C. P. Shephard.

Receiver — August Peterson.

District comprising the counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Nobles and Rock; also township 105 of the south tier of towns in the counties of Winona, Olmsted, Dodge, Steele, Waseca, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray, and Pipestone.

TRACY DISTRICT.

Office of Tracy, Lyon County.

Register — Geo. W. Warner.

Receiver — Philip K. Wiser.

District thirty miles wide, extending east and west, comprising part of the counties of [Winona, Wabasha, Olmsted, Dodge, Goodhue, Steele, Waseca, Rice, Le Sueur, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Brown, Redwood, Cottonwood, Murray, Lyon, Lincoln, and Pipestone; also that part of the state between the north line of township 105 and the south line of township 111.

REDWOOD FALLS DISTRICT.

Office at Redwood Falls, Redwood County.

Register — James Greeley.

Receiver — Bishop Gordon.

District thirty miles wide, extending east and west immediately north of the last named, and embracing all of townships 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115.

BENSON DISTRICT.

Office at Benson, Swift County.

Register — C. F. Wilkins.

Receiver — D. F. McDermott.

District thirty miles wide, north of the above, extending east to the Mississippi river; also including to northwest all of townships 124, 123, 122 and 121 west of range 35 (embracing the

county of Big Stone, the southern half of Stevens and Pope, and part of Swift and Kandiyohi), formerly belonging to the St. Cloud district, and now within the limits of the Benson land district.

FERGUS FALLS DISTRICT.

Office at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County.

Register — Thos. F. Cowing.

Receiver — K. O. Harris.

District comprising the counties of Otter Tail, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse, and Douglas, also the north half of Stevens and Pope counties.

CROOKSTON DISTRICT.

Office at Crookston, Polk County.

Register — H. H. Dickermann.

Receiver — L. K. Aaker.

The district is composed of the following counties: Becker, Clay, Polk and Kittson, and township 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive in Otter Tail county.

TAYLORS FALLS DISTRICT.

Office at Taylors Falls, Chisago County.

Register — L. K. Stannard.

Receiver — E. A. Umland.

The counties of this district are Ramsey, Washington, Chisago, Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs, part of Sherburne, Pine, Kanabec, and part of Aitkin.

DULUTH DISTRICT.

Office at Duluth, St. Louis County.

Register — W. Colvill.

Receiver — C. P. McGinnis.

This district is composed of the counties of St. Louis, Carlton, Lake and Cook, and ranges 22 and 23 in Aitkin and Itasca counties.

ST. CLOUD DISTRICT.

*Office at St. Cloud, Stearns County.**Register* — P. B. Gorman.*Receiver* — C. F. Macdonald.

District twenty-four miles wide, north of the Benson district, extending eastward from range 35 to Taylors Falls district, and also extending northward to the north boundary of the state.

COLLECTIONS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE FOR DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR 1888.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Distilled spirits..... | \$77,970.92 |
| Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... | 137,427.24 |
| Fermented liquors..... | 302,207.72 |
| Penalties..... | 1,314.31 |
| Total amount of collections..... | \$518,920.18 |

U. S. CUSTOMS.

Statements showing the value of imports, free and dutiable, the value of domestic exports and collections from all sources in the customs district of Minnesota, including the port of St. Paul, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, viz.:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Value of free goods imported..... | \$356,810.40 |
| Value of dutiable goods imported..... | 442,527.84 |
| Total value of imports..... | \$799,338.24 |
| Value of domestic exports..... | \$976,139.00 |
| Value of foreign exports..... | 2,734.00 |
| Total value of exports..... | \$978,873.00 |
| Total collections from all sources..... | \$210,928.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Brig. General Thomas H. Ruger (Major-General, by Brevet.)

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Personal.

First Lieutenant Robert F. Bates, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Department.

Col. H. Clay Wood, lieutenant colonel, adjutant general's department, adjutant general.

Lieut. Col. William F. Drum, Twelfth Infantry, inspector general.

Capt. Stephen W. Groesback, U. S. Army, judge advocate.

Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, major, quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, quartermaster's department, assistant to chief quartermaster, at the St. Paul depot.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, major, subsistence department, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Alden, medical department, medical director.

Lieut. Col. William Smith, pay department, chief paymaster.

Capt. John Pitman, ordnance department, chief ordnance officer. Stationed at Ft. Abraham Lincoln, ordnance depot.

Maj. Evan Miles, Twenty-fifth Infantry, inspector of rifle practice.

Second Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Third Infantry, acting engineer officer.

OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S, SUBSISTENCE, MEDICAL AND
PAY DEPARTMENTS, AND POST CHAPLAINS.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, major, chief quartermaster.

Maj. Gilbert C. Smith, disbursing quartermaster, Helena,
M. T.

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, assistant to the chief quartermaster, at
the St. Paul depot.

List of Shipping Agents, Quartermaster's Department (Civilians).

H. E. Cutting, at Pierre, D. T.

J. E. Ritchey, at Running Water, D. T.

T. C. Grover, at Custer Station, M. T.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, major, chief commissary of
subsistence.

Medical Department.

Surgeon and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Alden, medical director.

Surgeon and Maj. William H. Forwood, Ft. Snelling.

Surgeon and Maj. Calvin De Witt, Ft. Missoula.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Ft. Missoula.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Philip F. Harvey, Ft. Keogh.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Valery Havard, Ft. Abraham
Lincoln.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. James A. Finley, Ft. Buford.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. A. A. De Loffre, Ft. Totten.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. William R. Hall, Ft. Custer.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. W. G. Spencer, Ft. Yates.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. William W. Gray, Ft. Maginnis.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Ft. Assinini-
boine.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. W. C. Shannon, Ft. Meade.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Ft. Pembina.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. M. W. Wood, Ft. Randall.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Benjamin Munday, Ft. Sisseton.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. George F. Wilson, Ft. Shaw.

Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Ft. Buford.
Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Ft. Snelling.
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieut. Edward R. Morris, Ft. Shaw.

Assistant Surgeon and First Lieut. J. D. Poindexter, Camp Poplar River.

Assistant Surgeon and First Lieut. Paul Shillock, Ft. Assiniboine.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. L. Cline, Camp Sheridan.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Deeble, Ft. Yates.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ferguson, Ft. Bennett.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Foltz, Ft. Buford.
Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Penrose, Ft. Totten.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Sabin, Ft. Custer.
Acting Assistant Surgeon I. L. Sanderson, Ft. Meade.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Shippen, Ft. Yates.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Snively, Ft. Sully.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Stone, Ft. Shaw.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. S. Turner, Ft. Keogh.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. William Smith, deputy paymaster general, chief paymaster.

Maj. George W. Candee, Helena, M. T.
Maj. Alfred E. Bates, St. Paul, Minn.
Maj. William H. Eckels, St. Paul, Minn.
Maj. James R. Roche, Sioux City, Ia.

Post Chaplains.

George W. Collier, Ft. Totten.
Stephen G. Dodd, Ft. Assiniboine.
David Wilson, Ft. Meade.
E. W. J. Lindesmith, Ft. Keogh.
Wm. F. Hubbard, Ft. Buford.
John F. Dolphin, Ft. Snelling.

OFFICERS NOT REPORTING TO DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Alexander Mackenzie, St. Paul, Minn.

Maj. Charles J. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

Maj. James B. Quinn, Duluth, Minn.

Recruiting Rendezvous.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth Infantry, St. Paul, Minn.

Signal Corps.

Second Lient. B. M. Purssell, Bismarck, D. T. In charge of military telegraph lines in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nebraska.

WEATHER REVIEW FOR ST. PAUL, 1888.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, }
ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 1, 1889. }

Latitude $44^{\circ} 58'$.

Longitude west from Washington, $16^{\circ} 2'$; longitude west from Greenwich, $93^{\circ} 3'$.

A review of the weather at St. Paul shows that 1888 was one of the coldest years since 1870; it was also dryer than the average; the year 1875 was colder than it, but the difference between the two was only one-tenth of a degree. The mean temperature was $39^{\circ} 9'$ and total rain and melted snow 25.86 inches, making a deficiency in temperature $3^{\circ} 7'$, and in precipitation 13.13 inches. The showing for the year in many ways is the most eventful on record, the initial month with a minimum temperature of 41.2° below zero, and the terminal one with 58.1° above and a daily mean of 49.5° . These on January 21st and December 24th respectively are unprecedented here.

The temperature continued below average all along for the first five months of the year; the sixth month was just average. The tendency the rest of the year was above average, but the increase was not at all sufficient to overcome the great deficiency, principally resulting from the low temperature of the early months.

The rainfall was decidedly more than average for the first seven months, that being mostly owing to the excessive spring rains, but the closing months were exceedingly dry. There was no oppressive heat during the summer season. The temperature went above 90° but twice, once in July and August. On both occasions it attained the maximum for the year, $94^{\circ} 0'$. It fell below 32° , or "freezing point," at some time during 168 days and remained below that point at all times during 83 days. The last "killing frost" of the spring season was on May 13th and the first killing frost of the fall season came September 29th. There were no light frosts observed during that interval of 137 days, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, that the temperature was absolutely favorable to the growth of all vegetation. There was an average

-cloudiness of 5.6. There were 71 days clear, 171 fair and 124 -cloudy, and 119 with .01 inch or more of precipitation.

Evidences of electric activity were much more frequent than in 1887. There were twenty-seven electric disturbances of the nature of thunderstorms. July had nine; June, five; April, four; August, three; September and May had two each; and October and November one each. That occult force also manifested itself seven times in a less demonstrative, but in the more mysterious aurora, or polar light, of which May had three displays and January, February, June and August one each.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

The meetings of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, held for two successive years in Mankato, were the parent stock of Minnesota institutes. Immediately following the last session of that association, H. E. Hoard, P. B. Nettleton and Capt. A. H. Reed arranged for, and by the aid of their friends, held three farmers' meetings—one each at Glencoe, Bird Island and Montevideo. These meetings were then, for the first time in our state, called Farmers' Institutes.

In the session of the legislature that immediately followed, in the winter of 1884-5, a bill was introduced providing for an appropriation to continue these institutes and enlarge upon their work. This bill failed to become a law, but in the spring of 1886 the board of regents of the state university began the work of holding institutes under the agricultural department. Supt. O. C. Gregg was employed by the regents, and, under Prof. Porter, aided by Prof. Maria L. Sanford, of the university, J. S. Harris, M. Pearse, and C. L. Smith, at various times held about thirty institutes at different points in the state during the year.

These institutes made many friends for the work, and by their aid the original friends of the institute work succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$15,000 for the years 1887 and 1888, to advance the work still further in the state. A board of administration was created by that act (see chap. 261, H. F. 452, General Laws 1887), and that board appointed and still continues O. C. Gregg as superintendent of these institutes.

Under the law of 1887, Supt. Gregg associated with himself Dr. J. C. Curryer, Dr. Wm. Dickson, Prof. Maria L. Sanford, Frank D. Holmes, F. A. Huntley, C. L. Gabrilson, of Iowa, and C. L. Smith, and held sixty-two institutes at the following named places:

| TOWNS. | COUNTIES. | TOWNS. | COUNTIES. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Canton, | Fillmore. | Grand Meadow, | Mower. |
| Le Sueur, | Le Sueur. | Battle Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Luverne, | Rock. | Glenwood, | Pope. |
| Madelia, | Watonswan. | Faribault, | Rice. |
| Farmington, | Dakota. | Northfield, | Rice. |
| Bird Island, | Renville. | Blue Earth City, | Faribault. |
| Hutchinson, | McLeod. | Caledonia, | Houston. |
| Crookston, | Polk. | Kenyon, | Goodhue. |
| Fergus Falls, | Otter Tail. | St. Peter, | Nicollet. |
| Morris, | Stevens. | Moorhead, | Clay. |
| Benson, | Swift. | Warren, | Marshall. |
| Wadena, | Wadena. | Elbow Lake, | Douglas. |
| Brown's Valley, | Traverse. | Willmar, | Kandiyohi. |
| Minneapolis, | Hennepin. | St. James, | Watonwan. |
| Anoka, | Anoka. | Lake City, | Wabasha. |
| Litchfield, | Meeker. | Albert Lea, | Freeborn. |
| Buffalo, | Wright. | St. Charles, | Winona. |
| Monticello, | Wright. | Waseca, | Waseca. |
| Richfield, | Hennepin. | Mankato, | Blue Earth. |
| Shakopee, | Scott. | Ada, | Norman. |
| Owatonna, | Steele. | Hallock, | Kittson. |
| Austin, | Mower. | Long Prairie, | Todd. |
| Fairmont, | Martin. | Detroit, | Becker. |
| Henderson, | Sibley. | Lake Crystal, | Blue Earth. |
| Preston, | Fillmore. | Sauk Centre, | Stearns. |
| Dodge Centre, | Dodge. | Alexandria, | Douglas. |
| New Richland, | Waseca. | | |

Trial institutes at county fairs have been held at Shakopee, Red Wing, Detroit, Chaska, Garden City and Anoka.

During the times of the busy season among farmers when public meetings could not be held, Supt. Gregg made a compilation of a book on practical agriculture and published 15,000 copies under the title of "The Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual, No. 1."

These books are for free distribution among the farmers of Minnesota.

At the close of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1888, Supt. Gregg made his report as provided by law, and showed a disbursement of \$10,109.41, which was approved by the board of administration:

Under this act the board of administration has been composed of the following named persons:

Gen. H. H. Sibley, president board of regents.

Prof. D. L. Kiehle, secretary board of regents.

Hon. W. R. Merriam, president state agricultural society.

Hon. H. E. Hoard, secretary state agricultural society.
Hon. W. H. Denny, secretary state agricultural society.
Hon. S. M. Emery, president state dairy association.
Frank Gifford, Esq., president state dairy association.
Frank D. Holmes, Esq., secretary state dairy association.
E. H. Atwood, Esq., president farmers' alliance.
G. W. Sprague, Esq., president farmers' alliance.
Eric Olsen, Esq., secretary farmers' alliance.
G. W. Haigh, Esq., secretary farmers' alliance.
Wyman Elliot, Esq., president state horticultural society.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President.....GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
Private Secretary.....DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State.....Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
Secretary of Treasury.....Chas. S. Fairchild, of New York.
Secretary of War.....William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Navy.....William C. Whitney, of New York.
Secretary of Interior.....William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
Postmaster General.....Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan.
Attorney General.....Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice (7th District).....Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.

Associate Justices.

First District, Horace Gray.....Massachusetts.
Second District, Samuel Blatchford.....New York.
Third District, Joseph P. Bradley.....Newark, N. J.
Fifth District, Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....Oxford, Miss.
Sixth District, Stanley Matthews.....Cincinnati, O.
Seventh District, John M. Harlan.....Louisville, Ky.
Eighth District, Samuel F. Miller.....Keokuk, Iowa.
Ninth District, Stephen J. Field.....San Francisco, Cal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

1. Le Barron B. Cot.....Bristol, R. I.
2. William J. Wallace.....Syracuse, N. Y.
3. E. Henry Lacombe.....New York City.
4. William McKenna.....Washington, Penn.
5. Hugh L. Bond.....Baltimore, Md.
6. Don H. Pardee.....New Orleans, La.
7. Howell Edmunds Jackson.....Nashville, Tenn.
8. Walter Q. Gresham.....Indianapolis, Ind.
9. David J. Brewer.....Leavenworth, Kan.
10. Lorenzo Sawyer.....San Francisco, Cal.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

| COUNTRY. | NAMES. | RANK. | RESIDENCE. | STATE FROM. | SALARY. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Argentine Republic..... | Bayles W. Hanna..... | Min. Res. and C. G.... | Buenos Ayres | Indiana..... | \$7,500 |
| Austria-Hungary | Alex. R. Lawton..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Vienna | Georgia..... | 12,000 |
| | James R. Roosevelt..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Vienna | New York..... | 1,800 |
| | Edmund Jussen..... | Consul-General..... | Vienna | Illinois..... | 3,000 |
| Belgium..... | John G. Parkhurst..... | Min. Res..... | Brussels..... | Michigan..... | 7,500 |
| Bolivia | S. S. Carlisle..... | Min. Res. and C. G.... | La Paz..... | Louisiana..... | 5,000 |
| Brazil | Thomas A. Jarvis..... | E. E. & M. P..... | Rio Janeiro..... | North Carolina..... | 12,000 |
| | Samuel T. Williams..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Rio Janeiro..... | Maryland | 1,800 |
| | H. Clay Armstrong | Consul-General..... | Rio Janeiro..... | Alabama..... | 6,000 |
| Central American states..... | Henry C. Hall..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Guatemala..... | New York..... | 10,000 |
| Chili..... | William R. Roberts..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Santiago | New York..... | 10,000 |
| | Christian M. Siebert..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Santiago | New York..... | 2,000 |
| China | Charles Deuby..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Pekin..... | Indiana..... | 12,000 |
| | William W. Rockhill..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Pekin..... | Maryland | 2,625 |
| Colombia..... | Dabney H. Maury..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Bogota | Virginia | 7,500 |
| Denmark..... | Rasmus B. Anderson..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Copenhagen..... | Wisconsin | 5,000 |
| France | Robert M. McLean..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Paris..... | Maryland..... | 17,500 |
| | Jared L. Rathbone..... | Consul-General | Paris..... | California | 6,000 |
| | Henri Vignaud..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Paris..... | New York..... | 2,625 |
| Germany | Geo. H. Pendleton..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Berlin..... | Ohio..... | 17,500 |
| | Chapman Coleman..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Berlin..... | Kentucky | 2,000 |
| | Frederick Raine..... | Consul-General | Berlin..... | Maryland..... | 4,000 |
| | Jacob Mueller..... | Consul-General | Frankfort..... | Ohio..... | 3,000 |
| Great Britain..... | Edward J. Phelps..... | E. E. and M. P..... | London | Vermont..... | 17,500 |
| | Henry White..... | Sec. of Leg..... | London | Maryland | 2,625 |
| | Benjamin F. Bonham | Consul-General | Calcutta | Oregon..... | 5,000 |
| | Thomas M. Waller..... | Consul-General | London | Connecticut..... | 6,000 |
| | James P. Lesesne..... | Consul-General | Melbourne..... | South Carolina..... | 4,500 |
| | Wendell A. Anderson..... | Consul-General | Montreal | Wisconsin..... | 4,000 |
| | Michael H. Phelan..... | Consul-General | Halifax | Missouri..... | 3,000 |

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONCLUDED.

| COUNTRY. | NAMES. | RANK. | RESIDENCE. | STATE FROM. | SALARY. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hawaiian Islands | Geo. W. Merrill..... | Min. Res | Honolulu | Nevada | 7,500 |
| | John R. Putnam..... | Consul-General | Honolulu | Ohio..... | 4,000 |
| Hayti..... | John E. W. Thompson | M. R. and C. G..... | Port au Prince..... | New York..... | 5,000 |
| Italy | John B. Stallo..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Rome | Ohio..... | 12,000 |
| | Charles A. Dougherty..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Rome | Tennessee..... | 1,800 |
| Japan..... | William L. Alden..... | Consul-General | Rome | New York..... | 3,000 |
| | Richard B. Hubbard..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Tokio..... | Texas..... | 12,000 |
| Liberia..... | Clarence R. Greathouse..... | Consul-General | Kanangawa..... | Louisiana..... | 4,000 |
| | Ezekiel E. Smith..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Monrovia..... | North Carolina..... | 5,000 |
| Mexico | Edward S. Bragg | E. E. and M. P..... | Mexico | Wisconsin ..... | ..... |
| | E. Cary Moore..... | Consul-General | Mexico | Missouri..... | 2,500 |
| Netherlands..... | Thomas B. Connery..... | Sec. of Leg..... | Mexico | New York | 1,800 |
| | Robert B. Roosevelt..... | Min. Res..... | The Hague..... | New York | 7,500 |
| Paraguay and Uruguay..... | John E. Bacon..... | Charge d'Affairs..... | Montevideo..... | South Carolina..... | 5,000 |
| Persia..... | E. Spencer Pratt..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Teheran..... | Alabama..... | 3,000 |
| Peru..... | Charles W. Buck | E. E. and M. P..... | Lima | Kentucky..... | 4,000 |
| Portugal..... | E. P. C. Lewis..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Lisbon | New Jersey..... | 5,000 |
| Roumania..... | Walter Fearn..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Bucharest..... | Louisiana..... | 6,500 |
| Russia | Lambert Tree..... | E. E. and M. P..... | St. Petersburg..... | Illinois | 17,500 |
| | George W. Wurtz..... | Sec. of Leg..... | St. Petersburg..... | Pennsylvania..... | 2,625 |
| Siam..... | Charlton H. Way..... | Consul-General | St. Petersburg..... | Georgia..... | 3,000 |
| | Jacob T. Child..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Bangkok..... | Missouri..... | 5,000 |
| Spain..... | Perry Belmont..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Madrid..... | New York..... | 12,000 |
| | R. O. Williams..... | Consul-General | Havana..... | New York..... | 6,000 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | Rufus McGee..... | Min. Res..... | Stockholm | Indiana..... | 7,500 |
| Switzerland | Boyd Winchester..... | M. R. and C. G..... | Berne | Kentucky..... | 5,000 |
| Turkey..... | Oscar S. Strauss..... | E. E. and M. P..... | Constantinople | New York..... | 10,000 |
| | D. Lynch Pringle..... | Consul-General | Constantinople | South Carolina..... | 2,500 |
| Venezuela..... | John Cordwell..... | Consul-General | Cairo..... | Texas..... | 5,000 |
| | Charles L. Scott..... | Min. Res..... | Caraccas | Florida..... | 7,500 |

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| COUNTRIES. | NAMES. | RANK. | APP. |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------|
| Argentine Republic..... | Senor Don Vicente G. Quesada..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1885 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | Chev. Schmit von Tavera..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1887 |
| Belgium..... | Mr. D. Bounder de Melsbroeck..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1881 |
| Brazil..... | Mr. Jose Augusto Ferreira da Costa..... | Minister resident..... | 1888 |
| Chili..... | Senor Don Emilio C. Varas..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1888 |
| China..... | Mr. Chang Yen Hoon..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1886 |
| Colombia..... | Senor Don Jose Marcelino Hurtado..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Corea..... | Mr. Ya Ha Hong..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Costa Rica..... | Senor Don Pedro Perez Zeledon..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1887 |
| Denmark..... | Count de Sponneck..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Ecuador..... | Senor Don Antonio Flores..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1884 |
| France..... | Mr. Theodore Rouston..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1882 |
| Germany..... | Count von Arco Valley..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Great Britain..... | Hon. Henry G. Edwardes (<i>ad int.</i>)..... | Minister Resident..... | ..... |
| Greece..... | Mr. Jean Gennadius..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Guatemala..... | Senor Don Francesco Lainfiesta..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1887 |
| Hawaiian Islands..... | Mr. H. A. P. Carter..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1883 |
| Hayti..... | Mr. Stephen Preston..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1873 |
| Italy..... | Baron de Fava..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1881 |
| Japan..... | Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Mexico..... | Senor Don Matias Romero..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1882 |
| Netherlands..... | Mr. G. de Weckherlin..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1884 |
| Nicaragua..... | Senor Don Horacio Guzman..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1887 |
| Persia..... | Hodji Hossein Ghooly Khan..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1888 |
| Peru..... | Senor Don Felix Cipriano C. Zegarra..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Portugal..... | Baron de Almeirim..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Russia..... | Mr. Charles de Struve..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1882 |
| Spain..... | Senor Don Emilio de Muruaga..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1886 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | Mr. Woxen..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Switzerland..... | Mr. Alfred de Clapere de..... | Minister Resident..... | 1888 |
| Turkey..... | Mavroveni Bey..... | Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen..... | 1888 |
| Venezuela..... | Senor Francesco Antonio Silva..... | Charge d'Affaires..... | 1888 |

VICE COUNSULS IN MINNESOTA.

For Denmark, F. S. Christensen, Rush City.
For the Netherlands, J. B. Hartsinck, St. Paul.
For Sweden and Norway, H. Sahlgaard, St. Paul.
For Great Britain, Edward Howard Morphy, St. Paul.
For France, F. Boucher, St. Paul.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS, FROM MARCH 4, 1887, TO MARCH 4, 1889.

SENATE.

JOHN J. INGALLS, President, *pro tem.*

ANSON G. MCCOOK, Secretary.

| SENATORS. | Home Post Office. | Term ends. | SENATOR. | Home Post Office. | Term ends. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| ALABAMA. | | | MISSISSIPPI. | | |
| James L. Fugh..... | Eufaula..... | 1891 | Samuel Z. George..... | Jackson..... | 1893 |
| John T. Morgan..... | Selma..... | 1889 | Edward C. Walthall..... | Grenada..... | 1889 |
| ARKANSAS. | | | MISSOURI. | | |
| James K. Jones..... | Washington..... | 1891 | George G. Vest..... | Sedalia..... | 1891 |
| James H. Berry..... | Bentonville..... | 1889 | Francis M. Cockrell..... | Warrensburg..... | 1893 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | NEBRASKA. | | |
| Leland Stanford..... | San Francisco..... | 1891 | Algernon S. Paddock..... | Beatrice..... | 1893 |
| George Hearst..... | San Francisco..... | 1893 | Charles F. Manderson..... | Omaha..... | 1889 |
| COLORADO. | | | NEVADA. | | |
| Henry M. Teller..... | Central City..... | 1891 | John P. Jones..... | Gold Hill..... | 1891 |
| Thomas M. Bowen..... | Del Norte..... | 1889 | William M. Stewart..... | Carson City..... | 1893 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| Orrville H. Platt..... | Meriden..... | 1891 | Henry W. Blair..... | Plymouth..... | 1891 |
| Joseph R. Hawley..... | Hartford..... | 1893 | William E. Chandler..... | Concord..... | 1893 |
| DELAWARE. | | | NEW JERSEY. | | |
| George Gray..... | Wilmington..... | 1893 | Rufus Blodgett..... | Long Branch..... | 1893 |
| Eli Saulsbury..... | Dover..... | 1889 | John R. McPherson..... | Jersey City..... | 1889 |
| FLORIDA. | | | NEW YORK. | | |
| Wilkinson Call..... | Jacksonville..... | 1891 | William M. Everts..... | New York..... | 1891 |
| Samuel Pasco..... | Monticello..... | 1893 | Frank Hiscock..... | Syracuse..... | 1893 |
| GEORGIA. | | | NORTH CAROLINA. | | |
| Joseph E. Brown..... | Atlanta..... | 1891 | Zebulon B. Vance..... | Charlotte..... | 1891 |
| Alfred H. Colquitt..... | Atlanta..... | 1889 | Matt W. Ransom..... | Weldon..... | 1889 |
| ILLINOIS. | | | OHIO. | | |
| Charles B. Farwell..... | Chicago..... | 1891 | Henry B. Payne..... | Cleveland..... | 1891 |
| Shelby M. Cullom..... | Springfield..... | 1889 | John Sherman..... | Mansfield..... | 1893 |
| INDIANA. | | | OREGON. | | |
| Daniel Voorhees..... | Terre Haute..... | 1891 | John H. Mitchell..... | Portland..... | 1891 |
| David Turpin..... | Indianapolis..... | 1893 | Joseph N. Dolph..... | Portland..... | 1889 |
| IOWA. | | | PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| William B. Allison..... | Dubuque..... | 1891 | J. Donald Cameron..... | Harrisburg..... | 1891 |
| James F. Wilson..... | Fairfield..... | 1889 | Matthew S. Quay..... | Beaver B. H..... | 1893 |
| KANSAS. | | | RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| John J. Ingalls..... | Atchison..... | 1891 | Nelson W. Aldrich..... | Providence..... | 1893 |
| Preston B. Plumb..... | Emporia..... | 1889 | Jonathan Chase..... | Valley Falls..... | 1889 |
| KENTUCKY. | | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| Joseph C. S. Blackburn..... | Versailles..... | 1891 | Wade Hampton..... | Columbia..... | 1891 |
| James B. Beck..... | Lexington..... | 1889 | Matthew C. Butler..... | Edgefield..... | 1889 |
| LOUISIANA. | | | TENNESSEE. | | |
| James B. Eustis..... | New Orleans..... | 1891 | William B. Bate..... | Nashville..... | 1893 |
| Randall L. Gibson..... | New Orleans..... | 1889 | Isham G. Harris..... | Memphis..... | 1889 |
| MAINE. | | | TEXAS. | | |
| Eugene Hale..... | Ellsworth..... | 1893 | John H. Reagan..... | Palestine..... | 1893 |
| William P. Frye..... | Lewiston..... | 1889 | Richard Coke..... | Waco..... | 1889 |
| MARYLAND. | | | VERMONT. | | |
| Ephraim K. Wilson..... | Snow Hill..... | 1891 | Justin S. Morrill..... | Strafford..... | 1891 |
| Arthur P. Gorman..... | Laurel..... | 1893 | George F. Edmunds..... | Burlington..... | 1893 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | VIRGINIA. | | |
| Henry L. Dawes..... | Pittsfield..... | 1893 | John Warwick Daniel..... | Lynchburg..... | 1893 |
| George F. Hoar..... | Worcester..... | 1889 | H. H. Riddleberger..... | Woodstock..... | 1889 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | WEST VIRGINIA. | | |
| Francis B. Stockbridge..... | Kalamazoo..... | 1893 | Charles J. Faulkner..... | Martinsburgh..... | 1893 |
| Thomas W. Palmer..... | Detroit..... | 1889 | John E. Kenna..... | Kanawha..... | 1889 |
| MINNESOTA. | | | WISCONSIN. | | |
| Cushman K. Davis..... | St. Paul..... | 1893 | John C. Spooner..... | Hudson..... | 1891 |
| Dwight M. Sabin..... | Stillwater..... | 1889 | Philetus Sawyer..... | Oshkosh..... | 1893 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Democrats (Roman)..... | 37 |
| Republican (<i>Italic</i>)..... | 39 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Clerk — JOHN B. CLARK, JR.

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| ALABAMA. | | | ILLINOIS. | | |
| 1..... | James T. Jones..... | Demopolis. | 8..... | Ralph Plumb..... | Streator. |
| 2..... | H. A. Herbert..... | Montgomery. | 9..... | J. E. Payson..... | Pontiac. |
| 3..... | William C. Oates..... | Abbeville. | 10..... | Philip S. Post..... | Galesburg. |
| 4..... | A. C. Davidson..... | Uniontown. | 11..... | William H. Gast..... | Rock Island. |
| 5..... | James E. Cobb..... | Tuskegee. | 12..... | G. A. Anderson..... | Quincy. |
| 6..... | J. H. Bankhead..... | Fayette C. H. | 13..... | W. M. Springer..... | Springfield. |
| 7..... | W. H. Forney..... | Jacksonville. | 14..... | J. H. Rowell..... | Bloomington. |
| 8..... | Joseph Wheeler..... | Wheeler. | 15..... | J. G. Cannon..... | Danville. |
| ARKANSAS. | | | 16..... | Silar Z. Landes..... | Mount Carmel. |
| 1..... | Polindexter Dunn..... | Forest City. | 17..... | Edward Lane..... | Hillsborough. |
| 2..... | C. R. Breckenridge..... | Pine Bluff. | 18..... | Jehu Baker..... | Belleville. |
| 3..... | Thomas C. McRae..... | Prescott. | 19..... | R. W. Townshend..... | Shawneetown. |
| 4..... | John H. Rogers..... | Fort Smith. | 20..... | John R. Thomas..... | Metropolis. |
| 5..... | Samuel W. Peel..... | Bentonville. | INDIANA. | | |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | 1..... | Alvin P. Hovey..... | Mount Vernon. |
| 1..... | T. L. Thompson..... | Santa Rosa. | 2..... | John H. O'Neill..... | Washington. |
| 2..... | Marion Biggs..... | Biggs Station. | 3..... | J. G. Howard..... | Jeffersonville. |
| 3..... | Joseph McKenna..... | Suisun. | 4..... | William S. Holman..... | Aurora. |
| 4..... | W. W. Morrow..... | San Francisco. | 5..... | C. C. Mattson..... | Greencastle. |
| 5..... | Charles N. Felton..... | San Mateo. | 6..... | T. M. Browne..... | Winchester. |
| 6..... | William Vandever..... | S. Buenavent'a. | 7..... | William D. Bynum..... | Indianapolis. |
| COLORADO. | | | 8..... | James T. Johnson..... | Rockville. |
| 1..... | George G. Symes..... | Denver. | 9..... | J. B. Cheadle..... | Frankfort. |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | 10..... | William D. Owen..... | Logansport. |
| 1..... | Robert J. Vance..... | New Britain. | 11..... | George W. Steele..... | Marion. |
| 2..... | Carlos French..... | Seymour. | 12..... | James B. White..... | Fort Wayne. |
| 3..... | Charles A. Russell..... | Killingly. | 13..... | Benjamin F. Shively..... | South Bend. |
| 4..... | Miles T. Granger..... | New Canaan. | IOWA. | | |
| DELAWARE. | | | 1..... | John H. Gear..... | Burlington. |
| 1..... | J. B. Pennington..... | Dover. | 2..... | Walter I. Hayes..... | Clinton. |
| FLORIDA. | | | 3..... | D. B. Henderson..... | Dubuque. |
| 1..... | R. H. M. Davidson..... | Quincy. | 4..... | William E. Fuller..... | West Union. |
| 2..... | Charles Dougherty..... | Port Orange. | 5..... | Daniel Kerr..... | Grundy Centre. |
| GEORGIA. | | | 6..... | J. B. Weaver..... | Bloomfield. |
| 1..... | T. M. Norwood..... | Savannah. | 7..... | E. H. Conger..... | Adel. |
| 2..... | H. G. Turner..... | Quitman. | 8..... | A. B. ANDERSON..... | Sidney. |
| 3..... | Charles F. Crisp..... | Americus. | 9..... | Joseph Lyman..... | Council Bluffs. |
| 4..... | Thomas M. Grimes..... | Columbus. | 10..... | A. J. Holmes..... | Boone. |
| 5..... | John D. Stewart..... | Griffin. | 11..... | Isaac S. Struble..... | Le Mars. |
| 6..... | James H. Blount..... | Macon. | KANSAS. | | |
| 7..... | J. C. Clements..... | La Fayette. | 1..... | E. N. Morrill..... | Hiawatha. |
| 8..... | H. H. Carlton..... | Athens. | 2..... | E. H. Furston..... | Iola. |
| 9..... | A. D. Candler..... | Gainesville. | 3..... | B. W. Perkins..... | Oswego. |
| 10..... | George T. Barnes..... | Augusta. | 4..... | Thomas Ryan..... | Topeka. |
| ILLINOIS. | | | 5..... | J. A. Anderson..... | Manhattan. |
| 1..... | R. W. Dunham..... | Chicago. | 6..... | E. J. Turner..... | Kenneth. |
| 2..... | Frank Lawler..... | Chicago. | 7..... | Samuel R. Peters..... | Newton. |
| 3..... | William E. Mason..... | Chicago. | KENTUCKY. | | |
| 4..... | George E. Adams..... | Chicago. | 1..... | William J. Stone..... | Kuttawa. |
| 5..... | A. J. Hopkins..... | Aurora. | 2..... | Folk Laffoon..... | Madisonville. |
| 6..... | Robert R. Hill..... | Mount Morris. | 3..... | W. G. Hunter..... | Burkesville. |
| 7..... | T. J. Henderson..... | Princeton. | 4..... | A. B. Montgomery..... | Elizabethtown. |
| | | | 5..... | Asher G. Caruth..... | Louisville. |
| | | | 6..... | John G. Carlisle..... | Covington. |
| | | | 7..... | Wm. C. P. Breckenridge..... | Lexington. |
| | | | 8..... | J. B. McCreary..... | Richmond. |
| | | | 9..... | George M. Thomas..... | Owingsville. |
| | | | 10..... | W. H. Taulbee..... | Salersville. |
| | | | 11..... | H. F. Finley..... | Williamsburg. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — (Continued).

