

# Legislative manual of the State of Minnesota. 1891

St. Paul [etc.]

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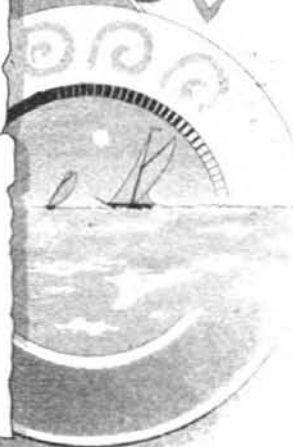




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# THE Legislative Manual of the

STATE OF MINNESOTA



COMPILED FOR

THE LEGISLATURE OF

1891.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

The law under which this publication is authorized (Chapter 242, of General Laws of 1889), provides as follows:

SECTION. 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to cause to be prepared and printed by the state printer, biennially hereafter, for the use of the senate and house of representatives, a book to be denominated "Legislative Manual," which shall contain the constitution of the United States, and of this state, Jefferson's manual, rules and orders of the senate and house, joint rules of the senate and house, list of senators and members of the house, and employes of each house, diagrams of the senate and house of representatives chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that heretofore published in the "Legislative Manual."

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall procure stereotyped plates for the purpose of publishing the said Legislative Manual, which plates shall be kept and preserved by the secretary of state, and be used by the state printer at the discretion of the secretary of state in publishing such manual. The state printer shall receive no pay for composition of any matter embraced in such plates and shall be answerable to the state for any loss or damage not occurring by reasonable use, which shall happen to them while in his possession for such purpose.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed, biennially, three thousand copies of such manual to be distributed as follows:

Ten copies to each member of the senate and house of representatives.

Two copies to each officer of the two houses.

Six copies to each state officer.

Two copies to each of their clerks.

Two copies to each state institution.

Ten copies to the state library and historical society each.

Two copies to each of the judges of the supreme and district courts.

The balance shall be kept by the secretary of state who shall, at the commencement of each session, distribute to the members of the legislature, one copy to each member, the balance to be kept for exchange.

One copy of such manual for each state officer and their clerks, and each member of the senate and house, and the officers thereof, shall be bound in morocco, and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it.

SEC. 4. There is hereby biennially appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the general fund, an amount sufficient for the expense authorized by this act, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

The provisions of the foregoing law, provide for the distribution of nearly twenty-five hundred copies without counting the exchanges to be made with other states. There would appear to be some notable omissions, particularly to the public and school libraries of the state, and the newspaper publishers. Of the edition of 1889, there were six thousand copies printed, and nearly all were distributed through members of the legislature, except the copies to state officers and state institutions, and two thousand copies additional could have found ready distribution.

The commissioners of printing while recognizing the inadequacy of the supply as provided by law, did not feel at liberty to overstep the plain provisions thereof, hence the edition of the complete manual is three thousand copies. If the legislature feels disposed to direct a second edition, it can be issued promptly, and can be made ready for distribution before the adjournment.

As the theory of the publication of the manual now is, to give an epitome of all the activities of the state in one volume, and also the political history and statistics, which do not appear in any other public form, it would seem to be of real advantage to the state, to have the manual divided into two parts; one the legislative statistics and rules, including the introductory matter of constitutions, act of admission and Jefferson's manual, and have such number of copies struck off as may be required for the legislature, and for public libraries. The other part to contain the subjects now embraced in the manual, relating to the history, resources and growth of the state, its public officers, its political information, and general statistics that may be valuable to the legislator or the citizen, of which volume an edition of six or seven thousand copies would find ready distribution. These volumes might appropriately be designated, the first as a "Legislative Manual," the second as a "State Manual." The expense of printing would be no greater than the present method, and the "State Manual," under proper supervision, would be the most valuable publication that the state could make, and it might be prepared and printed and delivered to the legislature, within the first two or three weeks of the session.

The "Legislative Manual," as now required to be printed, cannot be issued until the legislature has determined its rules, ap-

## INTRODUCTORY.

pointed committees, and settled its election contests. After the last copy is prepared, there is necessarily some additional time required for indexing and binding, so that with the most diligent attention on the part of the editor and printers, the manual cannot be delivered within a period of less than forty or fifty days after the assembling of the legislature.

Although the election laws provide for duplicate returns of the state and county elections to be sent to the secretary of state, the ruling of the office has been that neither set of these returns can be opened until the meeting of the canvassing board, which did not occur in 1890, until December 16, and the editor was obliged to wait until that date before he could commence the transcribing of the returns for the use of the manual. The duplicates of the county auditors could not be used, because in most instances, they were neither alphabetically arranged by townships, nor regularly arranged for the officers voted. These latter difficulties may be overcome through the office of secretary of state, in placing the names of the state candidates in the blank returns, and in the law requiring county auditors to enter up the returns by townships and election districts, in alphabetical order. With regard to the opening of the duplicate returns before the meeting of the canvassing board, if the legislature, in its wisdom, considers that the county boards shall make public the election returns of each county, there would seem to be no valid reason why these same returns might not be tabulated in the office of secretary of state, in anticipation of the meeting of the state canvassing board, whose duties would be simplified to opening the original returns, and checking off the tabulated returns prepared beforehand.

In the limited time allowed to prepare the election returns for the manual, it would be next to impossible to escape making some errors, either in transcribing or printing such a mass of figures. It is hoped, that if such are noted, that they will not seriously affect their general value. With respect to other portions of the manual, many corrections have been made from statements of two years ago, and the present compiler cannot expect to escape criticism for errors in this edition; and the only excuse to be offered, is that there is not the necessary time for that careful preparation which is necessary to absolute accuracy.



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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-

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 war



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'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.

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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.

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### 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.

## 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.

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

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.

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.

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



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

**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.

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, 17-7; 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, 1793, 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 23, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

# ORGANIC ACT OF MINNESOTA.

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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.

# ACT .

## 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 State shall, 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; [and the legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths of any jury in any civil action or proceeding, after not less than six (6) hours deliberation, shall be a sufficient verdict therein.]\*

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

\*The clause in brackets was adopted November 4, 1890.

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. [*Provided*, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same; and provided, further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt incurred to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.]\*

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 of 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

\*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 8, 1888.

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 shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which 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 ninety (90) legislative days, and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of such sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor.\*

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.

\*Amendment adopted Nov. 6, 1883.



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 these 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. 25. Senators and representatives shall be qualified voters of the state, and shall have resided one year in the state and six months immediately preceding the election in the district from which they are elected.

SEC. 26. Members of the senate of the United States from this state shall be elected by the two houses of the legislature in joint convention, at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 27. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

SEC. 28. Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature.

SEC. 29. All members and officers of both branches of the legislature shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective trusts, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Minnesota, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties devolving upon him as such member or officer.

SEC. 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or the sale of lottery tickets.

SEC. 32. [a] Any law providing for the repeal or amendment of any law or laws heretofore or hereafter enacted, which provides that any railroad company now existing in this State, or operating its road therein, or which may be hereafter organized, shall in lieu of all other taxes and assessments upon their real estate, roads, rolling stock, and other personal property, at and during the time and periods therein specified, pay into the treasury of this State a certain percentage therein mentioned of the gross earnings of such railroad companies now existing or hereafter organized, shall, before the same shall take effect or be in force, be submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and be adopted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting at the election at which the same shall be submitted to them.\*

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, 1871.



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, 1872.

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.\*

SEC. 35. Any combinations of persons, either as individuals or as members or officers of any corporation, to monopolize the markets for food products in this State, or to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of such markets, is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy, and shall be punished in such manner as the legislature may provide.†

## 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. 6, 1888.

†As amended Nov. 5, 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*-

\*Adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

*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-

\*Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

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. 2, 1889 and 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, 1880.

† Adopted Nov. 4, 1878.



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 non-feasance 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 herein-after 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.

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#### 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.**

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**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. Ouslow, 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 *Str.*, 990; or by *habeas corpus* under the federal or state authority,

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

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

‡ *Str.*, 969.



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 *eundo, morando, 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. }

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor* 107, 108, *D'Ewes* 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1; *Pet Miscel. Parl.* 119. *Lex. Parl.* c. 23; 2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

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

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

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.

For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S. I.* 6, *S. P.*, *Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the house in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush*, 663. For he is not to have privilege *contra morem parliamentarium*, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

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.

Privilege is in the power of the house, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the house itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the house is subject to the censure of the house; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the house, etc. *Scob.* 72; *L. Parl.* c. 22.

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.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the house, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the house, and so as many, one after another, as would make the house what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rush*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for a felony it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the house till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex. Parl.* 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 *Blackst.* 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 *Hals.* 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.

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 *Hals* 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8 *L. Parl.* 263.

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

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'Eves*, 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. *Rush*, 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 48.** 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



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

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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 Prynn. 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. Prynn 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'Ewes*, 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.]

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.

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 Comm., L. 2. c. 3; Arcan. Part. 17.*

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. (*Id.* 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. *Mcm. Hakew.* 30, 31.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scol.* 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; *Rushv.* p. 3, v. 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. 1804, 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 Hawk.* 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*, 323; 5 *Grey*, 332; 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.* 196; *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 *Hals.* 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'Ewes, 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'Eves*, 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, 1806) 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.* 42. 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.* 40), 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 outweighing 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.

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.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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*, 361.

## 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. *Hakew. 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 recond 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.]



## SECTION XXXI.

## BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read the second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? If it comes from the other house; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The clerk stands while he reads.

[\*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 bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves everyone to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass. When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakre*. 250.

\* 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.]

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.

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

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.

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 abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

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 third class is subject to the same observation as the second.

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 postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the house whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the house had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

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.

We have hitherto considered the question of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

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 motion for the previous question, or commitment, or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the senate says that "when a main question is before the house, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, can not be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

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.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question can not be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.*, at this instant, and as the present instant is but one it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a



[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.*]

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.

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 Hakeu.* 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 Hakeu.* 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 expressed, 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 *Hals.* 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.* 30, 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-



vided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats*. 79.

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."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the proviso, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away, or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or an exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

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.

## SECTION XXXVII.

### 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.



## SECTION XXVIII

**EQUIVALENT.**

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.

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.* 67; 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, 117. 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, 128. 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. *Thom. 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 .....		
Pass.....	260	
Be printed.....	Ayes.	256
Committees. That A take the chair.....		
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 .....	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	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 Hakew. 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 (*Scob. 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 amendment, 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 be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Harkn. 26; 2 Hats. 143.*

If any difficulty arises on a 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.*



The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.* 93. But if the house be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.* col. 134.

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

When from counting the house on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, 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.

## SECTION XLII.

### TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other house.

## SECTION XLIII.

### RECONSIDERATION.

[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 *Hals.* 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 *Hals.* 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 *Hals.* 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 becomes 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, *vis à vis* 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 vs. 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 *Russel'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. *Sachev. 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. 1743; *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

misdeameanors, 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 *Stn. 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.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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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.

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# ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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# 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. Lambart.....	.....	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. Peterson.....	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. Wait .....	.....	Jesse Taylor.....
1851.....	B. W. Lott.....	Taylor Dudley.....	.....	W. Cove.....
1852.....	Allen Pierse.....	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.....	— Pierces. ....	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.

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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.

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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 Garduer, 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.

[Assembled January 3; Adjourned March 3.]

**William P. Murray, of St. Paul, President.**

- HOUSE.**

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.

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. Knaust, Ross Wilkinson, Reuben Haus.
3. Sumner W. Farnham, C. W. La Rountillier.
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.



# 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. Dalley.....	G. F. Cleveland....	G. F. Potter.....	Geo. F. Childs.....	.....
1863.....	Ell B. Ames.....	E. W. Somers.....	E. McMurtrie.....	J. C. McClure.....	B. 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....	Allee Webber.....	C. W. Folsom.....	Edward Ell.....	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. Dalley.....	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. Dalley.....	C. W. Cresap.....	A. W. Powers.....	G. W. Pugh.....	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.
1889.....	O. L. Cutter.....	B. W. Day.....	W. C. Whiteman...	A. H. Bertram.....	Clark Chambers....	E. R. Lathrop.

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. Keifer	Geo. F. Potter	W. H. Shelley	John Mattocks.
1861	David Blakely	J. C. Past	J. A. Van Fleet	Myron Colony	T. McDonough	A. S. Flske.
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. Blascoe.
1864	A. C. Dunn	Sol. Snow	Christian Exel	I. H. Stark	L. 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. Tuthill	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. Relshus	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. Torney	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. Krayenbuhl	M. J. Wiltzie	F. H. Dayton	G. W. T. Wright.
			E. P. Pierce, during extra session			
1883	J. R. Howard	R. Deakin	Carl N. Lien	T. H. Caine	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.
1889	C. P. Carpenter	C. H. Slocum	F. L. Krayenbuhl	Gilbert Gutterson	C. A. Baxter	W. H. 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. Coc, 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 Coggsell, 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 Cancell, 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.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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.

- 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,<br>Socrates Nelson.                     | 3. A. H. Norris,<br>Eli Robinson.      |
| 2. J. H. Stewart,<br>Wm. Sprigg Hall,<br>C. N. Mackubin. | 4. Jesse Bishop,<br>R. L. Bartholomew. |

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 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 Cogswell, 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 Cogswell, 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. B. 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.

Lient. 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.  |



- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 17. Sheldon F. Barney.   |
| 12. Stiles P. Jones.  | 18. Thomas J. Galbraith. |
| 13. Thomas McRoberts. | 19. James W. Lynde.      |
| 14. H. W. Holley.     | 20. Guy Cleveland.       |
| 15. J. W. Flake.      | 21. John B. Sauborn.     |
| 16. George Watson.    |                          |

## HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

- 1 Henry Acker, A. Nessel.
- 2 H. L. Thomas, E. D. Whiting, Emil Munch.
- 3 Thomas Cathcart, Levi Wheeler, P. S. Gregory.
- 4 Jared Benson, G. V. Mahew.
- 5 F. R. E. Cornell, Wentworth Hayden.
- 6 V. P. Kennedy, T. D. Smith, Wm. R. Baxter.
- 7 H. G. O. Morrison, M. A. Chamblin.
- 8 J. D. Hoskins, Charles Wood.
- 9 J. E. Chapman, C. R. White.
- 10 N. S. Teft.
- 11 Ebenezer Warner, M. Wheeler Sargeant.
- 12 A. Harkins, W. K. Tattersall.
- 13 J. B. Le Blond.
- 14 A. H. Butler, C. D. Sherwood, J. P. Howe.
- 15 Peter Mantor, Thomas J. Hunt.
- 16 James E. Child, W. F. Petit.
- 17 G. W. Stewart, Asa Cheadle, L. D. Patterson.
- 18 Frederick Driscoll.
- 19 M. G. Hanscome, E. E. Paulding.
- 20 A. Strecker.
- 21 William L. Banning.

## FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1862.

[*Assembled January 7 ; Adjourned March 7 ; Extra Session  
convened September 9, 1862; Adjourned Sep-  
tember 29, 1862.*]

## SENATE.

Lient. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 5. R. J. Baldwin.   |
| 2. J. K. Reiner.    | 6. Samuel Bennett.  |
| 3. S. B. Lowry.*    | 7. Charles W. Nash. |
| 4. David Heaton.    | 8. Michael Cook.    |

\*William S. Moore represented this district, vice Lowry, in the extra session of 1862.

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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.

Lieut. 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.      |

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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. Kiestler.
21. John M. Gilman.

## EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1866.

[*Assembled January 2; Adjourned March 2.*]

## SENATE.

Lieut. 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

Lacs. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia. 7. Dakota. 8. Rice. 9. Goodhue. 10. Wabasha. 11. Winona. 12. Olmsted. 13. Houston. 14. Fillmore. 15. Mower. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn. 17. Blue Earth and Watonwan. 18. Scott. 19. Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce and Davis. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone and Rock. 21. Carver. 22. Le Sueur.

### NINTH LEGISLATURE—1867.

[*Assembled January 8; Adjourned March 8.*]

#### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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.     |

#### HOUSE.

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 Hautf.
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.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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. Secley.
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.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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. Stoever.
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 Slocum.
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.

Lieut. 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. Test.      | 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.

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 APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.
 

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## 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.

**Senator**—City of Rushford, Arendahl, Rushford, Carrolton, Holt, Norway, Preston, Amherst, Preble, Harmony, Canton and Newburgh, in Fillmore county.

### III.

**Senator**—Sumner, Jordan, Chatfield, Pilot Mound, Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain, Bloomfield, Forestville, Carimona, Beaver, York and Bristol, in Fillmore county.

## 2. Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain and Carimona.

#### IV.

### Two Representatives—Not divided.

*Senator* — Freeborn county.

## VI.

**Two Representatives — Not divided.**

**Senator**—Saratoga, Elba, Norton, Hart, St. Charles, White-water, Utica, Warren, Mount Vernon and Freemont, in Winona county.

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. Aston, 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.

*Senator*—Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Aitkin counties.  
*One Representative*—Not divided.

*Senator*—Lake, Itasca, Carlton, Cass and St Louis counties.  
*One Representative*—Not divided.

*Senator*—Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille  
Lacs counties.  
*One Representative*—Not divided.

*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.

*Senator* — Wright county.  
*Two Representatives* — Not divided.

*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.

*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 Coggsell.     | 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. O. Chamberlain.
39. F. B. Van Hoesen, G. W. Rockwell.
40. J. L. Kitchell.
41. E. E. Corliss, L. S. Cravath.



[Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 7.]

**Lieut. Gov. William H. Yale, President.**

- HOUSE.**

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. Finbert, 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 Coggsell.     | 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. Pettit.
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.

[Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 5.]

**Lieut. Gov. Alphonzo Barto, President.**

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 Denel.



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. Southard.
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 Deuel.          | 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 McVench.      | 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.



[Assembled January 8; Adjourned March 8.]

**Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.**

- HOUSE.

1. Edmund Null, Andrew Bye, Christof Evenson, Chas. Fetzer.
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 Hyslup, 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.

## TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 1879.

[Assembled January 7; Adjourned March 7.]

## SENATE.

Lient. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell.     | 22. J. N. Castle.    |
| 2. J. M. Wheat.     | 23. J. H. Reaney.    |
| 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. E. M. Wilson.    |
| 7. H. W. Hill.      | 28. John Shaleen.    |
| 8. C. F. Buck.      | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 9. O. H. Page.      | 30. J. Simmons.      |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 31. C. F. McDonald.  |
| 11. John Gorman.    | 32. T. G. Mealey.    |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins.  | 33. W. H. Mills.     |
| 13. S. B. Williams. | 34. H. C. Miller.    |
| 14. Daniel Buck.    | 35. C. E. Cutts.     |
| 15. P. H. Rahilly.  | 36. W. T. Bouniwell. |
| 16. B. B. Wilson.   | 37. K. H. Helling.   |
| 17. J. A. Thatcher. | 38. A. D. Perkins.   |
| 18. T. B. Clement.  | 39. A. A. Brown.     |
| 19. Michael Doran.  | 40. A. E. Rice.      |
| 20. C. P. Adams.    | 41. Andrew McCrea.   |
| 21. Henry Hinds.    |                      |

## HOUSE.

C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

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. Himle, 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.

[Assembled January 4; Adjourned March 4.]

Lieut. 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.       |                      |

**Loren Fletcher, Speaker.**

1. H. H. Snure, O. B. Tone, H. F. Kohlmer, 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. Scarles, 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.

### SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, Aston, 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.

#### XXI.

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.

#### XLII.

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.

#### XLIII.

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.

#### XLIV.

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.

#### XLV.

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.

#### XLVI.

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.

#### XLVII.

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, C. 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. Beau, 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. Collester.
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 Tenbert, 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.

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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.    |

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 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.
35. A. Boedigheimer.
36. C. M. Reese.
37. J. H. Brown, A. N. Johnson.
38. Henry Smith.
39. L. E. Lum, J. C. 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.

## TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1889.

[*Assembled Jan. 8th; adjourned April 23, 1889.*]

### SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. A. E. Rice, President.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. T. Johnson.        | 25. A. H. Truax.     |
| 2. C. G. Edwards.     | 26. Albert Scheffer. |
| 3. O. W. Gibson.      | 27. R. A. Smith.     |
| 4. M. Halvorson.      | 28. D. M. Clough.    |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich.    | 29. L. Swenson.      |
| 6. Frank A. Day.      | 30. J. C. Oswald.    |
| 7. W. E. Brown.       | 31. M. Nachbar.      |
| 8. John Clark.        | 32. A. G. Anderson.  |
| 9. T. E. Bowen.       | 33. A. Y. Eaton.     |
| 10. E. M. Pope.       | 34. J. S. Shields.   |
| 11. W. G. Ward.       | 35. E. A. Child.     |
| 12. C. S. Crandall.   | 36. M. Johnson.      |
| 13. E. N. Dodge.      | 37. H. E. Hoard.     |
| 14. M. J. Daniels.    | 38. O. Wallmark.     |
| 15. T. T. Hayden.     | 39. C. B. Buckman.   |
| 16. Ole O. Lende.     | 40. Henry Keller,    |
| 17. G. S. Ives.       | 41. G. W. Thacker.   |
| 18. Thomas Welch.     | 42. D. W. Hixon.     |
| 19. J. U. C. Chapman. | 43. J. Compton.      |
| 20. G. W. Wood.       | 44. E. G. Holmes.    |
| 21. A. K. Finseth.    | 45. B. Sampson.      |
| 22. Peter Nelson.     | 46. A. J. Whiteman.  |
| 23. H. Burkhardt.     | 47. D. S. Hall.      |
| 24. E. W. Durant.     |                      |

## HOUSE.

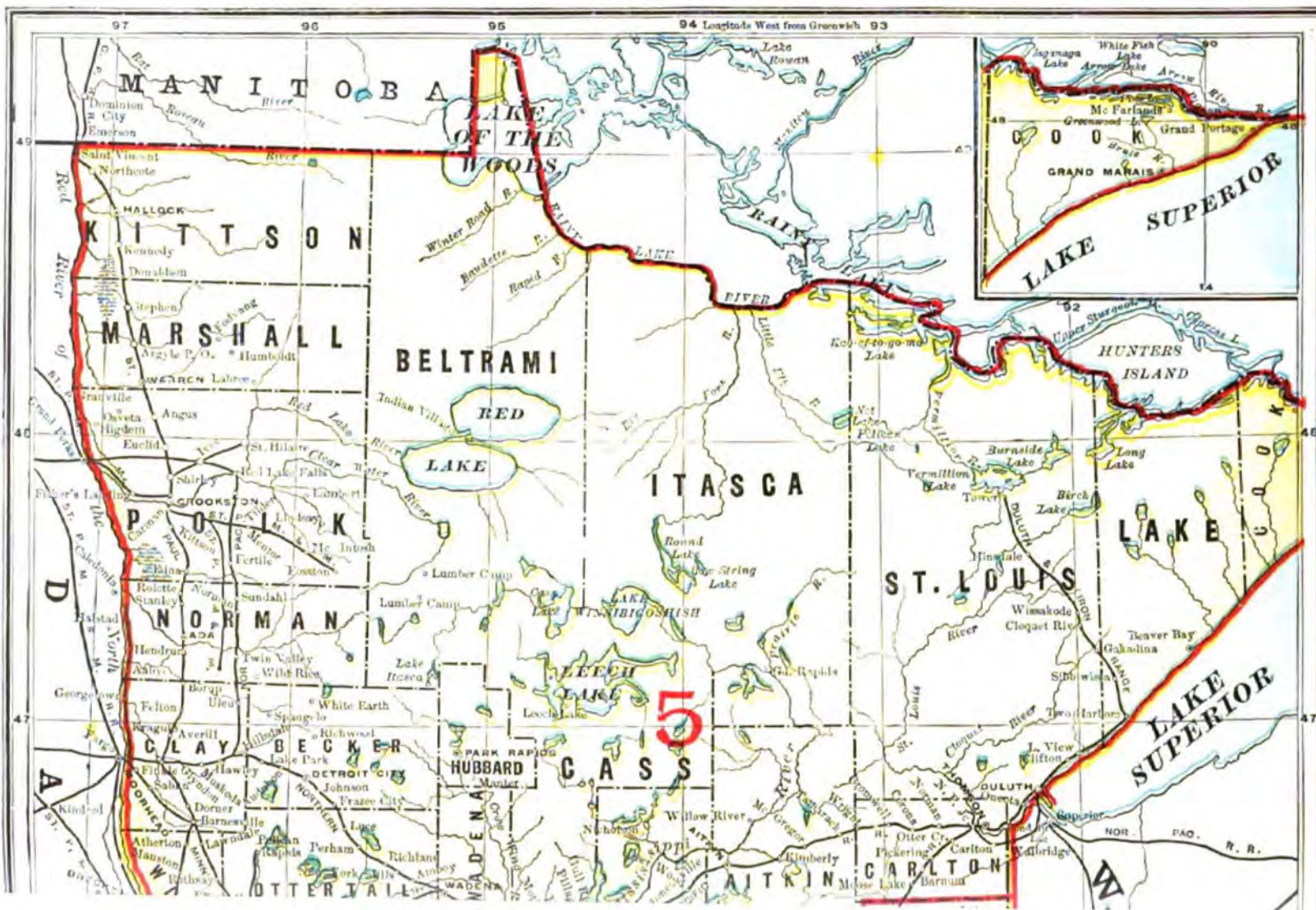
Speaker—Charles H. Graves, of St. Louis County.

1. John McNelly, James C. Kelly.
2. M. A. Maland, J. H. Phillips, John N. Johnson, Orrin Turber, E. R. Morris.
3. E. S. Hoppin, H. W. Lightly.
4. D. F. Morgan, Ellend Erickson.
5. Basil Smout.
6. Erick Sevatson.
7. B. M. Low, J. F. Shoemaker.
8. William R. Estes.
9. James McMillan, C. W. H. Heidemann.
10. Fred. W. Lossow, Alfred Davis, H. B. Perrin, Geo. T. Barr.
11. Otto Hanson.
12. James M. Diment.
13. Fremont J. Thoe.
14. J. W. Flathers, A. T. Stebbins, Marcus Wing.
15. J. A. Keyes, H. C. Fuhrmann, John Bain, A. T. Sinclair, E. C. Johnson,
16. A. C. Forbes, A. J. Crain.
17. C. R. Davis.
18. H. D. Brown.
19. O. P. Buell, J. C. Swain.
20. J. P. Temple, Hudson Wilson, Geo. W. Damp, B. M. James.
21. W. E. Poe, S. B. Barteau.
22. F. W. Hoyt.
23. G. D. Post, Seymour Jones, G. W. Harrington.
24. Henry B. Vollmer, John B. Taft, G. M. Seymour.
25. P. H. Hagney, Jas. W. McGrath.
26. H. L. Williams, F. C. Stevens, J. G. Elmquist.
27. John H. Ives, Gebhard Willrich, Wm. F. Bickel, H. F. Stevens.
28. Jared Benson, Alvah Eastman, Daniel Anderson, Edgar F. Comstock.
29. Sever Ellingson, Eugene G. Hay, John Day Smith, F. A. Husher, John M. Underwood, Henry Downs.
30. Henry C. Hancke, Edward J. Davenport, Freeman P. Lane Geo. W. Savage.
31. Robert J. Faricy.

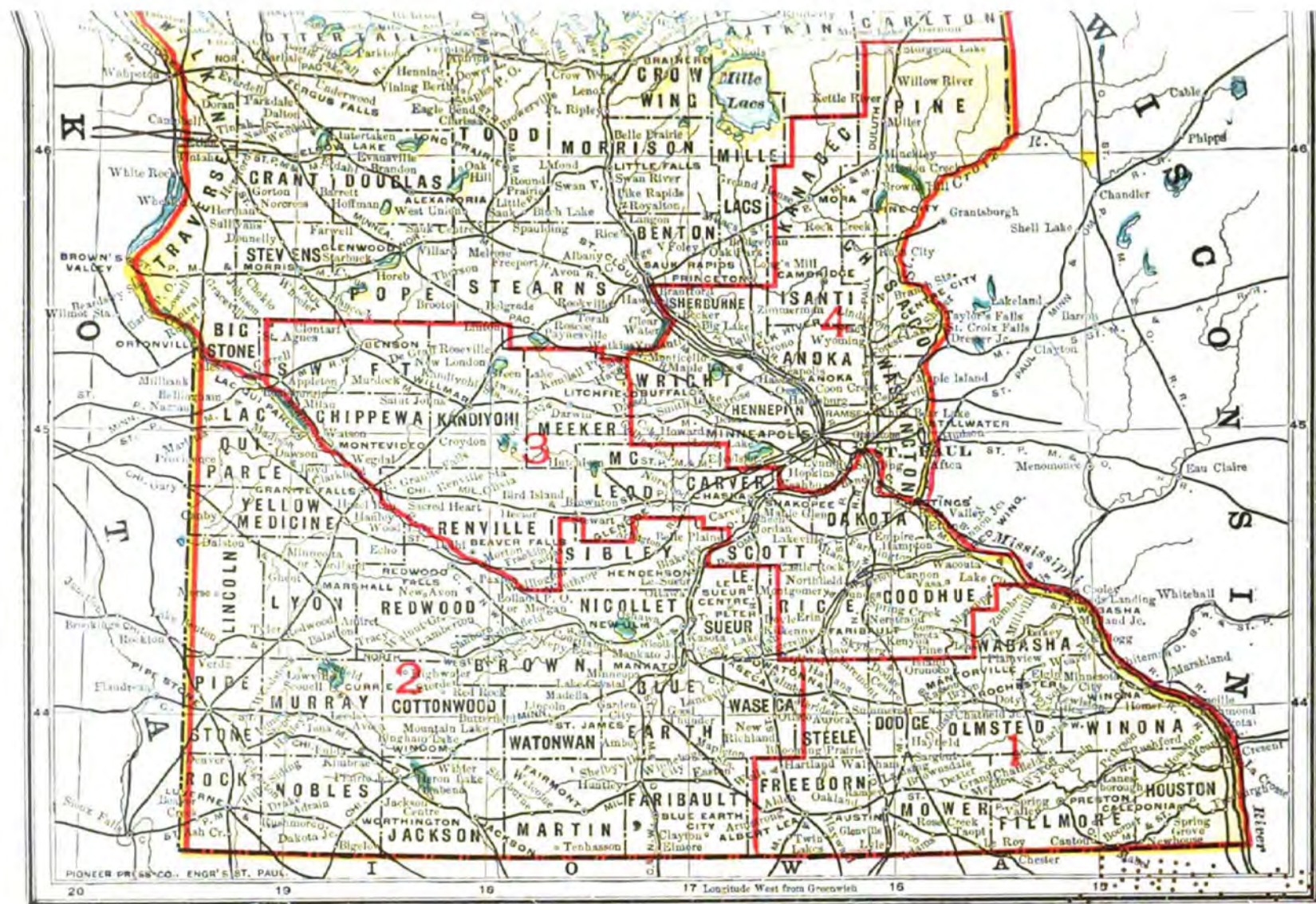
32. Julius H. Ackerman, Charles G. Halgren.
33. Henry Kreis, John M. Haven. M. Holmstrom.
34. Even Evenson.
35. F. W. Sumner.
36. Nels Quam.
37. E. T. Young, J. F. Jacobson.
38. L. H. McKusick.
39. R. C. Dunn, W. A. Fleming, J. C. Flynn.
40. W. Merz, Joseph Capser, M. F. Greely, F. E. Searle.
41. H. H. Wilson, Edwin Cox.
42. Amasa S. Crossfield.
43. John B. Hompe, Jens C. Dunham.
44. C. H. Brush.
45. Geo. R. Roberts.
46. C. H. Graves.
47. C. H. Davis.











CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CALIFORNIA

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## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1872.

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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.

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## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1881.

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### 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.



## 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.



## APPORTIONMENT OF 1889.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

The first district shall be composed of the county of Houston, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

The second district shall be composed of the county of Fillmore, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

The third district shall be composed of the county of Mower, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

Representative districts shall be divided as follows: The towns of LeRoy, Lodi, Adams, Nevada, Lyle, Austin and Windom shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The towns of Racine, Pleasant Valley, Sargent, Waltham, Udolpho, Lansing, Red Rock, Dexter, Grand Meadow, Frankford, Bennington, Clayton and Marshall shall be entitled to elect one representative.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

The fourth district shall be composed of the county of Freeborn, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

The fifth district shall be composed of the county of Faribault, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

The sixth district shall be composed of the counties of Martin and Watonwan, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The seventh district shall be composed of the counties of Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The eighth district shall be composed of the counties of Jackson and Cottonwood, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

The ninth district shall be composed of the counties of Brown and Redwood, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The county of Brown shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Redwood shall be entitled to elect one representative.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

The tenth district shall be composed of the county of Blue Earth, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The eleventh district shall be composed of the county of Waseca, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The twelfth district shall be composed of the county of Steele, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The thirteenth district shall be composed of the county of Dodge, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The fourteenth district shall be composed of the county of Olmsted, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The fifteenth district shall be composed of the county of Winona, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Saratoga, Fremont, Utica, St. Charles, Elba, White Water, Norton and the city of St. Charles shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The towns of Mt. Vernon, Rollingstone, Hillsdale, Warren, Hart, Wiscoy, Wilson, Homer, Richmond, New Hartford, Pleasant Hill and Dresbach shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The town of Winona and the first and second wards of the city of Winona shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The third and fourth wards of the city of Winona shall be entitled to elect one representative.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The sixteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The seventeenth district shall be composed of the county of Nicollet, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The eighteenth district shall be composed of the county of Sibley, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The nineteenth district shall be composed of the county of LeSueur, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The twentieth district shall be composed of the county of Rice, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The twenty-first district shall be composed of the county of Goodhue, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The first representative district shall include the township of Cannon Falls, the village of Cannon Falls, the townships of Leon, Wanamingo, Cherry Grove, Stanton, Warsaw, Holden, the township of Kenyon and the village of Kenyon, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The third representative district shall be composed of the city of Red Wing, the townships of Burnside, Welch, Vasa, Featherstone, Hay Creek, Florence, Wacouta and Central Point, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The twenty-second district shall be composed of the county of Wabasha and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The towns of Watopa, Greenfield, Glasgow, Wabasha, Highland, Plainview, Oakwood, Elgin, Zumbro and Minneiska, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

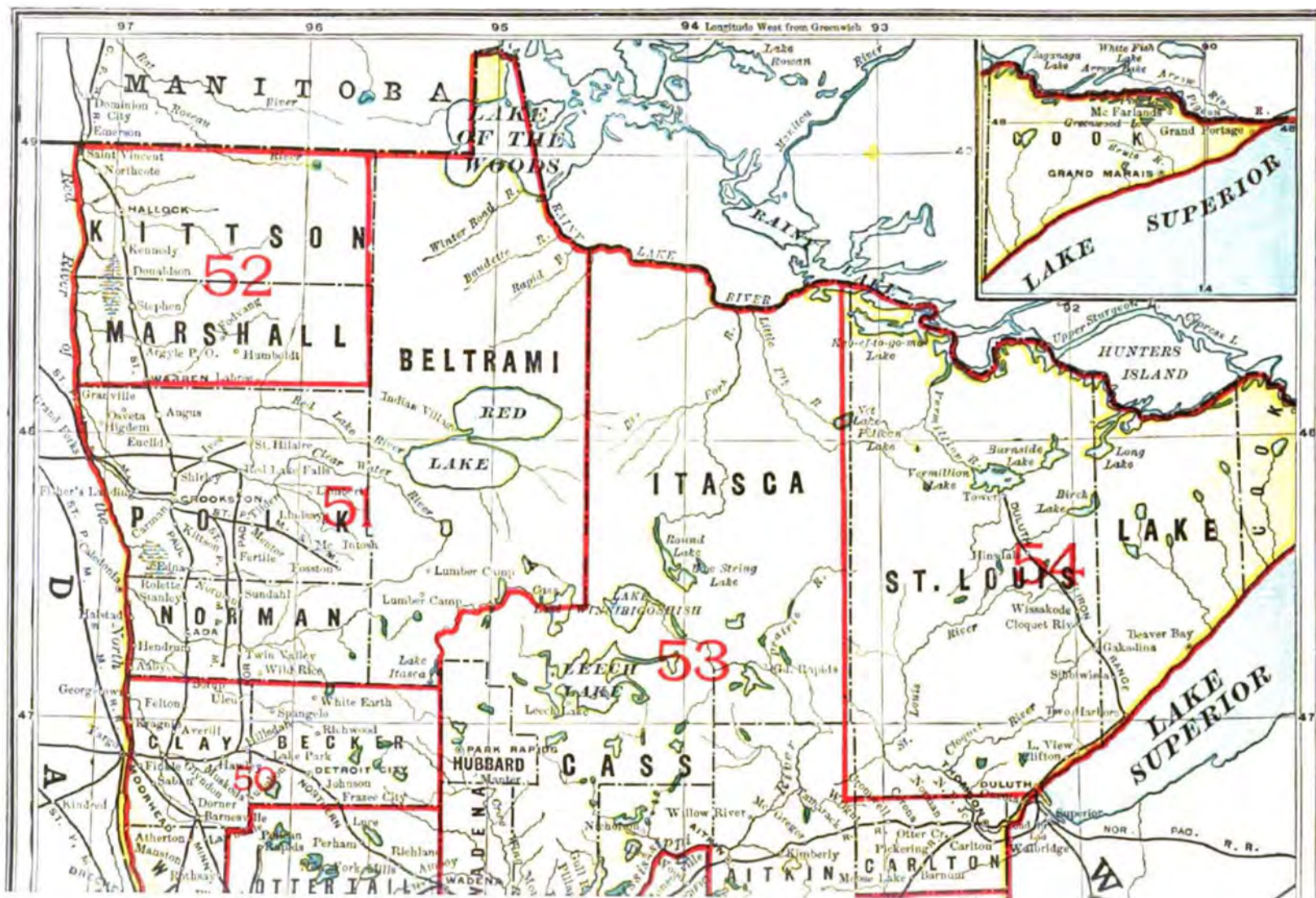
The city of Lake City and the towns of Lake, West Albany, Mount Pleasant, Guilford, Chester, Mazeppa, Reads, Pepin and Hyde Park, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The twenty-third district shall be composed of the county of Washington, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The second and third wards of the city of Stillwater shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The first ward of the city of Stillwater and the towns of









The towns of Oakdale, Afton, Woodbury, Baytown, Lakeland, Cottage Grove, Denmark and Newport shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The twenty-fourth district shall be composed of the county of Dakota, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-fifth district shall be composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of St. Paul, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The third ward shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The sixth ward shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The eighth ward shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The twenty-eighth district shall be composed of the ninth, tenth and eleventh wards of the city of St. Paul, and the vil-



lage of White Bear and towns of White Bear, New Canada, Moundsview, Rose, and village of North St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows:

The ninth ward shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The tenth and eleventh wards and the village of White Bear and the towns of White Bear, New Canada, Moundsview, Rose and village of North St. Paul, shall be entitled to elect one representative.

#### TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The twenty ninth district shall be composed of the first and third wards of the city of Minneapolis, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows:

All of the first ward and that portion of the third ward lying east of the line of third street commencing at a point where third street intersects third avenue north, and extending northerly to the boundary line of the third and tenth wards, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

All of that part of the third ward lying west of third street commencing at a point where third street intersects third avenue north, and extending in a northerly direction to the boundary line of the third and tenth wards, and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

#### THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

The thirtieth district shall be composed of the second and ninth wards of the city of Minneapolis and the town of St. Anthony, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

#### THIRTY FIRST DISTRICT.

The thirty first district shall be composed of the fourth and tenth wards of the city of Minneapolis, the villages of Crystal and Osseo, and the towns of Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The thirty-second district shall be composed of the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Minneapolis, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

## THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The thirty-third district shall be composed of the seventh, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Minneapolis, the village of Edina, and the towns of Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie and the village and town of Excelsior, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-fourth district shall be composed of the eighth and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis, and the towns of Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrista, Maple Grove, Orono, Golden Valley, St. Louis Park and Wayzata, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Anoka and Isanti, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## THIRTY SIXTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Scott, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-seventh district shall be composed of the county of Carver, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-eighth district shall be composed of the counties of Wright and Sherburne, excepting the seventh ward of the city of St. Cloud in the county of Sherburne, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

## THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-ninth district shall be composed of the county of Meeker, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FORTIETH DISTRICT.

The fortieth district shall be composed of the county of McLeod, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The forty-first district shall be composed of the county of Kandiyohi, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FORTY SECOND DISTRICT.

The forty-second district shall be composed of the county of Renville, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The forty-third district shall be composed of the counties of Lac Qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The forty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Chisago, Kanabec and Pine, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The forty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Stearns and Benton, and the seventh ward of the city of St. Cloud, in the county of Sherburne, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows:

The city of St. Cloud including the fifth and sixth wards of said city in Benton county and the seventh ward in Sherburne county and the towns of Brockway, Le Sauk, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Linden and Fair Haven in Stearns, shall be entitled to elect one representative.



The towns of Albany, Farming, Milwood, Krain, Oak Holding, Avon, St. Windel, St. Martin, Collegeville, St. Joseph, Munson, Wakefield, Rockville, Eden Lake, Luxemburg and Maine Prairie shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The towns of Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, the villages of Belgrade and Paynesville and the city of Sauk Center and the village of Melrose shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Benton excepting the fifth and sixth wards of the city of St. Cloud in said county shall be entitled to elect one representative.

#### FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The forty-sixth district shall be composed of the counties of Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

#### FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The forty-seventh district shall be composed of the counties of Pope and Douglas, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows:

The county of Pope shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Douglas shall be entitled to elect one representative.

#### FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The forty-eighth district shall be composed of the county of Otter Tail, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

#### FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The forty-ninth district shall be composed of the counties of Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

## FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

The fiftieth district shall be composed of the counties of Wilkin, Clay and Becker, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The fifty-first district shall be composed of the counties of Polk, Beltrami and Norman and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The fifty-second district shall be composed of the counties of Marshall and Kittson, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The fifty third district shall be composed of the counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Hubbard, Wadena and Carlton, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

## FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of St. Louis, Lake and Cook, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

## RECAPITULATION:

Whole number of senators.....	54
Whole number of representatives.....	114
On joint ballot.....	168

**TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.**

*Assembled January 6, 1891.*

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. G. S. Ives, President.

### District and Counties.

1.	Houston .....	J. C. Kelly.
2.	Fillmore .....	E. D. Hammer.
3.	Mower .....	Oscar Ayers.
4.	Freeborn .....	H. C. Nelson.
5.	Faribault .....	J. A. Kiester.
6.	Martin and Watonwan .....	Frank A. Day.
7.	Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone.	Jay La Due.
8.	Jackson and Cottonwood .....	Eric Sevatson.
9.	Brown and Redwood .....	S. D. Peterson.
10.	Blue Earth .....	George T. Barr.
11.	Waseca .....	R. O. Craig.
12.	Steele .....	C. S. Crandall.
13.	Dodge .....	J. Grinnell.
14.	Olmsted .....	W. W. Mayo.
15.	Winona .....	James A. Tawney.
16.	Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine.	Orrin Mott.
17.	Nicollet .....	Charles R. Davis.
18.	Sibley .....	T. Streissguth.
19.	Le Sueur .....	Edson R. Smith.
20.	Rice .....	A. W. Stockton.
21.	Goodhue .....	J. W. Peterson.
22.	Wabasha .....	Henry Burkhart.
23.	Washington .....	James S. O'Brien.
24.	Dakota .....	Ignatius Donnelly.
25.	Ramsey, St. Paul, 1st, 2d and 3d wards	John B. Sanborn.
26.	" " 4th, 5th and 6th wards	C. H. Lienau.
27.	" " 7th and 8th wards...	W. B. Dean.
28.	Ramsey, St. Paul, 9th, 10th and 11th wards and townships .....	Hiram F. Stevens.

29. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 1st and 3d  
wards ..... Samuel A. March.
30. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 2d and 9th  
wards ..... F. G. McMillan.
31. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 4th and 10th  
wards ..... Frank L. Morse.
32. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 5th and 6th  
wards ..... Alonzo Phillips.
33. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 7th, 11th and  
12th wards and villages ..... John W. Bell.
34. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 8th and 13th  
wards and towns ..... John Day Smith.
35. Anoka and Isanti ..... C. S. Guderian.
36. Scott ..... James McHale.
37. Carver ..... Jos. W. Craven.
38. Wright and Sherburne ..... A. Y. Eaton.
39. Meeker ..... Silas W. Leavitt.
40. McLeod ..... Samuel P. Brown.
41. Kandiyohi ..... G. A. Glader.
42. Renville ..... Ferdinand Borchert.
43. Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa.. Erick O. Erickson.
44. Chisago, Kanabec and Pine ..... Wm. S. Dedon.
45. Stearns and Benton ..... Henry Keller.
46. Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Mille  
Lacs ..... George Geissel.
47. Pope and Douglas ..... Herman A. Grafe.
48. Otter Tail ..... John B. Hompe.
49. Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Tra-  
verse ..... Ole O. Canestorp.
50. Wilkin, Clay and Becker ..... R. M. Probstfield.
51. Polk, Beltrami and Norman ..... Edwin E. Lommen.
52. Marshall and Kittson ..... Lorenzo G. Wood.
53. Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Hubbard, Wadena  
and Carlton ..... William P. Allen.
54. St. Louis, Lake and Cook ..... Frank B. Daugherty

E. T. Champlin, Speaker.

1.	Houston.....	A. Demo.
2.	Fillmore.....	Ole P. Hadland. J. R. Nelson. A. H. Gilmore.
3.	Mower.....	J. J. Furlong. G. W. Benner.
4.	Freeborn .....	Ellend Erickson. I. E. Starks.
5.	Faribault.....	Basil Smout.
6.	Martin and Watonwan.....	Frederick Church.
7.	Nobles, Murray Rock and Pipestone.....	Larned Coburn. Wm. Lockwood. Patrick Gildea.
8.	Jackson and Cottonwood.....	Henry F. Tucker.
9.	Brown and Redwood (Redwood).....	O. B. Turrell.
	(Brown).....	C. Ahlness.
10.	Blue Earth.....	E. T. Champlin. F. M. Currier. K. Knudson.
11.	Waseca.....	M. H. Helms.
12.	Steele.....	James M. Diment.
13.	Dodge.....	Asa R. Green.
14.	Olmsted.....	Corwin French. J. L. Wright.
15.	Winona.....	John A. Keyes. A. T. Sinclair. Louis Sikorski. M. J. McGrath.
16.	Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine.....	C. H. White. O. C. Wilson.
17.	Nicollet.....	Joseph Diepolder.
18.	Sibley.....	E. M. Engelbert.
19.	Le Sueur.....	Job W. Lloyd. John Wacek.



20. Rice ..... T. E. Bonde.  
Joseph Roach.  
R. G. Weatherston.
21. Goodhue ..... Wm. F. Cross.  
M. Doyle.  
Ole O. Huset.
22. Wabasha ..... Allen J. Greer.  
Andrew French.
23. Washington..... John Daly.  
Aug. Booren.  
John Zelch.
24. Dakota..... P. H. Hagney.  
John J. Caneff.
25. Ramsey, St. Paul, 1st, 2d and 3d w'rds. G. J. Lomen.  
Wm. L. Ames.  
J. August Nilsson.
26. Ramsey, St. Paul, 4th, 5th and 6th  
wards ..... Charles N. Bell.  
Chas. Ringwald.  
Sam Dearing
27. Ramsey, St. Paul, 7th and 8th wards. Lane K. Stone.  
F. S. Battley.
28. Ramsey, St. Paul, 9th, 10th and 11th  
wards ..... Richard A. Walsh.  
Fred C. Stevens.
29. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 1st and 3d  
wards ..... Matthew Gallagher.  
Perry A. Long.
30. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 2d and 9th  
wards ..... Robert L. Penney.  
N. P. Nelson.
31. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 4th and 10th  
wards ..... Emerson Cole.  
G. E. McAllister.  
Wm. H. Lynn.
32. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 5th and 6th  
wards ..... William H. Tripp.  
Matt Walsh.  
Aug. B. Darelus.  
James Smith.

33. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 7th, 11th and  
12th wards and villages.....S. A. Stockwell.  
Jas. H. Huntington.
34. Hennepin, Minneapolis, 8th and 13th  
wards and towns.....C. McC. Reeve.  
Benj. F. Christlieb.
35. Anoka and Isanti .....G. Wahlund.
36. Scott.....Daniel L. Champion.
37. Carver.....John Koehnen.
38. Wright and Sherburne.....John A. Holler.  
J. L. Harwick.  
Henry Berning.  
H. C. Bull.
39. Meeker .....N. C. Caswell.
40. McLeod.....Peter E. Barrett.
41. Kandiyohi.....Henry Feig.
42. Renville.....H. A. Peterson.
43. Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa.....O. M. Larson.  
H. A. Wells.  
John McGuire.
44. Chisago, Kanabec and Pine.....Aug. J. Anderson.
45. Stearns and Benton.....Frank E. Searle.  
Joseph Capser.  
J. H. Linnehan.  
(Benton)....J. H. Coates.
46. Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and  
Mille Lacs.....H. C. Stivers.  
Werner Hemstead.  
J. H. Sheets.  
E. E. Price.
47. Pope and Douglas (Douglas).....H. G. Lewis.  
(Pope).....L. B. Cantleberry
48. Otter Tail.....H. P. Bjorge.  
A. O. Richardson.  
S. H. Ongstad.  
Thomas Cole.
49. Big Stone, Grant, Stevens, and  
Traverse.....Alfred Setterlund.  
H. C. Lyman.

50. Wilkin, Clay and Becker . . . . . P. E. Thompson.  
E. J. Moore.  
S. C. Bowman.
51. Polk, Beltrami and Norman . . . . . B. M. Chesley.  
Andrew Thompson.  
Wm. Carleton.
52. Marshall and Kittson . . . . . F. W. Wagoner.
53. Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Hubbard,  
Wadena and Carlton . . . . . Thomas R. Foley.
54. St. Louis, Lake and Cook . . . . . John D. Boyd.  
O. D. Kinney.  
Howard C. Kendall.

# STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1891.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition
Allen, Wm. P.....	53	Carlton.....	Cloquet.....	Lumberman.....	47	Maine.....	1867	Widower.
Ayers, Oscar.....	3	Mower.....	Austin.....	Merchant.....	53	Vermont.....	1867	Married.
Barr, Geo. T.....	10	Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	Banker.....	40	Indiana.....	1867	Married.
Bell, John W.....	33	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.	Physician.....	36	Ohio.....	1880	Married.
Borchert, Ferd.....	42	Renville.....	Bird Island..	Farmer.....	54	Prussia.....	1860	Married.
Brown, Samuel P..	40	McLeod.....	Glencoe.....	Farmer.....	52	North Carolina.	1857	Married.
Burkhardt, Henry..	22	Wabasha.....	Read's Landing.	Butcher.....	54	Switzerland..	1860	Married.
Canestorp, Ole O..	49	Grant.....	Elbow Lake....	Farmer.....	43	Sweden.....	1871	Married.
Craig, R. O.....	11	Waseca.....	Janesville....	Pharmacist....	56	New York.....	1866	Married.
Crandall, C. S.....	12	Steele.....	Owatonna.....	Merchant.....	50	Ohio.....	1857	Married.
Craven, J. W.....	37	Carver.....	Nowood.....	Editor.....	36	America.....	1857	Married.
Daugherty, Frank B.	54	St. Louis.....	Duluth.....	Contractor.....	40	America.....	1878	Married.
Davis, Chas. R.....	17	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Lawyer.....	41	Illinois.....	1854	Married.
Day, Frank A.....	6	Martin.....	Fairmont.....	Editor and publisher.	38	Wisconsin.....	1874	Married.
Dean, Wm. B.....	27	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Merchant.....	52	Pennsylvania..	1856	Married.
Dedon, Wm. S.....	44	Chisago.....	Taylor's Falls..	Farmer.....	47	Sweden.....	1856	Married.
Donnelly, Ignatius.	24	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	Farmer and author..	59	Pennsylvania..	1856	Married.
Eaton, A. Y.....	38	Wright.....	Buffalo.....	Lawyer and editor...	48	Ohio.....	1878	Married.
Erickson, Erick O..	43	Chippewa.....	Watson.....	Farmer.....	41	Norway.....	1868	Married.
Geissel, George.....	46	Morrison.....	North Prairie...	Farmer.....	49	Bavaria.....	1856	Married.
Glader, G. A.....	41	Kandiyohi....	Atwater.....	Farmer.....	52	Sweden.....	1853	Married.
Grinnell, J.....	13	Dodge.....	Kasson.....	Druggist.....	47	Michigan.....	1867	Married.
Grafe, Herman, A..	47	Pope.....	Hancock.....	Farmer.....	50	Germany.....	1867	Married.
Guderian, Chris. S.	35	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	Banker.....	56	Prussia.....	1860	Married.
Hammer, E. D.....	2	Fillmore.....	Spring Valley..	Farmer.....	61	Indiana.....	1860	Married.
Hompe, John B.....	48	Otter Tail....	Deer Creek.....	Farmer.....	44	Foreign.....	1876	Married.
eller, Henry.....	45	Stearns.....	Sauk Centre....	Manufacturing.....	45	Germany.....	1868	Married.
elly, J. C.....	1	Houston.....	Yucatan.....	Farmer.....	33	Minnesota.....	.....	Married.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1891.—Continued.

NAME.	District	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condit'n.
Kiester, J. A. ....	5	Faribault. ....	Blue Earth City.	Lawyer .....	58	Pennsylvania...	1857	Married.
LaDue, Jay. ....	7	Rock. ....	Laverne. ....	Farmer. ....	62	New York. ....	1857	Married.
Leavett, Silas W. ...	39	Meeker. ....	Litchfield. ....	Creamery .....	46	America. ....	1868	Married.
Lienau, Charles H. ...	26	Ramsey. ....	St. Paul. ....	Publisher .....	56	German. ....	1855	Married.
Lommen, Edwin E. ...	51	Polk. ....	Crookston. ....	Farmer. ....	34	Norwegian. ....	1878	Married.
McHale, James. ....	36	Scott. ....	Shakopee. ....	Attorney. ....	44	New York. ....	1874	Married.
McMillan, F. G. ....	30	Hennepin. ....	Minneapolis. ....	Contractor. ....	34	Vermont. ....	1878	Married.
March, Saml. A. ....	29	Hennepin. ....	Minneapolis. ....	Mang'r Gas Light Co.	50	New York. ....	1877	Married.
Mayo, W. W. ....	14	Olmsted. ....	Rochester. ....	Physician. ....	71	English. ....	1854	Married.
Morse, Frank L. ....	31	Hennepin. ....	Minneapolis. ....	Real estate. ....	53	Vermont. ....	1858	Married.
Mott, Orrin. ....	16	Lincoln. ....	Verdi. ....	Farming. ....	39	New York. ....	1878	Married.
Nelson, H. C. ....	4	Freeborn. ....	Hayward. ....	Farmer. ....	42	Norway. ....	1861	Married.
O'Brien, J. S. ....	23	Washington. ....	Stillwater. ....	Lumberman. ....	43	New Brunswick	1853	Married.
Peterson, J. W. ....	21	Goodhue. ....	Vasa. ....	Farmer. ....	52	Sweeden. ....	1856	Married.
Peterson, Samuel D. ...	9	Brown. ....	New Ulm. ....	Ag't farm machinery	41	Norway. ....	1856	Married.
Phillips, Alonzo. ....	32	Hennepin. ....	Minneapolis. ....	Liveryman. ....	48	Ohio. ....	1854	Married.
Probstfeld, R. M. ...	50	Clay. ....	Moorhead. ....	Farmer. ....	58	Germany. ....	1853	Married.
Sanborn, John B. ...	25	Ramsey. ....	St. Paul. ....	Lawyer. ....	63	New Hampshire	1854	Married.
*Searles, Jasper N. ...	23	Washington. ....	Stillwater. ....	Attorney. ....	50	America. ....	1855	Married.
Sevatson, Eric. ....	8	Jackson. ....	Windom. ....	Banking and farming	46	Norway. ....	1870	Married.
Smith, Edson R. ....	19	Le Sueur. ....	Le Sueur. ....	Banker. ....	54	Vermont. ....	1856	Married.
Smith, John Day. ....	34	Hennepin. ....	Minneapolis. ....	Attorney. ....	45	Maine. ....	1880	Married.
Stevens Hiram F. ....	28	Ramsey. ....	St. Paul. ....	Lawyer. ....	38	Vermont. ....	1879	Married.
Stockton, Albert W. ...	20	Rice. ....	Faribault. ....	Manufacturer. ....	46	Indiana. ....	1871	Married.
Streissguth, T. ....	18	Sibley. ....	Arlington. ....	Merchant. ....	35	America. ....	1870	Married.
Tawney, James A. ...	15	Winona. ....	Winona. ....	Attorney at law. ....	35	Pennsylvania...	1877	Married.
Wood, Lorenzo G. ...	52	Marshall. ....	Warren. ....	Farmer. ....	68	New York. ....	1881	Married.

\*Received certificate of election, contested by J. S. O'Brien, who was declared by the senate legally elected.



# OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	County.	Postoffice.	Occupation.	Age	Nativity.	Sett'd in Minn.	Married or Single.
<i>Lieutenant Governor:</i>							
G. S. Ives.....	Nicollet..	St. Peter....	Lawyer.....	44	New York.....	1871	Married.
<i>Secretary:</i>							
Frederic N. VanDuzee	Rock.....	Luverne.....	Editor.....	25	Minnesota.....	1866	Single.
<i>First Ass't Secretary:</i>							
Albert L. Graves.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Publisher.....	40	Nova Scotia.....	1880	Married.
<i>Second Ass't Secretary:</i>							
Andrew P. Swanstrom	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Private Secretary...	41	New York.....	1861	Married.
<i>Engrossing Clerk:</i>							
Lewis Hanson.....	Clay.....	Sabin.....	Farmer.....	35	Norway.....	1871	Married.
<i>Ass't Engrossing Clerk:</i>							
Daniel W. Ahern.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis..	Commercial Traveler.	38	England.....	1879	Married.
<i>Enrolling Clerk:</i>							
Edward P. Barnum...	Stearns.....	Sauk Center..	Publisher.....	59	Connecticut.....	1856	Married.
<i>Ass't Enrolling Clerk:</i>							
Hamlin V. Poore.....	Renville..	Bird Island..	Farmer.....	45	Ohio.....	1877	Married.
<i>Sergeant at Arms:</i>							
Harvey Gillett.....	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	Farmer.....	60	New York.....	1851	Married.
<i>Ass't Sergeant at Arms:</i>							
Edward J. Conroy....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis..	Plasterer.....	26	Wisconsin.....	1880	Single.
<i>Chaplain:</i>							
Rev. Edward Savage..	Cottonwood....	Windom.....	Clergyman.....	49	New York.....	1868	Married.
<i>Pages:</i>							
Benj. O. Chapman....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	15	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
Martin Christ.....	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Student.....	15	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
Ernest W. Hjortsberg	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	12	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
Mat. C. Ives.....	McLeod.....	Hutchinson..	Student.....	15	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
<i>Clock-room Keeper:</i>							
Andrew O. Styve....	Freeborn.....	Albert Lea...	Farmer.....	45	Norway.....	1857	Married.
<i>Door Keeper:</i>							
John Brown.....	Hennepin.....	Bloomington Ferry }	Farmer.....	50	England.....	1849	Married.

SENATE STATISTICS.

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OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—*Continued.*

NAME.	County.	Postoffice.	Occupation.	Age	Nativity.	Sett'd in Minn.	Married or single.
<i>Ass't Door Keeper:</i>							
George A. Gregerson..	Olmsted .....	Rochester...	Harness maker.....	45	Norway.....	1862	Married.
<i>File Keepers:</i>							
Gerard N. Blasdel ....	Ramsey .....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	16	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
Edward J. Newell ....	Ramsey .....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	13	Minnesota.....	.....	Single.
<i>Postmaster:</i>							
Richard H. McGee....	Chisago.....	Wyoming ....	Farmer.....	38	Illinois.....	1879	Married.
<i>Ser't. Committee Rooms:</i>							
John Schaefer.....	Stearns .....	St. Cloud.....	Real Estate and Ins..	48	Germany.....	1856	Married.
<i>Sergeant of Galleries:</i>							
Martin B. Johnson ...	Mower .....	Brownsdale ..	Collector .....	50	Wales.....	1855	Married.

# STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1891.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition
Ahlness, C.	9	Brown	Hanska	Farmer	47	Norway	1865	Married.
Ames, William L.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Farmer and real est.	44	American	1852	Married.
Anderson, A. J.	44	Chisago	Franconia	Merchant	30	Sweden	1869	Married.
Barrett, Peter E.	40	McLeod	Hutchinson	Grain merchant	38	Pennsylvania	1859	Married.
Battley, F. S.	27	Ramsey	St. Paul	Bookkeeper	43	Pennsylvania	1874	Married.
Bell, Charles Nash	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Attorney	42	Vermont	1870	Single.
Benner, G. W.	3	Mower	Dexter	Farmer	35	Illinois	1878	Single.
Berning, Henry	38	Wright	St. Michael	Farmer	33	Minnesota	.....	Married.
Bjorge, H. P.	48	Otter Tail	Underwood	Farmer and merchant	34	Norway	1868	Married.
Bonde, T. E.	20	Rice	Nerstrand	Farmer	47	Norway	1855	Married.
Booren, Aug.	23	Washington	Stillwater	Jobber	40	Sweden	1866	Married.
Bowman, S. C.	50	Wilkin	Rothsay	Farmer	35	Indiana	1887	Single.
Boyd, John D.	54	St. Louis	West Duluth	Real estate and Ins.	43	New York	1880	Married.
Bull, H. C.	38	Wright	Cokato	Real estate, loans	47	New York	1868	Married.
Campion, Daniel L.	36	Scott	St. Patrick	Farmer	37	Illinois	1854	Married.
Canoff, John J.	24	Dakota	Miesville	Farmer	48	New York	1859	Married.
Cantleberry, L. B.	47	Pope	Villard	Farmer	46	Ohio	1865	Married.
Capser, Joseph	45	Stearns	Sauk Center	General merchant	59	Germany	1857	Married.
Carleton, Wm.	51	Polk	Angus	Farmer	48	America	1878	Married.
Caswell, N. C.	39	Meeker	Manannah	Farmer	55	Canada	1855	Married.
Champlin, E. T.	10	Blue Earth	Garden City	Farmer	51	Vermont	1860	Married.
Christlieb, Benj. F.	34	Hennepin	Long Lake	Merchant	54	Pennsylvania	1859	Widower.
Church, Frederick	6	Watsonwan	Butterfield	Farmer	31	New York	1884	Married.
Chesley, P. M.	51	Norman	Ada	Farmer	48	New York	1885	Married.
Coates, J. H.	45	Benton	Sauk Rapids	Farmer	40	England	1857	Married.
Coburn, Larned	7	Murray	Fulda	Farmer	38	Vermont	1883	Married.
Cole, Emerson	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Banker	53	America	1864	Married.
Cole, Thos.	48	Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	Mason contractor	44	Canada	1882	Married.
Cross, William F.	21	Goodhue	Red Wing	Merchant	57	New Hampshire	1855	Married.

# STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1891.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition
Currier, F. M. ....	10	Blue Earth ....	Mankato .....	Farmer .....	37	Massachusetts.	1876	Married.
Daly, John .....	23	Washington ...	Stillwater. ....	Farmer .....	43	Canada .....	1870	Married.
Darelius, Aug. B. ..	32	Hennepin .....	Minneapolis ...	Lawyer .....	31	Sweden .....	1873	Single.
Dearing, Sam .....	26	Ramsey .....	St. Paul .....	Farmer .....	56	New Hampsh'e	1865	Married.
Demo, Anthony .....	1	Houston .....	Hokah .....	Farmer .....	55	Vermont .....	1855	Married.
Diment, J. M. ....	12	Steele .....	Owatonna .....	Miller .....	40	America .....	1879	Married.
Diepolder, Jos .....	17	Nicollet .....	New Ulm .....	Farmer .....	34	Minnesota .....	.....	Married.
Doyle, M. ....	21	Goodhue .....	Red Wing .....	Farmer .....	53	N. Y. ....	1854	Married.
Engelbert, E. M. ....	18	Sibley .....	Winthrop .....	Farmer .....	31	Sweden .....	1862	Married.
Erickson, Ellend. ..	4	Freeborn .....	Albert Lea .....	Farmer .....	55	Norway .....	1860	Married.
Feig, Henry .....	41	Kandiyohi .....	Atwater .....	Farmer .....	29	Minnesota .....	.....	Widower.
Foley, Thomas R. ..	53	Aitkin .....	Aitkin .....	Hotel Prop. ....	35	Maine .....	1879	Married.
French, Andrew ...	22	Wabasha .....	Plainview .....	Farmer .....	31	Wisconsin ...	1864	Married.
French, Corwin ...	14	Olmsted .....	Dover .....	Farmer .....	40	Pennsylvania..	1864	Married.
Furlong, John J. ...	3	Mower .....	Austin .....	Farmer .....	43	Ireland .....	1857	Married.
Gallagher, Matthew	29	Hennepin .....	Minneapolis ...	Salesman .....	30	Wisconsin ...	1869	Single...
Gildea, Patrick ...	7	Murray .....	Woodstock .....	Farmer .....	45	Ireland .....	1878	Married.
Gilmore, A. H. ....	2	Fillmore .....	Mabel .....	Farmer .....	31	Minnesota .....	.....	Married.
Green, Asa R. ....	13	Dodge .....	West Concord ...	Farmer .....	47	Vermont .....	1865	Married.
Greer, Allen J. ....	22	Wabasha .....	Lake City .....	Lawyer .....	36	Pennsylvania ..	1865	Married.
Hadland, Ole P. ....	2	Fillmore .....	Hurdal .....	Farmer .....	32	Minnesota .....	.....	Married.
Hagney, P. H. ....	24	Dakota .....	Rosemount .....	Farmer .....	34	Minnesota .....	.....	Married.
Harwick, J. L. ....	38	Sherburne .....	Monticello .....	Farmer .....	29	Michigan .....	1882	Married.
Helms, M. H. ....	11	Waseca .....	Waseca .....	Grain dealer .....	59	New York .....	1867	Widower.
Hemstead, Werner.	46	Crow Wing .....	Brainerd .....	Physician .....	31	Iowa .....	1882	Single...
Holler, John A. ....	38	Wright .....	Monticello .....	Hardware .....	47	Ohio .....	1860	Married.
Huntington, Jas. H.	33	Hennepin .....	Minneapolis ...	Blacksmith .....	60	New York .....	1863	Married.
Huset, Ole O. ....	21	Goodhue .....	Norway .....	Farmer .....	48	Norway .....	1855	Married.

*Jensen, Jorgen	50	Clay	Moorhead	Farmer	..	Indiana	1870	Single.
Kendall, Howard C.	54	St. Louis	Duluth	Liveryman	42	Vermont	1885	Single.
Keyes, John Arnold	15	Winona	Winona	Lawyer	31	America	1882	Married.
Kinney, O. D.	54	St. Louis	Ely	Banker	45	Germany	1864	Married.
Koehnen, John	37	Carver	Augusta	Farmer	38	Wisconsin	1870	Married.
Knudson, K.	10	Blue Earth	Alma City	Farmer	35	Norway	1868	Married.
Larson, O. M.	43	Lac Qui Parle	Madison	Farmer	39	Wisconsin	1866	Single.
Lewis, H. G.	47	Douglas	Alexandria	Farmer	35	Germany	1854	Married.
Linnemann, J. H.	45	Stearns	Saint Joseph	Retired merchant	65	Minnesota	1856	Married.
Lloyd, Job W.	19	Le Sueur	Ottawa	Farmer	34	New York	1879	Married.
Lockwood, Wm.	7	Pipestone	Edgerton	Farmer and merchant	40	Iowa	1876	Married.
Lomen, Gudbrand J.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	36	Minnesota	1860	Married.
Long, Perry A.	29	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Rodman, city Eng.	30	Illinois	1846	Single.
Lyman, H. C.	49	Big Stone	Big Stone	Farmer	51	Pennsylvania	1875	Married.
Lynn, Wm. H.	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	36	New York	1854	Married.
McAllister, G. E.	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Printer	37	Ireland	1867	Married.
McGrath, M. J.	15	Winona	St. Charles	Farmer	41	Canada	1869	Married.
Maguire, John	43	Lac qui Parle	Dawson	Farmer	50	American	1880	Married.
Moore, E. J.	50	Becker	Osage	Farmer	56	Ohio	1866	Married.
Nelson, J. R.	2	Fillmore	Canton	Farmer	20	Sweden	1879	Married.
Nelson, Nels. P.	30	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Foreman in mill	32	Sweden	1881	Single.
Nilsson, J. Aug.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Real estate	33	Norway	1869	Single.
Ongstad, S. H.	48	Otter Tail	Pelican Rapids	Farmer	32	American	1880	Married.
Penney, Robert L.	30	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	39	Sweden	1869	Single.
Peterson, H. A.	42	Renville	Sacred Heart	Farmer	30	America	1884	Married.
Price, E. E.	46	Mille Lacs	Foreston	Laborer	30	America	1871	Married.
Reeve, C. McC.	34	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Farmer	43	Iowa	1858	Married.
Richardson, A. O.	48	Otter Tail	Perham	Custom broker	34	Germany	1862	Married.
Ringwald, Chas.	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Farmer	45	New York	1873	Married.
Roach, Joseph	20	Rice	Northfield	Farmer	41	Sweden	1869	Married.
Searle, Frank E.	45	Stearns	St. Cloud	Lawyer	37	Indiana	1871	Married.
Setterlund, Alfred	49	Traverse	Wheaton	Carpenter	41	Poland	1868	Married.
Sheets, J. H.	46	Todd	Hartford	Farmer	45	America	1854	Married.
Sikorski, Louis	15	Winona	Winona	Clothing dealer	51	Scotland	1883	Married.
Sinclair, A. T.	15	Winona	Ridgeway	Blacksmith	54			
Smith, James	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Laundryman				

\*Received certificate contested by S. C. Bowman, who was declared legally elected.



# STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1891.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition
Smout, Basil.....	5	Faribault.....	Wells .....	Tinner .....	55	England.....	1867	Married.
Starks, I. E.....	4	Freeborn.....	Alden.....	Farmer.....	49	New York....	1876	Married.
Stevens, Fred. C. .	28	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Lawyer.....	29	Massachusetts.	1884	Married.
Stivers, H. C.....	46	Crow Wing....	Brainerd....	Editor.....	42	Ohio.....	1857	Married.
Stockwell, Silv. A..	33	Hennepin.....	Minnehaha Falls.	Secretary .....	33	Minnesota.....	1857	Married.
Stone, Lane K. ....	27	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Real estate .....	42	Wisconsin.....	1869	Married.
Thompson, Andrew	51	Norman.....	Colenso.....	P. M. and farmer...	41	Norway.....	1871	Married.
Thompson, P. E....	50	Clay.....	Barnesville....	Merchant .....	38	Wisconsin.....	1864	Married.
Tripp, Wm. H. ....	32	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis....	Lawyer.....	31	New York....	1885	Single.
Tucker, Henry F....	8	Cottonwood....	Windom.....	Farmer.....	60	Massachusetts..	1884	Married.
Turrell, O. B.....	9	Redwood.....	Redwood Falls...	Banker.....	56	Connecticut....	1857	Married.
Wacek, John.....	19	Le Sueur.....	New Prague....	Real estate and Ins..	31	Bohemia.....	1868	Married.
Wagoner, F. W. ....	52	Kittson.....	Donaldson....	Farmer.....	48	New York.....	1880	Married.
Wahlund, G.....	35	Isanti.....	Spring Lake....	Minister .....	35	Sweden.....	1882	Married.
Walsh, Mathew....	32	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis....	Merchant.....	50	Ireland.....	1865	Married.
Walsh, Richard A..	28	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Lawyer.....	28	Minnesota.....	.....	Married.
Weatherston, K. G.	20	Rice.....	Faribault.....	Farmer.....	44	U. S.....	1864	Single.
Wells, H. A. ....	43	Swift.....	Appleton.....	Farmer.....	55	New York.....	1865	Married.
White, C. H. ....	16	Lyon.....	Marshall.....	Farmer.....	38	America.....	1878	Married.
Wilson, O. C.....	16	Yel'w Medicine	Hazel Run....	Farmer.....	41	Wisconsin.....	1872	Married.
Wright J. L. ....	14	Olmsted.....	Rochester....	Farmer.....	61	New York.....	1854	Married.
Zelch, John.....	23	Washington....	Cottage Grove ...	Farmer.....	30	Germany.....	1860	Single.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Married or single.
<i>Speaker—</i>							
E. T. Champlin .....	Blue Earth.....	Garden City.....	Farmer .....	52	Vermont.....	1860	Married.
<i>Chief Clerk—</i>							
P. J. Smalley.....	Houston.....	Caledonia.....	Attorney.....				
<i>First Assistant Clerk—</i>							
Edward O'Brien.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis. ....	Publisher.....	37	New York .....	1871	Single.
<i>Second Assistant Clerk—</i>							
C. A. Moody.....	Benton.....	Sauk Rapids.....	Clerk District Court.	28	America.....	1874	Married.
<i>Reading Clerk—</i>							
Robt. Deakin.....	Ramsey.....	Macalester.....	Farmer.....	57	England. ....	1855	Married.
<i>Engrossing Clerk—</i>							
Albert Warren.....	Lincoln .....	Lake Benton.....	Farmer.....	46	Massachusetts.	1882	Married.
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i>							
C. J. Haynes.....	Wabasha .....	Wabasha .....	Publisher.....	28	Minnesota .....	1862	Widower.
<i>Postmaster and Asst. Enrolling Clk—</i>							
L. A. Normandin.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Bookkeeper. ....	55	Canada .....	1862	Married.
<i>Sergeant at Arms—</i>							
Henry Plowman.....	Otter Tail.....	Luce.....	Farmer.....	54	Canada.....	1856	Married.
<i>Asst. Sergeants at Arms—</i>							
J. Burger.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Attorney... ..	43	Germany.....	1848	
Ed. E. Egan.....	Hennepin.....	Osseo.....	Farmer .....	37	New York.....	1856	Married.
<i>Second Asst. Serg. at Arms</i>							
N. H. Butler.....	Freeborn.....	Albert Lea.....	Barber.....	66	Wash'gton, D.C.	1856	Married.
<i>Chaplain—</i>							
Rev. Wm. Wilkinson	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis. ....	Rector Episcopal Ch.	42	England .....		Married.
<i>Speaker's Clerk—</i>							
J. M. Bowler.....	Renville .....	Bird Island.....	Farmer .....	53	Maine.....	1858	Married.

REPRESENTATIVE STATISTICS.

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# OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

REPRESENTATIVE STATISTICS.

NAME.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Married or single.
<i>Pages—</i>							
Claude Chadwick.....	Steele.....	Owatonna.....	Student.....	15	Minnesota.....		
Ambrose Doyle.....	Goodhue.....	Ryan.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota.....		
Garfield Morrison.....	Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	Student.....	8	Minnesota.....		
Frank Nelson.....	Winona.....	Ridgway.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota.....		
Ernest Smith.....							
Fred W. Ringwald.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	13	Minnesota.....		
Gray Richardson.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	13	Minnesota.....		
Lafayette Wheelock.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota.....		
<i>Cloak Room Keeper—</i>							
P. Anderson.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Salesman.....	46	Norway.....	1869	Married.
<i>Cloak Room Keeper—</i>							
Peter Johnson.....	Mower.....	Austin.....	Shoemaker.....	44	Norway.....	1869	Married.
<i>Doorkeeper—</i>							
E. F. Carlston.....	Swift.....	Kerkhoven.....	Farmer.....	24	Minnesota.....	1866	Single.
<i>Doorkeeper—</i>							
Charles Johnson.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Rodman for Co. Surv.	29	Norway.....	1883	Married.
<i>File Clerk—</i>							
John Toony.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	17	Minnesota.....		
<i>Committee Room Keeper—</i>							
John Morgan.....	Aitkin.....	Aitkin.....	Farmer.....	36	Ontario.....	1874	Single.
<i>Cloak Room Keeper—</i>							
A. J. Wright.....	Norman.....	Ada.....	Farmer.....	31	Penna.....	1872	Single.
<i>Sergeant of Gallery—</i>							
J. C. Parks.....	Sherburne.....	Big Lake.....	Farmer.....	38	Indiana.....	1878	Married.

# NEWSPAPER REPORTERS IN LEGISLATURE OF 1891.

NAME.	POSITION.	NEWSPAPER.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED IN MINNESOTA.	MARRIED OR SINGLE.
Orrin E. Barrett.....	Senate Reporter	St. Paul Pioneer Press.....	32	Iowa.....	1880	Single.
Geo. W. Dodds.....	House Reporter	St. Paul Globe.....	26	England.....	1888	Married.
Geo. A. Flinn.....	House Reporter	St. Paul Pioneer Press.....	31	England.....	1882	Married.
H. B. Hudson.....	Senate Reporter	Minneapolis Tribune.....	29	Ohio.....	1883	Married.
Fredrick A. Johnson...	House Reporter	St. Paul Dispatch.....	32	Wisconsin.....	1879	Married.
Carl Neuhausen.....	Senate Reporter	St. Paul Volkszeitung.....	51	Germany.....	1883	Married.
James A. Nowell.....	Senate Reporter	St. Paul Daily Globe.....	25	Minnesota.....	1886	Single.
Wm. L. O'Brien, Jr....	House Reporter	Minneapolis Journal, St. Paul News...	...	Ohio.....	...	Married.
Julius A. Schmahl.....	Senate Reporter	St. Paul News, Minneapolis Journal...	24	Minnesota.....	1867	Single.
Louis Stern.....	House Reporter	Daily Volkszeitung.....	33	Germany.....	1882	Married.
R. H. K. Whiteley....	House Reporter	Minneapolis Times.....	25	West Virginia.	1869	Single.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

## PERMANENT RULES OF THE SENATE.

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### CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The president shall take the chair at the hour in 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. Said appeal shall be decided by a majority vote of those present and voting thereon.

### 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 into 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 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 THE PRESIDENT.

6. The president of the senate 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. But any reporter of any newspaper who shall purposely misrepresent



or misreport the proceedings of the senate, shall, during the remainder of the session, be denied admission to the senate chamber.

## 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. That in discussing any resolution Senators shall be limited to five minutes each; this shall also apply to the discussion of resolutions in the committee of the whole.

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 reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the senate divides or before he gives his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes. Any member wishing to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

## MOTIONS.

20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the president; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the secretary, and read aloud before debating.

21. Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing if the president or any member desires it. In such case it must be signed by the member or committee offering the same.

22. After a motion is stated by the president or read by the secretary, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to adjourn, or to lie on the table, for the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, or to postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. A motion to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not again be allowed on the same day, nor at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN.

24. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate; but a motion to adjourn, when refused, shall not be renewed until further business shall have been had.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

25. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a ma-

jority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon all pending amendments in their order, and 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 endorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the endorsement 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 cannot 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. All committees shall be appointed by the senate unless otherwise ordered. The standing committees of the senate be as set forth in the following list: Each committee shall consist of five (5) members, except the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of fifteen (15) members; the Committee on Railroads and the Committee on Grain and Warehouse,

which shall consist of thirteen (13) members each; the Committee on State Prison, which shall consist of eleven (11) members; the Committee on Local Legislation, which shall consist of nine (9) members; the Committee on Public Lands, the Committee of Logs and Lumber and the Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws, which shall consist of seven (7) members each; the Committee on Geological Survey, which shall consist of six (6) members; the Committee on Reapportionment, which shall consist of fifteen (15) members.

- 1 A Committee on Agriculture.
- 2 A Committee on Banks and Banking.
- 3 A Committee on Claims.
- 4 A Committee on Corporations.
- 5 A Committee on Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
- 6 A Committee on Drainage.
- 7 A Committee on Education.
- 8 A Committee on Elections.
- 9 A Committee on Engrossments.
- 10 A Committee on Enrollment.
- 11 A Committee on Federal Relations.
- 12 A Committee on Finance.
- 13 A Committee on Game and Game Laws.
- 14 A Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey.
- 15 A Committee on Grain and Warehouse.
- 16 A Committee on Hospitals of Insane.
- 17 A Committee on Immigration.
- 18 A Committee on Indian Affairs.
- 19 A Committee on Illuminating Oils.
- 20 A Committee on Insurance.
- 21 A Committee on Internal Improvements.
- 22 A Committee on Judiciary.
- 23 A Committee on Labor.
- 24 A Committee on Library.
- 25 A Committee on Logs and Lumber.
- 26 A Committee on Local Legislation.
- 27 A Committee on Manufactures.
- 28 A Committee on Military Affairs.
- 29 A Committee on Normal Schools.
- 30 A Committee on Printing.
- 31 A Committee on Public Buildings.
- 32 A Committee on Public Lands.
- 33 A Committee on Railroads.
- 34 A Committee on Reapportionment.
- 35 A Committee on Reform School.
- 36 A Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.
- 37 A Committee on Roads and Bridges.
- 38 A Committee on State Prison.
- 39 A Committee on State Public School.
- 40 A Committee on State Soldiers' Home.

- 41 A Committee on Tax and Tax Laws.
- 42 A Committee on Temperance.
- 43 A Committee on Towns and Counties.
- 44 A Committee on Tree Culture and Fuel.
- 45 A Committee on 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, cannot 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 endorsed 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 objection 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 two read-



ings 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 the 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 concurrence of 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 OR 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 cannot 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 date 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 10 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 other 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, except as hereinafter provided. The governor and other state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of congress, members and officers of the house of representatives shall be admitted to the floor of the senate upon cards issued to them by the president of the senate. No other person shall be admitted, except upon the presentation of a card, signed by the president or some member of the senate, setting forth that the person named thereon is not, to his knowl-

edge, engaged as a lobbyist for any public measure pending before the senate. Any such ticket shall be good for only the day it bears date, and upon presentation shall be taken up by the doorkeeper to whom it is presented, and delivered over to the secretary of the senate, who shall preserve the same until the end of the session. The senate shall have the right, upon days on which public questions are debated, to admit by vote, ladies and others, to the floor of the senate during such debate. The cards issued by the president of the senate shall be retained by the parties to whom they are given and can be used at any time during the session.

#### 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 may, in all cases, sit with closed doors, and the senate chamber may 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 THE 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 lists 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.

#### LOCAL LEGISLATION.

65. All bills, not of a general and public nature, immediately after being introduced or transmitted from the house and read for the first time, shall be referred to a standing committee of nine members, to be designated, "The Committee on Special Legislation," which committee shall not report the bill back to the senate until at least four days have expired after the said bill is referred to the committee, and no motion to suspend this rule shall be entertained by the chair. *Provided*, however, that in case of great haste or emergency the senate may act upon a special or local bill the second day after its first reading by a unanimous vote of the senate taken upon a call of yeas and nays. If, at the end of the period of four days, the Committee on Special Legislation report in favor of the passage of any such special or local bill, the rules may then be suspended by a two-thirds vote and the bill passed. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the first reference of a bill to the delegation of any county, but after their report, the reference to be made to the regular committee.

# PERMANENT RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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## 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.

As soon as this House adjourns or takes a recess, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to at once open the windows and thoroughly ventilate the House.

## 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 endorsed 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 endorsed 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 reconsidering 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:

1. Appropriation, 11 members.
2. Ways and Means, 9 members.
3. Judiciary, 17 members.
4. Railroads, 17 members.
5. Public Accounts and Expenditures, 11 members.
6. Public Lands, 17 members.
7. Education, 11 members.
8. Agriculture, 15 members.
9. Towns and Counties, 11 members.
10. Military Affairs, 9 members.
11. Incorporations, 9 members.
12. State Prison and Reformatory, 11 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. Hospitals for the Insane, 11 members.
19. Temperance Legislation, 11 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, 9 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. Soldiers' 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.
41. Taxes and Tax Laws, 5 members.
42. University and University Lands, 9 members.
43. Binding Twine and Fiber and Fibrous Plants, 5 members.
44. Local Bills, 5 members.
45. Manufactures, 7 members.
46. Geological and Natural History Survey, 5 members.

#### EMPLOYES

**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 employes. 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.

No other person shall be admitted, except upon the presentation of a card, signed by the Speaker or some other member of the House, setting forth that the person named thereon is not, to his knowledge, engaged as a lobbyist for any public measure pending before the House. Any such ticket shall be good for only the day it bears date, and upon presentation shall be taken up by the doorkeeper to whom it is presented, and delivered over to the Clerk of the House, who shall preserve the same until the end of the session. The House shall have the right, upon days on which public questions are debated, to admit, by vote, ladies and others, to the floor of the House during such debate. The cards issued by the Speaker of the House shall be retained by the parties to whom they are given and can be used at any time during the session.

This rule applies after the House has adjourned or takes a recess, as well as while it is in session.

## GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

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. Such general orders, together with all bills included therein required to be printed under the rules or orders of the house, shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least one day before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole.

Each member of this House shall leave on his desk or under his desk each time the House adjourns for the day, his file binder for bills, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of this House to have placed in each binder one copy of each general order and of each bill required to be printed under the rules or orders of this House, at least 48 hours before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole. And under the first order of business each day, said clerk shall report to the House what bills he has so placed in the binders, and each member shall then forthwith examine his binder and verify and correct, if necessary, the report of the clerk.

## 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. Introduction 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 bills, 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.

#### EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

62. The speaker shall appoint employees, 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.

State prison and reformatory.

Grain and warehouse inspection.

Agriculture and manufactures.

The postmaster shall appoint an assistant at a salary of \$5 per day.

Rule 62 shall not be construed as authorizing the employment or appointment of any employe named therein in case any employe has been appointed or authorized to be appointed or engaged by this house for such position by any rule or resolution heretofore adopted. No clerk shall be appointed for any of the committees named in Rule 62 until a majority of the committee shall report in writing over their own signatures to the speaker that the duties of said committee require said appointment to be made, and no clerk of said committees, and no employe of the house shall receive any pay for any day for which a member of this house receives no pay. The Judiciary Committee shall have two clerks when needed, one of whom shall be paid \$10 a day and the other \$5 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.

64. Seats shall be provided for the pages of the house in front of the speaker's desk, and the speaker shall see that the pages remain in their seats except when in actual service of the members: and the speaker shall name one of said pages to have charge of the supplies of the house, and no other page shall have anything to do with the supplies of the house save as he receives them from or through the page so appointed.



# JOINT RULES.

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## 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 on 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 from 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 confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.

**RULE 6.** Whenever a 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 exceptional 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 commencement 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.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, 1891.

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- Agriculture*—Grafe, Brown, Grinnell, Craig, Crandall.  
*Banks*—Leavitt, LaDue, Guderian, Probstfield, Smith E. R.  
*Claims*—Sevatson, Phillips, Geissel, Kiester, Peterson, J. W.  
*Corporations*—Bell, Lommen, Dedon, Ayers, Stevens.  
*Deaf, Dumb and Blind*—March, Canestorp, Stockton, Dedon, Guderian.  
*Drainage*—Wood, Craven, Hammer, Geissel, Burkhardt.  
*Education*—Lienau, Grafe, Mayo, Craven, Allen.  
*Elections*—McMillan, Keller, Mayo, Peterson S. D., Eaton.  
*Engrossment*—Kelly, Lommen, Glader, Hompe, Grinnell.  
*Enrollment*—Keller, Borchert, Canestorp, Allen, Keister.  
*Federal Relations*—Burkhardt, Borchert, Erickson, Kelly, Streissguth.  
*Finance*—Hompe, Craig, Bell, Lienau, Crandall.  
*Game and Game Laws*—Probstfield, Brown, Smith E. R., Nelson, Barr.  
*Geological and Natural History Survey*—Guderian, Sevatson, Donnelly, McMillan, Kelly, Eaton.  
*Grain and Warehouse*—Lommen, Donnelly, March, Morse, McMillan, Grafe, Streissguth, Canestorp, Brown, Kelly, Leavitt, Glader, Guderian.  
*Hospital of Insane*—Mayo, Beil, Davis, Craig, Crandall.  
*Immigration*—Geissel, Donnelly, Peterson S. D., Wood, Burkhardt.  
*Indian Affairs*—Daugherty, Canestorp, Geissel, Lommen, Smith John Day.  
*Illuminating Oils*—March, Dedon, Tawney, Mayo, Searles.  
*Insurance*—Geissel, Nelson, Barr, Dedon, Dean.  
*Internal Improvements*—Canestorp, March, Geissel, Daugherty, Smith E. R.  
*Judiciary*—McHale, Brown, Smith J. D., Donnelly, Mayo, Sevatson, Craven, March, Hompe, Sanborn, Stevens, Tawney, Davis, Eaton, Keister.  
*Labor*—Dedon, Morse, Allen, Lienau, Daugherty.  
*Library*—Allen, Donnelly, Bell, Borchert, Keister.  
*Logs and Lumber*—Allen, Daugherty, Lommen, Morse, Dedon.  
*Local Legislation*—Day, Marsh, Lienau, Sevatson, Borchert, Daugherty, Sanborn, Smith John Day, Barr.  
*Manufactures*—Stevens, Daugherty, Leavitt, McMillan, Donnelly.  
*Military Affairs*—Sanborn, Mott, McMillan, Dedon, Tawney.  
*Normal Schools*—Phillips, Probstfield, Grafe, McHale, Barr.

*Printing*—Craven, Hompe, Day, Grafe, Eaton.

*Public Buildings*—Lienau, Wood, Ayers, LaDue, Grinnell.

*Public Lands*—Dedon, Mayo, Geissel, Leavitt, Keller, Peterson S. D., Day.

*Railroads*—Donnelly, Keller, Sevatson, Mayo, Erickson, March, Leavitt, Lienau, Morse, Brown, Day, Peterson S. D., Stockton.

*Reapportionment*—Craig, Hompe, Erickson, Kelly, Morse, Keller, Peterson J. W., Daugherty, Nelson, Wood, Brown, Lienau, McHale, Stevens, Davis.

*Reform School*—Borchert, Craig, Phillips, Peterson J. W., Grinnell.

*Retrenchment and Reform*—Erickson, Hompe, Kelley, Leavitt, Streissguth.

*Roads and Bridges*—Mott, Geissell, Leavitt, Ayers, Burkhardt.

*State Prison*—Wood, Sevatson, Nelson, Leavitt, Craven, Kiester, Mott, McMillan, Phillips, Crandall, Davis.

*State Public School*—Craig, Crandall, Smith John Day, Grafe, Probstfeld

*Soldiers' Home*—Phillips, Borchert, Geissell, Dedon, Sanborn.

*Taxes and Tax Laws*—LaDue, Craig, Davis, Bell, Tawney, Leavitt, Sanborn.

*Temperance*—Lienau, Grafe, Barr, Nelson, Peterson S. D.

*Towns and Counties*—Nelson, Geissel, Eaton, Kelly, Barr.

*Tree Culture and Fuel*—Probstfield, Mott, Brown, Craven, Glader.

*University and University Lands*—McMillan, Donnelly, Smith John Day, Mayo, Dean.



## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE, 1891.

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1. *Appropriations*—Bjorge, Doyle, Wagoner, Hadland, Penney, McGrath, Stockwell, Harwick, Stone, Bell, Cross.
2. *Ways and Means*—Lynn, Sheets, Dearing, French C., Lewis, Ames, Erickson, Darelius, Moore.
3. *Judiciary*—Furlong, McGuire, Chesley, Tucker, Penney, Tripp, Walsh R. A., Darelius, Bull, Wacek, Bell, Keyes, Greer, Stevens, Lomen, Stone, Doyle.
4. *Railroads*—Stivers, Lynn, Roach, Bull, Dearing, Currier, Furlong, McGuire, Chesley, Bjorge, Lockwood, Caswell, Keyes, Searle, Demo, Walsh M., White.
5. *Public Accounts and Expenditures*—Walsh M., Helms, Walsh R. A., Nelson N. P., Gildea, French C., Larson, Turrell, Searle, Feig, Bonde.
6. *Public Lands*—Tripp, Christlieb, Battley, Hemstead, McAllister, Knudson, Ongstad, Wells, Gilmore, Koehnen, Feig, Cross, Lockwood, Lyman, Wahlund, Lynn, Sheets.
7. *Education*—Currier, Tucker, White, Cantleberry, French A., Tripp, Stockwell, Wacek, Stevens, Greer, Benner.
8. *Agriculture*—Doyle, Green, Peterson, Moore, Wright, Reeve, Harwick, Coates, Sinclair, Camplon, Sheets, Zelch, Starks, Coburn, Bowman.
9. *Towns and Counties*—Helms, Dearing, Foley, Hemstead, Ongstad, Wilson, Wells, Smout, Benner, Booren, Holler.
10. *Military Affairs*—Wagoner, Carleton, Sinclair, Helms, Bull, Demo, Erickson, Reeve, Battley.
11. *Incorporations*—Penney, Battley, Barrett, White, Lewis, Englebert, Lloyd, Turrell, Huset.
12. *State Prison*—Cantleberry, Koehnen, Darelius, McGrath, Capser, Lomen, Church, Nilsson, Coates, Gildea, Benner.
13. *Claims*—Tucker, Ahlness, Berning, McAllister, Ringwald, Boyd, Anderson.
14. *Grain and Warehouse*—McGuire, Chesley, Bjorge, Wagoner, Koehnen, Helms, Harwick, Reeve, French A., Sheets, Caneff, Feig, Keyes, Kendall, Setterlund.
15. *Insurance*—Chesley, Furlong, Peterson, Gallagher, Foley, Sikorski, Cole E., Diment, Thompson P. E.
16. *Immigration*—McGrath, Nelson N. P., Nilsson, Ahlness, Wells, Wahlund, Weatherston.
17. *State Normal Schools*—Sinclair, Barrett, Coates, Currier, Bowman, French C., Searle, Stone, Church.
18. *Hospital for the Insane*—Larson, Knudson, Cole T., Hemstead, Long, Nelson N. P., Diepolder, Smout, Caswell, Gallagher, White.

19. *Temperance*—Wacek, Battley, Hagney, Capser, Gilmore, Ongstad, Starks, Booren, Diepolder, Smith, Thompson A.
20. *Labor and Labor Legislation*—Stockwell, Long, Price, Cole T., French C., Thomson A., Nelson J. R., Thompson P. E., Boyd.
21. *School for Defectives*—Richardson, Doyle, Roach, Sirkoski, Berning, Diment, Kendall.
22. *State Reform School*—Roach, Ringwald, Green, Hadland, Cross.
23. *Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams*—Wilson, Peterson, Price, Hagney, Campion, Turrell, Zelch.
24. *Banks*—Capser, Dearing, Walsh M., Doyle, Gilmore, Lyman, Holler, Carleton, Lloyd.
25. *Printing*—McAllister, Nilsson, Coates, Tucker, Wright, Bonde, Wahlund.
26. *Elections*—Gallagher, Stevens, Bjorge, Cantleberry, Capser.
27. *Commerce*—Ahness, Capser, Smith, Holler, Anderson.
28. *Public Buildings*—Battley, Darelius, Moore, Daly, Setterlund.
29. *Rules and Joint Rules*—Bull, Penney, McGuire, Bell, Chesley, McGrath, Turrell.
30. *State Library*—Knudson, Campion, Smith, Kinney, Diment.
31. *Mines and Minerals*—Christlieb, Price, Foley, Carleton, Moore, Kinney, Lockwood.
32. *Engrossment*—Wells, Lewis, Stockwell, Coates, Cross.
33. *Enrollment*—Darelius, French A., Richardson, Demo, Caswell.
34. *Forestry*—Green, Caneff, Huntington, Weatherston, Huset.
35. *Legislative Expenses*—Cole T., Walsh M., Bull, Lockwood, Carleton, Daly, Walsh R. A.
36. *Soldiers' Home*—Cole T., Doyle, Cantleberry, Huntington, Helms, Bull, Sinclair, Cole E., Stone, Starks, Smout.
37. *State Public Schools*—Walsh R. A., Hemstead, Linnemann, Wright, Engelbert, Ames, Coburn.
38. *Logs and Lumber*—Hagney, Foley, Thompson A., Kendall, Daly.
39. *Prison Labor*—French A., Berning, Caneff, Gildea, White, Lloyd, Diepolder.
40. *Public Parks*—Gildea, Gallagher, Linnemann, Sikorski, Nelson J. R., Ames.
41. *Taxes and Tax Laws*—Koehnen, Ongstad, Lynn, Barrett, Bell.
42. *University and University Lands*—Reeve, Roach, Wacek, Hadland, Wilson, Lomen, Greer.
43. *Binding Twine and Fiber, and Fibrous Plants*—Furlong, Bell, Erickson, Harwick, Price.
44. *Local Bills*—Walsh M., Ringwald, Diepolder, Thompson P. E., Wilson.
45. *Manufactures*—Bell, Long, Kendall, Linnemann, Hagney, French C., Ongstad.
46. *Geological and Natural History Survey*—Kinney, Greer, Bell, Christlieb, Stockwell, Tucker, Hadland.

## SENATORIAL DIRECTORY.

SESSION OF 1891.

W. P. Allen.....The Aberdeen, Cor. Dayton and Western Avenues.  
Oscar Ayers.....Merchants hotel, room 54.  
G. T. Barr.....Windsor hotel, room 354.  
J. W. Bell.....Windsor hotel.  
F. Borchert.....424 West Seventh street.  
S. P. Brown.....Windsor hotel, room 227.  
Henry Burkhardt.....International hotel, room 1.  
O. O. Canestorp.....Clarendon hotel, room 7.  
R. O. Craig.....Windsor hotel, room 228.  
C. S. Crandall.....Merchants hotel room 74.  
J. W. Craven.....Clifton hotel, room 68.  
F. B. Daugherty.....Windsor hotel, room 214.  
C. R. Davis.....Merchants hotel, room 38.  
F. A. Day.....Merchants hotel, room 39.  
W. B. Dean.....253 Summit avenue.  
W. S. Dedon.....Room 38, Clifton hotel.  
Ignatius Donnelly.....Merchants hotel, room 51.  
A. Y. Eaton.....Clifton hotel.  
E. O. Erickson.....Clarendon hotel, room 19.  
George Geissel.....Merchants hotel, room 93.  
G. A. Glader.....Merchants hotel, room 60.  
J. Grinnell.....Merchants hotel, room 59.  
H. A. Grafe.....Clifton hotel, room 59.  
C. S. Guderian.....Merchants hotel, room 43.  
E. D. Hammer.....Clarendon hotel, room 16.  
J. B. Hompe.....Clarendon hotel, room 13.  
Henry Keller.....Merchants hotel, room 107.  
J. C. Kelley.....Clarendon hotel, room 14.  
J. A. Kelster.....Clifton hotel, room 44.  
Jay LaDue.....Merchants hotel, room 175.  
S. W. Leavitt.....Merchants hotel, room 66.  
C. H. Lienau.....140 East Third street.  
E. E. Lommen.....Merchants hotel, room 117.  
James McHale.....Clarendon hotel, room 6.  
F. G. McMillan.....Minneapolis, 827 Seventh street southeast.  
S. A. March.....740 Temple Court, Minneapolis.  
W. W. Mayo.....Merchants hotel, room 169.  
F. B. Morse.....Merchants hotel, room 5.  
Orrin Mott.....Clifton hotel, room 70.

H. C. Nelson .....	Clarendon hotel, room 50.
J. S. O'Brien .....	Merchants hotel.
J. W. Peterson .....	Merchants hotel, room 61.
S. D. Peterson .....	Merchants hotel.
Alonzo Phillips .....	238-240 Sixth avenue south, Minneapolis.
R. M. Probstfield .....	170 West Third street.
J. B. Sanborn .....	506 Jackson street.
Eric Sevaton .....	2427 Riverside avenue, Minneapolis.
E. R. Smith .....	Merchants hotel, room 135.
John Day Smith .....	Bank of Minneapolis building, Minneapolis.
H. F. Stevens .....	202 Pioneer Press building.
A. W. Stockton .....	Merchants hotel, room 57.
Theodore Streissguth .....	Windsor hotel.
J. A. Tawney .....	Merchants hotel, room 56.
L. G. Wood .....	603 Jackson street.

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—Lieut. Gov. G. S. Ives. ....	570 Portland avenue.
Secretary—Fred. N. Van Duzee .....	636 Wabasha street.
First Assistant—A. L. Graves .....	245 East Robie street.
Second Assistant—A. P. Swanstrom .....	36 East Third street.
Engrossing Clerk—Lewis Hanson .....	170 West Third street.
Enrolling Clerk—E. P. Barnum .....	The Wabasha.
Sergeant-at-arms—Harvey Gillett .....	The Wabasha.

# HOUSE DIRECTORY.

SESSION OF 1891.

C. Ahlness.....	Clarendon Hotel.
Wm. L. Ames.....	190 E. 7th St.
A. J. Anderson.....	Clifton Hotel.
Peter E. Barrett.....	923 Woodbridge St.
F. S. Battley.....	331 Rondo St.
Chas. N. Bell.....	Windsor Hotel.
G. W. Benner.....	Merchants Hotel.
Henry Berning.....	541 Roberts St.
H. P. Bjorge.....	Clarendon Hotel
T. E. Bonde.....	572 Cedar St.
August Booren.....	Merchants Hotel.
S. C. Bowman.....	474 Cedar St.
John D. Boyd.....	Windsor Hotel.
H. C. Bull.....	Room 97, Merchants Hotel.
D. L. Campion.....	236 W. 3d St.
John J. Caneff.....	138 E. 5th St.
L. B. Cantleberry.....	Clifton Hotel.
Joseph Capser.....	109 Merchants Hotel.
Wm. Carleton.....	Hotel Sherman.
N. C. Caswell.....	Room 28, Clarendon Hotel.
B. F. Christlieb.....	Room 317, Windsor Hotel.
Frederick Church.....	52 Hotel Barteau.
B. M. Chesley.....	Room 117, Merchants Hotel.
Larned Coburn.....	Hotel Barteau.
Emerson Cole.....	Windsor Hotel.
Thomas Cole.....	Clifton Hotel.
J. H. Coates.....	Room 21, Merchants Hotel.
Wm. F. Cross.....	258 Pleasant Ave.
F. M. Currier.....	Clifton Hotel.
John Daly.....	Clarendon Hotel.
A. B. Darelus.....	515 Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis.
Sam Dearing.....	251 George St.
A. Demo.....	643 Cedar St.
Jas. M. Diment.....	Merchants Hotel.
Joseph Diepolder.....	International Hotel.
M. Doyle.....	Room 36, Clarendon Hotel.
E. M. Engelbert.....	Clifton Hotel.
Ellend Erickson.....	Clarendon Hotel.
Henry Felg.....	Clarendon Hotel.



T. B. Foley.....	Merchants Hotel.
Andrew French.....	The Wabasha, Cor. 9th and Wabasha.
Corwin French.....	The Wabasha, Cor. 9th and Wabasha.
J. J. Furlong.....	Merchants Hotel.
Mathew Gallagher.....	22 Merchants Hotel.
Patrick Gildea.....	503 Wabasha St.
A. H. Gilmore.....	Clifton Hotel.
Asa R. Green.....	261 W. 5th St.
Allen J. Greer.....	Windsor Hotel.
Ole P. Hadland.....	Clifton Hotel.
P. H. Hagney.....	35 E. 7th St.
J. L. Harwick.....	Room 48, Clifton Hotel.
M. H. Helms.....	Windsor Hotel.
Werner Hemstead.....	Merchants Hotel.
John Holler.....	Room 48, Clifton Hotel.
Jas. H. Huntington.....	Minneapolis.
Ole O. Huset.....	Room 36, Clarendon Hotel.
Howard C. Kendall.....	Merchants Hotel.
John A. Keyes.....	Clifton Hotel.
O. D. Kinney.....	21 Tenth street.
K. Knudson.....	Clarendon.
John Koehnen.....	Clifton Hotel.
O. M. Larson.....	Clarendon.
H. G. Lewis.....	Clifton Hotel.
J. H. Linnemann.....	Hotel Rouleau.
Job W. Lloyd.....	186 Merchants Hotel.
Wm. Lockwood.....	Hotel Barteau.
G. L. Lomen.....	Residence 654 Oliver street; office 334 E. Fifth street.
Perry A. Long.....	700 University avenue, N. E. Minneapolis.
H. C. Lyman.....	Clarendon Hotel.
Wm. H. Lynn.....	Hotel Ryan.
G. E. McAllister.....	2,804 N. Emerson avenue, Minneapolis.
M. J. McGrath.....	The Wabasha, cor. Ninth and Wabasha.
John McGuire.....	Room 48 Clarendon Hotel.
E. J. Moore.....	503 Wabasha street.
J. R. Nelson.....	349 Windsor Hotel.
N. P. Nelson.....	929 Central avenue, Minneapolis.
J. A. Nilsson.....	52 Olive street, St. Paul.
S. H. Ongstad.....	Belmont House.
R. L. Penney.....	Merchants Hotel.
H. A. Peterson.....	57 East Tenth street.
E. E. Price.....	Room 199 Merchants Hotel.
C. McC. Reeve.....	Ryan Hotel.
A. O. Richardson.....	555 Robert street.
Chas. Ringwald.....	35 E. Fifth street.
Joseph Roach.....	Merchants.
F. E. Searle.....	Hotel Ryan.
Alfred Setterlund.....	Clarendon Hotel.

J. H. Sheets.....	Merchants Hotel.
Louis Sikorski.....	The Wabasha, cor. Ninth and Wabasha.
A. T. Sinclair.....	The Wabasha, cor. Ninth and Wabasha.
James Smith.....	Merchants Hotel.
Basil Smout.....	77 Summit avenue.
I. E. Starks.....	77 Summit avenue.
Fred. C. Stevens.....	606 Pioneer Press Building; res. Merriam Park.
H. C. Stivers.....	Merchants Hotel.
S. A. Stockwell.....	Minnehaha Falls.
Lane K. Stone.....	255 Summit avenue.
A. Thompson.....	503 Wabasha street.
P. E. Thompson.....	Merchants Hotel.
Wm. H. Tripp.....	939 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis.
H. F. Tucker.....	28 Sycamore street.
O. B. Turrell.....	Windsor Hotel.
John Wacek.....	Room 46 Clifton Hotel.
F. W. Wagoner.....	Belmont House, 452 Minnesota street.
G. Wahlund.....	550 Wabasha street.
M. Walsh.....	Minneapolis.
R. A. Walsh.....	19 Gilfillan Block.
H. A. Wells.....	603 Jackson street.
R. G. Weatherston.....	Merchants.
C. H. White.....	Clifton Hotel.
O. C. Wilson.....	Clifton Hotel.
J. L. Wright.....	Astoria Hotel, room 11.
John Zelch.....	Merchants Hotel.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

E. T. Champlin, Speaker.....	Clifton Hotel.
P. J. Smalley, Chief Clerk.....	413 E. 10th street.
Edward O'Brien, 1st Ass't Clerk.....	Clarendon.
C. A. Moody, 2nd Ass't Clerk.....	Merchants Hotel.
Robert Deakin, Reading Clerk.....	McAllister P. O.

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MINNESOTA.

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND RESOURCES.

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# MINNESOTA.

## HISTORY.

The territory embraced within the boundaries of Minnesota was purchased from France in 1803. In 1805, a grant of land nine miles square at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter (now Minnesota) rivers, was obtained from the Sioux Indians. A military post was established on the grant in 1819 and in 1820 arrangements were made for the erection of a fort, which was completed in 1822, and named "Fort Snelling," after the commanding officer, and the grant has ever since been known as the Fort Snelling Reservation. In 1823 the first steamboat ascended the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling; and annually, thereafter, one or two trips yearly of steamboats were made to this isolated post for a number of years.

This territory was held by the Chippewa and Dakota or Sioux Indians, but adventurous pioneers had penetrated into the country along the streams tributary to the Mississippi river, and in 1836, Wisconsin territory was organized, comprising all the territory west of lake Michigan, and including within its limits all the country west of the Great Lakes, and north of Illinois, the west boundary of the territory being the Mississippi river.

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 and its tributaries.

On the twenty-ninth of September of the same year, at the city of Washington, a treaty was made and executed by Joel



On March 3rd, 1849, congress passed an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota, and fixing the seat of government at St. Paul, establishing the southern boundary of the state, along the north and west boundary lines of the state of Iowa, from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river, and the western boundary through the middle of the channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of the White Earth river, and up the middle of the channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, and easterly and south-easterly on the international boundary line

to lake Superior, and thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the state of Wisconsin, following the north and west boundary of said line down the Saint Croix and Mississippi rivers to the place of beginning. At this time the population of the territory was mainly in the section east of the Mississippi river, and the settlers almost entirely engaged in lumbering. The territorial government was declared fully organized June 1, 1849, by Hon. Alexander Ramsey, who had been appointed first territorial governor. The year 1849 was noted as the year of excitement from the discovery of gold in California, and the eyes of many thousands of people throughout the east were turned to the westward, where opportunities were opening for the growth of new states. Although at the organization of the territory there was scarcely a thousand people, within a year the census of 1850 gave to the territory a population of 6,077. Of this number however, 1,134 residents were credited to the northernmost part of the territory on the Red River of the North, many of these being half-breeds, and the early pioneers engaged in the fur trade, brought there through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company.

The first session of the territorial legislature commenced in St. Paul September 3, 1849, during which counties were established, and a code of laws established. The second session was commenced in January, 1851, at which time the capital was permanently located at St. Paul, the university at St. Anthony, and the state prison at Stillwater.

In 1851, three treaties were made with the Sioux and with the Chippewa bands of Indians, whereby large tracts of land were ceded to the United States.

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 Rea, 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 Rea 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.

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 the 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 how 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 kantoan 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 August 6, 1851, to Hon. A. H. 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. The 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 sub-



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. This treaty was not ratified by the Government.

The election of members of the constitutional convention was held June 1, 1857, and the result was an almost equal division representing the Democratic and Republican parties. So close was this division, and there being some contested seats, when the convention assembled on July 13, two distinct organizations were made, each proceeding to frame a constitution, but finally by conference committees uniting in one document, which was submitted to a vote of the people on October 13, and adopted almost unanimously. By this constitution the boundaries of the state were changed on the west, making the Red River of the North the line, up to the Bois des Sioux, along that river and through Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, and by a direct south line to the north boundary of Iowa.

This constitution provided for an election of state officers at the same time of voting upon the adoption of the constitution, resulting, by a close vote, in the election of the Democratic nominees, and the first state legislature was convened on the 2d of December, 1857, and continued in session until March 25, 1858, when a recess was taken until after the state was admitted.



when the legislature again assembled in June, and finally adjourned August 12, 1858. During this prolonged session, the embryo state was without funds, and a loan of \$250,000 was authorized, but as the acts of the legislature before admission were somewhat irregular, the loan could not be readily negotiated, and to tide over the difficulty state warrants were issued, in the form of bank notes, and passed current with more or less discount, until the summer of 1858, when they were redeemed from the proceeds of the loan consummated after the admission of the state.

The first legislature worked diligently in what they considered the best interests of the state, and as the grant of lands by the United States in aid of railroads within the state had to be turned over to companies, a large part of the session was devoted to railroad legislation; and the scheme of further aid to companies who might be willing to undertake the building of railroads, was originated and commonly denominated the "Five Million Loan Bill", contemplating the loan of the credit of the state, to that amount, in such sums as would be paid upon the grading and final completion of certain miles of road. On a submission of this law to the people it was adopted by a large majority. The opposition at the time of the vote upon this measure was very bitter, and continued after bonds were being issued, and with the dissatisfaction arising from the small amount of work completed and the large amount of bonds issued, threatenings of repudiation advocated by leading men in the state, caused a distrust in financial circles, and a final collapse of the whole scheme, and the foreclosure of the mortgages taken by the state upon the railroad lands and franchises, and the abandonment of all railroad construction for the time being. The total amount of bonds issued under this provision of the constitution was \$2,275,000. By the foreclosure proceedings the state acquired about 250 miles of graded road, the franchises of the companies, and the lands, amounting to five millions of acres, as indemnity for this issue of bonds. Notwithstanding the state had acquired all the rights, including the improvements of the railroad companies, the feeling against any settlement of the bonds was strong enough to secure an amendment to the constitution in 1860, prohibiting the passage of any law levying a tax or making other provision for the

payment of the principal or interest of these bonds without having the same submitted to a vote of the people and adopted.

The two years following the crash of 1857, were replete with financial disaster and a shrinkage of inflated values in town sites; but the country was filling up with farmers, and the rich soil of the state was giving abundant harvests.

The political contest of 1859 was bitter, and resulted in the Republican party carrying the state both for state officers and the legislature.

The census of 1860 gave the state a population of 172,023; and during this year there was great hope of a largely increased immigration into the country; but the political situation in the Union, starting with the opening of the presidential campaign of that year, soon indicated a disturbing element throughout the country, and distrust and depression were manifest on all sides, which was not allayed by the result of the presidential election. The war period, commencing with the time of the president's proclamation in April, 1861, to the final close of the rebellion in 1865, did not permit of any material growth in the state. About twenty-five thousand of her able bodied citizens volunteered and were enlisted in the Union army.

The Indian reservation, set apart by the treaty of 1851, embracing a tract of land in the vicinity of Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, one hundred miles long by twenty miles wide, embracing some of the finest lands in the state, was becoming a barrier to settlements in the upper Minnesota valley. Settlers were coming in close up to the reservation, and there was considerable complaint that Indians were coming off the reservation and committing petty depredations, and the Indians had more or less complaints to make regarding the extortions practiced by the post traders. The encroachments of the whites were viewed with suspicion by the Indians, and sooner or later, from these causes alone, a conflict would probably have occurred. The war of the rebellion, calling away so many of the able-bodied men of the state, left the frontier settlement almost defenceless, and doubtless caused the younger portion of the tribes to become more offensive to the settlers, and more exacting in their demands. A refusal to furnish fire-water to a half dozen braves precipitated the first murders, in the massacre of 1862. There was no concerted action for the massacre,

but the fear of punishment for the murderers caused their friends to make this an excuse for precipitating a war of extermination, which they imagined could be successfully carried forward, in the absence of the able-bodied men from the state engaged in the national conflict.

The Sioux massacre, commencing August 17, 1862, started in Meeker county, and about 800 of the citizens, old men and women and children were murdered within a few days. The prompt action of the state authorities, aided by the national government, resulted in the capture of about 2,000 of the beligerent Indians and the withdrawal of the remainder beyond the boundaries of the state, and into the wilds of Dakota. Of the captured Indians 303 were found guilty of murder and rape, and were condemned to death by a military court martial. Of this number 265 were reprieved by President Lincoln, and the remainder, 38 of the most prominent engaged in the massacre, were hung in Mankato on the 26th of December, 1862. The next year the general government authorized an expedition against the Indians who had escaped to the Dakota plains, because of the constant raids of small squads of hostiles to the frontiers of the state, for the purpose of horse stealing and marauding upon adventurous settlers who might risk going back to their abandoned farms. After two decisive encounters the Indians retreated beyond the Missouri river, and in 1864 another expedition was sent forward and a final settlement of the Sioux outbreak was accomplished, by a confiscation and surrender of all the ponies and arms of most of the hostiles to the government.

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, being the same land embraced in one of the treaties of 1851, but not ratified at that time, 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 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 close of the war in the Spring of 1865, and the return of the soldiers, and the assurance of no further depredations from the Sioux Indians, started a new era of prosperity and rapid growth. The legislature in the meantime, had granted charters and the foreclosed roadbeds and lands to new railroad companies, and the construction of roads was furnishing abundant labor to all who were coming to the state. The population at this time was 250,099, and in 1870, the population had increased to 439,706, nearly doubling in five years. The railroad companies had within the same period constructed nearly 1,000 miles of railroad, and continued their building with even greater vigor until the financial crisis of 1873, brought all public enterprises again to a stand, and produced stagnation in all the growing towns. The farmers had been active in developing the country, and were adding largely to the productions of the state when the grasshopper raids, for the time being, destroyed the growing crops, and caused great financial distress for two or three years.

The census of 1875 gave the state a population of 597,407, still showing a fair increase, but small in comparison with the five years following the close of the rebellion. By 1878 the state had fairly recovered from the financial crash of 1873, but speculation has at no time since 1878 been so reckless as in the two periods of the state ending in 1857 and in 1873.

Along with the prosperity of the state, caused so largely by the rapid railroad building, the state pride began to assert it-



self with more force, and the prominent citizens continued to urge an adjustment of the dishonored railroad bonds. In 1877, a proposition, setting aside the proceeds of 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands in settlement, was voted down by a large majority. This vote was largely owing to the fact that the state at that time had almost an entire new population that had come into the state long after the bonds were issued, and had no definite knowledge of the history of the original indebtedness.

In 1881 the legislature enacted a law providing for the adjustment of these bonds, and designating the judges of the supreme court as a commission to make the settlement. The constitutionality of this law was questioned, and a writ of injunction served, and the final determination of the supreme bench was that the law was unconstitutional, as was also the amendment of 1860, prohibiting any settlement without a vote of the people. This latter act had previously been determined unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. An extra session of the legislature was called in October of the same year, when the final adjustment was authorized by act of the legislature, on a basis of fifty per cent of the amount nominally due, and after a careful examination of all the claims presented, the bond question was forever set at rest by the issue of adjustment bonds to the amount of \$4,282,000, to the parties entitled to receive them.

During the last ten years the history of the state is without any special feature beyond the ordinary growth. The growth of the state, outside of the large cities has been healthy, but a large number of our people were attracted to Dakota shortly after the organization of that territory, so that in some of the older counties of the state the increase of population has not been equal to the natural growth.

In 1880 the national census gave us a population of 780,773; the state census of 1885, with its figures of 1,117,798, indicated the extraordinary growth of 43 per cent; but an examination of the figures shows us that the extraordinary growth was mainly confined to the cities, being nearly 80 per cent of increase, while in the farming community and small towns, the percentage of increase was only 20 per cent.



The national census of 1890 gives us a population of 1,801,826, an increase of 184,028 in five years, of which amount about 70,000 increase went to the cities, and 114,000 to the country districts, showing 18 per cent increase in the cities and 15 per cent. increase in the country.

### DESCRIPTIVE.

#### 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 centre 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. This state is bounded on the south by Iowa, on the west by South and North Dakota, on the north by Manitoba and Ontario, and on the east by Wisconsin. 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 ninth state of the Union. It contains 84,287 square miles, or about 53,943,379 acres, of which 3,608,012 acres are water. 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 of the North and the Red Lake river, all of which, near their sources, have extensive water powers; 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, Des Moines, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Sueur, Root, Elk, and Sauk rivers, etc., also furnish fine water powers. 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 many of them have been utilized for manufacturing purposes.

#### LAKES.

The lakes of Minnesota are one of its principal physical characteristics and deserve prominent notice. The geological survey of the state gives an estimate of 10,000 lakes in the state. 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. Most of the lakes have fine varieties of fish; but the indiscriminate destruction of fish for simple amusement, in the neighborhood of our large cities and towns, has for some years necessitated restrictive legislation as to the times and modes of fishing; and the early establishment of a fish commission was a necessary sequence to protect our lakes in the future, and to keep them properly supplied with the best food varieties.

## ELEVATION.

The geological surveys give Duluth as the lowest point in the state, 602 feet above sea level. The Mississippi river starting at Elk lake, near Lake Itaska, about 1,600 feet elevation, runs in a southerly direction, leaving the state at 620 feet above sea level. The Red River of the North rising in the north, near Itaska lake, at a height of 1,600 feet above the ocean, after a circuitous route south and west to Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, and then north to Winnipeg, leaves the state at an elevation of 767 feet. The average elevation of the state is given at about 1,275 feet. The highest elevation is in the Mesabi range, 2,200 feet.

## 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. It 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.

## RESOURCES.

## TIMBER.

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. For 10 years, ending July 31, 1890, there has been paid into the treasury from stumpage, the magnificent sum of \$551,983.72. For the purpose of encouraging forest culture in the prairie portions of the state, as early as 1873, a bounty of \$2.00 an acre was authorized by the legislature, for each acre planted and successfully cultivated for three years, and also the same amount for the planting and cultivation of trees for each one-half mile in extent along any highway, and said bounties were to be paid for 10 years thereafter, if kept in growing condition. This law made no provision for the number of trees to an acre, and in 1883, the law was changed, fixing the number of trees, and increasing the bounty. The law was again amended in 1885, and also in 1889, so that at the present time the law is that the full term for which the state agrees to pay bounty is for six years, and limits the annual amount to be paid out not to exceed \$20,000. For the year 1889, there was paid out the sum of \$20,285.75 for tree culture, at the rate of \$2.00 per acre, showing 10,143 acres in cultivation, and in 1890, there was allowed \$19,779.94 at \$2.10 per acre, or about 9,080 acres entitled to bounties. The applications now exceed the bounty allowed by law, and unless the legislature increases the amount annually to be appropriated for this purpose, the price to be paid each year will gradually decrease, or the interest in tree planting will abate. Under the operation of the law, however, it would appear that



about 50,000 acres of forest trees have been fully established in the prairie regions of the state.

#### MINING.

The first official knowledge of the existence of iron ore in valuable quantities in Minnesota, is derived from the statement of Thomas Clark, in 1861, who says, in his report to the state legislature, *on a plan, for a geological survey*: "Private explorations have been and are being made, and both copper and iron discovered." He points out that Minnesota, which could probably supply "twenty-five thousand tons per year," ought to avail itself of the right to supply this demand for the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley. Dr. A. H. Hanchett's report (printed in 1865), states that: "Specimens of hematite specular iron ore were obtained from a heavy deposit said to lie between a lake forming the affluence of the upper Embarrass river and Vermillion lake. \* \* \* \* Another deposit of hematite iron ore of vastly inferior quality comes to the surface about nine miles northwest from Burlington which, from its direction, must be cut by the Cloquet river or some of its eastern tributaries." The report for the following year, H. H. Eames, state geologist, gives more details of the iron ore near Vermillion lake.

It was not till 1884, after thorough survey, and the construction of a railroad from Agate Bay (now Two Harbors), that the first ore was shipped from this region. The annual product is shown by the following figures:

#### SHIPMENT OF IRON ORE FROM MINNESOTA MINES.

	Tons.
Total shipment for 1884.....	62,124
Total shipment for 1885.....	225,484
Total shipment for 1886.....	307,948
Total shipment for 1887.....	394,910
Total shipment for 1888.....	511,953
Total shipment for 1889.....	844,638
Total shipment for 1890.....	880,290

Total for seven years.....\*3,227,447

Of this by far the larger part has been shipped by the Minnesota Iron Company from the immediate vicinity of Vermillion lake, but in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 the Chandler mine, at Ely, about forty miles further east, produced 56,712 tons, 306,-

\*Iron ore is shipped in long tons of 2,240 pounds each.



120 tons and 336,002 tons respectively, and in 1889 and 1890 the Pioneer mine, also at Ely, shipped 3,100 tons and 12,016 tons respectively. This production has returned to the state treasury directly, in lieu of all other tax on the mining properties (Gen. Laws 1881. *An act to encourage mining, etc.*) a revenue of thirty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents, being at the rate of one cent per ton on all shipments. By law one-half of this is returned to the counties in which the mines are situated.

The development of such an iron production in so short a time is an event of more than local significance, and demands the attention of all who are interested in the iron industries of the country. It has called a large amount of capital to the state and has caused the growth of four considerable communities, Two Harbors, the shipping point on Lake Superior; Soudan, the mining point on Vermilion lake; Tower, the trade entrepot for Soudan, about a mile and a half from Soudan, and Ely, at the present terminus of the railroad. It has, besides, quickened all other industry and trade in the northern part of the state, and attracted numerous explorers and capitalists who have made such discoveries of iron in other parts of the region north of lake Superior that it is not unlikely that the next seven years will witness the doubling of the present annual output.

As to the extent and value of this iron ore in a state of nature, so far as it exists in the state of Minnesota, it is impossible to give it any reliable expression in dollars and cents. This is due to the conditions of valuation, which are so constantly fluctuating and fictitious, and to the uncertainty that always enters into the costs that should or should not be charged to legitimate mining. There is no difficulty, however, in conveying an idea of the net profit that accrues to the miner at the present time on a ton of iron ore. It may be set down at not less than three dollars, making an aggregate profit, at that rate, of over ten millions of dollars on the ores that have thus far been produced.

Secondly, as to the probable geographical extent of these deposits of iron ore, no positive statement can be made in detail. We can only state positively, in general terms, that there are known to be two important iron "ranges," known as

the Vermilion and Mesabi. The exportation thus far has only been from the Vermilion range, and from but a small portion of the known area included in that range. This belt extends, by way of Tower, from Hunter's island on the international boundary, to the upper waters of the Little Fork and Bow-string rivers, and there is no known reason why there may not be taken from this belt, in every township crossed by it, as large an amount of ore as has lately been mined at Tower. The Mesabi range extends from near Pigeon river, on the international boundary, to the Mississippi river, crossing it near Grand Rapids. Ore has long been known in this range, but since the great development in the Vermilion range, less attention has been given to this. Recently, however, important discoveries have been made, and it is not too much to expect that the Mesabi range will, in the near future, vie with the Gogebic, of which it is the northern counterpart, in the amount and quality of the ore mined.

The location and extent of these ore belts are delineated on the geological map accompanying the special report on the iron ores of the state, prepared by Prof. Winchell, state geologist, and just published. In this elaborate report full particulars are given, with numerous illustrations, of the discovery, development, geology, quality and prospects of the iron ores of the state. It is intended that this report shall be presented to the present legislature.

#### AGRICULTURE.

As an agricultural state Minnesota with its favorable climate, rich soil, and abundant water, cannot be surpassed by any state in the west for successful diversified farming. The statistics of 1890 indicate that there are 95,500 farms in the state, with a cultivated area of 6,474,662 acres, and in addition thereto, natural meadows, which yielded in 1889, 1,791,663 tons of wild hay. The wheat crop of 1889 figures 42,334,570 bushels, from 2,736,519 acres, being an average of 15.5 bushels to an acre.

The following table indicates the agricultural resources of the state for 1889:

Wheat, bushels.....	42,334,570
Oats, bushels.....	40,678,486
Corn, bushels.....	19,079,262
Barley, bushels.....	6,803,030
Rye, bushels.....	1,001,172
Buckwheat, bushels.....	219,492
Flax seed, bushels.....	2,293,217
Timothy seed bushels.....	430,304
Clover seed bushels.....	66,413
Potatoes bushels.....	7,609,097
Cultivated hay, tons.....	454,909
Wild hay, tons.....	1,791,663
Beans, bushels.....	45,602
Wool, pounds.....	1,658,484
Apples, bushels.....	64,520
Honey, pounds.....	746,453
Maple syrup, gallons.....	17,195
Maple sugar, pounds.....	23,430
Butter, pounds.....	29,165,137
Cheese, pounds.....	1,274,076
Sorghum, gallons.....	220,251
Garden vegetables, value.....	\$3,000,000

During the year 1889 the ruling prices of farm produce were quite low, but with a conservative estimate of values for the year, the productions will aggregate in money value, \$64,000,000, independent of the value of the surplus stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock. The reports for 1890 are not yet gathered, but, considering the improved prices for the year, the aggregate of values, based upon an equal production, will probably equal one hundred millions of dollars.

We have no data from which to estimate the receipts from the sales of live stock, but the following table shows the number of animals in the state, reported for taxation in 1890:

Horses, one year old and under.....	50,389	
Horses, two years old and under.....	79,451	
Horses, three years old and under.....	231,335	361,175
Cows, one year old and under.....	253,002	
Cows, two years old and under.....	187,523	
Cows, three years old and upwards.....	554,269	
Work oxen.....	27,680	
All other cattle over three years old.....	28,682	1,051,156
Sheep.....	297,117	
Hogs.....	364,379	

Within the past two years a great increase has been made in the establishment of creameries and cheese factories; and Minnesota is now occupying a front rank for the quality of its butter and cheese productions. The following comparative table

has been prepared by the dairy and food commissioner, as bearing upon this subject :

No. of cows in the state in 1886.....	392,536
No. of cows in the state in 1890.....	994,794
Increase since 1886.....	630,391
No. of creameries in the state in 1886.....	82
No. of creameries in the state in 1890.....	235
Increase since 1886.....	153
No. of cheese factories in the state in 1886.....	44
No. of cheese factories in the state in 1890.....	131
Increase since 1886.....	87
No. pounds of butter made in 1886.....	27,953,028
No. pounds of butter made in 1890.....	44,791,160
Increase since 1886.....	16,838,132
No. of pounds cheese made in 1886.....	1,303,329
No. of pounds cheese made in 1890.....	9,950,658
Increase since 1890.....	8,647,329
Value of butter produced in 1890.....	\$6,718,674.00
Value of cheese produced in 1890.....	\$995,065.80

#### MANUFACTURES.

While the leading industry of the state is agricultural, the manufactures of flour and lumber, being almost entirely the production of the state, are worthy of particular note for their great extent ; that of flour alone being nearly equal to the entire output of all other portions of the United States. The daily capacity of the merchant flouring mills in the state is equal to 53,000 barrels. The total output for the year ending August 31, 1890, amounts to the magnificent showing of over nine millions of barrels, of which amount the city of Minneapolis is credited with 6,871,985 barrels. The lumber statistics for 1889, as reported by the surveyors general, give the manufactured lumber at 661,074,505 feet, shingles 300,660,375, and lath at 140,877,210, and at a conservative estimated value, amounting to over eight millions of dollars annually. The successful manufacture of beet sugar in the state of Nebraska is now attracting the attention of citizens of Minnesota, and it is affirmed that the soil and climate of Minnesota will produce the sugar beet in its greatest perfection ; and that in the near future beet sugar will be a large additional factor in the agricultural products of the state. Manufactures of agricultural machinery, wagons, barrels, firkins and furniture, largely supplied by material from our hardwood forests, are scattered in different sections of the state. Also some new industries are being started in the manufacture of flax fibre, which will doubtless increase the raising of flax throughout the state.