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| LOUISIANA. | | | MISSOURI. | | |
| 1.... | T. S. Wilkinson..... | New Orleans. | 1.... | William H. Hatch..... | Hannibal. |
| 2.... | M. D. Lagan..... | New Orleans. | 2.... | C. H. Mansur..... | Chillicothe. |
| 3.... | Edward J. Gay..... | Plaquemine. | 3.... | A. M. Dockery..... | Gallatin. |
| 4.... | N. C. Blanchard..... | Shreveport. | 4.... | James N. Burns..... | St. Joseph. |
| 5.... | C. Newton..... | Moorhouse. | 5.... | William Warner..... | Kansas City. |
| 6.... | S. M. Robertson..... | Baton Rouge. | 6.... | John T. Heard..... | Sedalia. |
| MAINE. | | | 7.... | John E. Hutton..... | Mexico. |
| 1.... | Thomas B. Reed..... | Portland. | 8.... | John J. O'Neill..... | St. Louis. |
| 2.... | N. Dingley, Jr..... | Lewiston. | 9.... | John M. Glover..... | St. Louis. |
| 3.... | Seth L. Millikin..... | Belfast. | 10.... | M. L. Clardy..... | Farmington. |
| 4.... | C. A. Boutelle..... | Bangor. | 11.... | R. P. Bland..... | Lebanon. |
| MARYLAND. | | | 12.... | William J. Stone..... | Nevada. |
| 1.... | Charles H. Gibson..... | Easton. | 13.... | W. H. Wade..... | Springfield. |
| 2.... | Frank T. Shaw..... | Westminster. | 14.... | James P. Walker..... | Dexter. |
| 3.... | Harry W. Rusk..... | Baltimore. | NEBRASKA. | | |
| 4.... | Isidor Raynor..... | Baltimore. | 1.... | John A. McShane..... | Omaha. |
| 5.... | Barnes Compton..... | Laurel. | 2.... | James Laird..... | Hastings. |
| 6.... | L. E. McComas..... | Hagerstown. | 3.... | G. W. E. Dorsey..... | Fremont. |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | NEVADA. | | |
| 1.... | Robert T. Davis..... | Fall River. | 1.... | W. Woodburn..... | Virginia City. |
| 2.... | John D. Long..... | Hingham. | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| 3.... | Leopold Morse..... | Boston. | 1.... | L. F. McKinney..... | Manchester. |
| 4.... | Patrick A. Collins..... | Boston. | 2.... | J. H. Gallinger..... | Concord. |
| 5.... | E. D. Hayden..... | Woburn. | NEW JERSEY. | | |
| 6.... | Henry C. Lodge..... | Nahant. | 1.... | George Hires..... | Salem. |
| 7.... | W. Cogswell..... | Salem. | 2.... | J. Buchanan..... | Trenton. |
| 8.... | C. H. Allen..... | Lowell. | 3.... | John Keen, Jr..... | Elizabeth. |
| 9.... | E. Burnett..... | Southborough. | 4.... | J. N. Pidcock..... | W. H. Station. |
| 10.... | John E. Russell..... | Leicester. | 5.... | W. W. Phelps..... | Englewood. |
| 11.... | W. Whiting..... | Holyoke. | 6.... | H. Lehtbach..... | Newark. |
| 12.... | F. W. Rockwell..... | Pittsfield. | 7.... | William McAdoo..... | Jersey City. |
| MICHIGAN. | | | NEW YORK. | | |
| 1.... | J. Logan Chipman..... | Detroit. | 1.... | F. Campbell..... | Brooklyn. |
| 2.... | Edward P. Allen..... | Ypsilanti. | 2.... | S. F. White..... | Brooklyn. |
| 3.... | James O'Donnell..... | Jackson. | 3.... | P. P. Mahoney..... | Brooklyn. |
| 4.... | Julius C. Burrows..... | Kalamazoo. | 4.... | A. M. Bliss..... | Brooklyn. |
| 5.... | Melborne H. Ford..... | Grand Rapids. | 5.... | A. J. Cummings..... | New York. |
| 6.... | Mark S. Brewer..... | Pontiac. | 6.... | L. S. Bryce..... | New York. |
| 7.... | J. R. Whiting..... | St. Clair. | 7.... | T. J. Campbell..... | New York. |
| 8.... | T. E. Tarsney..... | East Saginaw. | 8.... | S. S. Cox..... | New York. |
| 9.... | B. M. Cutcheon..... | Manistee. | 9.... | F. B. Spinola..... | New York. |
| 10.... | S. O. Fisher..... | West Bay City. | 10.... | T. A. Merriam..... | New York. |
| 11.... | H. W. Seymour..... | Traverse City. | 11.... | W. B. Cockran..... | New York. |
| MINNESOTA. | | | 12.... | A. P. Fitch..... | New York. |
| 1.... | Thomas Wilson..... | Winona. | 13.... | W. G. Stahlnecker..... | Yonkers. |
| 2.... | John Lind..... | New Ulm. | 14.... | Henry Bacon..... | Goshen. |
| 3.... | John L. McDonald..... | Shakopee. | 15.... | J. S. Ketcham..... | Dover Plains. |
| 4.... | Edmund Rice..... | St. Paul. | 16.... | S. T. Hopkins..... | Catskill. |
| 5.... | Knute Nelson..... | Alexandria. | 17.... | E. W. Greenman..... | Troy. |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | 18.... | Charles Tracey..... | Albany. |
| 1.... | John M. Allen..... | Tupelo. | 19.... | George West..... | Ballston. |
| 2.... | J. B. Morgan..... | Hernando. | 20.... | J. H. Moffit..... | Chateaugay L. |
| 3.... | T. C. Catchings..... | Vicksburg. | 21.... | A. X. Parker..... | Potsdam. |
| 4.... | F. G. Barry..... | West Point. | 22.... | J. S. Sherman..... | Utica. |
| 5.... | C. L. Anderson..... | Kosciusko. | 23.... | David Wilbur..... | Milford. |
| 6.... | T. R. Stockdale..... | Summit. | 24.... | James J. Belden..... | Syracuse. |
| 7.... | C. E. Hooker..... | Jackson. | 25.... | Milton Detano..... | Canastota. |
| | | | 26.... | N. W. Nutting..... | Oswego. |
| | | | 27.... | T. S. Flood..... | Elmira. |
| | | | 28.... | Ira Davenport..... | Bath. |
| | | | 29.... | | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(Continued.)

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 30..... | C. S. Baker..... | Rochester. | PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| 31..... | J. G. Sawyer..... | Albion. | 26..... | Norman Hall..... | Sharon. |
| 32..... | F. M. Farquhar..... | Buffalo. | 27..... | William L. Scott..... | Erie. |
| 33..... | J. B. Weber..... | West Seneca. | | At. L.—E. S. Osborne... | Wilkesbarre. |
| 34..... | W. G. Laidlaw..... | Ellicottsville. | RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | 1..... | Henry J. Spooner..... | Providence. |
| 1..... | L. C. Latham..... | Greenville. | 2..... | Warren O. Arnold..... | Gloucester. |
| 2..... | F. M. Simmons..... | New Berne. | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| 3..... | C. W. McClammy..... | Scott's Hill. | 1..... | Samuel Dibble..... | Orangeburg. |
| 4..... | JOHN NICHOLS..... | Raleigh. | 2..... | G. D. Tillman..... | Clark's Hill. |
| 5..... | J. M. Brower..... | Mount Airy. | 3..... | J. S. Cothran..... | Abbeville. |
| 6..... | A. M. Rowland..... | Lumbarton. | 4..... | W. H. Perry..... | Greenville. |
| 7..... | J. S. Henderson..... | Salisbury. | 5..... | J. J. Hemphill..... | Chester. |
| 8..... | W. H. H. Cowles..... | Wilkesborough. | 6..... | G. W. Dargan..... | Darlington. |
| 9..... | T. D. Johnston..... | Asheville. | 7..... | Wm. Elliott..... | Beaufort. |
| OHIO. | | | TENNESSEE. | | |
| 1..... | Benjamin Butterworth..... | Cincinnati. | 1..... | R. R. Butler..... | Taylorville. |
| 2..... | Charles E. Brown..... | Cincinnati. | 2..... | L. C. Houck..... | Knoxville. |
| 3..... | E. S. Williams..... | Troy. | 3..... | John R. Neal..... | Rhea Springs. |
| 4..... | S. S. Yoder..... | Lima. | 4..... | Benton McMillin..... | Carthage. |
| 5..... | George E. Seney..... | Tiffin. | 5..... | J. D. Richardson..... | Murfreesboro. |
| 6..... | M. M. Boothman..... | Bryan. | 6..... | J. E. Washington..... | Nashville. |
| 7..... | James E. Campbell..... | Hamilton. | 7..... | W. C. Whitthorne..... | Columbia. |
| 8..... | Robert P. Kennedy..... | Bellefontaine. | 8..... | B. A. Enloe..... | Jackson. |
| 9..... | William C. Cooper..... | Mount Vernon. | 9..... | P. T. Glass..... | Ripley. |
| 10..... | Jacob Romets..... | Toledo. | 10..... | James Phelan..... | Memphis. |
| 11..... | A. C. Thompson..... | Portsmouth. | TEXAS. | | |
| 12..... | Jacob J. Pugsley..... | Hillsborough. | 1..... | Charles Stewart..... | Houston. |
| 13..... | Joseph H. Outhwaite..... | Columbus. | 2..... | Wm. H. Martin..... | Athens. |
| 14..... | Charles P. Wickham..... | Norwalk. | 3..... | C. B. Kilgore..... | Will's Point. |
| 15..... | C. H. Groves..... | Atheus. | 4..... | D. B. Culbertson..... | Jefferson. |
| 16..... | Beriah Wilkins..... | Urichville. | 5..... | Silas Hare..... | Sherman. |
| 17..... | Joseph D. Taylor..... | Cambridge. | 6..... | Joseph Abbott..... | Hillboro. |
| 18..... | William McKinley, Jr..... | Canton. | 7..... | W. H. Crain..... | Cuero. |
| 19..... | Esra B. Taylor..... | Warren. | 8..... | L. W. Moore..... | La Grange. |
| 20..... | George W. Crouse..... | Akron. | 9..... | R. Q. Mills..... | Corpus. |
| 21..... | Martin A. Foran..... | Cleveland. | 10..... | J. D. Sayres..... | Bastrop. |
| OREGON. | | | 11..... | S. W. T. Lanham..... | Weatherford. |
| 1..... | Binger Herman..... | Roseburgh. | VERMONT. | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | 1..... | John W. Stewart..... | Middlebury. |
| 1..... | H. H. Bingham..... | Philadelphia. | 2..... | W. W. Grout..... | Barton. |
| 2..... | Charles O'Neill..... | Philadelphia. | VIRGINIA. | | |
| 3..... | Samuel J. Randall..... | Philadelphia. | 1..... | T. H. B. Browne..... | Accomac C. H. |
| 4..... | William O. Kelley..... | Philadelphia. | 2..... | G. E. Bowden..... | Norfolk. |
| 5..... | Alfred C. Harmer..... | Philadelphia. | 3..... | George D. Wise..... | Richmond. |
| 6..... | S. Darlington..... | West Chester. | 4..... | W. E. Gaines..... | Burkeville. |
| 7..... | Robert M. Yardley..... | Doylestown. | 5..... | John R. Brown..... | Martinsville. |
| 8..... | D. Ermentrout..... | Reading. | 6..... | S. J. Hopkins..... | Leitchburg. |
| 9..... | John A. Hiestand..... | Lancaster. | 7..... | C. T. O'Ferrall..... | Harrisonburg. |
| 10..... | William H. Bowden..... | Allentown. | 8..... | W. H. F. Lee..... | Burke's Station. |
| 11..... | C. B. Buckalew..... | Bloomsburgh. | 9..... | H. C. Bowen..... | Tazewell C. H. |
| 12..... | John Lynch..... | Wilkesbarre. | 10..... | Jacob Yost..... | Staunton. |
| 13..... | Charles N. Brumm..... | Minersville. | WEST VIRGINIA. | | |
| 14..... | Franklin Bound..... | Milton. | 1..... | Nathan Goff, Jr..... | Clarksburg. |
| 15..... | F. C. Bunnell..... | Tunkhannock. | 2..... | Wm. L. Wilson..... | Charlestown. |
| 16..... | H. C. McCormick..... | Williamsport. | 3..... | Charles P. Snyder..... | Charleston. |
| 17..... | Edward Scull..... | Somerset. | 4..... | Charles E. Hogg..... | Point Pleasant. |
| 18..... | L. E. Atkinson..... | Mifflintown. | | | |
| 19..... | Levi Maish..... | York. | | | |
| 20..... | John Pullon..... | Curwensville. | | | |
| 21..... | W. McCulloch..... | Greensborough. | | | |
| 22..... | John Dalsell..... | Pittsburg. | | | |
| 23..... | Thomas N. Bayne..... | Allegheny. | | | |
| 24..... | O. L. Jackson..... | New Castle. | | | |
| 25..... | James T. Moffitt..... | Clarion. | | | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(Continued.)

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| WISCONSIN. | | | IDAHO. | | |
| 1..... | <i>Lucien B. Caswell</i> | Ft. Atkinson. | 1..... | <i>Frederick T. Dubois</i> | Blackfoot. |
| 2..... | <i>Richard Guenther</i> | Oshkosh. | MONTANA. | | |
| 3..... | <i>R. M. La Follette</i> | Madison. | 1..... | <i>Joseph K. Toole</i> | Helena. |
| 4..... | HENRY SMITH..... | Milwaukee. | NEW MEXICO. | | |
| 5..... | Thomas R. Hudd..... | Green Bay. | 1..... | <i>Antonio Joseph</i> | Ojo Caliente. |
| 6..... | <i>Charles B. Clark</i> | Neeah. | UTAH. | | |
| 7..... | <i>Ormsby B. Thomas</i> | Prairie du Ch'n | 1..... | <i>John T. Caine</i> | Salt Lake City. |
| 8..... | <i>N. P. Haugen</i> | River Falls. | WASHINGTON. | | |
| 9..... | <i>Isaac Stephenson</i> | Marinette. | 1..... | <i>Charles S. Voorhees</i> | Colfax. |
| DELEGATES. | | | WYOMING. | | |
| ARIZONA. | | | 1..... | <i>Joseph M. Carey</i> | Cheyenne. |
| 1..... | <i>Marcus A. Smith</i> | Tombstone. | | | |
| DAKOTA. | | | | | |
| 1..... | <i>Oscar S. Gifford</i> | Canton. | | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Democrats (in Roman)..... | 169 |
| Republicans (in <i>Italics</i>)..... | 159 |
| Independents (in SMALL CAPS)..... | 3 |
| Total number of members..... | 325 |

SENATE.

...Secretary.

| SENATORS. | Home Post Office. | Term ends. | SENATORS. | Home Post Office. | Term ends. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| ALABAMA. | | | MISSISSIPPI. | | |
| James L. Pugh..... | Efaua..... | 1891 | James Z. George..... | Carrollton..... | 1893 |
| John T. Morgan..... | Selma..... | 1895 | Edward C. Walthall..... | Grenada..... | 1895 |
| ARKANSAS. | | | MISSOURI. | | |
| James K. Jones..... | Washington..... | 1891 | George G. Vest..... | Sedalia..... | 1891 |
| James H. Berry..... | Bentonville..... | 1895 | Francis M. Cockrell..... | Warrensburg... .. | 1893 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | NEBRASKA. | | |
| Leland Stanford..... | San Francisco..... | 1891 | Algernon S. Paddock..... | Beatrice..... | 1893 |
| George Hearst..... | San Francisco..... | 1893 | Charles F. Manderson..... | Omaha..... | 1895 |
| COLORADO. | | | NEVADA. | | |
| Henry M. Teller..... | Central City..... | 1891 | John P. Jones..... | Gold Hill..... | 1891 |
| Eduard O. Wolcott..... | Denver..... | 1895 | William M. Stewart..... | Carson City..... | 1893 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| Orville H. Platt..... | Meriden..... | 1891 | Henry W. Blair..... | Plymouth..... | 1891 |
| Joseph R. Hawley..... | Hartford..... | 1893 | Legislature Rep..... | ..... | 1895 |
| DELAWARE. | | | NEW JERSEY. | | |
| George Gray..... | Wilmington..... | 1893 | Rufus Blodgett..... | Long Branch..... | 1893 |
| Anthony Higgins..... | Wilmington..... | 1895 | J. R. McPherson..... | Jersey City..... | 1895 |
| FLORIDA. | | | NEW YORK. | | |
| Wilkinson Call..... | Jacksonville..... | 1891 | William M. Evans..... | New York..... | 1891 |
| Samuel Pasco..... | Monticello..... | 1893 | Frank Hiscock..... | Syracuse..... | 1893 |
| GEORGIA. | | | NORTH CAROLINA. | | |
| Joseph E. Brown..... | Atlanta..... | 1891 | Zebulon B. Vance..... | Charlotte..... | 1891 |
| Alfred H. Colquitt..... | Atlanta..... | 1895 | M. W. Ransom..... | Weldon..... | 1895 |
| ILLINOIS. | | | OHIO. | | |
| Charles B. Fairwell..... | Chicago..... | 1891 | Henry B. Payne..... | Cleveland..... | 1891 |
| Shelby M. Cullom..... | Springfield..... | 1895 | John Sherman..... | Mansfield..... | 1893 |
| INDIANA. | | | OREGON. | | |
| Daniel W. Voorhees..... | Terre Haute..... | 1891 | John H. Mitchell..... | Portland..... | 1891 |
| David Turple..... | Indianapolis..... | 1893 | Joseph N. Dolph..... | Portland..... | 1895 |
| IOWA. | | | PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| William B. Allison..... | Dubuque..... | 1891 | J. Donald Cameron..... | Harrisburg..... | 1891 |
| James F. Wilson..... | Fairfield..... | 1895 | Matthew S. Quay..... | Beaver court-h..... | 1893 |
| KANSAS. | | | RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| John J. Ingalls..... | Atchison..... | 1891 | Nelson W. Aldrich..... | Providence..... | 1893 |
| Preston B. Plumb..... | Emporia..... | 1895 | Jonathan Chase..... | Valley Falls..... | 1895 |
| KENTUCKY. | | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| Joseph C. S. Blackburn..... | Versailles..... | 1891 | Wade Hampton..... | Columbia..... | 1891 |
| James B. Beck..... | Lexington..... | 1895 | Matthew C. Butler..... | Edgfield..... | 1895 |
| LOUISIANA. | | | TENNESSEE. | | |
| James B. Eustis..... | New Orleans..... | 1891 | William B. Bate..... | Nashville..... | 1893 |
| Randall L. Gibson..... | New Orleans..... | 1895 | Isham G. Harris..... | Memphis..... | 1895 |
| MAINE. | | | TEXAS. | | |
| Eugene Hale..... | Ellsworth..... | 1893 | John H. Reagan..... | Palestine..... | 1893 |
| William P. Frye..... | Lewiston..... | 1895 | Richard Coke..... | Waco..... | 1895 |
| MARYLAND. | | | VERMONT. | | |
| Ephraim K. Wilson..... | Snow Hill..... | 1891 | Justin S. Morrill..... | Stratford..... | 1891 |
| Arthur P. Gorman..... | Laurel..... | 1893 | George F. Edmunds..... | Burlington..... | 1893 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | VIRGINIA. | | |
| Henry L. Dawes..... | Pittsfield..... | 1893 | John Warwick Daniel..... | Lynchburg..... | 1893 |
| George F. Hear..... | Worcester..... | 1895 | John S. Barbour..... | Alexandria..... | 1895 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | WEST VIRGINIA. | | |
| Francis B. Stockbridge..... | Kalamazoo..... | 1893 | Charles J. Faulkner..... | Martinsburg... .. | 1893 |
| James McMillan..... | Detroit..... | 1895 | Legislature, Dem..... | ..... | ..... |
| MINNESOTA. | | | WISCONSIN. | | |
| Cushman K. Davis..... | St. Paul..... | 1893 | John C. Spooner..... | Hudson..... | 1891 |
| W. D. Washburn..... | Minneapolis .. | 1895 | Philetus Sawyer..... | Oshkosh..... | 1893 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Democrats (Roman)..... | 37 |
| Republicans (<i>Italic</i>)..... | 39 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker.....

Clerk.....

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ALABAMA. | | | ILLINOIS. | | |
| 1..... | Richard H. Clarke..... | Mobile. | 9..... | L. E. Payson | Pontiac. |
| 2..... | H. A. Herbert..... | Montgomery. | 10..... | Philip S. Post..... | Galesburg. |
| 3..... | William C. Oates..... | Abbeville. | 11..... | William H. Gest..... | Rock Island. |
| 4..... | Lewis W. Turpin..... | Newburn. | 12..... | Scott Wike..... | Pittsfield. |
| 5..... | James E. Cobb..... | Tuskegee. | 13..... | W. M. Springer | Springfield. |
| 6..... | J. H. Bankhead..... | Fayette C. H. | 14..... | J. H. Rowell | Bloomington. |
| 7..... | W. H. Forney..... | Jacksonville. | 15..... | J. G. Cannon | Danville. |
| 8..... | Joseph Wheeler..... | Wheeler. | 16..... | George W. Fithian..... | Newton. |
| ARKANSAS. | | | 17..... | Edward Lane | Hillsborough. |
| 1..... | W. H. Cate..... | Jonesboro. | 18..... | William S. Forman | Belleville. |
| 2..... | C. R. Breckenridge | Pine Bluff. | 19..... | R. W. Townshend..... | Shawneetown. |
| 3..... | Thomas C. McRae..... | Prescott. | 20..... | George W. Smith..... | Cairo. |
| 4..... | John H. Rogers..... | Fort Smith. | INDIANA. | | |
| 5..... | Samuel W. Peel..... | Bentonville. | 1..... | William F. Parrott..... | Evansville. |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | 2..... | John H. O'Neill..... | Washington. |
| 1..... | John J. De Haven | Eureka. | 3..... | Jason B. Brown..... | Seymour. |
| 2..... | Marion Biggs..... | Gridley. | 4..... | William S. Holman..... | Aurora. |
| 3..... | Joseph McKenna | Suisun. | 5..... | George W. Cooper..... | Columbus. |
| 4..... | W. W. Morrow | San Francisco. | 6..... | T. M. Broome | Winchester. |
| 5..... | Thomas J. Clunie | San Francisco. | 7..... | William D. Bynum..... | Indianapolis. |
| 6..... | William Vandever..... | S. Beaumont. | 8..... | E. V. Brookshire..... | Crawfordsville. |
| COLORADO. | | | 9..... | J. B. Cheadle..... | Frankfort. |
| 1..... | Hosea Townsend..... | Silver Cliff. | 10..... | William D. Owen..... | Logansport. |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | 11..... | A. N. Martin..... | Bluffton. |
| 1..... | William E. Simonds..... | Collinsville. | 12..... | Charles A. O. McClellan. | Auburn. |
| 2..... | Wash. L. Wilcox..... | Deep River. | 13..... | Benjamin F. Shively..... | South Bend. |
| 3..... | Charles A. Russell..... | Killingly. | IOWA. | | |
| 4..... | Frederick Miles..... | Hartford. | 1..... | John H. Gear..... | Burlington. |
| DELAWARE. | | | 2..... | Walter I. Hayes..... | Clinton. |
| 1..... | J. B. Pennington..... | Dover. | 3..... | D. B. Henderson..... | Dubuque. |
| FLORIDA. | | | 4..... | J. H. Sweeney..... | Osage. |
| 1..... | R. H. M. Davidson | Quincy. | 5..... | Daniel Kerr..... | Grundy Centre. |
| 2..... | Robert Bullock..... | Ocala. | 6..... | John F. Lacey..... | Oskaloosa. |
| GEORGIA. | | | 7..... | E. H. Conger..... | Des Moines. |
| 1..... | Rufus E. Lester | Savannah. | 8..... | James P. Flick..... | Osceola. |
| 2..... | H. G. Turner..... | Quitman. | 9..... | Joseph R. Reed..... | Council Bluffs. |
| 3..... | Charles F. Crisp..... | Americus. | 10..... | J. P. Dolliver..... | Fort Dodge. |
| 4..... | Thomas M. Grimes..... | Columbus. | 11..... | Isaac S. Struble..... | Le Mars. |
| 5..... | John D. Stewart..... | Griffin. | KANSAS. | | |
| 6..... | James H. Blount..... | Macon. | 1..... | E. N. Morrill..... | Hiawatha. |
| 7..... | J. C. Clements..... | Rome. | 2..... | E. H. Funston..... | Iola. |
| 8..... | H. H. Carlton..... | Athens. | 3..... | B. W. Perkins..... | Oswego. |
| 9..... | A. D. Candler..... | Gainesville. | 4..... | Thomas Ryan..... | Topeka. |
| 10..... | George T. Barnes..... | Augusta. | 5..... | J. A. Anderson..... | Manhattan. |
| ILLINOIS. | | | 6..... | E. J. Turner..... | Hoxie. |
| 1..... | Abner Taylor..... | Chicago. | 7..... | Samuel R. Peters..... | Newton. |
| 2..... | Frank Lawler..... | Chicago. | KENTUCKY. | | |
| 3..... | William E. Mason..... | Chicago. | 1..... | William J. Stone..... | Eddyville. |
| 4..... | George E. Adams..... | Chicago. | 2..... | William T. Ellis..... | Owensboro. |
| 5..... | A. J. Hopkins | Aurora. | 3..... | J. H. Goodnight..... | Franklin. |
| 6..... | Robert R. Hitt..... | Mount Morris. | 4..... | A. B. Montgomery..... | Elizabethtown. |
| 7..... | T. J. Henderson..... | Princeton. | 5..... | Asher G. Caruth..... | Louisville. |
| 8..... | Charles A. Hill..... | Joliet. | 6..... | John G. Carlisle..... | Covington. |
| | | | 7..... | Wm. C. P. Breckenridge | Lexington. |
| | | | 8..... | J. B. McCreary..... | Richmond. |
| | | | 9..... | Thomas H. Paynter..... | Greenup. |
| | | | 10..... | J. H. Wilson..... | Barboursville. |
| | | | 11..... | H. F. Finley..... | Williamsburgh. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — (Continued).

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| LOUISIANA. | | | MISSISSIPPI. | | |
| 1..... | T. S. Wilkinson..... | New Orleans. | 6..... | T. R. Stockdale..... | Summit. |
| 2..... | H. D. Coleman..... | New Orleans. | 7..... | C. E. Hooker..... | Jackson. |
| 3..... | Edward J. Gay..... | Plaquemine. | | | |
| 4..... | N. C. Blanchard..... | Shreveport. | MISSOURI. | | |
| 5..... | Charles J. Boatner..... | Monroe. | 1..... | William H. Hatch..... | Hannibal. |
| 6..... | S. M. Robertson..... | Baton Rouge. | 2..... | C. H. Mansur..... | Chillicothe. |
| MAINE. | | | 3..... | A. M. Dockery..... | Gallatin. |
| 1..... | Thomas B. Reed..... | Portland. | 4..... | James N. Burns..... | St. Joseph. |
| 2..... | N. Dingley, Jr..... | Lewiston. | 5..... | John C. Tarsney..... | Kansas City. |
| 3..... | Seth L. Milliken..... | Belfast. | 6..... | John T. Heard..... | Sedalia. |
| 4..... | C. A. Boutelle..... | Bangor. | 7..... | Richard H. Norton..... | Troy. |
| MARYLAND. | | | 8..... | F. G. Niedringhaus..... | St. Louis. |
| 1..... | Charles H. Gibson..... | Easton. | 9..... | Nathan Frank..... | St. Louis. |
| 2..... | Herman Stump..... | Belair. | 10..... | William M. Kinsey..... | Carondelet. |
| 3..... | Harry W. Rusk..... | Baltimore. | 11..... | R. P. Bland..... | Lebanon. |
| 4..... | Henry Stockbridge, Jr..... | Baltimore. | 12..... | William J. Stone..... | Nevada. |
| 5..... | Barnes Compton..... | Laurel. | 13..... | W. H. Wade..... | Springfield. |
| 6..... | L. E. McComas..... | Hagerstown. | 14..... | James P. Walker..... | Dexter. |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | NEBRASKA. | | |
| 1..... | Charles S. Randall..... | New Bedford. | 1..... | W. J. Connell..... | Omaha. |
| 2..... | Etijah A. Morse..... | Canton. | 2..... | James Laird..... | Hastings. |
| 3..... | John F. Andrew..... | Boston. | 3..... | G. W. E. Dorsey..... | Fremont. |
| 4..... | Joseph H. O'Neil..... | Boston. | NEVADA. | | |
| 5..... | Nathaniel P. Banks..... | Waltham. | 1..... | H. F. Bartine..... | Carson. |
| 6..... | Henry C. Lodge..... | Nahant. | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| 7..... | W. Cogswell..... | Salem. | 1..... | Alonzo Nute..... | Farmington. |
| 8..... | F. T. Greenhalge..... | Lowell. | 2..... | Orren C. Moore..... | Nashua. |
| 9..... | John W. Candler..... | Brookline. | NEW JERSEY. | | |
| 10..... | Joseph H. Walker..... | Worcester. | 1..... | Christopher A. Bergen..... | Camden. |
| 11..... | Rodney Wallace..... | Fitchburg. | 2..... | J. Buchanan..... | Trenton. |
| 12..... | F. W. Rockwell..... | Pittsfield. | 3..... | J. A. Geissenhainer..... | Freehold. |
| MICHIGAN. | | | 4..... | Samuel W. Fowler..... | Newton. |
| 1..... | J. Logan Chipman..... | Detroit. | 5..... | Charles D. Beckwith..... | Paterson. |
| 2..... | Edward P. Allen..... | Ypsilanti. | 6..... | H. Lehlbach..... | Newark. |
| 3..... | James O'Donnell..... | Jackson. | 7..... | William McAdoo..... | Jersey City. |
| 4..... | Julius C. Burrows..... | Kalamazoo. | NEW YORK. | | |
| 5..... | Charles E. Belknap..... | Grand Rapids. | 1..... | James W. Covert..... | Flushing. |
| 6..... | Mark S. Brewer..... | Pontiac. | 2..... | F. Campbell..... | Brooklyn. |
| 7..... | J. R. Whiting..... | St. Clair. | 3..... | William C. Wallace..... | Brooklyn. |
| 8..... | A. I. Bliss..... | Saginaw City. | 4..... | John M. Clancy..... | Brooklyn. |
| 9..... | B. M. Cutcheon..... | Manistee. | 5..... | Thomas F. Magner..... | Brooklyn. |
| 10..... | Frank W. Wheeler..... | West Bay City. | 6..... | Frank T. Fitzgerald..... | New York. |
| 11..... | S. M. Stephenson..... | Menominee. | 7..... | Edward J. Dunphy..... | New York. |
| MINNESOTA. | | | 8..... | John H. McCarthy..... | New York. |
| 1..... | Mark H. Dunnell..... | Owatonna. | 9..... | S. S. Cox..... | New York. |
| 2..... | John Lind..... | New Ulm. | 10..... | F. P. Spinola..... | New York. |
| 3..... | Darius S. Hall..... | Stewart. | 11..... | John Quinn..... | New York. |
| 4..... | Samuel P. Snider..... | Minneapolis. | 12..... | Roswell P. Fowler..... | New York. |
| 5..... | S. G. Comstock..... | Moorhead. | 13..... | A. P. Fitch..... | New York. |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | 14..... | W. G. Stahlnecker..... | Yonkers. |
| 1..... | John M. Allen..... | Tupelo. | 15..... | Moses D. Stivers..... | Middletown. |
| 2..... | J. B. Morgan..... | Hernando. | 16..... | J. H. Ketcham..... | Dover Plains. |
| 3..... | J. C. Catchings..... | Vicksburg. | 17..... | Charles J. Knapp..... | Deposit. |
| 4..... | Clarke Lewis..... | Macon. | 18..... | John A. Quackenbush..... | Schaghticoke. |
| 5..... | C. L. Anderson..... | Kosciusko. | 19..... | Charles Tracey..... | Albany. |
| | | | 20..... | John Sanford..... | Amsterdam. |
| | | | 21..... | J. H. Moffit..... | Chateaugay L. |
| | | | 22..... | Frederick Lansing..... | Watertown. |
| | | | 23..... | J. S. Sherman..... | Utica. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(Continued.)

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| NEW YORK. | | | PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| 24..... | David Wilbur..... | Milford. | 17..... | Charles R. Buckalew..... | Bloomsburgh. |
| 25..... | James J. Belden..... | Syracuse. | 18..... | L. E. Atkinson..... | Mifflintown. |
| 26..... | Milton Delano..... | Canastota. | 19..... | Levi Maish..... | York. |
| 27..... | N. W. Nutting..... | Oswego. | 20..... | Edward Scull..... | Somerset. |
| 28..... | T. S. Flood..... | Elmira. | 21..... | S. A. Craig..... | Brookville. |
| 29..... | John Raines..... | Canandaigua. | 22..... | John Dalzell..... | Pittsburgh. |
| 30..... | C. S. Baker..... | Rochester. | 23..... | Thomas N. Bayne..... | Bellevue. |
| 31..... | J. G. Sawyer..... | Albion. | 24..... | Joseph W. Ray..... | Waynesburg. |
| 32..... | F. M. Farquhar..... | Buffalo. | 25..... | C. C. Twenckend..... | New Brighton. |
| 33..... | John M. Wiley..... | Tonawanda. | 26..... | W. C. Culbertson..... | Girard. |
| 34..... | W. G. Laidlaw..... | Ellicottsville. | 27..... | L. F. Watson..... | Warren. |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | 28..... | James Kerr..... | Clearfield. |
| 1..... | Thomas G. Skinner..... | Manley. | RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| 2..... | Henry P. Cheatham..... | Henderson. | 1..... | Henry J. Spooner..... | Providence. |
| 3..... | C. W. McClammy..... | Scott's Hill. | 2..... | Warren O. Arnold..... | Gloucester. |
| 4..... | Benjamin H. Bunn..... | Rocky Mount. | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| 5..... | J. M. Brower..... | Mount Airy. | 1..... | Samuel Dibble..... | Orangeburg. |
| 6..... | A. M. Rowland..... | Lumberton. | 2..... | G. D. Tillman..... | Clark's Hill. |
| 7..... | J. S. Henderson..... | Salisbury. | 3..... | J. S. Cottrill..... | Abbeville. |
| 8..... | W. H. H. Cowles..... | Wilkesborough. | 4..... | W. H. Perry..... | Greenville. |
| 9..... | Hamilton G. Ewart..... | Hendersonville. | 5..... | J. J. Hemphill..... | Chester. |
| OHIO. | | | 6..... | G. W. Dargan..... | Darlington. |
| 1..... | Benjamin Butterworth..... | Cincinnati. | 7..... | William Elliott..... | Beaufort. |
| 2..... | John A. Caldwell..... | Cincinnati. | TENNESSEE. | | |
| 3..... | E. S. Williams..... | Troy. | 1..... | Alfred A. Taylor..... | Johnson City. |
| 4..... | S. S. Yoder..... | Lima. | 2..... | L. C. Houck..... | Knoxville. |
| 5..... | George E. Seney..... | Tiffin. | 3..... | H. Clay Evans..... | Chattanooga. |
| 6..... | M. M. Boothman..... | Bryan. | 4..... | Benton McMillan..... | Carthage. |
| 7..... | Henry L. Morey..... | Hamilton. | 5..... | J. D. Richardson..... | Murfreesboro. |
| 8..... | Robert P. Kennedy..... | Bellefontaine. | 6..... | J. E. Washington..... | Cedar Hill. |
| 9..... | William C. Cooper..... | Mount Vernon. | 7..... | W. C. Whitthorne..... | Columbia. |
| 10..... | William E. Haynes..... | Fremont. | 8..... | B. A. Enloe..... | Jackson. |
| 11..... | A. C. Thompson..... | Portsmouth. | 9..... | Rice A. Pierce..... | Union City. |
| 12..... | Jacob J. Pugsley..... | Hillsborough. | 10..... | James Phelan..... | Memphis. |
| 13..... | Joseph H. Outhwaite..... | Columbus. | TEXAS. | | |
| 14..... | Charles P. Wickham..... | Norwalk. | 1..... | Charles Stewart..... | Houston. |
| 15..... | C. H. Grosvenor..... | Athens. | 2..... | Wm. H. Martin..... | Athens. |
| 16..... | James W. Owens..... | Newark. | 3..... | C. B. Kilgore..... | Will's Point. |
| 17..... | Joseph D. Taylor..... | Cambridge. | 4..... | D. B. Colburn..... | Jefferson. |
| 18..... | Wm. McKinley, Jr..... | Canton. | 5..... | Silas Hare..... | Sherman. |
| 19..... | Ezra B. Taylor..... | Warren. | 6..... | Joseph Abbott..... | Hillsboro. |
| 20..... | Martin L. Smyser..... | Wooster. | 7..... | W. H. Crain..... | Cuero. |
| 21..... | Theodore E. Burton..... | Cleveland. | 8..... | L. W. Moore..... | La Grange. |
| OREGON. | | | 9..... | R. Q. Mills..... | Corsicana. |
| 1..... | Binger Herman..... | Roseburg. | 10..... | J. D. Sayers..... | Bastrop. |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | 11..... | S. W. T. Lanham..... | Weatherford. |
| 1..... | H. H. Bingham..... | Philadelphia. | VERMONT. | | |
| 2..... | Charles O'Neill..... | Philadelphia. | 1..... | John W. Stewart..... | Middlebury. |
| 3..... | Samuel J. Randall..... | Philadelphia. | 2..... | W. W. Groul..... | Barton. |
| 4..... | William D. Kelley..... | Philadelphia. | VIRGINIA. | | |
| 5..... | Alfred C. Harmer..... | Philadelphia. | 1..... | T. H. B. Browne..... | Accomac C. H. |
| 6..... | S. Darlington..... | West Chester. | 2..... | G. E. Bowden..... | Norfolk. |
| 7..... | Robert M. Yardley..... | Doylestown. | 3..... | George D. Wise..... | Richmond. |
| 8..... | William Mutchler..... | Easton. | 4..... | Edward C. Venable..... | Petersburg. |
| 9..... | David D. Brunner..... | Reading. | 5..... | Posey G. Lester..... | Floyd C. H. |
| 10..... | Marriott Brosius..... | Lancaster. | 6..... | Paul C. Edmonds..... | Halifax C. H. |
| 11..... | Joseph A. Scranton..... | Scranton. | 7..... | C. T. O'Ferrall..... | Harrisonburg. |
| 12..... | E. S. Osborne..... | Wilkesbarre. | 8..... | W. H. F. Lee..... | Burke's Station. |
| 13..... | James B. Reilly..... | Pottsville. | | | |
| 14..... | John W. Rife..... | Middletown. | | | |
| 15..... | Myron B. Wright..... | Susquehanna. | | | |
| 16..... | H. C. McCormick..... | Williamsport. | | | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

| Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. | Dist. | MEMBERS. | Home Post Office. |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | VIRGINIA. | | | DELEGATES. | |
| 9..... | John A. Buchanan..... | Washington C.H. | | IDAHO. | |
| 10..... | H. St. George Tucker.... | Lexington. | 1..... | <i>Frederick T. Dubois</i> | Blackfoot. |
| | WEST VIRGINIA. | | | MONTANA. | |
| 1..... | John O. Pendleton..... | Wheeling. | 1..... | <i>Thomas H. Carter</i> | Helena. |
| 2..... | William L. Wilson..... | Charlestown. | | NEW MEXICO. | |
| 3..... | <i>J. H. McGinnis</i> | Raleigh C.H. | 1..... | Antonio Joseph..... | Ojo Caliente. |
| 4..... | Charles B. Smith..... | Parkersburg. | | UTAH. | |
| | WISCONSIN. | | 1..... | John T. Caine..... | Salt Lake City. |
| 1..... | <i>Lucien B. Caswell</i> | Fort Atkinson. | | WASHINGTON. | |
| 2..... | Charles Barwig..... | Mayville. | 1..... | <i>John B. Allen</i> | Seattle. |
| 3..... | <i>R. M. La Follett</i> | Madison. | 1..... | <i>Joseph M. Carey</i> | Cheyenne. |
| 4..... | <i>Isaac W. Van Schaick</i> ... | Milwaukee. | | RECAPITULATION. | |
| 5..... | George H. Brickner..... | Sheboygan Falls. | | Democrats (in Roman)..... | 160 |
| 6..... | Charles B. Clark..... | Neenah. | | Republicans (in <i>Italics</i>)..... | 165 |
| 7..... | <i>Ormsby B. Thomas</i> | Prairie du Chien. | | Total number of members..... | 325 |
| 8..... | <i>N. P. Haugen</i> | River Falls. | | | |
| 9..... | <i>Myron H. McCord</i> | Merrill. | | | |
| | DELEGATES. | | | | |
| | ARIZONA. | | | | |
| 1..... | Marcus A. Smith..... | Tombstone. | | | |
| | DAKOTA. | | | | |
| 1..... | <i>George A. Matthews</i> | Brookings. | | | |

STATE AND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | CAPITALS. | MONTH AND DAY. | Limit of Session. | No. of Senators. | No. of Representatives. | Term of Senators. | Term of Representatives. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Alabama..... | Montgomery..... | Tues. aft. 2d Mon. Nov. | 50 days... | 33 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Alaska Territory..... | Sitka..... | | | | | | |
| Arizona Territory..... | Prescott..... | 1st Mon. Jan..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Arkansas..... | Little Rock..... | 2d Mon. Jan..... | 60 days... | 32 | 92 | 4 | 2 |
| California..... | Sacramento..... | 1st Mon. aft. Jan. 1..... | 60 days... | 40 | 80 | 4 | 2 |
| Colorado..... | Denver..... | Wed. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | 90 days... | 26 | 49 | 4 | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | Hartford..... | Wed. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | None..... | 24 | 249 | 2 | 2 |
| Dakota Territory..... | Bismarck..... | 2d Tues. Jan..... | 60 days... | 24 | 48 | 2 | 2 |
| Delaware..... | Dover..... | 1st Tues. Jan..... | None..... | 9 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Florida..... | Tallahassee..... | Tues. aft. 1st Mon. April | 60 days... | 32 | 76 | 4 | 2 |
| Georgia..... | Atlanta..... | 1st Wed. Nov..... | 40 days* | 44 | 175 | 2 | 2 |
| Idaho Territory..... | Boise City..... | 2d Mon. Dec..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Illinois..... | Springfield..... | Wed. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | None..... | 51 | 153 | 4 | 2 |
| Indiana..... | Indianapolis..... | Thur. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | 60 days... | 50 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Indian Territory..... | Tahlequah..... | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | Des Moines..... | 2d Mon. Jan..... | None..... | 50 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Kansas..... | Topeka..... | 2d Tues. Jan..... | 50 days... | 40 | 125 | 4 | 2 |
| Kentucky..... | Frankfort..... | Last Wed. Dec..... | 60 days... | 38 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | Baton Rouge..... | 2d Mon. May..... | 60 days... | 36 | 98 | 4 | 2 |
| Maine..... | Augusta..... | 1st Wed. Jan..... | None..... | 31 | 151 | 2 | 2 |
| Maryland..... | Annapolis..... | 1st Wed. Jan..... | 90 days... | 26 | 91 | 4 | 2 |
| Massachusetts..... | Boston..... | 1st Wed. Jan..... | None..... | 40 | 240 | 1 | 1 |
| Michigan..... | Lansing..... | 1st Wed. Jan..... | None..... | 32 | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Minnesota..... | St. Paul..... | Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | 90 days... | 47 | 103 | 4 | 2 |
| Mississippi..... | Jackson..... | Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | None..... | 40 | 120 | 4 | 2 |
| Missouri..... | Jefferson City..... | Wed. aft. Jan. 1..... | 70 days... | 34 | 140 | 4 | 2 |
| Montana Territory..... | Helena..... | 2d Mon. Jan..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Nebraska..... | Lincoln..... | 1st Tues. Jan..... | 40 days... | 33 | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Nevada..... | Carson City..... | 1st Mon. Jan..... | 60 days... | 20 | 40 | 4 | 2 |
| New Hampshire..... | Concord..... | 1st Wed. June..... | None..... | 24 | 321 | 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey..... | Trenton..... | 2d Tues. Jan..... | None..... | 21 | 60 | 3 | 2 |
| New Mexico Territ'y..... | Santa Fe..... | Last Mon. Dec..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| New York..... | Albany..... | 1st Tues. Jan..... | None..... | 32 | 128 | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina..... | Raleigh..... | Wed. aft. 1st Mon. Jan. | 60 days... | 50 | 120 | 2 | 2 |
| Ohio..... | Columbus..... | 1st Mon. Jan..... | None..... | 37 | 110 | 2 | 2 |
| Oregon..... | Salem..... | 2d Mon. Jan..... | 40 days... | 30 | 60 | 4 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | Harrisburg..... | 1st Tues. Jan..... | None..... | 50 | 204 | 4 | 2 |
| Rhode Island..... | Newport and Prov..... | Last Tues. May..... | None..... | 36 | 72 | 1 | 1 |
| South Carolina..... | Columbia..... | 4th Tues. Nov..... | None..... | 35 | 124 | 4 | 2 |
| Tennessee..... | Nashville..... | 1st Mon. Jan..... | 75 days... | 33 | 99 | 2 | 2 |
| Texas..... | Austin..... | 2d Tues. Jan..... | 90 days... | 31 | 106 | 4 | 2 |
| Utah Territory..... | Salt Lake City..... | 2d Mon. Jan..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Vermont..... | Montpelier..... | 1st Wed. Oct..... | None..... | 30 | 240 | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia..... | Richmond..... | 1st Wed. Dec..... | 90 days... | 40 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Washington Territ'y..... | Olympia..... | 1st Mon. Dec..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| West Virginia..... | Charleston..... | 2d Wed. Jan..... | 45 days* | 26 | 65 | 4 | 2 |
| Wisconsin..... | Madison..... | 1st Mon. Jan..... | None..... | 33 | 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Wyoming Territory..... | Cheyenne..... | 2d Tues. Jan..... | 60 days... | 12 | 24 | 2 | 2 |

OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860.
Alexander Ramsey: Jan. 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: July 10, 1863, to Jan. 11, 1864.
Stephen Miller: Jan. 11, 1864, to Jan. 8, 1866.
William R. Marshall: Jan. 8, 1866, to Jan. 9, 1870.
Horace Austin: Jan. 9, 1870, to Jan. 7, 1874.
Cushman K. Davis: Jan. 7, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1876.
John S. Pillsbury: Jan. 7, 1876, to Jan. 10, 1882.
Lucius F. Hubbard: Jan. 10, 1882, to Jan. 5, 1887.
A. R. McGill: Jan. 5, 1887, to Jan. 9, 1889.
William R. Merriam: Jan. 9, 1889, to ———.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860.
Ignatius Donnelly: Jan. 2, 1860, to March 3, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: March 4, 1863, to July 10, 1863.
Charles D. Sherwood: Jan. 11, 1864, to Jan. 8, 1866.
Thomas H. Armstrong: Jan. 8, 1866, to Jan. 7, 1870.
William H. Yale: Jan. 7, 1870, to Jan. 9, 1874.
Alphonso Barto: Jan. 9, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1876.
James B. Wakefield: Jan. 7, 1876, to Jan. 10, 1880.
C. A. Gilman: Jan. 10, 1880, to Jan. 4, 1887.
A. E. Rice: Jan. 4, 1887, to ———

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Francis Baasen: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860.
James H. Baker: Jan. 2, 1860, to Nov. 17, 1862.
David Blakeley: Nov. 16, 1862, to Jan. 8, 1866.
Henry C. Rogers: Jan. 8, 1866, to Jan. 7, 1870.
Hans Mattson: Jan. 7, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1872.
S. P. Jennison: Jan. 5, 1872, to Jan. 7, 1876.
John S. Irgens: Jan. 7, 1876, to Jan. 10, 1880.
Fred von Baumbach: Jan. 10, 1880, to Jan. 4, 1887.
Hans Mattson: Jan. 4, 1887, to ———

TREASURERS.

George W. Armstrong: May 24, 1851, to Jan. 2, 1860.
Charles Scheffer: Jan. 1, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1868.
Emil Munch: Jan. 10, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1872.
William Seeger: Jan. 5, 1872, to Feb. 7, 1873.
Edwin W. Dyke: Feb. 7, 1873, to Jan. 7, 1876.
William Pfaender: Jan. 7, 1876, to Jan. 10, 1880.
Charles Kittelson: Jan. 10, 1880, to Jan. 5, 1887.
Joseph Bobleter: Jan. 5, 1887, to ———

AUDITORS.

W. F. Dunbar: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1861.
Charles McIlrath: Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 13, 1873.
O. P. Whitcomb: Jan. 13, 1873, to Jan. 10, 1882.
W. W. Braden: Jan. 10, 1882, to ———

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Charles H. Berry: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860.
Gordon E. Cole: Jan. 4, 1860, to Jan. 8, 1866.
William Colville: Jan. 8, 1866, to Jan. 10, 1868.
F. R. E. Cornell: Jan. 10, 1868, to Jan. 9, 1874.
George P. Wilson: Jan. 9, 1874, to Jan. 10, 1880.
Charles M. Start: Jan. 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881.
W. J. Hahn: March 11, 1881, to Jan. 5, 1885.
Moses E. Clapp: Jan. 5, 1887, to ———

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A. J. Edgerton: appointed January 10, 1872.
W. R. Marshall: appointed March 14, 1874.

A. J. Edgerton: appointed March 14, 1874.
 J. J. Randall: appointed March 14, 1874.
 J. J. Randall: appointed March 10, 1875.

ELECTED.

Wm. R. Marshall: Jan. 6, 1876, to Jan. 10, 1882.
 J. H. Becker: Jan. 10, 1882, to April 14, 1885.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

J. H. Backer: April 14, 1885, to Jan. 12, 1887.
 S. S. Murdock: April 14, 1885, to Jan. 12, 1887.
 Geo. L. Becker: April 14, 1885, to Jan. 12, 1887.
 Horace Austin: Jan. 12, 1887, to Jan. 17, 1889.
 John L. Gibbs: Jan. 12, 1887, to ———
 Geo. L. Becker: Jan. 12, 1887, to ———
 John P. Williams: Jan. 22, 1889, to ———

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Edward D. Neill: appointed March, 1860.
 B. F. Crary: appointed July 1, 1861.
 [The secretary of state, *ex-officio*, superintendent from 1862 to 1867.]
 M. H. Dunnell: appointed April 1, 1867.
 H. B. Wilson: appointed Aug. 1, 1870.
 David Burt: appointed April 3, 1875.
 D. L. Kiehle: appointed Sept. 1, 1881.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. M. Knox: appointed May 1, 1878.
 M. D. Kenyon: appointed Feb. 29, 1888.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennock Pusey: appointed March 1, 1872.
 A. R. McGill: appointed Dec. 15, 1873.
 Chas. Shandrew: appointed Jan. 6, 1887.
 Calvin P. Bailey: appointed Jan. 22, 1889.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. J. McCullough: July 14, 1858, to Jan. 3, 1860.
F. E. Snow: Jan. 3, 1860, to Sept. 3, 1862.
Pennock Pusey: Sept. 3, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1872.
C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to Jan. 7, 1876.
J. B. Phillips: Jan. 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to Jan. 28, 1878.
J. P. Jacobson: Jan. 28, 1878, to Feb. 10, 1880.
F. Sneedorff Christensen: Feb. 10, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1882.
Oscar Malmros: Oct. 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to Oct. 1, 1886.
Victor Hjortsberg: acting Oct. 1, 1886, to Jan. 4, 1887.
Herman Stockenstrom: Jan. 4, 1887, to ———

COMMISSIONERS OF STATISTICS.

J. A. Wheelock: Feb. 6, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1863.
Pennock Pusey: March 5, 1869, to March 7, 1872.
C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to Jan. 7, 1876.
J. B. Phillips: Jan. 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to Jan. 28, 1878.
J. P. Jacobson: Jan. 28, 1878, to Feb. 10, 1880.
F. Sneedorff Christensen: Feb. 10, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1882.
Oscar Malmros: Oct. 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to Oct. 1, 1886.
Victor Hjortsberg: acting Oct. 1, 1886, to Jan. 4, 1887.
Herman Stockenstrom: Jan. 4, 1887, to ———

DEPUTY STATE AUDITORS.

M. D. Kenyon, April 21, 1885, to Feb. 29, 1888.
H. G. Griswold, March 9, 1888, to ———

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Alex. C. Jones: appointed Sept. 1, 1858.
W. H. Acker: appointed April 13, 1860.
John B. Sanborn: appointed May 24, 1861.
Oscar Malmros: appointed Dec. 31, 1861.
John Peller: appointed May 15, 1865.
H. P. Van Cleve: appointed Jan. 22, 1866.

M. D. Flower: appointed March 4, 1870.
H. A. Castle: appointed Nov. 1, 1875.
H. P. Van Cleve: appointed March 1, 1876.
A. C. Hawley: appointed June 1, 1882.
C. M. MacCarthy: appointed Jan. 7, 1874.
F. W. Seeley: appointed Jan. 8, 1887.
John H. Mullen: appointed Jan. 22, 1889.

LIBRARIANS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

W. F. Wheeler: appointed Aug. 12, 1858.
S. P. Jennison: appointed Jan. 2, 1860.
Dr. Thos. Foster: appointed Jan. 24, 1861.
Robert F. Fisk: appointed Nov. 7, 1861.
DeWitt C. Smith: appointed Jan. 14, 1864.
George H. Oakes: appointed April 30, 1864.
Mrs. L. F. Goodwin: appointed March 3, 1865.
Mrs. M. R. Smith: appointed April 1, 1867.
John C. Shaw: appointed April 1, 1873.
W. H. H. Taylor: appointed Aug. 1, 1887.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

W. F. Wheeler: appointed May 24, 1858.
S. P. Jennison: appointed June 2, 1860.
Dr. Thomas Foster: appointed June 24, 1861.
R. F. Fisk: appointed Nov. 7, 1861.
John T. Morrison: appointed July 1, 1863.
Pennock Pusey: appointed Jan. 13, 1864.
George H. Oakes: appointed April 30, 1864.
J. Fletcher Williams: appointed March 4, 1865.
R. D. Miller: appointed June 13, 1865.
S. P. Jennison: appointed April 15, 1867.
A. R. McGill: appointed Jan. 7, 1870.
W. L. Wilson: appointed Jan. 9, 1874.
Pennock Pusey: appointed Jan. 6, 1876.
S. P. Jennison: appointed Jan. 10, 1882.
J. K. Moore: appointed Jan. 5, 1887.
R. C. Elliott: appointed Jan. 9, 1889.

CHIEF CLERK AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE ABOLISHED.

B. S. Brodbelt: June, 1858, to Aug., 1858.
D. N. Gates: August, 1858, to June, 1861.
W. N. Whitney: June, 1861, to Jan. 7, 1863.
H. A. Subilia: Jan. 7, 1863, to June, 1864.
O. D. Brown: June, 1864, to May, 1865.
J. R. Lucas: May, 1865, to March, 1875.
M. D. Kenyon: April 1, 1875, to April 21, 1885.

STATE OIL INSPECTORS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

James K. Hoffman: appointed April 1, 1876.
Henry A. Castle: appointed Jan. 25, 1883.
Henry B. Willis: appointed Jan. 18, 1887.
Samuel H. Nichols: appointed Jan. 22, 1889.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

John Lamb: appointed April 14, 1887.

GAME WARDEN.

W. F. Zwickey: appointed March 28, 1887.

STATE LAND AGENT.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Wm. P. Jewett: appointed May 17, 1881.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office abolished.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Jno. W. Arcander: appointed March 9, 1881.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Lafayette Emmett: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 10, 1865.
Thomas Wilson: Jan. 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869.
James Gilfillan: July 14, 1869, to Jan. 7, 1870.
Christopher G. Ripley: Jan. 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874.
S. J. R. McMillan: April 7, 1870, to March 10, 1875.
James Gilfillan: March 10, 1875, to——

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Charles E. Flandrau: May 24, 1858, to July 5, 1864.
Isaac Atwater: May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864.
S. J. R. McMillan: July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874.
Thomas Wilson: July 6, 1864, to Jan. 10, 1865.
John M. Berry: Jan. 10, 1865, to Nov. 8, 1887.
George B. Young: April 16, 1874, to Jan. 11, 1875.
F. R. E. Cornell: Jan. 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881.
D. A. Dickinson: June 27, 1881, to——
Greanleaf Clark: March 14, 1881, to Jan. 12, 1882.
William Mitchell: March 14, 1881, to——
C. E. Vanderburgh: Jan. 12, 1882, to——
Loren W. Collins: Nov. 16, 1887, to——

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Jacob J. Noah: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 15, 1861.
A. J. Van Vorhes: Jan. 15, 1861, to Jan. 13, 1864.
George F. Potter: Jan. 13, 1864, to Jan. 14, 1867.
Sherwood Hough: Jan. 14, 1867, to Jan. 7, 1876.
Sam H. Nichols: Jan. 7, 1876, to Jan. 5, 1887.
J. D. Jones: Jan. 5, 1887, to——

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Harvey Officer: May 24, 1858, to Jan. 30, 1865.

William A. Spencer: Jan. 30, 1865, to June 15, 1875.

George B. Young: June 15, 1875, to——

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

S. J. R. McMillan: May 24, 1850, to July 1, 1864.

Charles McClure: Aug.—, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1871.

F. M. Crosby: Jan. 1, 1872, to——

Wm. M. McCluer: Nov. 19, 1881, to——

SECOND DISTRICT.

E. C. Palmer: May 24, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1864.

Westcott Wilkin: Jan. 1, 1865, to——

H. R. Brill: Jan. 1, 1876, to——

Orlando Simons: Jan. 1, 1876, to——

Wm. L. Kelly: March 17, 1887, to——

C. D. Kerr, Feb. 14, 1889, to——

L. M. Vilas, Feb. 15, 1889, to——

THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas Wilson: May 24, 1858, to July 1, 1864.

Lloyd Barber: Sept. 12, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1871.

C. N. Waterman: Jan. 1, 1872, to Feb. 18, 1873.

John Van Dyke: Feb. 28, 1873, to Jan. 8, 1874.

William Mitchell: Jan. 8, 1874, to March 14, 1881.

Chas. M. Start: March 14, 1881, to——

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Hall; May 24, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1858.

Edward O. Hamlin: Oct. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858.

Chas. E. Vanderburgh: Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 12, 1882.

A. H. Young: Jan. —, 1877, to——

Wm. Lochren: Nov. 19, 1881, to——

John M. Shaw: Jan. 13, 1882, to Jan. 8, 1884.

M. B. Koon: Jan. 8, 1884, to May 1, 1886.

John P. Rea: May 1, 1886, to——

Henry G. Hicks: March 16, 1887, to——

Frederick Hooker: March 5, 1889, to——

Seagrave Smith: March 5, 1889, to——

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. M. Donaldson: May 24, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1871.
Samuel Lord: Jan. 1, 1872, to Feb. 21, 1880.
Thomas S. Buckham: Feb. 21, 1880, to———

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. Branson: May 24, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1864.
Horace Austin: Jan. 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1869.
M. G. Hanscome: Oct. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869.
Franklin H. Waite: Jan. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1874.
A. C. Woolfolk: Oct. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.
D. A. Dickinson: Jan. 1, 1875, to June 27, 1881.
M. J. Severance: June 27, 1881, to ———

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James M. McKelvey: Aug. 1, 1886, to April 19, 1883.
L. W. Collins: April 19, 1883, to Nov. 16, 1887.
L. L. Baxter: March 18, 1885, to ———
D. B. Searle: Nov. 14, 1887, to ———

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

L. M. Brown: March 11, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.
A. G. Chatfield: Jan. 1, 1871, to Oct. 3, 1875.
L. M. Brown: Oct. 29, 1875, to Jan. 3, 1877.
J. L. McDonald: Jan. 3, 1877, to Nov. 4, 1886.
James C. Edson: Nov. 4, 1886, to ———

NINTH DISTRICT.

M. G. Hanscome: March 11, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1877.
E. St. Julian Cox: Jan. 1, 1877, to March 22, 1882.
H. D. Baldwin: April 4, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1883.
B. F. Webber: Jan. 3, 1883, to ———

TENTH DISTRICT.

Sherman Page: Jan. 1, 1873, to Jan. 10, 1880.
John Q. Farmer: Jan. 10, 1880, to ———

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

O. B. Stearns: January, 1875, to ———
R. Reynolds: March 19, 1885, to Jan. 4, 1887.
Ira. B. Mills: Jan. 4, 1887, to March 8, 1887.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to — —

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. D. Perkins: March 17, 1885, to — —

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ira B. Mills: March 8, 1887, to — —

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sleeper: March 10, 1887, to Jan 5, 1889.

Geo. W. Holland: Jan. 5, 1889, to — —

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. L. Brown: March 10, 1887, to — —

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Shields: May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1859.

Henry M. Rice: May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863.

Morton S. Wilkinson: March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1865.

Alexander Ramsey: March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1875.

Daniel S. Norton: March 4, 1865, died July 13, 1870.

William Windom: July 16, 1870, to Jan. 18, 1871.

O. P. Stearns: Jan. 18, 1871, to March 3, 1871.

William Windom: March 4, 1871, to March 12, 1881.

S. J. R. McMillan: March 6, 1875, to March 3, 1887.

A. J. Edgerton: March 14, 1881, to Oct. 26, 1881.

William Windom: Oct. 26, 1881, to March 3, 1883.

D. M. Sabin: March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1889.

C. K. Davis: March 4, 1887, to — —

W. D. Washburn: March 4, 1889, to — —

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

W. W. Phelps: May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.

J. M. Cavanaugh: May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.

William Windom: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1869.

Cyrus Aldrich: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1863.

Ignatius Donnelly: March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.

M. S. Wilkinson: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.

E. M. Wilson: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1878.
John T. Averill: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1875.
M. H. Dunnell: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
H. B. Strait: March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879.
William S. King: March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877.
J. H. Stewart: March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.
Henry Pöhler: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.
H. B. Strait: March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887.
W. D. Washburn: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885.
Milo White: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
J. B. Wakefield: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
Knute Nelson: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.
J. B. Gilfillan: March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.
Thomas Wilson: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
John Lind: March 4, 1887, to ———
John L. MacDonald: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
Edmund Rice: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
S. P. Snider: March 4, 1889, to ———
D. S. Hall: March 4, 1889, to ———
M. H. Dunnell, March 4, 1889, to ———
S. G. Comstock, March 4, 1889, to ———

MINNESOTA STATE GOVERNMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

| NAME AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Governor</i> — William R. Merriam..... | St. Paul... .. | Ramsey | New York. |
| <i>Lieutenant Governor</i> — A. E. Rice | Willmar..... | Kandiyohi.... | Norway. |
| <i>Private Secretary</i> — R. C. Elliott..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Pennsylvania. |
| <i>Executive Clerk</i> — W. H. Angell..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Iowa. |
| <i>Executive Stenographer</i> — Frank Shelberg..... | Red Wing.... | Goodhue | Minnesota.' 2 |
| <i>Executive Messenger</i> — E. P. Wade..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Kentucky. |

STATE DEPARTMENT.

| NAME AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Secretary of State</i> — Hans Mattson..... | Minneapolis.. | Hennepin..... | Sweden. |
| <i>Assistant Secretary of State and Commissioner of Statistics</i> — Herman Stockenstrom..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Sweden. |
| <i>Chief Clerk to Secretary of State</i> — Victor Hjortsberg..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Sweden. |
| <i>Recording Clerk</i> — George W. Wheeler..... | Minneapolis.. | Hennepin..... | Connecticut. |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

| NAME AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Treasurer of State—</i> Joseph Bobleter..... | New Ulm..... | Brown..... | Austria. |
| <i>Deputy Treasurer of State—</i> Theodore Sander..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Germany. |
| <i>Clerk—</i> M. Jensen..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Minnesota. |

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

| NAME AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Auditor of State—</i> W. W. Braden..... | Preston..... | Fillmore..... | Ohio. |
| <i>Deputy—</i> H. G. Griswold..... | Austin..... | Mower..... | Pennsylvania. |
| <i>Clerks—</i> S. G. Iverson..... G. G. Thomas..... W. O. Musser..... M. V. Gibbons..... | Rushford..... Minneapolis.. Tracy..... Farmington.. | Fillmore..... Hennepin..... Lyon..... Dakota..... | Maine. Minnesota. Ohio. Minnesota. |
| <i>Clerks Land Department—</i> R. H. L. Jewett, land clerk.... H. C. Braden, asst. land clerk.. | Faribault..... Preston..... | Rice..... Fillmore..... | Rhode Island. Minnesota. |

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| NAME AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Attorney General—</i> Moses E. Clapp..... | Fergus Falls.. | Otter Tail..... | Indiana. |
| <i>Assistant Attorney General—</i> H. W. Childs..... | Fergus Falls.. | Otter Tail..... | New York. |
| <i>Clerk—</i> S. G. Donnelly..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Minnesota. |

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Railroad Commissioners —</i> | | | |
| John P. Williams..... | Fergus Falls.. | Otter Tail | Maine |
| John L. Gibbs..... | Geneva..... | Freeborn | Pennsylvania. |
| Geo. L. Becker..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | New York..... |
| <i>Secretary —</i> | | | |
| Tams Bixby..... | Red Wing | Goodhue | Virginia..... |
| <i>Assistant Secretary —</i> | | | |
| A. K. Teisberg | Fergus Falls.. | Otter Tail | Wisconsin..... |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>State Superintendent —</i> | | | |
| D. L. Kiehle..... | Minneapolis .. | Hennepin..... | New York |
| <i>Assistant State Superintendent —</i> | | | |
| T. H. Kirk..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Massachusetts |
| <i>Clerk —</i> | | | |
| Miss M. A. Pendergast..... | Hutchinson... | McLeod | Massachusetts |
| Jas. S. Hughes..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Ohio. |

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Commissioner of Insurance —</i> | | | |
| C. P. Bailly..... | Detroit..... | Becker | New York..... |
| <i>Deputy —</i> | | | |
| Wm. Todd..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | New York..... |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Adjutant General —</i> John H. Mullen..... | Wabasha | Wabasha | Ireland..... |
| <i>Clerk —</i> Chr. Brandt..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Norway |
| <i>Military Storekeeper —</i> Charles E. Chapel..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Wisconsin..... |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Public Examiner —</i> M. D. Kenyon..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | New York..... |
| <i>Deputy —</i> J. P. West..... | Wells. | Faribault..... | Vermont |
| <i>Clerk —</i> Theodore E. Norelius..... | Vasa..... | Goodhue | Minnesota |

STATE LIBRARY.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>State Librarian —</i> W. H. Taylor..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Virginia |

DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Commissioner —</i> W. J. Ives..... | Hutchinson... | McLeod | New York. |
| <i>First Assistant Commissioner —</i> H. C. Howard..... | Minneapolis... | Hennepin..... | Maine. |
| <i>Second Assistant Commissioner —</i> J. A. Lawrence..... | Northfield..... | Rice..... | { New Hampshire. |
| <i>Chemist —</i> W. S. Eberman..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Illinois. |
| <i>Secretary —</i> A. H. Bertram..... | Monticello..... | Wright..... | New York |

STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

| NAME AND OFFICE. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Inspector of Illuminating Oils —</i> Samuel H. Nichols..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Massachusetts. |

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

| NAME AND OFFICE. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Commissioner —</i> John Lamb | Minneapolis... | Hennepin | Illinois. |

GAME WARDEN.

| NAME AND OFFICE. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Game Warden —</i> W. F. Zwickey..... | Crookston..... | Polk | Tennessee. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Janitor —</i> C. A. Rose..... | Blue Earth City.... | Faribault..... | Canada. |
| <i>Assistant Janitor —</i> Owen Davis | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Missouri. |
| <i>Chief Engineer —</i> Alexander Nicoll, Jr..... | St. Paul... .. | Ramsey..... | Scotland. |
| <i>Assistant Engineer —</i> Homer M. Germain..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey.. .. | New York. |
| <i>Fireman —</i> O. N. Kirk | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Sweden. |
| <i>Night Watchman —</i> S. Swenson | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Sweden. |
| <i>Messenger —</i> B. F. Irvine..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | New York. |

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court of Minnesota meets on the first Tuesday of April and October of each year at the capitol.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | LEGAL RESIDENCE. | | Birth Place. |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Post Office. | County. | |
| <i>Chief Justice —</i> James Gilfillan | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Scotland. |
| <i>Associate Justices —</i> D. A. Dickinson | Mankato..... | Blue Earth.... | Vermont. |
| Wm. Mitchell..... | Winona | Winona | Canada. |
| C. E. Vanderburgh..... | Minneapolis.. | Hennepin..... | New York. |
| L. W. Collins..... | St. Cloud..... | Stearns..... | Massachusetts |
| <i>Clerk of Supreme Court —</i> J. D. Jones..... | Long Prairie.. | Todd | Pennsylvania. |
| <i>Deputy Clerk —</i> J. L. Helm..... | Lu Verne..... | Rock | New York. |
| <i>Reporter —</i> George B. Young..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Massachusetts |
| <i>Marshal —</i> K. N. Guiteau..... | Farmington... | Dakota..... | New York. |
| <i>Janitor —</i> M. Nelson..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey | Denmark. |

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

TERM SIX YEARS.

| NO. OF DISTRICT. | NAMES. | POST OFFICE. | COMMENCEMENT OF TERM. |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| First..... | F. M. Crosby..... | Hastings..... | First Monday in January, 1885. |
| First..... | W. M. McCluer... | Stillwater | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Second..... | Westcott Wilkin... | St. Paul..... | First Monday in January, 1885. |
| Second..... | H. R. Brill..... | St. Paul..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Second..... | Orlando Simons... | St. Paul..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Second..... | W. L. Kelly..... | St. Paul..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Second..... | C. D. Kerr..... | St. Paul..... | February 14, 1889. |
| Second..... | L. M. Vilas | St. Paul..... | February 15, 1889. |
| Third..... | Chas. M. Start.... | Rochester..... | First Monday in January, 1888. |
| Fourth..... | Austin H. Young.. | Minneapolis.. | First Monday in January, 1885. |
| Fourth..... | Wm. Lochren..... | Minneapolis.. | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Fourth..... | J. P. Rea | Minneapolis.. | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Fourth..... | H. G. Hicks..... | Minneapolis.. | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Fourth..... | Frederick Hooker. | Minneapolis.. | March 5, 1889. |
| Fourth..... | Seagrave Smith.... | Minneapolis.. | March 5, 1889. |
| Fifth..... | Thos. S. Buckham. | Faribault..... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Sixth..... | M. J. Severance.... | Mankato..... | First Monday in January, 1888. |
| Seventh..... | D. B. Searle..... | St. Cloud..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Seventh..... | L. L. Baxter..... | Fergus Falls.. | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Eighth..... | James C. Edson.... | Glencoe..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Ninth..... | B. F. Webber..... | New Ulm..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Tenth..... | J. Q. Farmer..... | Spring Valley | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Eleventh... | O. P. Stearns..... | Duluth..... | First Monday in January, 1888. |
| Twelfth..... | J. H. Brown..... | Willmar..... | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Thirteenth. | A. D. Perkins..... | Windom..... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Fourteenth | Ira B. Mills..... | Moorhead..... | First Monday in January, 1887. |
| Fifteenth... | Geo. W. Holland... | Brainerd | First Monday in January, 1889. |
| Sixteenth... | Calvin L. Brown... | Morris | First Monday in January, 1889. |

OFFICERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Located at Minneapolis.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, Gov. Merriam, *ex-officio*.

Hon. D. L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*.

Cyrus Northrop, president of the university, *ex-officio*.

Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.

Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul.

Hon. Knute Nelson, Alexandria.

Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

Hon. Henry H. Sibley, St. Paul, president.

Hon. Gordon E. Cole, Faribault.

Hon. William M. Leggitt, Benson.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Henry H. Sibley, president.

D. L. Kiehle, recording secretary.

Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., corresponding secretary.

H. P. Brown, Minneapolis, treasurer.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

His Excellency, Gov. Merriam.

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.

Hon. D. L. Kiehle, St. Paul, secretary.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. S. Pattee, Northfield, president.