## EDUCATION.

By the organic 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, 1890, was \$8,955,920.46. 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. The total receipts from interest on the permanent fund and the one mill tax for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, amounted to \$890,139.70, and the number of scholars entitled to the apportionment was 221,186,\* giving the sum of \$3.68 for each scholar.

## RAILROADS.

On the 30th of June, 1890, there were 5,409 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 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.

The capital stock, bonds and debt of all the railroads in the state June 30, 1889, amounts to \$231,973,866, showing a debt equal to \$43,697 per mile. For the year 1890, the taxes to be paid were certified to the state auditor to amount to \$698,229. The total gross earnings of all the roads for the year ending June 30, 1890, were \$27,193,168, and the net income amounted to \$10,882,106.

\*In the manual of 1889, the number of scholars entitled to apportionment was placed at 245,875. The decrease is caused by lengthening the time necessary for scholars to have attended school, from thirty days to forty days. In 1889 when the law went into effect the number entitled to apportionment was 214,568.



## MONETARY.

The banks and banking institutions represent the commercial interests of the state. The total invested capital in state banks, savings banks, trust companies, national banks and private banks, amounts to \$39,939,512.

The total receipts into the state treasury from all sources were \$3,940,064.02, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, and the disbursements were \$3,407,983.45.

The bonded indebtedness of the state is \$4,365,000, of which amount \$3,965,000 represents the railroad adjustment bonds, and the additional \$400,000 are eight year bonds authorized by the legislature of 1889.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Minnesota may be congratulated upon the number and character of the state institutions, which in money value represent an expenditure of four and one-half millions of dollars for lands and improvements. The expenditures for betterments, for the two years ending July 31, 1890, amount to \$953,357. The entire expenditure for support of the institutions, amount in round numbers, to \$8,208,000, of which \$1,607,886 were for the fiscal years of 1889 and 1890. Interesting details relating to the several charitable, educational and reformatory institutions, will be found under distinctive heads in another portion of the manual.

## THE FUTURE GROWTH.

The future of Minnesota must be one of steady growth. With the productions of our farms and timber and minerals, aggregating one hundred and sixty millions of dollars annually taken from the soil, with a cultivated area of less than seven millions of acres, and a reserve of uncultivated land of forty-five millions of acres, awaiting the hands of the toiler, we can say to struggling laborers in the over-crowded cities, that Minnesota offers a productive soil, and healthful climate and happy homes to hundreds of thousands of families, without over-crowding her population, or over-taxing the productiveness of her soil.

## 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 be placed in the hands of an artist and engraved, and thenceforward supercede 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, of D. O. Hare, an engraver of that city, at a cost of \$157.

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. Dowe, 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 History of the Northwest). Article fifteen of the state constitution, adopted on October 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, 1858, 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."

## CHRONOLOGICAL.

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 Lacs 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, late 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 26, 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 27th; 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 22d 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.

1889. The legislature enacts the Australian system of voting, in cities of 10,000 and over. The first electric street railway started in the state at Stillwater.
1890. United States census, shows a population of 1,301,826.
1890. July 13, an excursion steamboat returning from the Lake City encampment, was foundered on Lake Pepin, and 100 people were drowned.
1890. July 13, a cyclone swept across Lake Gervais, in Ramsey county, demolishing several buildings, and killing six people.

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# STATE INSTITUTIONS.

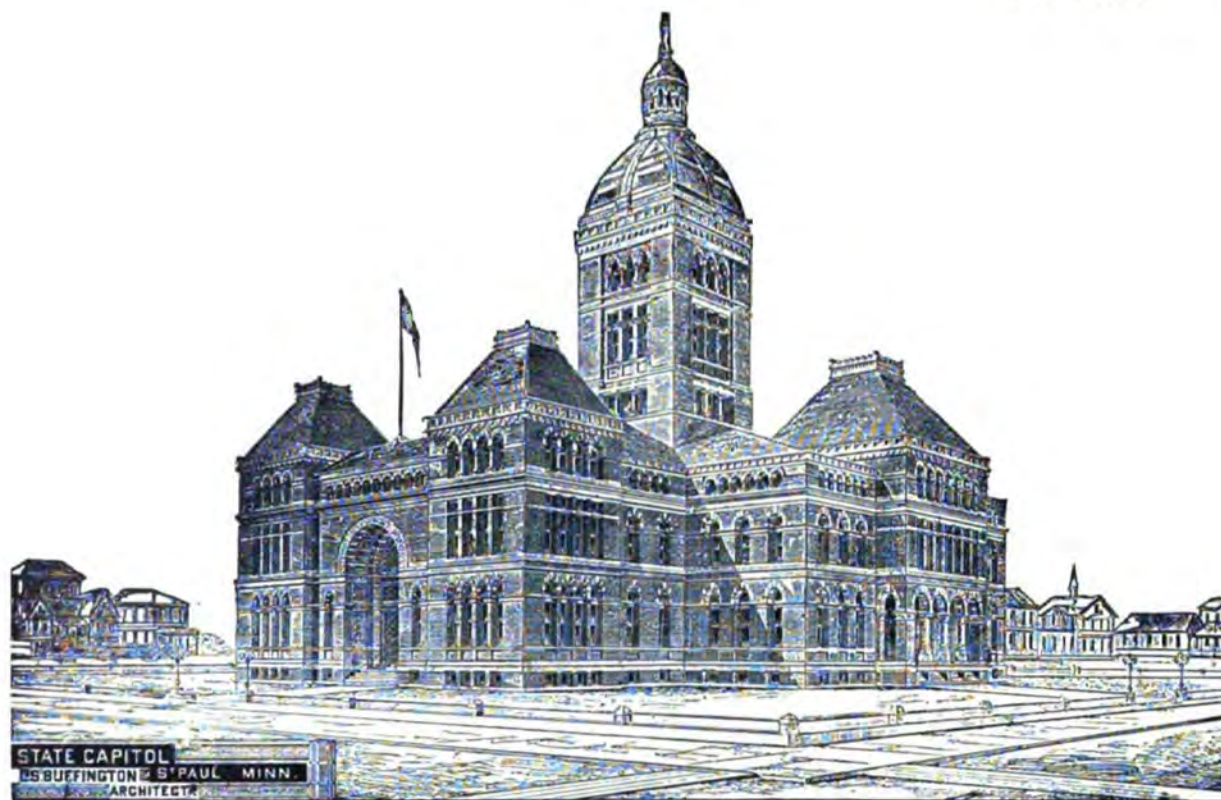
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**STATE CAPITOL.**

## THE STATE CAPITOL.

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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 the 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."

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:

"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 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."

\*Gov. Marshall then represented St. Anthony, at which place he lived.

\$40,000. It was commenced at once, but not completed until the 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 feet 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 9 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, three 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, ceilings, 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. The form of the building naturally furnishes good light to the offices, but no modern methods of ventilation have been used, except for the legislative halls, wherein there can be brought a full supply of pure air. 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. Spacious halls lead to every portion of the building. In the center of the main hall, on the first floor, a glass cabinet has been erected, in which are displayed the battle flags of the state, including the flags captured by Minnesota troops in the civil war. 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 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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Article 5 of the state constitution provides that 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.

### OFFICERS FOR 1890.

Governor—W. R. Merriam, Ramsey county.

Lieutenant Governor—G. S. Ives, Nicollet county.

Secretary of State—Fred. P. Brown, Faribault county.

Auditor—Adolph Biermann, Olmsted county.

Treasurer—Joseph Bobleter, Brown county.

Attorney General—Moses E. Clapp, Otter Tail county.

The constitution of the state provides that these officers shall be elected for two years, except the state auditor, whose term of office is for four years.

The duties of the governor are so well known that it is not necessary to recapitulate them in this work. His office assistants are a private secretary, executive clerk, executive stenographer, and executive messenger. Connected with the executive office is the appointment of notaries public, of whom there are over 6,000 in commission.

The lieutenant governor is *ex-officio* president of the senate, and has no other duties to perform, except in a protracted absence of the governor from the state he may be called to act, and in case of vacancy in the office, he becomes governor during said vacancy.

The secretary of state is the recording officer of the state, and the official custodian of official papers. The duties of this officer are of the most voluminous character. All the private and public corporations of the state are recorded, and the official bonds of all county officers are filed in this office. He is the custodian of all the volumes of laws and journals, and all the legislative records of whatever nature. The whole machinery of state

elections, the preparation of registers and poll lists and blanks for returns of election, the reception and opening of state election returns, and the final canvassing of votes, is carried forward in his office. The preparation of the volumes of laws for publication is no inconsiderable part of his duty, and the defects of enrolled bills and the blindness of engrossed bills, require good judgment often in determining how the printed law ought to read. The additional burdens upon the secretary are the purchase and disposition of all printing paper and stationery, to the state printer and state officers, and the superintending of all printing, besides having the care and disposition of all the printed executive documents of the state. For the general purposes of the office, the clerical force is a deputy secretary, who, in addition to his duties as deputy, is also commissioner of statistics, with enough work in this latter position to keep a man actively employed; one record clerk, whose duties are the recording of all instruments, the making out of all charters and official papers, and copies of records; and a chief clerk, who fills up the gap, with the multitudinous duties above enumerated, and in addition attending upon the public, in answering questions, examining files, the volumes of laws, the indexes of official appointments, the certifying of instruments, and affixing the great seal of the state thereon.

The state auditor has the charge really of two departments of the government, the auditing department and the land department. The auditing department, is to keep a record of all public accounts, audit all claims presented, and issue warrants in payment. These accounts are not only those of the state departments, but include the pay rolls of state institutions. He has charge of the tax law and prescribes the tax blanks, prepares the abstracts of taxes for the state board of equalization, makes all the drafts for state taxes, and keeps an account of the same, and a multitudinous amount of other duties, and is required to make a detailed and exhaustive report of the affairs of his office to the legislature; and for the performance of these duties he has a deputy, and four clerks.

In the land department, of which the auditor is chief, he has the assistance of two clerks specially detailed. The duties of this department, are the care and sale of school, university, agricultural, college and swamp lands, and the sale of grass.

cranberries, and maple sugar; and the leasing of mineral lands; and the making out and record of all deeds and conveyances for the disposition of lands, besides keeping a classified account of all money transactions connected with these lands.

The treasurer is the receiving and disbursing officer of the state, and is entitled by law to a deputy treasurer, and clerk, to aid in the duties of the office. His duties are defined by law to keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, specifying the names of persons from whom received, to whom paid, on what account the same is received and paid out, and the time of such receipt and payment. And for all payments into the state treasury by county treasurers, he issues two receipts, one to the treasurer and the other to the county auditor. There are many other duties, relating to the finances of the state, devolving upon this officer.

The attorney general is the legal adviser of all the departments of state, and counsel for the state or departments in all suits at law; prosecutes all official bonds of delinquent officers; prepares all forms of contracts; supervises the indexing of general and special laws; receives reports of criminal actions in all the counties of the state from the county attorneys, and makes a biennial report to the legislature. The additional force in this office is an assistant attorney general, clerk and stenographer.

## THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Commander-in-Chief,*

His Excellency, GOVERNOR WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.

*Executive Officer of Department,*

Adjutant General—JOHN H. MULLEN, of Wabasha.

The active militia is composed of volunteers. The uniformed organizations are recognized as the National Guard of the state of Minnesota and are first called into service in case of public necessity. The National Guard consists of three regiments of infantry and one battalion of mounted troops. The governor is commander in chief of the state militia, and appoints the staff officers.

The adjutant general is the executive officer of the department. He is the custodian of all records, books, papers and accounts, and under direction of the commander-in-chief has general supervision of all property belonging to the department.

The duties of the adjutant general as claim agent for all persons having claims against the United States for pensions, bounty, and back pay, form a large part of the clerical work of the office, and all claims have been as faithfully attended to as though the officer were the paid attorney of the parties interested. Under the dependent pension bill of 1890, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents, the adjutant general has forwarded over 700 claims for pensions since the 1st of July, 1890. There has also been delivered and forwarded from the office of the adjutant general over 9,000 copies of the Minnesota War History to surviving old soldiers, or if dead to the widow or surviving father or mother, or the oldest son or daughter, or brother or sister, upon satisfactory identification.

The military storekeeper is the armorer and ordnance officer and keeps in order the arms and other public property necessarily connected with the ordnance department.



# THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

## SUPREME COURT.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth place.
	Post Offices.	County.	
<i>Chief Justice—</i> James Gillfillan.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Scotland.
<i>Associate Justices—</i> D. A. Dickinson.....	Mankato....	Blue Earth..	Vermont.
Wm. Mitchell.....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Canada.
C. E. Vanderburg.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin...	New York.
L. W. Collins.....	St. Cloud....	Stearns.....	Massachu'ts.
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court—</i> Charles P. Holcomb.....	Stillwater ..	Washington.	Sweedon.
<i>Reporter—</i> George B. Young.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Massachu'ts.

The constitution provides that the judicial power 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. This latter prerogative the legislature has exercised in the establishment of municipal courts, in the larger cities of the state.

The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices, elected by the people, and holding office for six years, and until successors are elected and qualified. Two terms of court are held in each year, commencing on the first Tuesdays of April and October, at the capitol, in St. Paul. This court has original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as

may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity.

The clerk of the supreme court is an elective officer, the term of office being four years. He may appoint a deputy.

The reporter of the supreme court is an officer appointed by the court to prepare the adjudicated cases for publication in official volumes, called "Minnesota Reports," of which forty-four volumes have been published. The reports are now accumulating at the rate of nearly four volumes annually. The present law regarding their publication limits them to a special size, and was passed in territorial times, when one volume was large enough for the opinions of two years. A modification of the law would be of advantage to the state and to attorneys.

The reports for the last ten years have been published under contract with the West Publishing Company, which contract is in force until 1897. The copyright remains in the state. The publishers deliver to the secretary of state 200 copies of each volume, for which they receive \$400. The secretary of state is charged with the distribution of the volumes, one copy of each to the several departments of state, to the judges of the supreme court, the several judges of the district, municipal and probate courts, and to the clerks of district courts, and to the state library a sufficient number for exchanges with other states and for the use of the library; the remainder to be in the custody of the state librarian for future distribution by law. A law of 1889, authorizes the secretary of state to purchase one hundred copies additional for the use of exchanges and otherwise, for the establishment and maintenance of a law library for the law department of the state university.

#### THE LOWER COURTS.

The district courts are created by the legislature, the state being divided into convenient judicial districts, with one or more judges in a district, as the exigencies of business may require, and the judges are elected for six years. The district courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the amount exceeds \$100, or the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of more than \$100. Also, in criminal cases, where presentments are made by grand juries.

The municipal courts generally have the power of disposing of all criminal cases for infraction of city laws, and for hearing and committing for trial on arrests for violation of state laws. They may hear and determine civil actions where the amount does not exceed \$200, but are restricted to such actions as might properly come before a justice of the peace. There is no general law for the establishment of municipal courts.

The probate courts are created by authority of the constitution, one for each county and the judges to be elected by the people for two years. The courts are now governed by a code adopted by the legislature in 1889. The probate court has jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship; and the examination and commitment of insane persons to the asylums. The salaries to probate judges, are fixed by special law, or in lieu thereof a salary of \$100 for the first 1,000 inhabitants, and \$50 for each additional 1,000 inhabitants, limiting the compensation, where by reason of population the sum would be larger, to \$4,000 per annum.

## THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

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The following scheme shows the elements of the school systems of the state:

DISTRICTS { Common . . . . } Schools graded and ungraded.  
              { Independent }  
              { Special . . . . }

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 nine members. Four of these are resident directors, four are appointed for the state at large, and one, the superintendent of public instruction, is an *ex officio* member.

The university is controlled by a board of regents, now composed of three *ex officio* members and nine appointed by the governor. The three *ex officio* are the same officers mentioned above as constituting the high school board.

At date, there are 5,572 common schools, 107 independent, 31 special, and 72 high schools.

The following figures are taken from the report of the state superintendent of schools for the biennial period ending July 31, 1890:

PUPILS.		
	1889.	1890.
Number enrolled in the public schools during the year entitled to apportionment. ....	214,568	221,186
Number of pupils in the public schools during the year not entitled to apportionment. ....	59,246	59,774
Census of persons in the state between the ages of 5 and 21. ....	440,840	452,345
Average daily attendance during the year. ....	123,339	127,025
Average length of school, in months, during the year. ....	6.3	6.4

TEACHERS.		
Number employed during the year—		
Males. ....	1,804	2,114
Females. ....	6,111	6,733
Average monthly wages—		
Males. ....	\$40.58	\$42.00
Females. ....	\$30.81	\$31.09

DISTRICTS, SCHOOL HOUSES, APPARATUS AND LIBRARIES.		
Number of independent school districts. ....	93	107
Number of special school districts. ....	39	31
Number of common school districts. ....	5,448	5,572
Total. ....	5,580	5,710
Number of new school houses built. ....	292	321
Value of same. ....	\$ 562,804	\$ 739,808
Value of all school houses and sites. ....	8,843,412	10,517,597
Value of school apparatus. ....	281,880	354,779
Value of school libraries. ....	69,986	86,232

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.		
Current school fund—		
(1) General school fund. ....	\$380,338.11	\$337,244.97
(2) State school tax fund. ....	412,604.59	454,443.21
Average rate of local taxation in mills. ....	8.2	7.1
Amount of state apportionment to each scholar entitled. ....	3.71	3.68
Paid for teachers' wages. ....	2,145,257.53	2,464,711.78
Paid for new school-houses and sites. ....	726,305.45	524,232.57
Paid for all other purposes. ....	1,531,998.17	1,699,776.62
Appropriations for state teachers' institutes. ..	7,000.00	7,000.00
Appropriations for support of state high schools. ....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Appropriations for support of normal schools. ..	61,000.00	67,000.00
Permanent university fund. ....	856,418.86	915,974.46
Support of state university—		
(1) General university fund. ....	36,819.69	37,000.00
(2) State appropriation. ....	40,000.00	65,000.00
Amount of permanent school fund. ....	8,469,168.85	8,955,920.46



It is estimated that there are 452,345 persons of school age in the state, and of these 221,186 were in school more or less during the year ending July 31, 1890. Of those attending, 3,665 were enrolled in the high schools; 108,869 in the special and independent districts, and the balance, 108,652 in the common districts.

There are now four normal schools, located as elsewhere shown in this manual. They enrolled 1,556 pupils in the year ending July 31, 1890

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; veterinary medicine; design, free hand drawing, and wood carving. In 1889-90 there were one thousand and two pupils enrolled.

### THE STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.

#### THE BOARD.

His Excellency, Gov. W. R. Merriam.

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.

Hon. D. L. Kiehl, St. Paul, Secretary.

This board is constituted by virtue of chapter 144 of the general laws of 1881. The object of the board is to formulate a system for public graded schools, requiring of them, that there be regular and orderly courses of study, embracing all the branches prescribed as prerequisite for admission to the collegiate department of the University of Minnesota; and upon compliance with these regulations by any such high school district, that they receive the sum of \$400 annually, towards defraying the expenses of the school.

These high schools sustain varied and important relations to the state. They are free to all the youth of the state. Of the entire attendance (3,665) 22 per cent are from the country schools.

They complete the preparation of many young men and women for various callings, business, teaching, and social duties. They are preparatory to the normal schools, colleges, and to the university in its several literary and professional departments.

From the report of the state superintendent of schools, we learn that they are yearly increasing in numbers and improved

in quality. The number under the supervision of the state board during the past year has been: first class, 14; second class, 21; third class, 29; total, 64.

Those ranking as first class sustain full preparatory courses to the classical, scientific, and literary courses of the state university. They provide adequate supervision for all departments and have full equipments of libraries and apparatus, chemical and physical.

Those in the second class rank as substantial and complete in organization and instruction, although lacking in one or more of the requirements for the first class.

The schools of the third class do not meet all the conditions of a well equipped high school. They give fair promise, in the number of students and in the interest and ability of the people, of growing into prosperous high schools. Schools entered in this class must make reasonable progress in improved scholarship, teachers and teaching facilities, and pass into the class above or be discontinued.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. S. Pattee, Northfield, president.

D. L. Kiehle, superintendent public instruction, St. Paul, secretary.

John Crompton, Crookston.

C. A. Morey, Winona.

W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.

George H. Clark, Mankato.

Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead.

Allan J. Greer, Lake City.

Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.

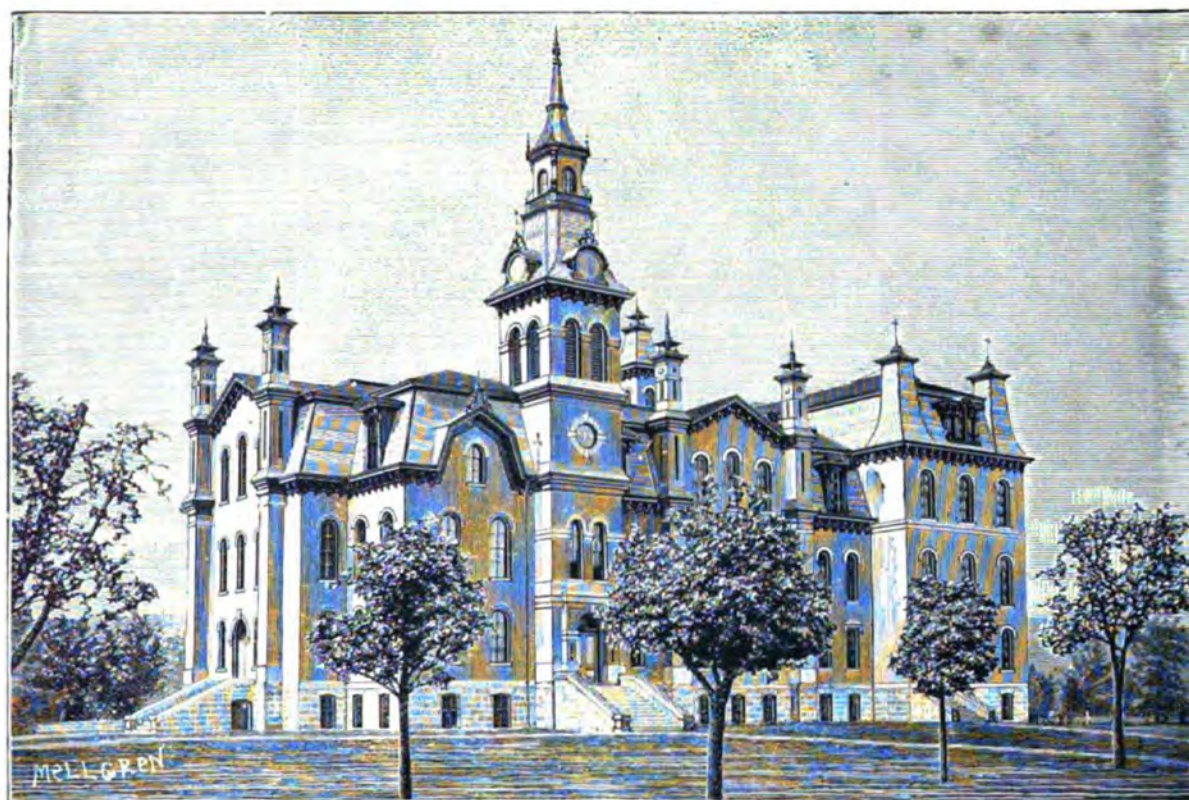
The normal school system of the state was inaugurated by the legislature of 1858, making provision for the organization of three schools, upon donations from localities desiring the schools, of five thousand dollars from each locality. Under this law schools were established at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud; and in 1885 a fourth school was located at Moorhead, conditioned upon a donation of an appropriate site therefor.



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**FIRST STATE NORMAL, AT WINONA.**



## THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

This 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, and 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.

Eight hundred and fifty persons have graduated from the courses of this school, and more than 3,500 under-graduates have also received instruction. The number of graduates for the last two years is 112.

## 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 field of science and letters.

**COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT WINONA, INCLUDING HEATING 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
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$151,106</b>

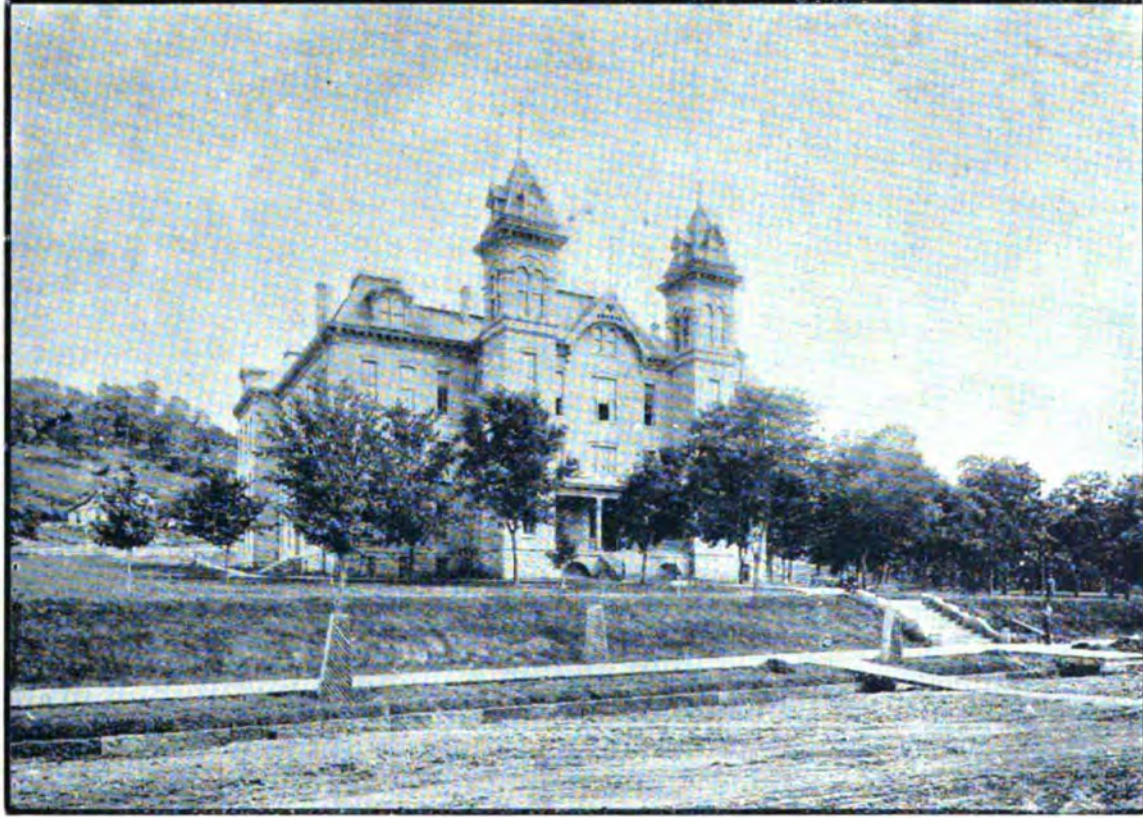
**STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.**

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. This sum was supplemented in 1889 by a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000; and the annual appropriation was increased to the amount of \$2,000, so that the present annual appropriations for current expenses amount to \$20,000.

**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



**SECOND STATE NORMAL, AT MANKATO.**

39

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 ten years of the present management, the enrollment in the normal department has increased from 101 to over 300 annually, and in the practice schools from 29 to nearly 250. Every department is crowded, and during the last year over 100 applicants were refused admission for want of room. There have been graduated from the school 454 persons, and in 1889 the graduating class numbered 52. This school has the largest attendance of any of the normal schools, and there is a pressing demand for more room, and a larger appropriation for current expenses. The preparatory department was abolished in June, 1887. The three courses of the normal department, "elementary," "advanced" and "professional," were represented at each of the two last commencements by an average of 44 graduates, of whom precisely one-half were from the "advanced," or four years' course.

**COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT MANKATO, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.**

Donated by citizens, 1866.....	\$ 5,000
Appropriated by the state, 1869.....	30,000
Appropriated by the state, 1870.....	12,500
Appropriated by the state, 1871.....	7,500
Appropriated by the state, 1877.....	2,500
Appropriated by the state, 1881, for repairs after storm.....	10,000
Appropriated by the state, 1881, for grounds.....	3,000
Appropriated by the state, 1883, for ventilation, heating and drainage.....	7,000
Appropriated by the state, 1887, for grounds.....	5,000
Appropriated by the state, 1887, for furnace and repairs.....	1,500
Appropriated by the state, 1889, for grounds, repairs and im- provements.....	7,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 91,000</b>



## STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

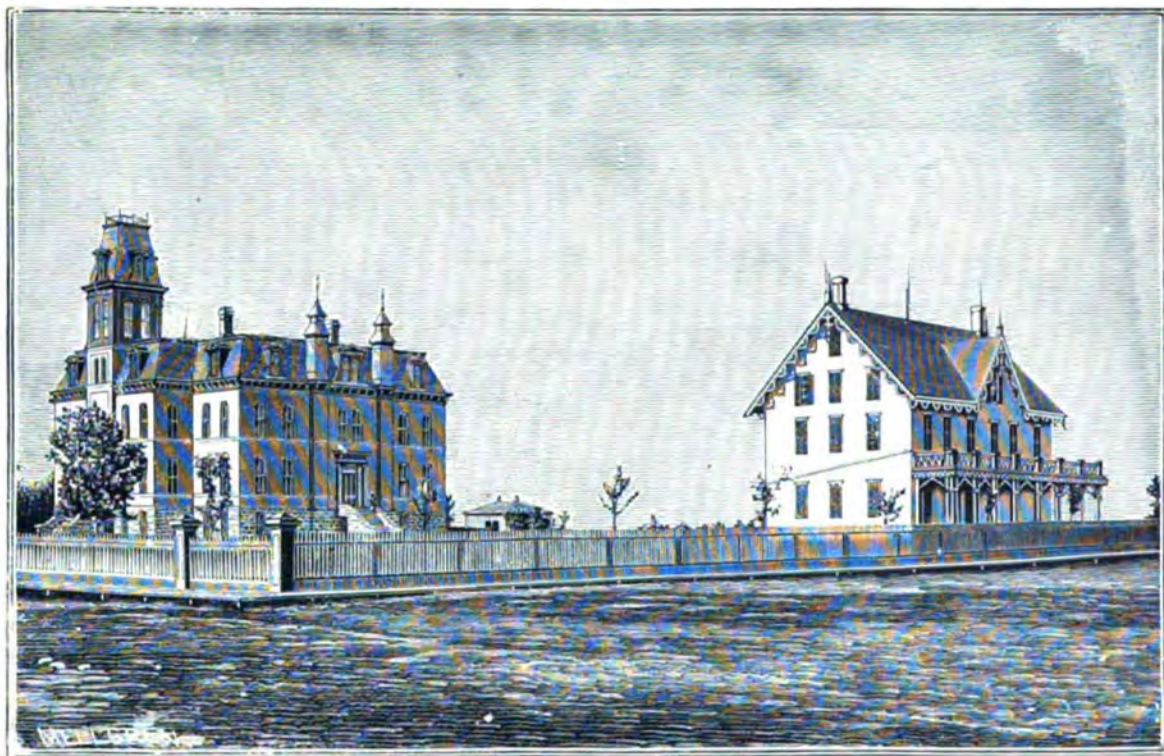
Under the act of 1858, the state donated \$5,000; the smallest annual appropriation is \$5,000, the largest \$10,000, and the annual average for eleven years has been \$7,363. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$9,000 per annum in 1877. In 1885 it was increased to \$15,000 for the support of an institute conductor, who should also serve as instructor in the school. In 1887 an addition of \$1,000 was made, and in 1889 \$2,000 was added, making the present annual income \$18,000.

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ST. CLOUD.

After the legislature, in 1866, offered 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 the 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, 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 closed his connection with the school in 1890.

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. Some extraordinary repairs and expenses have been made in anticipation of an appropriation, amounting to \$3,000, and the state board claim that there is an imperative demand for a further appropriation of \$15,000 for building purposes to give proper efficiency to the institution.





**THIRD STATE NORMAL, AT ST. CLOUD.**

The total number graduated from the school is 420, of which 31 were graduated in 1890. The total enrollment for the year was 333, which is claimed to be more than double the number the school can properly accommodate.

#### 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
Repairs in 1889.....	3,000
Total.....	\$102,620

## 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 APPROPRIATION 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. Since that time, the annual appropriations have been increased, until they are now \$18,000.

## 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 \$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. The legislature of 1889 appropriated \$9,500 additional for improving the grounds and heating plant.

The school was opened August 29, 1888, with a membership of 42, of which 32 were enrolled the second year. The total enrollment for 1890 was 102, of which eight were graduated at the close of the school year.

In addition to the original appropriation of \$5,000 for running expenses, the last legislature made an annual appropriation of \$6,000, giving a total of \$11,000. This sum total, it is claimed should be increased to \$13,000, annually, for the years 1891 and 1892.





**FOURTH STATE NORMAL, AT MOORHEAD.**



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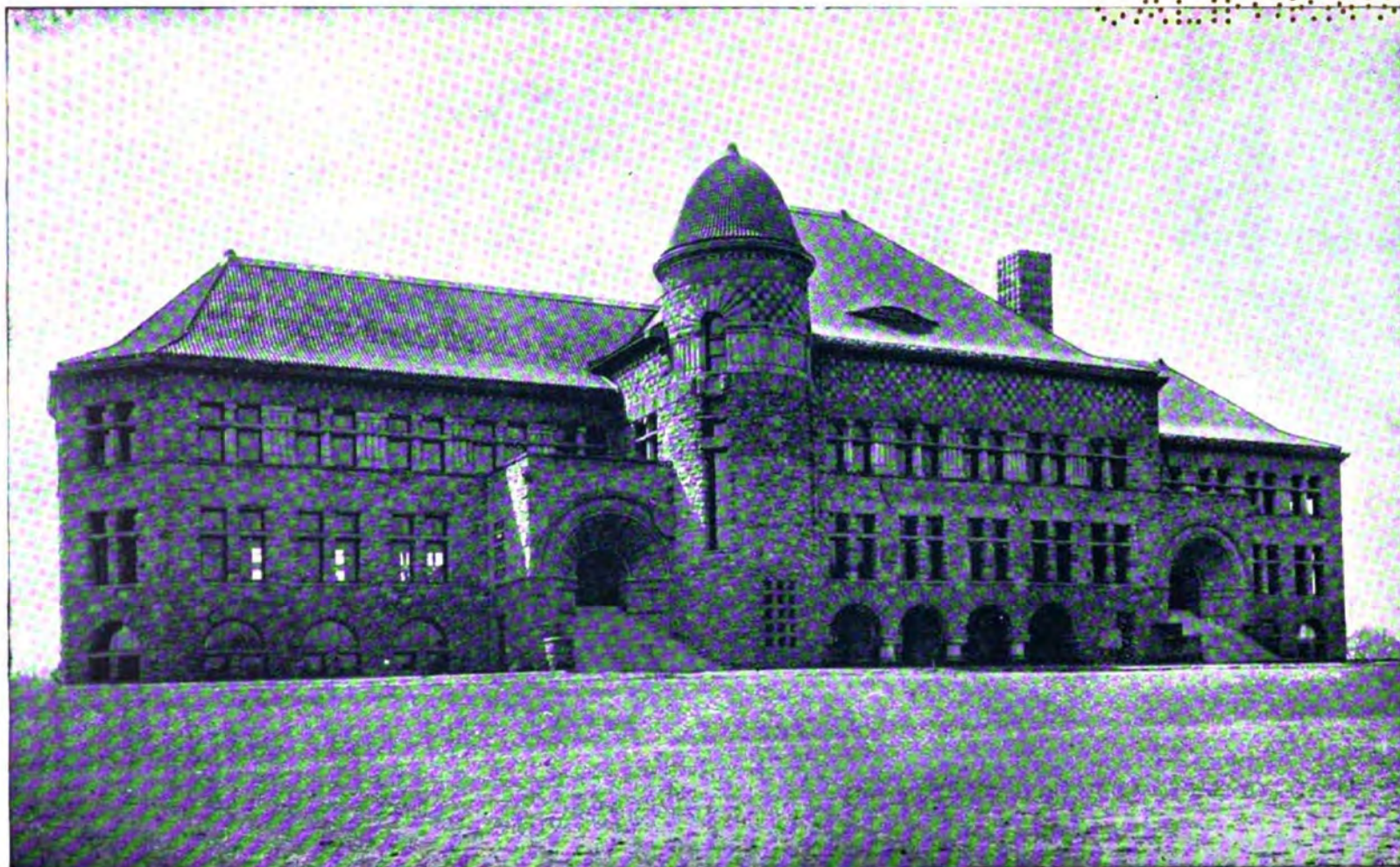
**THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.**

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**PILLSBURY HALL—STATE UNIVERSITY.**

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## 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.

The HON. HENRY H. SIBLEY, LL. D., ST. PAUL, 1897.

The HON. O. P. STEARNS, DULUTH, 1897.

The HON. WILLIAM LIGGETT, BENSON, 1897.

The HON. KNUTE NELSON, ALEXANDRIA, 1896.

The HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, MINNEAPOLIS, 1896.

The HON. STEPHEN MAHONEY, B. A., MINNEAPOLIS, 1895.

The HON. S. M. EMERY, LAKE CITY, 1895.

The HON. GREENLEAF CLARK, M. A., ST. PAUL, 1892.

The HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, M. A., ST. PAUL, 1892.

The HON. WM. R. MERRIAM, ST. PAUL, *Ex-Officio*.

The Governor of the State.

The HON. DAVID L. KIEHLE, LL. D., ST. PAUL, *Ex-Officio*.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CYRUS NORTHROP, LL. D., MINNEAPOLIS, *Ex-Officio*.

The President of the University.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENRY H. SIBLEY, - - - - - President.

D. L. KIEHLE, - - - - - Recording Secretary.

CYRUS NORTHROP, - - - - - Corresponding Secretary.

H. P. BROWN, MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - - Treasurer.

## 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 is just 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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**CHEMICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.**

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## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., President.

William W. Folwell, LL.D., Professor of Political Science and Librarian.

Jabez Brooks, D. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Newton H. Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, State Geologist and Curator of the General Museum.

Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., University professor of Sanitary Science.

John G. Moore, B. A., Professor of the German Language and Literature.

Christopher W. Hall, M. A., Professor of Geology, Mineralogy and Biology.

John C. Hutchinson, B. A., Associate Professor of Greek and Mathematics.

John S. Clarke, B. A., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Matilda J. Wilkin, B. L., Instructor in English and German.

Maria L. Sanford, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.

William A. Pike, S. B., Professor of Engineering.

John F. Downey, M. A., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

James A. Dodge, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Charles W. Benton, B. A., Professor of the French Language and Literature.

Edward D. Porter, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

Thos. Peebles, B. A., Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

O. J. Breda, Professor of the Scandinavian Languages and Literatures.

George Edwin McLean, Ph. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

Charles F. Sidener, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Assistant Professor in Biology.

Harry Pratt Judson, M. A., Professor of History and Lecturer on Pedagogics.

Frederick S. Jones, B. A., Instructor in Physics.



William R. Hoag, B. C. E., Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering.

Henry C. Leonard, B. C. E., B. S., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the College of Homeopathy.

Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the College of Homeopathy.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Homeopathy.

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Professor of Pædology in the College of Homeopathy.

Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the College of Homeopathy.

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, Instruction in Metal Working.

Albert J. Schumacher, Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.

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.

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**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.**

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Olaf Schwartzkopff, V. M. D., Veterinarian of the Experiment Station.

W. W. Pendergast, Superintendent School of Agriculture.

H. W. Brewster, B. A., Assistant Principal of School of Agriculture.

T. Dwight Merwin, A. B., Lecturer on Patent Law.

#### OTHER OFFICERS.

Oscar W. Oestlund, B. A., Entomologist, Assistant on Geological Survey.

E. B. Johnson, B. S., Secretary and Registrar.

Lettie M. Crafts, B. L., Assistant Librarian.

Wm. H. Yattaw, Janitor.

Edwin Anthony Cuzner, Superintendent of the Plant House.

#### PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

President Northrop, in submitting his sixth report gives the following resume of the progress of the University for the two years ending July 31, 1890:

"During the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 the university has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity and has made greater progress than during any previous years of its history. The wisdom and confidence displayed by the board of regents in organizing the departments of law and medicine and the school of agriculture at the close of the year 1887-88, when there were available funds for the support of the additional departments, have been amply vindicated by the prosperity which has attended the work in all these new departments, and by the provision made for their support by the legislature of the state in the winter of 1888-89. The University would have been painfully cramped and hindered in its work during these years but for the magnificent liberality of a member of the board of regents, John S. Pillsbury, to whom it owes not only the noblest buildings yet erected on the campus, but also the erection of other buildings at least a year earlier than would have been possible.

Buildings have been erected as follows: "Pillsbury Hall, 245 feet front; the physical and chemical laboratory, built of Roman brick, with red sandstone basement, 192 feet front, which is now ready for use; the law building, 80 feet front, built of pressed

brick; the heating plant, containing the heating apparatus; the new building of the school of agriculture, erected in 1889, and in use during the last year.

The total expenditures for new buildings and betterments, are summed up as follows:

General university.....	\$122,989.67
School of agriculture.....	25,878.10
Veterinary hospital.....	1,343.74
Law school.....	10,096.89
Division of agriculture, wagon house. ....	54.90
Total.....	\$160,353.30

The following table gives a division of the current university expenses for the year 1889-90:

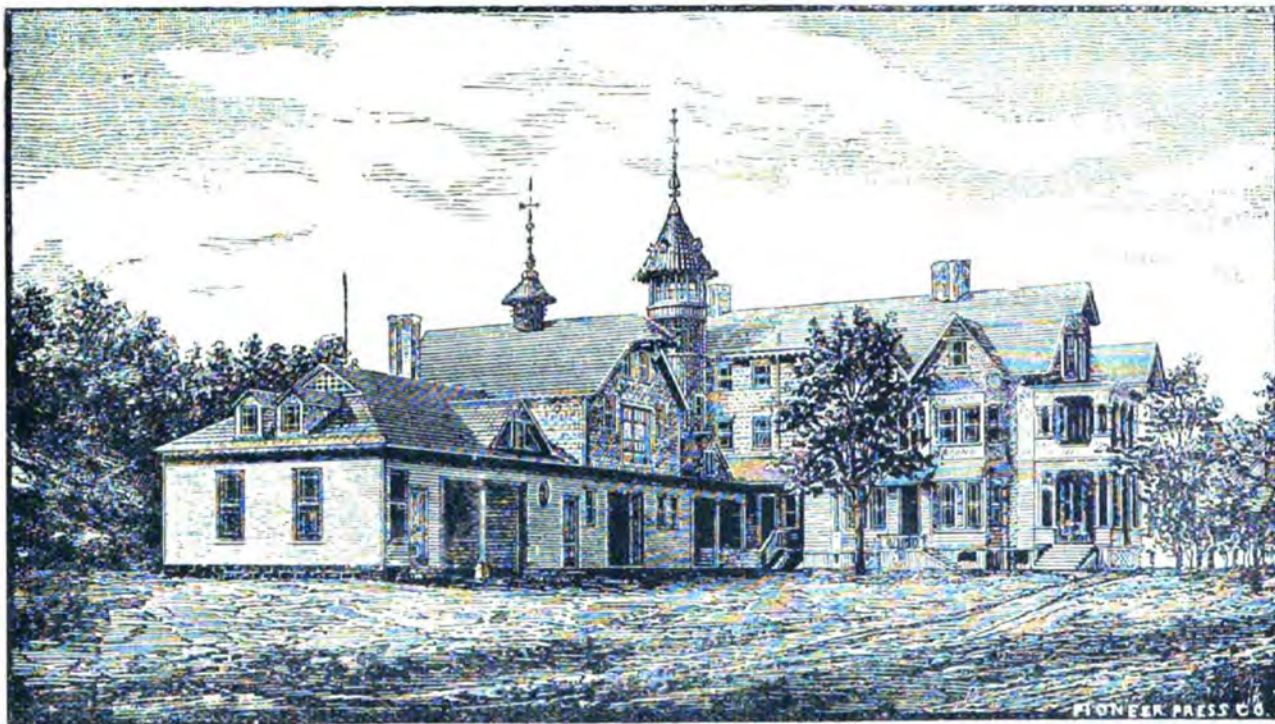
General university expenses.....	\$81,311.54
School of agriculture.....	7,462.93
Veterinary department.....	2,137.80
Military tactics.....	342.76
College of mechanic arts.....	9,560.86
Geological survey.....	3,184.70
Department of law.....	3,745.32
Department of medicine.....	10,699.38
Experiment station expenses.....	7,583.82
Division of agriculture.....	7,635.42
Division of chemistry.....	1,764.30
Division of entomology.....	1,985.05
Division of horticulture.....	2,499.67
Total.....	\$139,914.55

### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

W. W. PENDERGAST, Principal.....	Physics, Physical Geography
H. W. BREWSTER, A. B., Assistant Principal.....	Mathematics
C. R. ALDRICH.....	Manual Training
OLAF SCHWARTZKOPFF, V. M. D....	Physiology, Veterinary Science
D. W. SPRAGUE.....	Penmanship, Accounts
SAMUEL B. GREEN, B. S.....	Horticulture and Applied Botany
W. M. HAYES, B. S. A.....	Agriculture and Stock
OTTO LUGGER, PH. D.....	Entomology
D. N. HARPER, PH. B.....	Agricultural Chemist
WM. ROBERTSON.....	Language
N. W. McLAIN, L. L. B.....	Director of Experiment Station

The state experiment farm containing 250 acres is situated in Ramsey county adjoining the city limits of St. Paul. Here, too, the regents of the University have established a school of agriculture with several commodious buildings where the students live, work and study during the two or three winters



*FARM HOUSE, SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.*

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which are required to complete the course. The site of the school is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, commanding a charming view of the Twin Cities as well as the adjacent country.

#### AIM.

The object of the school is to take such boys as aspire to become successful and intelligent farmers, overseers of farms, veterinary surgeons, entomologists, agricultural chemists, botanists, lecturers, etc., who have already had some experience in farm work, together with a good common school education, and give them a sound practical training that will broaden and strengthen them as citizens of the state, while it educates them in the branches of natural science which will cultivate their taste for agriculture and develop skill in the practice of it.

It aims to give the diligent boys who are attached to it a good business, mechanical and agricultural education with a practical knowledge of the elements of the sciences on which education is based, so that they can read and observe intelligently whatever may have a bearing upon the work in which they are engaged. The natural sciences, such as animal physiology, chemistry and zoology, are studied in connection with their practical application to agriculture and associated industries. The importance of a clear understanding of the reason why each step is taken is impressed upon the student so that he may be strong, self-reliant, and able to distinguish between the false and true theory—thus saving time and expense that would otherwise be wasted in useless experiments.

As it is intended for those whose life and labor are on the farm, the terms have been made to include the time when they are most at leisure, from the middle of October to the middle of April. It is the constant endeavor so to reduce the expenses as to bring the advantages of the school within the reach of all the farmers of the state.

The course proper extends through two years; in addition to this, a preparatory year of instruction is offered to those needing it. Each year has two terms of twelve weeks each.

Admission is given to students who have completed a common school course in English grammar, arithmetic, U. S.

history and geography, as prescribed by the state department of public instruction.

Students will be received without examination in subjects for which they can furnish the certificates of high schools or of county superintendents.

#### PREPARATORY YEAR.

First Term—	Second Term—
Botany.	Botany.
Animal Physiology.	Agriculture.
Penmanship.	Farm Accounts.
Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
Manual Training.	Manual Training.
Language (Composition).	

#### JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term—	Second Term—
Breeding.	Breeding.
Dairying.	Dairying.
Fruit Culture.	Grasses and Grains.
Veterinary (Pathology and Therapeutics).	Vegetable Gardening.
Physical Geography.	Zoology and Entomology.
Algebra (Optional).	Agricultural Chemistry.
	Algebra (Optional).

#### SENIOR YEAR.

First Term—	Second Term—
Soils and Fertilizers.	Feeding.
Green Houses and Hotbeds.	Forestry.
Physics (Applied to Agriculture).	Veterinary Clinics.
Agricultural Chemistry.	Civics and Farm Law.
Plane Geometry and Surveying.	Physics (Applied to Agriculture).
	Geometry (Optional).

Two beautiful and commodious buildings have been erected for the comfort of students. The culinary department is managed by an experienced matron, and the entire house is under the supervision of the principal. The buildings are warmed by steam, and the sleeping rooms are each furnished with a bedstead, mattress, dressing bureau and table.

Students will be entitled to the certificate of the university upon the following conditions:

First.—The completion of the prescribed course with an honorable standing in order, thoroughness and intelligence in subjects studied.

Second.—A practical experience in field work either at the state farm or elsewhere as shall appear in reports received from responsible sources.

This certificate will admit students into any one of the special lines of study provided in the college of agriculture.

# STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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## 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 hospitals 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 principal improvements made during the biennial period ending July 31st, 1890, in the field supervised by the state board of corrections and charities, are as follows:

The new hospital for insane at Fergus Falls was opened July 30, 1890, and received 80 patients transferred from St. Peter. Buildings now under cover will provide for 300 patients.

The medical corps at the hospitals for insane has been increased, female assistant physicians have been appointed, and a system of head attendants has been established in order to secure more efficient care for the patients.

The home at Minnehaha moved into its new buildings early in 1889. A beautiful and commodious hospital has been completed and opened to accomodate the sick and infirm veterans, who compose a large share of the inmates.

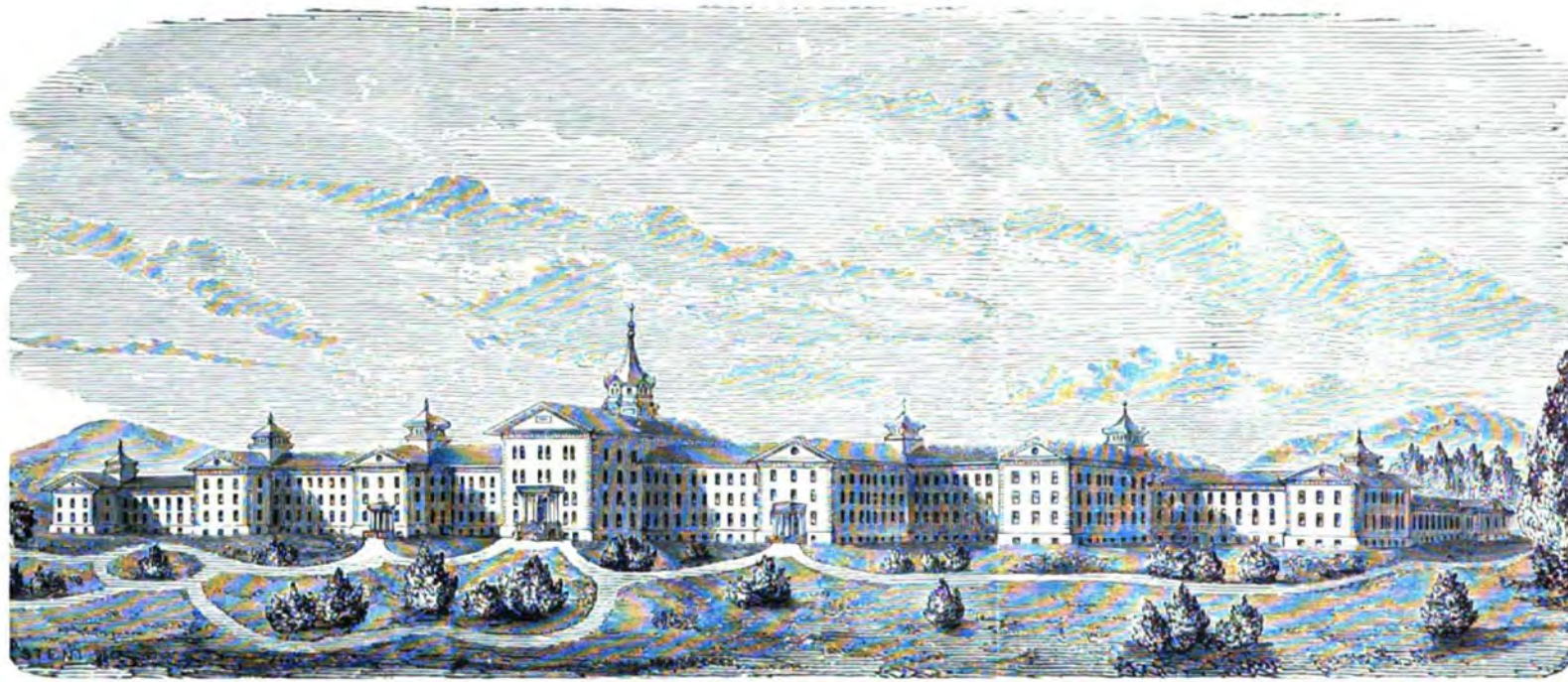
The school for the feeble-minded at Faribault has occupied its new south wing, which is already filled. A farm colony has been established about three-fourths of a mile from the school, where about twenty boys who work on the farm have comfortable quarters.

The state school for dependent children at Owatonna has occupied its new main building. The boiler house is being enlarged, and a wing is being built to the main building for the accommodation of the smaller children.

The new buildings for the state reform school at Red Wing are well under way. The reform school, complete, will probably cost about \$200,000, and will require about half of the sum received for the old reform school property.

The state reformatory opened in October, 1889, with a capacity of 128 men. The cell room is considered one of the best in existence. The men are employed in quarrying and cutting granite, and in farming.

The state prison population has decreased to less than 300 convicts, and the combined population of the state prison and the reformatory is less than that of the prison alone two years ago.



**THE FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT ST. PETER.**

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

	For Build- ings, etc.	For Current Expenses.	Totals.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane.....	\$8,372	\$304,407	\$312,779
Rochester Hospital for Insane.....	65,623	302,792	368,415
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane....	120,378	26,918	147,296
Total for Insane.....	\$194,373	\$634,117	\$828,490
Soldiers' Home.....	116,609	56,747	173,356
School for the Deaf.....	1,776	71,319	73,095
School for the Blind.....	1,138	29,438	30,576
School for Feeble Minded.....	62,309	90,421	152,730
School for Dependent Children.....	44,871	41,779	86,650
Reform School.....	3,732	84,853	88,585
State Reformatory.....	151,114	42,217	193,331
State Prison.....	92,558	158,538	251,096
Totals.....	\$668,480	\$1,209,429	\$1,877,909

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 state institutions.

In 1870, there were 426; in 1880, 1,257; in 1890, 3,425. In 1870, the state institutions had one inmate for every 1,033 inhabitants; in 1880, one for every 626; in 1890, one for every 423.

The expenditures in behalf of these institutions were \$11,000 for the two years, from 1860 to 1862; \$305,000 from 1868 to 1870; \$606,000 from 1878 to 1880, and \$1,878,000 from 1888 to 1890.

*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.	No. of inmates of state institutions.	Ratio of inmates of institutions to inhabitants of the state.	Expended per inhabitant.
1860 to 1862.....	203,000	\$ 11,100	23	1 inmate to 8,826	\$0.15
1862 to 1864.....	235,000	26,600	91	1 inmate to 3,853	0.11
1864 to 1866.....	280,000	72,000	92	1 inmate to 3,043	0.26
1866 to 1868.....	355,000	299,300	247	1 inmate to 1,437	0.84
1868 to 1870.....	439,706	304,600	426	1 inmate to 1,032	0.69
1870 to 1872.....	490,000	393,300	515	1 inmate to 951	0.80
1872 to 1874.....	559,000	638,800	681	1 inmate to 821	1.14
1874 to 1876.....	629,000	435,600	901	1 inmate to 698	0.69
1876 to 1878.....	695,000	482,500	1,098	1 inmate to 633	0.69
1878 to 1880.....	780,773	605,700	1,257	1 inmate to 621	0.71
1880 to 1882.....	900,000	785,700	1,446	1 inmate to 322	0.87
1882 to 1884.....	1,040,000	851,600	1,846	1 inmate to 563	0.82
1884 to 1886.....	1,155,000	999,400	2,338	1 inmate to 494	0.87
1886 to 1888.....	1,225,000	1,245,700	3,011	1 inmate to 407	1.02
1888 to 1890.....	1,301,826	1,850,100	3,425	1 inmate to 380	1.42

NOTE.—The institutions included are those for the insane, deaf, blind, feeble-minded, dependent children, the reform school, reformatory, state prison and the state soldiers' home.

## THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. Barto, President.....	Sauk Centre.
A. L. Sackett, Secretary.....	St. Peter
Wm. Schimmel.....	St. Peter.
John F. Meagher.....	Mankato.
M. J. Daniels.....	Rochester.
M. R. Tyler.....	St. Paul.
C. D. Wright.....	Fergus Falls.
A. T. Stebbins.....	Rochester.
J. F. Fulton.....	St. Paul.

This board has the care of all the insane asylums. They examine into the condition of the institutions, their needs in the way of buildings and improvements, and regulate the expenditures. A great responsibility rests upon the members of the board, in superintending the erection of buildings, and carefully watching the large expenditures of money required in providing for and caring for the insane under their charge. They have been faithful servants, and the people of the state can point with pride to the fact that the unfortunate insane have all the care and comforts that the most enlightened philanthropy can suggest. The three institutions under this board have a census of 2,092 unfortunates under their care. The total current expenses of the St. Peter and Rochester asylums for the two years ending July 31, 1890, were \$614,602.40. The hospital at Fergus Falls was not opened for patients until July 29, 1890. The total necessities of these institutions separated from the annual expenditure for current expenses for the biennial period ending July 31, 1893, are estimated at \$688,200, and with the amount of \$738,400 now provided by law for current expenses, makes a sum total of \$1,426,600. Additional matters of interest relating to these asylums are placed under the appropriate headings for each asylum.





**THE FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE. (Rear View.)**



## THE FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

John H. James, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*

G. W. McIntyre, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

E. N. Flint, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

Elizabeth C. Mallison, *Assistant Physician.*

C. F. Brown, *Steward.*

First National Bank of St. Peter, *Treasurer.*

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 two hundred and ten acres, one mile south of the city. An appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for temporary provision and support of the insane.

At the session of the legislature in 1867, forty thousand 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 center 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, center 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 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 fifteen 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



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**THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT ROCHESTER.**

whole practically fire-proof. These wards are located within sixty feet of the extreme ends of the main building, and it is contemplated to connect both with corridors one-story high, to facilitate communication with all parts of the hospital.

The expenditures for the last two years for betterments have been about \$10,000. The state has acquired title to 673 acres of land in connection with this hospital. The value of produce raised on the farm for 1888 was valued at \$11,678 and in 1889, at \$12,369.

The total inventory of the hospital property foots up to \$780,000.

The demand for betterments for the next two years is figured at \$25,000.

The total number of inmates connected with the hospital on July 31, 1889, was 973, of which number 68 were out on trial with their friends.

On July 31, 1890, there were connected with the hospital 1,034, of which number 67 were out on trial visits to their friends.

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#### THE SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

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##### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Robert M. Phelps, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*

N. M. Baker, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

Sarah V. Linton, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

W. H. Knapp, *Steward.*

Union National Bank of Rochester, *Treasurer.*

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 1873, and amended in 1874, a tax of \$10 on all liquor dealers was assessed to raise a fund for 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 discrimin-



ating and unjust. Test cases were tried in the courts and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. But 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.

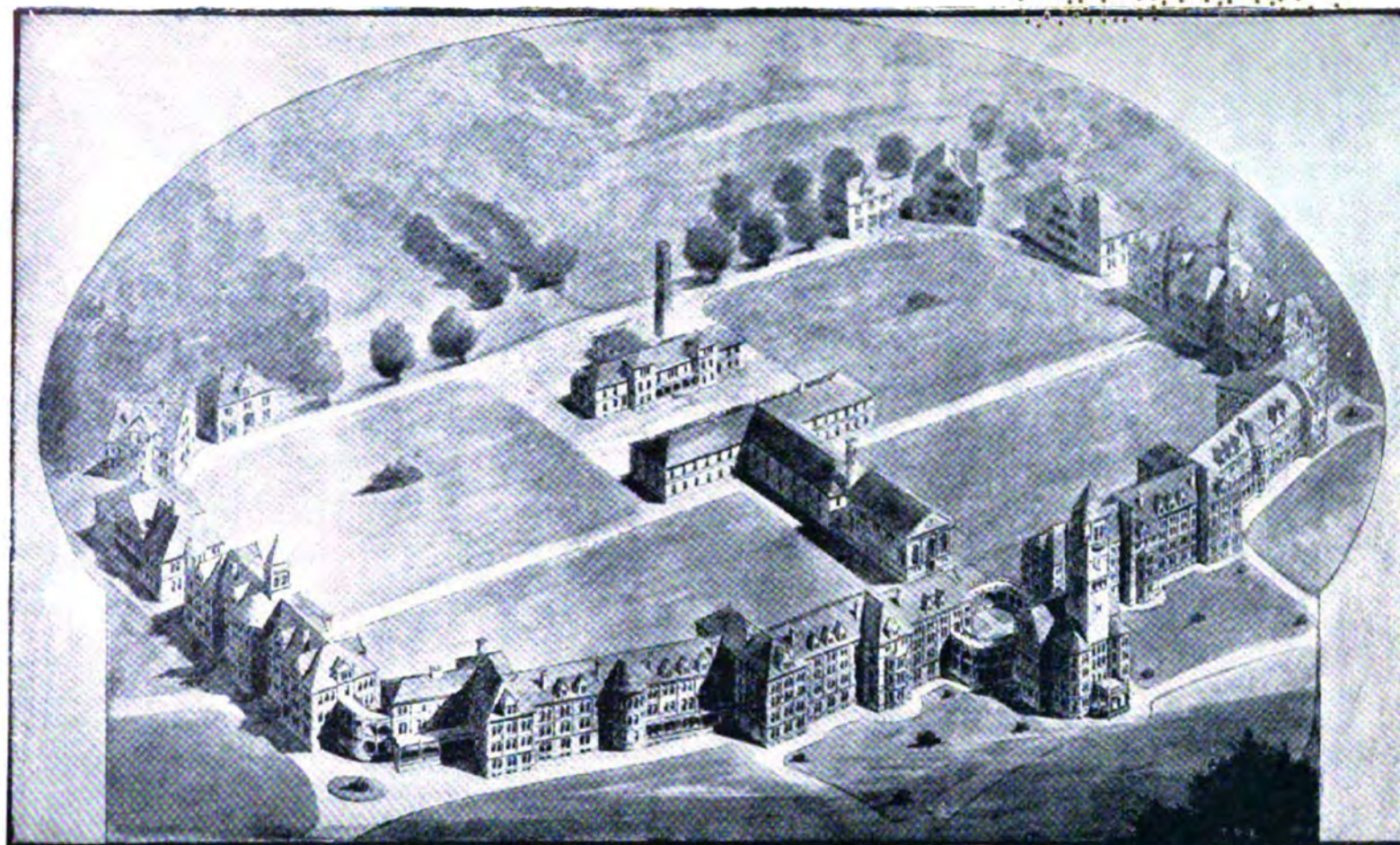
The trustees examined the property and recognized the unsuitableness of the structure for the purposes of an insane hospital, and the fact that it would necessarily require many changes to adapt it to this new object. Owing to these objections the hospital trustees (being the same board as for the hospital 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 January 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.



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**THE THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT FERGUS FALLS.**

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. This portion of the hospital buildings is reported in such dangerous condition that the trustees are now making an urgent demand for an appropriation of \$100,000 to rebuild the same in a proper manner. The building of the detached ward, authorized by the legislature of 1887, was completed and accepted for occupancy on the 12th of February, 1890.

In addition to the main buildings there have been erected an engine house and chimney, coal house, gas house, ice house, laundry, carpenter shop, green house, and hose house. 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 hospital farm contains 480 acres, and the trustees report that a larger amount of land could be profitably used in furnishing employment to inmates. The total value of products raised on the farm for 1888-9 is \$12,260, and for 1889-90, \$14,732.

The total inventory of all property, independent of food, on July 31, 1890, was about \$480,000.



## THIRD HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. P. Williamson, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

A. S. Dolan, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*

O. C. Chase, *Steward.*

First National Bank of Fergus Falls, *Treasurer.*

In 1885, the legislature established a commission to locate a third hospital, in the northern section of the state. The commission received several propositions, from important towns in the section designated, and finally accepted the proposal from Fergus Falls. The state secured the title to 636 acres of land, and in 1887 the legislature formally located the hospital, and established the same at Fergus Falls, and appropriated \$94,280 therefor, of which amount \$24,280 was designated as payment for the land, \$50,000 for building and furnishing two detached wards, and \$20,000 for boiler house and engine, laundry, shops and stables, and for sewerage and water connections. The appropriation for buildings contemplated the erection of so much as would be necessary to accommodate 300 persons. In 1889, an additional appropriation of \$65,000 was made. Drawings and specifications for the entire hospital were prepared by Mr. W. B. Dunnell, architect, and duly accepted. A perspective view of the hospital is given in the engraving on the opposite page. A detached wing on the west has been constructed, accommodating 135 patients, and a section of the southwest wing, 175 feet, is well under way, which when completed will accommodate 150 more patients.

The expenditures on building account amount to \$98,810.72. The hospital was opened July 29, 1890, at which time 80 insane patients were transferred from the first hospital, and three were admitted from adjacent counties, showing a population of 83 at the close of the fiscal year. The demand for additional buildings and betterments, is voiced by the board of trustees to be equal to \$314,000.

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**MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FARIBAULT.**

## MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

The legislature of 1887, reorganized the "Minnesota Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute," which was originally established at Faribault in 1858, and changed the name to "The Minnesota Institute for Defectives," to consist of three departments, to-wit: The School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind, and the School for the Feeble-minded. To be controlled by a board of five directors appointed by the governor, and to include the governor and superintendent of public instruction as ex-officio members.

The present directors and officers are:

T. B. Clement, Faribault, president.

Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, vice-president.

Rodney A. Mott, Faribault, secretary.

Hudson Wilson, Faribault; George E. Skinner, St. Paul, and the governor and superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*.

The several departments above are treated independently, in the following pages. The actual demand for permanent improvements is placed at \$125,000, divided as follows:

Detached dormitory for the deaf.....	\$50,000.00
Detached custodial for the feeble-minded.....	60,000.00
Additional plumbing and heating.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$125,000.00

The total expenditures for betterments, in 1888-90, were \$65,223; and for current expenses \$191,178.

## MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The state legislature, at their first session in 1858, passed an act establishing the Minnesota State Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, to be located in the town of Faribault, on condition that the citizens 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. The school occupied an old basswood house on Front street, known as Major Fowler's store.

In March, 1866, the legislature made the first appropriation for building purposes. In the spring of 1868, the north wing, the one to the right of the observer, facing the cut, was com-



pleted, furnished and occupied. This wing was planned to accommodate fifty pupils, and in five years it contained sixty-five deaf children.

In 1863 by an act of the legislature, the board of directors was authorized to receive and educate the blind children of the state with the deaf, consequently in 1866 a department for the blind was opened with three pupils in attendance, under the direction of the same board and the same management with the deaf. But soon the quarters became too strait for the admission of the children seeking an education and the legislature appropriated funds for the erection and furnishing the south wing, the one to the left in the cut.

It soon became evident that there were great embarrassments and inconsistencies arising from educating the deaf and the blind together in the same building. The admissions to both departments continued to increase until more room was needed. Just at this time an effort was made to provide accommodations for the blind children in buildings separate and apart from the deaf. In doing this, the old Faribault place was purchased and fitted up for a school for the blind. This removed the blind children about one mile from the deaf and greatly relieved both classes and added to the enjoyment and advantages of each.

From year to year children were brought to the school for the deaf who were not properly deaf, but feeble-minded, and in due time it became evident to both the directors and the superintendent of the schools that an effort should be made to start a school for the care and training of feeble-minded children. An effort was made and it resulted in an act of the legislature authorizing the establishment of an "experimental school", in 1879, and in a short time developed into a permanent department of the Minnesota institute for defectives.

This, in brief, is the genesis and order of the three state schools located in Faribault.

The first superintendent of this state school was Prof. R. H. Kinney. After serving three years, in July, 1866, he resigned, and J. L. Noyes was appointed his successor, and during his administration the other two departments were established and organized. In May 1881 the internal government of the institution was modified and re-organized, Superintendent Noyes retired from all official connection with the other

departments and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the deaf and dumb.\*

The department for the deaf has continued to grow until the present quarters are quite inadequate for the number in attendance. During the last two years there have been enrolled 226 deaf children, and there are known to be over 250 uneducated children in the state who have not attended the school, with twenty applications on hand for next term. The utmost capacity of the present buildings is 200 pupils, and already it has become necessary to decline to receive those who are in great need of an education. This school has already been instrumental in preparing hundreds of deaf youth to be useful and intelligent citizens in the state, and year by year from ten to fifteen are graduated well prepared to take their places beside the hearing and speaking youth who leave our public schools.

The pressing needs just now are dormitories and school rooms.

The schools and industrial classes are well organized and the pupils are under the care and instruction of experienced and competent officers and teachers. About one half of the time is devoted to manual training and the rest to intellectual work in the school room. Speech, lip-reading and drawing are taught by special teachers. Nearly one third of the school is receiving instruction in articulation, and none are excused from these classes until the teacher is satisfied that permanent improvement is impossible.

The duties of each day are agreeably divided between school exercises, industrial work, and recreation.

The school is free to all deaf children whose parents or guardians are citizens of the state.

The proper age for admission is between eight and twenty-five years. The regular school period is seven years, to which a special course of three years may be added by a vote of the board of directors.

The trades taught are tailoring, boot and shoe making, printing, carpentry and cabinet making, for the boys, and dress-making and plain sewing for the girls. None are excused from the industrial work, and as a rule, none desire to be.

\*See President's Report for 1881.

The school has seventy acres of excellent land, well located, well watered, admirably situated for drainage, water supply and health. Any information desired concerning the school, terms of admission, and application blanks will be cheerfully given by J. L. Noyes, Superintendent, Faribault, Minn.

#### 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 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.

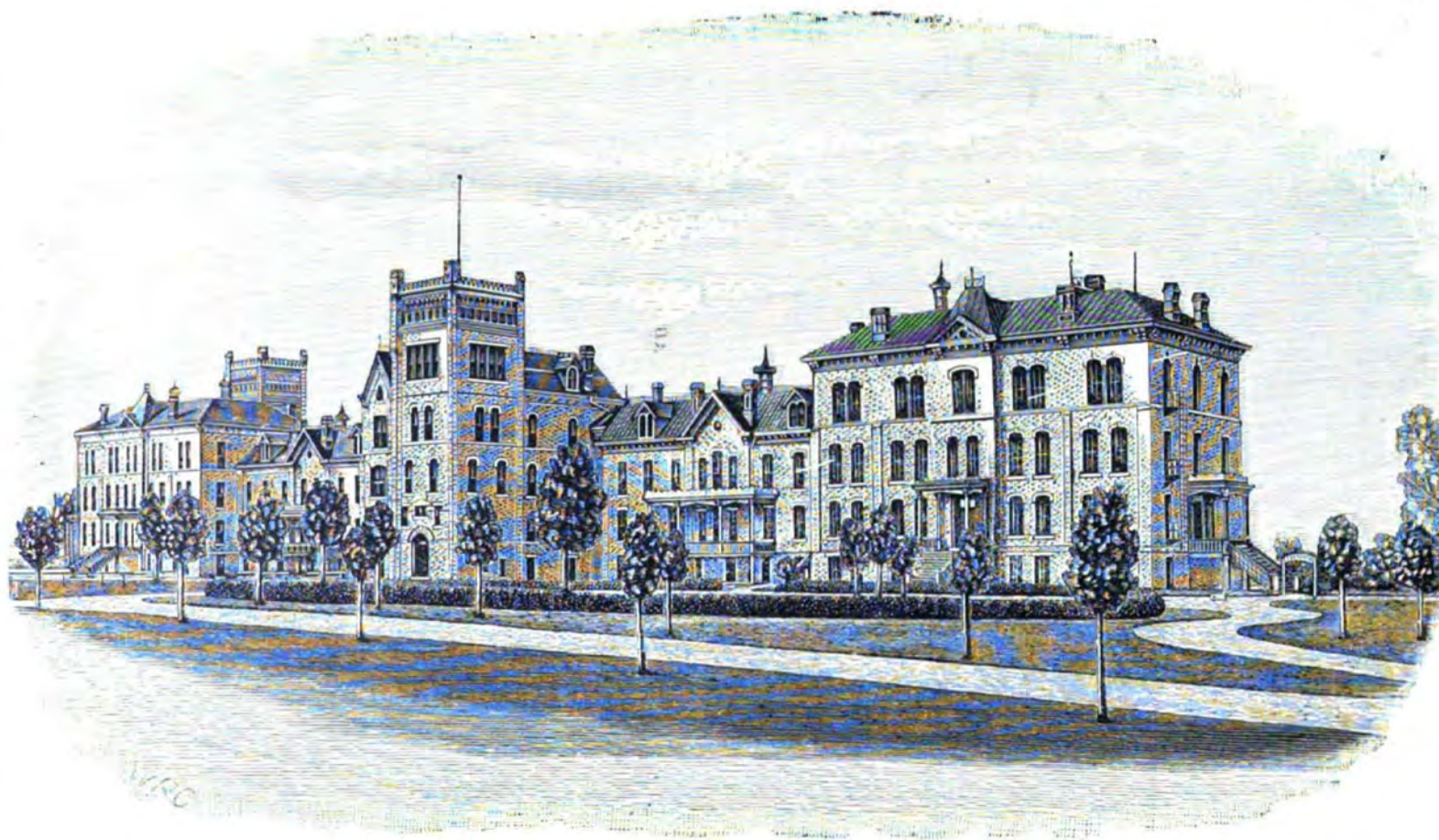
There has been at this school an average attendance of fifty



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**SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED, FARIBAULT.**

**THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.**

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 directors of the Faribault institutions.

Dr. Knight resigned in 1885, and Dr. A. C. Rogers, (formerly assistant physician to the Iowa institution for feeble-minded, at Glenwood) 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. There are two wings and a transverse



centre, the south 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 five hundred and fifty applications for admission received since the organization, and the number is rapidly increasing. The present population is 312, 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.

A colony of boys has been organized upon a well equipped farm where dairying and gardening will be the principal features.

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### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

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#### FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

##### *Board of Control.*

C. S. Crandall, President, Owatonna.

O. W. Shaw, Secretary, Austin.

L. P. Dodge, M. D., Farmington.

The Minnesota state public school for dependent and neglected children, at Owatonna, Steele county, was established by legislative enactment in 1885, and opened for the reception of children in December, 1886.

Owatonna, the home of the institution, is easily accessible by different lines of railroad from any portion of the state, it being situated at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, and is very near the center of the oldest and most densely settled portion of the state, affording a good opportunity for placing the children in well-to-do families, this being a special feature of the work the institution was established to perform.

The premises consist of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on an elevation adjoining and overlooking the city of Owatonna

and the beautiful river valley at that place. The land is rolling, well drained, and affords an attractive site. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad crosses the farm and a switch has been built to accommodate the school, so that building material, fuel, and all goods in car load lots are delivered on the grounds.

The buildings consist of the administration building, containing the superintendent's office, public reception room, children's and employes' dining rooms, superintendent's family rooms and the rooms of the clerk, matron, teachers and all employes except the cottage managers. Around this building are grouped six others, one of which is used for a boiler and engine house, water tower, electric works and laundry, one for a hospital, one for a school house and the other three for cottages. All of these are warmed by steam and lighted by electricity. All except the hospital and school house are constructed of brick, and have a substantial, cheerful and homelike appearance.

The school house is constructed of brick and wood, the lower story being of brick and the upper story of wood, and the hospital entirely of wood. W. B. Dunnell, of Minneapolis, is the architect.

Besides the buildings described, there are two barns of sufficient capacity to accommodate the needs of the farm, a shed for storing machinery and tools, and a piggery.

The total cost of the whole outfit is about \$100,000.

The system upon which the school is operated is the cottage and congregate systems combined. The children are divided into families, each family numbering from twenty five to thirty members and occupying a separate cottage. The cottages are the homes in charge of intelligent women who care for the children as mothers.

They take their meals in a common dining hall, each family having a table and eating by itself, and attend school in a central building.

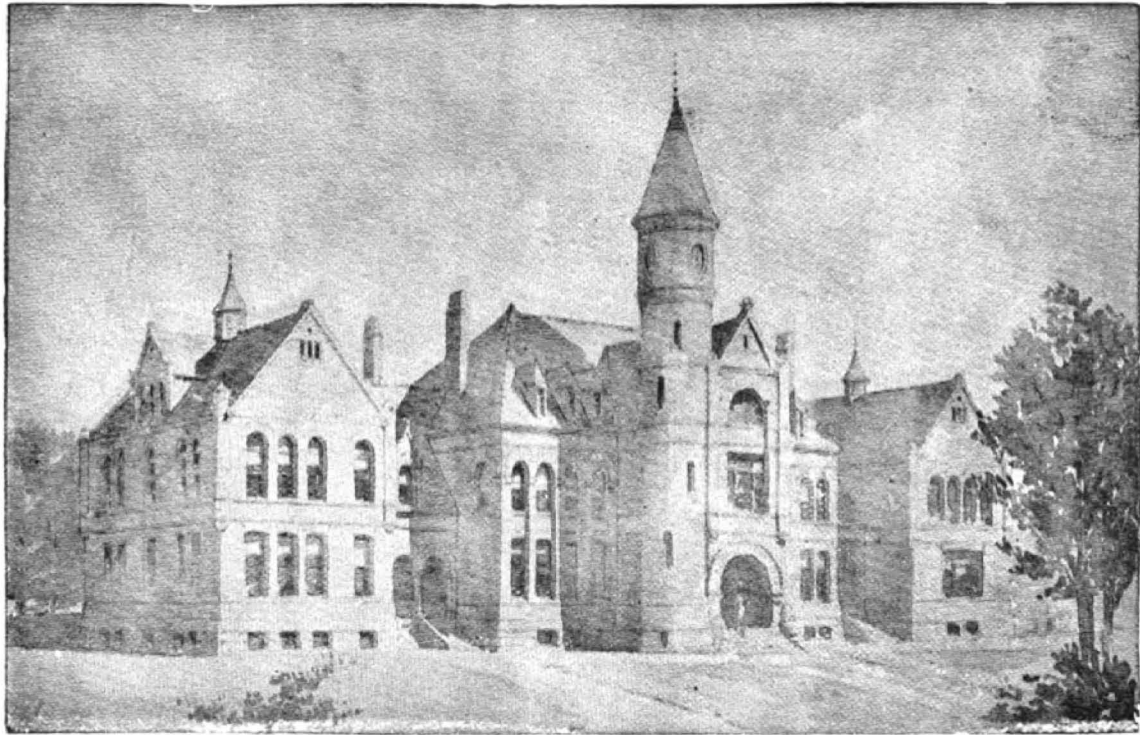
The object of the institution is to provide a temporary home and school for the dependent and neglected children of the state. No child in Minnesota to-day need go without a home, if the officers of the counties do their duty. The statute forbids the placing of children in the poor house if there is room for them in the school. The price of admission is dependency upon the public for protection and support. No taint of crime at-

taches to any child by reason of its admission. While in the school their bodily wants are provided for, and they are taught in the common branches, instructed morally, and, as far as may be, taught to work about the buildings, in the garden and on the farm. The training of the girls is designed to help and stimulate them to become useful in the arts of housekeeping—to understand all kinds of household work. Every child old enough to work has some daily task suited to its years and condition. The average time of detention in the school, however, is not long enough to complete the education or teach a definite trade for life occupation, the work being especially preparatory to their going into family homes, where their education and training for useful citizenship will be carried on and completed by the families taking them. There is a security afforded by the parental relation that is necessary to child life, and a good family home is believed to be the best place for the rearing of a child. Hence the children are placed in approved homes when the opportunity is presented.

Since the opening of the school in December, 1886, and up to October, 1890, the number received was 380, of these 93 were remaining in the school at the latter date, the others having, with few exceptions, been placed in homes, to the mutual advantage of both themselves and their foster parents. There are no doubt other good homes in this state that would be happier and more homelike for the presence of these children. The kind and cordial assistance of the good people of Minnesota is solicited to aid in securing homes for these children.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN A CHILD.

1. The application should be made in writing, and blanks for that purpose will be furnished to anyone on request. This blank should be carefully filled out and signed, and either taken or sent to the school. It will assist in the investigation of the applicant's home if the names of several responsible persons to whom the officers can refer are given.
2. If the application is sent, a description as complete as possible of the child desired should be given, giving age, sex, occupation to be taught the child and personal characteristics that will assist in making the selection.
3. The fitness of the proposed home will then be inquired



**STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.**

into and probably the home will be visited by the agent of the school.

4. If the application is approved, two indenture papers will be sent to the applicant, together with a statement of the amount of money necessary to pay the child's railroad fare and other expenses from Owatonna to his destination.

5. These papers are to be signed and returned to the school together with the money for expenses. The indentures will then be dated and otherwise completed, and one of them returned to the applicant.

6. It is always best, though not necessary, for the applicant to visit the school to select the child and execute the contract. If the applicant does not visit the school to get the child, it will be sent on such a day as may be agreed upon.

The indenture contract provides for the child's kind treatment in the family, for its attendance in the public schools at least four months each year, until eighteen years of age, for its training in some useful occupation, and, at the expiration of the term of indenture, for the payment of a sum of money for the child's benefit.

In case it is the desire of the applicant to make the child his legal heir by adoption, information of the necessary proceeding will be furnished upon application to the superintendent, who is authorized by law to consent to the adoption of a ward of the school.

The board appointed to locate this school and erect the first buildings was composed of Gov. L. F. Hubbard, ex-officio, Anthony Kelly, Wm. Morin, John Byres, C. S. Crandall, and B. B. Herbert. The present board of control is composed of Senator C. S. Crandall of Owatonna, Dr. L. P. Dodge of Farmington, and Hon. O. W. Shaw of Austin.

The officers of the school are G. A. Merrill, superintendent, and H. W. Lewis, state agent.

The current expenses of the institution for the two years ending July 31, 1890, were \$43,891.61. The appropriations asked for permanent improvements for the next biennial period aggregate \$28,000. The annual appropriation for current expenses, was fixed at \$15,000, but experience has demonstrated that this sum must be supplemented by \$7,800 additional yearly.



## MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The reform school was originally located in Ramsey county. An 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.

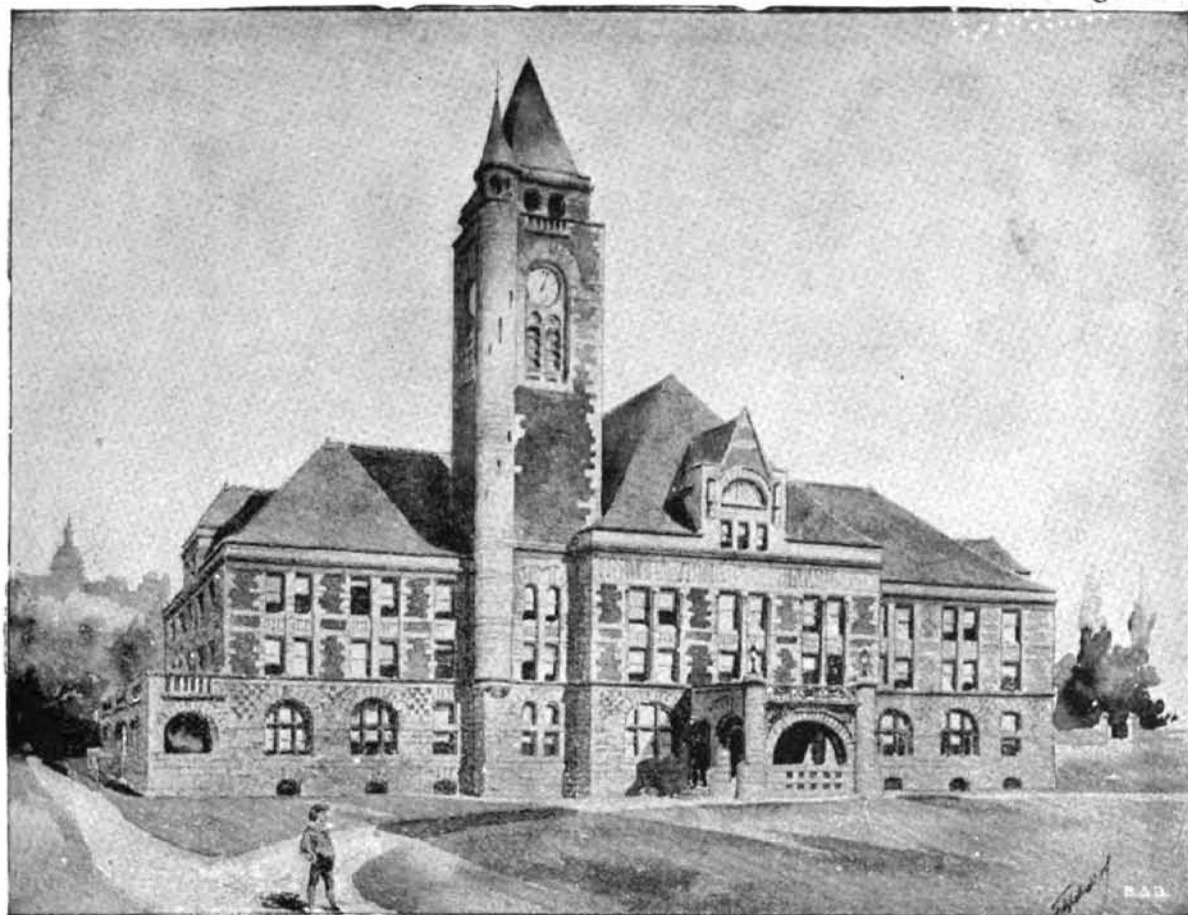
Because of some imperfections in the law, it was found that nothing could be done under it, and this board never organized.

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 site adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, 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 that year changed the name to that of the Minnesota State Reform School, and vested the ownership of the property in the state.

Up to the year 1889, the state had expended on the buildings, furnishing and water supply, the sum of \$95,545.

The great value of the property, from its being incorporated into the city limits of St. Paul, the crowded condition of the school and the necessity of additional buildings, having brought up the question of removal of the school to some other point, the board of managers, in 1887, secured the passage of a law naming a commission of citizens to select a new site, which should contain not less than 160 acres, but not to be situated within ten miles of any existing institution; and authorizing the board of managers to sell the original site and from the proceeds complete the purchase of the new site, and erect new buildings thereon, but in no event to exceed the amount to be realized from the sale of the property. This commission duly organized, and after receiving proposals from a number of localities, selected the future site of the



**STATE REFORM SCHOOL, RED WING.**

reform school in the county of Goodhue, securing 450 acres, within two miles of the city of Red Wing, upon which the managers are now erecting buildings of the value of \$200,000. In 1889, the legislature passed a law authorizing the platting of the old site into lots and blocks, and providing for their sale by the state auditor, and for payments on the purchase of 20 per cent. cash, and the deferred payments any time within twenty years, with interest annually at the rate of 6 per cent. The property was thereupon platted, and, by resolution of the board of managers, was named "the D. W. Ingersoll addition to St. Paul," complimentary to the honored ex-president of the board, who had given so much of his time and ability to furthering the interests of the institution for the whole twenty years of its active existence.

The first sale of lots was in June, 1889, realizing.....	\$137,155
Second sale in November, realizing.....	25,195
Third sale in June, 1890, realizing.....	38,240
	<hr/>
	\$200,590
There are remaining unsold, lots appraised at.....	\$110,675
And reserved lots, upon which no appraisement has been made, estimated of the value of.....	54,225
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	\$365,590

Leaving an ample amount to provide for the future growth of the institution.

Drawings and specifications for a set of buildings on the cottage or family plan were prepared by Mr. W. B. Dunnell, architect, aided by the superintendent, and duly accepted by the board. The main building is 60x172 feet, three stories and a high basement, with a rear wing 52x112 feet. The corner stone of the main building, a perspective view of which is given on the opposite page, was laid May 20, 1890, and will be completed during the coming summer.

The buildings now under contract will not be ready for occupancy until the fall of 1891.

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 total number of boys and girls that have been committed to the institution, and have served terms of apprenticeship up

to the first of August, 1890, is 1246, of which number 275 were in the school on July 31, 1890. The annual expenditures range about \$55,000, of which the school itself furnishes about \$10,000 by the various industries employing the time of the boys.

The present board of managers are C. H. Pettit, president, Minneapolis; F. W. Hoyt, vice-president, Red Wing; N. O. Werner, Minneapolis, Eli T. Wilder, Red Wing, R. A. Costello, Duluth, Isaac McIntyre. Superintendent, J. W. Brown; secretary of board, F. McCormick.

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### MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

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This institution was established by the legislature of 1887, the object being to organize an intermediate correctional institution between the reform school and the state prison. Sentences to the reformatory were to be without limit, and the duty of managers was defined to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody as shall prevent them from committing crime, and secure their self support and accomplish their reformation. The first board of managers designated in the law, were Gordon E. Cole, of Rice county; John Cooper, of Stearns county; Robert A. Smith, of Ramsey county; H. S. Griswold, of Fillmore county; T. H. Barrett, of Stevens county and G. W. Holland, of Crow Wing county. In 1889, Chas. Keith, of Mille Lacs county, was appointed to succeed G. W. Holland; and Henry Poehler, of Sibley county, was appointed to succeed T. H. Barrett.

The site of the reformatory was selected near St. Cloud, in the hope that the inmates might be profitably and beneficially employed in the granite quarries. The tract of land purchased embraced 240 acres, 22 acres of which are inclosed in a stockade sixteen feet high. Up to January 1, 1890, there had been expended and indebtedness incurred for building purposes and furnishing amounting to \$166,193.15. There were 100 inmates received during the last five months of the year 1889; seventy-five of whom were received from the state prison at Stillwater, being under thirty years of age. The establishment of the re-



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**STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.**



formatory is a departure from the hoary-headed theory that crime must be atoned for by solitary confinement and punishment in gloomy prisons, and by disfranchisement as citizens forever after. Reformation and not punishment is the advanced thought of the age, and the citizens of the state are to be congratulated upon the inauguration of this school of reformation.

### MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

#### MANAGERS:

Edwin Dunn, Eyota.

John F. Norrish, Hastings.

J. S. O'Brien, Stillwater.

F. W. Temple, Blue Earth City.

M. O. Hall, Duluth.

It is not a favorable commentary on the enlightenment of organized communities, that immediately upon the organization of government, the citizens thereof must protect themselves against the violators of law. Minnesota offers no exception to the rule, and therefore the state prison may be set down as the second institution of the state. It was located at Stillwater, in consequence of an agreement by which the capitol was to remain in St. Paul, and the state university to go to Saint Anthony Falls. The state prison was organized in 1851. The warden lives in a separate house, outside the prison yard, but overlooking it. The prison is built of stone, and contains 435 cells; 144 cells are now being built, which will make the total capacity 579.

The administration building looks east. The first floor contains the offices of the warden and contractor; officers' lavatory, dining room, kitchen and pantries, and prisoners' mess room.

The second floor contains the matron's rooms, women's department, hospital and dispensary. The third floor contains the chapel. The cell room is in the rear of the administration building. The cell room is in the form of a double cross. The main portion runs east and west, one-half the cells looking north. Two cross sections have been built recently, running north and south, the cells looking east and west. The shops

are in separate buildings, running for the most part parallel with the main cell room.

The prison yard contains about nine and a half acres. It is surrounded on three sides by a high bluff, and on the fourth by a public street.

The discipline of the prison is less rigid than that in some state prisons, but breaches of discipline are infrequent. A peculiar feature of the Minnesota prison is the diminution of time and good conduct fund.

The following officers were in charge of the prison during the last two years:

Warden—J. J. Randall, of Winona.

Deputy Warden—S. A. Langum, of Preston.

Assistant Deputy—J. S. Glennon.

Physician—B. J. Merrill.

The population of the prison at the close of the fiscal year was 314, being 123 less than at the same period in 1888. This decrease is accounted for by seventy-five of the younger inmates having been transferred to the reformatory at St. Cloud. A gratifying fact may be mentioned, that the census of the state prison and reformatory together show a small decrease, notwithstanding the increase of two years' population.

The current expenses of the prison for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, amounted to \$87,542.65, of which amount \$10,965.65 represent the payments for good conduct.

The manufacturing account for the past year shows a net loss of over \$2,000. The legislature of 1889 passed a reorganizing law, providing for the appointment of a board of managers, one from each congressional district; and enlarging the reward for good conduct. For each month of good conduct, after entering the prison, five days are deducted. After one year, seven days for each month are allowed; and after two years, nine days; and after three years, ten days monthly. A money compensation averaging 10 cents for each of the days of good conduct, goes to each prisoner.

The labor of the prison may be disposed of under the three systems, known as "state account system;" "contract system;" and "piece-price system," with the proviso that as much as practicable prison labor shall be employed on the state account system. The legislation of 1889 being somewhat experimental

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**ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING—SOLDIERS HOME.**

provided that no contract should extend beyond two years; hence no parties were found willing to put in new plants; and a portion of the labor was leased to the Minnesota Thresher Company for two years, in consideration of that company releasing all claim to the buildings heretofore erected within the prison grounds, under previous contracts for labor. The disposition of this prison labor is a perplexing one, and future legislatures will be called upon from time to time to give it their most earnest consideration.

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### THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS HOME.

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#### TRUSTEES.

Henry A. Castle, President, St. Paul.  
R. R. Henderson, Vice-president, Minneapolis.  
L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.  
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.  
L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.  
T. H. Presspell, Duluth.  
J. B. Parshall, Faribault.  
O. M. Sawyer, Secretary, Minneapolis.

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.

The object of the soldiers home is to provide a home for all honorably discharged ex soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion, or the Mexican war, who now are or who may hereafter become citizens of the state of Minnesota, who by reason of wounds, disease, old age or infirmities, are unable to earn their living, and who have no adequate means of support.

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 consisted of two brick cottages which were completed and occupied in January, 1889.

The location of the home was established at Minnehaha, the city of Minneapolis purchasing fifty-one acres, and donating the same to the state. By the legislation of 1889, the city of Minneapolis obtained title to the "state park" of one hundred and fifty acres, enveloping the fifty-one acres, above noted, and including the falls of Minnehaha, conditioned upon paying the purchase price therefor, and to keep the same forever in use as a park, to be denominated "Minnehaha State Park." This splendid park, for all practical purposes is an extension of the domain of the home so as to give one body of two hundred acres of finely wooded land, including nearly a mile of bluff on the river shore, and all of the wild and deep gorge of Minnehaha creek from above the falls to the mouth on the Mississippi. The location is convenient to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and will eventually be recognized as the most beautiful park of the two cities; where not only the old soldiers can enjoy its delightful vistas, but the citizens of the state and visitors from abroad will recognize the fact that a visit to either city will not be complete until it is rounded out by a sight of romantic Minnehaha and a stroll through the adjacent grounds.

The total number of applications for the first two years was 234, of which 146 members were in the home July 31, 1889. The average number in attendance during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, was 131, an increase of 30 over the average of the previous year; 138 members were enrolled at the end of the fiscal year of 1890.

The legislature of 1889, having appropriated only \$50,000 for buildings, while the demand was for \$200,000, the board of trustees determined to erect a hospital, as the most necessary building for the use of the home, that could be completed within the appropriation. This building is now in course of construction, and will be completed early in 1891.

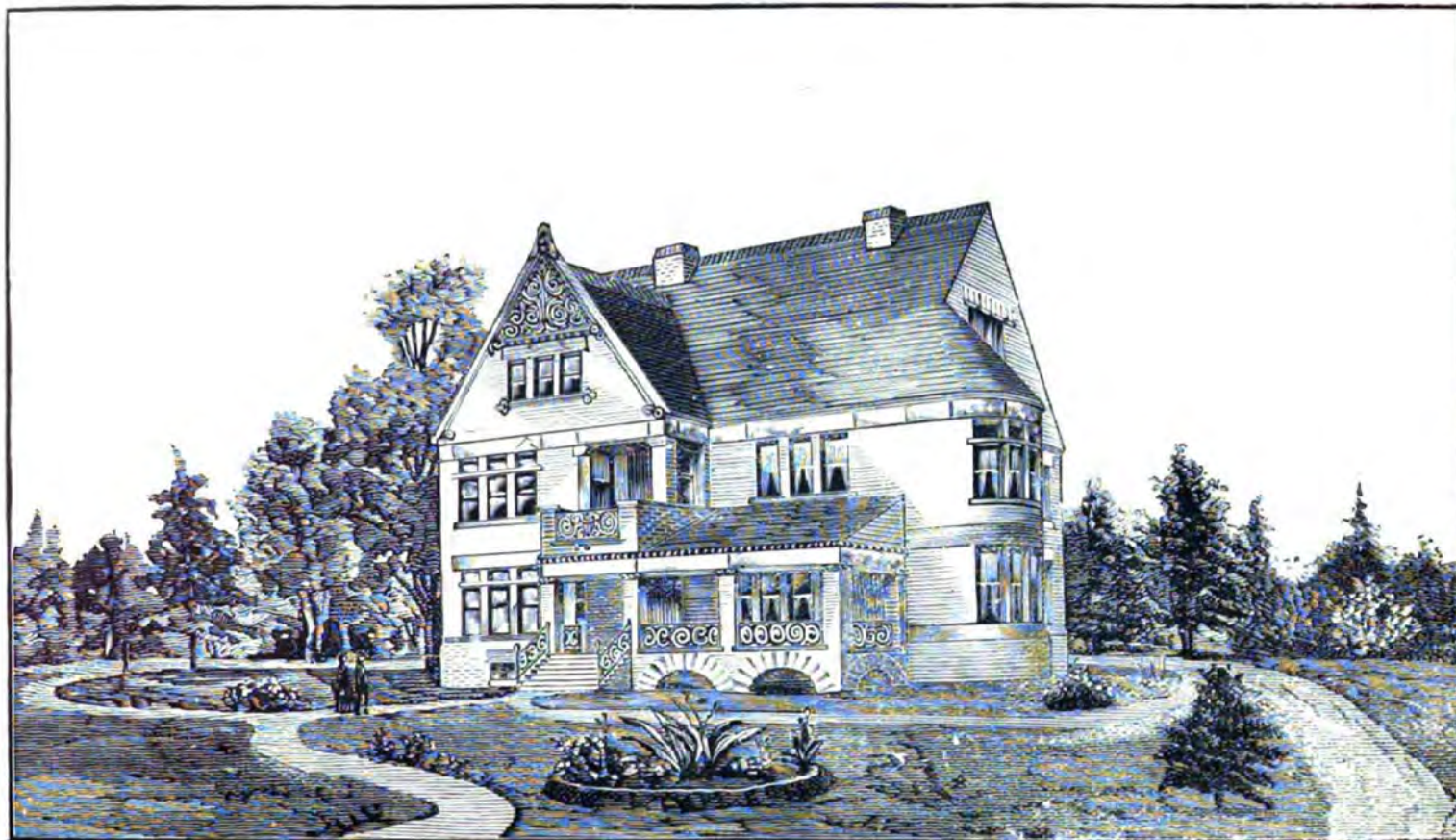
The officers of the home, during the year, have been:  
Capt. Thomas McMillan, commandant.



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**COTTAGE FOR SOLDIERS HOME.**

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Capt. Ralph VanBrunt, adjutant and quarter master.  
Dr. A. A. Ames, surgeon.  
Dr. J. H. Murphy, consulting surgeon.  
Rev. Horace Worden, chaplain.  
W. N. J. Burns, hospital steward.

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#### OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

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The office of public examiner was created in 1878, (General Laws of 1878, ch. 83,) and the appointment to be made by the governor, for the term of three years, of a person competent as a skillful accountant, and well versed as an expert in the theory and practice of book-keeping, and who is not an incumbent of any public office under the state or any county, municipality or public institution therein, and who is not a stockholder, officer, trustee, assignee, or employe of any banking, moneyed or savings institution or corporation created under the laws thereof. The duties of this officer, being of a fiduciary character, his bonds were fixed at \$50,000 for their faithful discharge. The law gives him almost unlimited power in the examination of the accounts of public officers, state and county. He prescribes and enforces correct methods for keeping the financial accounts of state institutions, visits them twice annually, and makes an exhaustive inspection of their books and the detailed items of expenditure. With reference to county officers, it is his duty to enforce a correct and uniform system of book-keeping, by auditors and treasurers, so as to insure the thorough supervision and safety of the public funds.

The public examiner has authority, without prior notice, to visit each of the banking, savings, and other moneyed corporations created under the laws of this state, and thoroughly examine into their affairs and ascertain their financial condition at least once in each year. It shall be his duty to carefully inspect and verify the validity and amount of the securities and assets held by such institutions, examine into the validity of the mortgages held by savings banks, and see that the same are duly recorded, and ascertain the nature and amount of any

discount or other banking transactions which he may deem foreign to the legitimate and lawful purposes of savings institutions.

He is made *ex officio* superintendent of banks, (chapter 183, Gen. Laws 1887,) and all reports required to be made by banks to the state auditor, are transferred from the auditor's office to the examiner's office, and all future reports are to be made to the examiner.

The legislature of 1889 (chapter 236 Gen. Laws 1889) imposed additional duties upon this officer, in the examination of building and loan associations, giving the same power and authority conferred upon him as over banks and other moneyed corporations.

The examiner is authorized to appoint a deputy (chapter 218, Gen. Laws 1887,) who gives bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars. He may also appoint a clerk.

The duties of public examiner have been faithfully and earnestly performed by the two incumbents of this office, Henry M. Knox, who inaugurated the system and brought it forward to great perfection during the ten years of his official position, and M. D. Kenyon, his successor, who has been a worthy and efficient officer for the past three years.

The valuable statistical tables relating to banks and trust companies, included in the statistical portion of this manual, have been carefully prepared by the examiner for this publication.

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### THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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The general insurance law of this state was enacted in 1872, and provision made for the organization of a department, and the appointment of a commissioner to see that all the laws of the state respecting insurance companies were faithfully executed.

The state supervision was to prevent the organization of irresponsible companies within the state, and to prohibit any companies from doing business except by complying with all the laws of the state with respect to security for the payment of losses. Certain fees were to be paid for the purpose of de-



fraying the expenses of the department. The growth of insurance business in the state is noted from year to year by the amounts paid into the state treasury from the department for eleven years:

1880.....	\$28,401.61	1886.....	\$75,089.57
1881.....	37,914.24	1887.....	98,364.87
1882.....	45,182.78	1888.....	103,255.04
1883.....	53,994.45	1889.....	114,857.21
1884.....	67,167.38	1890.....	122,356.57
1885.....	64,705.76		
Total for eleven years.....			\$813,289.48

The expense of the department for the year 1889, including printing, amounted to only \$7,086.19.

In 1885 a law was passed for the benefit of local fire departments, by which the insurance commissioner was to ascertain from the insurance companies doing business in any town having an organized fire department, the amount of premiums received from that town for fire insurance, and the amount of tax paid into the insurance department on account of said business, and these figures to be detailed to the state auditor, who, at the end of each fiscal year, was to draw an order upon the state treasurer in favor of each of said towns, for one-half of the tax so collected by the insurance department; and the money so received by said towns to be disbursed, first, for the support and relief of firemen injured or disabled while in the discharge of their duties; and second, for the equipment and maintenance of said fire department. For the year 1890 the sum thus distributed amounted to \$27,774.22.

The reports of insurance companies made to the department end with the calendar year, and usually are not all received until late in the month of January, and it requires at least two months of active clerical work to get the tabulated result, and for the purposes of this manual, therefore, we have to use the figures of 1889 for statistical information.

The fire premiums paid out for the year 1889 amounted to \$3,427,122.98, and the losses incurred were \$1,739,824.97.

The regular life premiums paid out for the year 1889 amounted to \$1,615,288.98, and the losses paid amounted to \$559,721.77.

The assessment, co-operative life, and endowment associations received during the year \$708,139.84, and paid out in losses \$465,187.63.

## SUMMARY.

Fire premiums .....	\$3,427,122.98	Fire losses paid .....	\$1,739,824.97
Regular life premiums.	1,615,288.98	Death losses paid .....	559,721.72
Assessment collections	708,139.84	Death losses paid .....	465,187.63
Total premiums paid	\$5,750,551.80	Total losses paid .....	\$2,764,734.37

There are several fraternal societies that do not report to the insurance commissioner, whose collections aggregate \$300,000 annually, and whose death losses paid amount to about \$250,000 annually.

The total number of companies doing business in the state on the first day of January, 1890, was 356, comprised as follows:

American fire and marine companies .....	123
Foreign fire and marine companies .....	28
Mutual fire companies .....	22
Township mutual companies .....	81
Life insurance companies .....	31
Assessment life companies .....	62
Accident and casualty companies .....	9
Title insurance companies .....	2
Total .....	356

## COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

This office has been in existence since 1870. The law contemplated the compilation of statistics of the state pertaining to its agriculture, manufactures and population, including statistics relating to all departments of labor in the state, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the state, including all useful facts which the commissioner may be able to gather, bearing upon the material and social interests of the state, and tending to afford, at home and abroad, a correct knowledge of resources and progress. The field of inquiry, it will be noticed, is unusually large, but no provision was made for carrying out the purpose of the law other than to prescribe certain agricultural statistics to be gathered through the medium of township assessors, and providing a very meagre compensation to the county auditors for the clerical work of compilation.



The legislature of 1887 made a separate provision for the sanitary and vital statistics of the state, placing the collection of the same under the control of the state board of health, and provided compensation to the officers required to make reports. The portion relating to labor statistics was never attempted because there was no provision made for their proper collection, but within the last four years, this branch of statistics has been transferred to a special department of its own; and whatever of value there may be on that branch of the subject, the reader will find under the appropriate heading of that department.

The farm statistics gathered by this department, although not as perfect as they ought to be, mainly through the indifference and carelessness of township assessors, and sometimes the neglect of county auditors, have an approximate value of great interest to the state, in showing the trend of certain farm industries, and in giving a basis of figuring from which to obtain a money value as to the agricultural resources of the state. The annual reports of the commissioner contain an array of figures well worth analyzing by the political economist.

As the commissioner is now practically confined to the gathering of agricultural statistics, it has been suggested by members of the state agricultural society, that it would be of benefit to the state to combine the statistics gathered by the commissioner and the report of the agricultural society into one volume and that the distribution of the report be placed in the control of the officers of the agricultural society. This would, doubtless, give a wider circulation of the commissioner's report than it now receives, and the expense of publication would be materially reduced if both reports were confined to matters germane to the agricultural resources of the state.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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J. H. Phillips, Preston, 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.

The legislature of 1872 established the state board of health and vital statistics. Seven physicians were to be appointed—one from the city of St. Paul, and the other six from different sections of the state. The physicians so appointed were to hold their offices for four years. Their duties were to place themselves in communication with local boards of health, hospitals, asylums and public institutions throughout the state, and to take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the citizens generally. They were to make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially of epidemics; the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health; and to gather these statistics and to publish the same, and to make an annual report. The field of operations was wide enough, but to make the information of any value and to obtain it at the least public expense, it was necessary to have the co-operation of local boards, and to obtain this it would be necessary to educate the towns and cities to the necessity of such boards. A wide-spread epidemic of small-pox, in 1872, gave the newly organized board abundant work, and their able and efficient executive officer, Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, of Red Wing, was earnest and efficient in the work of aiding local communities in combatting the disease and organizing local boards, so that the outcome of the first year was the establishment of nine local boards, reporting monthly to the state board. In 1873, the legislature supplemented the work by passing a local board of health law. (Chap. 8, G. L. of 1873.) The state board continued its work for ten years, when the legislature of 1883 adopted another law, (Chap. 132, G. L., 1883), covering all the points evolved by the experience of the board.

Township boards were brought into direct relation with the state board, and other local boards, and the village and city boards were required to have a common organization. All were united under the state board for the control of infectious diseases. The entire independence of the local boards was secured so long as they complied with the general law, while all were united to the state board for purposes common to all. In 1885 the duties of the state board were enlarged and also the responsibilities of the local boards, in the charge of infectious diseases of animals; control of offensive trades and charge of the water supply. (See chapters 4, 200, 222 and 225, G. L. 1885.) In March, 1885, the secretary, seeing the necessity of a better means of communication between the state board and over 1,000 local boards than the official correspondence relating to each inquiry, or the issuance of official circulars, suggested to the governor the publication of a monthly paper, which was consented to, and in March, 1885, the publication (*Public Health in Minnesota*), was commenced, and forwarded regularly to all local boards.

There are in active relation with the state board 1519 local boards, aggregating nearly 5,000 members distributed throughout the state. The correspondence of the executive officer aggregates 4,000 letters annually, of which a division may be made of 1,000 relating to diseases of the human race, an equal number relating to diseases of animals, and the remainder to general subjects in connection with reports, and sanitary subjects, in the state, and correspondence with other bodies and individuals out of the state. The publications of the state board are:

1. *Public Health in Minnesota*, an eight-page monthly, giving statistics of births and deaths for the preceding month; statement of prevalence and specified diseases for the same time; reports, etc.

2. Tracts on certain diseases, their recognition, prevention and control.

3. Monthly abstract of births and deaths.

Besides the necessary forms and blanks for making returns.

The work of the board, supplemented by the activity of the local boards, in its nineteen years of existence, must have been of great benefit to the state in many ways, probably the most

important of which have been in preventive measures, in protecting the water supply, and regulating sewers and cesspools, etc.

The secretary of the board is the executive officer, and receives a compensation of \$2,500, and necessary and actual traveling expenses in the performance of official duties. Other necessary expenses of the office were fixed not to exceed \$1,500. The manifold duties of the board are faithfully cared for under the direction of the secretary, Charles N. Hewitt, who has been a continuous member since its organization.

#### COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The legislature of 1887 (Chapter 114 General Laws of 1887) repealed sections 81 to 85 of chapter 6 of the General Statutes of 1878 relating to the collection of vital statistics, by the commissioner of statistics, and re-enacted the provisions, but requiring the reports to be made to the secretary of the state board of health and vital statistics, and directing the state board to prepare and furnish the blanks therefor. This board has made a report for the legislature of 1891. The law provides for payment to the health officers of the village, town or city in any county making reports, the sum of twenty-five cents, out of the county treasury, for each birth or death reported to the secretary of the state board; and afterwards, upon an annual return of the births and deaths so collected by the state board to the clerk of the district court, the latter officer receives ten cents for each birth or death so recorded by him. It would appear by the operation of this law, that in the large cities, where these statistics are gathered and paid for by the cities to their health officers, they are again paid for by the counties for the making of this report to the state board.

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#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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##### OFFICERS IN 1890.

Commissioner—John Lamb, of Minneapolis.

Assistant Commissioners—Frank J. Casserly, of St. Paul, J. P. McGaughey, of Minneapolis.

Clerk—E. B. Evans, of St. Paul, Minn.



The bureau of labor statistics was established by act of the legislature in 1887, and amended in 1889. The first report was issued in December, 1888. This report embodied four chapters, viz: History and Objects of Labor Bureaus; Wage-Working Women; Co-operative Industry, and Strikes. The second report was issued in October, 1890. It consists of six chapters, as follows: School Attendance; Child Labor; Manual and Technical Training; Workingmen's Earnings and Expenses; Mine Inspection; State Labor Laws. The bureau was instituted, as set forth in the law and its amendments, to collect, assort, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the state, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to visit and examine factories and all other establishments where people are employed at any kind of labor, to see to it that all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women, and all laws established for the protection of the health and lives of the operatives in workshops and factories are enforced.

It will be seen that the duties of the bureau are of a mixed nature—enforcing laws and collecting statistics. Owing to the meagreness of the labor laws of the state the duties relating to their enforcement are inconsiderable. The immediate cause which led to the institution of these bureaus was the demand of the labor organizations for their establishment. As discussion on the labor question proceeded, it was found that there was very little definite or systematized knowledge extant on the subject. The main part of the available matter bearing upon the question consisted of opinions and theories more or less crude or immature. Further progress toward an intelligent understanding of the question was impossible unless more positive knowledge was attainable. Every line of speculation on the subject was brought to a halt by the same difficulty—lack of definite knowledge. In this dilemma the natural demand of those interested was, "Let us go to work and find out the facts."

Attempts were made through the machinery of organization, to do statistical work, but it proved futile. They were unable to pay for any sustained effort in that direction. Appeal was



then made to the state, resulting in the institution and equipment of these offices.

The first report was made with an equipment of a commissioner and clerk, and a three thousand dollar fund, including salaries. The second report was made with an equipment of four men—a commissioner, a clerk, and two deputies, and a fund of sixty-five hundred dollars, including salaries.

These bureaus are destined to connect themselves with government in a way which their projectors did not foresee. They must become, in time, not mere labor bureaus, but bureaus of social and industrial statistics in the broadest sense of the term. They may be and should be as useful to the employer as they are to the workman. The analysis of business operations on a large scale—railroad business, for instance,—will become, in time, quite as much a necessity as the analysis of matters which, upon first view, may seem to more directly affect the workman. Society is an organic whole; the parts are so interconnected that whatever affects one section affects all the rest; we can not consider one part of society, or one class of business, or one special interest apart from the others, and secure a correct understanding of it. Its relation to the whole must be known in order that we may act upon it intelligently. For this reason, the scope of these bureaus must and will gradually be enlarged, either by successive additions of duties, or fusion with other public statistical agencies, until a thoroughly developed and scientifically ordered national statistical system is built up; and this will constitute one of the most important departments of government—the department of definite and systematized knowledge of society.

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#### STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

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##### OFFICERS FOR 1890.

Commissioner—W. J. Ives, Hutchinson.

First Assistant Commissioner—H. C. Howard, Minneapolis.

Second Assistant Commissioner—J. A. Lawrence, Northfield.

Chemist—W. S. Eberman, St. Paul.

Secretary—A. H. Bertram, Monticello.

The law creating the state dairy commission went into effect April 1, 1885. The purpose of the law was to protect the producer as well as the consumer against the frauds being so largely practiced in the manufacture and sale of dairy products. Milk, an article of food that enters so largely in the daily consumption of the human family, was being adulterated to an extent that necessity demanded the enactment of stringent laws to prevent it. Oleomargarine was rapidly displacing the pure butter of the farm and dairy in all the cheaper hotels and restaurants, thereby compelling the farmer and dairyman to place his pure product in competition with the renderings of the packing houses. Cheese, another article of food and an important factor with the farmers was shipped to the markets of this state from other states in large quantities and of a spurious quality, detrimental alike to the health and wealth of our state. But since the passage of the dairy laws of 1885 and subsequent amendments to the same, a decided change has taken place, and a standard below which neither milk or cheese can be sold, has been provided by statute, since which time a decided improvement has been discerned. The milk supply of to-day is of a quality second to none, while the cheese bearing the "Minnesota Full Cream Cheese" brand has a reputation throughout the markets of the Union and can be relied on for its purity, and the result is, that we not only supply our own state, but have a large export trade, with good prices. There are now in the state 235 creameries and 131 cheese factories, of a total value of \$786,000.

Oleomargarine, which is manufactured under the skillful supervision of experienced chemists, and placed upon the markets in attractive packages, bearing the semblance of butter to a degree that would deceive the most experienced unless under strict examination, an article with which every housewife has to compete, has been a foe that this department has met, and, until the recent "original package" decision, has succeeded in almost entirely driving it from our midst. But this recent decision has given the unprincipled manufacturers and vendors renewed courage, and they are now trying to gain a foothold in our midst. But of one thing they can rest assured, the dairy laws of this state will be enforced to the extreme, as it has been the purpose of this department to

protect, encourage and promote the interest of the farmer and dairyman in a state so especially adapted to, and so rapidly taking front rank among the dairying states of the union.

On the 24th day of April, 1889, the law entitled "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of baking powders, sugar and syrups, vinegar, lard, spirituous and malt liquors, to prevent fraud and to preserve the public health," received the approval of the governor and went into effect on the first of August following. The alarming extent to which the adulteration of all kinds of food had been carried had become a matter of grave concern, and it was deemed of the utmost importance that these matters receive immediate attention. In view of this state of affairs this law was framed. Not wishing to go to the expense of creating a new department for the enforcement of its provisions, it was placed in the hands of the dairy commissioner and in addition to his other duties; but by an amendment the bill extended to the enforcement of the law only so far as baking powders, vinegars, lard, spirituous and malt liquors were concerned, sugar and syrups having been eliminated by the amendment. Immediately after the new law went into effect the commissioner commenced a vigorous inspection of all foods named in the law. It was found that almost the entire supply of "pure cider vinegar" in the state was a very low grade of colored low wine vinegar. Numerous prosecutions were instituted which resulted in driving the false goods from the state. The same condition of affairs existed with regard to baking powder, lard, etc., all of which has received the attention of the commissioner, who has had to combat the capital poured in by the unprincipled manufacturers of these goods. The fight was carried on by the commissioner with a vigor and determination that resulted in a radical change for the better. The work accomplished by this department since the food laws have taken effect makes a record of which to be proud. Its mission is a just one, and in matter of importance it stands on a high pedestal; and as a result of its work adulterations in the articles above enumerated are the exception and not the rule. Its policy is to continue an unabated warfare upon all impure food products until purity rules our markets.

## RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

## OFFICERS IN 1890.

Railroad Commissioners—George L. Becker, of St. Paul; John P. Williams, of Fergus Falls; John L. Gibbs, of Geneva.  
Secretary—Tams Bixby, of Red Wing.

Assistant Secretary—A. K. Teisberg, Fergus Falls.

On March 4, 1871, "An act to provide for the appointment of a railroad commissioner, and prescribing his duties," was approved by the governor, Horace Austin, who had advocated such measure in his message to the legislature. The powers of the commissioner, however, were very limited. Term of office was fixed at two years, and the salary of the commissioner was \$3,000 per annum. A. J. Edgerton (now United States district judge of South Dakota) was the first railroad commissioner in this state, and he served as such until March, 1875.

By act of the legislature of March 6, 1874, a board of railroad commissioners was created, to consist of three members appointed by the governor for a term of two years.

Among other powers conferred upon this board was the power "to make for each railroad corporation doing business in this state, on or before the 1st day of August, 1874, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates." "Schedules so made or revised are to be deemed and taken in all the courts of this state as *prima facie* evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges." A. J. Edgerton, W. R. Marshall and J. J. Randall were appointed commissioners under this act. In 1875 the legislature repealed the act of March 6, 1874, last above referred to, and provided for the election of a railroad commissioner, with limited powers. W. R. Marshall was elected and served from January 6, 1876, till January 10, 1882, when he was succeeded by J. H. Baker.

The legislature of 1885 again created a board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years, one commissioner to be of the opposite political party to the governor. J. H. Baker, who had been re-elected for a term of two years in 1884, was, by virtue of that fact, made one member of the new board, and George L. Becker and S. S. Murdock were appointed as the other two



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taking in the receipts and expenditures to August 31, hence the totals of the years are not the same, but at any one given period they will be uniform.

During the season of 1890, there were inspected "on arrival," 130,654 carloads, and "out of store" the total inspections were 73,451 carloads; of the totals, 32,191 carloads were coarse grains, the remainder being spring wheat.

The present grain law was enacted in response to demands from all parts of the state for protection to producers and shippers, against alleged injustice in grain grading at terminal and interior markets. The operation of the law is confined to the terminal points, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and has been of great value in securing fair and equitable rules, and a uniform interpretation of the same. The five years' experience of the working of the law has justified the wisdom of its enactment.

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#### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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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 each secular day. 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 19,753 bound and 21,280 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 over 2,200 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 \$111,000, 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, now valued at \$45,000, 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. Blakely, vice presidents; J. Fletcher Williams, secretary and librarian; J. B. Chaney, assistant 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.

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### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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The Minnesota state agricultural society dates its corporate existence from the year 1868, although for many years previous to that date, even into the territorial days, a society had been in existence, covering the main features of the present organization. By the law of 1867, (Chapter 21, an act relating to the organization of agricultural societies,) the state recognized the state organization by providing an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for its encouragement. The constitution provided that its object should be the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and mechanic arts. The annual fairs of the society were held in different localities, with varying financial success, until 1885, when the county of Ramsey offered to convey to the state of Minnesota forever 200 acres of land adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, for the purpose of exhibiting thereon, under the management of the state agricultural society, or its successors, annually, the agricultural, stock-breeding, horticultural, mining, mechanical, industrial, and other products and resources of the state of Minnesota, including proper exhibits of the arts, sciences, and all other public displays pertinent to or attendant upon exhibitions and expositions of human art, industry, or skill. The legislature met this munificent donation, with the same liberal spirit that characterized the tender, and appropriated \$100,000 for permanent improvements. The board of managers proceeded at once to erect such buildings as were necessary for holding the first exhibition on the new grounds, but it was found that despite the most careful management, the grounds could not be put in condition for the uses of the society without a greater expense than had been anticipated. The total expenditures for improvements aggregated \$131,319, and

the amount beyond the \$100,000 was advanced by public spirited citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis. During 1886, further expenditures equal to \$34,074 were incurred, and the state was again appealed to, and in 1887 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made. The expenditures for betterments in 1888 and 1889, were confined to the sum of \$7,838, making a total amount for buildings and repairs of \$173,231.

In 1887 the state society was reorganized by act of legislature, approved March 3, the membership to be composed of the following members:

First. Three delegates from each of the county and district agricultural societies.

Second. Honorary life members, who by reason of eminent services in agriculture, or in the arts or sciences connected therewith, or of long and faithful services in the society, or of benefits conferred upon it, may, by a two-thirds vote at any of its annual meetings, be elected as such.

Third. The president ex-officio of the State Horticultural Society, the Amber Cane Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the State Forestry Association, the Southern Minnesota Fair Association, the State Poultry Association, the State Bee Keepers' Association, and the president and secretary of the Farmers' Alliance.

Fourth. The president of any society having for its object the promotion of any branch of agriculture, stock-raising, or improving, or mechanics, relating to agriculture, provided such societies shall maintain an active existence, hold an annual fair, and pay out for premiums as much money as they receive by annual appropriation from the state.

The annual meeting of the society occurs in St. Paul, usually at the capitol, on the second Tuesday of January. The board of managers consists of six members, one president, and two vice presidents. Two managers are elected for three years, and the president and vice president annually. An annual appropriation of \$4,000 to aid in paying premiums, is provided for by chapter 142 of the general laws of 1883; and in this connection it may be proper to say that, by existing law, an annual appropriation of \$12,000 is provided for aid to county and other societies complying with the law, and \$2,000 directly to the Southern Minnesota Fair Association.



### MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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This society was organized in 1866 under the general incorporation laws. The first state recognition was made in 1873 (Chapter 36, G. L. of 1873). The objects are stated to be to improve the condition of pomology, horticulture and arboriculture, by collecting and distributing correct information concerning the culture of such fruits, flowers, trees and other productions in horticulture as are adapted to the soil and climate of Minnesota. For the purpose of giving publicity to reports of the society, the legislature provided for the publication annually of their transactions for the year, and provided for the distribution of two thousand copies. In 1881 (chapter 72 G. L. 1881) the legislature amended the law of 1873 and provided for the publication and distribution of five thousand copies. This law was amended in 1883 (Chapter 8, G. L. 1883) reducing the number of copies to be printed, but allowing the society to have 500 pages in their volume. These annual reports have been faithfully prepared and distributed by the officers of the society, and have doubtless been of great benefit throughout the state. The expense of publication of these proceedings in 1888 was \$2,200, and in 1889, \$887.09.

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### MINNESOTA STATE FISH COMMISSION.

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#### PRESENT COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. Bird, Fairmont, Martin county.

Niles Carpenter, Rushford.

Robert Ormsby Sweeny, president, Duluth.

Superintendent at hatchery, Willowbrook, St. Paul, S. S. Watkins, St. Paul.

Assistants at Willowbrook hatchery, St. Paul, Bernhard Kittel and John M. Marty.

Willowbrook, as the state hatchery is named, is situated within the boundary of the city of St. Paul, 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, secure above high



water mark of the Mississippi, and safe from danger of wash-out from any stream. The many large and copious springs upon the ground 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 sub-divided 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 Leven trout, Lake Superior trout, hybrid-salmi brook trout, land locked salmon, California salmon, wall-eye "pike," yellow perch, black bass, King Lake trout, German scale, mirror and leather carp, blue carp, tench, golden ide, gold carp, saibling, European brown trout, and some fine, large specimens of the lake and river sturgeon. Besides these there is a museum of mounted fishes which attracted deserved commendation at the New Orleans exposition. Also a number of specimens in alcohol.

There are three 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. Beside these three hatcheries, is another house for whitefish and wall eyed pike, whose eggs must be manipulated differently from those of the trout. The basement of this "glass hatchery" is fitted up with a battery of "Chase's self-picking hatching jars"—twelve jars in a rank and four ranks in a battery—each jar capable of containing 250,000 whitefish or pike eggs. The cur-



**STATE FISH HATCHERY.**



rent of water flowing into the jars imparts a gentle and continuous rotary motion to the eggs, which is necessary to their vitality. The same current carries away the bad eggs, which, being of less gravity, rise to the surface and are floated away.

The fishes as hatched are also moved forward by the gentle current into suitable troughs and tanks, where they are held until such time as is proper for their distribution.

There is also on the grounds a tenement for the assistant's residence, with a room and office for the superintendent's use. Over the glass hatchery is a workshop, while over the second trout hatchery is a warming room for visitors and the museum of mounted fishes. There is also a small structure apart, for preparing fish food and a small stable and shed for the cow and for visitors' teams.

The hatchery is a most interesting place to visit, and all are welcomed and courteously treated by the superintendent and his assistants. The most convenient method of reaching the hatchery is by the Burlington suburban trains.

The following is the distributions of fishes and eggs since last report, from August 1, 1888 to August 1, 1890, inclusive:

DISTRIBUTED.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Totals.
German carp.....	175	1,385	150	1,710
Rainbow trout.....	....	12,000	....	12,000
Black bass and perch.....	....	2,000	....	2,000
Land-locked salmon.....	....	25,000	51,000	76,000
Loch Leven trout.....	....	15,000	147,000	162,000
Lake Superior trout.....	55,000	100,000	192,000	347,000
Lake Super. trout, 2 yrs. old	....	....	....	65
Brook trout.....	80,000	359,000	391,000	860,000
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	....	2,100,000	1,700,000	3,800,000
				5,260,775
Wall-eyed pike eggs.....				25,000,000

In addition to this the United States Fish Commission has planted in Lake Superior waters within this state as follows:

Loch Leven, Von Behr and native brook trout....	50,000	
Wall-eyed pike.....	500,000	
Lake Superior trout.....	1,360,000	
Whitefish.....	35,000,000	36,910,000

Making a grand total of ..... 67,170,775

Every indication at the present time leads to the belief that the output of the coming season's distribution will largely exceed, if not double, that of the last.



## STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

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Dr. F. C. Bowman, Duluth.  
Dr. A. C. Wedge, Albert Lea.  
Dr. D. F. Collins, Minneapolis.  
Dr. Arthur Sweeney, St. Paul.  
Dr. W. D. Flynn, Redwood Falls.  
Dr. Harry F. M. Lufkin, St. Paul.  
Dr. G. W. Wood, Faribault.  
Dr. P. M. Hall, Minneapolis.  
Dr. J. M. McGaughey, Winona.  
Dr. George E. Clark, Stillwater.

This board derives its existence from chapter 9, of the General Laws of 1887. The appointments are made by the governor, and are for three years, three members being appointed yearly. The object of the board is to license physicians to practice within the state, and for that purpose public examinations are to be had, and license can only be granted by the consent of not less than seven members of the board. The expenses of the board are provided for by fees required from applicants.

## STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

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W. S. Getty, St. Paul, president.  
H. G. Webster, Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer.  
Wm. A. Frost, St. Paul.  
H. P. Barclay, Washington.  
J. H. Salls, Lake Crystal.

This board was called into existence by chapter 147 of the General Laws of 1885, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or to institute or conduct any pharmacy, store or shop for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be a registered pharmacist, or shall employ or place in charge of said pharmacy, store or shop, a registered pharmacist, within the full meaning of the act of the



legislature. The governor appoints the board from a list of fifteen respectable pharmacists, to be elected by the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, an organization incorporated in 1883, under the general laws of the state, as the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, and amending the title in 1885 to include the word "State." This society has on its register at this time 1,113 pharmacists, and is in a flourishing condition, and has done good service in protecting the public against ignorant and unskilled compounders of drugs and medicines. It is claimed that there is a lack of opportunity for a first-class pharmaceutical education and training in our state, and it is desirable that the state university should establish a department of pharmacy which will be of such a character that young pharmacists may secure a thorough training without the necessity of visiting another state for that purpose.