D. L. Kiehle, superintendent public instruction, St. Paul, secretary.

H. B. Wilson, Red Wing.

C. A. Morey, Winona.

W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.

George H. Clark, Mankato.

Thos. C. Kurtz, Moorhead.

PRINCIPAL OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Irwin Shepard, Winona.

Edward Searing, Mankato.

Thos. J. Gray, St. Cloud.

L. C. Lord, Moorhead.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

L. P. Dodge, Farmington.

O. W. Shaw, Austin.

C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

Located at Faribault.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Clement, Faribault, president.

Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, vice president.

R. A. Mott, Faribault, secretary.

Hudson Wilson, Faribault, treasurer.

George E. Skinner, St. Paul.

Gov. W. R. Merriam, *ex-officio*.

D. L. Kiehle, superintendent public instruction, *ex-officio*.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Prof. J. L. Noyes, superintendent school for the deaf.
J. J. Dow, superintendent of blind department.
A. C. Rogers, M. D., superintendent for imbeciles.
H. E. Barron, steward and superintendent of construction.

FIRST HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at St. Peter.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

M. J. Daniels, Rochester, president.
A. L. Sackett, St. Peter, secretary.
Wm. Schimmel, St. Peter, treasurer.
H. B. Strait, Shakopee.
J. F. Meagher, Mankato.
Burr Deuel, Dodge Centre.
A. Barto, Sauk Centre.
Milton R. Tyler, St. Paul.
Chas. D. Wright, Fergus Falls.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Cyrus K. Bartlett, M.D., superintendent and physician.
John H. James, M.D., first assistant physician.
A. F. Kilbourne, M.D., second assistant physician.
C. F. Brown, steward.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at Rochester.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The same as for the St. Peter Hospital.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Jacob E. Bowers, M.D., superintendent and physician
Homer Collins, M.D., first assistant physician.
Robert M. Phelps, M.D., second assistant physician.
A. H. Kerr, steward.
Chr. Arvold, steward's clerk.

Commissioners to examine the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane, under provisions of an act of legislature "Relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," approved March 8, 1879:

Dr. H. W. Brazie, Minneapolis.

Dr. D. B. Collins, St. Peter.

Dr. C. E. Rogers, Montevideo.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Located in Ramsey County.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis, president.

F. W. Hoyt, Red Wing, vice president.

F. A. Husher, Minneapolis.

Eli T. Wilder, Red Wing.

R. A. Costello, Duluth.

J. W. Brown, superintendent.

F. McCormick, secretary.

Second National Bank, treasurer.

MINNESOTA REFORMATORY.

Located at St. Cloud.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Gordon E. Cole, of Rice county.

John Cooper, of Stearns county.

Robert Smith, of Ramsey county.

H. S. Griswold, of Fillmore county.

Henry Poehler, of Sibley county.

Chas. Kieth, of Mille Lacs county.

E. D. Meyers, superintendent.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Gov. W. R. Merriam, president *ex-officio*.
G. Vivian, M. D., Alexandria, vice president.
Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul, secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. C. Williston, Red Wing.
Thomas Simpson, Winona.
S. G. Smith, D.D., St. Paul.
J. W. Willis, St. Paul.
Dr. G. Vivan, Alexandria.
C. Amundson, St. Peter.

STATE PRISON.

Located at Stillwater.

A. K. Doe, Stillwater, inspector.
John F. Norrish, Hastings, inspector.
Edwin Dunn, Eyota, inspector.
H. G. Stordock, warden.
J. A. Westby, assistant warden.
W. H. Pratt, M.D. physician.
J. H. Carroll, D.D., Protestant chaplain.
M. E. Murphy, Catholic chaplain.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

D. W. Hand, St. Paul, president.
Charles N. Hewitt, Red Wing, secretary.
W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis.
Vespasian Smith, Duluth.
E. J. Davis, Mankato.
Franklin Staples, Winona.
Perry H. Millard, Stillwater.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, Minneapolis.
Dr. F. C. Bowman, Duluth.
Dr. A. C. Wedge, Albert Lea.
Dr. D. F. Collins, Minneapolis.
Dr. E. S. Wood, St. Paul.
Dr. W. D. Flynn, Redwood Falls.
Fayette Marsh, Stillwater.
Dr. Jay Owens, St. Paul.
Dr. P. M. Hall, Minneapolis.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

R. O. Sweeny, St. Paul.
W. S. Getty, St. Paul.
J. H. Salls, Lake Crystal.
H. G. Webster, Minneapolis.
H. P. Barclay, Washington.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

L. C. Davenport, Moorhead.
G. V. I. Brown, St. Paul.
John H. Martindale, Minneapolis.
M. R. Metcalf, Duluth.
H. A. Knight, Minneapolis.

STATE BOARD OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Charles N. Hewitt, secretary, Red Wing.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Niles Carpenter, Rushford.
Wm. Bird, Fairmont.
R. O. Sweeny, St. Paul, president.

FISH HATCHERY.

Willowbrook Hatchery, Ramsey County.

S. S. Watkins, St. Paul, superintendent.
Patrick Watson; Bernard Kittel, assistants.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

W. M. Bushnell, St. Paul, president.
H. R. Denny, Hamline, secretary.

BOARD OF AUDITORS.

Otto E. Naegele, Minneapolis.
A. S. Bradford, Empire City.
Henry Feig, Atwater

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis, president.
S. D. Hillman, Minneapolis, secretary.
Ditus Day, Farmington, treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT FARM.

Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Hennepin county.
(Abolished.)

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Rooms in the Capitol, St. Paul.

Hon. H. H. Sibley, president.
Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Capt. R. Blakeley, vice presidents.
J. Fletcher Williams, secretary and librarian.
H. P. Upham, treasurer.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Gov. Wm. R. Merriam, *ex-officio*, president.
Hon. W. W. Braden, state auditor, *ex-officio*, secretary.
Hon. Moses E. Clapp, attorney general.
1st district, F. S. Christensen, Rush City.
2d district, Wm. Lindeke, St. Paul.
3d district, J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha.
4th district, D. Bassett, Minneapolis.
5th district, C. J. Humason, Dodge Centre.
6th district, Wm. Thomas, Mankato.
7th district, J. Compton, Fergus Falls.
8th district, A. H. Reed, Glencoe.
9th district, Wm. Rich, Marshall.
10th district, J. McNelly, Houston.
11th district, J. E. Cooley, Duluth.
12th district, L. O. Thorpe, Willmar.
13th district, I. P. Durfee, Worthington.
14th district, R. J. Montague, Crookston.
15th district, Geo. A. Whitney, Wadena.
16th district, Thomas H. Toombs, Grant.

INSPECTORS OF BOILERS.

W. D. Tomlin, Duluth.
Charles A. Bisson, Henderson.
James W. Morse, Minneapolis.

TRUSTEES OF THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS HOME.

Thomas F. Cowing, Fergus Falls.
John R. Parshall, Faribault.
Thomas H. Pressnell, Duluth.
L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.
Reese Henderson, Minneapolis.
Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.

COMMISSIONERS ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

Hon. H. Mattson, secretary of state.

Hon. W. W. Braden, state auditor.

Hon. J. Bobleter, state treasurer.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

1st district, Jacob Bean, Stillwater.

2d district, S. S. Brown, Minneapolis.

5th district, Alex. Fraser, Duluth.

7th district, Hugh Thompson, Fisher.

STATE MILITARY FORCES.

His Excellency Gov. William R. Merriam, Commander in Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen. John H. Mullen, Adjutant General.
Brig. Gen. G. J. Schoffel, Inspector General.
Brig. Gen. Thos. P. Wilson, Quartermaster General.
Brig. Gen. D. W. Hand, Surgeon General.
Brig. Gen. C. E. Lindberg, Commissary General.
Brig. Gen. E. W. Huffcut, Judge Advocate General.
Lieut. Col. C. S. Bunker, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. Soren Listoe, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieut. Col. G. A. Whitnep, Assistant Inspector General.
Lieut. Col. E. P. Morris, Assistant Judge Advocate General.
Lieut. Col. M. J. Eaniels, Assistant Commissary General.
Lieut. Col. A. C. Wedge, Assistant Surgeon General.
Col. Most. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Chaplain.
Col. James Compton, Aide-de-camp.
Col. W. E. Haskell, Aide-de-camp.
Maj. S. E. Olson, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Maj. C. L. West, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Maj. John G. Nelson, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Maj. W. E. Lee, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Capt. N. B. Fulmer, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Capt. Joseph Eckstein, Additional Aide-de-camp.
Capt. Chas. F. Tryon, Additional Aide-de-camp.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| Co | RANK. | NAMES. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | STATION. |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| ..... | Colonel..... | William B. Bend..... | Feb. 28, 1883... | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Lieut. Colonel... | Charles McC. Reeve.... | May 19, 1887... | Minneapolis. |
| ..... | Major..... | Arthur P. Pierce..... | May 19, 1887... | Red Wing. |
| ..... | Surgeon..... | Ralph J. Fitzgerald.... | March 10, 1886. | Minneapolis. |
| ..... | Chaplain..... | Charles D. Andrews.... | May 6, 1887.... | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Adjutant..... | John P. Knowles..... | March 30, 1888. | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Quartermaster... | J. K. Metzger..... | March 3, 1882... | Minneapolis. |
| ..... | Commissary..... | Alfred Palmquist..... | May 29, 1886... | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Inspt. Rifle Prct. | Charles S. Williams.... | Sept. 25, 1886... | Minneapolis. |
| ..... | First Asst. Sur... | Thomas C. Clark..... | March 10, 1886. | Stillwater. |
| ..... | Judge Advocate. | Hiler H. Horton..... | Feb. 28, 1883... | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Second Ass. Sur. | Edward C. Spencer.... | May 6, 1887.... | St. Paul. |
| A. | Captain..... | John L. Amory..... | Aug. 9, 1886... | Minneapolis. |
| A. | First Lieut..... | Fred W. Ames..... | Aug. 9, 1886... | Minneapolis. |
| A. | Second Lieut.... | John S. Taylor..... | Aug. 9, 1886... | Minneapolis. |
| B. | Captain..... | Fred A. Gays..... | June 5, 1888... | Minneapolis. |
| B. | First Lieut..... | George A. Rose..... | April 12, 1887... | Minneapolis. |
| B. | Second Lieut.... | (Vacant)..... | ..... | ..... |
| C. | Captain..... | Alfred E. Chantler.... | March 26, 1888. | St. Paul. |
| C. | First Lieut..... | William S. Shank..... | March 26, 1888. | St. Paul. |
| C. | Second Lieut.... | Charles A. Van Duzee.. | March 26, 1888. | St. Paul. |
| D. | Captain..... | Ed. S. Bean..... | July 12, 1881... | St. Paul. |
| D. | First Lieut..... | Charles E. Metz..... | March 26, 1885. | St. Paul. |
| D. | Second Lieut.... | Henry W. Ten Voorde.. | June 24, 1886... | St. Paul. |
| E. | Captain..... | Westcott W. Price.... | April 5, 1887... | St. Paul. |
| E. | First Lieut..... | Edwin L. Mott..... | April 5, 1887... | St. Paul. |
| E. | Second Lieut.... | Charles A. Clark..... | April 5, 1887... | St. Paul. |
| F. | Captain..... | Fred W. Burnham..... | July 6, 1885.... | Fergus Falls. |
| F. | First Lieut..... | James F. Cowie..... | May 10, 1887... | Fergus Falls. |
| F. | Second Lieut.... | Fremont A. Tarr..... | May 10, 1887... | Fergus Falls. |
| G. | Captain..... | Charles A. Betcher.... | March 7, 1888... | Red Wing. |
| G. | First Lieut..... | (Vacant)..... | ..... | ..... |
| G. | Second Lieut.... | Jens Loye..... | March 7, 1888... | Red Wing. |
| H. | Captain..... | Silas W. Leavitt..... | Feb. 20, 1883... | Litchfield. |
| H. | First Lieut..... | Charles H. Bigelow.... | April 2, 1888... | Litchfield. |
| H. | Second Lieut.... | J. Lawrence Wakefield | April 2, 1888... | Litchfield. |
| I. | Captain..... | Frank B. Kidder..... | April 9, 1888... | Minneapolis. |
| I. | First Lieut..... | William B. Palmer..... | April 9, 1888... | Minneapolis. |
| I. | Second Lieut.... | Joseph T. Thurman.... | April 9, 1888... | Minneapolis. |
| K. | Captain..... | William G. Bronson.... | Feb. 28, 1884... | Stillwater. |
| K. | First Lieut..... | Robert S. Davis..... | April 26, 1888... | Stillwater. |
| K. | Second Lieut.... | John M. Kuhn..... | April 26, 1888... | Stillwater. |

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| Co. | RANK. | NAMES. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | STATIONS. |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| ..... | Colonel | Jos. Bobleter..... | Feb. 27, 1883 | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Lieut. Colonel... | Geo. W. Mead | June 24, 1885 | Mankato. |
| ..... | Major..... | G. S. Ives..... | June 24, 1885 | St. Peter. |
| ..... | Surgeon..... | Chas. Berry..... | Feb. 27, 1883 | New Ulm. |
| ..... | Chaplain..... | H. B. Molyneaux..... | July 1, 1882 | Albert Lea. |
| ..... | Adjutant..... | Andrew J. Eckstein... | June 24, 1885 | New Ulm. |
| ..... | Quartermaster... | John W. Van Saun..... | July 5, 1881 | Faribault. |
| ..... | Commissary | Herman Sporing..... | April 9, 1885 | St. Peter. |
| ..... | Inspt. Rifle Prac. | E. W. Bird..... | April 29, 1886 | Fairmont. |
| ..... | First Asst. Surg. | D. B. Collins..... | Jan. 9, 1884 | St. Peter. |
| ..... | Judge Advocate. | J. A. Towney | Feb. 27, 1883 | Winona. |
| ..... | Sec'd Asst. Surg. | W. H. Magie..... | May 10, 1887 | Duluth. |
| A. | Captain..... | M. J. Rosskopf..... | Jan. 21, 1885 | New Ulm. |
| A. | First Lieut..... | W. Hubbard | June 27, 1886 | New Ulm. |
| A. | Second Lieut.... | W. J. Winkelman | Jan. 5, 1886 | New Ulm. |
| B. | Captain..... | Geo. S. Whitney..... | Oct. 18, 1886 | Faribault. |
| B. | First Lieut..... | Henry Klemer..... | Feb. 7, 1887 | Faribault. |
| B. | Second Lieut.... | James R. Smith | Feb. 7, 1887 | Faribault. |
| C. | Captain..... | L. D. Frost..... | Dec. 5, 1884 | Winona. |
| C. | First Lieut..... | G. L. Brink..... | April 7, 1886 | Winona. |
| C. | Second Lieut.... | Frank Beckwith..... | Jan. 9, 1888 | Winona. |
| D. | Captain..... | Wm. Bird..... | May 3, 1882 | Fairmont. |
| D. | First Lieut..... | C. H. Bullard | June 18, 1885 | Fairmont. |
| D. | Second Lieut.... | E. B. Shanks..... | June 18, 1885 | Fairmont. |
| E. | Captain..... | Chas. F. Tryon..... | April 12, 1888 | Wabasha. |
| E. | First Lieut..... | C. O. Lund..... | May 14, 1888 | Wabasha. |
| E. | Second Lieut.... | C. H. Robinson..... | May 14, 1888 | Wabasha. |
| F. | Captain..... | D. F. McGraw..... | Oct. 19, 1886 | Mankato. |
| F. | First Lieut..... | W. L. Comstock..... | March 15, 1887 | Mankato. |
| F. | Second Lieut.... | W. H. Pay..... | Dec. 8, 1886 | Mankato. |
| G. | Captain..... | M. M. Trowbridge..... | May 26, 1884 | Austin. |
| G. | First Lieut..... | Ira Padden..... | Feb. 23, 1887 | Austin. |
| G. | Second Lieut.... | A. W. Wright..... | Feb. 23, 1887 | Austin. |
| H. | Captain..... | D. F. Goodrich..... | March 15, 1883 | BlueEarthCity |
| H. | First Lieut..... | I. E. Chase..... | May 1, 1883 | BlueEarthCity |
| H. | Second Lieut.... | N. F. Way..... | April 14, 1885 | BlueEarthCity |
| I. | Captain..... | Chas. R. Davis..... | April 25, 1888 | St. Peter. |
| I. | First Lieut..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| I. | Second Lieut.... | A. R. Amundson..... | April 25, 1888 | St. Peter. |
| K. | Captain..... | Henri DeWitt..... | Jan. 25, 1886 | Duluth. |
| K. | First Lieut..... | Chas. A. Tier..... | June 13, 1887 | Duluth. |
| K. | Second Lieut.... | Eugene Poirier..... | Jan. 25, 1886 | Duluth. |

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY — (RESERVE.)

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| Co. | RANK. | NAMES. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | STATIONS. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| ..... | Colonel..... | F. P. Wright..... | April 15, 1887 | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Lieut Colonel... | J. C. Donahower..... | April 21, 1887 | St. Peter. |
| ..... | Major..... | A. H. Boxrud..... | April 13, 1887 | Red Wing. |
| ..... | Surgeon..... | H. L. McKinstry..... | April 19, 1887 | Zumbrota. |
| ..... | Chaplain..... | C. H. Plummer..... | June 1, 1888 | Red Wing. |
| ..... | Adjutant..... | J. C. Shandrew..... | April 21, 1887 | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Quartermaster... | O. E. Lee..... | April 22, 1887 | Stillwater. |
| ..... | Commissary..... | C. H. McGill..... | May 19, 1887 | St. Paul. |
| ..... | Inspt. Rifle Prac | W. E. Cook..... | April 10, 1888 | Stillwater. |
| ..... | First Asst. Sur. | Geo. C. Wellner..... | Oct. 20, 1887 | Wabasha. |
| ..... | Second Asst. Sur | Werner Hemsted..... | May 25, 1888 | Brainerd. |
| ..... | Judge Advocate. | F. L. Randall..... | Aug. 19, 1887 | Winona. |
| A. | Captain..... | H. A. Leavitt..... | Aug. 12, 1887 | Waseca. |
| A. | First Lieut..... | C. H. Young..... | March 20, 1888 | Waseca. |
| A. | Second Lieut.... | Walter Childs..... | March 20, 1888 | Waseca. |
| B. | Captain..... | Charles H. Tasker..... | Aug. 19, 1887 | Anoka. |
| B. | First Lieut..... | W. A. Greenwald..... | April 25, 1888 | Anoka. |
| B. | Second Lieut.... | P. F. Pratt..... | April 25, 1888 | Anoka. |
| C. | Captain..... | Edward E. Parker..... | Sept. 22, 1888 | Verndale. |
| C. | First Lieut..... | Fredrick Raeber..... | Sept. 22, 1888 | Verndale. |
| C. | Second Lieut.... | U. S. Grant Allen..... | Sept. 22, 1888 | Verndale. |
| D. | Captain..... | Charles E. Johnson..... | April 28, 1886 | Zumbrota. |
| D. | First Lieut..... | Schafer Leo..... | April 6, 1888 | Zumbrota. |
| D. | Second Lieut.... | Thos. Brusegaard..... | Oct. 26, 1887 | Zumbrota. |
| E. | Captain..... | Vacant..... | ..... | ..... |
| E. | First Lieut..... | Vacant..... | ..... | ..... |
| E. | Second Lieut.... | Sidney D. North..... | July 20, 1888 | Owatonna. |
| F. | Captain..... | John Kelley..... | July 20, 1888 | Luverne. |
| F. | First Lieut..... | Vacant..... | ..... | ..... |
| F. | Second Lieut.... | J. W. Gerber..... | March 10, 1886 | Luverne. |
| G. | Captain..... | Alfred J. Creigh..... | Oct. 24, 1888 | Minneapolis. |
| G. | First Lieut..... | Henry N. Avery..... | Oct. 24, 1888 | Minneapolis. |
| G. | Second Lieut.... | James G. Graves..... | Oct. 24, 1888 | Minneapolis. |
| H. | Captain..... | E. C. Clemmens..... | April 24, 1888 | Morristown. |
| H. | First Lieut..... | W. C. Morgan..... | April 24, 1888 | Morristown. |
| H. | Second Lieut.... | A. M. Soule..... | April 24, 1888 | Morristown. |
| I. | Captain..... | A. J. Vangness..... | Aug. 29, 1888 | Ada. |
| I. | First Lieut..... | W. B. Sheffield..... | April 6, 1887 | Ada. |
| I. | Second Lieut.... | B. F. Ashelman..... | Aug. 29, 188 | Ada. |
| K. | Captain..... | Herbert D. Powers..... | Sept. 5, 1888 | Brainerd. |
| K. | First Lieut..... | W. J. Davenport..... | June 27, 1887 | Brainerd. |
| K. | Second Lieut.... | H. D. Simons..... | Sept. 5, 1887 | Brainerd. |

FIRST TROOP OF CAVALRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| RANK. | NAMES. | DATE OF ENLISTMENT. |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Captain..... | Anton Ostrum..... | July 6, 1887. |
| First Lieutenant..... | John Fryckberg..... | July 6, 1887. |
| Second Lieutenant..... | Bruno Bergholtz..... | March 7, 1888. |

FIRST BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| RANK. | NAMES. | STATIONS. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Captain..... | H. C. Huot..... | St. Paul. |
| First Lieutenant..... | J. J. McGuinness..... | St. Paul. |
| Second Lieutenant..... | C. C. Bennett..... | Minneapolis. |
| Second Lieutenant (Reserve)... | F. B. Bruce | Minneapolis. |

LEGISLATIVE RULES.

PERMANENT RULES OF THE SENATE.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The president shall take the chair at the hour to which the senate shall have adjourned, and shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the journal of the preceding day to be read and corrected.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the senate by any member.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say *Aye*;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say *No*." The president shall declare all votes, but if any member rise to doubt a vote, he shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

5. The president shall call some member to the chair when the senate goes into committee of the whole. He shall also have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair ; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. In the absence of the president, except as above, the senate shall appoint a president *pro tem*.

FURTHER DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

6. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed by the senate. He shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the senate shall be signed by him and attested by the secretary.

7. The president is authorized to administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the president or chairman of the committee of the whole shall have power to order the same cleared.

PRIVILEGES OF REPORTERS.

9. Reporters wishing to take down the debates may be admitted by the president who shall assign them such places on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. After the journal has been read and corrected, the order of business shall be as follows, viz.:

First—Presentation of letters, petitions, remonstrances, and other communications.

Second—Resolutions and motions.

Third—Introduction of bills, memorials and joint resolutions.

Fourth—Reports of committees.

A. From standing committees.

B. From select committees.

Fifth—Messages and other executive communications.

Sixth—Messages from the house of representatives, and amendments, proposed by the house to bills and resolutions from the senate.

Seventh—First reading of house bills.

Eighth—Second reading of senate bills.

Ninth—Second reading of house bills.

Tenth—Third reading of senate bills.

Eleventh—Third reading of house bills.

Twelfth—Motions to take up bills, orders and other business from the table.

Thirteenth—General orders of the day.

PUBLIC BILLS TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

11. Bills and joint resolutions of a public nature shall always have the preference of private bills.

REFERRING OF BILLS.

12. All bills shall be referred by the president of the senate without motion to the proper standing committee, on the first reading unless otherwise ordered. And all bills providing for an appropriation of money, when referred to and reported by any other than the Committee on Finance, shall before passage, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the senate, he shall rise to his feet, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

14. Whenever any member is called to order he shall sit down until it is determined whether he is in order or not, and if a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the words excepted to shall be taken down in writing immediately.

15. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the president shall name the member who is to speak.

16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question on the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment, without leave of the senate.

CONDUCT DURING BUSINESS.

17. While the president is putting any question, or addressing the senate, no one shall walk out or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the senate. No member or other person shall proceed to or remain by the secretary's desk while the ayes and noes are calling or ballots counting.

18. Upon a division and count of the senate on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

SENATORS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

19. Every member who shall be in the senate when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the senate for special

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direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question and prior to the ordering of the same, a call of the senate shall be in order, but after a majority shall have ordered such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

26. On a previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RECONSIDERATION.

27. When a motion or question has been once put and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the senate thereafter; and such motions shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed to be indivisible. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW TO BE PRESENTED.

29. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication addressed to the senate, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

30. Every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill, and report of committee, shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

31. Any member may make a call of the senate, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate can not be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the senate

being ordered and the absentees noted, the door shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

32. The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, excepting the Committee on Railroads and Railroad Grants, which shall consist of thirteen members, the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of ten members, and the Committee on State Prison and Public Lands, which shall consist of seven members each, and the Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey, which shall consist of six members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session :

1. A Committee on Judiciary.
2. " Finance.
3. " Elections.
4. " Claims.
5. " Education.
6. " Public Lands.
7. " Internal Improvements.
8. " Federal Relations.
9. " Agriculture.
10. " Military Affairs.
11. " Insurance.
12. " Banks.
13. " Enrollment.
14. " Retrenchment and Reform.
15. " Tree Culture and Fuel.
16. " Roads and Bridges.
17. " Normal Schools.
18. " Geological and Natural History Survey.
19. " Corporations.
20. " Railroads.
21. " State Reform School.
22. " Hospital for Insane.
23. " Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
24. " Towns and Counties.
25. " Indian Affairs.
26. " Public Buildings.

27. A Committee on State Prison.
28. " Library.
29. " Printing.
30. " Engrossment.
31. " Immigration.
32. " Grain and Warehouse Inspection.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Taxes and Tax Laws.

University and University Lands.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33. The rules observed in the senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee of the whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, can not be made.

34. Amendments made in the committee of the whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and so reported to the senate by the chairman standing in his place; which amendment shall not be read by the president unless required by one or more of the members. The report having been first acted upon, the bill shall then be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross it is taken.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

35. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by any member in his place, or by an order of the senate on a report of a committee, and every bill, memorial or joint resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it, and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee shall be indorsed thereon.

READING OF BILLS.

36. Every bill, memorial, order, resolution or vote requiring the approval of the governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; the first and third readings shall be at length; and no such bill, memorial, order or resolution shall be read twice on the same day.

COMMITMENT.

37. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been once read at length. If objections are made to a bill on its first reading, the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go on its second reading.

ALL BILLS, ETC., TO GO TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

38. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the governor shall, after a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole before they shall be finally acted upon by the senate.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; *provided*, that no bills shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall be referred.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40. The final question, after the consideration in committee of the whole of a bill or other paper originating in the senate, and three readings previous to its being passed, shall be: "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the house of representatives: "Shall it be read a third time?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41. No amendment shall be received on third reading, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the senate. In filling blanks, the largest sum, the longest time and greatest distance shall be first taken.

42. A bill or resolution may be committed at any time previous to its passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment, or any other than a committee of the whole, it shall be again read a second time, considered in committee of the whole, and the question for third reading and passage again put.

TRANSMITTING BILL, ETC., TO HOUSE.

43. Every bill, memorial, order, or resolution originating in the senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the house of representatives for concurrence.

44. Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper to which the concurrence of the house of representatives is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the secretary to transmit the same to the house, unless some member of the senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the said bill or other paper; in which case the secretary shall not transmit said bill or other paper until a motion to reconsider has been put; and on the occurrence if any bill or other paper of the house of representatives by the senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the house, it shall also be the duty of the secretary to notify the house thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

45. Memorials to Congress, to the president of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being adopted.

ANY SENATOR MAY DEMAND AYES AND NOES.

46. It shall be competent for any member, when a question is being taken, to call for the ayes or noes, which shall be entered on the journal. A call for the ayes or noes can not be interrupted in any manner whatever.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT.

47. Committees shall not absent themselves from the senate, by reason of their appointment, without special relief for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrollment to report at any time.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

49. The secretary shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the senate, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him as such secretary. He shall permit no journal, records, accounts or papers to be taken from the table or

out of his custody, other than in the regular mode of business. If any papers in his charge shall be missing, he shall report the fact to the president, that inquiry may be made. He shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceedings, the engrossing, transcribing and copying of the bills and resolutions, and generally perform the duties of secretary, under the direction of the president. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the books to be called "Minute Books," in which he shall enter under the appropriate marginal numbers, all senate and house bills and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition and progress of each bill pending, until its final passage.

CERTIFICATES FOR MONEY.

50. No certificate authorizing the receipt of any money appropriated by the legislature shall be issued by the secretary, by virtue of any motion or resolution, unless such motion or resolution shall be sanctioned by a majority of all the members elected to the senate.

JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

51. The proceedings of the senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record to be provided by the secretary of the senate, and published with the proceedings of the senate, unless the public good requires secrecy; which shall be determined by a vote of the senate.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

52. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the senate, and the joint rules and orders of the senate and house of representatives.

HOURS OF MEETING.

53. The standing hour of the daily meeting of the senate shall be ten o'clock in the morning, unless the senate direct otherwise.

ABSENCE OF SENATORS.

54. No senator or officer of the senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the senate during the entire day, without having first obtained leave of absence.

PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

55. The governor and other state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of congress, members and officers of the house of representatives, ex-members of the senate, and such persons as may be introduced by the president or any senator, shall be admitted to the ante-rooms and floor of the senate, and the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants shall exclude all others therefrom.

AMENDMENT TO RULES.

56. No standing rule or order of the senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed or suspended except by a vote equal to two-thirds of the full senate.

NOTICE TO DEBATE.

57. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day, without debate or other action.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

58. When in executive session, the senate shall, in all cases, sit with closed doors, and the senate chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the officers and members of the senate.

NO SMOKING.

59. No senator or officer of the senate, or other person, shall be permitted to smoke in the senate chamber during the session of the senate.

SECRETARY MAY CORRECT ERRORS.

60. The secretary and engrossing clerk, in all proper cases, shall correct all mistakes in numbering the sections and reference thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments thereto.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

61. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to execute all orders of the president or senate, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the senate chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress

and egress of all persons to and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and the temperature thereof properly regulated, and open for the use of the members of the senate at the time fixed; and to perform all other services pertaining to his office.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

62. No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof shall report any substitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

63. The secretary shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the senate which are referred to the committee of the whole, and which are not made the order of the day, for any particular day, and to number the same; which list shall be called the "General Orders of the Day;" and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the committee.

Such general orders, together with all bills included therein required to be printed under the rules or orders of the senate, shall be printed and placed upon the members' desk at least one day before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole.

64. That it shall be the duty of the secretary to make a list of all bills, resolutions and other matters coming before the senate for final action, and place the same upon the calendar in the order in which they may have been acted upon in committee of the whole, and such calendar shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least one day before the matters included therein shall be considered.

PERMANENT RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEETING, ROLL CALL, ETC.

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the time at which the house stands adjourned, and the house shall then be called to order and the roll of members called, and the names of the absentees shall be entered upon the journal of the house.

READING OF THE JOURNAL.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read by the clerk, unless otherwise ordered, and any mistakes therein may be corrected by the house.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

3. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

4. The speaker shall not vote on appeals from his own decisions.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

5. When the house adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the speaker announces the adjournment.

6. Every member, before speaking, shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the speaker, but shall not proceed to speak further until recognized by the chair; and when two or more members rise at once the speaker shall designate which shall speak first.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

7. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the house, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the pending question shall have spoken.

MOTIONS.

8. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded. It shall be stated by the speaker before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing if the speaker or any member desire it.

9. After a motion shall be stated by the speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment, or decision; but all motions, resolutions or amendments shall be entered in the journal, whether they are rejected or adopted.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, or the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that, and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

12. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?"

It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the house to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon the preceding amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding the same by a majority of the house, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

13. When the previous question is decided in the negative, it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of

the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

14. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motion or after the house shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

PETITIONS, ETC—HOW PRESENTED.

15. Petitions, memorials and other papers presented to the house shall be presented by the speaker, or by a member in his place, and a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with the name of the member introducing the same.

EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

16. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same, unless the house shall excuse him, or unless he is immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote.

ORDER OF DOING BUSINESS.

17. When the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

18. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided. A motion to strike out or insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

19. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there be no appeal the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. On an appeal no member shall speak more than

once without leave of the house, except when a member is called to order for offensive language; in which case there shall be no debate.

BILLS—HOW INTRODUCED.

20. Bills, memorials, and joint resolutions may be introduced by an order of the house on the report of a committee, or by any member in his place, unless objected to by the house.

21. Every bill and resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it; and when reported from a committee the name of said committee shall be indorsed thereon.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF BILLS.

22. All bills, memorials, and joint resolutions shall be read at length upon their introduction, unless objected to.

If objection is made, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection is made, or the question to reject is lost, the bill shall go to its appropriate standing committee except when introduced by such committee. In such case it shall be read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Every bill introduced, except when introduced by a committee as above provided, containing an amendment to an existing law of this state, shall first be referred to the appropriate committee of the house appointed with reference to the subject matter contained in the law proposed to be amended.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

23. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the governor, shall, after a second reading, be considered in a committee of the whole, before they shall be finally acted upon by the house.

24. The final question after consideration in committee of the whole of a bill or other paper originating in the house, shall be "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the senate, "Shall it be read a third time."

25. No amendments shall be received on the third reading, except to fill blanks, without unanimous consent of the house, and all bills and resolutions may be committed at any time previous to their passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment by any other than a committee of the whole, it shall be again read a second time, considered in committee of the whole, and the question for third reading and passage then put.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

26. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions on their third reading shall be read at length.

SUSPENSION OF RULES TO HASTEN A BILL.

27. Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless in case of urgency two-thirds of the house deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed until it shall have been read twice at length.

PROCEEDINGS ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

28. No resolution that involves the expenditure of money, or joint resolution, shall be declared passed until voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the house. No motion or proposition, or a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

29. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

30. Bills committed to a committee of the whole house shall, in the committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the house by the chairman.

ORDER OF PUTTING QUESTIONS.

31. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be put in the order in which they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions, and, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

SENATE BILLS -- HOW PROCEEDED WITH.

32. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the senate, as with bills originating in the house.

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION.

33. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no action for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of possession of the house announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken or within the two next days of actual session of the house thereafter; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the motion to adjourn; *provided*, that when notice of the intention to move such reconsideration shall be given by such member, the clerk of the house shall retain the said bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion until after the expiration of the time during which such motion can be made, unless the same is previously disposed of. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed.

RULES OF THE HOUSE TO APPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

34. The rules of the house shall be observed in committee of the whole house so far as may be applicable, except that the yeas and nays shall not be called, the previous question forced, and speaking limited.

35. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

COMMITTEES.

36. Standing committees shall be appointed by the speaker, as follows:

COMMITTEES.

1. Appropriations, 11 members.
2. Ways and Means, 7 members.
3. Judiciary, 15 members.
4. Railroads, 15 members.
5. Public Accounts and Expenditures, 11 members.
6. Public Lands, 15 members.

7. Education, 11 members.
8. Agriculture and Manufacture, 15 members.
9. Towns and Counties, 11 members.
10. Military Affairs, 7 members.
11. Incorporations, 9 members.
12. State Prison, 7 members.
13. Claims, 7 members.
14. Grain and Warehouse, 15 members.
15. Insurance, 9 members.
16. Immigration, 7 members.
17. State Normal Schools, 9 members.
18. Hospital for the Insane, 9 members.
19. Temperance Legislation, 9 members.
20. Labor and Labor Legislation, 9 members.
21. School for Defectives, 7 members.
22. State Reform School, 5 members.
23. Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams, {7 members.
24. Banks, 7 members.
25. Printing, 7 members.
26. Elections, 5 members.
27. Commerce, 5 members.
28. Public Buildings, 5 members.
29. Rules and Joint Rules, 5 members.
30. State Library, 5 members.
31. Mines and Minerals, 7 members.
32. Engrossment, 5 members.
33. Enrollment, 5 members.
34. Forestry, 5 members.
35. Legislative Expenses, 7 members.
36. Soldier's Home, 11 members.
37. State Public Schools, 7 members.
38. Logs and Lumber, 5 members.
39. Prison Labor, 7 members.
40. Public Parks, 7 members.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

41. Taxes and Tax Laws, 5 members.
42. University and University Lands, 7 members.

RULE 37. All propositions for the appointment of employes of the house other than those provided by law shall be referred to the committee on legislative expenses, and no appointment shall be made unless reported favorably upon by said committee

or its report be overruled by the house, and said committee shall report to the house the amount of compensation that shall be paid each of said employees. Also all propositions for extra compensation or gratuity shall be referred to said committee, and no extra compensation or gratuity shall be paid unless reported upon favorably by the committee or their report reversed by the house.

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSMENT.

38. The Committee on Engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed, and report the same to the house correctly engrossed, before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

THE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

39. The Committee on Enrollment shall examine all house bills, memorials and joint resolutions which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled, they shall be presented to the presiding officer of the house and senate for their signatures, and when so signed, to the governor for his approval; said committee may report at any time, but said committee shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

40. Special committees, to whom reference shall be made, shall in all cases report a state of facts, and their opinion thereon, to the house.

NAME OF MEMBER OFFERING BILLS, ETC., TO GO ON JOURNAL.

41. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the house, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the journal.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED ON THE FLOOR.

42. No person shall be admitted within the hall of the house but the executive or ex-governors of the State or of the Territory of Minnesota, members of the senate, the heads of departments of the state government, judges of the supreme and district courts and members of Congress, and when personally introduced by members of the house, those who have been members of Congress, of the constitutional conventions, of the state legislature, or of the legislative council, and such other persons as the speaker on application shall assign places.

43. The speaker shall cause the clerk of the house to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the house, which are committed to a committee of the whole house, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called the "General Orders of the Day," and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority. When a time has been designated by the house for a particular or special order, the house shall at such time proceed to the consideration of such order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

44. On the meeting of the house, after reading the journal of the preceding day, the order of business of the day shall be as follows :

1. Presentation of petitions or other communications.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Motions and resolutions.
5. Introductions of bills.
6. Consideration of messages from the senate.
7. First reading of senate bills.
8. Second reading of senate bills.
9. Second reading of house bills.
10. Third reading of senate bills.
11. Third reading of house bills.
12. General orders.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

45. A committee of conference may report at any time.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46. When the house has arrived at the general orders of the day they shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders. No business shall be in order until they are considered or passed, or the committee rise. And unless a particular bill is ordered up, the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon or pass the general orders according to the order of their reference.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

47. The speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than a day, except by leave of the house.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

48. The rules of parliamentary practice embraced in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the house in all cases where they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house and the joint rules and orders of the senate and house of representatives.

TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO SUSPEND RULES.

49. No rule of the house shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the whole house.

HOUR OF MEETING.

50. The hour of the daily meeting of the house shall be ten o'clock in the morning, until the house direct otherwise.

TEN MEMBERS MAY DEMAND AYES AND NAYS.

51. The ayes and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by ten members, except upon the first passage of bills, joint resolutions and motions directing the payment of money; in which case the ayes and nays shall be had without any demand.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEBATE.

52. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day, without debate or other action.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

53. Any ten members may make a call of the house, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the house can not be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the house being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended. And pending the call no motion shall be in order except it pertains to matters incidental to the call, or a motion to suspend further proceeding under the same.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

54. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; *provided*, that no bills

shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, unless ordered printed by a majority vote of the house.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

55. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in lobby or gallery, the speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

56. No member or officer of the house, unless from illness or other causes he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the session of the house during the entire day without having first obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

57. Neither the chief clerk nor his assistants shall permit any records or papers belonging to the house to be taken out of their custody otherwise than in the regular course of business; the chief clerk shall report any missing paper to the speaker; shall have general supervision of all clerical duties appertaining to the business of the house; shall perform, under the direction of the speaker, all duties pertaining to his office, and shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of all bill memorials and joint resolutions.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S DESK.

58. No member or other person shall remain by the clerk's desk when the yeas and nays are being called.

SMOKING PROHIBITED.

59. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the hall of the house while in session.

SUBSTITUTION OF BILLS.

60. No standing or special committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any substitute for any bill or bills, referred to

such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the house is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. This rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the house.

DUTY OF COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

61. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the state auditor, state treasurer, and all other state officers intrusted with the custody or disbursement of any portion of the public moneys, to require and report particularly on or before the twentieth day of February next, whether the expenditures of each and all of said officers are justified by law; whether all claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by such officers are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justice both as to character and amounts.

Whether all such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor, and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws, and whether all moneys reported to be on hand are so on hand and to the credit of various funds as reported; and the notes, bonds and securities in which any portion of the public moneys are reported to be invested are on hand as reported, and whether the same are proper and secure investments, and securely kept.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of said committee to report from time to time whether any and what retrenchment can be made in the expenditure of any department or officer of the state without detriment to the public service, and to report from time to time such recommendations and bills as may be necessary to add to the economy and accountability of any officer of the state; and said committee shall make such recommendations as to the investment of public moneys and the exchange or sale of any of the bonds or securities held by the state as in their judgment the public interest requires.

EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

62. The speaker shall appoint employes, with compensation as follows:

One clerk for speaker, \$5 per day.

Three door keepers, \$3 per day.

One gallery keeper, \$3 per day.

Three keepers of cloak rooms, \$3 per day.

Six pages, \$2.50 per day.

Two assistants to have charge of all committee rooms, \$3 per day; also clerks for the following named committees at a compensation of \$5 per day :

Appropriations.

Judiciary.

Railroad.

Engrossment.

Enrollment.

Grain and warehouse inspection.

Agriculture and manufactures.

The postmaster shall appoint an assistant at a salary of five dollars per day.

MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

63. The chairman of the different standing committees shall lay on the clerk's desk, to be read previous to adjournment, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committee.

JOINT RULES.

JOINT CONVENTIONS—HOW GOVERNED.

RULE 1. The speaker of the house shall preside at all conventions of the two branches of the legislature, and shall call the members to order; the chief clerk of the house shall be the secretary, and the sergeant-at-arms of the house shall be sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

RULE 2. The president of the convention shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members not heard; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the convention by any member. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED.

RULE 3. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say *Aye*" and after an affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say *No*. If the president doubts, or a division be called, the convention shall decide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise, and afterwards those in the negative.

PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

RULE 4. The president shall have the right of voting in all cases except on an appeal for his decision; and on all questions he shall vote last.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

RULE 5. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the convention, he shall rise and respectfully address

himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

RULE 6. Whenever any member is called to order he shall be seated until the point of order is determined; and if called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be reduced to writing immediately.

RULE 7. When two or more members rise at the same time, the president shall name the member who is in order.

RULE 8. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the convention.

CALL OF THE CONVENTION.

RULE 9. Any five members may move a call of the convention, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call can not be made after voting has commenced; and a call being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member be permitted to leave the hall until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended by a vote of a majority of all the members of the convention.

EITHER HOUSE MAY AMEND, ETC.

RULE 10. It shall be in the power of either house to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

BILLS—HOW ENROLLED AND SIGNED.

RULE 11. After a bill, memorial, or resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated. The Senate and House Committees on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, shall then carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed copies as passed by the two houses, and after correcting all errors that may be discovered in the enrollment, report the same as correctly enrolled to their respective houses. They shall then obtain the signatures and certificates of the proper officers to the enrolled copies, present the same to the governor for his approval, and report the date of such presentation to their respective houses.

ELECTIONS BY JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 12. Whenever there shall be an election of any officer in joint convention, the result shall be certified by the president

of the senate and the speaker of the house, and by them announced to their respective houses, and shall be entered on the journal of each, and communicated to the governor by the secretary of the convention.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

RULE 13. In every case of difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, if either shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other shall also appoint a committee, and such committee shall meet at a time and place to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and state to each other the views of their respective houses, and freely confer thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective houses such modifications as they shall think advisable.

EITHER HOUSE MAY RECEDE, ETC.

RULE 14. It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject or matters of difference existing between the two houses at any time previous to a conference, whether the papers upon which the difference has arisen are before it or not, and a majority shall govern, except in cases otherwise provided in the constitution; and the question having been put and lost, shall not be again put upon the same day, and a reconsideration thereof shall in all respects be regulated by the rules of the respective houses.

APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY—HOW MADE.

RULE 15. The same bill shall not appropriate public money or property to more than one local or private purpose, and bills appropriating money for the payment of the officers of the government shall be confined to that purpose exclusively, and no certificate authorizing the payment of any money appropriated by the legislature shall be issued by the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house, by virtue of any motion or resolution; unless such motion or resolution shall have been carried by a majority of all the members of the house in which it was introduced; and no clause appropriating money for a local or private purpose shall be contained in a bill appropriating money for the state government or public institutions, and all resolutions authorizing the issuing of certificates by the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house for the payment of money, shall be upon a call of the yeas and nays.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

RULE 16. There shall be appointed at the close of the session a joint standing committee on printing, consisting of three members, one on the part of the senate, and two on the part of the house, to have general supervision and care of all printing done by order of a convention of both houses.

RULES OF JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 17. The rules of the house shall be the rules of the joint convention of both houses in all cases where the foregoing rules are not applicable.

TITLE OF BILLS SHALL EXPRESS THEIR OBJECT.

RULE 18. The subject matter of each bill shall be clearly expressed in its title, and when a bill is amendatory of an existing act, it shall not be sufficient to refer to the chapter, section or page, but the subject matter thereof shall be clearly stated.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 19. There shall be appointed four joint standing committees, to consist of five members on the part of the house and four on the part of the senate, upon Taxes and Tax Laws; five on the part of the house and four on the part of the senate, upon Agricultural College Lands and Colleges; five on the part of the senate and ten on the part of the house, upon Congressional Districts; and seven on the part of the senate and fourteen on the part of the house, upon Appointment and Legislative Districts.

LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1889.

Judiciary—Goodrich, Ives, Eaton, Edwards, Scheffer, Ward, Daniels, Day, Child, Halvorson, Bowen.

Finance—Buckman, Crandall, Hoard, Oswald, Smith.

Elections—Wallmark, Whiteman, Burkhardt, Goodrich, Child.

Claims—Thacker, Eaton, Dodge, Lende, Pope.

Education—Swenson, Hoard, Day, Hayden, Nachbar.

Public Lands—Johnson M., Compton, Truax, Sampson, Anderson, Hayden, Whiteman.

Internal Improvement—Lende, Wood, Hall, Burkhardt, Bowen.

Federal Relations—Chapman, Johnson T., Wallmark, Nachbar, Hayden.

Agriculture—Dodge, Chapman, Hoard, Shields, Thacker.

Military Affairs—Ives, Edwards, Daniels, Child, Nelson.

Insurance—Ward, Scheffer, Sampson, Goodrich, Pope, Welch, Child.

Banks—Compton, Brown, Ward, Smith, Welch.

Enrollment—Brown, Finseth, Lende, Truax, Nelson.

Retrenchment and Reform—Welch, Wallmark, Hixon, Halvorson, Burkhardt.

Tree Culture—Keller, Anderson, Bowen, Oswald, Clark.

Roads and Bridges—Day, Halvorson, Johnson M., Compton, Keller.

Normal Schools—Scheffer, Holmes, Hayden, Dodge, Pope.

Geology and Natural History Survey—Eaton, Clough, Clark, Johnson M., Brown, Gibson.

Corporations—Johnson T., Ives, Swenson, Durant, Nelson.

Railroads—Hall, Clough, Johnson T., Hixon, Finseth, Clark, Brown, Holmes, Pope, Durant, Gibson, Nachbar, Whiteman.

State Reform School—Finseth, Wood, Smith, Hall, Nelson.

Hospitals for Insane—Daniels, Ward, Ives, Gibson, Anderson.
Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Wood, Edwards, Crandall, Gibson, Keller.

Towns and Counties—Sampson, Holmes, Shields, Chapman, Nelson.

Indian Affairs—Shields, Sampson, Clough, Smith, Buckman.

Public Buildings—Burkhardt, Truax, Clough, Swenson, Buckman.

State Prison—Edwards, Durant, Swenson, Buckman, Johnson T., Keller, Welch.

Library—Crandall, Daniels, Burkhardt, Hixon, Bowen.

Printing—Hoard, Halvorson, Day, Bowen, Finseth.

Engrossment—Halvorson, Wallmark, Anderson, Hayden, Hall.

Grain and Warehouse—Hixon, Thacker, Shields, Scheffer, Eaton, Wallmark, Dodge, Chapman, Whiteman.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Clark, Compton, Johnson M., Thacker, Oswald.

University and University Lands—Clough, Crandall, Dodge, Ward, Durant.

Labor—Truax, Lende, Edwards, Shields, Nachbar.

Soldiers' Home—Pope, Scheffer, Compton, Clark, Anderson.

State Public School—Holmes, Crandall, Truax, Wood, Oswald.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Rules—Senators Ives, Pope, and Compton.

Game and Fish Laws—Senators Smith, Durant, and Truax.

Booms, Logs and Lumber—Senators Buckman, Eaton, Clough, Durant, and Child.

Temperance Committee—Senators Hall, Swenson, Daniels, Smith, and Anderson.

Reapportionment Committee—Senators Johnson M., Clough, Compton, Scheffer, Day, Gibson, and Whiteman.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1889.

Appropriations—Hompe, Flynn, Post, Lane, Flathers, Seymour, Elmquist, Davis C. H., Phillips, Diment, Searle.

Ways and Means—Morgan, Anderson, Wilson H., Lightly, Smith, Stevens F. C., Perrin.

Judiciary—Stevens H. F., Crossfield, Morgan, Lane, Williams, McKusick, Keyes, Fleming, Hoyt, Young, Smith, Forbes, Hay, Davis C. R., Ives.

Railroads—Sevatson, Comstock, Hoyt, Hoppin, Shoemaker, Dunn, Johnson E. C., Harrington, Savage, Wing, Temple, Crossfield, Quam, Capser, Ives.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Maland, Anderson, Evenson, Barteau, Morgan, Downs, Halgren, Thurber, Buell, Harrington, Faricy.

Public Lands—Crossfield, Stebbins, Poe, Wilson, Hudson, Jacobson, Comstock, Roberts, Stevens F. C., McKusick, Underwood, Heidemann, Johnson J. N., Volmer, Faricy, Holmstrom.

Education—Hoyt, Husher, Elmquist, Eastman, Lossow, Heidemann, Evenson, Bickel, Crain, Morris, McMillan.

Agriculture and Manufacturers—Lightly, Flathers, Estes, Swain, Damp, Jones, Bain, Roberts, Evenson, Ellingson, McNelly, Quam, Crain, Dunham, Hanson.

Towns and Counties—Jacobson, Fleming, Low, Hanke, Cox, Stevens F. C., Thoe, Taft, Erickson, Smout, McGrath.

Military Affairs—Post, Brush, Underwood, Savage, Low, Down, Davis A.

Incorporations—Young, Jones, Lane, Seymour, Bain, Willrich, Sumner, Fuhrmann, Merz.

State Prison—Hoppin, Keyes, Seymour, Haven, Searle, Willrich, Downs, Halgren, Diment.

Claims—McNelly, Fleming, Poe, Taft, Cox, Morris, Buell.

Grain and Warehouse—Brush, Summer, Lightly, Savage, Ackerman, Post, Taft, Holmstrom, Barteau, Hagney, Erickson, Roberts, Dunham, Thoe, Vollmer.

Insurance—Williams, Halgren, Smith, Low, Fuhrmann, Capser, Davenport.

Immigration—Anderson, Holmstrom, Hanson, Poe, Smout, Brown, Merz.

Normal Schools—Perrin, Jones, Fleming, Brush, McMillan, Thurber, Greely, Sinclair, Faricy.

Insane—Stebbins, Kreis, James, Dunham, Davis C. R., Bickel, Downs, Phillips, Capser.

Temperance—McKusick, Kreis, Jacobson, Temple, Estes, Ellingson, Perrin, Maland, Ives.

Labor and Labor Legislation—Sumner, Hanke, James, Williams, Lossow, Sinclair, Home, Dunn, Merz.

School for Defectives—Wilson H., Flathers, James, Swain, Phillips, Quam, Merz.

Reform School—Elmquist, Eastman, Barteau, Hay, Sinclair.

Roads and Bridges—Davis A., McNelly, Ackerman, Ellingson, Wing, McGrath, Cox.

Banks—Comstock, Bickel, Sevaston, Wilson H., McMillan, Kelly, Buell.

Printing—Dunn, Eastman, Husher, Wilson H. H., Morris, Fuhrmann, Kelly.

Elections—Savage, Willrich, Damp, Greely, Thurber.

Commerce—Halgren, Post, Davis C. H., Kreis, Heidemann.

Public Buildings—Flathers, Barr, Brown, Johnson J. N., Capser.

Rules—Benson, Estes, Morgan, Crossfield, Comstock.

State Library—Davenport, Davis C. R., Husher, Forbes, Hay.

Mines—Holmstrom, Davis A., Greely, Hanson, Hoppin, Johnson E. C., Lossow.

Engrossment—Davis C. H., Haven, McGrath, Smout, Thoe.

Enrollment—Shoemaker, Johnson E. C., Perrin, Searle, Temple.

Forestry—Flynn, Harrington, Maland, Erickson, Vollmer.

Legislative Expenses—Davis C. R., McNelly, Shoemaker, Eastman, Greely, Benson, Phillips.

Soldiers Home—Underwood, Hompe, Wilson H. H., Smith, Wing.

State Public School—Diment, Benson, Damp, Hanson, Barr, Johnson J. N., Hagney.

Logs and Lumber—Hanke, Flynn, Seymour, Bain, Wilson H. H.

Prison Labor—Keyes, Stevens H. F., Sumner, Benson, Barr, Davenport, Hagney.

State Park—Lane, Davis A., Stevens F. C., Haven, Kelly, Hanke, Hay.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Taxes—Estes, Anderson, Crossfield, Brown, Stevens H. F.

University—Benson, Comstock, Flynn, Young, Stebbins, Forbes, Davenport.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Illuminating Oils — Lane, Haven, Brown, Davis C. H., Perrin, Sumner, Ives.

Steam Boilers — Forbes, Hanke, Estes, Lossow, Flathers.

Game and Game Laws — Bickel, Davis C. R., Forbes, Wing, Johnson E. C.

Drainage — Roberts, Brush, Poe, Evenson, McGrath.

Reapportionment — Comstock, Stevens H. F., McNelly, Flynn, Barr, Diment, Hoyt, Brush, Hulgren, Shoemaker, Forbes, Roberts, Capser, Fuhrmann.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—1889.

(Assembled January 8th.)

SENATE.

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|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. T. Johnson. | 17. G. S. Ives. | 33. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 2. C. G. Edwards. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 34. J. S. Shields. |
| 3. O. W. Gibson. | 19. J. U. C. Chapinan. | 35. E. A. Child. |
| 4. M. Halvorson. | 20. G. W. Wood. | 36. M. Johnson. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. A. K. Finseth. | 37. H. E. Hoard. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 22. Peter Nelson. | 38. O. Wallmark. |
| 7. W. B. Brown. | 23. H. Burkhardt. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. John Clark. | 24. E. W. Durant. | 40. Henry Keller. |
| 9. T. E. Bowen. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. G. W. Thacker. |
| 10. E. M. Pope. | 26. Albert Scheffer. | 42. D. W. Hixon. |
| 11. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. A. Smith. | 43. J. Compton. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 28. D. M. Clough. | 44. E. G. Holmes. |
| 13. E. N. Dodge. | 29. L. Swenson. | 45. B. Sampson. |
| 14. M. J. Daniels. | 30. J. C. Oswald. | 46. A. J. Whiteman. |
| 15. T. T. Hayden. | 31. M. Nachbar. | 47. D. S. Hall. |
| 16. Ole O. Lende. | 32. A. G. Anderson. | |

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—1889.

(Assembled January 8th.)

HOUSE.

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 17. C. R. Davis. | John M. Underwood. |
| James C. Kelly. | 18. H. D. Brown. | Henry Downs. |
| 2. M. A. Maland. | 19. O. P. Buell. | 30. Henry C. Hancke. |
| J. H. Phillips. | J. C. Swain. | Edward J. Davenport. |
| John N. Johnson. | 20. J. P. Temple. | Freeman P. Lane. |
| Orrin Turber. | Hudson Wilson. | Geo. W. Savage. |
| E. R. Morris. | Geo. W. Damp. | 31. Robert J. Faricy. |
| 3. E. S. Hoppin. | B. M. James. | 32. Julius H. Ackerman. |
| H. W. Lightly. | 21. W. E. Poe. | Charles G. Halgren. |
| 4. D. F. Morgan. | S. B. Barteau. | 33. Henry Kreis. |
| Ellend Erickson. | 22. F. W. Hoyt. | John M. Haven. |
| 5. Basil Smout. | 23. G. D. Post. | M. Holmstrom. |
| 6. Erick Sevaton. | Seymour Jones. | 34. Even Evenson. |
| 7. B. M. Low. | G. W. Harrington. | 35. F. W. Sumner. |
| J. F. Shoemaker. | 24. Henry B. Vollmer. | 36. Nels Quam. |
| 8. William R. Estes. | John B. Taft. | 37. E. T. Young. |
| 9. James McMillan. | G. M. Seymour. | J. F. Jacobson. |
| C. W. H. Heidemann. | 25. P. H. Hagney. | 38. L. H. McKusick. |
| 10. Fred. W. Lossow. | Jas. W. McGrath. | 39. R. C. Dunn. |
| Alfred Davis. | 26. H. L. Williams. | W. A. Fleming. |
| H. B. Perrin. | F. C. Stevens. | J. C. Flynn. |
| Geo. T. Barr. | J. G. Elmquist. | 40. W. Merz. |
| 11. Otto Hanson. | 27. John H. Ives. | Joseph Capser. |
| 12. James M. Diment. | Gebhard Willrich. | M. F. Greely. |
| 13. Fremont J. Thoe. | Wm. F. Bickel. | F. E. Searle. |
| 14. J. W. Flathers. | H. F. Stevens. | 41. H. H. Wilson. |
| A. T. Stebbins. | 28. Jared Benson. | Edwin Cox. |
| Marcus Wing. | Alvah Eastman. | 42. Amasa S. Crossfield. |
| 15. J. A. Keyes. | Daniel Anderson. | 43. John B. Hompe. |
| H. C. Fuhrmann. | Edgar F. Comstock. | Jens C. Dunham. |
| John Bain. | 29. Sever Ellingson. | 44. C. H. Brush. |
| A. T. Sinclair. | Eugene G. Hay. | 45. Geo. R. Roberts. |
| E. C. Johnson. | John D. Smith. | 46. C. H. Graves. |
| 16. A. C. Forbes. | F. A. Husher. | 47. C. H. Davis. |
| A. J. Crain. | | |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE, 1889.

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LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | AGE. | NATIONALITY. | Settled in Minnesota. | CONDITION. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Anderson, A. G..... | Carver..... | Carver..... | Merchant..... | 48 | Sweden..... | 1855 | Married. |
| Bowen, T. E..... | Brown..... | Sleepy Eye..... | Editor..... | 39 | Pennsylvania..... | 1855 | Married. |
| Brown, W. B..... | Pipestone..... | Pipestone City..... | Farm machinery..... | 43 | Vermont..... | 1865 | Married. |
| Buckman, C. B..... | Benton..... | Sauk Rapids..... | Lumberman..... | 38 | Pennsylvania..... | 1872 | Married. |
| Burkhardt, H..... | Wabasha..... | Reed's Landing..... | Butcher..... | 52 | Switzerland..... | 1854 | Married. |
| Chapman, J. U. C..... | Le Sueur..... | Le Sueur Centre..... | Farmer..... | 75 | New York..... | 1856 | Married. |
| Child, E. A..... | McLeod..... | Glencoe..... | Merchant..... | 38 | Maine..... | 1876 | Married. |
| Clark, John..... | Cottonwood..... | Windom..... | Real estate..... | 62 | New Hampshire..... | 1878 | Married. |
| Clough, D. M..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Lumberman..... | 51 | New Hampshire..... | 1857 | Married. |
| Compton, J..... | Otter Tail..... | Fergus Falls..... | Banker..... | 49 | Pennsylvania..... | 1872 | Married. |
| Crandall, C. S..... | Steele..... | Owatonna..... | Farmer..... | 48 | Ohio..... | 1857 | Married. |
| Daniels, M. J..... | Olmsted..... | Rochester..... | Banker..... | 50 | New York..... | 1857 | Married. |
| Day, F. A..... | Martin..... | Fairmont..... | Editor..... | 38 | Wisconsin..... | 1874 | Married. |
| Dodge, E. N..... | Dodge..... | Claremont..... | Farmer..... | 65 | New York..... | 1866 | Married. |
| Durant, E. W..... | Washington..... | Stillwater..... | Lumberman..... | 59 | Massachusetts..... | 1848 | Married. |
| Eaton, A. Y..... | Wright..... | Buffalo..... | Lawyer..... | 46 | Ohio..... | 1878 | Married. |
| Edwards, C. G..... | Fillmore..... | Spring Valley..... | Farmer..... | 51 | New York..... | 1870 | Married. |
| Finseth, A. K..... | Goodhue..... | Kenyon..... | Farmer..... | 53 | Norway..... | 1855 | Married. |
| Gibson, O. W..... | Mower..... | Austin..... | Physician..... | 49 | Pennsylvania..... | 1867 | Married. |
| Goodrich, D. F..... | Faribault..... | Blue Earth City..... | Lawyer..... | 51 | Maine..... | 1867 | Single. |
| Hall, D. S..... | Renville..... | Stewart..... | Farmer..... | 44 | Wisconsin..... | 1866 | Married. |
| Halvorson, M..... | Freeborn..... | Albert Lea..... | Editor..... | 34 | Norway..... | 1865 | Married. |
| Hayden, T. T..... | Winona..... | Winona..... | Farm machinery..... | 57 | New York..... | 1880 | Married. |
| Hixon, D. W..... | Grant..... | Herman..... | Farmer..... | 45 | Iowa..... | 1882 | Married. |
| Hoard, H. E..... | Chippewa..... | Montevideo..... | Editor..... | 45 | New York..... | 1882 | Married. |
| Holmes, E. G..... | Becker..... | Detroit..... | Banker..... | 48 | New York..... | 1864 | Married. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|----|------------------|------|----------|
| Ives, G. S..... | Nicollet..... | St. Peter..... | Lawyer..... | 42 | New York..... | 1871 | Married. |
| Johnson, M..... | Kandiyohi..... | Atwater .. | Banker..... | 38 | Sweden..... | 1851 | Single. |
| Johnson, T..... | Houston..... | Black Hammer..... | Farmer..... | 54 | Norway | 1852 | Married. |
| Keller, Henry..... | Stearns..... | Sauk Centre..... | Manufacturer | 43 | Germany | 1864 | Married. |
| Lende, Ole O..... | Yellow Medicine | Vineland..... | Farmer..... | 49 | Norway | 1860 | Married. |
| Nachbar, M..... | Scott..... | Jordan..... | Farmer..... | 44 | Germany..... | 1854 | Married. |
| Nelson, Peter..... | Goodhue..... | Red Wing..... | Merchant | 45 | Sweden..... | 1873 | Married. |
| Oswald, J. C..... | Hennepin | Minneapolis..... | Merchant | 64 | Switzerland..... | 1857 | Married. |
| Pope, E. M..... | Blue Earth..... | Mankato..... | Merchant | 51 | New York..... | 1873 | Married. |
| Sampson, B..... | Polk..... | Crookston..... | Farmer..... | 50 | Norway..... | 1869 | Married. |
| Scheffer, Albert..... | Ramsey | St. Paul..... | Banker..... | 44 | Prussia..... | 1860 | Married. |
| Shields, J. S..... | Meeker..... | Darwin..... | Farmer..... | 58 | Canada | 1854 | Widower. |
| Smith, R. A..... | Ramsey | St. Paul..... | Banker..... | 61 | Indiana..... | 1853 | Married. |
| Swenson, L..... | Hennepin | Minneapolis..... | Trustee Ev. Lutheran Church of America | 46 | Norway..... | 1857 | Widower. |
| Thacker, G. W..... | Pope..... | Glenwood..... | Farmer | 49 | Ohio..... | 1863 | Married. |
| Truax, A. H..... | Dakota..... | Hastings..... | Contractor | 45 | New York..... | 1853 | Married. |
| Wallmark, Otto..... | Chisago..... | Chisago City..... | Merchant | 58 | Sweden..... | 1854 | Married. |
| Ward, W. G..... | Waseca..... | Waseca..... | Civil Engineer..... | 58 | New York..... | 1866 | Married. |
| Welch, Thos..... | Sibley..... | Henderson | Banker | 59 | Ireland | 1854 | Married. |
| Whiteman, A. J..... | St. Louis..... | Duluth | Pine Lands..... | 28 | New York..... | 1882 | Single. |
| Wood, G. W..... | Rice | Fairbault | Physician..... | 46 | Canada | 1873 | Married. |

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | Age. | NATIONALITY. | Settled in Minn- sota. | CONDITION. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| <i>President —</i> | | | | | | | |
| A. E. Rice | Kandiyohi | Willmar | Merchant | 42 | Norway | 1860 | Married. |
| <i>Secretary —</i> | | | | | | | |
| O. L. Cutter | Anoka | Anoka | Insurance | 42 | Maine | 1865 | Married. |
| <i>Assistant Secretary —</i> | | | | | | | |
| Burt W. Day | McLeod | Hutchinson | Editor | 29 | Wisconsin | 1877 | Married. |
| <i>Enrolling Clerk —</i> | | | | | | | |
| W. C. Whiteman | Big Stone | Ortonville | Editor | 33 | Ohio | 1859 | Married. |
| <i>Engrossing Clerk —</i> | | | | | | | |
| A. H. Bertram | Wright | Monticello | Farmer | 46 | New York | 1853 | Married. |
| <i>Sergeant at Arms —</i> | | | | | | | |
| Clark Chambers | Steele | Owatonna | Farmer | 50 | New York | 1859 | Married. |
| <i>Assistant Sergeant at Arms —</i> | | | | | | | |
| W. F. Zwick | Polk | Crookston | Farmer | 40 | Tennessee | 1855 | Married. |
| <i>Chaplain —</i> | | | | | | | |
| E. R. Lathrop | McLeod | Glencoe | Minister | 58 | Indiana | 1856 | Married. |
| <i>Second Assistant Secretary —</i> | | | | | | | |
| A. Swanstrom | Ramsey | St. Paul | Private Secretary | 39 | New York | 1861 | Married. |
| <i>Pages —</i> | | | | | | | |
| F. C. Hartley | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Student | 15 | New Brunswick | 1877 | ..... |
| C. E. Magnusson | Chicago | Fish Lake | Student | 16 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... |
| C. Nachbar | Scott | Helena | Student | 12 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ned Blaisdell | Ramsey | St. Paul | Student | 14 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... |
| George Von Wedelstaedt | Ramsey | St. Paul | Student | 14 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE, 1889.

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | AGE. | NATIVITY. | Settled in Minnesota. | CONDITION. |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Ackermann, J. H. | Carver | Young America | Merchant | 45 | Germany | 1862 | Married. |
| Anderson, D. | Isanti | Cambridge | Farmer | 46 | Sweden | 1851 | Married. |
| Bain, John | Winona | Fremont | Farmer | 45 | Canada | 1868 | Married. |
| Barr, Geo. T. | Blue Earth | Mankato | Manufacturer | 38 | Indiana | 1867 | Married. |
| Barteau, S. B. | Goodhue | Zumbrota | Merchant and farmer | 72 | New York | 1871 | Married. |
| Benson, Jared | Anoka | Anoka | Farmer | 67 | Massachusetts | 1855 | Married. |
| Bickel, W. F. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Contractor | 26 | Indiana | 1867 | Married. |
| Brown, H. D. | Sibley | Green Isle | Merchant | 32 | Pennsylvania | 1862 | Married. |
| Brush, C. H. | Wilkin | Campbell | Farmer | 50 | Illinois | 1880 | Single. |
| Buell, O. P. | Le Sueur | Kasota | Bookkeeper | 30 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Capser, Joseph | Stearns | Sauk Centre | Merchant | 55 | Germany | 1857 | Married. |
| Crain, A. J. | Lincoln | Lake Benton | Farmer | 42 | Kentucky | 1877 | Married. |
| Comstock, E. F. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Contractor | 43 | Maine | 1868 | Married. |
| Cox, Edwin | Pope | Glenwood | Farmer | 51 | Canada | 1865 | Married. |
| Crossfield, Amasa S. | Traverse | Browns Valley | Lawyer | 33 | Vermont | 1885 | Married. |
| Damp, Geo. W. | Rice | Deane | Farmer | 51 | Ohio | 1866 | Married. |
| Davenport, E. J. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Lawyer | 36 | Vermont | 1871 | Married. |
| Davis, Alfred | Blue Earth | Medo | Farmer | 49 | England | 1865 | Married. |
| Davis, C. R. | Nicollet | St. Peter | Attorney | 39 | Illinois | 1854 | Married. |
| Davis, C. H. | Renville | Bird Island | Merchant | 33 | Pennsylvania | 1879 | Married. |
| Diment, J. M. | Steele | Owatonna | Miller | 38 | Wisconsin | 1871 | Married. |
| Downs, Henry | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Contractor | 51 | England | 1853 | Married. |
| Dunham, J. C. | Otter Tail | Rothsay | Farmer | 47 | Norway | 1854 | Married. |
| Dunn, R. C. | Mille Lacs | Princeton | Editor | 33 | Ireland | 1876 | Married. |
| Eastman, Alvah | Anoka | Anoka | Editor | 30 | Maine | 1880 | Married. |
| Elmquist, J. G. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Merchant | 39 | Sweden | 1869 | Married. |
| Ellingson, S. | Hennepin | Bloomington Ferry | Farmer | 49 | Norway | 1868 | Married. |
| Erickson, E. | Freeborn | Albert Lea | Farmer | 53 | Norway | 1860 | Married. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE, 1889.—Continued.