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#### STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The Minnesota state dental association was incorporated in 1884, the object being to contribute to the elevation of the dental profession by encouraging a full and liberal interchange of opinions in methods of practice and to advance the standard of dental education. In 1885, the legislature (Chapter 199 Gen. Laws 1885,) recognized the society by providing for a board of dental examiners and authorizing the preparation of a dental code, or examination, and the right to issue certificates and registration, and prohibiting the practice of dentistry by all persons not holding certificates. The legislature of 1887 (Chap. 19, Gen. Laws 1887,) repealed the act of 1885, and enacted a more stringent law governing the practice of dentistry, which law is now in force. This board is entirely independent of the state dental association, except that the latter has the right to present the names of twice as many members of the society as are to be appointed by the governor to fill vacancies in the board. The state is not liable for any expenses of the board, the fees for registration and certificates being used for that purpose. In 1890, there were 329 legally qualified dentists in the state.

## THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The public printing of the state is divided into five classes, and let by contract to the lowest bidder.

The secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer are ex-officio commissioners of printing, who advertise for proposals, and award the contracts. The state buys the printing paper under contract and turns it over to the public printer, who receives the credit for the amount used, and returns what is over his contract to the secretary of state. There are no figures to indicate what the total annual expense of printing has been, except as they can be gathered from the several accounts in the auditor's office previous to the year 1888. For the years 1888 and 1889, a detailed statement of the printing separate from the advertising, will be found in the report of the secretary of state for 1890. The appropriations for this purpose have usually been divided, a certain amount for paper, another amount for stationery, including envelopes, and a third amount for printing, binding and advertising; and out of this latter fund, all the advertising for departments has been paid.

For several years the secretaries of state have recognized the fact that the law was defective in not providing for a more extended superintendence than the employment of an expert to examine accounts after the work was done, and in 1889 a revision of the printing law was attempted, but failed to get beyond the committee room. So urgent seemed this demand for supervision of the printing before being sent to the printer, the commissioners unanimously determined, in the interest of the state, to enlarge the powers of the expert, and the result has shown a large reduction in the expense of printing for the past year, notwithstanding the increased amount. The total expenditures for printing, advertising and binding for the fiscal years of 1889 and 1890, amounted to \$151,690.72, but to this must be added the deficiency carried over and paid after August 1, 1890, amounting to \$33,364.49, making a grand total for two years of \$185,055.21. These figures do not include payments on account of the war history.

## GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

This survey was established by act of the legislature of 1872, (Chapter 30 G. L. of 1872). There had been some earlier ill-directed efforts at a geological survey of the state, but they had accomplished little towards bringing before the citizens any systematic results. This law placed the survey under the direction of the board of regents of the university, requiring examinations not only into the geology and mineralogy but also into the flora and fauna, and into the climatic and agricultural capabilities of the whole state. The work has been prosecuted systematically and rather slowly, but as rapidly as the means at command, and a due regard to the successful progress of its parts, would allow. Prof. N. H. Winchell has had charge of it from its commencement till now, and has extended the completed work over about two-thirds of the area of the state, and has in his possession material and field-notes for the substantial completion of the rest.

The administration of the survey proper has been almost wholly in the hands of the state geologist. He lays such plans as he chooses, governed by his own appreciation of the financial, economic, scientific and educational circumstances that may be influenced by them. These plans have almost always been submitted to the regents, or to their executive committee, prior to their execution, for their formal approval. In some instances, certain public or wide-spread want for information, expressed in correspondence, or in the public press, such as the demand for information concerning the grasshopper plague and the ways and means for alleviating the evil, the call for peat-fuel on the woodless prairies, the ravages of insects injurious to horticulture, the general belief in the existence of coal in the state or of mineral wealth in the northern part of the state, the demand for authoritative statements founded on scientific data, touching the nature and extent of our forests, or the quality of our soils, or the water used for domestic purposes, or the probability of brine for the manufacture of salt, or the existence of the necessary conditions for artesian water or burning-gas, or the quality of our native building stones,—these have all been elements that have influenced the plans formed from year to year. While answering these purposes as nearly as possible,

the survey has been rendered useful to numerous individuals by private correspondence, preventing the useless expense of ill-guided exploration in many instances, and directly influential in promoting economic industry by advising expenditures where a reasonable expectation existed of remunerative results.

When the survey began it had an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars. This was increased to two thousand at the first meeting of the legislature, and five hundred dollars were also appropriated for chemical apparatus for the survey. The cash appropriation of two thousand dollars per year was to continue till the revenue from the salt spring lands amounted to that sum. The salt spring lands, aggregating, with the deficit afterward secured from congress, the sum of 38,643 acres, which could not, in accordance with the terms of existing law, be sold for less than five dollars per acre, were placed in the hands of the regents by the legislature of 1873, to carry on the survey. This gave at once a prospective aggregate net sum of \$193,215 with which the survey could be carried on in its various branches.

In 1879 the returns from the sale of these lands were equal to the amount of the appropriation, and since that time the expenses of the survey are met by funds accruing from the sales of the salt spring lands. This does not provide for the printing of the reports, which are presented annually by the regents, of the progress from year to year, nor of the final reports which are also presented to the governor as official documents of the state.

The legislature of 1885 (Chapter 228 G. L. of 1885) designated the governor, secretary of state and state geologist as a commission to supervise the printing of the final reports of the survey, being the larger volumes, and provided for their distribution. Two of these volumes (the third and fourth,) are now ready for the printer.

It is obvious that the chief end of the law is the dissemination of reliable information concerning the geology and all natural features and resources of the state, and this object has been kept in mind by the regents who have annually presented their report to the governor showing the progress that has been made. They have also presented, and there have been published, two of the larger volumes, or memoirs, required by the



law, of the survey on the completion of any of its parts. These have all been widely distributed and have been commended by the officers of other states as models of such publications both as to plan and contents. Some of the more technical scientific results have been included in a series of "bulletins" which have also been published in small editions.

Latterly much attention has been given to the northern part of the state, where large investments have been made in the development of the iron ores. This part of the work is very important, and is in great demand, because of the newness of the region and the complicated conditions of the geology, on a knowledge of which depends the successful search for, and the economical exploitation of, the ores. A forthcoming report of the survey, now in press, is designed to present this whole subject, so far as the present researches will permit.

The unfinished work of the survey proper lies in this portion of the state, embracing the crystalline rocks and the various questions of economic and technical geology that pertain to them. This is the most important, as it is the most difficult and costly, of all the work yet done by the survey. A large amount of this kind of work has been done. It remains to thoroughly examine the specimens collected, give their relations, construct the geological maps and to publish the results.

*The Geological and Natural History Survey* of the state is the proper agent through which all matters relating to the natural features and resources of the state should find expression, and it is the recipient and custodian of all specimens, maps, field notes, correspondence and other information relating to the same which may come into the possession of the state. Its headquarters are at the State University at Minneapolis, where it has offices, museum, laboratories and storage rooms.

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#### THE STATE LIBRARY.

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The state library was organized in 1851, the object being to collect and preserve books, papers, maps, charts, engravings, paintings and other things of whatsoever nature, properly belonging to a library. In 1878, the state library was defined to consist of the books, pamphlets, maps, charts and documents



of every kind now belonging to the same, together with such others as it may acquire by gift, purchase, exchange or otherwise. The governor appoints the librarian, whose term of office is for two years. The judges of the supreme court exercise a general oversight of the library, and have authority to purchase such books as may be necessary and cannot be obtained through exchanges. The supreme court reports of the various states are mainly obtained through the exchange of Minnesota reports therefor. Standard law books and statute laws of states that cannot be obtained by exchange, are the only books purchased. In point of fact, the state library is the law library of the state; but it contains many valuable statistical books of reference, accumulated during the forty years of its existence. Under the rules, it is a free library room for examination of any volume in the library. The present efficient librarian, Col. W. H. H. Taylor, has had charge of the library for fourteen years. There are now 18,455 volumes, of which 1,280 were added by purchase, and 1,270 by donation and exchange, within the last two years.

#### INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

The first inspection of illuminating oils was commenced in 1875. The law was not satisfactory, and the next year another law was passed (Chapter 90, G. L. 1876) providing for the appointment of a state inspector by the governor, and of deputy inspectors by the state inspector. The inspector received the fees accruing under the law, and paid his deputies such salaries as he might arrange. An annual report, however, of the number of packages inspected was to be reported to the secretary of state for publication. The collections of this office in fees were so large as to make it the best paying office in the state, and the legislature of 1889 concluded the state should receive the surplus fees over and above a reasonable salary, and enacted a law (Chapter 246, G. L. 1889,) making the inspector a salaried officer, the compensation being \$2,400, but failed to designate his salary in the appropriation bill. The inspector deducted the amount of his salary from the fees, and turned into the treasury for collections in 1889, the sum of \$54.60; and in 1890 the sum of \$6,195.79.

### STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The board, composed of the governor, auditor of state, and attorney general, with one qualified elector not a member of any county board of equalization, from each judicial district of the state, to be appointed by the governor (as provided by the tax law), meets annually on the first day of September, for the purpose of examining the returns of the assessment of personal and real property, and to equalize the same, so that all taxable property in the state shall be assessed at its true and full value.

We have omitted the names of this board from the list of state officers, as the new appointments for 1890 have not been confirmed by the state senate.

### STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1876, and was recognized by the legislature of 1878, in an appropriation to aid in publishing a manual of instructions, relating to tree planting. The organization of this association was to give information mainly to those settlers in the prairie portions of the state who were willing to undertake forest culture under the bounty act of 1873. The executive officer for the first six years was Leonard B. Hodges, who was instrumental in organizing the association, and securing the appropriations necessary to carry on the work. In 1883, Mr. Hodges died, and the active work ceased. An appropriation in that year of \$5,000 was not used because no part of it could be drawn in payment of services to any officer, and in 1885 this appropriation was transferred to the revenue fund. The association continues in existence and has annual meetings.

The annual meeting of 1891, (being the fifteenth), was held on February 3d, at which the subject of tree culture was discussed, but no active work laid out.

The officers of the association for the year 1891, are as follows:

J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis, president.

William Somerville, Eyota, J. M. Bowler, Bird Island, J. H. Baker, Mankato, S. M. Owen, Minneapolis, F. L. Hanson, of Ada, vice presidents.

J. O. Barrett, Brown's Valley, secretary.

J. F. Williams, St. Paul, treasurer.

G. L. Becker, W. R. Marshall, Herman Trott, St. Paul, S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park, L. H. Wilcox, Hastings, executive committee.

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### MINNESOTA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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*General Laws of 1889, Chapter 224.*

The Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was organized in 1874, for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals throughout the state of Minnesota. It was recognized by the legislature of 1889 (Chapter 209, G. L.), amending the penal code, authorizing any agent or officer of this society, to interfere, to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty, and may use force therefor, and may summon bystanders to assist. He has also authority to destroy any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing in the judgment of two reputable citizens, to be glandered, injured or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose. For the general purposes of prevention of cruelty, the officers of this society have the powers of constables, sheriffs, or police officers. The local societies, organized under the care of the parent society, are generally doing efficient work in the cities, and inhuman drivers of horses in the public streets have a wholesome dread of the officers. The present officers of the society are: President, Daniel R. Noyes; vice presidents, T. A. Abbott, St. Paul, Wm. Cheney, Minneapolis, E. C. Gridley, Duluth, A. C. Gutterson, Owatonna; secretary and treasurer, J. I. Jellett, St. Paul; attorney, Henry L. Williams, St. Paul.

These institutes, for the past four years, have been under the direct control of Prof. O. C. Gregg, as superintendent. For the winter 1889 and 1890, the superintendent had the services of C. L. Smith, horticulturist; Mrs. W. M. Hayes, teacher in cooking school; John Gould, expert in dairy and silo; Theodore

Lewis, expert in swine husbandry; and Dr. Wm. Dickson, institute veterinarian.

During the fiscal year ending Aug. 1, 1890, the following Institutes have been held in the counties named:

Litchfield, Meeker Co., at Co. fair.	Dodge Center, Dodge Co.
Anoka, Anoka Co., at Co. fair.	Rochester, Olmsted Co.
Monticello, Wright Co.	Plainview, Wabasha Co.
Anoka, Anoka Co.	St. Charles, Winona Co.
Mankato, Blue Earth Co., at dairy convention.	Zumbrota, Goodhue Co.
Mapleton, Blue Earth Co.	Northfield, Rice Co.
Long Lake, Hennepin Co.	Farmington, Dakota Co.
Litchfield, Meeker Co.	Fairmont, Martin Co.
Stacy, Chisago Co.	Blue Earth City, Faribault Co.
Cambridge, Isanti Co.	Albert Lee, Freeborn Co.
Henderson, Sibley Co.	Austin, Mower Co.
Le Sueur, Le Sueur Co.	Spring Valley, Fillmore Co.
New Ulm, Brown Co.	Preston, Fillmore Co.
St. Paul, Ramsey Co., at annual meeting State Agr'l Soc'y.	Caledonia, Houston Co.
St. Peter, Nicollet Co.	Warren, Marshall Co.
Waseca, Waseca Co.	Stephen, Marshall Co.
Owatonna, Steele Co.	Crookston, Polk Co.
	Hallock, Kittson Co.
	St. Vincent, Kittson Co.

The fund for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1891, was not available for the usual spring institutes which would otherwise have been held during the spring of 1890.

The Farmers' Institute Annual, No. 2, containing nearly 200 pages, was issued to the number of 15,000 copies by means of advertising; and by the financial report made by Supt. O. C. Gregg, at close of fiscal year last passed, the account with these books shows a credit in favor of the institute fund of \$239.44. These books were freely distributed at the various institutes held as above stated.

### SURVEYORS OF LOGS AND LUMBER.

There are seven districts for the survey and scaling of logs and lumber within the state.

*First District.*—On Lake St. Croix and tributaries, with office at Stillwater.

*Second District.*—The Mississippi river and tributaries, between Lake St. Croix and the Little Fork and Big Fork rivers and their tributaries. with office at Minneapolis.



*Third District.*—The Mississippi river and tributaries between St. Croix lake and the foot of Lake Pepin, with office at Red Wing.

*Fourth District.*—The Mississippi and tributaries between the foot of Lake Pepin and southern boundary of Wabasha county, with office at Wabasha.

*Fifth District.*—All the waters tributary to Lake Superior and all the waters in the counties of St. Louis, Lake and Cook, except Little Fork river, with office at Duluth.

*Sixth District.*—The Mississippi river and tributaries from south line of Wabasha county to south boundary of state, with office at Winona.

*Seventh District.*—The Red river, Red lake, Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake and river and tributaries, with office at Crookston.

The duties of these officers, are to scale and record the logs that are cut in the lumber regions and floated into the streams, for the purpose of determining the ownership and to facilitate the transfer of the same to purchasers, and also to record liens, mortgages and bills of sale that may be filed against any portion of the logs registered. The several surveyors are required to report biennially to the legislature the total number of feet of logs and lumber surveyed in their districts.

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## GENERAL TAXES

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Become a lien upon real property from the first day of May of the year in which levied; but between grantor and grantee, the lien does not attach until the next January. Tax sales by county auditor are made annually on the first Monday in May, of the lands delinquent on the first of June of the previous year.

Payment of real estate taxes must be made on or before the first day of June, for the taxes of the previous year. After that date, taxes become delinquent, and a penalty of ten per cent. immediately attaches.

After the tax sale, the amount of the judgment against the property and for which it was sold, draws interest at the rate of one per cent. per month until redeemed, whether the same has been purchased or is bid in by the state.

The redemption period extends for three years, and until public notice of the time of expiration of such redemption has been made by the county auditor for three weeks in a county paper.

The holder of a tax certificate of sale, before he obtains absolute title, must, after the time of expiration has expired, present his certificate to the county auditor, who, thereupon, prepares a notice to be served upon the person in whose name the property was taxed at the time of delinquency, to be served by the sheriff in the usual manner of serving summons, and make returns to the county auditor. If not to be found in the county, notice is to be served on party in actual possession of land. If no person is in actual possession; then the county auditor must publish said notice for three weeks in a county paper; and no final transfer of the land can be made to the holder of the tax certificate until sixty days after such notice, and the proof of service thereof.

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#### GENERAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

The existing laws provide for eight thousand copies of the general and two thousand copies of the special laws to be printed. Of the general laws, about 7,700 are distributed to state and county officers, leaving only about 300 for general distribution. The law authorising the number to be printed was passed in 1874, when the state was less than one-half its present population. The distribution by law of the special laws amounts to about 1,200 copies. The remainder are to be sold by the state treasurer at the cost of publication.

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#### PUBLICATION OF GENERAL LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The legislature of 1867 (Chap. 54, G. L.) recognizing the fact that the general laws of the state should have a speedy and general publication, provided that the laws of a general nature should be published in the newspapers of the state, fixing the price at 15 cents a folio, or about the bare cost of composition. The first law provided for publication in only two papers in a

county, and at the next session (Chap. 47, G. L., 1868) an amendment was adopted, extending the publication to all newspapers. This amendment was amended in 1873 (Chap. 37, G. L.) providing that the newspaper should have been regularly issued for at least three months previous to the opening of such session. The law has been construed to cover only daily and weekly papers. The result of the operation of the law is, that for the session of 1889, the general laws were published in 345 weekly newspapers, within fifteen days after adjournment of the legislature, giving a free distribution of over 300,000 copies, or more than enough to supply one copy to every voter in the state, at a cost of less than twelve cents a copy; while the general laws in pamphlet form were not distributed by the state until four months after adjournment.

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#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In addition to the provisions of the constitution relating to the manner of submitting constitutional amendments, the legislature (Chapter 156 of the General Laws of 1887,) has provided that the attorney general shall critically examine all proposed amendments, and prepare and furnish to the secretary of state at least four months preceding any election a synopsis thereof containing the original article or section and the proposed amendment, and explaining the nature of the same.

The secretary of state is required to cause the same to be published in the newspapers at the capital, and in one newspaper in each county for three weeks immediately preceding such election. In addition to this public notice the secretary is obliged to forward to each county auditor at least six copies in handbill form for each polling place in the county.

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#### HISTORY OF MINNESOTA TROOPS IN CIVIL WAR.

The legislature of 1889 (Chapter 278, G. L.) designated Hon. William Lochren, J. W. Bishop, C. C. Andrews, John B. Sanborn, Lucius F. Hubbard and Charles E. Flandreau to prepare and supervise a history of Minnesota troops during the war of

the rebellion, and the Indian outbreak in Minnesota between 1861 and 1865. These commissioners performed the duty assigned them, and had printed in accordance with the law, ten thousand copies at a total cost of \$15,224.56, including the amount paid for postage and express delivery of \$1,168.99. The special appropriation was exhausted before all the books were delivered, and for the past two months the volumes have been sent by express, to collect express charges on delivery. The electrotyped plates of this book have been preserved, and should another edition be ordered, say of eight or ten thousand, the expense (including some necessary corrections in the plates) would probably be seventy-five or eighty cents a volume. Any appropriation made for the publication of these books should also provide for the payment of postage and express charges, thus saving to the old veterans, or their descendants, double the amount of the prepaid charge, if sent without prepayment. Of the present edition, some of the books sent out have been returned to the adjutant general, with charges both ways, which had to be paid, or the books became the property of the express companies.

#### STATE ELECTIONS

Are held on every even-numbered year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The qualifications of the electors are defined by the constitution, being article 7 on page 64 of this volume. The official year commences on the first Monday in January, and the terms of office terminate at that time. A qualified elector must be a resident of the district in which he proposes to vote, for ten days. Women may vote for school officers, and are eligible as school officers and as county superintendents. There are ten female teachers now serving their counties faithfully as county superintendents.

The election laws at this time are in a chaotic condition, there being three forms of voting in the state: The township system, without any law; the separate box system, applying to cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants; and the so-called Australian system, applying to cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. As the platforms of all the parties specifically called for the enactment of the Australian system, this legislature will doubtless perfect an election law that can be readily understood by the average elector.

## STATE DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1882 for the purpose of promoting the dairy interests of the state. For the first two or three years they received a state appropriation of \$500 which gave them a fund to pay for their proceedings; but for the last six years they have not published any proceedings. They hold an annual fair and receive from the agricultural fund \$222, for aid to pay premiums. The last annual meeting was held in December, 1890, at Glencoe, at which time the following officers were elected:

President, C. N. Perkins, Stewart; First Vice-President, Sam Leslie, Waseca; Second Vice-President, J. A. Sinclair, Fairmont; Secretary, Frank D. Holmes, Owatonna; Treasurer, Geo. T. Short, Faribault.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE

For the year 1891, is composed of fifty-four senators and one-hundred and fourteen representatives. The legislature meets biennially, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in odd numbered years. The session is limited to ninety legislative days, by constitutional amendment adopted at the general election in 1888. The first legislature under this amendment remained in session for eighty days. The legislative term of representatives is for two years and of senators for four years. There being a new apportionment, for the election of 1890, the senators of odd-numbered districts, hold their office for only two years, and if the legislature of 1891 adopts a new apportionment based upon the census of 1890 the term of senators in even numbered districts would also cease, and an entire new legislature would be elected in 1892. The legislature has full power to make a new apportionment; and with the figures of the census of 1890, to keep the body within its present bounds, the representatives would be apportioned as one for every 12,300 inhabitants, and the senators as one for every 24,000 inhabitants. The compensation to members of the legislature is mileage at the rate of fifteen cents a mile, for going to and returning from the capital, and five dollars per day for



the legislative session computed by including the first and last days of the session and every intervening day. The session of 1889 commenced on the eighth day of January and closed on the twenty-third day of April, and the pay received was for 105 days.

### INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

*Chapter 253, G. L. of 1889.*

The law relating to the inspection of steam boilers defines its objects in the title to be, "to provide for the better protection of life and property, by establishing a board of inspectors to inspect steam vessels and steam boilers, and provide for the licensing of engineers of steam engines, and masters and pilots of steamboats on the inland waters of the State of Minnesota." An act of 1885, for the same purpose, had been in operation for four years, but limited to three districts. The duties of the inspectors were extended over so large a territory, that they could not cover the field; hence the law of 1889 provided for five inspectors, and embodied in its provisions the additions to the law, which the four years' experience brought to view. Under this law no person can operate a steam engine without a license. No boat can be run on the inland waters of the state without an annual inspection by one of the state inspectors. The law does not apply to railroad locomotives nor to engineers running locomotives; nor to boilers inspected by insurance companies through their authorized inspectors. The inspectors are compensated by the fees received. They make annual reports to the secretary of state, a synopsis of which gives the following results:

	1889.	1890.
Boilers inspected, including batteries.....	2,669	2,771
Licenses issued .....	3,096	2,776
Fees collected.....	\$11,061 00	\$12,048.00
Expenditures, independent of services of inspectors	7,107.59	7,290.82
Amount for salaries of five inspectors.....	\$ 3,953.41	\$ 4,757.18

The law has been fairly well complied with, although many owners of small engines and threshers have been loth to stand inspection, claiming the right, as owners, to run their engines without license. The inspectors, as a board, have asked the legislature for a few amendments, bringing the law more closely to the United States inspection laws.

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### LEGAL ADVERTISING

May be defined to be such advertising in newspapers as is required by law. A newspaper may be either daily or weekly. To be classed as a newspaper for legal advertising of the courts and for mortgage sales a paper must be issued on regular days of publication, and publish a synopsis of the current news of the day. A class newspaper, devoted to the interests of any particular class, as for instance a labor organization paper, may be a newspaper, if coming within the rule of being printed daily or weekly, provided it also publishes the general news of the day. To entitle a newspaper to legal advertising, it must have been published in good faith for one year. All legal advertising is required to be in the English language. The statute (Chap. 70, Sec. 30, Gen. Stat.) provides that the printer's fee for any notice, or any order, citation, summons, or any other proceeding or advertisement, required by law to be published in any newspaper, shall not exceed seventy-five cents per folio for the first insertion, and thirty-five cents per folio for each insertion after the first; and for the purpose of computing the same, a folio is hereby declared to be equal to the space occupied by two-hundred and fifty ems of solid matter of the kind of type used. Sec. 51, Chap. 5, general statutes 1878, provides: That all advertising done for any of the state departments shall be paid for at the uniform rate of 75 cents per square of space (which is declared to be equal to the space occupied by two-hundred and fifty ems of solid nonpareil type) for the first insertion and thirty-seven 50-100 cents for each subsequent insertion. This is equal to twelve lines of the usual small advertising type of newspapers. This is construed to mean that all state advertising should be set in nonpareil; but if advertising is set in larger type, the measurement must be on the basis of 250 ems of the size of type used.

It will be observed that the rate for state advertising differs slightly from other official or legal notices. There appears to be no sound reason for this difference.

An act of the legislature (Chap. 86, G. L. of 1880), amended Sec. 83, Chap. 66, general statutes, so as to read as follows: The publication of legal notices, public statements, tax lists, official proceedings, etc., required by law or by an order of a judge or court to be published in a newspaper once in each week for a specified number of weeks, shall be made on the day of each week in which such newspaper is published if a weekly newspaper, and if a daily newspaper, then upon some day on which such daily newspaper is published—not Sunday—and shall always be upon the same day of the week that it was first published, and all such publications shall be made in the English language and shall not be made or published in any newspaper unless said newspaper shall have been published and circulated in the county where said notice, statement, etc., are to be published, for at least one year next preceding the date of the first publication thereof. But if no newspaper had been previously published in the county for one year, then legal advertising may be published in any newspaper of general circulation which has been published less than a year, and if there be none, then the publication must be made in a newspaper published at the capital of the state.

## CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

### OF CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

*General Statutes, Chapter 34, Title 1, and subsequent amendments.*

*Number of Corporators.*—Not less than five.

*Purposes.*—Railways, telegraphs, pneumatic tube lines, subway conduits for the passage, operation and repair of electric and other lines of pipes, canals, or slackwater, or other navigation, and all works of internal improvement which require the taking of private property or any easement therein.

*Organization.*—Articles of incorporation must contain duration, capital stock, highest amount of indebtedness, residence of corporators, names of directors and officers, and shares of stock.

*Publication.*—For four successive weeks, in a paper at the capital of the state, or in the county where organized, or if filed for record in office of secretary of state, the publication may be for one week.

*Corporation Fees.*—Fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or fraction thereof of capital stock, and five dollars (\$5) for every additional ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or fraction thereof. Increase of capital stock, five dollars for every ten thousand dollars or fraction thereof.

*Record of Articles.*—Must be in office of secretary of state and in the office of register of deeds where the principal place of business is to be.

*Proof of Publication.*—Must be filed with the secretary of state, after which the persons named in the articles become a corporation.

*Individual Liability.*—1. For all unpaid installments on stock owned, or transferred in fraud of creditors. 2. For failure of corporation to comply substantially with publication and record provision, before noted. 3. For any violation of the corpora-

tion law as officer, director or member, or if guilty of fraud, unfaithfulness, or dishonesty in the discharge of official duty.

*Increase of stock or change of articles must be published and recorded the same as original articles.*

*Fees for Record.*—In office of secretary of state, 15 cents a folio; certificate of incorporation, \$1.00. Filing affidavits of proof of publication, no charge. Certified copies of articles, 15 cents a folio. Secretary's certificate, 50 cents.

#### MINING AND SMELTING ORES AND MANUFACTURING METALS.

*Chapter 28, G. L. of 1876 and subsequent amendments.*

*Number of Corporators*—Not less than three.

*Purposes*—Mining, smelting, reducing, refining or working ores or minerals, or for working coal mines or stone quarries, or for manufacturing brick, or stone, or iron, steel, copper, or other metals, or for the purpose of buying, working, selling and dealing in mineral or other lands, or for the whole or any part thereof.

*Organization*—Articles of incorporation must contain:

1. The name of the corporation, which shall not be the same as that previously assumed by any other corporation.
2. The nature of the business, and principal office.
3. The names and residence of incorporators.
4. The amount of capital stock, which shall be in shares of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00.

*Incorporation Fee*—Governed by Chapter 225, G. L. of 1889.

*Publication*—This act does not require newspaper publication.

*Filing*—Articles are to be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited for record in the register of deeds of the county where organized, and the other with the secretary of state [for record]. Amendments are made and deposited and recorded in the same manner. All by-laws must be filed and recorded in the same manner as articles of incorporation.

*Personal Liability*—All stock is personal property and may be issued, sold and transferred, but no stock so issued or sold, purporting to be full paid, shall be subject to any further assessment in the hands of the lawful holder, without his consent.



OF CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
MINING, &C.

*General Statutes, Chapter 34, Title 2, Sections 109 to 119, and subsequent amendments.*

1. *Name.*—No company shall take a name previously assumed by any other company.

2. *Number of Corporators.*—Not less than three.

3. *Purposes.*—Mining, smelting or manufacturing iron, copper or other minerals; for constructing, leasing or operating docks, warehouses, public halls, grain elevators, or hotels; saving fund, building associations, or associations for buying, owning, improving, selling and dealing in lands, tenements and hereditaments; or for manufacturing gas, or any kind of manufacturing, lumbering, agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, chemical, transportation, or other lawful business.

*Organization.*—Articles of incorporation must contain duration, capital stock (not less than \$10,000), highest amount of indebtedness; residence of corporators; names of directors, and officers, and shares of stock.

*Publication.*—For four successive weeks, in a paper at the capital of the state, or in the county where organized; or if filed for record in office of secretary of state, the publication may be for one week. [This is variously construed to mean four successive publications for four weeks, or in the latter clause, one time in a regular newspaper, weekly or daily, or six days in a daily newspaper.]

*Record of Articles.*—Must be in office of secretary of state and in the office of register of deeds where the principal place of business is to be.

*Proof of Publication.*—Must be filed with the secretary of state, after which the persons named in the articles become a corporation.

*Individual Liability.*—1. For all unpaid instalments on stock owned or transferred in fraud of creditors. 2. For failure of corporation to comply substantially with publication and record provisions before cited. 3. For any violation of the corporation law as officer, director, or member, or if guilty of fraud, unfaithfulness or dishonesty in the discharge of official duty.

*Increase of stock or change of articles,* must be published and recorded the same as original articles.

[The above synopsis is gathered from the statutes (title 2, section 109 to 119,) and subsequent amendments. While the purposes in the first part of the chapter are stated separately and distinctly, (mainly referring to what are understood to be public enterprises,) the last clause gives authority for any kind of manufacturing, lumbering, agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, chemical, transportation, or other lawful business to be incorporated. In a general way, however, most private corporations for manufacturing purposes, are organized under the general act of 1873, (chapter 11,) and subsequent amendments, the synopsis of which follows.]

*Fees to be paid to the State.*—Before filing, fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or fraction thereof, and the further sum of five dollars (\$5) for every additional ten thousand dollars or fraction thereof of its capital stock, excepting religious, educational, social or charitable corporations and building and loan societies and corporations for the manufacture of butter, cheese, or other dairy products, and workmen's co-operative associations, and township mutual fire insurance companies. [See G. L., 1889, ch, 225.]

*Fees for record in office of secretary of state,* fifteen cents a folio. Certificate of incorporation one dollar. Filing affidavits of proof of publication, no charge. Certified copies of articles, fifteen cents a folio, and secretary's certificate fifty cents.

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#### CORPORATIONS FOR MECHANICAL OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

*Chapter 11, General Laws of 1873, and subsequent amendments.*

1. *Number of corporators*—Not less than three.
2. *Name*—Under any name assumed, (but ought not to be one previously assumed by any other company and in existence).
3. *Purposes*—For carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business not incompatible with an honest purpose.

4. Capital stock not limited, shares may be not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

5. *Articles of Association*—Must distinctly state the purpose, the amount of capital stock, the amount paid in and the names of stockholders; the number of shares by each owned.

6. *Publication*—The articles of association must be published at length in two newspapers published in the county in which such corporation is located, or at the capital of the state. [There is no provision as to the number of times the publication shall be made].

7. *Filing of Articles of Association*—Before commencing business the articles must be published as above and (the president and directors thereof) shall also make a certificate of the purpose for which such corporation is formed, the amount of its capital stock, the amount actually paid in, and the names of its stockholders, and the number of shares by each respectively owned, which certificate shall be signed by the president and a majority of the directors, and DEPOSITED with the secretary of state, and a duplicate thereof with the register of deeds of the county in which said corporation is to transact its business; and said secretary and said register of deeds shall respectively record the same in books to be kept by them for that purpose; and within thirty days after the payment of any installment called for by the directors of such corporation, a certificate thereof shall be made, signed, deposited and recorded as aforesaid. [The law is defective as to whether the published articles of association shall be recorded; although in the subsequent provisions relating to amendments, the language implies that the original articles are to be filed, in the following words: "Provided that whenever, after the adoption, *filing and publication* of the articles of association, and the making and recording of the certificate provided for in this act," the corporation may change its articles, etc., and "proof of publication of such notice and change, made by filing the affidavit of the publisher and a certified copy of the proceedings making such change, shall be *filed in the office of the secretary of state, in the same manner as provided for the filing of articles of incorporation of such association*].

*Fees to be paid before Incorporation.*—No corporation or association, other than those formed for religious, educational,

social or charitable purposes and building and loan societies and corporations for the manufacture of butter, cheese, or other dairy products, and workmen's co-operative associations, and township mutual fire insurance companies, shall be created or organized under the laws of this state, unless the persons named as incorporators therein shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, pay into the state treasury the sum of fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or fraction thereof of the capital stock, and the further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars or fraction thereof. (Chapter 225, G.L., 1889.)

*Fees for record in office of Secretary of State.*—Fifteen cents a folio; certificate of incorporation \$1.00; filing affidavits of proof of publication free; certified copies of any articles or certificate, fifty cents a folio and secretary's certificate fifty cents.

#### CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

*Chapter 29, G. L. of 1870, and subsequent amendments.*

*Number of Corporators.*—Not less than seven.

*Purposes.*—Trade any lawful mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural business.

*Shareholders.*—Limited to \$1,000 of stock.

*Organization.*—Articles of association must set forth: 1. The objects. 2. Place of business. 3. Capital stock.

*Publication.*—Not required.

*Filing.*—By-laws to be filed with city clerk of the town where located.

#### ANNUITY, SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.

*Chapter 107 General Laws of 1883, and Chapter 3 of General Laws of 1885.*

*Number.*—Not less than fifteen.

*Purposes.*—General annuity and trust.

*Organization, Publication, and Record.*—The same as for corporations authorized to take private property. [Secretary of state must note that articles are in accordance with the amendments in chapter 3, Gen. Laws of 1885.]

*Fees for Record* and certified copies also the same.

*Incorporation Fees.*—Governed by Chapter 225, Gen. Laws of 1889.

## GENERAL BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

*Chapter 336, General Laws of 1889.*

*Number*—Not less than ten.

*Purposes*—Accumulating savings and funds of its members, and lending the accumulations.

*Organization*—Articles of association must contain: 1. Name. [Must not closely resemble that in use by any existing corporation.] 2. Place of business. 3. Limit of capital. 4. Names and residence of corporators.

*Filing and Record*—Certificate of articles to be filed and recorded in office of secretary of state, who shall issue certificate thereof, and the secretary's certificate and articles shall then be filed in register of deeds' office. Affidavit of publication must be filed with secretary of state.

*Publication*—One time in a daily or weekly paper.

## MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Number*—Not less than nine.

*Organization*—Articles of incorporation must contain:

1. Name of incorporation.
2. General nature of the business.
3. Principal place of business.
4. Time of commencement and duration.
5. General terms and conditions.
6. Names and residence of corporators.
7. Designation of offices.

*Recording*—Articles must be recorded in the office of the secretary of state and register of deeds.

*Publication*—The same as for other incorporations.

*Incorporation Fees*—Governed by Chapter 225, G. L. of 1889.

## MUTUAL INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY HAIL, TORNADOES, CLYCLONES AND HURRICANES.

*Chapter 186, General Laws of 1885.*

*Number*—Not less than 25.

*Organization*—Articles of incorporation must contain:

1. Name, which shall not be the same as that previously assumed by another.



2. Nature of business and principal office.
3. Names and residence, and value of real estate owned by the persons, respectively, forming the association.
4. Commencement and duration.
5. Number and places of residence of the directors and offices.

*Filing.*—To be filed in office of secretary of state, who must submit the articles to attorney general, and if approved, they should then be recorded.

*Certificate of Record.*—Secretary of state must make, and the same is to be filed with the register of deeds of the county where principal office is located, and duly recorded.

*Publication.*—Not required.

*Charter Fees.*—Governed by Chapter 225 G. L. of 1889

#### TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Are not required to file articles except with the town clerk where located.

### CORPORATIONS,

#### OTHER THAN THOSE FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

*General Statutes, Title 3, and subsequent amendments.*

*Number.*—Not less than three.

*Purposes.*—Colleges, seminaries, library associations, lyceums, scientific, medical, legal, agricultural, benevolent or missionary, fire department, cemetery, memorial, secret societies, social or moral reform, instruction or mutual improvement in art or science, or for literary or social culture. Also for prevention of cruelty to animals.

*Organization.*—Articles of incorporation shall contain:

1. Name, purpose, plan of operation and location.
2. Terms of admission, and the amount of monthly, quarterly or yearly contributions.
3. Capital stock, if any.
4. Officers of corporation, trustees or directors.

*Filing and Record.*—In offices of secretary of state and register of deeds.

*Publication.*—Not required.

*Corporation Fees.*—Exempt.

*Record Fees.*—Same as previously stated.

*Failure to File Articles.*—Chapter 233 of General Laws of 1885 provides that associations having otherwise incorporated under Title 3, and failing to record their articles, the organization can be legalized by filing the same for record as above.

#### GENERAL RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

*Chapter 151 General Laws of 1885.*

*Purpose.*—Any diocesan council, synod, presbytery, conference, association, consociation or general organization for religious or ecclesiastical purposes, composed of or representing several parishes, congregations, or churches.

*Organization.*—Articles of association must contain:

1. Purpose to organize and form a corporation.
2. Name of corporation and general purpose.
3. Name of church or denomination to which the body belongs.
4. Official title of officers, and manner of election.
5. The names and post-office address of first directors, trustees and officers.

*Filing and Record.*—In the office of secretary of state.

*Publication.*—Not required.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OR CORPORATIONS.

*Chapter 229, General Laws of 1889.*

*Number.*—Not less than eight.

*Organization.*—

1. Name.
2. Terms of admission and qualification of members, and selection of officers.

*Record.*—Articles to be recorded in offices of secretary of state and register of deeds of county.

*Publication.*—Not required.

*Corporation fees.*—Exempt.

*Record fees.*—Same as for other corporations.

*Religious Corporations under Title 4 of General Statutes and Amendments.*

Articles of incorporation under this title and amendments are not required to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, but must be filed with the register of deeds.

[The intention of the act first cited was doubtless to provide a uniform method of incorporating, and to supersede the provisions of title 4, but title 4 is not repealed, nor any laws relating thereto; consequently incorporations under that title previous to 1889, are legal and valid without re-incorporation.]

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CAMP OR GROVE MEETINGS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT, MORAL AND LITERARY.

*Chapter 138, General Laws of 1881.*

*Number.*—Not less than three.

*Organization.*—Articles of incorporation must contain: Name, purpose and plan; capital stock, shares and value; officers and directors, and residence, and time and place of electing same.

*Recording.*—Articles must be recorded in offices of secretary of state, and register of deeds in county where located.

*Capital stock.*—Must be not less than \$5,000, and shares not less than \$10.

*Personal Liability.*—For amount of stock subscribed.

*Publication of Articles.*—Not required.

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COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

*Chapter 21, General Laws of 1867, and amendments.*

Societies organized under this chapter, of which only one can be created in a county, file their constitution and by-laws with the register of deeds and report to State Agricultural Society.

## GAME AND FISH LAWS.

The game and fish laws are confined to Chapter 143 of the General Laws of 1887, and Chapters 205 and 206 of the General Laws of 1889. Local fish laws are found in the various volumes of Special Laws.

### OPEN SEASON.

No game to be killed in any other manner than by shooting with a gun, held to the shoulder of the person discharging the same.

#### *Birds.*

Woodcock, July 4th to November 1st.

Prairie hen or chicken, white breasted or sharp tailed grouse, August 20th to November 30.

Quail or partridge, September 1st to December 1st. The law of 1889, prohibits quail to be hunted or killed at any time until after December 1, 1893.

Ruffed grouse or pheasant, September 1st to December 1st.

Wild duck, goose or brant, or aquatic fowl whatever, August 20th to January 10th.

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 and beaver; Chapter 20 of the General Statutes of 1877, provided a close season from May 1st to November 1st.; but Chapter 205 of the General Laws of 1889, repeals said chapter 20, so far as the same applies to the preservation of game, birds or animals, and all acts amendatory thereof.

#### *Fish.*

Trout, May 1st to September 15th, Chapter 143, General Laws 1887.

Whitefish, trout or pike, taking from Lake Superior, in spawning season prohibited; penalty for infringements, \$10, Chapter 143, 1881.

Herring fishing, close season November 10th to December 10th. General Laws 1889, Chapter 206.

Speckled trout in Goodhue, Wabasha and Olmsted, fishing lawful, April 1st to September 15th. Special Laws 1889, Chapter 47.

### OTHER FISHING.

Fishing in lakes and streams is mainly controlled by Special Laws, and since 1880, the following laws now remain in force for the counties named. In all the remaining counties, if there are any close seasons provided, the enactments are previous to 1880:

## CLOSE SEASON.

Anoka—Angling only in all lakes and streams. S. 1889, ch. 465.

Big Stone—All the waters between November 5th and May 1st. 1889, ch. 455.

Blue Earth—Lake Madison, December 1st to April 1st. S. 1887, ch. 340.

Carver—Lake Minnewahta, December 1st to June 1st. S. 1889, ch. 475. All lakes and streams, December 1st to May 1st. S. 1889, ch. 582. Angling only in Clearwater lake. S. 1885, ch. 285.

Cass—All lakes angling only S. 1889, ch. 474.

Chippewa—Angling only. S. 1887, ch. 348.

Chisago—Angling only in all lakes or streams. S. 1889, ch. 464. All lakes and streams, November 15th to May 15. S. 1889, ch. 478.

Dakota—Fish Lake, Giffords' Lake, Long Lake, Prior Lake and Spring Lake, seining prohibited. Ch. 453, S. 1889. Prairie Lake angling only except spearing in December, January, February and March. S. 1885, 261.

Douglas—Lakes Andrew, Ida, Irene, Mary, Mettona, angling only. S. 1889, ch. 462. Lake Osakis, March 15th to May 15th. S. 1885, ch. 259.

Freeborn—Albert Lea, Fountain Lake, Pickerel Lake and White's Lake. December 1st to May 1st, for four years from January 1, 1887. S. 1887, ch. 335.

Goodhue—Speckled trout, September 15, to April 1. S. 1889, ch. 479. Lake Pepin, seining within one mile of the head prohibited. S. 1887, ch. 349.

Grant—Any of the waters between November 15 and May 1. S. 1889, ch. 455.

Hennepin—Medicine Lake, prohibition. S. 1889, ch. 472. Lake Virginia December 1 to June 1. S. 1889, ch. 475. Lake Minnetonka, December 1 to June 1. S. 1889, ch. 476. All lakes and inlets or outlets, December 1 to June 1. S. 1889, ch. 477. Angling only all lakes and streams. S. 1883, ch. 315.

Kandiyohi—Green Lake, and townships of New London and Irving, January 1 to May 15. S. 1889, ch. 459. Township of Harrison, January 1 to May 15. S. 1889, ch. 471.

Lac qui Parle—Angling only. S. 1887, ch. 348.

Le Sueur—All lakes and waters, March 1 to May 1, except spearing in January and February. S. 1887, ch. 353.

Lyon—Lake Sigel, angling only. S. 1887, ch. 349.

Meeker—Lake Collinwood, Lake Manuela, Lake Stella, Lake Washington, December 1 to April 1. S. 1889, 460.

Morrison—Lake Alexander, March 1 to May 1. S. 1889, 466.

Olmsted—Speckled trout, September 15 to April 1. S. 1889, ch. 479.

Otter Tail—All the waters from September 1 to March 1. S. 1889, ch. 459. Angling only, except sturgeon. S. 1887, ch. 354.

Pope—All lakes and streams, March 15 to May 15. S. 1885, ch. 264; also S. 1885, ch. 272.

Ramsey—All lakes, November 1 to May 15. S. 1885, ch. 278.

Renville—Lake Alice and Lake Preston, March 1 to May 15. S. 1885, ch. 266.



Rice—All lakes and streams prohibited between March 1 and May 15. Ch. 454, S. 1889.

Stearns—Pearl Lake, angling only. S. 1889, ch. 463. All lakes, angling only. S. 1889, ch. 473.

Steele—Angling only, in all waters. S. 1887, ch. 336.

Stevens—All of the waters between November 15 and May 1. S. 1889, ch. 455. Lake Morse and Lake Charlotte, November 15 to May 15. S. 1889, ch. 461.

Swift—Angling only. S. 1887, ch. 348.

Todd—All waters, angling only. S. 1889, ch. 473. Lake Osakis, March 15 to May 15. S. 1885, ch. 259.

Traverse—All of the waters between November 15 and May 15. S. 1889, ch. 455. Angling only in Lake Traverse. S. 1885, ch. 263.

Wabasha—Angling only. S. 1885, ch. 267. Speckled trout, September 15 to April 15. S. 1889, ch. 469. Lake Pepin, selning within one mile of foot prohibited. S. 1887, ch. 350.

Waseca—Lake Elysian, from December 1 to June 1. S. 1881, ch. 343.

Washington—Clear Lake and Forest Lake, angling only. S. 1889, ch. 469. All lakes and streams. November 1 to May 15. S. 1889, ch. 478.

Wright—Charlotta Lake, Lake Martha, Lake Ramsey and Maple Lake. December 1 to May 1. S. 1889, ch. 456. Lake Collinwood, December 1 to May 1. S. 1889, 460. Buffalo and Pulaski Lakes, December 1 to May 10, Lake Constance and Dean Lake, December 1 to May 1. S. 1889, ch. 480. S. 1889, ch. 470. Waverly Lakes, December 1 to May 1. S. 1885, ch. 260.

## NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The condition 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.

### SOLDIERS.

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 there

from, 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.

#### MINORS.

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.

#### CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

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.

#### CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.

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.

#### PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

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."



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POLITICAL

AND

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

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OFFICERS  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA.  
SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
Alexander Ramsey: January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.  
Henry A. Swift: July 10, 1863, to January 11, 1864.  
Stephen Miller: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.  
William R. Marshall: January 8, 1866, to January 9, 1870.  
Horace Austin: January 9, 1870, to January 7, 1874.  
Cushman K. Davis: January 7, 1874, to January 7, 1876.  
John S. Pillsbury: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1882.  
Lucius F. Hubbard: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.  
A. R. McGill: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.  
William R. Merriam: January 9, 1889, to January 5, 1893.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
Ignatius Donnelly: January 2, 1860, to March 3, 1863.  
Henry A. Swift: March 4, 1863, to July 10, 1863.  
Charles D. Sherwood: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.  
Thomas H. Armstrong: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.  
William H. Yale: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.  
Alphonso Barto: January 9, 1874, to January 7, 1876.  
James B. Wakefield: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.  
C. A. Gilman: January 10, 1880, to January 4, 1887.  
A. E. Rice: January 4, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
G. S. Ives, January 5, 1891 to January 5, 1893.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Francis Baasen: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
James H. Baker: January 2, 1860, to November 17, 1862.  
David Blakeley: November 16, 1862, to January 8, 1866.  
Henry C. Rogers: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.  
Hans Mattson: January 7, 1870, to January 5, 1872.  
S. P. Jennison: January 5, 1872, to January 7, 1876.

John S. Irgens: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.  
Fred von Baumbach: January 10, 1880, to January 4, 1887.  
Hans Mattson: January 4, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
Frederick P. Brown: January 5, 1891, to January 6, 1893.

## TREASURERS.

George W. Armstrong: May 24, 1851, to January 1, 1860.  
Charles Scheffer: January 1, 1860, to January 10, 1868.  
Emil Munch: January 10, 1868, to January 5, 1872.  
William Seeger: January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873.  
Edwin W. Dyke: February 7, 1873, to January 7, 1876.  
William Pfaender: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.  
Charles Kittelson: January 10, 1880, to January 5, 1887.  
Joseph Bobleter: January 5, 1887, to January, 1893.

## AUDITORS.

W. F. Dunbar: May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861.  
Charles McIlrath: January 1, 1861, to January 13, 1873.  
O. P. Whitcomb: January 13, 1873, to January 10, 1882.  
W. W. Braden: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1891.  
Adolph Biermann: January 5, 1891, to January, 1895.

## DEPUTY STATE AUDITORS.

M. D. Kenyon: April 21, 1885, to February 29, 1888.  
H. G. Griswold: March 9, 1888, to January 5, 1891.  
E. E. Biermann: January 5, 1891, to January, 1895.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Charles H. Berry: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
Gordon E. Cole: January 4, 1860, to January 8, 1866.  
William Colville: January 8, 1866, to January 10, 1868.  
F. R. E. Cornell: January 10, 1868, to January 9, 1874.  
George P. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 10, 1880.  
Charles M. Start: January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881.  
W. J. Hahn: March 11, 1881, to January 5, 1887.  
Moses E. Clapp: January 5, 1887, to January, 1893.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A. J. Edgerton: January 10, 1872, to January, 1876.  
W. R. Marshall: March 14, 1874, to January, 1876.  
J. J. Randall: March 14, 1874, to January, 1876.

## ELECTED.

Wm. R. Marshall: January 6, 1876, to January 10, 1882.  
J. H. Baker: January 10, 1882, to April 14, 1885.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

J. H. Baker: April 14, 1885, to January, 1887.  
S. S. Murdock: April 14, 1885, to January, 1887.  
Geo. L. Becker: April 14, 1885, to January, 1892.  
Horace Austin: January 12, 1887, to January, 1889.  
John L. Gibbs: January 12, 1887, to January, 1891.  
John P. Williams: January 22, 1889, to January, 1893.  
Wm. M. Liggett: January 22, 1891, to January, 1894.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Edward D. Neill: March, 1860, to July, 1861.  
B. F. Crary: July 1, 1861, to July 1862.  
[The secretary of state, *ex-officio*, superintendent from 1862 to 1867.]  
M. H. Dunnell: April 1, 1867, to August, 1870.  
H. B. Wilson: August 1, 1870, to April, 1875.  
David Burt: April 3, 1875, to September 1, 1881.  
D. L. Kiehle: September 1, 1881, to January, 1893.

## PUBLIC EXAMINER.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. M. Knox, May 1, 1878, to February 29, 1888.  
M. D. Kenyon: February 29, 1888, to January, 1893.

## INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennock Pusey: March 1, 1872, to December 15, 1873.  
A. R. McGill: December 15, 1873, to January, 1887.  
Chas. Shandrew: January 6, 1887, to January, 1889.  
Calvin P. Bailey: January 22, 1889, to January, 1891.  
C. H. Smith, January, 1891, to January, 1893.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

## APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. J. McCullough: July 14, 1858, to January 3, 1860.  
F. E. Snow: January 3, 1860, to September 3, 1862.  
Pennock Pusey: September 3, 1862, to January 3, 1872.  
C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.  
J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.  
T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.  
J. P. Jacobson: January 28, 1878, to February 10, 1880.  
F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.  
Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.  
A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.  
Victor Hjortsberg: acting October 1, 1886, to January 4, 1887.  
Magnus Lunnow: acting April 25, 1890 to July 1, 1890.  
Herman Stockenstrom: January 4, 1887, to January, 1893.

## COMMISSIONERS OF STATISTICS.

J. A. Wheelock: February 6, 1860, to January 1, 1863.  
 Pennock Pusey: March 5, 1869, to March 7, 1872.  
 C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.  
 J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.  
 T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.  
 J. P. Jacobson: January 28, 1878, to February 10, 1880.  
 F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.  
 Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.  
 A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.  
 Victor Hjortsberg: acting October 1, 1886, to January 4, 1887.  
 Magnus Lunnow, acting April 25, 1890, to July 1, 1890.  
 Herman Stockenstrom: January 4, 1887, to January, 1893.

## ADJUTANT GENERALS.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Alex. C. Jones: September 1, 1858, to April 13, 1860.  
 W. H. Acker: April 13, 1860, to May 24, 1861.  
 John B. Sanborn: May 24, 1861, to December 31, 1861.  
 Oscar Malmros: December 31, 1861, to May, 15, 1865.  
 John Peller: May 15, 1865, to January 22, 1866.  
 H. P. Van Cleve: January 22, 1866, to March 4, 1870.  
 M. D. Flower: March 4, 1870, to November 1, 1875.  
 H. A. Castle: November 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876.  
 H. P. Van Cleve: March 1, 1876, to June 1, 1882.  
 A. C. Hawley: June 1, 1882, to January 7, 1884.  
 C. M. MacCarthy: January 7, 1884, to January 8, 1887.  
 F. W. Seeley: January 8, 1887, to January 22, 1889.  
 John H. Mullen: January 22, 1889, to January, 1893.

## LIBRARIANS.

## APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

W. F. Wheeler: August 12, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
 S. P. Jennison: January 2, 1860, to January 24, 1861.  
 Dr. Thos. Foster: January 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.  
 Robert F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to January 14, 1864.  
 DeWitt C. Smith: January 14, 1864 to April 30, 1864.  
 George H. Oakes: April 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865.  
 Mrs. L. F. Goodwin: March 3, 1865, to April 1, 1867.  
 Mrs. M. R. Smith: April 1, 1867, to April 1, 1873.  
 John C. Shaw: April 1, 1873, to August, 1877.  
 W. H. H. Taylor: August 1, 1877, to January, 1893.



## GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

W. F. Wheeler: May 24, 1858, to June 2, 1860.  
 S. P. Jennison: June 2, 1860, to June 24, 1861.  
 Dr. Thomas Foster: June 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.  
 R. F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to July 1, 1863.  
 John T. Morrison: July 1, 1863, to January 13, 1864.  
 Pennock Pusey: January 13, 1864, to April 30, 1864.  
 George H. Oakes: April 30, 1864, to March 4, 1865.  
 J. Fletcher Williams: March 4, 1865, to June 13, 1865.  
 R. D. Miller: June 13, 1865, to April 15, 1867.  
 S. P. Jennison: April 15, 1867, to January 7, 1870.  
 A. R. McGill: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.  
 W. L. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 6, 1876.  
 Pennock Pusey: January 6, 1876, to January 10, 1882.  
 S. P. Jennison: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.  
 J. K. Moore: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.  
 R. C. Elliott: January 9, 1889, to November 17, 1890.  
 Tams Bixby: November 17, 1890, to January, 1893.

## CHIEF CLERK AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

## OFFICE ABOLISHED.

B. S. Brodbelt: June, 1858, to August, 1858.  
 D. N. Gates: August, 1858, to June, 1861.  
 W. N. Whitney: June, 1861, to January 7, 1863.  
 H. A. Subilia: January 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: April 1, 1876, to January 25, 1883.  
 Henry A. Castle: January 25, 1883, to January 18, 1887.  
 Henry B. Willis: January 18, 1887, to January 22, 1889.  
 Samuel H. Nichols: January 22, 1889, to January, 1893.

## COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

John Lamb: April 14, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
 J. P. McGaughey: January 5, 1891, to January, 1893.

## GAME WARDEN.

W. F. Zwickey: appointed March 28, 1887, to January, 1891.  
 Law repealed 1890.

## STATE LAND AGENT.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Wm. P. Jewett: appointed May 17, 1881.

## CHIEF JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT.

Lafayette Emmett: May 24, 1858, to January 10, 1865.

Thomas Wilson: January 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869.

James Gilfillan: July 14, 1869, to January 7, 1870.

Christopher G. Ripley: January 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874.

S. J. R. McMillan: April 7, 1870, to March 10, 1875.

James Gilfillan: March 10, 1875, to January, 1895.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT.

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 January 10, 1865.

John M. Berry: January 10, 1865, to November 8, 1887.

George B. Young: April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875.

F. R. E. Cornell: January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881.

D. A. Dickinson: June 27, 1881, to January, 1893.

Greenleaf Clark: March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882.

William Mitchell: March 14, 1881, to January, 1893.

C. E. Vanderburgh: January 12, 1882, to January, 1893.

Loren W. Collins: November 16, 1887, to January, 1895.

## CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Jacob J. Noah: May 24, 1858, to January 15, 1861.

A. J. Van Vorhes: January 15, 1861, to January 13, 1864.

George F. Potter: January 13, 1864, to January 14, 1867.

Sherwood Hough: January 14, 1867, to January 7, 1876.

Sam H. Nichols: January 7, 1876, to January 5, 1887.

J. D. Jones: January 5, 1887, to January 5, 1891.

Charles P. Holcomb: January 5, 1891, to January, 1895.

## REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Harvey Officer: May 24, 1858, to January 30, 1865.

William A. Spencer: January 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: August, 1864, to December 31, 1871.

F. M. Crosby: January 1, 1872, to January, 1897.

Wm. M. McCluer: November 19, 1881, to September, 1890.

\*Hollis R. Murdock: September 24, 1890, to January 14, 1891.

\*Deceased.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

E. C. Palmer: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.  
Westcott Wilkin: January 1, 1865, to January 5, 1891.  
H. R. Brill: January 1, 1876, to January, 1895.  
Orlando Simons: January 1, 1876, to November, 1890.  
L. M. Vilas: February 15, 1889, to August, 1889.  
Wm. L. Kelly: March 17, 1887, to January, 1895.  
C. D. Kerr: February 14, 1889, to January, 1897.  
Charles E. Otis: August 28, 1889, to January, 1897.  
James J. Egan: January, 1891, to January, 1897.  
W. D. Cornish: appointed December 5, 1890.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas Wilson: May 24, 1858, to July 1, 1864.  
Lloyd Barber: September 12, 1864, to December 31, 1871.  
C. N. Waterman: January 1, 1872, to February 18, 1873.  
John Van Dyke: February 28, 1873, to January 8, 1874.  
William Mitchell: January 8, 1874, to March, 14, 1881.  
Chas. M. Start: March 14, 1881, to January, 1894.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Hall: May 24, 1858, to October 1, 1858.  
Edward O. Hamlin: October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858.  
Chas. E. Vanderburgh: January 1, 1859, to January 12, 1882.  
A. H. Young: January, 1877, to January, 1891.  
John M. Shaw: January 13, 1882, to January 8, 1884.  
M. B. Koon: January 8, 1884, to May 1, 1886.  
John P. Rea: May 1, 1886, to March 5, 1889.  
Wm. Lochren: November 19, 1881, to January, 1895.  
Henry G. Hicks: March 16, 1887, to January, 1895.  
Frederick Hooker: March 5, 1889 to January 1897.  
Seagrave Smith: March 5, 1889, to January, 1897.  
C. M. Pond, January 5, 1891, to January, 1897.  
Thomas Canty: January 5, 1891, to January, 1897.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. M. Donaldson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1871.  
Samuel Lord: January 1, 1872, to February 21, 1880.  
Thomas S. Buckham, February 21, 1880, to January, 1893.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. Branson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.  
Horace Austin: January 1, 1865, to September 30, 1869.  
M. G. Hanscome: October 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869.  
Franklin H. Waite: January 1, 1870, to October 1, 1874.  
A. C. Woolfolk: Oct. 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.  
D. A. Dickinson: January 1, 1875, to June 27, 1881.  
M. J. Severance: June 27, 1881, to January, 1894.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James M. McKelvey: August 1, 1886, to April 19, 1883.  
 L. W. Collins: April 19, 1883, to November 16, 1887.  
 L. L. Baxter: March 18, 1885, to January, 1893.  
 D. B. Searle: November 14, 1887, to January, 1895.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

L. M. Brown: March 11, 1870, to December 31, 1870.  
 A. G. Chatfield: January 1, 1871, to October 3, 1875.  
 L. M. Brown: October 29, 1875, to January 3, 1877.  
 J. L. McDonald: January 3, 1877, to November 4, 1886.  
 \*James C. Edson: November 4, 1886, to January 27, 1891.  
 Francis Cadwell: appointed February, 1891.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

M. G. Hanscome: March 11, 1870, to January 1, 1877.  
 E. St. Julian Cox: January 1, 1877, to March 22, 1882.  
 H. D. Baldwin: April 4, 1882, to January 3, 1883.  
 B. F. Webber: January 3, 1883, to January, 1895.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

Sherman Page: January 1, 1873, to January 10, 1880.  
 John Q. Farmer: January 10, 1880, to January, 1893.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

O. P. Stearns: January, 1875, to January, 1894.  
 R. Reynolds: March 19, 1885, to January 4, 1887.  
 Ira B. Mills: January 4, 1887, to March 8, 1887.  
 J. D. Ensign: April 16, 1889, to January, 1897.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to January, 1890.  
 ham Powers: January 31, 1890, to January, 1897.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. D. Perkins: March 17, 1885, to March 1, 1891.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ira B. Mills: March 8, 1887, to January, 1893.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sleeper: March 10, 1887, to January 5, 1889.  
 Geo. W. Holland: Jan. 5, 1889, to January, 1895.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Calvin L. Brown: March 10, 1887, to January, 1895.

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\*Died January 27, 1891.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Shields: democrat, May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1859.  
 Henry M. Rice: democrat, May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863.  
 Morton S. Wilkinson: republican, March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1865.  
 Alexander Ramsey: republican, March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1875.  
 Daniel S. Norton: republican, March 4, 1865, died July 13, 1870.  
 William Windom: republican, July 16, 1870, to January 18, 1871.  
 O. P. Stearns: republican, January 18, 1871, to March 3, 1871.  
 William Windom: republican, March 4, 1871, to March 12, 1881.  
 S. J. R. McMillan: republican, March 6, 1875, to March 3, 1887.  
 A. J. Edgerton: republican, March 14, 1881, to October 26, 1881.  
 William Windom: republican, October 26, 1881, to March 3, 1883.  
 D. M. Sabin: republican, March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1889.  
 C. K. Davis: republican, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893.  
 W. D. Washburn: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

J. M. Cavanaugh: democrat, May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.  
 William Windom: republican, March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1869.  
 Morton S. Wilkinson: republican, March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.  
 Mark H. Dunnell: republican, March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.  
 Milo White: republican, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.  
 Thomas Wilson: democrat, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.  
 Mark H. Dunnell: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.  
 W. H. Harries: democrat, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

W. W. Phelps: democrat, May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.  
 Cyrus Aldrich: republican, March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1863.  
 Ignatius Donnelly: republican, March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.  
 H. B. Strait; republican, March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879.  
 J. B. Wakefield: republican, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.  
 John Lind; republican, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Eugene M. Wilson: democrat, March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.  
 John T. Averill: republican, March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1875.  
 William S. King: republican, March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877.  
 Jacob H. Stewart: republican, March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.  
 William D. Washburn: republican, March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1883.  
 Henry Poehler: democrat, March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.  
 H. B. Strait; republican, March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887.  
 John L. MacDonald: democrat, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.  
 Darius S. Hall: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.  
 O. M. Hall: democrat, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.



## STATE OFFICERS.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. D. Washburn: republican, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885.  
J. B. Gilfillan: republican, March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.  
Edmund Rice: democrat, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.  
S. P. Snider: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.  
J. N. Castle: democrat, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Knute Nelson: republican, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.  
S. G. Comstock: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.  
Kittel Halvorson: alliance, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.

# STATE GOVERNMENT, 1891.

*Post Office Address, St. Paul.*

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CONSISTING OF

THE GOVERNOR,  
SECRETARY OF STATE,  
TREASURER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
AUDITOR,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

## OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Governor—</i> Wm. R. Merriam .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	New York..	1893
<i>Lieutenant Governor—</i> Gideon S. Ives.....	St. Peter...	Nicollet....	New York..	1893
<i>Private Secretary—</i> Tams Bixby.....	Red Wing..	Goodhue ...	Virginia ..	1893
<i>Executive Clerk—</i> W. H. Angell .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Iowa .....	1893
<i>Executive Stenographer—</i> Miss B. L. Ludlow .....	Zumbrota .	Goodhue...	Illinois ....	1893
<i>Executive Messenger—</i> E. P. Wade .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Kentucky ..	1893

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected by the people for the term of two years. The other officers are appointed by the governor, nominally for the same term as the governor.

## OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Secretary of State—</i> Frederick P. Brown.....	Blue Earth	Faribault .	Norway ....	1893
<i>Ass't Secretary of State and</i> <i>Commissioner of Statistics—</i> Herman Stockenstrom....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Sweden . .	1893
<i>Chief Clerk to Sec'y of State—</i> Jorgen J. Lomen.....	Ada .....	Norman ...	Iowa.....	1893

The secretary of state is elected by the people for the term of two years. The other officers are appointed by the secretary, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the secretary.

## OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Treasurer of State—</i> Joseph Bobleter.....	New Ulm..	Brown .....	Austria ....	1893
<i>Deputy Treasurer of State—</i> S. G. Iverson.....	Rushford ..	Fillmore ...	Minnesota .	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> M. Jensen.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Minnesota .	1893

The state treasurer is elected for two years. The deputy and clerk are appointed by the treasurer, and nominally hold their positions for the same term as the treasurer.

## OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Auditor of State—</i> A. Biermann.....	Rochester .	Olmsted ...	Norway ....	1895
<i>Deputy Auditor of State—</i> E. E. Biermann.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Norway ....	1895
<i>Clerks—</i> Ernest Moreau.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Switzerland	1895
George M. Muller.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	New York ..	1895
C. Bomback.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Denmark ..	1895
Miss M. V. Gibbons. ....	Farmingt'n	Dakota ....	Minnesota..	1895
<i>Clerks Land Department—</i> R. H. L. Jewett, land clerk	Faribault ..	Rice .....	Rhode Isl'd	1895
Aug. Anderson, asst. clerk	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Sweden ....	1895

The state auditor is elected for four years. The deputy and clerks are appointed by the auditor, and nominally hold their positions for the same term as the auditor.

## OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Attorney General—</i> Moses E. Clapp.....	Fergus F'lls	Otter Tail .	Indiana ....	1893
<i>Assistant Attorney General—</i> H. W. Childs.....	St. Anthony Park.....	Ramsey ....	New York ..	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> Andrew Erwin.....	Fergus F'll's	Otter Tail .	Tennessee..	1893
<i>Stenographer—</i> F. E. Powers.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Maine.....	1893

The attorney general is elected for two years. The assistant attorney general and clerk are appointed by the attorney general.

## OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Adjutant General—</i> John H. Mullen.....	Wabasha...	Wabasha...	Ireland ....	1893
<i>Asst. Adj. General and Clerk—</i> C. J. Humason.....	Dodge Cen- ter.....	Dodge .....	New York..	1893
<i>Military Storekeeper—</i> Charles E. Chapel.....	Windsor. ..	Cottonwo'd	Wisconsin .	1893

The adjutant general and military storekeeper are appointed by the governor for two years. The clerk is appointed by the adjutant general and holds his position nominally for the same term as the adjutant general.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>State Superintendent—</i> D. L. Kiehle.....	Minneap'lis	Hennepin .	New York .	1893
<i>Assistant State Superintendent</i> T. H. Kirk.....	St. Paul ...	Ramsey....	Massach'sts	1893
<i>Stenographer—</i> Miss M. A. Pendergast....	Hutchinson	McLeod ...	Massach'sts	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> James S. Hughes.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Ohio.....	1893

The state superintendent is appointed for two years by the governor. The other officers are appointed by the superintendent and nominally hold office for the same term as the superintendent.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Commissioner of Insurance—</i> C. H. Smith .....	Worth'ngtn	Nobles.....	Vermont...	1893
<i>Deputy—</i> Elmer H. Dearth.....	Le Sueur...	Le Sueur...	Maine.....	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> Mrs. M. F. Richardson....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Illinois ....	1893

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and nominally hold office for the same term as the commissioner.

## OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Public Examiner</i> M. D. Kenyon .....	St. Paul...	Ramsey....	New York.	1893
<i>Deputy</i> J. P. West.....	Wells .....	Faribault..	Vermont...	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> Jos. E. Osborn.....	Minneapolis	Hennepin..	Sweden ....	1893

The public examiner is appointed by the governor for three years. The deputy and clerk are appointed by the public examiner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the chief officer.

## COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i> J. P. McGaughey.....	Minneap'lis	Hennepin..	Illinois....	1893
<i>Clerk—</i> L. G. Powers.....	Minneap'lis	Hennepin..	New York.	1893
<i>Assistant Commissioners—</i> Frank J. Casserly.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Minnesota..	1893
E. B. Evans.....	Garden City	Blue Earth.	Massach'tts	1893

The chief officer is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the chief officer and nominally hold office for the same term as the chief.

## RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth place.	Term expires
	Post office.	County.		
<i>Railroad Commissioners—</i> John P. Williams.....	Fergus F'lls	Otter Tail .	Maine.....	1893
Geo. L. Becker.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	New York.	1892
Wm. M. Liggett.....	Benson....	Swift .....	.....	1894
<i>Secretary—</i> A. K. Teisberg.....	Fergus F'lls	Otter Tail .	Wisconsin..	

The commissioners are appointed for three years by the governor. The secretary is appointed by the board, and holds office at its pleasure.



## GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth place.
	Post office.	County.	
<i>Chief Inspector of Grain—</i> A. C. Clausen.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Mass.
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> Edwin C. Becker .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	New York.
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, St. Paul—</i> T. D. Strait .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	
<i>First Assistant Inspector, St. Paul—</i> George E. Squires.....	St. Paul...	Ramsey....	New York.
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, Minneapolis—</i> John Shely.....	Minn'apolis	Hennepin..	Vermont.
<i>First Assistant Inspector, Minneapolis—</i> George F. Perkin.....	Minn'apolis	Hennepin..	New Brunswick.
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, Duluth—</i> Clark S. Fulton.....	Duluth ....	St. Louis...	New York.
<i>First Assistant Inspector, Duluth—</i> J. N. Barncard.....	Duluth ....	St. Louis...	
<i>State Weighmaster, St. Paul—</i> George M. Giltinan.....	St. Paul...	Ramsey ....	Penn.
<i>State Weighmaster, Minneapolis—</i> Charles M. Reese.....	L. Andrew.	Kandiyohi.	Norway.
<i>State Weighmaster, Duluth—</i> Edwin McManus.....	Crookston..	Polk .....	Canada.
<i>Warehouse Registrar—</i> A. K. Teisberg.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Wisconsin.
<i>Asst. W. H. Registrar, St. Paul—</i> George M. Giltinan.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey ....	Penn.
<i>Asst. W. H. Registrar, Minneapolis—</i> Samuel Goodnow.....	Minn'apolis	Hennepin...	
<i>Asst. W. H. Registrar, Duluth—</i> B. Porter.....	Duluth....	St. Louis...	Ohio.

The chief inspector is appointed by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and holds office for two years, unless sooner removed. The deputy inspectors are appointed by the chief inspector, subject to the approval of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and hold office at the pleasure of the chief inspector.

## STATE LIBRARIAN.

NAME AND OFFICE.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>State Librarian—</i> W. H. H. Taylor.....	St. Paul...	Ramsey....	Virginia ...	1893

The state librarian is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

## DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place	Term Expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i> A. K. Finseth.....	Kenyon....	Goodhue...	Norway....	1893
<i>First Assistant Commissioner—</i> J. A. Lawrence.....	Northfield.	Rice .....	New Hamp- shire.....	1893
<i>Second Asst. Commissioner—</i> W. W. Rich.....	Marshall...	Lyon.....	Wisconsin.	1893
<i>Chemist—</i> W. S. Eberman. ....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Illinois....	1893
<i>Secretary—</i> A. H. Bertram.....	Monticello.	Wright....	New York.	1893

The chief officer is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the chief officer, and nominally hold for the same term as the chief.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Janitors—</i> C. A. Rose.....	Bl. Earth C'y	Faribault..	Canada.
Owen Davis ..	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Missouri.
Ernest Schilling .....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Minnesota.
<i>Chief Engineer—</i> Alexander Nicoll, Jr.....	St. Paul....	Ramsey....	Scotland.
<i>Assistant Engineer—</i> Clemens Debold.....	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.

These officers are appointed by the governor, subject to removal at any time.

## SUPREME COURT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth place.	Term expires
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Chief Justice—</i> James Gildfillan.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Scotland.	1895
<i>Associate Justices—</i> D. A. Dickinson.....	Mankato...	Blue Earth..	Vermont.	1893
Wm. Mitchell.....	Winona.....	Winona....	Canada.	1893
C. E. Vanderburg.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin..	New York.	1893
L. W. Collins.....	St. Cloud...	Stearns.....	Massachus'ts.	1895
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court—</i> Charles P. Holcomb...	Stillwater...	Washington.	Sweden.	1895
<i>Deputy Clerk—</i> J. L. Helm.....	Luverne.....	Rock.....	New York.	1895
<i>Stenographer—</i> Miss M. Held.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Minnesota.	
<i>Reporter—</i> George B. Young.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Massachus'ts.	
<i>Marshal—</i> K. N. Gulteau.....	Farmington.	Dakota.....	New York.	
<i>Janitor—</i> M. Nelson.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Denmark.	

The judges of the supreme and district courts are elected by the people for six years. The clerk of supreme court is elected every four years. The other officers are appointed by the judges, except the deputy clerk and stenographer, who are appointed by the clerk of court.

## JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

TERM SIX YEARS.

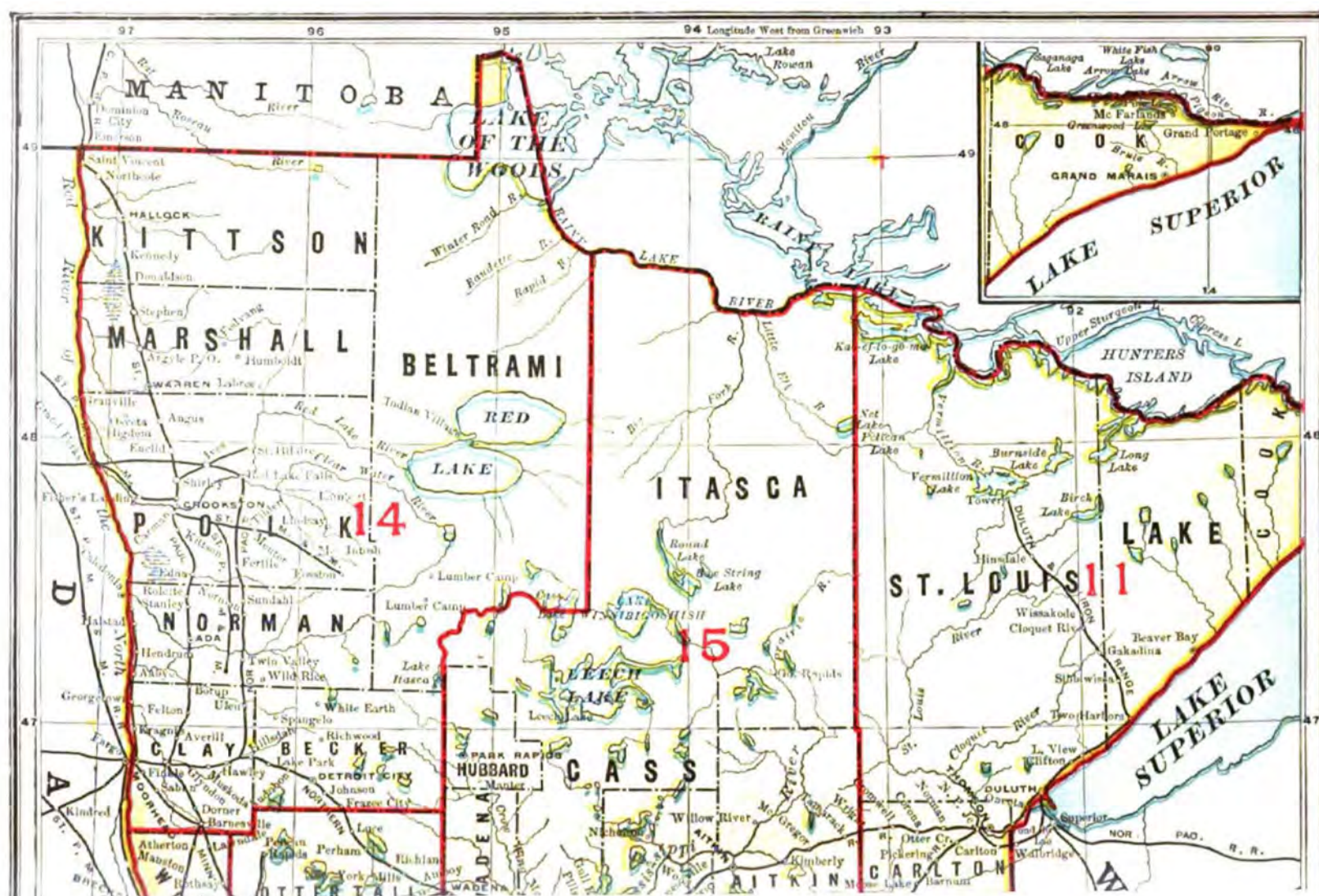
NO. OF DISTRICT.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
First.....	F. M. Crosby....	Hastings ...	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
First.....	*H. R. Murdock.	Stillwater ..	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
First.....	W. C. Williston.	Red Wing..	Appointed Jan. 31, 1891.
Second.....	H. B. Brill.....	St. Paul....	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Second.....	W. L. Kelly.....	St. Paul....	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Second.....	C. D. Kerr.....	St. Paul....	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Second.....	Chas. E. Otis....	St. Paul....	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Second.....	James J. Egan..	St. Paul....	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Second.....	†W. D. Cornish.	St. Paul....	Appointed Dec. 5, 1890.
Third.....	Chas. M. Start..	Rochester..	First Monday in Jany. 1888.
Fourth.....	Wm. Lochren..	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Fourth.....	C. M. Pond ....	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Fourth.....	H. G. Hicks....	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Fourth.....	Thomas Canty..	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Fourth.....	Freder'k Hooker	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Fourth.....	Seagrave Smith.	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Fifth.....	Thos. S. Buckh'm	Faribault...	First Monday in Jany. 1887.
Sixth.....	M. J. Severance.	Mankato....	First Monday in Jany. 1888.
Seventh....	D. B. Searle....	St. Cloud...	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Seventh....	L. L. Baxter....	Fergus Falls	First Monday in Jany. 1887.
Eighth.....	†James C. Edson	Glencoe....	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Eighth.....	Francis Cadwell	Le Sueur...	Appointed Feb. 5, 1891.
Ninth.....	B. F. Webber...	New Ulm...	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Tenth.....	J. Q. Farmer....	Spring Val'y	First Monday in Jany. 1887.
Eleventh. }	C. P. Stearns.. }	Duluth.... }	First Monday in Jany. 1888.
Eleventh. }	J. D. Ensign.. }	Duluth.... }	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Twelfth....	Gorham Powers.	Granite Fa's	First Monday in Jany. 1891.
Thirteenth. }	P. E. Brown....	Luverne....	Appointed February 25, 1891.
Fourteenth	Ira B. Mills....	Moorhead...	First Monday in Jany. 1887.
Fifteenth..	Geo. W. Holland	Brainerd...	First Monday in Jany. 1889.
Sixteenth..	Calvin L. Brown	Morris.....	First Monday in Jany. 1889.

\*Died January 14, 1891. Succeeded by W. C. Williston. †Succeeding Judge Simons, deceased.

‡Died January 27, 1891. Succeeded by Francis Cadwell.

§Succeeding A. D. Perkins, resigned.

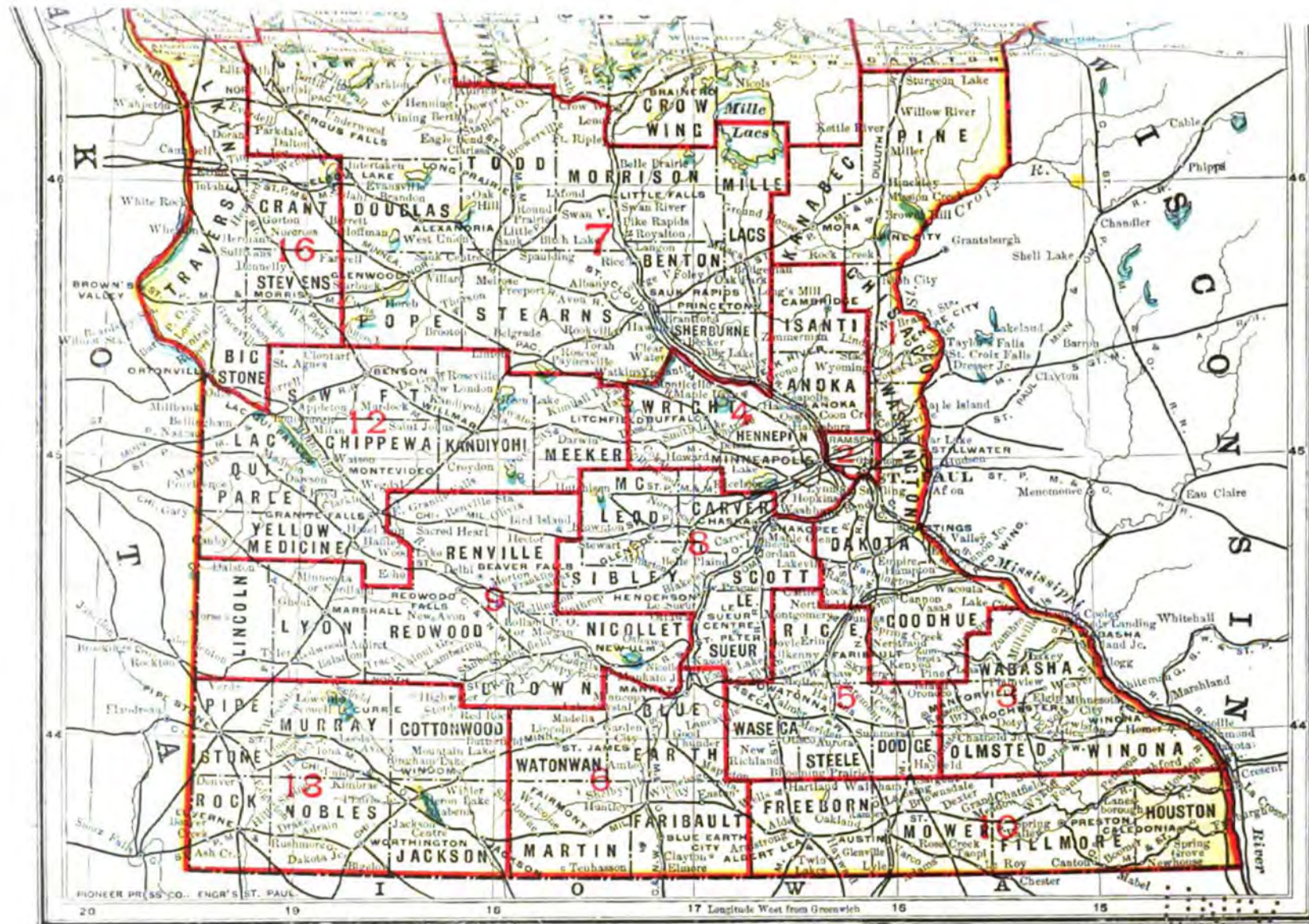






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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

OF  
CALIFORNIA

## OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

*Located at Minneapolis.*

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

	Terms expire.
His Excellency, Gov. W. R. Merriam, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1893
Hon. D. L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction, <i>ex-officio</i> ..	1893
Cyrus Northrop, president of the university, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	
Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.....	1892
Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul.....	1892
Hon. Knute Nelson, Alexandria.....	1896
Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.....	1896
Hon. Henry H. Sibley, St. Paul.....	1897
Hon. O. P. Stearns, Duluth.....	1897
Hon. William M. Liggett, Benson.....	1897
Hon. Sloan M. Emery, Lake City.....	1895
Hon. Stephen Mahoney, Minneapolis.....	1895

The regents of the university are appointed by the governor for the term of six years. The president of the university is appointed by the regents without term.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Henry H. Sibley, president.  
D. L. Kiehle, recording secretary.  
Cyrus Northrop, L. L. D., corresponding secretary.  
H. P. Brown, Minneapolis, treasurer.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
W. S. Pattee, Northfield, president.....	1895
John Cromb, Crookston.....	1895
C. A. Morey, Winona.....	1893
W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.....	1893
George H. Clark, Mankato.....	1893
Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead.....	1895
Allan J. Greer, Lake City.....	1893
Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.....	1895
D. L. Kiehle, superintendent public instruction, St. Paul, <i>ex-officio</i> , secretary.....	1893

The board of directors are appointed by the governor for the term of four years. The principals are appointed by the board, without term.

## PRINCIPALS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Irwin Shepard, Winona.  
Edward Searing, Mankato.  
Joseph Carhart, St. Cloud  
L. C. Lord, Moorhead.



## STATE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

His Excellency, Gov. W. R. Merriam.

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.

Hon. D. L. Kiehle, St. Paul, secretary.

The governor, superintendent of public instruction and president of the university, are officers of the board *ex-officio*.

## STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Gov. W. R. Merriam, president *ex-officio*.

Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul, secretary.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Terms expire.
W. C. Williston, Red Wing.....	1892
George A. Brackett, Minneapolis .....	1893
S. G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul .....	1893
John W. Willis, St. Paul .....	1894
Chris. Amundson, St. Peter... ..	1892
H. J. Boyd, Alexandria.....	1894

This board is appointed by the governor, representatives from different political parties, two members yearly, for the term of three years. The secretary is appointed by the board without term.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

*Located in Ramsey County.*

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis, president.....	1892
F. W. Hoyt, Red Wing, vice president.....	1895
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.....	1896
Jesse McIntyre, Red Wing.....	1893
R. A. Costello, Duluth.....	1894

Superintendent, J. W. Brown.

Secretary, F. McCormick.

Treasurer, Scandinavian American Bank, St. Paul.

This board of managers is appointed by the governor, one annually, for the term of five years. The secretary and superintendent are appointed by the board without time.

## MINNESOTA REFORMATORY.

*Located at St. Cloud.*

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
John Cooper, of Stearns county.....	1892
Robert A. Smith, of Ramsey county, president .....	1897
H. S. Griswold, Fillmore county, secretary.....	1896
Henry Poehler, of Sibley county.....	1895
Fred C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis .....	1893
Chas. Keith, Mille Lacs county .....	1894

D. E. Meyers, general superintendent.

This board is appointed by the governor, representatives of different political parties, for the term of six years, one member annually.

## STATE PRISON.

*Located at Stillwater.*

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
Frank Temple, Blue Earth City .....	1892
James S. O'Brien, Stillwater,.....	1896
M. O. Hall, Duluth .....	1894
John F. Norrish .....	1893
Edwin Dunn, Eyota.....	1895
Albert Garvin, warden.....	

The managers are appointed by the governor for five years, one every year. The warden of the state prison is appointed by the board of managers, without term.

## MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Terms expire.
A. L. Sackett, St. Peter, secretary.....	1892
J. F. Fulton, M. D., St. Paul.....	1896
J. F. Meagher, Mankato.....	1894
A. T. Stebbins, Rochester.....	1896
A. Barto, Sauk Center, president.....	1896
Milton R. Tyler, St. Paul.....	1893
Charles D. Wright, Fergus Falls.....	1893

Two members not yet appointed to succeed M. J. Daniels and William Schimmel, resigned.

## FIRST HOSPITAL AT ST. PETER.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D., medical superintendent.  
 John H. James, first assistant physician.  
 George W. McIntyre, M. D., assistant physician.  
 C. F. Brown, steward.  
 E. N. Flint, M. D., assistant physician.  
 Elizabeth C. Mallison, assistant physician.  
 First National Bank of St. Peter, treasurer.

## SECOND HOSPITAL AT ROCHESTER.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D., medical superintendent.  
 Robert M. Phelps, M. D., first assistant physician.  
 Nathan M. Baker, M. D., assistant physician.  
 Sarah V. Linton, M. D., assistant physician.  
 F. E. Franchere, M. D., assistant physician.  
 William H. Knapp, steward.  
 Chr. Arvold, steward's clerk.  
 Union National Bank of Rochester, treasurer.

Commissioners to examine the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane, under the provisions of an act of legislature "Relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," approved March 8, 1870:

Terms expire.

Dr. H. W. Brazie, Minneapolis.....	1892
Dr. D. B. Collins, St. Peter.....	1892
Dr. Charles E. Riggs, St. Paul.....	1892

### THIRD HOSPITAL AT FERGUS FALLS.

#### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. P. Williamson, M. D., medical superintendent.

A. S. Dolan, M. D., first assistant physician.

O. C. Chase, steward.

First National Bank of Fergus Falls, treasurer.

### BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Terms expire.

L. P. Dodge, Farmington .....	1895
O. W. Shaw, Austin.....	1897
C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.....	1893

This board is appointed by the governor, one member every two years. The principals are appointed by the board of directors, without term.

### THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

*Located at Faribault.*

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Terms expire.

T. B. Clement, Faribault, president.....	1895
Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, vice president.....	1892
R. A. Mott, Faribault, secretary.....	1893
Hudson Wilson, Faribault, treasurer.....	1894
George E. Skinner, St. Paul.....	1896
Gov. W. R. Merriam, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1893
D. L. Kiehle, superintendent public instruction, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1893

#### 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.

The board of directors are appointed by the governor, one member annually for the term of five years. The resident officers are appointed by the board, without term.

### TRUSTEES OF THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Terms expire.

L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.....	1895
John R. Parshall, Faribault.....	1895
L. A. Hancock, Red Wing .....	1896
Reese Henderson, Minneapolis.....	1893
Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.....	1893
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.....	1896
J. H. Upham, Duluth.....	1895

The trustees are appointed by the governor, to serve for the term of five years.





## FISH HATCHERY.

## WILLOWBROOK HATCHERY, RAMSEY COUNTY.

S. S. Watkins, St. Paul, superintendent.  
Bernard Kittel and John M. Marty, assistants.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Hon. H. H. Sibley, president.  
Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Capt. R. Blakeley, vice presidents.  
J. Fletcher Williams, secretary and librarian.  
H. P. Upham, treasurer.  
J. B. Chaney, assistant librarian.

The society is governed by a council of thirty-six members, thirty of whom are elected every three years by the society, and six are *ex-officio* members, being the chiefs of the executive department of the state government. The officers are elected by the council for three years.

## INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS AND STEAM BOILERS.

	Terms expire.
<i>First district</i> —C. J. Miller, Austin.....	1893
<i>Third district</i> —E. G. Bloomfield, Willmar.....	1893
<i>Fifth district</i> —W. D. Tomlin, Duluth.....	1893
<i>Fourth district</i> —R. C. Clark, St. Paul.....	1893
<i>Second district</i> —Charles A. Bisson, Henderson.....	1893

These inspectors are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

## STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

	Terms expire.
Samuel H. Nichols, St. Paul, Ramsey county.....	1893

This officer is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Hon. F. P. Brown, secretary of state.  
Hon. A. Biermann, state auditor.  
Hon. J. Bobleter, state treasurer.  
These officers are *ex-officio* commissioners created by the printing law.

## SURVEYORS GENERAL.

## LOGS AND LUMBER.

	Terms expire.
<i>First district</i> —Jacob Bean, Stillwater.....	1893
<i>Second district</i> —S. S. Brown, Minneapolis.....	1893
<i>Fourth district</i> —Lin. Whitmore, Wabasha.....	1893
<i>Fifth district</i> —George F. Ash, Duluth.....	1893
<i>Seventh district</i> —Hugh Thompson, Fisher.....	1893

These officers are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

	Terms expire.
Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis, president.....	1892
Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea, first vice president.....	1892
Dewain Cook, Rochester, second vice president.....	1892
L. R. Moyer, Montevideo, third vice president.....	1892
M. Pearce, Chowan, fourth vice president.....	1892
J. O. Barrett, Brown's Valley, fifth vice president.....	1892
Ditus Day, Farmington, treasurer.....	1892
A. W. Latham, Excelsior, secretary.....	1892

## Executive committee—

O. F. Brand, Faribault.....	1892
J. S. Harris, La Crescent .....	1892
M. Cutler, Sumter.....	1892
J. M. Underwood, Lake City.....	1892
L. H. Wilcox, Hastings .....	1892
Prof. O. W. Oestland, entomologist, Minneapolis.....	1892
A. W. Latham, Excelsior, librarian.....	1892

These officers are elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the society on the third Tuesday of January.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
John F. Norrish, Hastings.....	1892
Wm. M. Liggett, Benson.....	1892
John Cooper, St. Cloud.....	1893
L. H. Prosser, Wykoff.....	1893
C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.....	1894
Clark Chambers, Owatonna.....	1894
Frank B. Clarke, president, St. Paul.....	1892
D. M. Clough, vice-president, Hennepin county.....	1892
L. Cook, Blue Earth county.....	1892

The above officers are elected at the annual meetings of the society, held according to law, in January of each year. The board of managers are elected for three years, two members being elected at each annual meeting. The secretary and treasurer are elected by the full board of managers, each serving for the term of one year.

## 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, O. H. Wing, Goodhue county.  
 2d district, Wm. Lindeke, Ramsey county.  
 3d district, J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha county.  
 4th district, D. Bassett, Hennepin county.  
 5th district, Obadiah Powell, Waseca county.  
 6th district, Wm. Thomas, Blue Earth county.  
 7th district, Homer Crocker, Otter Tail county.  
 8th district, D. A. Adams, McLeod county.  
 9th district, Edwin Paulson, Brown county.  
 10th district, H. W. Lightly, Mower County.  
 11th district, J. E. Cooley, Duluth.  
 12th district, Andrew Evensen, Meeker county.  
 13th district, J. G. Eberle, Cottonwood county.  
 14th district, W. W. Attix, Polk county.  
 15th district, E. B. Lowell, Aitkin county.  
 16th district, H. F. Sanford, Grant county.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATORS.

	Terms expire,
C. K. Davis, Rep., St. Paul, elected March 4, 1887.....	March 4, 1893
W. D. Washburn, Rep., Minneapolis, March 4, 1889.....	March 4, 1895

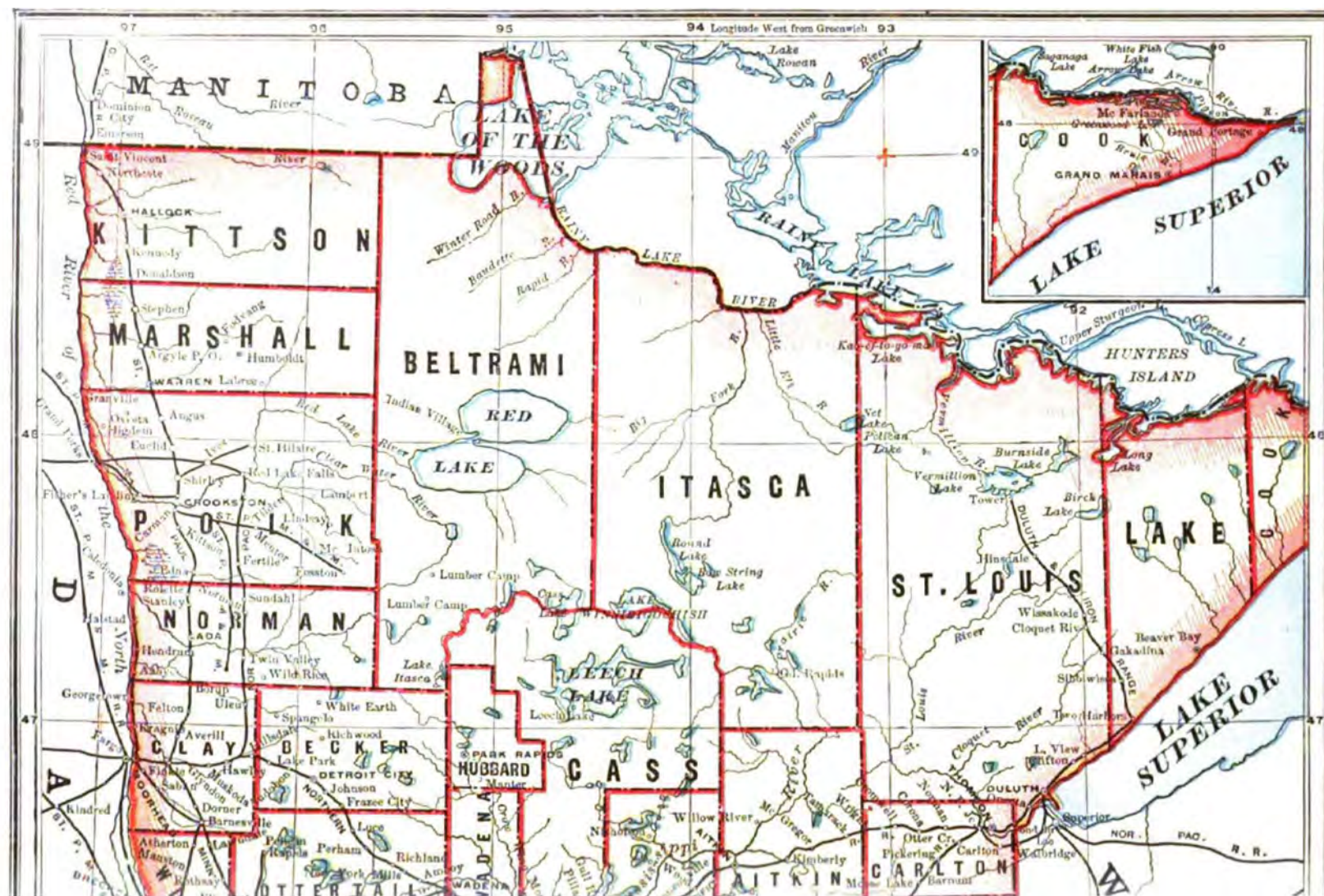
## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

<i>First District</i> —H. M. Dunnell, from March 4, 1889.....	March 4, 1891
<i>Second District</i> —John Lind, March 4, 1887.....	March 4, 1891
<i>Third District</i> —D. S. Hall, March 4, 1889.....	March 4, 1891
<i>Fourth District</i> —S. P. Snider, March 4, 1889.....	March 4, 1891
<i>Fifth District</i> —S. G. Comstock, March 4, 1889.....	March 4, 1891

## REPRESENTATIVES FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

<i>First District</i> —W. H. Harries, Democrat, Caledonia, March 4, 1891..	1893
<i>Second District</i> —John Lind, Republican, New Ulm, March 4, 1887...	1893
<i>Third District</i> —O. M. Hall, Democrat, Red Wing, March 4, 1891.....	1893
<i>Fourth District</i> —J. N. Castle, Democrat, Stillwater, March 4, 1891...	1893
<i>Fifth District</i> —Kittel Halvorsen, Alliance, Belgrade, March 4, 1891..	1893

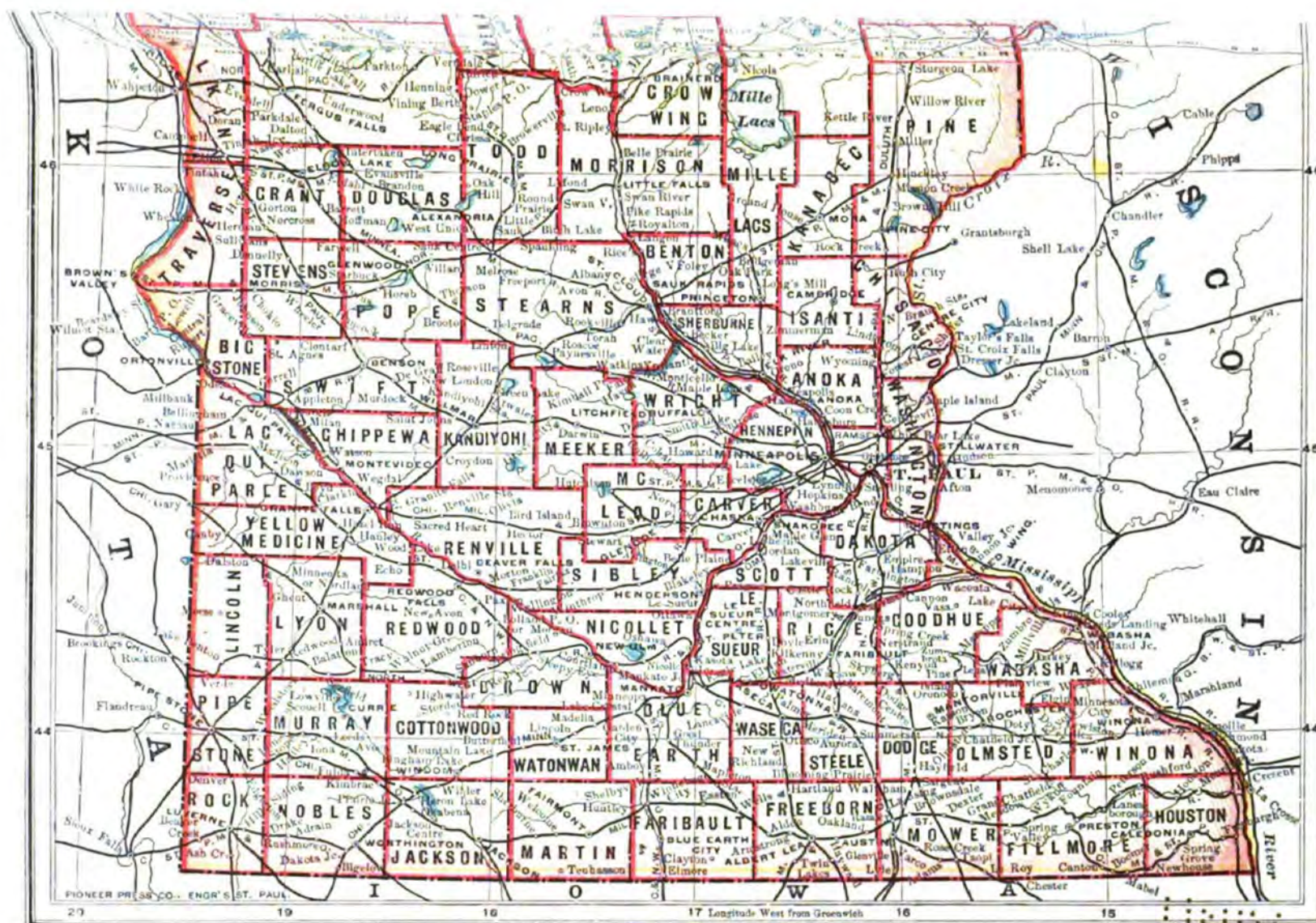






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COUNTY MAP.

State of  
CALIFORNIA

## NAMES 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 Jan. 1891
Treasurer.....	J. L. Spaulding.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Sheriff.....	J. M. Markham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Geo. T. Williams.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Judge of Probate.....	W. R. Tucker.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Attorney.....	Geo. C. Stiles.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Surveyor.....	Allison Wilber.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Coroner.....	Dr. C. Graves.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Clerk of District Court	Frank E. Seavey.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Court Commissioner..	Geo. W. Lott.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Mrs. Chas. S. Young..	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891

### ANOKA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Anoka.*

Auditor.....	G. W. Putnam.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Treasurer.....	Henry Lee.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Sheriff.....	C. W. Lenfest.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Register of Deeds.....	S. W. Gilpatrick.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. A. Haggert.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Attorney.....	Geo. H. Wyman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Surveyor.....	Frank Gilles.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Coroner.....	D. C. Dunham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Clerk of District Court	J. O. H. Engel.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Court Commissioner..	J. C. H. Engel.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. B. Clinch.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891

### BECKER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Detroit.*

Auditor.....	W. J. Morrow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Treasurer.....	M. Blewett.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Sheriff.....	J. H. Smith.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Hans Hanson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Judge of Probate.....	J. H. Sutherland.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Attorney.....	Jeff. H. Irish.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Surveyor.....	Chas. G. Sturtevant..	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Coroner.....	A. F. Snell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Clerk of District Court	L. C. McKinstry.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Court Commissioner..	C. W. Dix.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	F. B. Chapin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891

### BENTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Sauk Rapids.*

Auditor.....	J. B. Galarneau.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Treasurer.....	Herman Berg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Sheriff.....	John F. Quinn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Register of Deeds.....	S. E. Meagher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Hugh Mulligan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Attorney.....	R. J. Bell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Surveyor.....	Felix Parent.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Coroner.....	Wm. Orcutt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Clerk of District Court	O. A. Moody.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Court Commissioner..	J. C. Currey.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan. 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. E. Kasner.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan. 1891



## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## BIG STONE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Ortonville.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor .....	C. H. L. Lange .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Ole Bolsta. ....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	A. E. Randall. ....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	John McCallum .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	T. F. Rothwell .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	I. M. Grant .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	R. H. Chapman .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	Jacob Karu .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Hayden French .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner .....	D. K. J. Clark .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	W. R. Brown .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

*County Seat, Mankato.*

Auditor .....	L. O. Randall .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Peter Lloyd .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	W. J. Glynn .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	Oscar Bierbauer .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	W. B. Torrey .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	Byron Hughes .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	J. R. Thompson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	James Shoemaker .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Stephen Thorne .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner .....	J. B. Ogle .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	Mrs. S. J. C. Stevens .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## BROWN COUNTY.

*County Seat, New Ulm.*

Auditor .....	Louis B. Kroak .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Frank Burg .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Louis Schmelz .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	A. J. Grimmer .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	Ernst Brandt .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	M. C. Robertson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	George Boock .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	T. R. Humphrey .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	S. A. George .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner .....	E. G. Koch .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	L. G. Davis .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## CARLTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, North Pacific Junction.*

Auditor .....	Thomas H. Martin .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	A. M. Townsend .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	William McKinnon .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	Ed. A. Page .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	C. Bradley .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	Alphens Woodward .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	L. W. Green .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	L. A. Sukeforth .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Ed. A. Page .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	J. E. Green .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## CARVER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Chaska.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Leonard Strenkens ..	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer ..	Peter Weego.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	F. E. Du Toit.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Frederick Greiner...	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Julius Schaler.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Frank Wennar.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	T. F. Kiernan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	E. A. Shannon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	G. Krayenbuhl.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	F. H. Thomas .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	E. A. Taylor.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Montevideo.*

Auditor.....	A. E. Aarnas.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	L. H. Bay.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	A. J. Amundson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Henry Aker.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	L. R. Moyer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. O. Haugland.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	L. R. Moyer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	R. D. Zimbeck.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Elias Jacobson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	W. S. Shardlow.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. J. Anderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## CHISAGO COUNTY.

*County Seat, Centre City.*

Auditor.....	J. P. Nord.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Chas. H. Bush.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Chas. Andrews.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Albert Berg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	John Shaleen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	P. A. Stolberg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Zimri Garwood.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	E. C. Ingalls.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	P. Shaleen.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	S. B. Clark.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	John E. Modlin .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## CLAY COUNTY.

*County Seat, Moorhead.*

Additor.....	A. G. Lewis .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Hans P. Strate.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	C. B. Hill.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	N. H. Wise.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	F. H. Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	W. H. Douglass.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	N. Maier.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	D. C. Darrow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Halvor Rasmusson...	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	Daniel Titus.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Thos. Torson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## COOK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Grand Marais.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	William Fisher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Sam'l E. Swank.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	William Fisher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	John Morrison.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	A. J. Scott.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Mrs. J. E. Mayhew...	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Windom.*

Auditor.....	John A. Brown.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	H. A. Cone.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Frank White.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	H. E. Hanson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. M. Laing.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Wm. C. Benbow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	John Rupp.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	J. H. Tilford.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Wm. H. Benbow.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	S. O. Taggart.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	I. I. Borgen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## CROW WING COUNTY.

*County Seat, Brainerd.*

Auditor.....	Louis Tache.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John T. Frater.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	H. Spaulding.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	A. Mahlum.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	W. P. Spaulding.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	W. A. Fleming.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	R. K. Whiteley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	W. J. Bain.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	S. F. Alderman.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	O. L. Spaulding.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	J. A. Wilson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## DAKOTA COUNTY

*County Seat, Hastings.*

Auditor.....	M. O. Tautges.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Owen Austin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	John H. Hyland.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John Weber.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Thomas P. Moran.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	E. A. Whitford.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	O. A. Forbes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	William Cadzow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Michael Ryan.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	J. R. Claggett.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	T. B. McKelvy.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891



# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## DODGE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Mantorville.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Geo. A. Norton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	H. W. Severns.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	W. A. Houston.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	D. O. Gates.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	E. F. Way.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Samuel Lord.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	A. A. Crampton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	W. A. Coleman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Peter J. Schwarg.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	G. W. Slocum.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. M. Sperry.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Alexandria.*

Auditor.....	Fred von Baumbach.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Theo. Borden.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	A. W. DeFrates.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Nels E. Nelson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	A. G. Sexton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	O. J. Gunderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	John Abercrombie.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Harlow J. Boyd.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	H. K. White.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	W. E. Chidester.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. D. Gaines.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## FARIBAULT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Blue Earth City.*

Auditor.....	William Whitfield.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	F. W. Willmert.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	T. W. Donovan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Abraham Erdahl.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Smith T. Barnes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	James H. Quinn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Lincoln Clough.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	John Alvey.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	W. B. Lilliman.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	G. W. Buswell.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Ida L. Geddis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Preston.*

Auditor.....	T. Sorenson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	T. Sanderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Henry Nopson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	H. O. Larson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	E. V. Farrington.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	G. W. Rockwell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	O. H. Case.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. C. Grover.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	D. W. Bacon.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	R. Wells.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	K. W. Buell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## FREEBORN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Albert Lea.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	W. A. Higgins.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	F. B. Fobes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	W. C. Mitchell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	H. R. Fossum.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	H. Blackmer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	H. A. Morgan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	E. E. Remington.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. H. Wilcox.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	J. Q. Annis.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner.....	R. S. Farnsworth.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	John W. Olson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## GOODHUE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Red Wing.*

Auditor.....	C. N. Lien.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Hiram Howe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	A. F. Anderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. H. Webster.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	O. D. Anderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	S. J. Nelson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	L. P. Wolf.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	John E. Kylo.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Albert Johnson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	O. D. Anderson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. E. Engstrom.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## GRANT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Elbow Lake.*

Auditor.....	T. E. Dydal.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Louis Lynne.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	E. N. Nash.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John K. Lee.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	L. O. Foss.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	E. J. Schofield.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	John Ohlsson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	W. F. Holden.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Louis J. Hauge.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	T. Casey.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Martha Sanby.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## HENNEPIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Minneapolis.*

Auditor.....	Geo. E. Ledgerwood.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Hans O. Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Peter P. Swenson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Julius J. Henrich.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	James R. Corrigan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Louis R. Thian.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	James E. Egan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Wm J. Byrnes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	O. B. Tirrell.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	Ace P. Abell.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	James A. Lewis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## HOUSTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Caledonia.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	O. J. Scofield.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	E. E. Stewart.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Geo. C. Drowley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	O. K. Dahle.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Thomas Ryan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	O. S. Trask.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Isaac Thompson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. P. Johnson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District court.....	Moses Emery.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	S. N. Wheaton.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	Fannie Lapham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## HUBBARD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Park Rapids.*

Auditor.....	Ferdinand Mueller.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	J. Y. Smith.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	John F. Wilcox.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John S. Huntsinger.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	John Branham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	L. W. Bills.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Jess. Parks.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	E. A. Rutherford.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District court.....	E. M. Horton.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Court Commissioner.....	S. L. Doran.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	W. H. Pavitt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## ISANTI COUNTY.

*County Seat, Cambridge.*

Auditor.....	Wm. M. Shuleau.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	P. R. Danielson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Charles A. Hokanson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	A. L. Wilson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Alex. Martin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	S. F. Barker.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Theodore Okerstrom.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. J. Englund.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District court.....	Geo. C. Starr.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Court Commissioner.....	O. A. Hallin.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	Charles J. Dahl.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## JACKSON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Jackson.*

Auditor.....	Wm. V. King.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Christian Lewis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	S. J. Moe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John Baldwin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	O. H. Sandon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	W. A. Funk.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	L. L. Palmer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	W. C. Portman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District court.....	A. H. Strong.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. Goodrich.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Flora J. Frost.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## KANABEC COUNTY.

*County Seat, Mora.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	A. P. Blomgren .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Treasurer.....	Andrew Larson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Sheriff.....	Andrew Norum.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Register of Deeds.....	A. M. Anderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Judge of Probate.....	Louis Nilson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Attorney.....	J. O. Pope.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Surveyor.....	Nils Sjodin, Jr.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Coroner.....	D. W. Cowen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Clerk of District Court	John A. Lawson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Court Commissioner..	S. B. Molander.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Supt. of Schools.....	Tina Olson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901

## KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

*County Seat, Willmar.*

Auditor.....	Aslak O. Nasset.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Treasurer.....	Solomon Porter.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Sheriff.....	C. W. Odell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Register of Deeds.....	M. O. Thorpe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Judge of Probate.....	George Muller.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Attorney.....	G. E. Ovale.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Surveyor.....	N. G. Highstrom.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Coroner.....	E. S. Frost.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Clerk of District Court	H. J. Ramsett.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Court Commissioner..	J. W. Landquist.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Supt. of Schools.....	B. S. Covell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901

## KITTSOON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Hallock.*

Auditor.....	E. W. Jada.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Treasurer.....	B. Johnson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Sheriff.....	Oscar Younggren.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Register of Deeds.....	J. Westerson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Judge of Probate.....	R. R. Hedenberg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Attorney.....	P. H. Konzen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Surveyor.....	A. Ritchie.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Coroner.....	A. Campbell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Clerk of District Court	Olof A. Holther.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Court Commissioner..	George Thompson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Supt. of Schools.....	W. G. Peters.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901

## LAC QUI PARLE.

*County Seat, Madison.*

Auditor.....	O. G. Dale.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Treasurer.....	P. K. Haslerud.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Sheriff.....	T. O. Farnen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Register of Deeds.....	Ole A. Stensrud.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Judge of Probate.....	John F. Rosenwold.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Attorney.....	H. L. Hayden.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Surveyor.....	A. Holdale.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Coroner.....	H. J. Chalmers.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Clerk of District Court	Wm. H. Blair.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Court Commissioner..	W. S. Farnham.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901
Supt. of Schools.....	John T. Hammar.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1901

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## LAKE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Two Harbors.*

OFFICERS.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Robt. W. McGee.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Chas. D. Campbell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Chas. M. Floathe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	John Olson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Nels C. Coffman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	J. D. Budd.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Edwin Craven.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1890

## LE SUEUR COUNTY.

*County Seat Le Sueur Centre,*

Auditor.....	Michael Keough.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	G. O. Wendelschafer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Jacob Krenik.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Frank Moudry.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Cornelius Kilduff.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	M. R. Everitt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	C. G. Myrich.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	John Laudenberger.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Jacob Gish.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	John Butler.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt of Schools.....	H. E. Gibbon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Lake Benton.*

Auditor.....	H. R. Heeler.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Lars T. Fleseth.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Charles Whitman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Alfred Suderlund.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	J. G. D. Whipple.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. A. Bigham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Chas. Metcalf.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	James McLaughlin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	O. C. Hatchard.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	W. H. Bradley.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Wm. J. Wickersham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## LYON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Marshall.*

Auditor.....	T. P. Baldwin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	George Little.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. F. Remore.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. B. Gibbons.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	F. S. Brown.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	V. B. Seward.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. W. Blake.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	O. E. Persons.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Edwin S. Reishus.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	E. B. Jewett.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	S. L. Walt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891



## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## MCLEOD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Glencoe.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	L. W. Lester.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	W. O. Russell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	F. X. Kohler.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Frank Kasper.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	M. O. Tift.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. V. V. Lewis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	L. G. Simons.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	D. W. Bolles.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	John Linten.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	L. W. Gilbert.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Carlos Avery.....	Two years	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

*County Seat, Warren.*

Auditor.....	R. Glavin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Peter H. Holm.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. Kivel.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Hans B. Imsdahl.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	O. S. Hull.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	L. S. Bayrell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. B. Smyth.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	O. E. Belcourt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	W. A. Case.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	T. F. Stevens.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	A. D. Wyant.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MARTIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Fairmont.*

Auditor.....	E. B. Shanks.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	James McHench.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	W. P. Hill.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. T. Swearingen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	J. C. Pratt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	B. F. Vorels.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Chas. Montgomery.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. N. Rice.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Wm. Vlesselman.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	C. H. Bullard.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	W. A. McDonald.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MEEKER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Litchfield.*

Auditor.....	C. H. Bigelow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Amos Nelson Foscu.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	James F. Maher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	James H. Morris.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	O. H. Strobeck.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	E. P. Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	N. Y. Taylor.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	E. Kimball.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	J. E. Upham.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	J. B. Atkinson.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	J. Y. Winings.....	Two years	First Monday in Jan., 1891

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## MILLE LACS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Princeton.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	B. M. Van Alstein....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Robt. M. Neely.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	A. F. Howard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John W. Goulding....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	C. A. Dickey.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. A. Roes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	James P. Mitchell....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	O. C. Tarbox.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Lemuel S. Briggs.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner...	Henry C. Head.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools.....	Olive R. Barker.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MORRISON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Little Falls.*

Auditor.....	Frank Ellenbecker....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	S. Stoll.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Leon Houde.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Henry Goulet.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	N. Richardson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	C. A. Lindbergh.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	H. S. Clyde.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	G. M. A. Fortier.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	I. E. Staples.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	L. P. Fuller.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools.....	J. H. Seal.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MOWER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Austin.*

Auditor.....	O. W. Wilbour.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	A. Requa.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	A. Mollison.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Eugene Wood.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	S. S. Washburn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	D. B. Johnson, Jr....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	G. H. Allen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	A. W. Allen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	S. Sweningsen.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	S. S. Washburn.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Gertrude C. Ellis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## MURRAY COUNTY.

*County Seat, Slayton.*

Auditor.....	Charles E. Weld.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Peter Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	James Lowe, Jr.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John Ahern.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Peter Keegan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	H. C. Grass.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	B. W. Woolstencroft..	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	N. P. Shepard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	W. B. Stine.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	W. M. Davis.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	C. G. Norstrom.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## NICOLLET COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Peter.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor .....	Charles Hensel.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	John Webster.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Julius H. Block.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Albert Linstrom.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	John Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	A. A. Stone.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	M. M. Oram.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	C. M. Skinner.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	G. A. Blomberg, Jr....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	Andrew Carlson.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	O. G. Schulz.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## NOBLES COUNTY.

*County Seat, Worthington.*

Auditor.....	Jno. J. Kendlen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	R. W. Moberly.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Gilbert Anderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. A. Kennedy.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	C. W. W. Dow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	C. O. Dalley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	W. S. Webb.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	F. A. Stevens.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	O. W. Hildreth.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	Thos. B. McGuire.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## NORMAN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Ada.*

Auditor .....	A. F. George.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Lewis J. Jacobson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Ole Gunderson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John M. Hetland.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	D. O. Lightbourn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	E. B. Larson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	Emanuel Nelson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	F. T. Koyl.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	E. T. Salverson.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	H. M. Hunting.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	B. A. Scarvie.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## OLMSTED COUNTY.

*County Seat, Rochester.*

Auditor .....	Geo. B. Doty.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	G. G. Coppersmith.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	H. M. Richardson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	C. H. Burbank.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	H. O. Butler.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	W. L. Brackenridge.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	Thomas Fraser.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	F. B. Morse.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	C. A. Heffron.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	O. O. Baldwin.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1890
Supt. of Schools.....	J. H. Chapman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

*County Seat, Fergus Falls.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Frank Pfefferle.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Hans Nelson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. S. Billings.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	H. E. Boen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	D. Burbank.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	M. J. Daly.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	D. G. Keefe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	M. S. Jones.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	L. A. Levorsen.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner.....	A. S. Wimer.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Caroline S. Nygren.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## PINE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Pine City.*

Auditor.....	Fred. A. Hodge.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John D. Vaughen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	James McLaughlin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	James Hurley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	E. Venhoven.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	John D. Wilcox.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. D. Wilkes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	D. F. Collins.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	A. J. Hauke.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner.....	A. H. Lambert.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	J. H. Hay.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## PIPESTONE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Pipestone.*

Auditor.....	Chas. Cunningham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	George H. Gurley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Edgar Shepherd.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	C. O. Goodnow.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	R. W. Ashton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Joseph Moore.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	N. S. Clark.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	E. M. Carr.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	W. W. Robey.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	L. H. Bugbee.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	O. J. Crandall.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## POLK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Crookston.*

Auditor.....	O. W. Webster.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John T. Beaudry.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Avry Grundyson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. H. Locken.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Chris. M. Benson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	A. R. Holston.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	O. L. Hamery.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	A. McEachron.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Nels Muns.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	W. H. Averill.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Even J. Grefthen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## POPE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Glenwood.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor .....	P. I. Roming .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	M. G. Kigg .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	A. G. Olson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	E. Koefod .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	Tory Thorson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	T. T. Ofsthun .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	K. J. Kinney .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	James Crozen .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Frank M. Eddy .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner .....	W. J. Carson .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	Iver J. Lee .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## RAMSEY COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Paul.*

Auditor .....	Michael F. Kain .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Andrew N. Nelson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Edwin S. Bean .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	Chas. L. Haas .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	John B. Olivier .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	Thos. D. O'Brien .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	David L. Curtiss .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	James A. Quinn .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Richard T. O'Connor .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner .....	Chas. B. McBride .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools .....	John A. Hogan .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1871

## REDWOOD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Redwood Falls.*

Auditor .....	Andrew H. Anderson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Emil Kuenzli .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Chas. W. Mead .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	George L. Evans .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	E. D. French .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	M. M. Madigan .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	C. V. Everett .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	Giles H. Pease .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	J. L. Byran .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner .....	Geo. Haughmaster .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools .....	S. J. Race .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## RENVILLE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Beaver Falls.*

Auditor .....	Ed. De Pue .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Frank Posely .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Wm. Wichman .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds .....	P. P. Olson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate .....	John Garritty .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney .....	R. T. Daily .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor .....	C. G. Johnson .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	A. G. Stoddard .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court .....	Wm. N. McGowan .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner .....	Henry Kelsey .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools .....	F. C. Greene .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891



# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## RICE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Faribault.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	I. N. Donaldson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John Grant.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Charles N. Stewart.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	James Hunter.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	R. A. Mott.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Thomas H. Quinn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	F. C. Hawley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	D. M. Cool.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	C. O. Kleven.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner.....	C. W. Pye.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	S. B. Wilson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## ROCK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Luverne.*

Auditor.....	C. S. Bruce.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	P. O. Skyberg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. E. Black.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John Kelley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Albert Brock.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	E. H. Canfield.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	W. N. Davidson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	S. C. Plummer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Gus. Nelson.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	A. J. Daley.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Samuel Start, Jr.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## ST. LOUIS COUNTY

*County Seat, Duluth.*

Auditor.....	Geo. N. LaVaque.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Elihu J. Crossett.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Paul Sharvey.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Amos Shephard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Phineas Ayer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Chas. C. Tarr.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	W. B. Patton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	John J. Eklund.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	D. J. Sinclair.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	Phineas Ayer.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	W. H. Stoltz.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## SCOTT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Shakopee.*

Auditor.....	Henry C. Koerner.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	James Sullivan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Peter Hilgers.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Joseph Hovorka.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Nick Meyer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. A. Ooller.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	D. B. Cannon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Alois Hirscher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Wm. F. Witt.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	Nicholas Meyer.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools.....	H. B. Conlon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## SHERBURNE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Elk River.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	A. Bryant.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	George E. Campbell..	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	D. R. Houlton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	George C. Hill.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	K. H. Burrell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	H. M. Atkins.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. H. Williams.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	G. B. Upham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Henry Castle.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner..	K. H. Burrell.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	M. O. Whitney.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## SIBLEY COUNTY.

*County Seat, Henderson.*

Auditor.....	H. A. Seigneuret.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Charles Connick.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Wm. Dretchko.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Wm. Sheridan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	J. P. Kirby.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	W. H. Leeman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	S. F. Mullen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Charles Kelley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Charles G. Wilcox...	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner..	E. J. Ayer.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	O. A. Rohrer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## STEARNS COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Cloud.*

Auditor.....	Barney Vossberg.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	B. Mueller.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	John P. Hammerel...	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	John M. Emmel.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Theo. Brueuer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	John D. Sullivan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Sam S. Chute.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. Schmidt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	A. L. Cramb.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	Wm. Boulton.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	L. J. Rocholl.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## STEELE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Owatonna.*

Auditor.....	J. O. Burke.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Willard E. Martin....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. Z. Barnard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	George E. Sloan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1892
Judge of Probate.....	L. Hazen.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Joseph A. Sawyer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	A. M. Mitchell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	J. H. Adair.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	George V. Peachey...	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner..	L. Hazen.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Wm. E. Williams.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

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## STEVENS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Morris.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	N. R. Spurr .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Arthur C. Thorpe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	George H. Munro.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Thomas Colohan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. E. Darling.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	S. A. Flaherty.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	D. T. Wheaton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	S. H. Duley .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of Dist. Court...	Thomas Thomason...	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner...	R. C. Stevens.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	L. R. Mackintosh.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## SWIFT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Benson.*

Auditor.....	K. P. Frevold.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	T. Knudson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Otto J. Olson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	J. C. Collins.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	C. W. Stanton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	T. F. Young .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	R. R. Johnson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner .....	J. S. Eaton.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of Dist. Court...	J. Moore.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	J. Moore.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	P. S. Gallagher .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## TODD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Long Prairie.*

Auditor.....	Albert Rhoda.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	John Peterson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	Geo. W. Maynard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	C. H. Ward.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	D. A. Tufts .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	R. E. Davis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	George E. Kyes.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	J. H. Cates.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of Dist. Court...	C. E. Harkins.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	M. L. Smith .....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	John G. Mock.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## TRAVERSE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Wheaton.*

Auditor.....	Ole A. Rustad.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer .....	Richard Harvey.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff .....	P. J. Hopkins.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	A. M. Graham.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	A. E. Ludwig.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	John Bohmback.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. E. Dodds.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Joseph Leasor.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of Dist. Court...	S. W. Frasier.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Court Commissioner...	E. P. Tubbs.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1889
Supt. of Schools.....	W. T. Williams .....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WABASHA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Wabasha.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Martin J. O'Laughlin	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John Costello.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Peter L. Wermerskirch	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds..	John Brieher.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate....	Malcolm Kennedy....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	John F. McGovern....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Geo. H. Beatty.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	Chas. Gengnagel.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	Chas. J. Stauff.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	F. J. Collier.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	James Keating.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WADENA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Wadena.*

Auditor.....	Frank C. Field.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	John Knight.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	John L. Eddy.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds....	C. Hunsinger.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate....	A. Murray.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	P. V. Coppernoll.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	I. N. Hodge.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	L. W. Babcock.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	John Mettel.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	A. Murray.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	John Harding.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WASECA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Waseca.*

Auditor.....	S. Severson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	A. O. Krassin.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Henry Reynolds.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds....	John Wollschlager....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate....	E. B. Collister.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	F. B. Andrews.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Orson L. Smith.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	L. P. Leonard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	John M. Byron.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	G. E. Buckman.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	J. S. Abell.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Stillwater.*

Auditor.....	W. O. Masterman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Samuel Bloomer.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Adam Marty.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds....	Harvey W. Davis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate....	Rudolph Lehmicke....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	Geo. H. Sullivan.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Myron Shepard.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	T. O. Clark.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	C. A. Bennett.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner..	Geo. H. Sullivan.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	J. Q. Mackintosh.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WATONWAN COUNTY.

County Seat, St. James.

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Geo. Knudson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	A. S. Mellgren.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. P. Stempier.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Thos. Torson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	F. W. Uhlhorn.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	J. J. Thorntun.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	C. C. Melvill.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	W. H. Rowe.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	Geo. P. Johnston.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	J. H. Roberts.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1899
Supt. of Schools.....	C. A. Baston.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

WILKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Breckenridge.

Auditor.....	H. Champlon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Robert Glover.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	J. L. Cameron.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	H. L. Shirley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	I. S. Clifford.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	A. W. L. Woodland.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Amos Rose.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	G. F. Bureau.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	J. E. Pettit.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	A. W. L. Woodland.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of schools.....	O. A. Robertson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## WINONA COUNTY.

**County Seat, Winona.**

Auditor.....	James O'Brien.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	David Fakler.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	Silas Braley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Berend Bollmann.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	H. L. Buck.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	P. Fitzpatrick.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	J. B. Fellows.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	D. A. Stewart.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	J. M. Sheardown.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	O. B. Gould.....	Four years	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Alvin Braley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

WRIGHT. COUNTY.

County: Seat, Buffalo.