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | AGE. | NATIVITY. | Settled in Minnesota. | CONDITION. |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Estes, W. R. | Watowgan | Madelia | Merchant and farmer | 37 | Indiana | 1867 | Married. |
| Evenson, Even | Meeker | Litchfield | Farmer | 44 | Norway | 1857 | Married. |
| Farley, Robert J. | Scott | Credit River | Farmer | 32 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Flathers, J. W. | Olmsted | Pleasant Grove | Farmer | 43 | Indiana | 1856 | Married. |
| Fleming, W. A. | Crow Wing | Brainerd | Lawyer | 40 | New York | 1882 | Married. |
| Flynn, J. C. | Morrison | Little Falls | Farmer and lumber | 44 | Massachusetts | 1877 | Married. |
| Forbes, A. C. | Lyon | Marshall | Lawyer | 40 | Canada | 1871 | Married. |
| Fuhrmann, H. C. | Winona | Winona | Ins. and notary pub. | 58 | Germany | 1867 | Married. |
| Graves, C. H. | St. Louis | Duluth | Merchant | 49 | Massachusetts | 1866 | Married. |
| Greely, M. F. | Stearns | Maine Prairie | Farmer | 35 | Maine | 1856 | Married. |
| Hagney, P. H. | Dakota | Rosemount | Farmer | 32 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Halgren, Chas. G. | Carver | Watertown | Druggist | 48 | Sweden | 1858 | Married. |
| Hanke, H. C. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Lumber dealer | 28 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Hanson, Otto | Waseca | Lemond | Farmer | 38 | Norway | 1867 | Married. |
| Harrington, Geo. W. | Wabasha | Plainview | Farmer | 62 | Vermont | 1856 | Married. |
| Haven, John M. | Sherburne | Big Lake | Farmer and merchant | 31 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Hay, Eugene G. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Lawyer | 35 | Indiana | 1853 | Single. |
| Heideman, C. W. H. | Brown | New Ulm | Railroad agent | 31 | Illinois | 1857 | Married. |
| Holmstrom, M. | Wright | Cokato | Merchant | 50 | Sweden | 1869 | Married. |
| Hompe, J. B. | Otter Tail | Deer Creek | Farmer | 42 | Holland | 1849 | Married. |
| Hoppin, E. S. | Mower | Dexter | Farmer | 46 | Wisconsin | 1860 | Married. |
| Hoyt, F. W. | Goodhue | Red Wing | Lawyer | 47 | New York | 1856 | Married. |
| Husher, F. A. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Editor | 64 | Denmark | 1885 | Married. |
| Ives, J. H. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Lawyer | 34 | Iowa | 1883 | Married. |
| Jacobson, J. F. | Lac qui Parle | Madison | D'l'r in farm imp'ts. | 40 | Norway | 1869 | Widower. |
| James, B. M. | Rice | Northfield | Miller | 64 | New Hampshire | 1855 | Married. |
| Johnson, E. C. | Winona | St. Charles | Merchant | 35 | Connecticut | 1856 | Single. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----|--------------------|----------|
| Johnson, J. N..... | Fillmore..... | Choice..... | Farmer..... | 34 | Minnesota..... | Married. |
| Jones Seymour..... | Wabasha..... | Kellogg..... | Farmer..... | 44 | Ohio..... | Single. |
| Kelly, James C..... | Houston..... | Yucatan..... | Farmer..... | 31 | Minnesota..... | Married. |
| Keyes, J. A..... | Winona..... | Winona..... | Lawyer..... | 29 | Vermont..... | Single. |
| Kreis, H..... | Wright..... | Monticello..... | Merchant..... | 57 | Maryland..... | Married. |
| Lane, Freeman P..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Lawyer..... | 35 | Maine..... | Married. |
| Lossow, Fred W..... | Blue Earth..... | St. Clair..... | Farmer..... | 48 | Germany..... | Married. |
| Lightly, H. W..... | Mower..... | Austin..... | Farmer..... | 50 | New York..... | Married. |
| Low, B. M..... | Murray..... | Lowville..... | Farmer..... | 49 | New York..... | Married. |
| Maland, M. A..... | Fillmore..... | Highland..... | Farmer..... | 42 | Wisconsin..... | Married. |
| McGrath, J. W..... | Dakota..... | South St. Paul..... | Farmer..... | 40 | Pennsylvania..... | Married. |
| McKusick, L. H..... | Pine..... | Pine City..... | Lawyer..... | 34 | Maine..... | Married. |
| McMillan Jas..... | Redwood..... | Redwood Falls..... | Miller..... | 49 | Canada..... | Married. |
| McNelly, John..... | Houston..... | Wilmington..... | Farmer..... | 58 | Ireland..... | Married. |
| Merz, W..... | Stearns..... | St. Joseph..... | Farmer..... | 54 | Germany..... | Married. |
| Morgan, D. F..... | Freeborn..... | Albert Lea..... | Lawyer..... | 35 | Iowa..... | Married. |
| Morris E. R..... | Fillmore..... | Greenleafston..... | Farmer..... | 46 | Wales..... | Married. |
| Perrin, H. B..... | Blue Earth..... | Amboy..... | Dealer in farm imp..... | 46 | Vermont..... | Married. |
| Phillips, J. H..... | Fillmore..... | Preston..... | Physician..... | 35 | New Brunswick..... | Married. |
| Poe, W. E..... | Goodhue..... | Cannon Falls..... | Farmer..... | 52 | Kentucky..... | Married. |
| Post, G. D..... | Wabasha..... | Lake City..... | Dealer in grain..... | 62 | New York..... | Married. |
| Quam, Nels..... | Kandiyohi..... | Norway Lake..... | Farmer..... | 29 | Minnesota..... | Married. |
| Roberts, George R..... | Marshall..... | Stephen..... | Farmer..... | 51 | Illinois..... | Widower. |
| Savage, Geo. W..... | Hennepin..... | Osseo..... | Farmer..... | 44 | Michigan..... | Married. |
| Searle, F. E..... | Stearns..... | St. Cloud..... | Farmer and banker..... | 35 | New York..... | Married. |
| Sevaston, Eric..... | Jackson..... | Windom..... | Lawyer and banker..... | 45 | Norway..... | Married. |
| Seymour, G. M..... | Washington..... | Stillwater..... | Manufacturer..... | 59 | New York..... | Married. |
| Sinclair, A. T..... | Winona..... | Witoka..... | Blacksmith..... | 49 | Maine..... | Married. |
| Shoemaker, J. F..... | Rock..... | Lu Verne..... | Farmer..... | 50 | New York..... | Married. |
| Smith, John Day..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Lawyer..... | 43 | Maine..... | Married. |
| Smout, Basil..... | Faribault..... | Wells..... | Merchant..... | 53 | England..... | Married. |
| Stebbins, A. T..... | Olmsted..... | Rochester..... | Merchant..... | 41 | Massachusetts..... | Married. |
| Stevens, F. C..... | Ramsey..... | Merriam Park..... | Lawyer..... | 28 | Massachusetts..... | Single. |
| Stevens, H. F..... | Ramsey..... | St. Paul..... | Lawyer..... | 36 | Vermont..... | Married. |
| Sumner, F. W..... | McLeod..... | Hutchinson..... | Laborer..... | 38 | Wisconsin..... | Married. |
| Swain, J. C..... | Le Sueur..... | Elysian..... | Farmer..... | 65 | Pennsylvania..... | Married. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE, 1889.—*Concluded.*

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | Age. | NATIVITY. | Settled in Minnesota. | CONDITION. |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Taft, John B..... | Washington..... | Stillwater..... | Farmer | 63 | Maine | 1856 | Married. |
| Temple, J. P..... | Rice | Morristown | Farmer | 51 | New York..... | 1869 | Married. |
| Thoe, F. J..... | Dodge | Oslo..... | Farmer | 30 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Married. |
| Thurber, Orrin..... | Filmore..... | Chatfield..... | Farmer | 59 | Ohio..... | 1855 | Married. |
| Underwood, John M..... | Hennepin | Minneapolis..... | Contractor | 47 | Maine | 1866 | Married. |
| Vollmer, H. B..... | Washington..... | Lakeland | Farmer | 42 | Switzerland..... | 1858 | Married. |
| Wilson, Hudson..... | Rice | Faribault | Banker | 58 | Ohio..... | 1857 | Married. |
| Wilson, H. H..... | Douglas | Alexandria..... | Farmer | 42 | Ireland | 1874 | Married. |
| Williams, H. L..... | Ramsey | St. Paul..... | Lawyer | 31 | Massachusetts | 1884 | Married. |
| Willrich, Gebhard..... | Ramsey | St. Paul | Lawyer | 35 | Germany..... | 1880 | Single. |
| Wing, Marcus..... | Olmsted..... | Rock Dell..... | Farmer | 47 | Michigan | 1864 | Married. |
| Young, E. T..... | Swift..... | Appleton | Lawyer..... | 30 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Married. |

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | AGE. | NATIVITY. | Settled in Minn. | CONDITION. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| <i>Speaker—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. H. Graves..... | St. Louis..... | Duluth..... | Merchant..... | 49 | Massachusetts.... | 1866 | Married. |
| <i>Chief Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. P. Carpenter..... | Dakota..... | Farmington..... | Printer..... | 35 | Connecticut..... | 1855 | Married. |
| <i>First Assistant Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. H. Slocum..... | McLeod..... | Glencoe..... | Editor..... | 52 | New York..... | 1856 | Married. |
| <i>Second Assistant Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. A. French..... | Wright..... | Monticello..... | Editor..... | 35 | Shipboard..... | 1868 | Married. |
| <i>Reading Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Frank J. Mead..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Journalist..... | 50 | Indiana..... | 1858 | Married. |
| <i>Engrossing Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Gilbert Guttersen..... | Blue Earth..... | Lake Crystal..... | Farmer..... | 29 | Minnesota..... | | Single. |
| <i>Enrolling Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Frank N. Krayenbuhl.... | Ramsey..... | St. Paul..... | Broker..... | 35 | New York..... | 1854 | Married. |
| <i>Assistant Enrolling Clerk—</i> | | | | | | | |
| S. O. Morse..... | Murray..... | Stayton..... | Real Estate..... | 45 | Maine..... | 1872 | Married. |
| <i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. A. Baxter..... | Cottonwood..... | Mt. Lake..... | Farmer..... | 42 | New York..... | 1862 | Married. |
| <i>Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> | | | | | | | |
| C. G. Hunt..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Caterer..... | 43 | Canada..... | 1880 | Married. |
| <i>Chaplain—</i> | | | | | | | |
| W. H. Harrington..... | Hennepin..... | Excelsior..... | Chaplain..... | 48 | Iowa..... | 1857 | Married. |
| <i>Pages—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Oscar Ackerman..... | Carver..... | Young America..... | Student..... | 14 | Minnesota..... | | |
| Charles L. Chase..... | Ramsey..... | St. Paul..... | Student..... | 16 | Minnesota..... | | |
| A. J. Anderson..... | Isanti..... | Cambridge..... | Student..... | 14 | Minnesota..... | | |
| J. Marshall Low..... | Murray..... | Lowville..... | Student..... | 14 | Minnesota..... | | |
| Claude Chadwick..... | Steele..... | Owatonna..... | Student..... | 13 | Minnesota..... | | |
| Lawrence Poffel..... | Pine..... | Pine City..... | Student..... | 14 | Germany..... | 1881 | |

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.— *Continued.*

| NAME. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICE. | OCCUPATION. | AGE. | NATIVITY. | Settled in Minn. | CONDITION |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Assistant Enrolling Clerk—</i> E. H. Bakken | Goodhue | Holden | Farmer | 27 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Single. |
| <i>Assistant Postmaster—</i> Edward Johnson | Fillmore | Lanesboro. | Merchant | 42 | Norway | 1867 | Married. |
| <i>Keepers of Cloak Room—</i> Alfred Hultgren | Ramsey | St. Paul | Student | 20 | Sweden | 1871 | Single. |
| S. M. West | Rice | Faribault | Farmer | 47 | New York | 1859 | Married. |
| Wm. Rasicott | Morrison | Little Falls | Farmer | 63 | Canada | 1857 | Married. |
| <i>Doorkeepers—</i> J. M. Blair | Winona | Winona | Railroader | 32 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Married. |
| T. A. Giere | Olmsted | Rock Dell | Farmer | 32 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Married. |
| A. J. Smith | Hennepin | Osseo | Farmer | 44 | Michigan | 1854 | Married. |
| Ole Styne | Freeborn | Albert Lea | Farmer | 46 | Norway | 1857 | Married. |
| <i>Janitors—</i> Carl Ekman | Chisago | Lindstrom | Merchant | 37 | Sweden | 1879 | Married. |
| J. W. Wells | Anoka | Anoka | Barber | 44 | Kentucky | 1871 | Married. |
| <i>Custodian of Flag—</i> L. L. Wheelock | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clerk Railroad Com.—</i> Henry Feig | Kandiyohi | Atwater | Farmer | 27 | Minnesota ..... | ..... | Married. |
| <i>Clerk Judiciary—</i> W. H. Smallwood | St. Louis | Duluth | Lawyer | 47 | Kentucky | 1887 | Married. |
| <i>Clerk Enrollment Com.—</i> Geo. F. Fuller | Clay | Moorhead | Laborer | 38 | Wisconsin | 1876 | Married. |
| <i>Speaker's Clerk—</i> A. S. McMillan | Wadena | Verndale | Editor and publisher | 35 | Ohio | 1879 | Married. |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----|-------------------|-------|----------|
| <i>Clerk Engrossing Com.—</i> | | | | | | | |
| K. H. Holien..... | Renville | Sacred Heart | Lawyer..... | 30 | Minnesota..... | ..... | Married. |
| <i>Assistant Clerk Judiciary —</i> | | | | | | | |
| W. N. Crane | Freeborn | Albert Lea..... | Farmer..... | 22 | Illinois..... | 1878 | Single. |
| <i>File Keeper —</i> | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Cole..... | Ramsey..... | St. Paul..... | Student..... | 16 | New York..... | 1879 | Single. |
| <i>Keeper Committee Room —</i> | | | | | | | |
| J. K. Murtz..... | Hennepin..... | Minneapolis..... | Livery business..... | 45 | Pennsylvania..... | 1875 | Single. |

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS (Republican) is married; was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1838; received a collegiate education, graduating from the University of Michigan in 1857; served as first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers during the war and settled in Minnesota in 1864; was United States district attorney in 1868-73; elected governor of Minnesota in 1874 and elected to the United States senate in 1887.

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN (Republican); married; resides in Minneapolis, and engaged in manufacturing; was born in Livermore, Maine, Jan. 14, 1831; was educated first in the district school, taught school himself at the age of eighteen years, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854; settled in Minnesota in 1857; appointed surveyor general by President Lincoln in 1861; served two terms in the state legislature and three terms in the United States house of representatives from 1873 to 1884; has been closely identified with the growth of Minneapolis and the state at large; inaugurated the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad in 1869; built the "Soo" road in 1885-88, and afterward completed the Minneapolis & Pacific railroad; is heavily interested in the flour and lumber industries; was elected to the United States senate on the twenty-third of January, 1889.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.

MARK H. DUNNELL (Republican), of Owatonna, was born in Buxton, Maine, July 2, 1823; graduated at Colby University, Maine, in 1849; for five years was the principal of Norway and Hebron academies; in 1854 was a member of the Maine house of representatives; in 1855 was a member of the state senate; during the years 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859 was state superintendent of common schools; in 1856 was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Philadelphia; in 1860 commenced the practice of the law in Portland; in

Second District.

Third District.

Fourth District.

Fifth District.

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STATE OFFICERS.

(Terms of office expire first Monday in January, 1891.)

GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM RUSH MERRIAM, of St. Paul, was born in the country town of Wadham's Mills, Essex county, N. Y., in July, 1849, and removed, at the age of twelve years, with his father, the Hon. John L. Merriam, to St. Paul, Minn., where he has resided ever since, and therefore may properly be termed a thorough Minnesotian.

At the time when the family removed to St. Paul railroads were unknown in the great Northwest, and his father, in connection with J. C. Burbank, engaged in the stage and transportation business. Though they had but little means with which to start, by careful attention to business, they made a success of their undertaking, and soon were possessed of moderate means. Mrs. John L. Merriam, William's mother, was of French parentage, by the name of De Lano, and thus William combines the sturdiness of the Scotch with the activity of the French blood in his veins. His father took a keen interest in the affairs of the young state with which he had united his hopes and his fortunes, and was speaker of the house of representatives in the years 1870 and 1871.

At the age of fifteen William entered the academy at Racine, Wis., and afterward the college in that city. While at school he was captain of the cricket eleven, and was always active in sports. He was the head of his class nearly every year, and upon graduation in 1871 gave the valedictory address, the highest honor which could be accorded him. Returning to St. Paul after his graduation in 1871 Mr. Merriam secured a position as clerk in the First National Bank, and in 1873 he was elected the cashier of the Merchants National, was elected vice president of that bank in 1880 and president in 1882, which position he yet holds. In public or political life Mr. Merriam held the position of treasurer of the board of education (city of St. Paul) in 1887 and 1888. He was elected to represent his ward in the legislature in 1882-3, and was a quiet, earnest worker in the cause of Republicanism, and in the interests of the city and state. He was again elected to the legislature in 1886, and was made speaker of the house, which position his father had occupied sixteen years before. He was elected vice president of the State Agricultural Association in 1886, and president in 1887, being re-elected in 1888. To his efforts is due, to a great extent, the success of the state fair of the last two years. He has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for Grant in 1872. His election is the outcome of the young idea of the state and a tribute to the men who, in a few brief years, will be recognized as the wheel horses of the party in the Northwest.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

ALBERT E. RICE (Republican) was born in Vinje, Norway, 1847; received a common school education; came to the United States 1860; enlisted in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers during the war; was wounded at the battle of New Hope Church; settled in Minnesota 1866, and is at present engaged in banking and general merchandising at Willmar; is married; in 1869 he was a representative in the legislature from Minneapolis, where he then resided; has served in the senate from 1873 to 1887, with the exception of one term; elected lieutenant governor in 1886, and again in 1888.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HANS MATTSO (Republican) was born in Sweden Dec. 23, 1832; received a high school and part classical education, and entered the military school as a cadet in the artillery in his native country; immigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Minnesota in 1853; studied law at Red Wing, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; was auditor of Goodhue county from 1859 to 1861, when he joined the volunteer army as captain in the third Minnesota Infantry, and was mustered out as colonel of that regiment in September, 1865; served from 1867 to 1869 as secretary state board of immigration; as secretary of state 1870-71; presidential elector in 1876; consul general to India 1881-83, and was elected secretary of state for the second time in 1886, and for the third time in 1888; is married, resides in Minneapolis, and for many years engaged largely in farming in Kittson county, Minn. He has also been prominently connected with the Swedish-American newspaper press, as editor and proprietor.

STATE TREASURER.

JOSEPH BOBLETER (Republican) was born in Austria, April 19, 1846; he received a common school education, and immigrated to the United States in 1858; he served in the United States army and navy from Sept. 15, 1862, to Nov. 5, 1868; in that year he settled in Minnesota; since 1870 he has been a member of Minnesota National Guard, and is now colonel of the Second regiment infantry; in 1873 he was appointed postmaster of New Ulm, which position he filled till Feb. 20, 1896; in that year he was nominated for state treasurer of Minnesota by the Republican party and the choice was ratified by the people of his state, which position he has filled ever since, being re-elected in 1888. He is by profession an editor and publisher, and is married.

STATE AUDITOR.

WILLIAM WALLACE BRADEN (Republican) was born in Iberia, Ohio, 1836; he received a common school education; in 1854, before he was twenty years of age, he removed to Minnesota; during the Civil War he was captain of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, serving from 1862 to 1865; he was elected to the

legislature of Minnesota in 1867, and again in 1868; from 1873 to 1881 he was treasurer of Fillmore county; in 1882 he was elected state auditor of Minnesota, and since that time has been regularly re-elected to the same position. His occupation is that of a farmer, and before he was elected as auditor of state he resided in Preston, Fillmore county; is married.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

MOSES E. CLAPP (Republican) was born in Delphi, Ind., 1851. He received a common school education in his native state, and subsequently studied law in the Wisconsin law school. In the summer of 1881 he settled in Minnesota, practicing his profession. In 1886 he was elected attorney general of the State of Minnesota, and again in 1888. His present residence is Fergus Falls.

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HERMAN STOCKENSTROM (Republican), was born in Sweden, March 13, 1853. He received his early education in Sweden, taking a course at Stockholm's Gymnasium. In 1874 he immigrated to the United States and completed his education at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., subsequently attending the State University of Minnesota, in which state he settled in 1877. He is by profession a journalist, having been editor of "*Scandia*," a Swedish paper in Moline, Ill., also of the "*Minnesota Stats Tidning*," Minneapolis. He also has been editor of "*Skaffaren*," St. Paul, and connected as editor and manager with the Northwest edition of "*Heimlandet*." He is now assistant secretary of state and commissioner of statistics of the state of Minnesota, having assumed the present duties Jan. 4, 1887.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE LOOMIS BECKER (Democrat) is married, resides in St. Paul, and is by profession an attorney at law; was born in Lockken, Cayuga county, New York, Feb. 4, 1822, and settled in Minnesota in 1842.

Has been prominently connected with many of the great works in the state, was for many years president of the St. Paul & Pacific (now Manitoba) railroad, and this is his third term as Railroad Commissioner.

JOHN L. GIBBS (Republican) was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1838. He received an academic education and settled in Minnesota in 1861. His occupation outside of his state duties is that of a farmer. He served five terms in the legislature of Minnesota, beginning with the session of 1864. He was speaker of the house of representatives in 1877 and also in 1885. Jan. 10, 1887, he was appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill railroad and warehouse commissioner, and was re-appointed by Gov. Merriam. He is married and his present residence is at Geneva, Freeborn county.

JOHN P. WILLIAMS (Republican) was born in New Portland, Me., June 21, 1846; received a classical education, and studied law at Ann Harbor (Mich.) Law School in 1871 and 1872; removed to Minnesota in 1872; settled in Fergus Falls and began to practice his profession; was elected county attorney for Otter Tail county in 1874; was married and has resided there ever since. In January, 1889, he was appointed railroad commissioner by Gov. W. R. Merriam.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DAVID L. KIEHLE (Republican) was born in Livingston county, New York, Feb. 7, 1837. He has received a classical education, being a graduate of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., Hamilton College, N. Y., and also of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. Having chosen the clergy as his calling, he followed a call given by the Presbyterian Church, Preston, Fillmore county, 1865, where he was pastor for ten years. Subsequently he was superintendent of schools for Fillmore county, and also principal of the state normal school at St. Cloud. In 1881 he was appointed by Gov. J. S. Pillsbury to be superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, re-appointed by Govs. McGill and Merriam, serving under his fifth appointment.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

CALVIN P. BAILY (Republican) was born in the State of New York, May 9, 1828; he received a common school education, and removed to Minnesota in 1873; his occupation is that of a farmer and is married; his residence is in Detroit, Becker county; in January, 1899, he was appointed insurance commissioner by Gov. Merriam.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

JOHN H. MULLEN (Republican), residence, Wabasha; occupation, lawyer; married; born A. D. 1843, in Ireland, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., A. D. 1845; settled in Minnesota A. D. 1886; was mustered into the United States service in the war for the Union April 22, 1861, in Sixth regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, for three months; re-enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Company B, Twelfth regiment, Connecticut Infantry, for three years; served as corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major of the regiment, second lieutenant Company G, adjutant, and captain of Company C, of said regiment; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, as a veteran volunteer for three years of the war, and was mustered out with regiment in Aug., 1865; spent three months as prisoner of war in Andersonville; escaped and reached the Union line in safety; has resided at Wabasha with little interruption since 1866.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

MOSES DIBBLE KENYON (Republican) was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, Aug. 13, 1843. He received an academic education at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He

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ONES (Republican) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, received a classical education at the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown, N. J., and Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania; came to Minnesota in the spring of 1867, now resides in Todd county and is a farmer. During his residence in Minnesota he has been register of deeds and attorney at law for Todd county; in 1883 he was assistant secretary of the state, and in 1885, secretary of the state, and now is clerk of the supreme court, which position he has held since 1887.

CHARLES E. CHAPEL (Republican) was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, Aug. 6, 1843. He received a common school education. In the summer of 1858 he removed to Minnesota. He served in the Union army from February, 1862, to June, 1865, in the Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Fifth regiment. At the siege of the Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay he lost his left arm, for which reason he was discharged, only one week before the war was ended. He now resides in St. Paul and is military storekeeper, to which office he was appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill and reappointed by Gov. W. R. Merriam.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.

JAMES GILFILLAN (Republican) was born in Scotland, 1829; came to the United States the next year; received a common school education, and then studied law; settled in Minnesota, 1857; is married; was commissioned and sworn in Aug. 6, 1862, as second lieutenant in the Seventh regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; was captain Company H in said regiment from Sept. 1, 1862, till Nov. 1, 1864, serving with the regiment on the frontier and in the South. Nov. 1, 1864, mustered out as captain and commissioned, and Nov. 3, 1864, mustered in as colonel of the Eleventh regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served with the regiment in Tennessee until it was ordered home and mustered out July 16, 1865. Appointed chief justice of the supreme court July 13, 1869, and served till January, 1870; again appointed March 5, 1875, and elected in November that year, and has served as chief justice ever since.

Associate Justices.

DANIEL ASHLEY DICKINSON (Republican) was born in Vermont, Oct. 28, 1839. He received a classical education, graduating from Dartmouth College in 1860. He was assistant paymaster in the United States navy from 1863 to 1865. In 1868 he removed to Minnesota, was judge of the Sixth Judicial district from 1875 to 1881, and associate justice of the supreme court since 1881. He resides in St. Paul and is married.

WILLIAM MITCHELL (Democrat) was born in Ontario, 1832; settled in the United States, 1848; received a collegiate education, and studied law with Hon. E. C. Wilson, Morgantown, Va.; came to Minnesota, 1857; served in the legislature of 1859-60; was judge of the Third Judicial district from 1874 to 1881; has been associate justice of the supreme court since 1881; is married.

CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH (Republican) was born Dec. 2, 1829, in Saratoga county, New York. He spent the first part of his youth on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education, till he was nineteen years of age. Subsequently he attended Yale College. From 1852 to 1855 he was engaged in teaching school and studying law at Oxford, New York. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Minnesota. From 1860 to 1881 he was judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Minnesota. He is married and resides in Minneapolis.

LOREN WARREN COLLINS (Republican) resides at St. Cloud; is married; was born at Lowell, Mass., 1838; received a high school education; came to Minnesota in 1854; was a member of the high school at Chisopee, Mass., when his father moved to Minnesota; has not attended school since; enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the Seventh Minnesota; served through the war; brevetted captain March 30, 1865; was county attorney for ten years in Stearns county; member of the house of representatives in 1881-1883; one of the managers conducting the impeachment proceedings against District Court Judge Cox; was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial district, April 17, 1883; associate justice of the supreme court, Nov. 12, 1887, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Berry.

DISTRICT COURTS.

First District.

FRANCIS M. CROSBY (Republican) was born at Wilmington, Vt., Nov. 13 1838; received a common school and academic education; was a member of the Vermont house of representatives 1855 and 1856; came to Minnesota, 1858; resides at Hastings; is married; elected judge of probate of Dakota county, 1860; has been judge of the First Judicial district since 1872.

WILLIAM MONROE MCCLUER (Republican) was born in Franklinville, N. Y., 1831, educated at common schools and Temple Hill academy at Geneseo, N. Y., graduated from State and National Law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1852. Came to Minnesota, 1856; resides at Stillwater; is married; was elected prosecuting attorney of First Judicial district in 1857, thereafter served as county attorney of Washington county for several terms; also served on various boards and commissions; was appointed judge of the First district, in 1881, elected to the office 1882, and again, 1888.

Second District.

WESTCOTT WILKIN (Liberal Democrat) was born in Goshen, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1824; received a classical education at Princeton College; settled in Minnesota in May, 1856. He resides at present in St. Paul; is by profession a lawyer and is single. He has been judge of the district court for twenty-four years, and county judge and judge of probate for four years.

ORLANDO SIMONS (Democrat) was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, Jan. 15, 1824. He received an academic education and settled in Minnesota in 1849; resides in St. Paul and is married.

HASCAL R. BRILL (Republican) was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, 1846; came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Minnesota the same year; received a university education, and studied law with Judge Palmer, of St. Paul; was admitted to the bar 1870; elected judge of probate of Ramsey county, 1872; appointed judge of the court of common pleas of the same county, March 1, 1875, and elected judge of the same court in the fall of 1875 for seven years; unanimously elected judge of the Second Judicial district, 1882, and again in 1883; is married and resides in St. Paul.

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to the Franklin county bar in June, 1856; in August of the same year he came to Minnesota, locating at St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), practicing his profession; enlisted as a private in the First regiment Minnesota Volunteers; participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac during the first three years of the war, reaching the grade of first lieutenant; has been city attorney of Minneapolis, state senator, member of the National Democratic committee, and the candidate of his party for various offices; was appointed judge of the district court of the Fourth Judicial district Nov. 21, 1881, by Gov. Pillsbury, and elected to that office in 1882, and again in 1888, both times without opposition.

JOHN PATTERSON REA (Republican) of Minneapolis, is married; was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 13, 1840, and settled in Minnesota in 1876; educated in common schools and at Hopewell Academy, Penn., previous to the war; graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in class of 1867; studied law, Lancaster, Penn.; admitted to bar Aug. 8, 1868; enlisted as private Eleventh Ohio Infantry, April 16, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Company I, Sept. 23, 1861; first lieutenant, March 12, 1862; captain, April 1, 1863; mustered out Nov. 23, 1864, as senior captain; breveted major for gallantry in action Nov. 22, 1863; was appointed assessor of internal revenue for Ninth district of Pennsylvania April, 1869; held position until May 15, 1873; was editor *Minneapolis Tribune* from Jan. 10, 1876, to May 1, 1877; judge of probate, Hennepin county, for two terms commencing Jan. 1, 1878; appointed judge Fourth Judicial district May 1, 1886; elected to same position without opposition in November, 1886; was member of the First department Encampment Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio; was active in the order in Pennsylvania, from 1867 to 1875; department commander of Minnesota, 1883-4; senior vice commander-in-chief 1884-85; commander-in-chief 1887-88; was one of the commissioners appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature to erect the soldiers' monument at Lancaster, Penn.; was the prize essayist of his class in academy and also in university; was the first captain of Company A, First regiment, Minnesota National Guards; was commissary general of Minnesota with rank of brigadier general by appointment of Gov. Hubbard from November, 1884, until January, 1887. During service of three years and eight months in army, was absent from command but seven days, which time was spent as a prisoner in the hands of the rebels.

HENRY GEORGE HICKS was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, Jan. 26, 1838. At the age of fifteen, with the learning acquired in the common schools, he commenced teaching in his native town. Thereafter, until 1861, he taught school in winter, farming and attending school in summer. In August, 1860, he entered Oberlin College after studying there three summers. In July, 1861, enlisted as private in Company A, Second Illinois Cavalry; was made corporal and sergeant of the company and sergeant major and adjutant of the regiment. He also served as adjutant of the Seventy-first and Ninety-third Illinois Infantry until March, 1864; was with the Second Illinois Cavalry at Ft. Donelson, and with the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry at Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburgh and Missionary Ridge, in which last battle he was severely wounded in the face. In 1864 he married, and in 1865 removed to Minneapolis, where he has since continuously resided; in 1867 was appointed sheriff

of Hennepin county, and elected the next year; served two terms—1871 to 1874—as city justice of Minneapolis; in 1875 was admitted to the bar, and was in constant active practice until appointed judge; was elected to the legislature in 1877, where he served four consecutive terms; during the last two was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1882 was president of the board of managers which successfully conducted the impeachment trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox; March 15, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Fourth district, and elected in November 1888; has always been a Republican.

Fifth District.

THOMAS S. BUCKHAM (Republican) was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, Jan. 7, 1839. He received a classical education and is a graduate of the University of Vermont. He removed to Minnesota in 1857. During his residence in this state he has been mayor of Faribault, county attorney for Rice county, county superintendent of schools, Rice county, and state senator. He resides in Faribault and is married.

Sixth District.

MARTIN JUAN SEVERANCE (Democrat) was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., Dec. 24, 1826; received an academic education; removed to Minnesota, 1856; is married and resides at Mankato; was a member of the legislature of Minnesota, 1862; served as a private in Company I, Tenth regiment Minnesota Infantry from Aug. 14, 1862, to April 4, 1864, when he was promoted to captain of the same company; participated in the battles of Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort; was mustered out of service Aug. 19, 1866; has been judge of the district court, Sixth district, since 1881.

Seventh District.

LUTHER L. BAXTER (Democrat) was born at Cornwall, Vt., June 8, 1832; pursued a partial collegiate course at Norwich University, Vt.; studied law with Hon. Horatio Seymour at Middlebury, Vt.; came to Minnesota in March, 1857, and has been a resident of this state ever since; served in the army during the War of the Rebellion over two years, first as major Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards as major and lieutenant colonel first Minnesota Heavy Artillery; served in the legislature of this state from Scott and Carver counties, either in the senate or house, from 1864 to 1883, except the sessions of 1876-7-8; was appointed judge of the seventh judicial district March 18, 1885, and elected to same office in 1886; was a member of the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880.

DOLSON B. SEARLE (Republican) was born at Franklinville, N. Y., June 4, 1841; came to Minnesota in 1871; resides in St. Cloud, and is married; graduated in high school and academy of native place. Then entered Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C. in 1865, graduating with highest honors in 1868. Enlisted in 1861 as private in Company I, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Served about two years and was discharged by reason of disability. Then entered the war department at Washington, and was in charge of an important bureau until 1871, during which time he attended the law college. Then resigned and came to St. Cloud, Minn., and entered upon the practice of the law as a member of the firm of Hamlin & Searle. Has been city attorney of St. Cloud for six years,

county attorney two years, being elected as county attorney in fall of 1881, by over 1,100 majority. Was appointed United States district attorney in April, 1882, and served till December, 1885, when he resigned voluntarily. Was a member of the state central Republican committee in 1886 and 1887, and took an active part in the Republican National campaign in fall of 1884, and in state in fall of 1886, making a good many speeches. Was appointed district judge of the Seventh Judicial district, Nov. 14, 1887, by Gov. McGill, and elected without opposition in fall of 1888, being indorsed by both parties, and the entire bar of the district. While in the war was engaged in the following battles: Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Seven Days Fight before Richmond, Second Bull Run, Antietam and other battles, White Oak Swamp, Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, etc.

Eighth District.

JAMES C. EDSON (Republican) was born at Edson's Corner, Otsego county, New York, 1825; received a common school education, and studied law in Wisconsin; was admitted to the bar 1855. Later he studied law at the State and National law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he received diploma 1858; settled in Minnesota, 1860, and during the war he was captain of Company B, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers; was promoted major and lieutenant colonel, and later commissioned colonel of the regiment; was a member of the legislature, 1877; resides at Glencoe; is a widower; was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial district, 1886, and elected to the office, 1888, receiving a majority of 1,956 votes.

Ninth District.

BENJAMIN F. WEBBER (Republican) was born at Shapleigh, York county, Maine, 1824; he was educated in public schools and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine. He resided for several years in Massachusetts and came to Minnesota in 1868, settled in New Ulm in 1872, was county attorney of Brown county from 1874 to 1883; district judge of the Ninth Judicial district, since Jan. 1, 1883; is married.

Tenth District.

JOHN Q. FARMER (Republican) was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, Aug. 5, 1823; settled in Minnesota in 1864; resides at Spring Valley, Fillmore county, and is married; received a common school and academic education; studied law with Messrs. Perkins & Osborn, Painesville, O.; graduated at John W. Fowler's law school, Balston Springs, N. Y.; served one term as county attorney of Ashtabula county, O.; member of the house during the eighth, ninth and tenth legislatures, and member of the senate the thirteenth and fourteenth legislatures; twice elected speaker of the house; was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate, and one term elected president pro tem.; district judge in 1879 for the Tenth Judicial district; now serving second term, to which he was elected without any opposing candidate.

Eleventh District.

OZORA PIERSON STEARNS (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, 1831; received a university education; came to Minnesota, 1860; elected county attorney of Olmsted county, 1861. The following year he raised

a company for the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, of which he was made first lieutenant; served with his company on the Indian frontier, and in Missouri until 1863, when he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-ninth United States colored troops; he took command of his regiment three days before the battle of the Wilderness; was mustered out of service in December, 1865, and then returned to Olmsted county to re-enter upon his duties as county attorney; resides at present in Duluth; is married. In 1871 he was elected United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Norton; appointed judge of the Eleventh Judicial district in 1874, and has three times been re-elected without opposition.

Twelfth District.

JOHN HARRISON BROWN (Republican) was born in Rutland county, Vermont, 1824; received an academic education; settled in Minnesota, 1855, residing in Shakopee, Scott county, until 1871; served two terms as county attorney of that county. In May, 1864, he was appointed assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers with the rank of captain, and served as such until the close of the war. He moved to Willmar, his present residence, 1871; is married; has served two terms as county attorney and one as judge of probate of Kandiyohi county. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the Twelfth Judicial district, which office he has since held, having been elected thereto without opposition three times.

Thirteenth District.

ALFRED DARWIN PERKINS (Republican) was born in Erie county, New York, 1847; received a high school education, and later attended Griffiths Institute at Springville, N. Y.; came to Minnesota 1868, and resides at Windom; is married; served as state senator from 1878 to 1882; was presidential elector, 1884, appointed judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district, 1885, and elected without opposition to the office the following year.

Fourteenth District.

IRA B. MILLS (Republican) was born in Scotchtown, Orange county, New York, Jan. 14, 1851; received an academic education, and studied law four years at Albany law school, graduating, 1872; came to Minnesota, 1881; resides at Moorhead, is married; practised law at Moorhead until elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district.

Fifteenth District.

GEORGE W. HOLLAND (Democrat) was born in Franklin county, and state of New York. Graduated at the state university at Madison, Wis., in 1868; studied law with Wheeler & Warring, at Berlin, Wis.; was admitted to practice in Minnesota in 1871; commenced the practice of law at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in October, 1871, and the same year was elected county attorney of that county, and held the office continuously with the exception of two years to Jan. 6, 1899. He was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district in the State of Minnesota at the November election, 1888, over C. B. Sleeper (Republican) the then presiding judge, by a majority of fifty-five votes. At the same election the district gave a Republican majority of 1,128.