Auditor.....	A. C. Heath.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Frank McKnight.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	John C. Nugent.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	Isaac Podas.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	John T. Alley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	W. H. Cutting.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	E. B. McCord.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	H. E. Cassel.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court.....	John C. O'Leary.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner.....	S. A. Putnam.....	Four years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	Frank H. Lindsley.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891



## YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Granite Falls.*

OFFICE.	INCUMBENT.	TERM OF OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
Auditor.....	Mair Pointon.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Treasurer.....	Arthur Hewitt.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Sheriff.....	L. M. Jensvold.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Register of Deeds.....	O. S. Relshus.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Judge of Probate.....	J. D. Otis.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Attorney.....	A. J. Volstead.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Surveyor.....	Jonah Peterman.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Coroner.....	A. R. Torgerson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Clerk of District Court	John J. Olson.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Court Commissioner...	J. L. Putnam.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891
Supt. of Schools.....	L. S. Chase.....	Two years.	First Monday in Jan., 1891

## STATE ELECTION IN 1890.

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The political contest of 1890 brought four distinct parties into the field. The Australian law of voting in the large cities, enacted by the legislature of 1889, provided that the names of nominees for state offices, should be filed with the state auditor twenty-eight days before the day of election. Under this clause the "Prohibition" was the first to comply with the law, followed by the "Republican," "Democrat," and "Alliance" candidates.

The platforms adopted by the several political conventions, are given in the order of time at which they were held; but the "Alliance" party was debarred from filing the names of their candidates (not having been previously a political party under the terms of the law) until there had been filed with the state auditor a certificate of nomination containing the names of at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast at the previous state election.

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### PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

1. We, the delegates of the prohibition party, in state convention assembled, do declare in favor of the total annihilation of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in state and nation.
2. The question of prohibition is both a political and national one, and demands for its success the efficient action of a political party organized for that purpose.
3. High or low license as a means for removing the evils of the saloon curse is and always has been a delusion and a fraud, unrighteous in principle and vicious in execution.
4. Since the late decision of the United States supreme court has made it impossible for any state to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors within its bounds, we do demand of Congress the speedy enactment of a law preventing the importation of such liquors into any state having a prohibitory law.
5. We extend hearty sympathy and co-operation to our sister state of Nebraska in her fight to prohibit the ravages of the rum demon among her people and their homes.
6. We further declare in favor of the election of U. S. Senators and of the President and Vice-President of the United States by a direct vote of the people; for the Australian system of ballot reform for the whole state; for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and against the political trickstering of the McKinley tariff bill now pending in congress.

7. We also favor and will work for the taxation of all railroad property on an equal basis with all other property of the state, the complete control of the railroads and other public carriers by the state, fixing the rates of transportation for the shipment of grain without impediment, giving private parties the right to construct elevators without restraint, contiguous to railway tracks at all local stations. In fixing rates for transportation let the rates be such as will give fair remuneration for labor and capital invested but nothing for interest on watered bonds.

8. The absolute abolishment of option gambling on boards of trade and the enactment of such laws as shall make all such transactions a criminal offence.

9. For an increase in the volume of money equal to the requirements of an ever increasing trade and business.

10. We are in favor of settling all strikes by arbitration, and equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex. Also for shorter hours of labor in factories, stores and manufacturing institutions and on public works.

11. That all pools, trusts and combinations whose aim and effect are to control prices and prevent competition in the open market, should be declared conspiracy and made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

12. We demand of our legislators the enactment of laws to carry out the above principles and protect our laboring classes against the oppression and greed of capitalists.

Whereas, the desire is rapidly extending that the right of suffrage should not be limited on account of sex, and whereas, only by an amendment to our constitution can such right be granted, therefore,

**Resolved,** That we are heartily in favor of such an amendment being submitted to the legal voters of Minnesota at a general election.

## ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

[After the adoption of the platform, and when it became necessary to file a certificate of nomination in accordance with the election law, the name was changed to "Alliance."]

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Unions of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled, hereby ordain and establish the following declaration of principles:

First—We demand that the "war tariff," which has too long survived the object of its creation, shall be radically revised, giving very material reduction on the necessities of life, and placing raw material upon the free list to the end that we may compete with the world for a market; and that such luxuries as whiskey and tobacco shall in no manner be relieved from internal taxation, till the high protective tariff has been wholly divested of its extortions; and we especially denounce the McKinley bill as the crowning infamy of protection.

Second—We demand governmental control of railways, both by the state and nation, to the end that all discrimination shall cease; that reasonable rates shall be established; that watered stock shall not receive

the rewards of honest capital; and the pooling of rates is such an element of monopoly as should be absolutely prohibited. We anticipate the ultimate ownership of railroads as the solution of the question.

Third—As producers we demand free and open markets for our grain, and that the railways shall receive and ship grain as they receive and ship other commodities, for the owner to its destination. That the grading of wheat at country stations be abolished; that the right to establish sidetracks to connect grain warehouses and the equal use of cars shall in no manner be abridged.

Fourth—That in the adjustment of a schedule of rates for this state we believe the railroad commission should be guided mainly by the schedule of rates now in force in Iowa. But if the interstate railways leading to Chicago shall make a less rate than the Iowa rates, we demand that the rates to Duluth shall be no greater per ton per mile than the rate per ton per mile to Chicago; reasonable terminal and transfer charges being added to the mileage charges as provided for by freedom of traffic law now in our statutes.

Fifth—That we demand the maintenance of the present freedom of traffic law, the present grain laws and the law for the distribution of cars, and the erection by the state of public warehouses, where the producer shall store his grain unmixed in a special bin at actual cost.

Sixth—That we hold that mortgage indebtedness should be deducted from the tax upon realty, whether such mortgage is held at home or abroad; and we ask such laws as will make the hidden property pay equal taxes with the visible property.

Seventh—That we favor a material reduction of interest on money, and demand that severe penalties be attached to the practice of usury.

Eighth—That we favor an increase in the volume of money equal to the requirements of an ever increasing trade and business, without the intervention of banks, which shall be made full legal tender, and we demand the free coinage of silver.

Ninth—That our public lands, the sacred heritage of the people, shall be reserved, in small quantities, without cost, to actual settlers only, and we favor laws for the protection of our forests.

Tenth—We are opposed to the giving away of valuable franchises by the state and municipalities.

Eleventh—That we are in favor of the improvement of our great waterways, so that our produce may go in unbroken bulk to the markets of the world.

Twelfth—That we ask the next legislature to establish the Australian system of voting for the whole state.

Thirteenth—That all public offices which directly affect the interests of the people should be made elective, and for this reason we hold that United States senators and railroad commissioners should be made elective by popular vote.

Fourteenth—We demand the prohibition of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in the mills, factories and work-shops of the country; and we also favor the adoption of a factory and mine inspection

law, and an employers' liability act; and we favor the publishing of free text books.

Fifteenth—We favor the settlement of all strikes by arbitration, and for equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; also for shorter hours of labor in factories, stores and on public works, and we also favor a lien law that will give labor a first lien on its product.

Sixteenth—The assumption of the power by the supreme court of the United States in recent decisions denying accepted constitutional rights of the several states is a direct menace to the privileges and liberties of the people, and is fraught with danger to our institutions and form of government.

Seventeenth—When so demanded, the right of the people to vote upon constitutional amendments should not be denied, as it involves the right of petition.

Eighteenth—Labor everywhere has a common bond of sympathy, and a common cause. We cordially welcome every association having for its purpose the amelioration of the condition of all who toil "in the sweat of their face." In such a union now imperatively demanded, there will come that strength which will yet bring justice with victory. And for the support of these principles, we invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the state of Minnesota without regard to previous affiliation.

Nineteenth *Resolved*—That we demand that the convict labor of the state shall be utilized to furnish the farmers of the state binding twine at cost.

#### REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the state of Minnesota, in convention assembled, announces the following declaration of principles:

First—It heartily endorses both the national and state administrations in the conduct of the affairs respectively entrusted to them by the people, that it especially commends the sound business and financial principles, the strict regard for economy and the fidelity to the pledges made by the last Republican state convention and emphatically ratified by the elections at the polls, which have distinguished the administration of Gov. W. R. Merriam.

Second—That having the requirements of the government in view, our tariff laws should be so adjusted as to best protect our American industries and bear fairly and equitably on all sections and interests of the country. It cordially approves of the policy recommended by Mr. Blaine, of such reciprocity treaties with the republics of Southern and Central America as will open closer commercial relations between the Northern and Southern Americas.

Third—It claims that in its high license policy in regard to the liquor traffic it has inaugurated the best and most efficient method of dealing with the evils attendant upon such traffic which has yet been devised, as shown in the results which have followed. It pledges itself to a continuance of this policy and a vigilant enforcement of such laws, and that in



the future, as in the past in its efforts to regulate and restrain such traffic, it will take no backward step.

Fourth—It favors wise and discriminating legislation by congress on the subject of immigration, by which persons not in sympathy with our institutions, or opposed to republican government, may be excluded from our shores.

Fifth—It favors a reduction of the legal rate of interest permitted by written contract, and the vigilant enforcement of all enactments passed for the punishment of usury. It endorses the introduction of the binding twine industry in the state's prison, and the supply thereof to the citizens of the state engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, at the prime cost of manufacture and sale.

Sixth—It denounces all monopolies, whether under the name of trusts or otherwise, and demands the passage of laws by the congress of the United States for the placing on the free list any commodity which shall at any time become the subject thereof.

Seventh—It favors the regulation of the tolls of common carriers by inter-state commerce laws, or if solely within the state, by the legislation of the state in such manner as to prevent the watering of stock, with a view to illegitimate exactions of interest thereon, or oppression or discrimination between different individuals or localities, and at the same time to secure to the employe of such carriers a just return for his labor. It pledges itself to the endeavor to secure the passage of such laws as will guarantee to the people of the state the free disposition and transportation of their products, unimpeded by the vexatious exactions of rings and monopolies, or the unjust exercise of corporate franchises, and particularly to secure the reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal.

Eighth—It approves of the Australian system of voting and recommends its adoption by the next legislature for the entire state.

Ninth—That the nation owes a debt of gratitude to the brave defenders of its flags, and that they and their widows and orphans should at all times be the subject of national recognition and protection. That it indorses the disability pension bill passed by the present congress in fulfillment of the pledges made by the Republican party to care for the ex-soldiers, their widows and orphans, and the Republican party of Minnesota take special pride in the fact that this just measure was fathered and championed by Hon. C. K. Davis, senior senator from this state.

Tenth—Resolved that we favor relieving, as far as possible, the poorer classes of our people by providing free text books in our common schools at the public expense.

Eleventh—That we are firmly opposed to any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with domestic common carriers.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled, express anew their appreciation and approval of the broad statesmanship, the steadfast, unswerving devotion to right principle and the heroic self-sacrifice of Grover Cleveland in compelling consideration by the people of the vital question of tariff reform. He forced the Republican party to remove the mask behind which its leaders had hidden their purpose to use the taxing power of the government to build up wealthy classes upon which they could rely for the money wherewith to corrupt voters and retain their control of the government. We send to him in his honorable retirement as a simple citizen of the great republic, assurance of our profound respect and esteem.

We declare our uncompromising opposition to the policy of a protective tariff, and we deny that the federal government has any right, legal or moral, to use its taxing power for any other purpose than to provide a revenue for the actual needs of the government when administered with strict economy. We oppose protection as un-American, as wrong in principle, false in promise and prolific in corruption, it contravenes the fundamental principle upon which the nation rests that "all men are created equal," by singling out industries to be favored at the expense of all. It puts the American manufacturer before the world in the attitude of a weakling, unable to hold his own in the world's industrial contest, while it leaves the farmer and the laborer to a world-wide competition. It promised a home competition and it gives us trusts and combines. It promised protection to labor and it confronts its organizations with Pinkerton's Winchesters. It promised a home market for our products, and the margin of surplus keeps pace with the growth of consumption. It corrupts and demoralizes by its teachings that the government and not individual effort is the source of wealth. It takes from the earnings of all and centers wealth in the hands of a few from whom it can be "fried" for use in corrupting the voters at the poll.

We denounce the McKinley tariff bill as nothing less than a deed of conveyance by the Republican party of the enormous power of federal taxation, to a combination of manufacturers and trusts in consideration of money advanced by them with which the election of Benjamin Harrison was purchased. It is not designed to protect American labor or infant industries, nor to raise government revenue, but to enable prosperous manufacturing concerns to increase their profits at the expense of the farming and laboring interest, and to furnish future corruption funds to the Republican party.

We charge upon each of the representatives in congress from this state the sole and individual responsibility for the increase of 120 per cent. in the tax on tin plate and its manufactures. When the McKinley bill was on its final passage in the house the amendment making this increase was voted upon as a distinct proposition, apart from the bill, and was adopted by a majority of one, each representative from this state voted for that amendment, thus assuming the sole responsibility of fastening on the

people this most useless, defenseless and iniquitous tax on an article of universal and necessitous use.

We denounce the recent attempt of the Republican majority in the federal congress to usurp power, to impose unjust taxation, to stifle proper discussion of public measures, and to substitute the dictatorship of the speaker of the house of representatives for the considerate action of a deliberative assembly. We condemn the attempt to enact into law monstrous proposals for overturning the election laws of the several states and substituting for the local supervisors of election the mercenary and unscrupulous agents of the Republican party, and in the language of Speaker Reed, to enable them to "do their own registering, their own counting, and their own certifying."

We regret that the zeal which Republicans now profess for purity of elections in the south was not sufficient to secure for elections in this state the safeguards of the Australian ballot law for more than five of its cities, and we demand that its protection be extended to every precinct in the state.

We demand further that that law be supplemented and strengthened by limiting the use of money in elections and compelling candidates to make, verify and file for public inspection itemized statements of all money so spent by or for them directly or indirectly.

We oppose any legislation that would restrict our right to transport our products over Canadian railways, or an attempt to extend the protective system in the interest of American railway monopoly.

#### STATE ISSUES.

Grave as are the questions affecting the nation which the voters of the state must solve in the congressional districts, there are others equally important, concerning the management of the affairs of the state, which it is their duty to decide at the polls. Chief of these is the marked growth of corruption in our legislature. We instance the infamous "House File 157," which, under the deceitful pretense of relieving settlers "and others," remitted to a land grant railroad company the taxes on its land amounting to nearly one million dollars. We instance the debauchery of legislators in the election of senators, which, in the latest, was so widespread that the investigation was quickly withdrawn and the testimony taken was suppressed "to save the party from the disgrace" which would follow its publication. We refer to the indubitable fact that there has grown up in the legislature a gang of professional strikers who introduce measures injurious to legitimate private and corporate interests, making them the basis of demands for money. It is well known that meritorious measures are hindered and obstructed by them until they ascertain "how much there is in it" for them, and we appeal to the conscience of the honest voters of the state to aid us in suppressing this venality which is sapping the foundations of the state.

We again impeach the Republican party for incapacity to deal with the problem of a "free and open" grain market. We repeat our denunciation of its grain inspection law as "stupid, if honest, and malevolent if not."

and we point to the fact that complaints continue of the evils it was to remedy, and that the chief inspector admits that all the redress it affords is limited to those farmers who are able to ship their grain directly to the terminals, leaving unprotected that great mass of farmers whose present necessity prevents this, compelling them to sell to the local elevators, and leaving the syndicates which now control most of the elevators of the state to reap the 20 to 30 per cent. profit, of which they boasted when promoting their schemes on the English market.

We arraign it again for the reckless extravagance of the legislatures, the latest session of which was only restrained from again exceeding the great revenues of the state by a fear of political defeat, and which met the deficit of \$325,000 bequeathed it by its predecessor by an issue of bonds, thus increasing the interest bearing debt of the state rather than curtailing its expenditures.

In view of the glaring inequality and manifest injustice of our present system of state taxation, under which it is notorious that the bulk of personal property of the rich escapes taxation, thus adding to the public burden of those of moderate possessions, we commend to the coming legislature an earnest consideration of the matter with a view of devising some method by which the taxes may be justly and equitably distributed and borne.

And the Democrats of the state covenant with the people, if entrusted with the management of affairs, that the offices of the state shall be administered on the rule that a "public office is a public trust;" that strict economy shall be enforced in all departments; that needless offices shall be either abolished or consolidated; that every grain market in the state shall be made "free and open;" that corruption when discovered shall be exposed, not sheltered; and to this end we again appeal to all voters who set good government above party.

The nominees of the parties, in the order of filing certificates with the state auditor, respectively were:

### PROHIBITION NOMINEES.

Governor—James P. Pinkham, of Hennepin county.  
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph O. Barrett, of Traverse county.  
Secretary of State—Hans S. Hilleboe, of Kandiyohi county.  
State Treasurer—Newton R. Frost, of Ramsey county.  
State Auditor—Ole Kron, of Douglas county.  
Attorney General—Robert Taylor, of Dodge county.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—William E. Dean, of Lincoln county.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Governor—William R. Merriam, of Ramsey county.  
Lieutenant Governor—Gideon S. Ives, of Nicollet county.  
Secretary of State—Frederick P. Brown, of Faribault county.  
State Treasurer—Joseph Bobleter, of Brown county.  
State Auditor—P. J. McGuire, of Polk county.  
Attorney General—Moses E. Clapp, of Otter Tail county.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—Charles P. Holcomb, of Washington county.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.**

Governor—Thomas Wilson, of Winona county.  
Lieutenant Governor—E. G. Pahl, of Brown county.  
Secretary of State—A. T. Lindholm, of Washington county.  
State Treasurer—Charles M. Foote, of Hennepin county.  
State Auditor—Adolph Biermann, of Olmsted county.  
Attorney General—David T. Calhoun, of Stearns county.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—T. F. O'Hair, of Traverse county.

### ALLIANCE NOMINEES.

Governor S. M. Owen, of Hennepin county.  
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph O. Barrett, of Traverse county.  
Secretary of State—M. Wesenberg, of St. Louis county.  
State Treasurer—Erick Mathison, of Lac qui Parle county.  
State Auditor—Adolph Biermann, of Olmsted county.  
Attorney General—Robert Taylor, of Dodge county.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—Frank W. Kolars, of Le Sueur county.

**NOTE**—P. H. Rahlly, of Wabasha county, was the original nominee of the Alliance convention, but declined to run; whereupon Adolph Biermann, the Democratic nominee, was substituted.



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D. Democrat; A., Alliance; P. Prohibition.

## AITKIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	414	205	43	299	276	109	5	361	276	53	351	277	51	10
Altken.....	148	94	19	125	104	23	2	135	105	14	134	106	11	3
Butternut.....								15	1		15	1		
Dixon's.....	4	12		10	8			10	8		10	8		
Farm Island.....	18	2	4	13	18	8		19	19	1	19	19	1	
Kimberly.....	35	3	3	14		36		24	1	25	16	1	33	
McKinney Fm.....	24	14		37	24			37	24		37	24		
Marmon.....	12	1	1			17		15		2	15			2
Millers.....				11	18			12	18		12	18		
Nichols.....	4	14		4	14	3		5	14		5	14		
Nordland.....	29	4	16	35	27	6	1	35	27	7	35	27	4	3
Peterson's.....	12	1												
Pine Knoll.....	19	3		3	20			3	20		3	20		
Sandy Lake.....	59	23		18	9			18	9		18	9		
Scotte's.....	5	6		12	19			12	19		11	19		
Willow River.....				17	14	1	2	21	11	2	21	11		2

## ANOKA COUNTY.

The county ..	1,305	817	175	1,049	703	101	91	1,092	719	139	1,091	724	44	94
Anoka, 1st w. ....	156	104	34	129	106	6	23	134	104	28	134	107	2	24
2nd ward .....	175	106	21	179	81	4	12	180	85	13	180	85		12
3rd ward .....	221	121	58	155	113	15	36	166	112	44	167	112	7	36
Township .....	68	47	2	42	28	14	1	43	33	9	43	33	7	2
Bethel.....	62	32	4	60	22	3		64	21		64	21		
Blaine.....	19	24		19	18	2	1	20	18	2	19	19	1	1
Burns.....	76	33	6	73	38	1	3	73	38	4	73	38	1	3
Centerville.....	48	126	7	41	119	2		41	119	2	41	119	2	
Columbus.....	33	15	1	22	14	2		25	13		25	14		
Fridley.....	106	53	4	50	42	3	1	50	44	2	50	44	1	1
Grow.....	77	32	12	69	22	20	4	75	27	13	75	27	8	5
Ham Lake.....	67	15	10	58	12	3	3	59	12	5	59	12	2	3
Linwood.....	48	24		23	20	6		30	20		30	20		
Oak Grove.....	37	36	1	35	31	8		36	36	2	36	36	2	
Ramsey.....	68	37	6	47	22	11	3	48	22	10	48	22	10	3
St. Francis.....	44	12	9	47	15	1	4	48	15	5	47	15	1	4

## BECKER COUNTY.

The county ..	1,310	523	322	867	421	584	113	926	417	654	923	419	496	152
Atlanta.....	54	9	10	24	4	25	5	24	4	30	28	4	18	8
Audubon.....	94	18	80	63	14	50	34	66	16	78	65	16	38	39
Burlington.....	81	55	22	68	38	16	4	73	38	16	73	38	13	3
Carsonville.....	71	45	18	21	20	80	6	27	23	76	27	22	72	7
Cormorant.....	53	8	22	19	1	38	3	19	1	42	19	1	38	3
Cuba.....	40	29	22	13	2	47	11	13		60	13		47	11
Detroit.....	216	29	40	189	94	34	7	206	89	40	202	92	31	8
Erie.....	19	20	3	38	14	3		38	14	3	39	13	3	
Evergreen.....	50	13	3	11	9	5		11	9	5	11	9	5	
Green Valley.....	25	10		14	2	5		14	2	5	14	2	5	
Hamden.....	63	22	26	7	9	59	11	23	9	65	17	9	55	6
Height of Land.....	64	10	3	27	10	9		27	10	9	27	10	9	
Holmesville.....				23		11	5	23		16	23		11	5
Lake Eunice.....	72	15	26	56	15	9	13	62	14	17	62	14	4	13
Lake Park.....	126	51	33	76	18	73	11	80	15	83	83	15	68	12
Lake View.....	57	25	2	28	27	25	1	28	28	15	28	28	14	1
Richwood.....	106	25	8	55	10	23	2	54	10	26	54	10	24	2
Runeberg.....	61		1	30		8		34		4	33		1	4
Silver Leaf.....	8	15		7	3	11		7	3	11	7	3	9	
Spruce Grove.....				3		16		3		16	3		16	
Walworth.....	40	13	3	5	1	37		5	1	37	6	1	2	34
White Earth.....	10	41		90	130			89	131		89	131		

## BELTRAMI COUNTY

The county ..	.....	.....	.....	80	5	12	.....	81	4	12	81	4	12	.....
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## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## AITKIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Gen.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county ..	353	275	51	10	352	327	9	382	246	61	314	256	51	7
Aitkin .....	135	105	11	3	139	112	3	161	78	14	135	105	11	2
Butternut .....	15	1				16		15	1		15	1		
Dixon's .....	10	8			10	8		10	8		10	8		
Farm Island .....	19	19	1		18	21		19	19	1	19	19	1	
Kimberly .....	16	1	33		16	34		16	1	33	16	1	33	
McKinney F'm .....	37	24			37	24		37	24		37	24		
Marmon .....	15			2	15		2	15		2	15			2
Miller's .....	12	18			12	18		12	18		12	18		
Nichols .....	5	14	2		5	16		8	11	2	5	14	2	
Nordland .....	35	26	4	3	35	30	4	35	27	7	35	27	4	3
Peterson's .....														
Pine Knoll .....	3	20			3	20		3	20		3	20		
Sandy Lake .....	18	9			21	6		18	9					
Sicotte's .....	12	19			21	10		12	19		12	19		
Willow River .....	21	11		2	20	12	2	21	11	2				

## ANOKA COUNTY.

The county ..	1,005	718	45	94	1,122	726	95	1,005	720	135	1,003	721	44	93
Anoka, 1st w. ..	138	102	3	24	139	104	24	136	104	27	138	103	2	24
2nd ward .....	179	85		12	183	82	12	180	85	12	178	87		12
3rd ward .....	167	112	7	36	172	113	37	168	112	42	165	112	7	35
Township .....	43	32	7	2	55	27	2	43	32	9	43	33	7	2
Bethel .....	64	21			64	21		64	21		64	21		
Blaine .....	19	19	1	1	19	20	1	19	19	2	19	19	1	1
Burns .....	73	38	1	3	76	36	3	73	38	4	73	38	1	3
Centerville .....	41	119	2		41	121		41	119	2	41	119	2	
Columbus .....	25	14			25	14		25	14		25	14		
Fridley .....	50	44	1	1	52	43	1	50	44	2	50	44	1	1
Grow .....	75	27	8	5	75	35	5	75	27	13	75	27	8	5
Ham Lake .....	59	12	2	3	59	14	3	59	12	5	59	12	2	3
Linwood .....	30	20			30	20		30	20		30	20		
Oak Grove .....	36	36	2		36	38		36	36	2	36	35	2	
Ramsey .....	48	22	10	3	48	22	3	48	22	10	48	22	10	3
St. Francis .....	48	15	1	4	48	16	4	48	15	5	48	15	1	4

## BECKER COUNTY.

The county ..	920	423	536	107	917	935	128	944	408	604	904	405	480	109
Atlanta .....	24	4	25	5	23	26	9	24	4	30	24	4	25	5
Audubon .....	66	18	39	37	66	54	40	66	16	78	66	16	39	39
Burlington .....	73	38	13	3	73	51	3	73	37	16	73	37	12	3
Carsonville .....	27	23	72	7	27	94	7	28	21	78	26	22	72	7
Cormorant .....	19	1	38	3	19	39	3	19	1		19	1	38	3
Cuba .....	13	49	11		13	49	11	13		60	13		49	11
Detroit .....	209	89	31	8	209	118	8	211	86	38	207	89	31	8
Erie .....	39	13	3		39	16		39	13	3	39	13	3	
Evergreen .....	11	9	5		11	14		11	9	5	11	9	5	
Green Valley .....	14	2	5		14	7		14	2	5	14	2	5	
Hamden .....	13	14	55		12	60	13	30	5	58				
Height of L'd. ..	27	10	9		27	19		28	10	8	27	10		
Holmesville .....	23		11	5	23	11	5	23		16	23		11	5
Lake Eunice .....	62	14	4	13	62	18	13	62	14	17	62	14	4	13
Lake Park .....	80	15	71	12	79	85	13	80	15	83	80	15	71	12
Lake View .....	28	28	14	1	28	42	1	28	28	15	28	28	13	1
Richwood .....	54	10	24	2	54	34	2	54	10	26	54	10	24	2
Runeberg .....	34		4		34			34		4	34		4	
Silver Leaf .....	7	3	11		7	13		7	3	11	7	3	11	
Spruce Grove .....	3		16		3	16		3		16	3		16	
Walworth .....	5	1	37		5	38		5	1	37	5	1	37	
White Earth .....	89	131			89	131		92	128		89	131		

## BELTRAMI COUNTY.

The county ..	81	4	12	....	75	16	....	81	4	12	81	4	12	....
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## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## BENTON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Sec'y of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	400	831	88	200	558	392	17	258	587	325	266	576	116	8
Alberta.....	9	98	...	2	77	14	...	4	79	10	4	78	10	...
Gilmanton....	36	108	...	7	68	31	...	13	63	30	13	63	30	...
Glendorado...	28	23	...	21	17	15	...	21	17	15	20	17	15	...
Graham.....	1	14	28	1	14	28	...	4	14	25	4	14	25	...
Granite Lodg'	7	13	...	...	15	10	...	2	6	7	2	6	7	...
Langola.....	84	78	9	21	61	37	1	20	61	38	21	60	37	1
Mayhew Lake	...	...	...	7	52	9	...	7	52	9	7	52	9	...
Maywood.....	17	34	2	11	8	28	...	25	11	11	25	11	11	...
Minden.....	16	63	6	4	24	61	...	4	26	59	3	25	60	...
St. Cloud, 5 wd	...	...	...	3	12	10	3	5	13	8	5	13	5	3
St. Cloud, 6 wd	...	...	...	33	40	52	...	39	40	50	38	41	49	...
St. George....	15	108	...	1	55	38	...	1	62	30	1	63	30	...
Sauk Rapids..	176	258	71	79	108	57	13	103	126	31	113	116	26	4
Watab.....	12	48	...	10	17	2	...	10	17	2	10	17	2	...

## BIG STONE COUNTY.

The county...	548	535	111	522	394	388	31	619	392	329	607	442	256	34
Akron.....	30	32	16	21	11	30	1	27	11	25	37	18	6	2
Almond.....	61	19	5	65	8	48	...	77	8	36	78	8	35	...
Artichoke....	57	9	3	35	8	19	1	35	8	20	35	8	19	1
Big Stone....	33	14	16	16	7	29	5	38	7	13	39	7	7	5
Brown's Val'y	29	69	7	17	40	45	...	28	49	33	29	51	29	...
Graceville...	59	124	3	42	102	47	...	45	105	40	39	109	42	...
Malta.....	34	19	7	46	12	14	1	55	11	9	27	43	6	1
Moonshine....	11	21	...	12	13	24	...	12	13	24	10	15	24	...
Odessa.....	44	31	2	34	35	5	1	38	34	3	38	34	2	1
Ort'nville, cty	67	62	21	85	82	8	20	97	77	21	99	76	...	20
Ort'nville, twp	8	3	2	4	1	7	...	11	1	...	10	1	...	...
Otrey.....	26	34	9	75	4	17	1	81	4	13	81	7	8	2
Prior.....	77	49	20	66	44	49	1	69	44	48	79	45	34	2
Tokua.....	12	49	...	4	18	46	...	6	20	44	6	20	44	...

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The county...	3191	2838	428	2309	1856	1202	222	2417	1879	1275	2427	1850	1030	255
Beauford....	52	82	11	33	37	46	12	35	27	56	35	27	42	14
Butternut Vly	96	50	9	85	27	30	1	97	27	19	97	27	18	1
Ceresco.....	39	62	1	39	19	54	1	38	12	57	39	12	40	1
Cambria.....	65	8	22	56	8	11	9	56	9	19	56	9	8	11
Danville....	57	58	6	39	43	9	1	41	41	10	42	41	9	...
Decoria.....	58	103	2	30	25	105	...	32	24	104	32	24	104	...
Garden City..	106	72	14	59	16	103	7	67	18	100	66	17	91	11
Jamestown...	61	109	8	59	66	36	7	59	67	42	59	67	34	8
Judson.....	145	14	16	120	11	15	6	124	11	17	124	11	9	8
Lake Crystal.	133	67	14	135	52	12	17	138	54	24	140	53	6	17
Le Roy.....	221	115	29	155	101	53	23	153	108	71	149	107	45	27
Lincoln.....	66	22	9	32	21	17	3	34	21	18	35	21	14	3
Lime.....	22	123	2	16	89	10	1	24	90	2	22	93	...	1
Lyra.....	67	200	8	67	104	78	3	63	132	52	68	103	79	2
Mc Pherson...	120	133	16	85	115	38	3	89	111	41	86	114	38	3
Mankato.....	102	171	5	46	103	54	3	49	103	53	49	104	50	3
Mankato, 1 wd	205	438	10	181	235	23	6	185	386	24	184	388	18	6
Mankato, 2 wd	149	233	12	109	155	25	1	111	157	22	112	156	20	2
Mankato, 3 wd	198	105	29	140	66	25	17	138	70	40	144	65	23	17
Mankato, 4 wd	413	158	43	282	120	43	21	298	119	51	299	120	28	21
Mapleton....	106	117	39	70	60	94	29	74	57	122	77	57	88	31
Medo.....	84	80	10	58	43	43	2	60	40	46	60	39	40	7
Pleasant M'd.	63	41	4	50	30	6	...	52	31	6	52	31	4	...
Rapidan.....	103	95	3	50	55	105	2	57	57	98	57	55	98	2
Shelby.....	173	56	32	112	55	21	9	118	53	26	118	53	14	12
South Bend..	89	24	17	80	15	16	8	82	14	23	81	15	12	15
Sterling.....	99	51	22	42	11	94	5	57	16	79	58	16	71	6
Vernon.....	99	51	35	79	24	36	25	86	25	63	86	25	27	26

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## BENTON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Bierman, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	261	578	317	9	265	882	8	212	656	290	268	528	312	8
Alberta.....	4	79	10	...	4	78	...	4	78	10	4	79	10	...
Gilmanton.....	13	63	30	...	13	95	...	12	64	30	13	63	30	...
Glendora.....	20	16	15	...	20	33	...	20	17	15	21	17	13	...
Graham.....	4	14	25	...	4	39	...	4	14	25	4	14	25	...
Granite Lodge.....	2	6	...	...	2	13	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Langola.....	21	64	34	1	21	98	1	14	75	31	21	61	37	1
Mayhew Lake.....	6	52	9	...	7	61	...	7	52	9	7	52	9	...
Maywood.....	25	11	10	...	25	22	...	25	11	11	25	11	11	...
Minden.....	4	25	60	...	4	85	...	4	26	59	4	25	60	...
St. Cloud, 5 wd.....	5	14	4	3	5	18	3	4	18	5	5	13	5	3
St. Cloud, 6 wd.....	34	40	53	...	38	91	...	11	82	35	38	40	51	...
St. George.....	1	63	30	...	1	93	...	1	63	30	1	63	29	...
Sauk Rapids.....	112	114	28	4	111	137	4	94	133	30	115	113	30	4
Watab.....	10	17	2	...	10	19	...	10	17	2	10	17	2	...

## BIG STONE COUNTY.

The county...	634	389	285	33	724	574	38	651	386	302	612	476	228	34
Akron.....	33	10	18	2	38	17	8	39	10	13	37	13	10	2
Almond.....	73	8	40	...	77	42	...	78	8	35	76	21	34	...
Artichoke.....	35	8	19	1	35	27	1	35	8	20	35	8	19	1
Big Stone.....	39	7	6	5	39	14	5	39	7	12	39	9	4	5
Brown's Val'y.....	29	49	33	...	31	76	...	29	46	33	28	50	33	...
Graceville.....	45	104	42	...	109	82	...	40	103	48	13	155	22	...
Malta.....	55	11	9	...	56	29	...	55	11	10	53	14	9	1
Moonshine.....	12	13	24	...	15	34	...	12	13	24	12	20	17	...
Odessa.....	38	34	2	1	39	35	1	38	34	3	38	34	2	1
Ort'nville, city.....	98	76	1	20	106	69	20	100	75	20	98	76	...	20
Ort'nville, twp.....	10	1	1	...	11	1	...	11	1	...	11	1	...	...
Otrey.....	81	4	11	2	77	19	2	86	4	8	84	4	8	2
Prior.....	80	44	35	2	82	77	1	82	43	36	82	46	31	2
Tokua.....	6	20	44	...	9	61	...	7	23	40	6	25	39	...

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The county...	2440	1837	1050	228	2445	2874	230	2432	1830	1307	2438	1838	1051	231
Beauford.....	35	27	42	14	35	69	14	35	27	56	35	27	42	14
Butternut Vly.....	97	27	18	...	97	45	1	97	27	19	97	27	18	1
Ceresco.....	39	12	56	1	31	54	1	38	12	57	37	12	56	1
Cambria.....	56	9	8	11	56	17	1	56	9	19	56	9	8	11
Danville.....	42	41	9	...	42	50	...	42	41	9	42	41	9	...
Decoria.....	32	24	104	...	32	128	...	32	24	104	32	24	104	...
Garden City.....	67	17	91	10	67	108	10	66	19	101	67	17	91	10
Jamestown.....	59	67	34	8	59	100	8	59	67	42	59	67	34	8
Judson.....	124	11	9	8	124	20	8	124	11	17	124	11	9	8
Lake Crystal.....	140	54	5	17	140	59	17	140	53	23	141	53	5	17
Le Roy.....	158	98	46	28	147	155	28	155	95	81	161	96	48	28
Lincoln.....	35	21	14	3	35	35	3	35	21	17	35	21	13	3
Lime.....	22	92	...	2	22	92	2	22	92	2	22	92	...	2
Lyra.....	68	103	79	2	68	182	2	68	104	81	68	103	79	2
Mc Pherson.....	86	114	38	3	86	152	3	86	114	41	87	114	38	3
Mankato.....	50	103	50	3	52	151	3	50	103	53	49	103	50	3
Mankato, 1 wd.....	187	385	18	6	185	405	6	184	388	24	184	388	18	6
Mankato, 2 wd.....	111	157	20	2	113	175	2	112	156	22	112	156	20	2
Mankato, 3 wd.....	142	67	23	17	144	91	17	142	67	40	142	67	23	17
Mankato, 4 wd.....	301	119	28	3	299	138	3	300	119	49	299	120	26	3
Mapleton.....	77	57	88	31	77	146	30	77	57	119	77	57	88	31
Medo.....	60	36	42	4	60	82	4	60	40	40	60	40	42	4
Pleasant M'd.....	52	31	4	...	52	35	...	52	31	4	52	31	4	...
Rapidan.....	57	57	98	...	57	153	2	57	55	100	57	55	98	2
Shelby.....	118	53	14	12	118	67	12	117	53	26	118	53	15	12
South Bend.....	82	14	12	11	82	26	11	82	14	23	82	14	12	11
Sterling.....	58	16	72	6	59	87	6	58	16	78	57	16	73	6
Vernon.....	85	25	28	29	86	52	26	86	24	54	86	24	28	26

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## BROWN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	1,212	1,574	110	1,115	1,177	801	16	1,079	1,191	811	1,191	1,173	724	15
Albin.....	74	26	9	19	16	81	1	35	16	66	34	19	63	1
Bashaw.....	39	18	1	26	17	30	...	26	17	30	26	17	30	...
Burnstown...	136	89	7	123	108	25	7	126	109	28	126	112	21	7
Cottonwood...	51	88	2	63	80	21	3	58	84	23	61	83	20	3
Eden.....	61	68	3	35	48	39	...	27	57	38	35	48	39	...
Home.....	72	101	10	37	54	72	...	38	41	81	37	51	69	...
Lake Hanska	79	53	9	33	9	106	...	49	7	92	50	9	89	...
Leavenworth	35	42	8	18	15	74	1	18	15	74	18	16	73	1
Linden.....	88	50	2	44	18	80	...	48	24	70	51	20	71	...
Milford.....	44	82	1	68	40	35	...	74	35	35	70	39	34	...
Mulligan.....	14	41	2	13	38	16	...	13	38	16	13	38	16	...
New Ulm, 1 w.	85	203	2	136	176	8	...	106	188	10	138	173	8	...
New Ulm, 2 w.	90	216	...	146	161	4	...	95	213	3	152	160	...	...
New Ulm, 3 w.	67	134	1	97	135	...	...	83	148	...	104	128	...	...
North Star...	53	18	...	46	18	5	...	47	16	5	46	18	5	...
Prairieville...	51	41	4	27	21	44	...	35	5	52	35	21	36	...
Sigel.....	21	94	...	24	63	30	...	24	48	42	23	62	31	...
Sleepy Eye L.	126	131	35	141	118	46	3	155	88	63	150	117	37	2
Stark.....	16	67	5	15	40	59	...	16	39	59	16	39	59	...
Stately.....	13	12	9	4	2	26	1	6	3	24	6	3	23	1

## CARLETON COUNTY.

The county...	756	606	49	612	257	414	20	661	330	384	659	338	368	12
Knife Falls...	270	261	20	311	189	192	2	319	191	199	320	192	188	9
Mahtowa.....	14	21	9	14	15	23	...	17	21	15	14	26	12	2
Moose Lake...	200	100	10	93	43	114	...	108	39	104	108	39	104	...
Thompson...	154	78	...	84	11	19	1	92	11	11	92	11	11	...
Twin Lakes...	118	145	10	110	93	66	17	125	68	55	125	70	53	1

## CARVER COUNTY.

The county...	1,366	1,996	62	991	1,892	299	18	1,040	1,890	280	1,017	1,803	277	15
Benton.....	61	213	1	61	189	6	...	68	180	5	65	187	5	...
Camden.....	104	132	7	82	150	5	...	81	151	4	82	151	4	...
Carver.....	68	103	3	57	93	2	...	56	96	...	49	103	...	...
Chanbassen...	75	186	16	35	164	37	7	47	166	30	50	166	21	6
Chaska.....	180	316	...	97	332	36	...	97	333	35	97	332	35	...
Dahlgren.....	115	136	9	77	124	1	3	79	88	38	72	97	35	1
Hancock.....	62	77	...	44	95	...	...	45	93	...	40	98	...	...
Hollywood...	121	95	...	83	95	24	...	86	96	20	86	96	20	...
Lake Town...	84	130	19	22	99	79	2	35	109	60	35	109	58	2
San Francisco	133	19	3	90	21	5	2	92	22	5	87	26	3	2
Waconia.....	135	169	1	108	139	58	1	117	155	36	116	138	52	1
Watertown...	166	159	1	168	156	14	...	167	158	13	167	158	13	...
Y'ng America	62	261	11	67	235	32	3	70	234	34	71	232	31	3

## CASS COUNTY.

The county...	474	235	7	201	97	7	4	204	94	6	205	98	2	4
Collins.....	51	26	5	25	21	1	4	26	21	4	26	21	...	4
Eagle Lake...	54	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gull River...	234	88	2	142	45	...	...	142	42	...	142	45	...	...
Huckensack...	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pine River...	77	46	...	5	18	...	...	5	18	...	5	18	...	...
Swan Creek...	14	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Warners.....	17	12	...	23	13	6	...	25	13	2	26	14	2	...



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## BROWN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calloun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	1,360	1,019	717	15	1,181	1,913	15	1,182	1,185	744	1,169	1,114	620	15
Albin .....	46	9	61	1	35	81	1	30	25	62	35	20	55	1
Bashaw .....	26	17	30	...	26	47	...	26	17	30	26	17	...	...
Burnstown .....	135	104	20	7	132	126	7	125	111	28	125	112	20	7
Cottonwood .....	63	81	20	3	58	105	3	61	83	23	61	83	20	3
Eden .....	36	47	39	...	35	87	...	35	48	39	35	48	32	...
Home .....	37	52	73	...	39	125	...	39	52	73	40	50	73	...
Lake Hanska .....	59	9	79	...	49	98	...	49	9	90	49	9	80	...
Leavenworth .....	18	16	73	1	18	89	1	18	16	74	18	16	73	1
Linden .....	51	20	71	...	50	92	...	51	20	71	51	20	71	...
Milford .....	71	34	32	...	70	74	...	70	40	34	70	40	34	...
Mulligan .....	13	38	16	...	13	54	...	13	38	16	13	38	16	...
New Ulm, 1 w. ....	183	130	8	...	135	185	...	138	175	8	139	174	7	...
New Ulm, 2 w. ....	294	108	1	...	150	163	...	151	160	1	152	160	...	...
New Ulm, 3 w. ....	133	101	...	...	104	130	...	104	129	...	105	129	...	...
North Star .....	46	18	5	...	46	23	...	46	18	5	46	18	5	...
Prairieville .....	35	21	35	...	33	58	...	35	21	34	35	21	36	...
Sigel .....	28	56	33	...	19	98	...	23	64	30	...	...	...	...
Sleepy Eye L. ....	147	117	40	2	147	156	2	147	117	41	147	117	39	2
Stark .....	17	38	50	...	16	97	...	15	39	59	16	39	48	...
Stately .....	6	3	22	1	6	25	1	6	3	24	6	3	23	1

## CARLETON COUNTY.

The county...	660	335	370	14	659	705	14	664	335	379	661	332	371	14
Knife Falls .....	318	192	188	11	317	381	11	322	193	194	319	190	89	11
Mahtowa .....	17	23	13	2	17	35	2	17	22	15	17	22	13	2
Moose Lake .....	108	39	104	...	108	143	...	108	39	104	108	39	104	...
Thompson .....	92	11	11	...	92	22	...	92	11	11	92	11	11	...
Twin Lakes .....	125	70	54	1	125	124	1	125	70	55	125	70	54	1

## CARVER COUNTY.

The county...	1,048	1,863	275	17	1,045	2,141	15	1,050	1,868	178	1,039	1,868	279	17
Benton .....	60	183	5	...	69	188	...	38	183	5	69	183	5	...
Camden .....	82	151	4	...	82	155	...	82	152	...	82	151	4	...
Carver .....	56	96	...	...	56	96	...	56	96	...	57	95	...	...
Chanbassen .....	50	166	21	6	50	187	6	51	166	26	51	163	20	6
Chaska .....	98	332	35	...	97	367	...	98	332	35	97	332	35	...
Dahlgren .....	79	88	35	3	79	123	3	79	88	10	79	88	35	3
Hancock .....	45	94	...	...	45	94	...	45	94	8	45	94	...	...
Hollywood .....	86	95	20	...	86	115	...	88	95	...	83	101	17	...
Laketown .....	36	109	57	2	36	166	...	36	109	...	35	109	58	2
San Francisco .....	92	22	3	2	92	25	2	92	22	5	92	22	3	2
Waconia .....	116	139	51	1	114	191	1	116	139	46	109	139	58	1
Watertown .....	168	155	13	...	168	170	...	168	157	13	169	155	13	...
Y'ng America .....	71	233	31	3	71	264	3	71	235	30	71	233	31	3

## CASS COUNTY.

The county...	205	95	2	4	206	98	4	208	91	6	205	98	2	4
Collins .....	26	21	...	4	26	21	4	26	21	4	26	21	...	4
Eagle Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gull River .....	142	42	...	...	143	43	...	142	45	...	142	45	...	...
Hackensack .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pine River .....	5	18	...	...	5	18	...	5	18	...	5	18	...	...
Swan Creek .....	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Warners .....	26	14	2	...	26	16	...	29	7	2	26	14	2	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.  
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wessonberg, A.	Hillebore, A.
The county..	78	576	192	473	415	514	71	539	416	526	545	415	374	145
Big Bend.....	52	30		29	8	55	1	38	11	45	38	11	8	37
Orate.....	11	8		14	20	5		14	20	5	14	20	5	
Granite Falls..	91	71	26	28	34	73	1	32	34	74	32	34	73	1
Grace.....	16	24		7	5	17		7	4	25	8	4	17	7
Havelock.....	25	8	3	21	3	9		21	3	9	21	3	9	
Kragero.....	47	63	18	13	19	76		17	18	80	17	18	71	9
Leenthrop.....	25	23	51	11	14	61	11	14	13	75	14	14	56	17
Lone Tree.....	16	12		7	13	4		7	13	6	7	13	4	2
Lauriston.....	26	6	12	14	5	19		20	5	6	20	5	13	3
Mandt.....	32	11		17	19	7		18	19	8	19	19	4	2
Montevideo....	175	116	20	124	119	32	27	141	117	44	143	115	14	30
Rhelderland....	10	6		20	31	1		20	31	1	20	31	1	
Rosewood.....	36	59	13	33	25	45		35	26	44	35	27	26	17
Sparta.....	93	54	25	66	37	61	3	80	36	56	79	37	42	14
Stonham.....	28	8	4	15	24	8		17	23	7	17	23	7	
Tunberg.....	42	59	9	41	33	36	2	45	37	30	48	35	24	6
Woods.....	13	9		13	6	1		13	6	1	13	6	1	

## CHISAGO COUNTY

The county...	1,458	431	181	1,182	201	236	77	1,210	284	279	1,086	531	106	75
Amador.....	85	4		66	3			68	3		64	5		
Chisago Lake.....	304	14	7	207	16	51	4	211	15	48	163	98	14	4
Fish Lake.....	207	33	48	105	10	15	20	199	5	30	184	32	7	18
Franconia.....	164	40	4	151	23	46		167	24	29	164	28	28	
Leont.....	43	12	1	25	11	11		25	11	11	23	23	1	
Nessel.....	47	82	58	46	61	29	29	46	61	58	17	93	26	29
North Branch.....	97	22	1	94	24	2	4	96	23	5	88	31	1	4
Rush City.....	58	70	22	70	52	3	7	73	52	7	68	57		7
Rushseba.....	88	38	31	25	22	14	7	25	22	20	24	34	3	7
Shafer.....	131	5	2	120	1	6	3	120	1	9	112	15		3
Sunrise.....	94	23	4	60	21	17	1	60	20	19	69	25	17	1
Taylor's Falls.....	97	42	2	78	29	2	2	80	29	3	69	41		2
Wyoming.....	93	40	1	36	18	40		42	18	34	35	49	9	

## CLAY COUNTY.

The county..	1,442	1,009	262	613	370	1210	52	714	383	1153	778	306	1006	59
Alliance.....	7	38	4	4	.....	22	.....	4	.....	22	4	.....	22	.....
Barnesville.....	25	57	5	.....	1	19	.....	.....	2	18	.....	2	18	.....
Barnesv. 1 w.....	.....	.....	.....	25	28	34	.....	25	31	31	25	29	31	.....
2nd ward.....	.....	.....	.....	31	19	34	.....	32	20	30	29	21	32	.....
3d ward.....	.....	.....	.....	60	20	18	.....	62	25	13	62	23	13	.....
Cronwell.....	20	6	9	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	31	13	.....	19	.....
Ekron.....	93	10	1	8	.....	85	.....	19	.....	74	19	.....	74	.....
Elkton.....	1	24	9	1	.....	27	.....	1	.....	27	1	.....	27	.....
Elmwood.....	26	44	11	15	7	.....	1	16	7	44	16	7	43	1
Felton.....	23	31	6	16	20	22	.....	18	20	20	18	20	20	.....
Georgetown.....	139	52	10	9	36	57	.....	10	38	54	10	38	54	.....
Glyndon.....	60	40	11	35	15	22	.....	39	13	20	38	13	19	.....
Goose Prairie.....	45	4	3	1	2	42	.....	3	2	40	18	2	23	.....
Hagen.....	20	11	.....	1	.....	31	.....	2	.....	30	28	.....	4	.....
Hawley.....	56	37	20	22	27	50	8	35	26	46	35	26	40	8
Highland Gr v.....	91	22	3	9	.....	75	2	10	.....	76	12	5	66	3
Holy Cross.....	26	2	.....	29	4	4	.....	23	4	4	30	4	3	.....
Humboldt.....	134	144	19	2	4	29	.....	4	6	25	3	7	24	1
Keen.....	30	12	4	1	.....	28	.....	1	.....	28	3	.....	26	.....
Kragness.....	18	7	24	5	4	45	.....	4	4	46	4	4	46	.....
Moorhead.....	45	70	.....	12	5	20	.....	14	4	19	17	5	13	.....
Moorhead, 1w.....	144	55	19	83	41	6	9	84	41	14	85	40	5	9
2nd ward.....	120	94	15	94	46	29	20	110	46	34	108	48	13	.....
3d ward.....	21	38	1	86	68	14	10	94	65	19	103	71	8	9

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Robbeter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county..	538	455	427	98	538	829	107	547	414	510	536	390	326	107
Big Bend .....	38	11	44	1	38	55	1	38	11	45	38	11	44	1
Grate .....	14	20	5		14	25		14	20	5	14	20	5	
Granite Falls .....	32	74	73	1	32	107	1	32	34	74	32	34	73	1
Grace .....	8	4	17	7	8	21	7	8	4	24	8	4	16	7
Havelock .....	21	3	9		21	12		21	3	9	21	3	9	
Kragero .....	17	18	53		16	92		17	18	79	17	18	54	
Leenthrop .....	15	13	56	18	14	63	30	14	13	75	14	13	34	19
Lone Tree .....	7	13	3	2	7	16	2	7	13	6	7	13		11
Lauriston .....	20	5	13	3	20	15	6	23	5	13	20	5	13	3
Mandt .....	19	19	4	2	19	23	2	19	19	6				
Montevideo .....	138	115	22	25	142	132	28	141	117	43	148	111	15	28
Rhelderland .....	20	31	1		20	32		20	31	1	20	31		
Rosewood .....	34	27	28	16	35	51	17	35	28	42	35	27	12	17
Sparta .....	80	36	43	13	80	78	14	80	36	56	85	36	25	13
Stoneham .....	17	23	7		17	30		20	20	7	17	23	2	
Tunberg .....	45	37	28	2	42	68	2	45	36	30	47	35	25	
Woods .....	13	6	1		13	7		13	6	1	13	6	1	

## CHISAGO COUNTY.

The county..	1,218	283	209	75	1,223	486	76	1,223	282	280	1,325	275	104	75
Amador .....	66	3			66	3		66	3		66	3		
Chisago Lake .....	211	14	48	4	213	63	4	211	15	52	248	14	10	4
Fish Lake .....	198	5	18	18	197	22	19	198	5	36	210	5	7	18
Franconia .....	167	24	29		167	53		167	24	29	169	24	27	
Lent .....	25	11	11		25	22		25	11	11	35	11	1	
Nessel .....	46	61	29	29	46	90	29	49	60	56	49	61	26	29
North Branch .....	96	23	1	4	96	24	4	96	23	5	96	23	1	4
Rush City .....	73	52		7	77	48	7	73	52	7	82	43		7
Rushseba .....	25	22	14	7	25	35	7	25	22	20	36	22	3	7
Shafer .....	120	1	6	3	120	7	3	120	1	9	126	1		3
Sunrise .....	69	20	18	1	70	37	1	70	20	18	69	21	17	1
Taylor Falls .....	80	29	1	2	89	30	2	81	28	3	79	29		2
Wyoming .....	42	18	34		41	52		42	18	34	60	18	12	

## CLAY COUNTY.

The county..	712	382	1005	152	735	1318	173	716	376	1154	691	349	1064	51
Alliance .....	4		22		4	22		4		22	4		22	
Barnesville .....		2	18			19			2	18		2	18	
Barnesv. 1w. ....	25	30	32		25	60		25	30	32				
2nd ward .....	31	21	32		30	49		33	16	32	30	17	28	
3d ward .....	63	23	14		64	28		64	22	14	64	23	13	
Cromwell .....			32		3	29				32			32	
Egdon .....	19		74		19	71	3	19		74	19		74	
Elkton .....	1		27		1	18	9	1		27	1		27	
Elmwood .....	16	7	43	1	16	48	2	16	7	44	16	7	43	1
Felton .....	18	20	20		21	33	4	18	20	20	18	20	20	
Georgetown .....	10	38	54		10	87	5	10	38	54	10	38	54	
Glyndon .....	41	13	17		44	25	2	42	13	17	39	13	19	
Goose Prairie .....	3	2	40		3	22	20	3	2	40	3	2	39	
Hagen .....	2		20		2	30		3		29	2		30	
Hawley .....	35	26	40	6	34	60	13	34	26	47	35	26	40	6
Highland Grv .....	9		75	2	9	72	5	10		76	10		74	2
Holy Cross .....	29	4	4	1	29	6	2	29	4	4	29	4	4	
Humboldt .....	4	6	21	1	3	28	1	3	6	26	3	6	25	1
Keen .....	2		27		10	18	1	1		28	1		28	
Kragness .....	4	4	46		4	45	5	4	4	46	4	4	46	
Moorhead .....	14	4	19		14	21	2	14	4	19	15	4	18	
Moorhead, 1w. ....	85	40	5	9	82	46	11	84	40	14	84	41	5	
2d ward .....	109	46	15	20	109	52	24	109	46	34	110	46	14	2
3d ward .....	92	67	10	10	93	74	13	92	67	20	95	67	9	8

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## CLAY COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Fahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wessenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Melund .....	42	37	14	13	.....	55	1	14	.....	35	15	.....	51	1
Morken .....	14	35	1	.....	1	44	.....	.....	1	44	.....	1	44	.....
Oakport .....	11	41	3	.....	4	18	.....	2	3	20	.....	2	3	20
Parke .....	31	18	32	.....	4	90	.....	5	3	80	.....	3	4	87
Riverton .....	32	22	1	.....	12	18	.....	12	9	17	.....	12	9	17
Skree .....	31	14	3	.....	8	20	.....	2	3	20	.....	8	5	20
Tansen .....	72	1	28	.....	13	93	.....	13	.....	93	.....	20	.....	81
Ulen .....	60	33	.....	.....	4	24	1	37	8	21	.....	39	10	13
Viding .....	6	21	.....	.....	6	20	.....	10	1	20	.....	6	1	20

## COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The county...	744	277	103	302	131	563	47	524	119	494	533	116	386	62
Amboy .....	15	14	1	21	2	10	1	21	2	11	21	2	10	1
Amo .....	18	8	5	1	22	32	.....	1	2	32	3	2	30	.....
Ann .....	59	2	12	23	1	36	.....	26	1	33	26	1	33	.....
Carson .....	19	5	.....	13	.....	18	.....	16	.....	17	16	.....	17	.....
Dale .....	25	11	5	5	.....	31	1	10	.....	27	10	.....	26	1
Delton .....	22	8	7	7	2	22	2	14	.....	17	14	2	16	.....
Germantown ..	24	26	1	14	4	17	1	14	4	17	14	4	17	1
Great Bend ..	177	58	20	134	59	82	35	160	48	93	171	48	58	33
Highwater ..	53	15	4	16	2	50	1	17	2	50	17	2	49	.....
Lakeside .....	58	20	3	36	12	34	2	46	12	26	46	12	24	2
Mount'n Lake ..	94	32	.....	55	7	61	.....	105	9	10	110	4	10	.....
Rosehill .....	28	22	.....	17	1	30	.....	18	.....	20	18	1	20	.....
Selma .....	29	8	1	19	6	19	.....	30	5	10	30	5	10	.....
South Brook ..	32	13	.....	12	20	2	.....	12	20	2	12	20	2	.....
Springfield ..	37	9	2	19	4	19	.....	19	4	19	19	4	19	.....
Storden .....	25	22	11	.....	8	44	4	.....	9	47	.....	8	44	.....
West Brook ..	38	4	22	.....	1	56	.....	6	1	54	6	1	54	.....

## COOK COUNTY.

The county...	24	20	.....	38	9	.....	.....	38	9	.....	37	9	.....	.....
Com'r Dist. 1.	.....	.....	.....	26	3	.....	.....	26	3	.....	25	3	.....	.....
Com'r Dist. 2.	24	20	.....	12	6	.....	.....	12	6	.....	12	6	.....	.....

## CROW WING COUNTY.

The county...	1,087	743	84	661	402	306	24	663	407	416	665	407	337	26
Alberts .....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	24	.....	14	5	24	14	5	24	.....
Bag Lake .....	20	12	3	6	2	12	.....	7	2	11	8	2	10	.....
Brainerd, 1 w.	226	223	7	69	88	18	.....	69	88	18	69	88	18	.....
2d ward .....	201	104	11	168	70	31	4	171	71	32	171	71	26	6
3d ward .....	116	107	7	72	45	81	3	72	46	83	72	46	80	3
4th ward .....	201	100	21	40	14	85	6	40	14	91	40	14	85	6
5th ward .....	.....	.....	.....	81	68	51	4	81	68	55	81	68	51	4
Crow Wing .....	43	26	5	24	8	22	2	24	8	24	24	8	22	2
Dagget Brook ..	23	27	.....	21	17	7	.....	21	17	7	22	17	6	.....
Davenport's ..	.....	.....	.....	18	7	10	.....	18	7	10	18	7	10	.....
Deerwood .....	40	11	9	24	5	23	.....	24	5	23	24	5	23	.....
Fairbank's .....	10	8	1	8	3	1	.....	8	3	1	8	3	1	.....
Garrison .....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	1	.....	21	4	1	21	4	1	.....
Kennedy's .....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	5	.....	2	8	6	2	8	6	.....
Long Lake .....	48	27	.....	13	19	9	.....	13	20	8	13	19	9	.....
Mille Laes .....	25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moersville .....	97	76	20	64	34	11	4	64	34	15	64	34	11	4
Oak Lawn .....	22	15	.....	14	6	7	1	14	7	7	14	7	6	1

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## CLAY COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Molund.....	14	.....	54	1	14	46	9	14	.....	55	14	.....	54	1
Morken.....	.....	1	44	.....	.....	42	1	.....	1	44	.....	1	44	.....
Oakport.....	12	3	20	.....	2	23	.....	2	3	20	12	3	20	.....
Parke.....	3	12	91	.....	5	87	4	5	12	89	5	12	89	.....
Riverton.....	12	9	17	.....	21	9	8	12	9	17	12	9	17	.....
Skree.....	8	5	29	.....	8	32	2	8	5	29	8	5	29	.....
Tansen.....	13	.....	93	.....	13	73	20	14	.....	91	14	.....	91	1
Ulen.....	38	8	18	2	37	24	5	37	8	21	38	8	18	2
Viding.....	6	1	20	.....	6	19	2	6	1	20	6	1	20	.....

## COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The county...	532	116	448	41	531	561	49	536	114	491	531	103	448	6
Amboy.....	21	2	10	.....	21	12	1	21	2	11	21	2	10	1
Amo.....	1	2	32	.....	1	34	.....	1	2	32	1	2	32	.....
Ann.....	26	1	33	.....	26	34	.....	26	1	33	26	1	33	.....
Carson.....	16	.....	17	.....	16	17	.....	16	.....	17	16	.....	17	.....
Dale.....	10	.....	26	1	10	26	1	10	.....	27	11	.....	25	1
Delton.....	14	2	16	1	14	18	1	14	2	17	14	1	15	2
Germantown.....	14	4	17	1	14	21	1	14	4	18	14	4	17	1
Breat Bend ..	171	48	57	34	171	105	34	174	47	89	171	48	57	34
Highwater.....	17	2	49	1	17	51	1	17	2	50	17	2	49	1
Lakeside.....	46	12	24	2	46	36	2	46	12	26	46	.....	24	2
Mount'n Lake	110	4	10	.....	110	14	.....	111	4	9	110	4	10	.....
Rosehill.....	18	1	29	.....	18	30	.....	18	1	29	17	1	30	.....
Selma.....	31	5	9	.....	30	15	.....	30	5	10	30	5	10	.....
South Brook ..	12	20	2	.....	12	22	.....	12	20	2	12	20	2	.....
Springfield....	19	4	19	.....	19	23	.....	20	3	19	19	4	19	.....
Storden.....	.....	8	44	4	.....	48	8	.....	8	48	.....	8	44	4
West Brook..	6	1	54	.....	6	55	.....	6	1	54	6	1	54	.....

## COOK COUNTY.

The county...	38	9	.....	.....	38	9	.....	38	9	.....	38	9	.....	.....
Com'r Dist. 1.	26	3	.....	.....	26	3	.....	26	3	.....	26	3	.....	.....
Com'r Dist. 2.	12	6	.....	.....	13	6	.....	12	6	.....	12	6	.....	.....

## CROW WING COUNTY.

The county...	664	405	391	26	677	781	26	663	406	416	523	406	391	26
Alberts.....	14	5	24	.....	14	29	.....	14	5	24	14	5	24	.....
Bag Lake.....	7	2	11	.....	7	13	.....	7	2	11	7	2	11	.....
Brainerd, 1 w.	69	88	18	.....	72	102	.....	69	88	18	69	88	18	.....
2d ward.....	171	71	26	6	171	97	6	171	71	32	131	71	26	6
3d ward.....	72	46	80	3	72	125	3	72	46	83	72	46	80	3
4th ward.....	40	14	85	6	43	96	6	40	14	91	40	14	85	6
5th ward.....	81	68	51	4	88	112	4	81	68	55	81	68	51	4
Crow Wing...	24	8	22	2	24	29	2	24	8	24	23	8	23	2
Dagget Brook	22	17	6	.....	22	23	.....	22	17	6	22	17	6	.....
Davenport's...	18	7	10	.....	18	17	.....	18	7	10	18	7	10	.....
Deerwood.....	24	5	23	.....	24	28	.....	23	5	23	24	5	23	.....
Fairbanks.....	8	3	1	.....	8	4	.....	8	3	1	8	3	1	.....
Garrison.....	21	4	1	.....	21	5	.....	21	4	1	21	4	1	.....
Kennedy's.....	2	8	6	.....	2	14	.....	2	8	6	2	8	6	.....
Long Lake.....	13	19	9	.....	13	28	.....	13	19	9	13	19	9	.....
Mille Lacs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moersville...	64	34	11	4	64	45	4	64	34	15	64	34	11	4
Oak Lawn.....	14	6	7	1	13	14	1	14	7	7	14	7	6	1



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## DAKOTA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	1584	2413	261	817	2019	1043	139	918	2102	970	896	2138	810	148
Burnsville...	4	79	...	6	38	43	...	3	41	43	2	43	42	...
Castle Rock...	84	43	18	17	15	77	6	18	13	87	15	13	81	8
Douglas...	29	88	2	19	102	3	...	19	103	2	18	104	1	1
Egan...	37	135	...	35	86	19	...	35	90	17	35	90	17	...
Empire...	152	151	7	56	101	120	5	66	114	102	66	124	84	6
Eureka...	91	31	28	20	10	86	18	21	10	103	21	10	85	18
Greenvale...	28	76	18	15	54	47	6	14	57	49	13	47	41	4
Hampton...	51	82	3	10	125	31	1	15	123	30	15	123	29	...
Hastings, 1 w.	37	111	3	29	114	11	...	31	118	5	31	118	5	...
2d ward...	89	121	11	90	89	35	9	92	99	22	86	106	11	7
3d ward...	205	138	24	139	113	74	32	153	24	82	150	134	39	37
4th ward...	33	38	7	21	27	16	...	23	28	13	22	29	12	...
Invergrove...	61	131	4	19	128	36	2	44	103	39	44	105	35	2
Lakeville...	61	201	8	28	146	84	...	32	154	72	25	161	61	1
Lebanon...	14	49	...	5	23	32	...	8	45	7	8	46	7	...
Mershan...	13	84	3	9	47	30	...	8	54	24	8	54	24	...
Mendota...	71	92	...	28	82	28	...	37	84	16	37	85	16	...
New Trier...	1	22	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...
Nininger...	31	20	20	23	21	20	8	25	20	26	25	21	15	10
Randolph...	25	24	14	11	9	32	4	18	14	23	18	14	18	6
Ravenna...	26	23	10	10	13	26	12	10	15	24	10	15	24	12
Rosemount...	39	166	3	21	126	79	...	20	140	66	20	143	62	...
Sciota...	9	20	25	4	10	24	10	4	10	34	3	11	24	10
S St. Paul, 1 w.	134	59	3	54	62	7	1	58	62	4	57	63	3	1
2d ward...	54	90	1	87	110	13	10	97	105	10	99	103	8	10
3d ward...	21	59	...	21	15	5	3	22	15	4	22	15	4	3
4th ward...	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th ward...	91	131	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion...	39	108	...	14	124	22	2	14	133	16	14	133	13	2
Waterford...	41	20	24	10	13	46	10	10	13	56	10	13	46	10
W St. Paul, 1 w.	...	...	...	7	34	7	...	11	33	4	12	33	3	...
2d ward...	...	...	...	2	145	...	...	2	145	...	2	145	...	...
3d ward...	...	...	...	8	18	...	...	8	18	...	8	18	...	...