CALVIN L. BROWN (Republican) was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1854; received a common school education in Minnesota, having removed here in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1876; moved to Morris in 1878, and was elected county attorney of Stevens county in 1882, 1884, and 1886; was appointed judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district in 1887, and elected to the office in 1888 without opposition; is married. He is the son of Judge John Harrison Brown, of the Twelfth Judicial district.

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First District.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Houston County.

Second District.

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Third District.

Mower County.

OTIS W. GIBSON (Democrat) was born in Wellsboro, Pa., 1839. Studied medicine and graduated in New York City in 1860; entered the United States service as assistant surgeon in 1861, and served in the departments of the South and East until 1866, the last two years as post surgeon at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor; settled in Minnesota in 1867; is married; resides at Austin, practicing medicine; was a candidate for the state senate in 1878, receiving 1,260 votes, against 1,295 for Mr. Officer, the Republican candidate; elected to the senate in 1886; elected mayor of the city of Austin 1888.

Fourth District.

Freeborn County.

MARCELLUS HALVORSON (Republican) of Bancroft, Freeborn county, was born in Egersund, Norway, Feb. 24, 1855. He received a common school education, and afterwards learned the printer's trade; came to the United States in 1863, and settled in Minnesota the following year. Mr. Halvorson is the proprietor and editor of the *Enterprise*, published at Albert Lea; is married; has filled the offices of justice of the peace and treasurer of the school district; elected to the state senate in 1886, receiving 1,898 votes against 953 for D. N. Gates, the Democratic nominee, and 370 votes for Dr. C. W. Ballard, the Prohibition candidate.

Fifth District.

Faribault County.

D. F. GOODRICH (Republican) resides at Blue Earth City; lawyer by profession; is single; was born in the State of Maine in 1838, and settled in Minnesota in 1867.

Sixth District.

Jackson and Martin Counties.

FRANK A. DAY (Republican) was born in 1853; settled in Minnesota in 1874; was elected to the house of representatives in 1878; was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1884; has been chairman of Martin county Republican central committee since 1876, and a member of Republican congressional district committee for eight years; resides at Fairmont; is editor and publisher; is married.

Seventh District.

Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone Counties.

WARRINGTON B. BROWN (Republican) was born in Colchester, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 4, 1845; came to Minnesota in the fall of 1865; resides in Pipestone City, Pipestone county, Minnesota, and is engaged in farming; is married; served in Company I Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in several battles and was discharged for wounds received in battle at the assault on Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; served as county commissioner of Pipestone county for six years, and during five years was chairman of the board; elected to the house of representatives in 1884, and to the state senate in 1886, receiving 2,845 majority over three competitors.

Eighth District.

Watsonwan and Cottonwood Counties.

JOHN CLARK (Republican) was born at Unity, N. H., 1825; received a common school and partial academical education; removed to Massachusetts in 1845 and was engaged in commercial business during his thirty-four years' residence in that state; was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1864, and served on the committee of finance; settled in Minnesota 1878 and engaged in real estate dealing at Windom. He has served four years as president of the village board, and four years as chairman of the board of county commissioners. Is married.

Ninth District.

Brown and Redwood Counties.

THOMAS EVANS BOWEN (Democrat) was born at Blossburg, Pa., Oct., 13, 1849; came to Minnesota in 1855; received a common school education and graduated from the Mankato State Normal School; taught as principal of the graded schools at Lake Crystal 1870-71, and of Sleepy Eye schools from 1875 to 1878, established the *Sleepy Eye Herald* in 1880 and is still the proprietor and editor of that paper; is married; elected to the state senate in 1886.

Tenth District.

Blue Earth County.

EDMUND MANN POPE (Democrat), of Mankato, was born in Penfield, Monroe county, New York, Feb. 21, 1837; received a common school and academic education; came to Minnesota 1873, and located at Mankato, where he still resides; is a merchant, and is married; served four years in the army, and was mustered out as colonel Eighth Regiment Cavalry, New York volunteers, and brevet brigadier general United States army.

Eleventh District.

Waseca County.

WILLIAM G. WARD (Republican) was born in Boonville, Oneida county, New York, 1828; received a classical education at different academies in New York; read law in Madison, Wis., and was admitted to the bar, 1860; settled in Minnesota, 1866, and engaged in civil engineering for a number of years; is at present time farming at Waseca; is married.

Twelfth District.

Steele County.

CHARLES S. CRANDALL (Republican), of Owatonna, was born in Erie county, Ohio, 1840; went through the high school department of graded schools, came to Minnesota in May, 1857, and has been postmaster of Owatonna for eight years, and editor of the *Owatonna Journal* for many years; is engaged in the hardware business at present; is married; has served two terms as register of deeds of Steele county; Mr. Crandall was elected to the house of representatives in 1874 and to the senate in 1886.

Dodge County.

Fourteenth District.

MILTON J. DANIELS (Republican) was born in Schani county, New York, April 18, 1838; settled in Minnesota in 1857, but returned East to finish his education, and was attending Middleburg Academy, N. Y., at the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted April 3, 1861, for three months, at the close of which he returned to Minnesota and raised Company F, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was commissioned captain. In 1865 he was appointed commissary of subsistence by President Lincoln, and assigned to Gen. Canby's staff at New Orleans. Promoted to brevet major by President Johnson, and returned from the war to Rochester in 1867, was elected cashier of the Union Savings Bank of Rochester in 1867, which position he held until the bank was reorganized as the Union National Bank, March, 1873, when he was elected cashier of that institution, which position he held until the death of his father — Hon. J. V. Daniels — in the fall of 1881, whom he succeeded as president of said bank, which position he still holds. Was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1882 and 1884, and to the senate in 1886, for four years; and had the honor of introducing the famous high license bill; was appointed a trustee of the hospitals for the insane by Gov. Pillsbury and reappointed by Gov. Hubbard and Gov. McGill, and is president of said board; is married.

Winona County.

Sixteenth District.

OLE O. LENDE (Republican) was born in Norway, 1839. He came to the United States in 1860, and settled in Minnesota the same year. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner of Yellow Medicine county, and in 1874 county treasurer, which office he filled for ten years. At present he is engaged in farming, and resides in the town of Normania, Yellow Medicine county; is married; was elected to the senate in 1886.

Seventeenth District.**Nicollet County.**

GIDS. IVES (Republican) was born in Dickenson, Franklin county, New York, in 1846; received a university education; enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York, in 1864, and served until the close of the war; came to Minnesota in 1871, and resides at St. Peter; is a lawyer, and married; has been county attorney of Nicollet county from 1874 to 1878, city clerk and city attorney of St. Peter about eight years.

Eighteenth District.**Sibley County.**

THOMAS WELCH (Democrat) was born in Ireland; came to the United States, 1849, and settled in Minnesota, 1853; resides at present at Henderson, Sibley county, engaged in banking; is married.

Nineteenth District.**Le Sueur County.**

J. U. C. CHAPMAN (Republican) was born in the State of New York in 1813; he received a common school education; removed to Minnesota in 1856, and now resides in Le Sueur Centre, Le Sueur county, where he is interested in farming and retail groceries. He has held various public positions in the past, such as postmaster, justice of the peace, supervisor, etc., and is now a state senator.

Twentieth District.**Rice County.**

GEORGE WESTON WOOD (Republican) was born in Canada, May 8, 1842; by profession a physician, graduate of McGill College. He came to the United States and settled in Minnesota in the summer of 1873; during his residence in Minnesota he has held various public positions; prominently such in which he could employ the knowledge of his profession, as coroner, commissioner in lunacy, surgeon of Shattuck College, professor of diseases of the nervous system and medical jurisprudence of the state university. He is now state senator for Rice county. He resides in Faribault, and is married.

Twenty-first District.**Goodhue County.**

ANDERS K. FINSETH (Republican) was born in Norway, 1836; came to the United States in 1853, and in 1855 he settled in Minnesota; is now engaged in farming at Kenyon, Goodhue county; is married; was county commissioner of Goodhue county for four years; elected to the state senate 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and again in 1886; was presidential elector in 1876. He has also been a member of the state central committee.

Twenty-second District.**Goodhue County.**

PETER NELSON (Democrat) was born in Sweden in 1843; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1866, and to Minnesota in 1873; is engaged in mercantile business and various other things at Red Wing; is married; was elected to the senate, 1886; has been a member of the Democratic state central committee for six years.

Twenty-third District.**Wabasha county.**

HENRY BURKHARDT (Republican) was born in Switzerland in 1836; received a common school education; came to the United States, 1854, and settled in Minnesota, 1860; resides at present at Reads Landing, Wabasha county; is a butcher by trade; is married. In 1864 was elected to the village board of supervisors and the school board which office he held for thirteen years; elected county commissioner 1877; elected sheriff in 1881 and again in 1883; elected to the state senate, 1886.

Twenty-fourth District.**Washington County.**

EDWARD W. DURANT (Democrat) was born at Roxbury, Mass.; received a common school education; came to Minnesota in 1848; now resides at Stillwater, of which city he has been elected councilman and mayor; is now engaged in lumber business; is married; has been a member of the house of representatives three sessions and of the state senate one session. Was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor; chairman of the Democratic state convention 1876, and a member of the Minnesota delegation to the Democratic National convention at Chicago in 1884.

Twenty-fifth District.**Dakota County.**

ALBERT H. TRUAX (Republican) of Hastings, Dakota county, was born in Jefferson county, New York, June 25, 1843; received a common school education; came to Minnesota in 1853; his business is that of a contractor; is married; enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, Nov. 18, 1863; mustered out a lieutenant of the same company Dec. 3, 1865; elected to the state senate from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district, in 1883, and again in 1886.

Twenty-sixth District.**Ramsey County.**

ALBERT SCHEFFER (Republican) was born in Rheinberg, Prussia, 1844, and came to the United States in 1849. He received an academic education besides the regular course in the common schools. During the civil war he enlisted in the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as a private, being subsequently promoted to first lieutenant. He came to Minnesota in 1860, and resides at present in St. Paul, and is a banker. He is a member of the board of education and was elected a senator to the legislature of Minnesota in 1886.

Twenty-seventh District.**Ramsey County.**

ROBERT A. SMITH (Democrat) was born in Boonville, Ind., 1827; received a university education, graduating in the law department of Indiana State University, 1850; came to Minnesota, 1853; resides in St. Paul, of which city he is mayor; is engaged in banking, and is married; elected to the state Senate 1886.

Twenty-eighth District.

Hennepin County.

DAVID M. CLOUGH (Republican) was born in Lyme, N. H., 1846; settled in Minnesota in 1857; is by occupation a lumberman; is married and resides in Southeast Minneapolis; was elected to the state legislature as senator in 1886.

Twenty-ninth District.

Hennepin County.

LARS SWENSON (Republican) of Minneapolis, was born in Hallingdal, Norway, July 10, 1842. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Norway. In 1857 he immigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Nicollet county, Minnesota, where, during the summer months, he worked on his father's farm, attending public school in the winter, until his twentieth year. He finished his education at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company E, Second regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, serving three years; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chicamunga, Ga. After the war he was elected clerk of the district court of Nicollet county. In 1879 he was elected treasurer of the Norwegian and Danish Lutheran Church of America, and then removed to Minneapolis. In 1885 he was elected alderman from the Sixth ward in Minneapolis, and in 1886 elected to the state senate. Mr. Swenson is a widower.

Thirtieth District.

Hennepin County.

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD (Democrat) was born in Switzerland; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Minnesota in 1857; resides in Minneapolis; is a merchant, and married; has been a member of the Minneapolis park commission for several years; served for several years as captain and major in the state militia; was elected senator in 1886.

Thirty-first District.

Scott County.

MATHIAS NACHBAR (Democrat and Farmers' Alliance) was born in Germany, 1844; received a common school education, and at the age of ten removed to the United States and Minnesota; attended the public schools in St. Paul, and also one term at the Cathedral school; resides near Jordan, Scott county, where he is engaged in farming; is married; was town treasurer for ten years and county commissioner for three years; elected to the house of representatives, 1884, and to the state senate, 1886; is treasurer and member of the executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance.

Thirty-second District.

Carver County.

ANDREW G. ANDERSON (Democrat) was born in Sweden in 1840; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Minnesota the same year; during the war he enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to corporal, sergeant, regimental commissary and second lieutenant; was captured by the

enemy at the famous Guntown raid in June, 1864, and remained at Andersonville, Millan, and other rebel prisons until Nov. 22, 1864; mustered out of service in August, 1865. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile business at Carver; is at present manufacturing brick at the same place; is married.

Thirty-third District.

Wright and Sherburne Counties.

ALCINUS YOUNG EATON (Republican) was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, 1842; received a classical education at Mt. Union College, Ohio, where he graduated in 1862; studied law at the Ohio State Law College, graduating, 1870; subsequently taught the Latin and Greek languages at Wyoming Academy, Delaware, for three years; came to Minnesota in 1879; was county attorney for Wright county and was elected a senator to the state legislature in 1886 and again in 1888; he is by profession a lawyer and is married, residing at Buffalo, Wright county.

Thirty-fourth District.

Meeker County.

JOHN S. SHIELDS (Independent) was born in Ottawa, Canada; received a common school education, also studied civil engineering and architecture; came to the United States in 1859 and settled in Minnesota the same year; resides at Darwin, Meeker county; is not married; is engaged in farming; was elected to the senate in 1886.

Thirty-fifth District.

McLeod County.

ELISHA ADRIAN CHILD (Democrat) was born in Paris, Me., 1850; received a common school education; came to Minnesota in 1876; resides at present in Glencoe, engaged in mercantile business; is married; was a member of the legislature from 1881 to 1885.

Thirty-sixth District.

Kandiyohi County.

MARCUS JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1850; the following year he, with his parents, came to the United States; settled in Minnesota in 1857, and now resides at Atwater, where he is engaged in banking, milling and general mercantile business; is not married; was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1880; elected to the house of representatives in 1883, and to the state senate in 1886.

Thirty-seventh District.

Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa Counties.

HIRAM EUGENE HOARD (Republican), of Montevideo, was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, March 14, 1841; received his education in district schools and private academies, supplemented by a few terms at Cozenovia Seminary; taught school in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin, being the principal of the Mauston, Wis., graded schools from 1868 to 1873; came to Minnesota in 1882, and settled at Montevideo, where he purchased the *Montevideo Leader*, a Republican paper, which he has published ever since.

He has held important positions, such as president of the Board of Education, treasurer of the Western Minnesota Seminary, secretary of the Chippewa County Agricultural Society, and secretary and general superintendent of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. Mr. Hoard was especially active in advocating the establishment of farmers' institutes under state control, and when the institute law had passed, he was chosen president of the board of management.

Thirty-eighth District.

Chisago, Kanabec and Pine Counties.

OTTO WALLMARK (Republican) was born in Sweden, 1830; received a preparatory collegiate education; came to the United States, 1854, and settled in Minnesota the same year; resides at present at Chisago City; is a merchant and real estate dealer; is married; has served as postmaster at Chisago City; was county auditor of Chisago county from 1861 to 1878; delegate to the Republican National convention, 1872; elected to the state senate, 1886.

Thirty-ninth District.

Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs Counties.

C. B. BUCKMAN (Republican) resides at Sauk Rapids, and is a lumberman by occupation; married; was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and came to Minnesota in 1872.

Fortieth District.

Stearns County.

HENRY KELLER (Democrat) was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1845; was educated in German schools, and came to the United States in 1864; served for three years in the Tenth United States Infantry; settled in Minnesota in 1868, and now resides at Sauk Centre, Stearns county, where he is engaged in banking and manufacturing business; elected state senator of the Fortieth district in 1886, as an independent candidate, receiving 3,405 votes, against 1,771 votes for the regular nominee.

Forty-first District.

Pope and Douglas Counties.

GEORGE W. THACKER (Farmer's Alliance) was born in Ohio the first day of January, 1840; attended the academy at Lake Zurich, Ill., from 1855 until 1859, also pursued a partial collegiate course at Wheaton, Ill.; came to Minnesota in 1862; enlisted in the second Minnesota volunteer cavalry in 1863, and served with that regiment until the close of the war; settled in Glenwood, Pope county, in 1866, where he still is engaged in farming; is married; elected to the house of representatives in 1884, and to the state senate in 1886.

Forty-second District.

Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse Counties.

DANIEL W. HIXON (Republican) was born in Lowell, Iowa, 1843; received a common school education; enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, in 1862; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg, at which

latter place he was wounded, and discharged for said wounds in 1863; came to Minnesota in 1893 and now resides at Herman, Grant county, where he is engaged in farming; is married; has held various unimportant positions and was elected senator in 1886.

Forty-Third District.

Otter Tail County.

JAMES COMPTON (Republican) was born in Meadville, Pa., Jan. 14, 1840; received a common school education and attended Meadville academy for three years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and served three months as a private; in November the same year he re-enlisted in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1862, and to captain in April for meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh. Came to Minnesota in 1872 and settled at Fergus Falls, where he still resides, engaged in banking business; is married; elected to the state senate in 1882, and again in 1886.

Forty-Fourth District.

Wilkin, Clay and Becker Counties.

ELON G. HOLMES (Republican) was born in Madison county, New York, 1841; received a common school education; enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; participated in the battles of Bull Run, Culpepper Court House, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and others. Came to Minnesota in 1865, and resides at present at Detroit, Becker county, engaged in banking; is married; has been county commissioner for a number of years, and president of the village council.

Forty-Fifth District.

Polk, Kittson, Norman, Marshall and Beltrami.

B. SAMPSON (Republican) was born in Sweden, 1840; his father being a Norwegian, however, he was brought up on a farm in Norway; received a common school education; came to the United States, 1867, and engaged in railroad work in Michigan and Ohio until 1869, when he removed to Minnesota; took a homestead near Crookston, 1872, where he still resides, engaged in farming; is married. He built the first house in Crookston, and has been a delegate to nearly every congressional and state convention from his county; was elected clerk of court in Polk county, 1878, elected to the house of representatives, 1880, and to the senate, 1886; elected a member of the board of education of Crookston, 1888.

Forty-Sixth District.

Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca and Cass.

ALONZO JAY WHITEMAN (Democrat) of Duluth, was born in Dansville, New York, June 19, 1860; educated at Dansville Seminary and Geneseo State Normal School; graduated with honors at Hamilton college, Clinton, New York, in 1881, and studied one year in Columbia Law school in New York City; settled in Minnesota in 1882; was paying teller in Bell & Eysters' bank, Duluth, for one year, and now deals in pine lands; is single. Mr. Whiteman was a candidate for the legislature against D. Y. Knox in 1884, and carried

Duluth the first time it was ever carried by a Democrat; elected to the state senate in 1886, being the first Democrat elected from the Forty-sixth district, which is the largest district in the state. Mr. Whiteman is the youngest man in the senate for over twenty years.

Forty-Seventh District.

Renville County.

DARWIN S. HALL (Republican) was born in Kenosha, Wis., 1844; received an academic education; during the war he enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment until the close of the war; settled in Renville county, Minnesota, 1866; is engaged in farming; is married; was elected county auditor of Renville county, 1869; clerk of the district court, 1874; representative in legislature, 1876; appointed register of United States land office at Benson, 1878; elected state senator, 1886, and will be a member of the Fifty-first Congress of the United States from the Third district of Minnesota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house consists of one hundred and three members, who are chosen biennially by districts, and who receive a compensation of five dollars per day for each session.

The speaker is chosen by the members and receives a compensation of ten dollars per day for each session.

SPEAKER.

Hon. C. H. GRAVES.

First District.

Houston County.

JOHN MCNELLY (Republican) was born in Ireland in 1830; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Minnesota in 1855; is engaged in farming at Wilmington, Houston County, is married; was elected to the house of representatives in 1875 and 1876, and to the senate in 1877 and 1878.

JAMES C. KELLY (Democrat) is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Chatfield in 1857; received a common school education and took a two years' business course at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.; resides at present in Houston county; engaged in farming; is married; has been chairman of supervisors two terms, and town clerk nearly five terms; elected to the legislature in 1888, receiving 1,559 votes against 1,554 for G. F. Potter, and was the only Democrat elected in Houston County.

Second District.

Fillmore County.

JOHN N. JOHNSON (Republican) is a native of Minnesota, having been born in the town of Preble, Fillmore county, 1854; received a common school education; is at present engaged in farming in Fillmore county; is married.

MARTIN A. MALAND (Republican) was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, the twenty-third day of August, 1846; he received a normal school course of education at Winona, and at the business college of La Crosse, Wis.; in 1857 he removed to Minnesota, followed school teaching for awhile, and since that has filled various positions of trust and responsibility; he was a member of the legislative assembly of Minnesota in 1885, and was re-elected to the house of representatives of the state in 1898; is now chairman of the committee of public accounts and expenses; he is by occupation a farmer, resides in Highland, Fillmore county, Minn., and is married.

EVAN R. MORRIS (Republican) was born in Wales in 1842; received a common school education; came to the United States, 1849, and settled in Minnesota, 1871; is engaged in farming in Greenleafston, Fillmore county, where he has been justice of the peace for nine years; a member of the town board of supervisors a number of times, and assessor five times; elected to the house of representatives, 1888, receiving 3,397 votes against 2,192 for his opponent, M. W. Williams, Prohibition candidate; is married.

JAMES HENRY PHILLIPS (Republican) was born at St. John, New Brunswick, 1854; came to the United States when five years old and received his education in the Chicago public schools and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1878; came to Minnesota the same year and settled at Preston, Fillmore county, where he has practiced medicine ever since. Is married.

ORRIN THURBER (Republican) was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, 1829; received a common school education; settled in Minnesota, 1855, and is at present engaged in farming at Chatfield, Fillmore county; is married; has been deputy sheriff three years and constable two years, chairman of the board of supervisors, and a member of the city council.

Third District.

Mower County.

HENRY W. LIGHTLY (Republican) was born at Evans, Erie county, New York, in 1838; received a common school education; served three years during the war in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; went through the Vicksburg campaign, including the forty days' siege; participated also in Gen. Banks' Red River expedition. Settled in Mower county, Minnesota, in 1865, where he still resides; is married; engaged in farming; has served as chairman of the board of supervisors of Mower county for a number of years; elected to the legislature in 1884.

EDWARD S. HOPPIN (Republican) was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1842; received a common school education; came to Minnesota in 1860; is engaged in farming at Pleasant Valley, Mower county; is married; has been town clerk for twenty-two years and assessor for twelve years; was elected United States census enumerator in 1880, and elected to the house of representatives, 1886; was a member of the railroad committee of that session; re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,011 votes, against 565 for the Democratic candidate, and 97 for the Prohibition candidate.

Fourth District.

Freeborn County.

DARIUS F. MORGAN (Republican) was born in Jackson county, Iowa, 1854, settled in Minnesota in 1877, and is engaged in the practice of law at Albert Lea; is married.

ELLEND ERICKSON (Republican) was born in Vik in Sogn, Norway, Oct. 7, 1835; emigrated to America and settled in Chicago, July, 1854; came to Minnesota in June, 1860; was elected alderman for the second ward for two years when Albert Lea was first incorporated as a city; is now engaged in farming; received a good common school education; has served on the town

board seventeen years and the last eight years has been the chairman of the board of supervisors, and has for a number of years been a member of the school board; enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company K, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; appointed corporal in February and promoted to sergeant in March, 1862; after the battle of Stone River was second lieutenant, and September, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant of his company, and participated in all the battles and engagements of the regiment, including the battles of Island No. 10, Union City, Perryville, Stone River, Chicamunga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, Resacca and New Hope Church; also participated in the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaign; wounded at the battle of Chicamunga, and taken prisoner of war at New Hope Church May 27, 1864; exchanged September 29th, same year; was elected to the state legislature Nov. 6, 1888, and received 2,362 votes against 929 votes for M. Fenton, Democrat, and 401 votes for Halvorsen, Prohibitionist.

Fifth District.

Faribault County.

BASIL SMOUT (Republican) was born in London, England, 1835; received a common school education in Canada; came to the United States, 1853; enlisted as a private in Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 1862; elected orderly sergeant in seven months, commissioned second lieutenant; while in the service he commanded the pioneers of the Fourth Division Thirteenth Army Corps, and was in command when the Bailey dam was built on the Red River; now resides at Wells, Faribault county; is a tinner by trade, but at present engaged in hardware business; is married; has held several offices, such as school treasurer, town supervisor, assessor, etc; received 1,081 plurality for representative, 1888.

Sixth District.

Jackson and Martin Counties.

ERICK SEVATSON (Republican) was born in Norway, 1844, came to the United States in 1864, and settled in Minnesota in 1869; is engaged in farming and banking at Christiania, Jackson county; is married; has been a member of the house before.

Seventh District.

Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone Counties

JOHN F. SHOEMAKER (Republican) was born in Chemung county, New York, 1838; received a common school education; enlisted as a private in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry in 1863, was ordered to the northwestern frontier to fight Indians; was made corporal soon after enlisting, and a few months later commissioned second lieutenant, and still later first lieutenant; served as adjutant at Fort Randall, D. T.; appointed post quartermaster and commissary at Fort Ponka, D. T.; discharged June 22, 1866; settled in Rock county, the same year, and still resides at Lu Verne, engaged in farming; is married; was the first treasurer of Rock county, and held the office for six years, town clerk of town of Mound since its organization, 1877; elected to the house of representatives as an independent candidate 1886, and again in 1888, receiving a large majority both times.

BARTLETTE MARSHALL LOW (Republican) was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, 1839. During the war he was first lieutenant of Company E, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; settled in Minnesota 1865, and was elected representative from Murray and Nobles counties, 1886; has been county commissioner of Murray county for four years. Mr. Low is a watchmaker and jeweller by trade, but is at present engaged in farming at Lowville; is married.

Eighth District.

Watsonwan and Cottonwood Counties.

WILLIAM R. ESTES (Republican) was born in Gibson county, Indiana, 1852; received a common school education, supplemented by one term at business college in St Paul; settled in Madelia, Watsonwan county, Minnesota, 1867, and is engaged in farming and mercantile business; is married; was elected to the house of representatives 1886, and again, 1888, receiving 1,276 votes against 477 for O. H. Howe, Independent, and 519 for O. Mason, Democrat, and 184 for M. Bradford, Prohibitionist.

Ninth District.

Brown and Redwood Counties.

CHAS. W. H. HEIDEMAN (Democrat) was born at Algonquin, Ill., 1857; received a common school and partial academic education; came to Minnesota, in 1876, and is at present agent of the C. & N. W. Ry. and American Express Company at New Ulm; is married; now serving second term of secretary of local board of health; elected to the legislature in 1888.

JAMES McMILLAN (Republican) resides at Redwood Falls; was born in Canada in 1839; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1860, and settled in Minnesota the same year; is at present engaged in the milling business at Redwood Falls; is married; has been president of the village council for several years; elected to the legislature in 1888.

Tenth District.

Blue Earth County.

GEORGE T. BARR (Republican) was born in Terre Haute, Ind., 1851; received a common school education, attended the high school until his family moved to Minnesota, 1867, is married; has been alderman one term and mayor of Mankato one term; was United States deputy revenue collector, 1880-81; was a member of the board of managers of the state Normal school, 1884 and 1885; is at present a member of the board of education, and president of the board of trade; has been for over fourteen years connected with various banks in the city of Mankato and at Little Falls; also holds the position of treasurer of Mankato Tile, Fire Brick & Clay Company.

ALFRED DAVIS (Republican) was born in Birmingham, England, in 1839; came to the United States in 1849 and settled in Wisconsin; received his education in the primary schools of Birmingham and common schools in Wisconsin; removed to Kansas in 1859, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to corporal and sergeant; participated in all the marches, raids and engagements of the regiment in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi; was captured by the enemy at the battle of

Marks Mill April 25, 1864, and held as prisoner of war at Camp Ford, Tex.; helped to dig a tunnel under the stockade and escaped from the enemy, but was tracked by hounds and re-captured; exchanged in March, 1865, and discharged April 20, 1865; settled in Minnesota in 1865, and is at present engaged in farming at Medo, Blue Earth county; is married; has held the offices of town supervisor, justice of the peace and school director; elected to the legislature in 1888.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM LOSSOW (Republican) was born in Prussia, 1840; received a common school education; served four years in the Prussian army; came to the United States 1868, and settled in Minnesota the same year; at the age of fourteen he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed this occupation until 1886, when he began farming; is married.

HORACE B. PERRIN (Republican) was born at Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, in 1843; received a university education; came to Minnesota in 1863; enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers when that regiment was organized, and was appointed corporal; discharged with the regiment; is at present a resident of Amboy, Blue Earth county, engaged in selling farm implements and machinery; is married; has been elected town clerk for twenty years in succession; was president of the first village council of Amboy and has held this office ever since; elected to the legislature in 1888 receiving sixty-eight votes more than the regular republican ticket.

Eleventh District.

Waseca County.

OTTO HANSEN (Republican) was born near Christiania, Norway, 1850; received a common school education. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, settling first in Wisconsin. He removed to Minnesota, 1874; is engaged in farming; has been a member of the town board of Otisco for many years, and has also held various other offices; elected to the legislature, 1888.

Twelfth District.

Steele County.

JAMES M. DIMENT (Republican) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, 1850; received a high school education, and at the age of eighteen entered a general store as salesman; later was traveling salesman for a grocery firm for sixteen years; was one of the organizers of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association; settled in Minnesota, 1879; is a member of the firm of Hastings & Diment, millers, at Owatonna; is married.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge County.

FREMONT J. THOE (Republican), of Vernon township, Dodge county, Minnesota, was born in town of Vernon, Dodge county, Minnesota, the thirteenth day of October, 1858; his parents were born on Voss, Bergens Stift, Norway; came to America in 1850 and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin; removed to Minnesota in 1856, and engaged in farming. Mr. J. Thoe, the father of the subject of the above sketch, died in 1873, while his young son was only fifteen years of age. The arduous duties of a farmer fell upon this young head, as he had none others to lend a helping hand, he being the only survivor of ten children and

his mother an invalid. He divided the duties of the farm with those of the school room and obtained a good common school education; is married; has held various positions of trust and responsibility. Nov. 6, 1888, he was elected to the legislature by over five hundred majority over his Democratic opponent.

Fourteenth District.

Olmsted County.

MARCUS WING (Republican) was born at Webster, Mich., 1841; received a high school education; came to Minnesota 1864, and resides at present at Rock Dell, Olmsted county, engaged in farming; is married; has been a representative in the legislature two terms, and elected again in 1888.

ALONZO T. STEBBINS (Republican) was born at Taunton, Mass., 1847; received a common school and commercial college education. Came to Minnesota, 1857, and resides at Rochester, Olmsted county; is a hardware merchant, and married; has been member of the city council two years, and is now secretary of the board of trade.

JOHN W. FLATHERS (Republican) was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, 1845; came to Minnesota, 1856; received a common school education, and attended the high school at Chatfield, Minnesota; resides at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county; engaged in farming; is married; has served as town treasurer for ten years, and county commissioner four years; was elected to the legislature in 1886, and again in 1888, by a largely increased majority.

Fifteenth District.

Winona County.

HENRY C. FUHRMANN (Independent) was born in Saxony, 1830; received a common school and partial collegiate education; came to the United States, 1850; held the office of justice of the peace for several years in Iowa county, Wis.; settled in Winona, Minn., 1867, and has remained there since; engaged in insurance and real estate business; is married; has been in the post office employ for a number of years.

JOHN BAIN (Republican) was born in Canada, 1843; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1868, and settled in Fremont, Winona county the same year; is a farmer, and is married; has been chairman of town board of supervisors for nine years, and school clerk for twelve.

AMASA T. SINCLAIR (Democrat) was born in Maine, 1839; received a common school education; came to Minnesota in 1854, resides at Pleasant Hill, Winona county; is a blacksmith, and married; enlisted in Company K, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery when it was organized, and was mustered out of service September, 1865; has held different offices, such as treasurer, supervisor, chairman and town clerk of his own town for several years.

JOHN ARNOLD KEYES (Republican) was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont; received an academic education, and studied law with Geo. L. Stow, Chelsea; admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Vermont, 1884; was superintendent of public schools of Chelsea for two years, and member of the Republican state convention of Vermont, 1884; came to Minnesota, 1885; resides at Winona, where he is a member of the law firm of Keys and Brown; is single; was the only Republican elected to the legislature from his district.

h is strongly Democratic.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Eastford, Windom county, Connecticut, 1853, which state his parents left with him three years later and settled in Minnesota. He received a classical education at the university of his adopted state, and resides at present in St. Charles, in which city he is conducting a hardware business. He was elected representative to the state legislature in 1888.

Sixteenth District.

Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine Counties.

ANDREW J. CRAIN (Republican) was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1847; received a common school education; settled in Minnesota in 1877, and is at present engaged in farming at Shaokatan, Lincoln county; is married; has served as county treasurer and also has held various town offices at different times; was county commissioner when elected to the house of representatives in 1888, there being only 89 votes cast against him in the county although there were 414 Democratic and 67 Prohibition votes cast for president.

ANDREW C. FORBES (Republican) was born in Quebec, Canada, 1848; received a common school education, and attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., for two years; came to the United States 1871, and settled in Minnesota the same year; is at present engaged in law practice at Marshall, Lyon county; is married; has served as county attorney of Lyon county for eight years; elected to the legislature 1888 without opposition; he is one of eight brothers, five of whom reside in Lyon county, Minn.

Seventeenth District.

Nicollet County.

CHARLES R. DAVIS (Republican) was born at Pittsfield, Ill., 1849. In the spring of 1854 he removed with his parents to Minnesota, settling at St. Peter, his present home; received a common school education; at the age of eighteen he went into mercantile business at St. Peter, but two years later began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, 1872. He was county attorney of Nicollet county for eight years, also city clerk and city attorney for the same number of years; is married. For the past year he has been captain of Company I, Minnesota National Guard. He was elected to represent Nicollet county in the legislature at the recent election, defeating a combination of Johnson, Democrat, and Ostrom, Farmers' Alliance.

Eighteenth District.

Sibley County.

HUGH D. BROWN (Democrat) was born in Pennsylvania, 1855; he came to Minnesota when only two years old; was one of the organizers and incorporators of the village of Green Isle, Sibley county, where he still resides, engaged in an extensive mercantile business in the firm of Brown & Flinn. Has served several terms as president of the village council; is married.

Nineteenth District.

Le Sueur County.

OVID P. BUELL (Democrat) was born at Kasota, Minn., 1858; received a common school education; resides at Kasota; is a bookkeeper, and married; has served as town clerk and town treasurer two years each.

JOSEPH CHIPMAN SWAIN (Republican) was born in Bradford county, Penn., 1824; received a common school education; came to Minnesota 1856, and settled in Le Sueur the following year; is at present engaged in farming at Elysian, Le Sueur county; is married; has held different town offices, such as assessor, county commissioner, etc.; served one term in the legislature, 1873, and elected again 1888, receiving 2,015 votes, the highest number on the legislative ticket.

Twentieth District.

Rice County.

HUDSON WILSON (Republican) was born in Concord, Ohio, in 1830; received a common school and partial academic education; settled in Minnesota, 1857; was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Rice county for nine years, and for twenty-two years he has been treasurer of the board of directors of the Minnesota institutes for the deaf and dumb and blind, and the school for idiots and imbeciles. Has been engaged in banking business thirty-two years and is at present president of the Citizens' National Bank, at Faribault; is married.

JONATHAN P. TEMPLE (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, 1837; received a common school education; enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862; was wounded in the battle of Perryville, Ky., which prevented him from taking an active part in field service after that time; was mustered out July 15, 1865. He settled in Minnesota, 1869, and is at present engaged in farming at Morristown, Rice county; is married; has served as town clerk for several years, and was chairman of the board of supervisors for four years; was the first chairman of the village council and for four years assessor.

B. M. JAMES (Republican) was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1824; received a common school education, and settled in Minnesota in 1855. He is married, and is by occupation a miller, residing at present in Northfield, Rice county; in 1874 he was elected to the house of representatives of Minnesota and again in 1888.

GEORGE W. DAMP (Republican) was born in the State of Ohio in 1837; he received a common school education and settled in Minnesota in 1866; he served in the Union army three years; is by occupation a farmer, and resides at Cannon City, Rice county; is married.

Twenty-first District.

Goodhue County.

STEPHEN B. BARTEAU (Republican) was born at Binghamton, N. Y., 1816; received a common school education; has been engaged in farming and mercantile business since he settled in Minnesota in 1871; resides at present at Zumbrota; is married. Voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and has been a Republican ever since.

WILLIAM E. POE (Republican) was born at Minerva, Brecken county, Ky., 1836; received a common school education; moved to Indiana, 1843, and to Minnesota, 1857. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served for two years; is at present engaged in farming at Stanton, Goodhue county; is married; has held various local offices; was elected to the legislature, 1888, receiving 1,201 votes against 431 for his opponent.

Twenty-second District.**Goodhue County.**

FREDERICK W. HOYT (Republican) was born in Orleans county, New York, 1841; received a university education, and was admitted to the bar, 1865; came to Minnesota, 1856; and resides at present at Red Wing; is married; is president of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern R. R.; and is also connected with various manufacturing institutions in Red Wing; president and director of Red Wing Wagon Company, and Red Wing Furniture Company; director in Minnesota Stone Ware Company, La Grange Mills, Goodhue County Bank and Goodhue County Savings Bank; was a lay delegate to the general Methodist conference held in New York City in 1888; served in the legislature, 1881, and also the extra session of the same year; is a member of the board of managers of the state reform school, also member of the board of education of Red Wing; elected to the legislature again in 1888, receiving a very large majority.

Twenty-third District.**Wabasha County.**

GEO W. HARRINGTON (Republican) was born in Washington county, Vermont. 1827; came to Minnesota 1856; resides at present at Plainview, Wabasha county; engaged in farming; is married.

SEYMOUR JONES (Republican) was born Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, 1844; received a common school education; came to Minnesota, 1861; and is engaged in farming at Kellog, Wabasha county; is single; has held various town offices.

GARRISON D. POST (Republican) was born in Orange county, New York, in 1826; received a common school education, came to Minnesota in 1854; resides at present at Lake City, where he is engaged in gain dealing; is married.

Twenty-fourth District.**Washington County.**

GEORGE M. SEYMOUR (Republican) was born in Onondago county, New York,—; received a common school education and settled in Minnesota in 1858; was deputy provost marshal from 1862 to the close of the war; served one term as sheriff of Washington county; was elected to the legislature in 1888; resides at present in Stillwater; is married, and is by occupation a manufacturer.

JOHN B. TAFT (Republican) was born Welet, Franklin county, Maine, 1826; received a common school education; settled in Minnesota in 1856, and is at present engaged in farming in Washington county; is married; has been chairman of the board of supervisors for twelve years, and president of the Washington County Farmers' Alliance for two years.

HENRY N. VOLMER (Republican) was born in Switzerland, 1846; resides at Lakeland, Washington county; by occupation a farmer and is married; arrived in the United States in 1858 and settled in Minnesota the same year; had a good French and German education and a common English school education; was first elected to the legislature in 1888.

Twenty-fifth District.**Dakota County.**

P. H. HAGNEY (Democrat) of Rosemount, was born in Dakota county, Minnesota, May 22, 1856; received a common school education; is one of the successful farmers of the said county; has held town offices for several years; was elected to the house of representatives by one hundred and seventy-five majority over the Republican candidate.

JAMES W. McGRATH (Independent) resides at South St. Paul; is married; and by occupation a farmer; was born in Pennsylvania and settled in Minnesota in 1856.

Twenty-sixth District.**Ramsey County.**

HENRY L. WILLIAMS (Republican) was born in Boston, Mass., 1857; studied at the Free Academy and Baldwin Seminary at Newburgh, N. Y. and took a partial collegiate course in New York City; was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practiced law in New York City until he came to Minnesota in 1884; settled in St. Paul, and is actively engaged in his profession; is married.

JOHN G. ELMQUIST (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1849; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1869, and settled in Minnesota the same year; is a clothing merchant in St. Paul, and married; elected to the house of representatives in 1886, and again in 1888.

FREDERICK C. STEVENS (Republican) resides at Merriam Park, St. Paul; Minn.; occupation, attorney at law, is single; was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1861; graduated from Rockland High School, Rockland, Me., in 1877; from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1881; read law with Hon A. W. Paine, of Bangor, Me.; graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1884; settled in Minnesota in 1884, and was elected to represent the country district of Ramsey county in legislature of 1888-9, receiving 1,543 votes to 1,055 for Alexander Adams, Democrat, 125 for Frank N. Lockwood, Prohibitionist, and 1 for John W. Bell, Reform Democrat.

Twenty-seventh District.**Ramsey County.**

GEBHARD WILLRICH (Republican) resides in St. Paul, is not married; was born in Gilten, Hanover, Germany, is 1853; received a classic education at Oldenberg and Kiel, university cities; emigrated to Missouri, where he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed till 1875, when he commenced the study of law in St. Louis, in the office of ex-Gov. Fletcher, and continued same with ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson; was admitted to the bar of St. Louis, 1876, and practiced law in St. Louis till 1880, when he came to Minnesota, first farming in Kittson county for two years, till 1882, then taught school one year in the public schools of St. Paul, and in the fall of 1883 settled down to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and has been in active practice since.

WILLIAM BICKEL (Republican); occupation, contractor; born Sept. 5, 1862, in Huntington, Ind.; removed with his father to this state and set-

tled at St. Peter in 1868, being then six years old; attended public and private schools in St. Peter; came with his father, on his appointment as collector of internal revenue, to St. Paul in 1876; attended public schools, from which he went to St. John's College, where he graduated, after which he was two years deputy collector of United States internal revenue; was elected a member of the legislature by over three hundred majority in a strong Democratic district, Cleveland having a majority of nearly four hundred in the same district.

JOHN H. IVES (Democrat), of St. Paul, was born in Burlington, Ia.; Aug. 30, 1854; went to Wisconsin in 1878 of which state he has been a resident until May, 1883, at which time he moved to St. Paul where he has since resided. Mr. Ives is a lawyer by profession; he first commenced the study of law in September, 1870, with Baker & Spooner of Hudson, Wis.; left Hudson for Chicago, where he studied law with his uncle Hon. C. M. Harris, and graduated at the Chicago law school; was admitted as an attorney in 1875; moved to Barron county, Wisconsin, in 1875, where he was first retained as assistant and counsel to the district attorney of that county in important tax litigations then in progress in that county, and was subsequently, in November, 1886, elected district attorney of that county, which is the only office he has ever held. Mr. Ives is a Democrat and was elected representative over J. A. Johnson, Republican and Labor candidate, and P. H. Thornton, bolting Democrat, by 501 plurality.

HIRAM F. STEVENS (Republican), of St. Paul, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 11, 1852, and was educated at the University of Vermont and at Columbia College law school, New York City; studied in the office of Porter, Lowry, Soren & Stone, of New York, and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Vermont, in 1874; came to Minnesota in December, 1879, and was admitted to the supreme court of Minnesota and the United States circuit and district courts in 1880, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1886. He is secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association and vice president of the board of park commissioners of the city of St. Paul; was chairman of the Republican county committee of Ramsey county 1886 to 1888; was elected to the twenty-sixth legislature, receiving 3,552 votes against 475 votes for James McGuire, Democrat and Labor candidate.

Twenty-Eighth District.

First and Second Wards Minneapolis, Anoka and Isanti Counties.

JARED BENSON (Republican) was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 1821; received a common school education; settled in Minnesota 1855; is engaged in farming at Anoka; is married; has held county and town offices almost continually since his majority; was a candidate for senator to the first state legislature in 1857—fairly elected, but counted out; was chairman of the state central committee in 1858-59, chief clerk of the house in 1859-60, speaker of the house in 1861-62 and the extra sessions of 1862 and 1864; also a member of the house in 1879, a director in the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad in 1864-70; collector of internal revenue in 1870-72; was appointed a regent of the State University by Gov. Ramsey in 1862, and also state agent to look after and report refugees from the Indian massacre of that year.

DANIEL ANDERSON (Republican) was born in Hassela, Sweden, in 1842; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Minnesota in 1851; settled in Cambridge, Isanti county, in 1868, and is still engaged in farming there; is married; served from Aug. 28, 1862, to July 10, 1865, in Company E, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers; has, since residing in Isanti county, served in various local offices, viz.: County auditor, county surveyor and county commissioner; also postmaster, and as representative in legislature in sessions of 1873-5-6-7-9, and when elected to the session of 1889 was an incumbent in the offices of justice of the peace, court commissioner and judge of probate.

EDGAR F. COMSTOCK (Republican) was born March 4, 1845, at Passadumkeag, Me.; lived on a farm and attended a common school; at the age of seventeen enlisted and served in Company A, First Maine Cavalry, during the war; came to Minnesota in October, 1866; has resided in Minneapolis nineteen years; was a member of the city council from 1882 until 1885; also a member of the park commission for two years; was a member of legislature of 1887; was engaged in the lumbering business until 1884, since which time has been engaged in railroad construction as a contractor.

ALVAH EASTMAN (Republican) was born in Lowell, Oxford county, Maine; received a common school education until the age of fifteen when he entered a newspaper office where he served three years; the following two years he attended academies at North Bridgton and Fryeburg, Me.; came to Minnesota in 1880 and is at present editor and proprietor of the *Anoka Herald* published at Anoka; is married; was secretary of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association in 1886, and secretary of Anoka County Agricultural Society in 1888; presidential elector representing the Fourth Congressional district on the Republican ticket in 1888; elected to the house of representatives in 1888, receiving 5,500 votes against 4,062 for his opponent.

Twenty-Ninth District.

Hennepin County.

JOHN M. UNDERWOOD (Republican) was born in Saco, York county, Maine, July 12, 1841; received a common school education with one term in high school; served more than four years during the war in Seventh and Fourteenth Maine Infantry, and Fourth United States Artillery; participated in twenty-seven hard fought battles; was wounded several times; entered as private and discharged as captain; came to Minnesota 1868; is married; served two terms as chairman of board of supervisors of Princeton of this state; resides now in Minneapolis; is a railroad contractor; is president of old soldiers Harrison and Morton club, which numbers about 1,800 members; elected to the legislature 1888, receiving 4,146 votes more than his opponent.

FERDINAND A. HUSHER (Republican) was born in Denmark, 1825; removed to Norway, 1828, where he received a university education, taking three degrees in Christiania University; later he engaged in school work in Norway for several years, being principal of a high school and also of a normal school; came to the United States, 1869; was a resident of Minnesota 1873 to 1875, when he removed to La Crosse, Wis.; returned to Minnesota 1885, and is at present editor and proprietor of *Fædrelandet og Emigranten*, published at

Minneapolis; is married. During his residence in Wisconsin he was receiver and then register of the United States land office at La Crosse; elector-at-large in Wisconsin, 1884; appointed member of the board of managers of the Minnesota state reform school, 1886.

JOHN DAY SMITH (Republican) born at Litchfield, Maine, in 1845; lived on a farm and attended public schools; enlisted when seventeen years of age in the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers; was with the Army of the Potomac, and served under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; was severely wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; educated at Brown University, from which institution was graduated in 1872; principal of the Academy at Worcester, Mass., from 1872 until 1875; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878; lecturer on constitutional law and the law of evidence in Howard University for three years; a resident of Minneapolis for three years; a lawyer by profession and engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis at the present time; a member of the Grand Army, being commander of the James Bryant Post at the present time.

EUGENE G. HAY (Republican) was born in Charlestown, Ind., March 26, 1853; received an academic education and studied law with Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon at Indianapolis, Ind.; was clerk in the Indiana legislature in 1877, and practiced law at Madison in that state for nine years; was then elected prosecuting attorney and a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1884.

HENRY DOWNS (Republican) was born in England in 1837; received a common school education; came to the United States, 1852, and settled in Minnesota the following year. During the war he served as corporal in Company K, Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, for three years; resides in Minneapolis and is a contractor; is married; was superintendent of construction of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane at St. Peter for a term of eleven years; was a member of the legislature of 1885.

SEVER ELLINGSON (Republican) was born in Norway in 1839, came to America with his parents in 1850, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin from whence he moved to Iowa, remaining until 1856, when he came to Minnesota; at the beginning of the war he returned to Decorah, Ia., where he enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Third Iowa Infantry; re-enlisted at Hebron, Miss., and was mustered out of service at Davenport, Ia., on July 25, 1865. During this time he participated in the battles of Blue Mills, Shiloh, taking of Corinth, sieges of Vicksburgh and Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea; spent two years with the Scandinavian Commercial Association of Lansing, Ia.; moved to Bloomington, Minn., in 1868, where he still resides engaged in farming, and has been postmaster at that place for twenty years; is married; was elected a member of the twenty-fifth legislature and re-elected in 1888.

Thirtieth District.

Hennepin County.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE (Republican), of Osseo, was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, Feb. 7, 1844; received a common school education; enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry Volunteers, Sept 11, 1861, serving three years and

participating in all the battles of the regiment, including the battles of Gallatin, Fort Riley, Stone River in 1862; Elk River, Davis Cross Roads, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Graysville, Ga., 1863; Buzzard's Roost, Reseca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Rough's Station, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and siege of Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged Nov. 24, 1864, after being wounded at battles of Stone River, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, and Atlanta; came to Minnesota in November, 1865; engaged in mercantile business at Osseo; is at present engaged in farming; has been a member of the village council, justice of the peace, and recorder of village; was elected member of the present legislature, receiving 6,498 votes against 5,340 votes for his opponent.

FREEMAN P. LANE (Republican) was born in Washington county, Maine, April 20, 1853; with his family he emigrated to Minnesota in 1861, and settled in Minneapolis. He received a common school education in Minnesota and went to Albany, N. Y., to study law in 1873, graduating in 1874; returning to Minnesota he was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county, and has been an energetic practitioner ever since. Although actively identified with the Republican party since he became of age, he never became a candidate for the suffrage of his fellow citizens until the fall of 1888, when he was elected a representative to the lower house of the state legislature by 1,160 majority in a hitherto Democratic district.

EDWARD J. DAVENPORT (Republican) was born at Middlebury, Vt. 1852; is a graduate of Middlebury College, and also received the degree of A. M. from that college; was admitted to the bar 1874; came to Minnesota, 1871; was deputy clerk of the district court for Hennepin county from 1871 to 1874; was clerk of the municipal court at Minneapolis from 1874 to 1877; elected clerk of the district court for Hennepin county, 1880, and re-elected 1884, receiving the largest majority ever received by any Republican in Hennepin county; is married to Janie H. Taylor, a grand-daughter of President W. H. Harrison, and a first cousin of Gen. Ben. Harrison, the president elect.

HENRY C. HANKE (Republican), of Minneapolis, was born at Lake Calhoun, now inside the city limits, Oct. 6, 1860; is of German parentage; lived on a farm until the age of twenty; entered Archibald's Business College in the fall of 1880; graduated in 1882; passed the entrance examination to the state university, but never attended; has been in the lumber business six years and been very successful; always took an active part in politics; has been a delegate to the state convention several times.

Thirty-first District.

Scott County.

ROBERT JOSEPH FARICY (Democrat) was born at Credit River, Scott county, Minnesota, where he still resides; engaged in farming; is married; received a common school education; has been assessor of his township for ten years, and member of the school board seven years; elected to the legislature, 1886, and again in 1888, receiving nine hundred majority.

Thirty-second District.**Carver County.**

CHARLES G. HALGREN (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1840; received a common school education, and served four years' apprenticeship in a printing office; came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Carver county in 1858; is married; enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry at its organization, and served until the close of the war, participating in all its battles and marches; was postmaster at Watertown, where he resides, from 1877 to 1885; was a member in the house of representatives in 1881 and 1883, and elected again in 1888; is a druggist by occupation.

JULIUS H. ACKERMAN (Republican, was born at Thuringia, Germany, 1844; received a common school education; came to the United States 1862, and settled the same year in Young America, Carver county, Minnesota, where he still resides, engaged in mercantile and milling business; is married; was elected town clerk, 1870, and appointed notary public, 1873; has been postmaster since 1873; was a member of the state senate 1883-1885, and elected to the house of representatives 1888 by a majority of 790 votes.

Thirty-third District.**Wright and Sherburne Counties.**

MAGNUS HOLMSTROM (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1838; received a common school education, also attended a private school in this country; came to the United States in 1869, and settled in Minnesota the same year; is engaged in mercantile business at Cokato, Wright county; is married; was elected a member of the village council in 1880 and 1881; elected to the legislature in 1883 and 1885, and again in 1888.

JOHN M. HAVEN (Republican) was born at Silver Creek, Wright county, Minnesota, 1857; received a common school and surveyor's education; resides at Big Lake, Sherburne county; engaged in farming and general merchandising; is married; has held various town offices, such as supervisor, assessor and treasurer; received the nomination of county surveyor at the age of twenty-one, but declined to accept on account of other business; elected to the legislature, 1888, receiving 1,100 majority.

HENRY KREIS (Republican) was born in Baltimore county, Md., 1821; received a common school education; settled in Minnesota, 1856, and is at present a resident of Monticello, Wright county, where he is engaged in mercantile business; is married; elected auditor of Wright county in 1862 and served eight years; has been justice of the peace sixteen years, and chairman of the board of supervisors for twelve years; also member of the board of education for the same number of years.

Thirty-fourth District.**Meeker County.**

EVEN EVENSON (Republican) was born in Norway, 1844; received a common school education; came to the United States, 1857, and settled in Meeker county, Minnesota, 1860; enlisted during the war as a private in Company I, Second Minnesota Voluntary Cavalry, serving two years, doing such frontier

duty as was required against the Indians ; was county commissioner from 1871 to 1878, being chairman of the board the last four years ; elected to the legislature 1886, and re-elected 1888, receiving 1,584 votes against 1,200 for N. C. Martin, and 473 for Ole Johnson ; resides at Greenleaf ; is engaged in farming ; is married ; has been town clerk and justice of the peace for a number of years.

Thirty-fifth District.

McLeod County.

FRED. W. SUMNER (Republican) was born in Wisconsin, 1850 ; he received a common school education and removed to Minnesota in 1862 ; his occupation is that of a laborer, and he is married, residing in Hutchinson, McLeod county.

Thirty-sixth District.

Kandiyohi County.

NELS QUAM (Republican) was born at Havana, Steele county, Minnesota, 1859 ; received a common school education supplemented by a few years at Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis ; resides at Lake Andrew, Kandiyohi county, and is engaged in farming ; is married ; has been president of the Kandiyohi county Farmers Alliance since its organization, 1886.

Thirty-seventh District.

Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa Counties.

JACOB F. JACOBSON (Republican) was born in Norway, 1849 ; received a common school education ; came to the United States, 1857 and to Minnesota, 1871 ; is a dealer in agricultural implements at Madison, Lac qui Parle county ; is a widower ; was auditor of his county from 1873 to 1879 ; is at present a member of the Republican central committee of the Second Congressional district ; has taken an active part in local and state politics for the last fifteen years.

EDWARD T. YOUNG (Republican) was born in Sibley county, Minnesota, 1858 ; lived on a farm and attended the public schools until the age of seventeen, when he taught school for two years, after which he entered the state university at Minneapolis, attending there for three years, when he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar 1881 ; resides at Appleton, Swift county, where he has a large law practice ; has been city attorney for several years ; elected to the legislature 1888, receiving 3,112 votes, against 2,039 for his Democratic opponent.

Thirty-eighth District.

Chisago, Kanabec and Pipestone Counties.

L. H. MCKUSICK (Republican) was born in the State of Maine in 1855 ; is a lawyer by profession ; resides at Pine City, and is married ; settled in Minnesota in 1878.

Thirty-ninth District.

Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs Counties.

J. C. FLYNN (Republican) was born in Roxbury, Mass., 1844 ; received a good common school education and took a course at the normal school at River Falls, Wis. ; served during the war in Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, and was mustered out with his battalion ; in 1878 he moved to Little

Falls, having accepted the position of principal of the public schools there; he has been president of the board of education for four years, and is also president of the chamber of commerce; is engaged in farming and lumbering and deals largely in railing material; is married; was a member of the house of representatives, 1885, and re-elected in 1888 by a majority of six hundred votes.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING (Republican) was born at Dickinson, Franklin county, New York, Dec. 27, 1848; received an academic education; taught school and clerked in his father's store several years; was postmaster under Grant in 1872; read law at Melone, New York, three years, and graduated from the Albany law school in 1878; came to Minnesota, 1882, and settled at Brainerd, where he practices law; is married; has been city attorney one year, and county superintendent of schools for five years; is at present municipal judge of Brainerd, and director of the Brainerd Building and Loan Association; elected to the house of representatives, 1888, receiving a large majority.

ROBERT C. DUNN (Independent Republican) was born in Ireland, Feb. 14, 1885; attended common schools in Ireland about eight years; came to the United States, 1870, and settled in Minnesota in 1876; resides at Princeton, Mille Lacs county, where he publishes the Princeton Union; is married; has held several town and county offices.

Fortieth District.

Stearns County.

FRANK E. SEARLE (Republican) was born at Franklinville, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1853; came to Minnesota in 1873, and settled at St. Cloud where he still resides; is married; received a common school and academic education in native state; there taught school and studied law; completed legal studies in office of Judge D. B. Searle, at St. Cloud, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; subsequently became partner of Judge Searle, firm being D. B. & F. E. Searle, and having one of the largest practices in Northern Minnesota, Judge Searle being four years of the time United States district attorney for Minnesota; in 1886 was elected president of German-American National Bank of St. Cloud, and has since become actively interested in business matters and prominently identified with many of the leading business concerns of that city; has always been an active Republican, but never before asked for or accepted office; was elected as a business men's candidate (though nominated by Republicans) against a Democratic majority of nearly two to one.

MARTIN F. GREELY (Democrat) was born at Palermo, Me., June 1, 1853; came to Minnesota, 1856; received a common school education, and attended the state normal school at St. Cloud one term; resides at Maine Prairie, and is engaged in farming; is married; has been town assessor for four years; elected to the house of representatives, 1888, receiving 507 votes to J. C. Haines 377, Republican; R. Zusimer, Independent Republican, 171; O. Prehn, Independent Democrat, 75; Locke, Independent Republican, 64.

W. MERZ (Democrat) was born in Germany, 1835; is a farmer by occupation; resides at St. Joseph, Stearns county, and is married; settled in Minnesota in 1856.

JOSEPH CAPSER (Democrat) was born in Bavaria, March 5, 1833; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1846, and to Minnesota in 1858, locating in Stearns county; held the office of county commissioner for eight years; assisted in the organization of Stearns county in 1875 and 1876; represented Stearns county in the senate, was presidential elector in the contest of 1876; was member of the village council for several terms in the village of Sauk Centre; is one of the very first settlers of Sauk Centre; was nominated for representative at the Melrose Democratic convention without his knowledge or consent; accepted the nomination after it was made with reluctance; had four opponents of different nationalities in this election, but won by a plurality of two hundred and thirty-seven out of 1,500 total; has been in the mercantile business in Sauk Centre since 1864, and is married.

Forty-first District.

Pope and Douglas Counties.

EDWIN COX (Republican) was born at Granby, Shefford county, Canada, in 1837; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1856, and settled in Minnesota in 1865; is engaged in farming in Reno township, Pope county, and is married.

HILL H. WILSON (Republican) was born in Ireland Nov. 1, 1840; in 1854 he emigrated to the United States, and came to Minnesota in 1874; the day after the American flag was torn from Ft. Sumpter he enlisted in the Sixteenth regiment New York Volunteers, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., as sergeant of Company A; has been president of the village council three years, chairman of county commissioners three years; in the legislature as representative in the winter of 1887; resides in Alexandria and is engaged in farming and dealing in cattle; is married.

Forty-second District.

Traverse County.

AMASA SCOTT CROSSFIELD (Republican); born July 15, 1855, in Canada, of parents who were citizens of the United States; lived upon a farm until eighteen years of age, and attended district school part of the time in winter; entered the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1873, and remained two and one-half years, paying his own way, graduating in 1876; clerked three years in a retail store in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was employed one year as traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house, Portland, Me.; commenced the study of law with Joyce & Lawrence, Rutland, Vt., in 1881, and gave it up to accept a position in the Indian service at Sisseton Agency, Dak., and remained there until December, 1882, when he accepted an appointment to a clerkship in the interior department, Washington, D. C., where, outside of office hours the study of law was taken up at Georgetown law school, and in June, 1884, received degree of Master of Laws; was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia June, 1884; July 1, 1884, accepted appointment as superintendent of schools at Sisseton Agency, D. T.; remained one year, and came to Minnesota July, 1885, and located at Browns Valley for the practice of law; is married; was elected representative from Forty-second district, receiving 2,301 votes against 2,139 for R. J. Hall, Mugwump, Democratic and Farmers Alliance, and 336 for J. O. Barret, Prohibitionist.

Forty-Third District.**Otter Tail County.**

JOHN B. HOMPE (Republican) was born in Holland, 1846; came to the United States, 1849, and received simply a common school education; enlisted August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac; participated in all the engagements of the army from the day of enlistment until the close of the war at Appomatox; was wounded at Gettysburg twice, and in the Battle of the Wilderness once; never applied for a pension; has always been identified with the farmers' movements, and is at present president of the Otter Tail County Farmers' Alliance; was elected representative of the Forty-third district by a vote of 3,987 against 1,387, making a majority of 2,600; resides at Deer Creek; engaged in farming and is married.

J. C. DUNHAM (Republican) was born in Norway, July 26, 1842; received a common school education; came to the United States in 1850 and to Minnesota in 1854, and is at present engaged in farming at Norwegian Grove, Otter Tail county; is married; has held various town and county offices, such as justice of the peace for six years, chairman of the town board for eight years and clerk of the school district nine years; elected to the legislature in 1888, receiving 3,727 votes against 1,694 for J. F. Cowie, Democrat, and 1,079 for D. G. Keefe, Prohibitionist.

Forty-Fourth District.**Wilkin, Clay and Becker Counties.**

CHARLES H. BRUSH (Republican) was born at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 27, 1838; he received an academic education, and in 1861 commenced studying law; the Rebellion breaking out, he found it impossible to remain at home and enlisted as a private in the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry; he was promoted to sergeant major, adjutant, major and lieutenant colonel; he was in active service in the field from Pittsburg Landing to the sea and around to Washington — most of the time in the Fourth division of the Seventeenth Army Corps; he was acting adjutant general of that division during the Carolina campaign; he was brevetted colonel for meritorious services and mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war; he returned at once to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and commenced the practice of law at Ottawa in the fall of that year; in 1880 his health had become so poor that a change of occupation and location became necessary; he purchased a large farm near Campbell, Minn., where he has since resided, engaged in stock raising and dairying; is single; he was one of the first to engage in the raising of heavy draught horses in that section; he brought there a number of imported Percheron horses and started the work of breeding which will make that section one of the great horse markets of the Northwest; in 1884 he was elected president of the Park Region Fair Association.

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GEORGE R. ROBERTS (Republican) was born of Welsh parentage in the city of Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1837; when but a child his parents moved to the State of New York, Oneida county; there he received an academic education; at the age of twenty he went to northern Wisconsin to engage in lumber business; came to Minnesota in 1881 and settled in Marshall county, where he is engaged in farming; is a widower and resides at Stephen; cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Hubbard, Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca, Cass and Aitkin Counties.

CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES (Republican) was born at Springfield Mass., in 1839; resides at Duluth; by occupation a merchant and is married; had a common school and academic education; was stationed in Minnesota in 1866, as an army officer, and settled here in 1870 as a merchant; the following is his public record: *Military*—Private soldier Fortieth New York Volunteers, June, 1861; lieutenant and captain in same regiment, major and assistant adjutant general, brevet lieutenant colonel and colonel United States Volunteers, first lieutenant and captain United States regular army, brevet lieutenant colonel and colonel; resigned in 1870. *Civil*—State senator of Minnesota, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876; mayor of Duluth two terms; delegate at large from Minnesota to National Republican convention in 1884; elected representative of the Forty-sixth district to Minnesota legislature, Nov. 6, 1888, receiving 7,890 votes to 3,270 votes for H. H. Hawkins, Democrat; elected speaker of the house of representatives on the day of its organization.

Renville County.

CHARLES H. DAVIS (Republican) was born at Meshoffen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1856; received a common school education; came to Minnesota, 1879, and settled at Bird Island, Renville county, where he is a merchant and grain buyer; is married; was elected to the house of representatives in 1888, receiving 2,121 votes against 808 for Andrew Carlson, Democrat, making 1,313 majority, the largest ever given to any candidate in Renville county.

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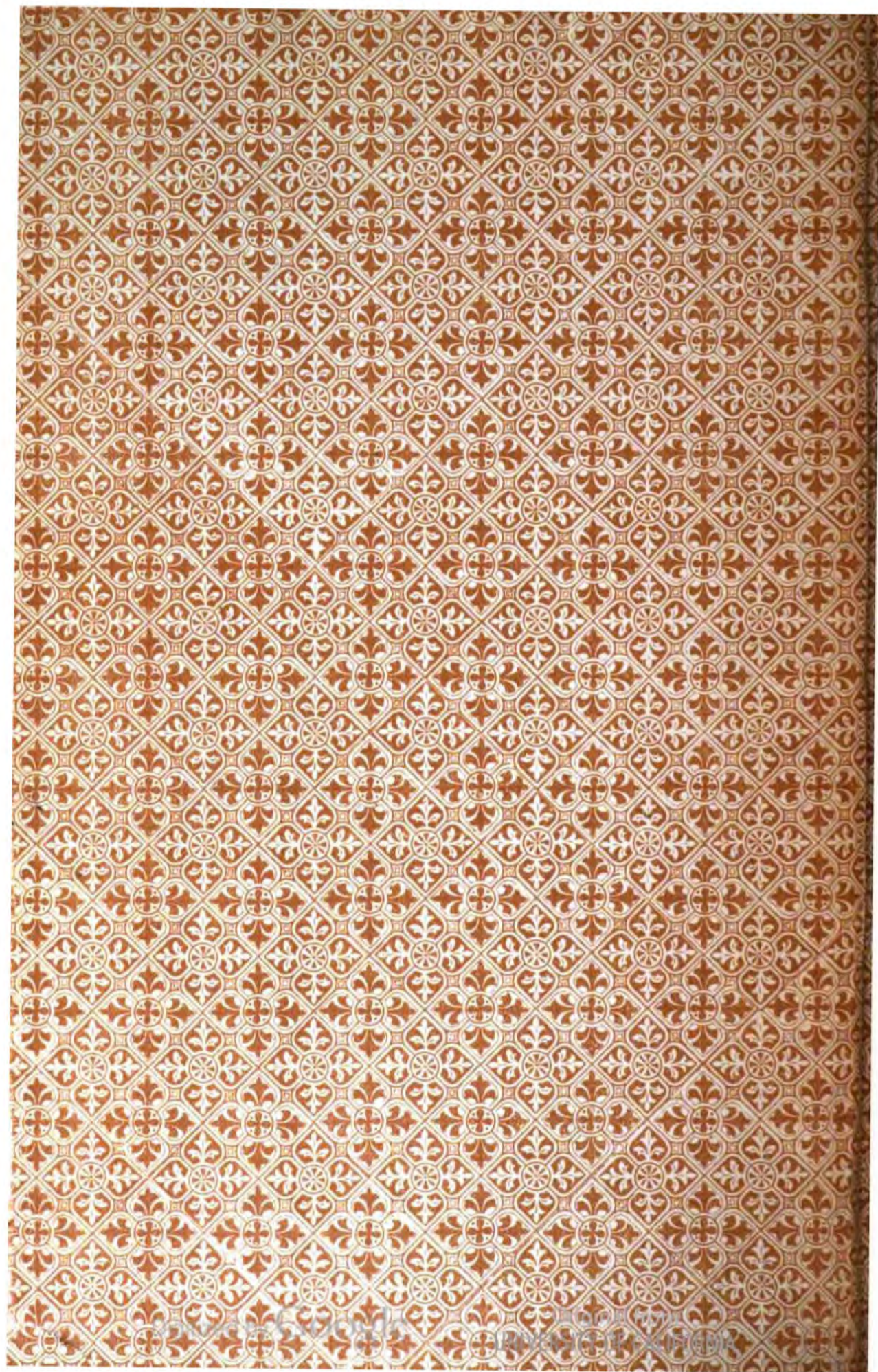
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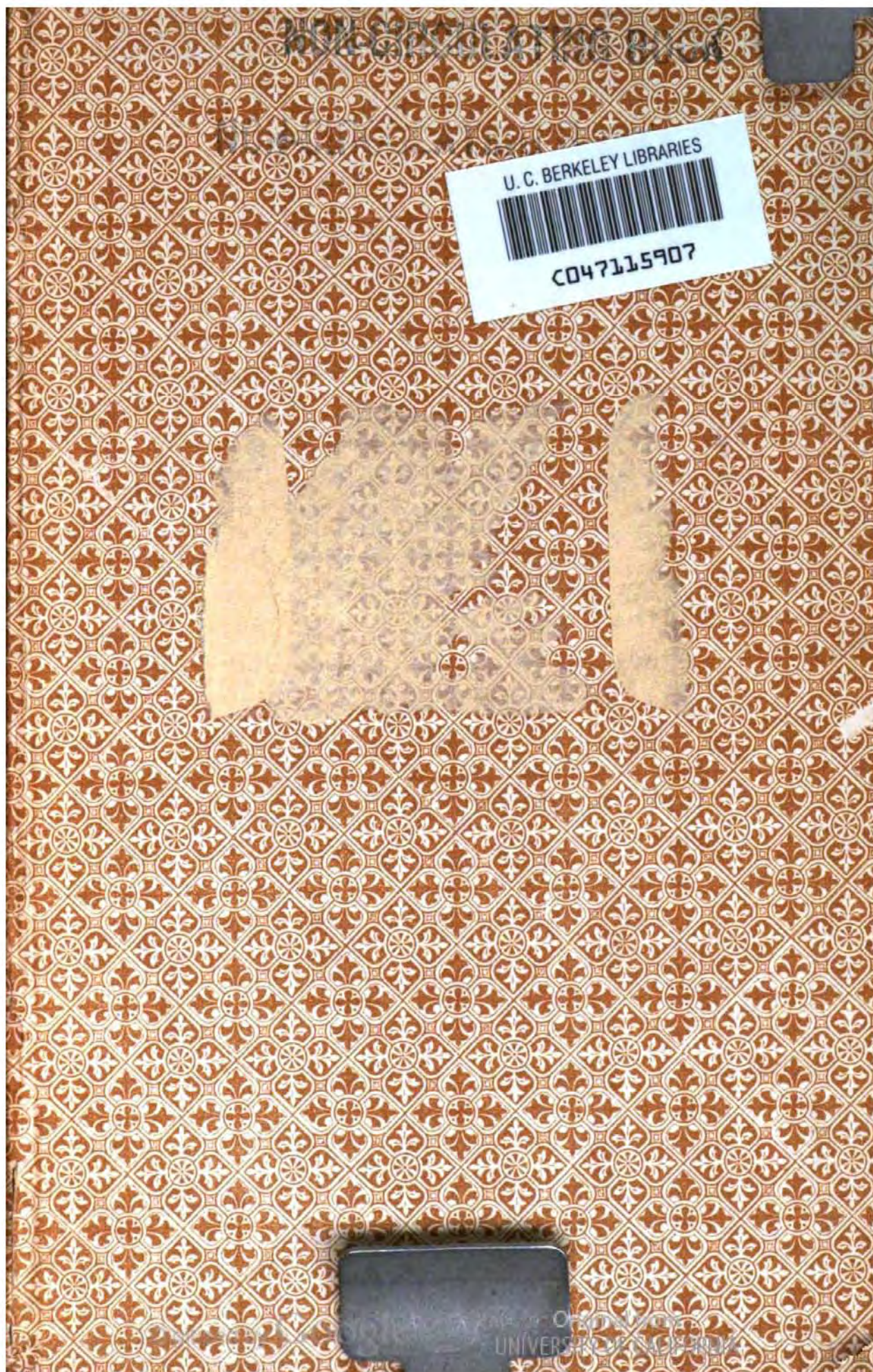
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