## DODGE COUNTY.

The county...	1505	812	235	948	447	690	112	1007	377	764	1009	375	672	122
Ashland...	86	16	11	67	11	26	4	72	6	39	72	6	26	4
Canisteo...	134	47	6	59	22	58	1	64	22	54	64	22	52	2
Claremont...	74	65	38	51	44	38	22	54	40	61	55	40	39	21
Concord...	141	76	34	96	38	66	18	97	38	84	97	38	64	20
Ellington...	43	51	17	8	9	77	...	8	7	78	8	7	77	...
Hayfield...	111	30	...	78	5	56	...	80	5	54	80	5	54	...
Kasson...	194	96	12	136	82	60	6	163	71	50	164	71	43	6
Mantorville...	124	78	31	106	72	26	21	111	70	44	111	70	20	24
Milton...	104	131	13	67	41	68	2	69	36	73	69	36	71	2
Ripley...	31	37	4	22	36	5	...	24	23	16	24	23	16	...
Vernon...	129	64	6	67	4	67	2	67	3	70	67	3	68	2
Wasioja...	248	88	60	171	49	91	30	176	45	91	176	45	86	35
Westfield...	86	33	3	20	14	52	6	22	11	59	22	8	56	6

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## DAKOTA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bohler, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Cathoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	923	2119	817	148	966	2877	166	1155	2684	797	925	2121	833	148
Burnsville...	2	42	42	...	2	85	...	43	42	2	2	44	40	...
Castle Rock...	15	13	82	7	15	94	8	25	13	79	15	13	82	7
Douglas...	18	103	1	1	19	102	1	19	103	1	19	103	1	1
Egan...	35	90	17	...	34	107	...	40	90	...	35	90	17	...
Empire...	67	117	92	6	65	207	9	110	108	64	60	117	90	6
Eureka...	21	13	82	18	20	89	18	25	10	99	21	10	85	18
Greenville...	13	57	39	4	15	101	5	14	57	52	14	58	47	4
Hampton...	15	123	29	1	14	149	1	15	124	30	16	123	30	1
Hastings, 1 w.	31	118	5	...	34	119	...	34	118	2	31	118	5	...
2d ward...	94	96	12	9	92	108	11	96	101	17	88	102	12	11
3d ward...	150	126	41	37	164	155	41	166	123	60	157	125	41	37
4th ward...	22	30	12	...	28	36	...	23	30	11	23	28	12	...
Invergrove...	44	103	37	2	56	128	2	44	103	39	44	103	37	2
Lakeville...	32	159	63	1	34	224	3	33	161	64	32	161	64	1
Lebanon...	8	46	7	...	9	51	...	9	46	6	8	46	7	...
Marshall...	8	54	24	...	14	72	...	8	54	24	8	54	24	...
Mendota...	37	85	16	...	37	101	...	47	85	5	37	85	16	...
New Trier...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...
Nininger...	23	21	16	10	24	36	10	31	20	20	25	21	15	10
Randolph...	18	14	18	6	18	32	6	18	14	24	18	14	18	6
Raveuna...	10	15	24	12	11	37	13	16	15	30	10	15	24	12
Rosemount...	21	142	62	...	26	200	...	50	139	37	23	142	63	...
Sciota...	4	10	24	10	4	34	10	4	10	34	13	10	17	8
St. Paul 1 w.	37	63	3	1	57	64	3	60	51	4	58	62	3	1
2d ward...	99	104	8	10	96	112	10	112	91	18	100	104	8	10
3d ward...	25	15	4	3	22	19	3	22	15	7	23	14	4	3
Vermillion...	14	132	13	...	16	144	2	16	133	14	13	133	14	...
Waterford...	13	13	43	10	10	58	10	32	13	34	10	13	46	10
W. St. Paul 1 w.	14	33	1	...	12	36	...	12	33	3	12	32	3	...
2d ward...	2	145	...	...	4	143	...	4	143	...	2	144	...	...
3d ward...	8	18	...	...	8	18	...	8	18	...	8	18	...	...

## DODGE COUNTY.

The county...	1008	375	676	119	1009	1631	123	992	369	776	1009	375	675	115
Ashland...	72	6	26	4	72	32	4	73	6	29	72	6	26	...
Canisteo...	64	22	52	2	65	73	2	66	22	52	65	22	51	2
Claremont...	55	40	39	21	55	79	21	55	40	60	55	40	39	21
Concord...	97	38	65	19	97	100	21	98	38	83	97	38	65	19
Ellington...	8	8	78	...	8	83	1	10	11	70	8	8	78	...
Hayfield...	80	5	54	...	80	59	...	79	5	55	80	5	54	...
Kasson...	163	71	44	6	165	114	5	142	63	77	163	71	44	6
Mantorville...	111	70	20	24	110	91	24	110	70	44	111	70	20	24
Milton...	69	36	71	2	69	107	2	69	36	73	69	36	71	2
Ripley...	24	23	16	...	24	39	...	24	23	16	24	23	16	...
Vernon...	67	3	68	2	67	68	2	67	...	70	67	3	68	2
Wasioja...	176	45	87	33	175	122	35	177	45	87	176	45	87	33
Westfield...	22	8	56	6	22	64	6	22	10	60	22	8	56	6

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hillebore, P.
The county...	1632	748	388	736	286	1463	118	808	289	1507	732	380	1342	116
Alexandria...	54	12	40	25	1	38	13	22	2	53	22	2	40	13
Alex. Village	188	167	94	199	76	108	40	216	26	127	216	81	86	40
Belle River...	54	73	1	23	22	64		26	24	50	26	24	59	
Brandon...	65	9	26	27	7	60		32	7	62	32	7	55	
Brandon V'ge	17	21	7	33	15	5		34	14	7	34	14	5	
Carlos...	39	28	7	4		82	1	4		83	4		82	1
Evansville...	108	62	15	18	2	52	2	22	23	50	22	23	48	2
Evansville V'ge				21	29	29		24	23	32	24	23	27	
Holmes City...	109	15	41	69	3	49	27	78	12	69	36	55	27	27
Hudson...	53	20	36	6	2	90	1	6	12	91	6	12	90	1
Ida...	115	29	19	36	3	117		38	3	115	38	3	114	
La Grand...	92	14	7	26	1	76		26	12	75	28	12	73	
Lake Mary...	38	20	9	11	10	72		13	9	71	13	9	71	
Leaf Valley...	12	49		1	8	71		1	8	71	1	8	71	
Lund...	68	5	34	10		74	3	12		75	12		74	1
Millerville...	15	79	7	16	71	5	2	17	70	7	17	70	5	2
Milona...	17	14			2	33			6	29		6	29	
Moe...	108	13	10	14		106		18		102	16	2	102	
Orange...	30	22	5	1	6	53		1	6	53	1	6	53	
Osakis...	60	16	8	17		65	2	16		68	16		66	2
Osakis V'ge	83	22	12	55	17	17	5	61	17	17	61	17	11	6
Solem...	108	6	7	21	5	79	7	27	42	83	13	45	47	7
Spruce Hill...	74	26	3	22	6	60		25	6	57	25	6	57	
Urness...	125	15		81		58	1	80		51	80		50	1

## FARIBAULT COUNTY.

The county...	2116	1074	324	1640	818	334	119	1706	843	368	1909	666	202	119
Barber...	30	70	3	22	55	13		24	55	11	38	41	11	
Blue Earth C'ty	273	201	48	309	156	13	22	312	160	28	342	119	5	22
Brush Creek...	109	10	2	78	9	3	1	78	9	4	75	9	4	1
Clark...	185	118	41	202	110	2	12	207	109	12	214	103	1	10
Delavan...	157	59	22	71	16	89	7	88	26	69	102	22	53	6
Dunbar...	31	40		21	35			21	35		41	15		
Elmore...	180	39	27	150	38	2	16	152	37	18	180	11	1	15
Emerald...	109	23	10	82	5	17	11	93	5	17	108	1	3	3
Foster...	77	7	3	45	7	12	2	45	6	14	48	3	12	2
Joe. Davies...	46	61	7	35	50	3		34	53	2	54	33	2	
Klester...	40	14	9	40	16	3		42	15	3	44	14	1	
Lura...	93	54	13	46	35	33	3	47	36	34	60	30	21	6
Minn. Lake...	72	107	4	45	98	6		45	101	3	54	95	1	
Pilot Grove...	53	31	7	31	20	10	1	31	20	11	37	18	6	1
Prescott...	69	72	11	38	49	25	1	40	56	18	56	41	16	1
Rome...	82	12	6	49	4	7		57	3	3	50	2	1	
Seely...	95	2	11	75	5	2	4	75	6	5	75	6		4
Verona...	106	41	45	56	33	40	24	64	33	55	68	32	22	30
Walnut Lake	64	38	4	38	27	1	1	38	27	2	46	19	1	1
Winnego C'ty	274	75	51	207	50	53	14	213	51	59	208	52	41	17

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

The county...	3329	1938	306	2133	1400	879	311	2909	1073	1338	2343	1057	1015	320
Amherst...	145	42	1	85	30	20	4	95	12	32	95	12	26	6
Arendahl...	118	9	9	66	7	8	7	70	5	13	70	5	6	7
Beaver...	104	14	1	65	5	28	9	71	4	31	82	5	13	7
Bloomfield...	135	51	17	59	26	47	12	57	12	66	68	12	52	13
Bristol...	116	97	4	62	70	46	5	63	34	86	63	34	81	5
Canton...	165	129	35	105	82	52	54	115	67	111	116	67	57	53
Carmona...	29	109	24	23	81	44	5	23	63	61	23	63	62	5
Carrollton...	215	138		139	125	15		146	104	35	146	104	31	4
Chatfield...	176	194	10	132	170	7	3	140	144	28	139	145	27	1
Fillmore...	61	171	12	50	124	43	8	55	114	56	55	113	49	8
Forestville...	59	84	2	27	32	62	5	28	12	85	28	12	81	4

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Boheler, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Blomann, D. & A.	Kroff, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county	807	200	1386	117	785	1610	207	819	286	1498	808	204	1386	114
Alexandria	22	2	40	13	26	35	20	22	2	53	22	2	40	13
Alexandria v.	216	81	86	40	238	171	48	211	22	124	213	85	2	38
Belle River	26	24	59	...	32	84	...	26	24	59	26	24	59	...
Brandon	32	...	53	...	32	62	...	32	...	62	32	...	53	...
Brandon vil.	34	14	5	...	33	20	...	34	14	5	34	14	5	...
Carlos	4	...	82	1	4	81	...	4	...	82	4	...	82	1
Evansville	23	...	48	...	20	39	15	23	...	48	23	...	48	...
Evansville v.	24	21	27	...	19	51	13	24	21	27	24	21	27	...
Holmes City	77	...	41	2	72	40	31	77	...	41	77	...	41	2
Hudson	6	...	90	1	6	92	1	6	...	90	6	...	90	1
Ida	38	3	115	...	39	117	...	39	3	114	38	3	115	...
La Grand	28	...	73	...	28	75	...	28	...	73	28	...	73	...
Lake Mary	13	9	71	...	12	81	...	13	9	71	13	9	71	...
Leaf Valley	1	8	71	...	1	79	...	1	8	71	1	8	71	...
Land	12	...	74	1	12	40	35	12	...	74	12	...	74	1
Millerville	17	70	5	2	15	75	4	17	69	7	17	70	5	2
Milona	...	6	29	...	...	35	...	...	6	29	...	6	29	...
Moe	18	...	102	...	18	102	...	18	...	102	18	...	102	...
Orange	1	6	53	...	1	50	...	1	6	52	1	6	53	...
Osakis	16	...	66	2	16	69	8	16	...	68	16	...	66	2
Osakis village	61	17	11	6	61	28	6	62	17	16	61	17	11	5
Solem	27	2	76	...	27	71	14	27	2	83	27	2	76	...
Spruce Hill	24	5	57	...	25	63	...	25	6	57	25	6	57	...
Urness	88	...	50	1	89	50	1	89	...	51	89	...	50	1

## FARIBAULT COUNTY.

The county	1731	825	227	93	1727	1054	111	1721	904	194	1717	839	225	133
Barber	26	53	11	...	24	65	...	24	55	11	24	55	11	...
Blue Earth C.	321	153	6	...	314	164	...	315	159	27	314	159	6	22
Brush Creek	78	9	3	1	78	12	1	78	12	1	78	9	3	1
Clark	208	107	1	11	207	110	11	211	106	11	207	109	1	11
Delavan	90	25	59	8	95	79	9	89	64	30	89	26	60	8
Dunbar	21	35	...	...	21	35	...	21	35	...	21	35	...	...
Elmore	152	37	2	16	152	39	16	152	39	16	152	37	2	16
Emerald	93	5	6	11	93	11	11	93	11	11	93	4	6	11
Foster	45	6	12	2	45	18	2	45	18	2	45	6	12	2
Joe Davis	35	52	2	...	35	54	...	32	54	...	35	52	2	...
Keister	41	15	3	...	41	16	2	41	18	...	41	15	3	...
Lura	47	35	29	6	49	62	6	47	45	25	47	35	29	6
Minnesota L.	51	96	1	...	50	99	...	51	98	...	50	98	1	...
Pilot Grove	34	29	7	1	34	27	1	34	27	1	34	29	7	1
Prescott	41	56	16	1	41	72	1	41	72	1	41	56	16	1
Rome	57	3	3	...	57	5	...	58	4	1	57	3	3	...
Seely	76	6	...	4	76	6	4	76	6	4	76	6	...	4
Verona	64	33	24	31	64	50	31	64	54	34	64	34	22	32
Walnut Lake	38	27	1	1	38	28	1	38	28	1	38	27	1	1
Winnebago C.	213	52	41	...	213	93	17	211	89	18	211	53	40	17

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

The county	3226	1054	1030	411	3237	1959	220	3228	1067	1339	3227	1054	1025	323
Amherst	95	12	26	6	94	39	6	95	12	32	95	12	26	6
Arendahl	70	5	6	7	70	11	7	70	5	13	70	5	6	7
Beaver	71	4	24	7	74	26	7	72	4	31	72	4	24	7
Bloomfield	68	12	52	13	68	64	13	68	12	65	68	12	52	13
Bristol	63	34	81	5	64	114	5	63	34	86	63	34	81	5
Canton	116	67	56	54	116	125	54	116	67	110	116	67	57	53
Carlmona	23	63	61	5	23	124	5	23	64	65	23	63	61	5
Carrollton	145	104	32	4	144	137	4	146	104	35	146	104	31	4
Chatfield	139	147	27	1	140	168	1	139	145	22	139	144	27	1
Fillmore	55	113	49	8	65	152	8	55	113	57	55	113	49	8
Forestville	28	12	83	4	35	85	5	28	12	25	28	12	83	4

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R. Republican; D. Democrat; A., Alliance; P. Prohibition.

FILLMORE COUNTY—(Continued.)

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Fountain.....	123	84	10	89	55	52	6	96	34	73	97	33	66	6
Harmony.....	139	72	11	111	46	46	3	120	39	47	120	39	44	3
Holt.....	113	49	11	86	40	8	9	86	36	31	86	36	12	9
Jordan.....	78	75	10	56	32	25	5	57	18	43	57	18	38	5
Newburg.....	174	38	24	81	23	82	33	96	17	96	96	17	70	26
Norway.....	166	5	7	120	12	13	3	126	7	14	126	7	11	3
Pilot Mound.....	147	23	6	72	18	13	1	78	8	20	78	8	18	2
Preble.....	99	24	7	29	11	47	7	35	3	56	35	3	48	8
Preston.....	160	191	17	126	117	86	13	138	88	121	145	83	106	13
Rushford.....	113	43	14	85	40	1	13	94	30	14	95	30	1	13
Rushfd City.....	127	54	31	111	65	3	20	120	51	28	121	50	3	25
Spring Valley.....	295	155	75	225	137	33	68	237	127	99	239	127	29	66
Summer.....	158	40	23	75	36	29	22	106	36	22	106	36	10	22
York.....	114	47	2	54	16	70	5	57	8	80	57	8	74	6

## FREEBORN COUNTY.

The county.....	2399	986	395	1562	490	1025	86	1625	425	1104	1638	424	999	98
Albert Lea.....	109	31	47	70	12	51	15	70	10	68	72	10	51	15
Al. Lea 1 W.....	150	72	20	143	54	19	...	146	51	19	146	51	19	...
Al. Lea 2 W.....	192	101	31	178	70	55	12	171	68	43	176	68	36	11
Al. Lea 3 W.....	119	45	17	101	32	24	4	103	33	25	103	33	20	4
Alden.....	72	33	4	54	10	11	1	50	10	16	50	10	13	3
Ald. Villg e.....	52	22	10	39	17	7	2	42	16	7	42	16	4	3
Bancroft.....	145	19	38	80	9	68	12	98	9	62	100	9	48	12
Bath.....	108	35	24	78	14	50	2	83	13	49	84	13	46	2
Carlston.....	49	41	21	22	17	51	3	23	11	59	24	10	55	3
Freeborn.....	65	23	38	33	15	21	11	33	14	33	33	14	20	13
Freeman.....	109	35	8	75	17	27	...	79	13	27	81	13	25	...
Geneva.....	64	45	7	52	13	55	...	48	11	62	48	11	60	2
Hartland.....	87	57	16	40	11	59	...	45	10	55	45	10	55	...
Hayward.....	89	36	18	33	2	92	5	37	2	93	36	2	87	5
Loudon.....	61	34	8	28	6	62	...	30	6	60	36	6	60	3
Manchester.....	120	36	16	83	11	43	6	84	8	51	84	8	45	6
Mansfield.....	106	20	...	59	10	31	...	65	10	26	66	10	25	...
Moscow.....	73	35	10	53	10	49	...	55	9	48	55	9	47	1
Newry.....	75	82	...	8	35	89	...	8	26	99	8	26	99	...
Nunda.....	106	55	15	67	54	15	3	71	40	28	71	40	22	6
Oakland.....	83	38	...	40	15	49	...	41	11	52	41	11	52	...
Pickrel lake.....	89	26	1	41	16	29	...	43	11	23	43	11	23	...
Riceland.....	138	9	12	87	...	64	...	100	...	51	100	...	51	...
Shell Rock.....	132	56	34	98	40	33	10	100	33	48	100	33	36	12

## GOODHUE COUNTY.

The county.....	3708	1890	374	2731	1345	657	328	2932	1365	768	2889	1458	362	356
Belle Creek ..	95	109	8	53	116	27	7	68	116	19	55	132	9	7
Belyidere.....	69	125	11	30	125	2	10	32	126	10	31	126	...	10
Burnside.....	79	14	14	50	9	15	5	63	9	7	59	15	...	5
Cannon Falls	126	25	...	105	6	16	23	106	6	38	101	11	14	24
Cannon F. V.	170	68	30	139	66	9	25	141	67	31	138	70	5	25
Central Point	14	9	3	12	6	...	1	10	6	3	10	6	...	3
Cherry Grove	77	43	13	29	27	40	2	41	28	31	42	27	29	2
Featherstone.	90	54	13	86	44	2	9	87	45	9	86	45	...	9
Florence.....	132	46	2	95	48	7	3	95	51	8	95	51	3	5
Goodhue.....	77	110	114	55	121	16	11	64	121	18	64	121	6	12
Hay Creek.....	67	107	6	63	58	1	7	63	58	7	63	58	...	7
Holden.....	141	27	9	32	...	86	2	55	...	65	...	...	42	3
Kenyon.....	229	56	19	67	9	21	2	75	9	15	76	9	12	2
Kenyon V.....	...	...	...	94	43	2	14	99	39	13	99	41	...	13
Leon.....	162	26	11	62	19	57	14	85	19	48	80	17	31	14
Minnesota.....	166	40	3	93	23	38	3	127	23	5	127	23	3	3
Pine Island.....	118	157	18	25	23	58	...	26	24	55	27	24	55	1
Pine Island V	...	...	...	60	40	13	17	62	41	27	62	41	10	17



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## FILLMORE COUNTY—(Continued.)

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Foster, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Fountain.....	97	33	67	6	97	99	6	97	33	73	97	32	67	6
Harmony.....	120	39	44	3	121	82	3	120	39	47	120	39	44	3
Holt.....	86	36	12	9	86	48	9	86	36	21	86	36	12	9
Jordan.....	57	18	38	5	57	55	6	57	18	43	57	18	38	5
Newburg.....	96	17	71	25	94	89	26	96	17	96	96	17	70	26
Norway.....	126	7	11	3	126	18	3	126	7	14	126	7	11	3
Pilot Mound.....	78	8	18	7	78	26	2	78	8	29	78	8	18	2
Preble.....	35	3	48	8	35	51	8	35	3	56	35	3	48	8
Preston.....	140	81	107	114	136	189	15	140	83	121	139	83	103	14
Rushford.....	95	30	1	3	94	32	13	95	30	14	95	30	1	13
Rushford City.....	121	50	3	25	117	57	25	121	50	28	121	50	3	25
Spring Valley.....	239	125	29	66	241	149	70	239	127	97	239	127	29	68
Sumner.....	106	26	10	22	105	37	22	106	26	22	106	26	10	22
York.....	57	8	74	6	57	2	6	57	8	80	57	8	74	6

## FREEBORN COUNTY.

The county.....	1623	436	997	88	1629	1428	97	1631	414	1096	1629	426	1000	99
Albert Lea.....	70	10	53	15	70	63	15	70	10	68	70	10	53	15
Albert Lea, 1w.....	142	56	18	...	145	71	...	146	51	19	145	52	19	...
2d ward.....	172	69	29	2	171	99	12	172	68	42	172	69	29	12
3d ward.....	100	39	20	3	103	54	4	102	33	25	103	33	21	4
Alden.....	50	10	13	3	51	22	3	50	10	16	50	10	13	3
Alden Village.....	42	16	4	3	42	20	3	42	16	7	42	16	4	3
Bancroft.....	160	9	48	12	160	57	12	160	9	60	160	9	48	12
Bath.....	83	13	47	2	83	60	2	83	13	49	83	13	47	2
Carlston.....	24	10	56	3	22	68	3	24	10	59	24	10	56	3
Freeborn.....	33	14	20	13	33	34	13	33	14	33	33	14	20	13
Freeman.....	80	13	25	...	79	40	...	80	13	25	80	13	26	...
Geneva.....	48	11	60	2	48	71	2	48	11	62	48	11	60	2
Hartland.....	45	10	55	...	45	65	...	45	10	55	45	10	55	...
Hayward.....	37	2	88	5	37	90	5	38	2	92	37	2	89	5
Loudon.....	30	6	60	...	30	66	...	30	6	60	30	6	60	...
Manchester.....	84	8	45	6	84	53	6	84	8	51	84	8	45	6
Mansfield.....	66	10	25	...	66	35	...	66	10	25	66	10	25	...
Moscow.....	55	9	47	1	55	56	1	55	9	48	55	9	47	1
Newry.....	8	26	99	...	8	125	...	8	26	99	8	26	99	...
Nunda.....	71	40	22	6	72	62	5	71	40	28	71	40	22	6
Oakland.....	41	11	52	...	41	63	...	41	11	52	41	11	52	...
Pickrel Lake.....	43	11	23	...	44	33	...	43	11	23	43	11	23	...
Riceland.....	99	...	52	...	100	51	...	100	...	51	100	...	51	...
Shell Rock.....	100	33	36	12	100	70	11	100	23	47	99	33	36	12

## GOODHUE COUNTY.

The county.....	2944	1317	416	358	2921	1766	357	2946	1356	775	2938	1364	412	354
Belle Creek ..	67	116	12	7	68	128	7	68	116	20	68	116	12	7
Belvidere.....	32	126	...	10	30	128	10	32	126	10	32	126	...	10
Burnside.....	63	9	2	5	63	11	5	63	9	7	63	9	2	5
Cannon Falls.....	106	6	14	24	106	29	24	106	6	38	106	6	14	24
Cannon F. V.....	147	67	6	25	142	71	25	141	67	31	142	67	5	25
Central Point.....	11	6	...	2	10	6	3	10	6	3	11	6	...	2
Cherry Grove.....	42	27	29	2	43	54	2	42	26	32	42	27	29	2
Featherstone.....	87	45	...	9	86	46	9	87	45	9	87	45	...	9
Florence.....	95	50	3	5	95	53	5	95	51	8	95	51	3	4
Goodhue.....	64	121	6	12	64	127	12	64	121	18	64	121	6	12
Hay Creek.....	61	50	...	7	63	59	7	63	50	7	63	50	...	7
Holden.....	53	...	65	3	57	61	3	56	...	65	56	...	62	3
Kenyon.....	75	9	13	2	75	22	2	75	9	15	75	9	13	2
Kenyon V.....	99	41	...	13	99	41	13	99	41	13	98	42	...	13
Leon.....	85	11	34	13	86	44	14	85	10	58	84	10	34	14
Minneola.....	127	23	4	3	121	30	3	127	23	3	127	23	4	3
Pine Island.....	27	24	55	1	27	55	1	27	24	55	27	24	55	1
Pine Island V.....	...	42	10	17	64	49	17	62	41	27	62	41	10	17

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## GOODHUE COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Red Wg., 1 w.	213	144	9	192	110	8	6	193	113	11	190	117	4	6
2 w.	213	67	14	202	61	5	23	206	62	25	201	67	1	24
3 w.	249	73	28	234	81	5	20	234	84	22	229	89	2	20
4 w.	233	120	10	231	106	4	12	231	111	11	218	127	...	8
Roscoe .....	132	66	13	84	8	87	...	95	9	76	96	9	70	4
Stanton .....	45	49	15	30	22	42	8	33	21	47	33	27	30	10
Vasa .....	224	23	32	186	9	7	54	193	9	54	176	28	1	51
Wacouta .....	18	9	9	17	7	...	1	17	7	1	19	5	...	1
Wanamingo ..	130	64	22	85	40	24	11	95	41	25	95	41	3	22
Warsaw .....	113	28	35	69	18	29	16	76	18	38	83	18	10	21
Welch .....	93	45	5	71	26	30	4	77	29	27	77	29	20	7
Zumbrota ..	108	46	4	65	30	1	3	64	31	4	63	32	...	4
Zumbrota Vil	125	51	22	115	53	5	15	119	51	18	119	51	2	16

## GRANT COUNTY.

The county...	665	550	165	314	176	972	61	768	145	607	751	103	462	122
Delaware .....	10	48	16	4	3	49	4	11	3	46	7	3	40	10
Elbow Lake .....	39	19	20	14	1	73	6	50	1	43	56	...	25	12
Elk Lake .....	47	6	8	33	...	33	5	52	...	15	50	1	11	8
Erdahl .....	18	30	28	9	1	82	...	20	1	72	20	1	48	23
Gorton .....	31	18	1	19	2	25	2	26	2	20	26	2	13	7
Land .....	94	42	8	49	6	93	8	99	8	50	81	35	27	14
Lawrence .....	9	20	3	3	2	21	2	5	3	20	5	3	18	2
Lien .....	77	19	18	25	9	73	14	73	7	40	75	9	14	22
Logan .....	55	54	7	55	17	53	8	71	19	43	70	19	36	8
Macsville .....	7	35	2	4	5	38	...	24	6	16	23	5	15	2
North Ott'wa ..	34	13	...	3	...	45	...	34	1	13	28	2	8	...
Pelican Lake ..	58	74	21	31	26	79	...	44	21	71	51	11	63	1
Pomme de T. ..	43	18	16	9	4	82	4	14	4	81	14	...	75	6
Roseville .....	40	21	1	28	7	44	1	49	11	20	49	5	17	3
Sanford .....	58	85	8	22	92	64	6	97	57	31	97	7	27	3
Stony Brook ..	45	48	8	6	1	118	1	99	1	26	99	...	25	1

## HENNEPIN COUNTY.

The county...	19696	15099	2128	11006	14044	6540	1704	12516	14409	6003	12941	14793	3325	1821
Bloomington ..	99	65	20	63	38	83	...	84	48	52	8	48	51	1
Brooklyn .....	141	69	41	72	89	33	17	94	92	25	94	92	7	18
Champlin .....	93	28	23	78	15	7	17	79	15	23	79	15	6	17
Corcoran .....	101	143	...	64	122	...	...	64	122	...	64	122	...	...
Crystal Lake ..	11	...	8	7	...	3	3	8	...	5	10	...	2	3
Dayton .....	45	143	...	22	102	13	...	32	103	2	32	103	...	...
Eden Prairie ..	101	36	35	60	18	65	4	65	19	10	65	19	51	12
Excelsior .....	123	69	38	70	41	87	25	111	57	55	114	57	24	28
Greenwood .....	51	82	4	24	63	16	2	25	63	17	25	64	15	2
Hassan .....	43	112	...	30	70	20	...	36	82	4	35	83	3	...
Independence ..	143	61	33	54	39	51	29	62	30	73	63	30	44	28
Maple Grove ..	95	98	15	63	88	13	7	69	88	14	69	88	6	8
Medina .....	118	249	19	22	107	53	...	29	143	20	30	133	18	...
Minnetonka ..	151	116	7	79	113	45	...	105	117	15	105	117	15	...
Minnetrista ..	51	113	2	32	123	16	...	41	124	7	41	125	6	...
Orono .....	...	...	...	46	65	61	3	64	77	35	64	78	31	3
Plymouth .....	49	168	2	30	139	...	...	31	145	13	31	145	13	...
Richfield .....	115	103	34	56	50	15	29	69	55	26	61	55	4	21
St. Anthony ..	18	4	1	7	...	9	...	12	...	4	12	...	4	...
Crystal .....	58	83	16	103	95	14	...	119	92	...	127	86	...	...
Edina .....	...	...	...	42	27	24	7	48	35	18	49	34	10	7
Golden Valley ..	48	53	2	39	58	5	4	33	58	6	33	57	2	4
Osseo .....	33	49	...	25	56	6	...	29	57	1	29	57	1	...
St. L. Park .....	59	21	11	58	51	14	5	66	58	5	66	58	5	...
Wayzata .....	29	17	...	29	23	3	...	34	22	...	33	22	...	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## GOODHUE COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bohler, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Red Wg., 1 w.	203	104	4	6	194	117	6	197	109	11	195	110	4	6
2 w.	204	62	12	24	201	69	24	205	62	25	205	62	1	24
3 w.	235	83	12	20	234	86	20	235	83	21	234	84	12	20
4 w.	230	112	11	11	227	113	11	231	111	11	231	112	10	10
Roscoe.....	95	9	4	4	95	81	4	95	9	25	96	9	4	4
Stanton.....	33	29	32	8	33	60	8	33	29	47	33	21	39	8
Vasa.....	193	9	1	53	192	12	53	193	9	53	193	9	1	53
Wacouta.....	19	5	1	1	19	5	1	19	5	1	19	5	1	1
Wanamingo.....	95	3	12	12	95	44	12	95	41	25	95	41	3	22
Warsaw.....	76	18	18	20	76	36	20	81	14	37	76	18	18	20
Welch.....	76	29	9	9	77	55	9	77	29	28	76	29	21	6
Zumbrota.....	64	31	4	4	63	32	4	64	31	4	64	31	4	4
Zumbrota VII	119	51	2	16	116	56	16	119	51	18	119	51	2	16

## GRANT COUNTY.

The county...	774	72	511	92	755	600	149	850	127	543	587	238	485	89
Delaware.....	7	3	40	10	7	43	10	11	2	47	7	3	40	10
Elbow Lake.....	53	31	9	53	32	9	52	1	41	44	10	31	9	9
Elk Lake.....	51	13	7	51	13	7	55	11	51	13	51	13	7	7
Erdahl.....	20	1	72	20	29	44	23	1	69	18	3	72	20	20
Gorton.....	26	2	13	26	15	7	26	2	20	26	2	13	7	7
Land.....	102	8	33	93	46	17	117	8	32	101	10	33	13	13
Lawrence.....	5	3	18	5	21	2	10	3	15	5	4	17	2	2
Lien.....	78	16	14	78	12	12	80	7	34	57	28	15	21	21
Logan.....	70	19	36	68	57	2	78	16	39	63	26	36	8	8
Macsவில்.....	24	5	14	23	21	2	31	5	10	22	8	15	1	1
North Ott'wa.....	38	2	8	38	10	4	40	8	35	5	8	10	1	1
Pelican Lake.....	44	11	71	42	89	4	57	12	67	44	21	71	4	4
Pomme de T.....	14	76	6	14	77	8	14	3	82	14	4	75	6	6
Roseville.....	49	5	17	49	28	3	52	10	18	49	11	17	3	3
Sanford.....	94	7	30	90	91	4	99	56	30	51	103	29	2	2
Stony Brook.....	99	25	1	98	26	2	105	1	20	1	103	29	2	2

## HENNEPIN COUNTY.

The county...	12423	15001	3715	1877	12429	17941	2077	12848	14564	5265	12295	13477	2948	1956
Bloomington.....	84	48	51	1	84	98	1	83	48	53	84	48	51	1
Brooklyn.....	94	92	7	18	94	99	18	94	92	25	94	92	7	18
Champlin.....	80	14	6	17	79	21	17	79	15	23	78	16	6	17
Corcoran.....	63	121	3	65	121	3	66	120	3	64	122	3	65	121
Crystal Lake.....	10	103	2	32	105	2	32	103	2	32	103	2	32	105
Dayton.....	32	103	2	32	105	2	32	103	2	32	103	2	32	105
Eden Prairie.....	65	19	51	12	54	50	12	65	19	51	65	19	51	12
Excelsior.....	112	57	24	28	112	83	28	112	59	52	113	58	24	28
Greenwood.....	25	63	15	2	25	78	2	25	63	17	25	63	15	2
Hassan.....	34	83	4	35	86	3	35	83	3	34	83	4	35	86
Independence.....	62	30	45	28	63	65	37	62	30	73	63	30	45	27
Maple Grove.....	69	89	5	8	69	94	8	69	88	14	69	88	5	8
Medina.....	30	134	13	32	150	30	30	134	18	30	134	18	30	150
Minnetonka.....	105	116	15	105	132	105	105	117	15	100	113	15	100	132
Minnetrista.....	41	124	5	40	131	41	41	123	7	40	125	6	40	131
Orono.....	62	80	31	3	65	106	5	64	78	34	64	78	31	3
Plymouth.....	31	145	13	31	158	31	31	144	13	31	145	13	31	158
Richfield.....	61	55	4	21	61	59	21	61	55	25	61	55	4	21
St. Anthony.....	12	4	4	12	12	4	4	12	4	4	12	4	4	12
Crystal.....	113	91	1	122	91	1	122	91	1	122	91	1	122	91
Edina.....	49	35	10	45	29	7	50	35	16	49	34	11	7	7
Golden Valley.....	34	57	2	36	57	4	34	57	6	34	57	2	36	57
Osseo.....	29	56	1	28	59	1	29	57	1	29	57	1	28	59
St. L. Park.....	64	60	5	66	58	5	66	58	5	66	58	5	66	58
Wayzata.....	34	22	1	33	23	1	34	22	1	34	22	1	33	23

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## HENNEPIN COUNTY—(Continued).

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Minneapolis...	17930	14117	18137	9840	13461	5784	1571	11116	12717	5547	11516	12505	2022	1664
First ward...	630	1,578	30	367	1,369	225	51	395	1,359	262	397	1,371	156	59
Second ward...	1,247	646	133	801	616	380	87	892	624	329	933	537	182	99
Third ward...	2,195	2,456	156	1,108	2,149	688	212	1211	2185	673	1,253	2,230	587	204
Fourth ward...	2,823	2,174	209	1,756	1,690	578	152	2001	1,680	463	2,039	1,298	122	151
Fifth ward...	2,726	1,791	202	1,795	1,422	621	169	2021	1,412	518	2,112	1,434	236	168
Sixth ward...	1,761	1,548	116	520	1,626	635	164	538	1,729	736	537	1,799	482	171
Seventh ward...	1,242	871	175	593	853	636	135	707	848	596	782	927	292	152
Eighth ward...	1,678	587	209	1,069	529	430	146	1278	513	332	1,331	528	137	147
Ninth ward...	1,181	1,054	129	586	836	608	110	639	876	595	649	914	411	128
Tenth ward...	455	275	90	292	305	110	75	322	315	146	320	218	59	81
11th ward...	1,513	940	310	680	836	731	211	786	943	725	822	995	393	244
12th ward...	252	135	12	138	160	78	28	157	152	87	172	156	41	31
13th ward...	227	62	42	135	88	61	31	169	81	65	169	88	24	29

## HOUSTON COUNTY.

The county ..	1,589	1,382	108	1,124	1,195	587	74	1,236	1,131	581	1,247	1,128	506	70
Blek Hammer	135	24	....	84	11	46	....	115	12	13	116	12	13	....
Brownsville...	52	177	....	49	150	28	1	49	147	31	50	146	30	1
Caledonia...	128	246	....	115	260	21	4	120	254	26	122	253	21	4
Crooked Crk	24	108	....	35	100	4	....	27	74	4	27	73	4	....
Hokah .....	106	70	8	67	83	26	14	71	82	37	71	82	24	13
Houston .....	173	68	24	128	67	48	18	141	69	51	141	69	34	17
Jefferson .....	32	51	....	24	50	2	....	25	48	2	25	49	2	....
La Crescent...	90	99	12	71	48	48	3	73	51	46	75	51	41	2
Mayville .....	22	93	....	15	87	25	....	15	83	29	15	83	29	....
Money Creek...	92	56	16	61	64	10	13	64	60	24	64	60	11	13
Mound Pra'ie	76	70	1	46	21	74	1	52	21	60	53	21	67	....
Sheldon .....	91	58	11	43	42	56	8	45	39	65	45	38	58	8
Spring Grove...	193	57	9	132	32	71	1	135	33	66	138	32	64	1
Union .....	48	55	1	31	28	39	1	31	24	44	31	24	43	1
Wilmington...	170	38	1	112	41	42	2	136	38	23	136	38	21	2
Winnebago...	58	69	1	50	70	14	....	59	55	17	60	57	17	....
Yucatan .....	90	43	34	71	41	33	8	78	41	34	78	40	27	8

## HUBBARD COUNTY.

The county ..	175	189	4	81	83	230	5	84	76	202	84	83	197	5
Elbow Lake...	14	49	....	3	16	19	....	4	16	18	4	16	18	....
Hubbard .....	93	45	4	43	22	95	....	45	22	95	45	22	93	....
Straight Rivr	14	23	....	6	7	26	....	6	....	26	6	7	26	....
Todd .....	54	72	....	29	38	60	5	29	38	65	29	38	60	5

## ISANTI COUNTY.

The county ..	903	180	320	625	103	259	204	640	105	447	643	109	83	217
Athens .....	66	3	25	54	1	4	13	55	1	16	55	1	2	13
Bradford .....	63	11	11	36	12	20	3	36	12	23	36	12	3	3
Cambridge...	169	11	61	131	2	18	56	136	2	60	136	2	1	58
Dalbo .....	13	17	3	2	....	31	....	2	....	31	2	....	....	1
Isanti .....	70	7	65	46	....	33	40	50	1	68	57	1	....	43
Maple Ridge...	79	5	14	49	3	20	14	49	3	34	49	3	7	14
North Branch	143	22	10	121	19	11	10	123	19	29	119	22	11	9
Oxford .....	34	....	6	35	....	....	2	35	....	2	35	....	....	2
Spencer Bro'k	40	19	17	31	17	31	1	33	18	29	34	18	21	5
Spring Vale...	74	1	18	62	....	22	10	62	....	32	62	....	....	13
Stanchfield...	39	16	61	21	1	17	46	21	1	63	20	2	15	47
Stanford .....	47	31	4	25	33	2	1	26	33	2	26	33	....	1
Wyanet .....	60	32	26	12	15	59	8	12	15	58	12	15	23	8

## ELECTION RETURNS.

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## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D. Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY (Continued).

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Boylester, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGulre, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Minneapolis ..	11028	13107	3407	1720	10703	15052	1909	11336	12873	4804	10883	11786	2657	1800
First ward ..	378	1,394	159	63	405	1,505	71	391	1,379	214	383	1,376	149	67
Second ward ..	901	562	195	103	899	768	113	925	626	301	875	524	173	114
Third ward ..	1,162	2,243	453	210	1,183	2,537	235	1,229	2,300	608	1,128	2,089	353	216
Fourth ward ..	1,935	1,752	227	167	1,886	1,939	172	2,029	1,695	378	2,034	1,690	202	195
Fifth ward ..	2,002	1,517	265	181	2,001	1,700	191	1,971	1,430	434	1,884	1,329	219	202
Sixth ward ..	547	1,730	539	171	509	2,251	209	557	1,742	640	559	1,397	400	164
Seventh ward ..	711	993	397	164	705	1,152	192	778	907	463	721	712	213	165
Eighth ward ..	1,274	576	127	155	1,165	702	162	1,328	529	281	1,302	512	117	189
Ninth ward ..	633	893	451	125	547	1,293	146	652	855	544	596	819	361	117
Tenth ward ..	315	320	73	75	311	384	79	315	322	141	237	240	51	43
11th ward ..	776	977	564	249	753	1,429	279	822	944	678	817	866	342	266
12th ward ..	170	158	41	27	176	189	32	171	158	67	174	154	51	30
13th ward ..	164	92	26	30	163	112	28	168	86	55	173	78	26	32

## HOUSTON COUNTY.

The county ..	1,244	1,124	510	70	1,237	1,655	77	1,241	1,154	583	1,244	1,154	510	70
Blek Ham'er ..	116	12	13	...	115	26	...	116	12	13	116	12	13	...
Brownsville ..	50	146	30	1	50	177	1	49	146	31	50	146	30	1
Caledonia ..	121	253	22	4	115	271	4	121	253	26	121	253	22	4
Crooked Creek ..	27	72	4	...	27	102	...	27	98	4	27	98	4	...
Hokah ..	71	82	24	13	71	106	13	71	82	37	71	82	24	13
Houston ..	141	69	34	17	141	97	23	141	69	51	141	69	34	17
Jefferson ..	25	48	2	...	25	51	...	25	49	2	25	49	2	...
La Crescent ..	74	51	43	2	75	92	3	73	51	46	74	51	43	2
Mayville ..	15	83	29	...	15	112	...	15	83	29	15	83	29	...
Money Creek ..	64	60	11	13	64	71	13	64	60	24	64	60	11	13
MoundPra'ie ..	53	21	68	...	53	89	...	52	21	69	53	21	68	...
Sheldon ..	45	38	58	8	45	96	8	45	38	66	45	38	58	8
Spring Grove ..	137	33	64	1	136	98	1	137	33	66	137	33	64	1
Union ..	31	24	43	1	31	67	1	31	24	44	31	24	43	1
Wilmington ..	136	38	21	2	136	59	2	136	38	23	136	38	21	2
Winnebago ..	60	54	17	...	60	74	...	60	57	17	60	57	17	...
Yucatan ..	78	40	27	8	78	67	8	78	40	35	78	40	27	8

## HUBBARD COUNTY.

The county ..	84	83	197	5	86	282	7	86	81	202	84	83	197	5
Elbow Lake ..	4	16	18	...	4	34	...	6	14	18	4	16	18	...
Hubbard ..	45	22	93	...	45	116	...	45	22	93	45	22	93	...
Straight River ..	6	7	26	...	6	33	...	6	7	26	6	7	26	...
Todd ..	29	38	60	5	31	99	7	29	38	65	29	38	60	5

## ISANTI COUNTY.

The county ..	639	105	232	215	642	201	348	642	105	446	643	105	227	217
Athens ..	55	1	3	13	55	3	14	55	1	16	55	1	3	13
Bradford ..	36	12	20	3	33	15	20	36	12	23	36	12	20	3
Cambridge ..	136	2	11	58	136	10	60	136	2	69	135	2	11	58
Dalbo ..	2	...	30	1	2	...	31	2	...	31	4	...	28	1
Isanti ..	49	1	27	42	51	12	57	51	1	68	51	1	25	43
Maple Ridge ..	49	3	20	14	49	10	27	49	3	34	49	3	20	14
North Branch ..	123	19	11	9	123	30	9	123	19	20	123	19	11	9
Oxford ..	35	...	2	...	35	...	2	35	...	2	35	...	2	...
Spencer Bro'k ..	31	18	23	5	34	39	7	34	18	28	34	18	23	5
Spring Vale ..	62	...	19	13	62	...	32	62	...	32	62	...	19	13
Stanchfield ..	20	1	16	47	21	16	48	21	1	63	21	1	16	47
Stanfords ..	26	33	1	1	26	34	1	26	33	2	26	33	1	1
Wyanett ..	12	15	51	7	12	32	40	12	15	58	12	15	50	8



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## ITASCA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county.	55	107	10	381	274			280	371		292	230		

## JACKSON COUNTY.

The county..	932	519	120	434	504	505	35	581	455	540	608	455	477	31
Alba .....	17	11	...	12	10	15	...	3	10	14	5	10	12	...
Belmont .....	92	10	7	0	13	104	...	24	8	94	30	8	87	...
Christiana .....	104	1	1	12	1	83	...	13	1	82	13	1	82	...
Delafield .....	64	9	7	42	3	41	3	61	3	27	63	3	21	4
Des Moines .....	124	12	35	22	32	30	1	26	29	30	37	29	18	1
Enterprise .....	28	15	3	7	35	30	...	38	12	13	38	12	13	...
Ervington .....	6	14	9	4	3	13	...	4	3	13	4	3	12	...
Heron Lake .....	69	46	18	19	34	45	...	21	8	58	25	8	54	...
Hunter .....	23	38	11	4	30	9	...	6	39	7	6	30	7	...
Jackson v'ge .....	...	...	...	86	52	14	11	95	52	19	96	51	6	11
Kimball .....	51	12	...	4	...	63	...	5	...	64	5	...	64	...
LaCrosse .....	16	40	...	4	40	7	...	4	50	7	3	51	7	...
Lakefield v'ge .....	...	...	...	31	32	4	4	42	21	8	41	21	...	5
Middletown .....	35	25	5	11	21	20	7	32	20	7	32	20	3	4
Minneota .....	15	19	...	8	12	9	5	11	12	11	11	1	7	4
Petersburg .....	47	51	4	14	47	29	3	21	47	29	21	47	29	3
Rost .....	36	11	1	14	15	5	...	17	15	3	17	15	3	...
Round Lake .....	29	14	4	29	10	14	...	29	10	14	30	10	13	...
St. Louis Valley .....	14	38	...	4	32	13	...	5	32	13	5	32	12	...
Welmar .....	129	41	5	82	47	22	...	102	46	5	102	46	5	...
W. Heron L'e .....	10	8	5	12	2	15	...	12	2	16	14	2	13	...
Wisconsin .....	23	24	5	10	35	8	1	10	35	9	10	35	8	1

## KANABEC COUNTY.

The county..	155	90	116	190	109	21	124	202	101	142	197	108	14	125
Arthur .....	77	76	38	115	95	8	53	124	87	60	119	94	3	54
Brunswick .....	35	9	30	35	10	5	31	35	10	37	35	10	5	32
Grass Lake .....	43	5	48	40	4	8	40	43	4	45	43	4	6	39

## KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

The county..	1,806	505	309	1,050	406	945	246	1,192	403	1,054	1,161	416	634	350
Arctander .....	125	4	6	30	13	84	6	41	13	81	54	12	58	11
Burbank .....	51	13	9	5	1	54	2	5	1	56	5	1	33	24
Colfax .....	81	7	8	44	4	34	5	44	4	39	35	5	9	23
Dowe .....	81	8	30	61	6	42	10	68	6	47	68	6	24	22
Edwards .....	9	7	6	3	4	9	...	7	4	6	7	4	6	...
Fahlan .....	69	7	16	28	4	39	10	50	4	25	51	4	14	10
Genesee .....	120	31	64	80	28	50	44	93	24	95	95	25	38	54
Green Lake .....	81	59	14	44	35	58	4	52	36	53	52	41	44	4
Harrison .....	90	45	9	78	31	20	1	88	31	12	88	31	11	1
Holland .....	23	1	...	21	2	1	...	22	2	...	12	2	...	...
Irving .....	75	15	20	14	3	63	19	30	6	63	36	6	42	21
Kandiyohi .....	126	30	24	56	30	62	9	60	30	68	61	30	54	13
Lake Andrew .....	95	5	10	47	...	50	9	51	...	55	54	...	39	13
L. Elizabeth .....	35	3	46	18	1	36	18	24	1	48	25	1	16	31
Lake Lillian .....	65	18	5	51	8	53	2	58	8	50	56	7	49	2
Maunre .....	75	17	21	28	6	26	45	29	10	67	29	10	19	48
New London .....	107	18	4	100	8	10	4	113	7	12	45	7	9	3
Norway Lake .....	101	12	1	16	3	69	...	20	3	64	42	3	42	1
Roseland .....	...	...	...	10	...	18	2	16	...	14	16	...	12	2
Roseville .....	36	62	3	26	28	19	1	28	30	16	28	30	16	...
St. Johns .....	43	11	6	22	13	19	...	24	13	17	24	13	17	...
Whitefield .....	67	6	36	36	7	50	9	42	7	53	43	6	35	17
Willmar .....	333	126	61	225	171	70	40	231	168	113	231	172	47	61

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.  
ITASCA COUNTY.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## KITTSO COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	577	381	79	374	47	604	...	384	53	684	361	78	661	26
Clow .....	13	23	...	19	1	12	...	16	3	14	16	3	14	...
Davis .....	13	13	10	4	5	28	...	4	4	29	4	4	28	...
Deerwood .....	15	...	1	1	...	15	...	1	...	15	1	...	15	...
Dieter .....	...	...	...	8	7	21	...	8	6	22	8	6	22	...
Forfang .....	36	13	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville .....	31	13	...	13	...	...	...	17	...	21	17	...	21	...
Hallock .....	108	43	6	110	12	36	...	114	15	27	92	38	26	...
Hampden .....	30	42	...	50	4	42	...	50	7	39	48	9	39	...
Hazleton .....	...	...	...	4	...	33	...	4	...	33	4	...	33	...
Jadis .....	...	...	...	13	1	92	...	89	1	16	89	1	16	...
Jupiter .....	46	1	4	...	3	47	...	...	3	47	...	3	47	...
Pelan .....	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	2	13	...	2	13	...
Red River .....	47	17	...	15	...	38	...	14	...	39	14	...	40	...
Skaane .....	22	24	1	38	2	12	...	39	2	11	40	2	10	...
Spring Brook .....	33	3	1	2	...	51	...	2	...	51	2	...	51	...
Stafford .....	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	6	23	1	6	23	...
St. Vincent .....	42	107	...	32	5	72	...	35	4	70	36	4	60	...
Svea .....	13	8	3	7	...	19	...	7	...	19	7	...	19	...
Tegner .....	37	15	4	17	2	14	...	16	3	15	15	3	15	1
Telen .....	9	10	40	3	...	39	...	4	...	41	4	...	21	19
Thompson .....	49	...	...	27	...	58	...	27	...	58	27	...	58	...
Unorganized .....	33	15	9	6	...	9	...	6	...	9	6	...	9	...

## LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

The county...	1240	581	115	473	178	1244	41	571	168	1204	622	267	904	49
Agassiz .....	77	16	...	9	8	30	...	13	6	28	21	6	20	...
Arena .....	24	35	...	7	11	54	...	7	10	55	8	10	54	...
Augusta .....	26	30	7	9	8	42	...	13	9	37	13	12	33	...
Baxter .....	66	36	13	36	2	42	2	39	5	37	40	5	35	2
Camp Release .....	42	35	6	7	6	47	...	10	7	44	29	21	9	1
Cerro Gordo .....	99	36	14	55	...	82	2	77	...	62	78	...	57	3
Dawson vil'ge .....	...	...	...	36	6	61	16	51	9	60	52	9	41	15
Freeland .....	34	13	...	6	...	41	...	6	...	41	6	...	39	...
Garfield .....	34	5	1	3	...	25	...	5	...	24	5	...	24	...
Hamlin .....	23	17	1	5	...	57	...	8	...	54	11	...	50	...
Hantho .....	68	16	1	20	1	78	...	21	1	77	25	...	58	16
Lac qui Parle .....	86	34	...	36	11	57	...	45	10	49	44	13	46	1
Lake Shore .....	98	31	5	25	5	95	...	29	6	92	29	6	92	...
Madison .....	160	60	4	10	3	93	1	11	3	93	20	5	80	2
Madison vil'g .....	...	...	...	73	28	61	9	82	27	65	83	26	55	9
Manfred .....	20	14	...	1	...	28	...	2	...	25	2	...	25	...
Maxwell .....	39	7	3	2	...	58	...	3	...	57	3	...	38	...
Mehurin .....	34	9	1	23	9	9	...	23	10	9	23	10	8	...
Perry .....	43	43	...	39	28	58	...	41	20	64	41	20	64	...
Providence .....	56	6	11	21	1	42	1	23	1	41	25	2	36	...
River de .....	72	71	36	25	3	60	2	30	3	57	31	4	54	1
Ten-mile Lake .....	35	32	12	11	11	48	8	13	11	55	13	11	40	15
Walter .....	31	20	...	9	6	39	...	11	5	38	11	5	38	...
Yellow Bank .....	69	15	...	5	31	35	...	8	23	40	8	23	40	...

## LAKE COUNTY.

The county...	215	95	3	219	103	17	60	246	76	79	223	100	19	60
Beaver Bay .....	13	1	...	7	4	...	...	7	4	...	7	4	...	...
Two Harbors .....	202	94	3	212	99	17	60	239	72	79	216	96	19	60

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## KITTSOON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Boleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Bierman, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county..	383	54	622	3	386	713	22	484	53	584	388	53	680	...
Clow.....	16	3	14	...	16	17	...	21	3	9	16	3	14	...
Davis.....	4	4	29	...	4	32	1	4	4	29	4	...	29	...
Deerwood...	1	...	15	...	1	15	...	...	14	2	1	...	15	...
Dieter.....	8	6	12	...	8	28	...	9	6	21	8	6	22	...
Forfang.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville...	17	21	...	...	17	21	...	31	...	7	17	...	21	...
Hallock.....	114	15	27	...	115	41	...	121	15	20	115	15	27	...
Hampden...	50	7	39	...	51	45	...	64	7	25	51	7	38	...
Hazleton...	4	43	...	...	4	33	...	13	...	24	4	...	33	...
Jadis.....	16	2	88	...	16	90	...	15	1	89	17	1	87	...
Jupiter.....	3	...	47	...	3	47	...	3	...	47	3	...	47	...
Pelan.....	...	2	13	...	...	15	...	...	2	13	...	2	13	...
Red River...	13	40	...	...	14	40	...	17	...	37	...	2	...	...
Skaane.....	39	11	2	...	40	12	...	43	2	7	39	2	11	...
Spring Brook	2	51	...	...	2	51	...	6	...	47	2	...	51	...
Stafford.....	1	6	22	...	1	28	...	4	6	19	1	6	22	...
St. Vincent...	35	1	69	4	35	74	...	39	4	66	35	4	70	...
Svea.....	7	...	19	...	7	19	...	9	...	17	7	...	19	...
Tegner.....	15	1	15	3	15	18	1	20	3	11	15	3	15	...
Telen.....	4	...	40	1	4	20	20	6	...	39	4	...	41	...
Thompson...	27	...	58	...	27	58	...	47	...	38	29	...	56	...
Unorganized.	6	...	9	...	6	9	...	10	...	5	6	...	9	...

## LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

The county...	407	136	1377	22	573	1313	45	582	170	1189	587	173	1150	39
Agassiz.....	11	6	30	...	21	26	...	21	6	20	21	6	19	...
Arena.....	6	4	62	...	7	65	...	7	10	55	7	10	55	...
Augusta.....	6	8	45	...	13	46	...	12	13	34	13	12	34	...
Baxter.....	25	4	52	1	36	44	2	39	5	38	39	5	36	2
Camp Release	7	5	48	1	10	49	1	10	5	46	10	5	45	1
Cerro Gordo..	44	...	94	...	76	58	3	77	...	62	77	2	59	...
Dawson vil'ge	39	14	60	7	51	53	15	52	9	50	52	9	44	15
Freeland.....	6	...	41	...	6	41	...	6	...	41	8	...	39	...
Garfield.....	4	...	24	...	5	24	...	5	...	24	5	...	24	...
Hamlin.....	5	...	57	...	7	54	...	8	...	54	12	...	50	...
Hantho.....	12	1	86	...	21	76	...	21	1	77	22	1	76	...
Lac qui Parle	25	6	72	1	44	59	1	46	10	48	45	10	48	1
Lake Shore...	24	6	97	...	28	98	...	28	6	92	29	7	98	...
Madison.....	7	2	96	2	11	94	2	11	3	93	10	3	92	2
Madison vil'g	50	13	107	4	80	81	12	84	27	62	82	27	56	9
Manfred.....	1	2	26	...	2	25	...	2	2	25	2	2	25	...
Maxwell.....	3	...	57	...	3	55	...	3	...	56	3	...	57	...
Mehurin.....	16	3	23	...	29	18	...	24	10	8	24	10	8	...
Perry.....	41	20	64	...	40	85	...	41	20	64	40	21	64	...
Providence...	19	1	44	1	23	41	1	23	1	41	24	1	40	...
Riverside.....	30	3	56	1	29	57	1	30	3	57	30	3	56	1
Ten-Mile Lke	11	11	53	4	12	58	7	13	11	55	13	11	47	8
Walter.....	11	5	38	...	11	43	...	11	5	38	11	5	38	...
Yellow Bank..	4	22	45	...	8	63	...	8	23	40	8	23	40	...

## LAKE COUNTY.

The county...	223	99	19	60	222	117	60	223	98	79	223	99	19	60
Beaver Bay...	7	4	...	...	7	4	...	7	4	...	7	4	...	...
Two Harbors..	216	95	19	60	215	113	60	216	94	79	216	95	19	60

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## LE SUEUR COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county ..	1,688	2,224	223	1,384	2,038	539	112	1,490	2,073	559	1,524	2,003	443	117
Cleveland ....	130	111	14	128	124	3	6	141	155	7	134	124	...	6
Cordova ....	140	104	...	119	112	12	...	124	109	10	122	111	10	...
Derrynane ....	27	158	1	7	189	4	...	8	188	4	9	187	4	...
Elysian ....	190	103	11	143	101	52	...	154	98	44	152	99	45	...
Kasota ....	250	158	18	170	150	48	4	200	141	31	193	147	31	4
Kilkenny ....	84	187	...	36	180	47	...	44	169	50	44	169	50	...
Lanesburgh ...	76	270	...	57	245	38	...	58	241	40	58	240	40	...
Le Sueur ....	209	137	59	192	148	6	41	166	181	41	215	132	1	40
Lexington ....	96	180	31	83	194	23	15	90	189	37	92	188	20	16
Montgomery ...	68	281	...	74	209	78	...	77	205	86	80	202	79	...
Ottawa ....	53	42	23	56	29	8	18	56	38	17	65	29	...	17
Sharon ....	129	86	28	105	80	21	16	125	73	23	120	78	5	18
Tyrone ....	69	139	2	63	92	25	...	58	98	24	63	95	22	...
Washington ...	19	65	...	14	36	28	1	19	45	15	17	48	13	1
Waterville ...	68	102	9	52	77	78	...	70	73	67	64	80	66	3
Waterville V.	80	98	27	85	72	68	11	100	70	69	96	74	57	12

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

The county...	575	414	67	219	121	650	50	250	128	671	249	130	608	58
Alta Vista ...	20	15	2	3	1	47	...	3	1	47	3	1	37	8
Ash Lake ....	41	14	8	9	2	57	...	13	4	51	14	7	47	...
Diamond L. ...	11	33	3	1	1	42	1	1	1	43	1	1	41	2
Drammen ....	15	23	...	6	3	31	...	6	3	31	6	3	31	...
Hansonville ...	30	25	...	4	7	31	...	4	7	31	4	7	31	...
Hendricks ....	53	7	6	5	1	61	1	5	1	62	5	1	59	2
Hope ....	50	25	23	42	12	58	13	50	14	67	50	13	55	13
Lake Benton ...	32	22	1	12	5	24	...	13	5	23	13	5	23	...
L. Benton V. ...	96	31	10	67	23	12	31	78	23	32	77	23	6	27
Lake Stay ....	21	6	8	8	7	17	4	9	7	20	8	7	16	4
Limestone ....	34	31	...	13	14	24	...	13	15	23	13	15	23	...
Marble ....	31	27	...	2	...	60	...	2	...	60	2	...	60	...
Marshfield ....	17	33	...	8	2	48	...	8	2	49	8	2	49	...
Royal ....	35	57	...	4	24	56	...	5	24	56	5	24	56	...
Shaokaton ....	34	15	5	22	...	33	1	26	...	30	26	...	29	1
Verdi ....	37	50	1	13	19	49	...	14	21	46	14	21	45	1

## LYON COUNTY.

The county...	1,098	485	234	605	404	714	66	753	345	674	756	348	608	76
Amiret ....	45	10	7	16	11	34	...	17	8	36	17	8	35	1
Clifton ....	22	12	2	6	3	25	...	6	4	24	6	4	24	...
Coon Creek ...	23	7	1	12	7	22	...	12	7	22	12	7	22	...
Custer ....	42	3	26	13	...	47	7	18	...	49	18	...	41	7
Eidsvold ....	53	55	16	8	19	41	1	10	19	40	10	19	39	1
Fairview ....	32	8	11	16	...	33	1	17	...	33	17	...	31	2
Grandview ...	46	43	9	8	25	26	...	11	25	23	11	25	22	1
Island Lake ...	32	11	4	6	5	37	...	7	6	35	8	6	35	...
Lake Marsh'll	22	13	6	5	4	28	...	5	4	29	5	4	29	...
Lucas ....	48	8	2	36	17	49	...	65	12	25	64	13	25	...
Lynd ....	46	20	4	30	21	24	1	33	13	22	33	13	21	1
Lyons ....	40	6	6	27	10	15	2	28	10	15	28	10	13	2
Marshall Vil.	187	67	29	157	100	32	7	186	84	26	185	85	17	10
Minneota Vil.	...	...	...	25	20	15	5	27	17	19	28	19	13	5
Monroe ....	35	6	5	13	...	33	2	14	...	34	14	...	32	2
Nordland ....	29	10	22	5	1	42	3	5	1	46	5	1	42	4
Rock Lake ...	53	31	22	35	16	12	12	37	16	12	37	16	11	12
Shelburn ...	23	9	7	6	1	35	...	7	2	33	7	2	33	...
Sodus ....	44	6	1	27	6	13	5	27	4	19	27	4	15	5
Stanley ....	36	14	5	11	3	35	2	17	3	31	17	3	29	2
Tracy Village	192	104	36	123	87	55	15	158	62	63	161	62	44	17
Vallers ....	29	12	1	12	12	36	2	38	10	14	38	9	13	2
Westerhelm ...	24	30	12	8	36	25	1	8	38	24	8	38	22	2



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## LE SUEUR COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county ..	1,531	1,907	442	117	1,533	2,439	117	1,521	2,009	521	1,519	1,739	704	118
Cleveland ..	132	124	...	6	132	125	6	133	124	6	122	96	27	7
Cordova ..	122	110	10	...	121	122	...	122	111	10	123	83	37	...
Derrynane ..	9	187	4	...	10	190	...	9	187	4	9	176	14	...
Elysian ..	151	100	44	...	149	147	...	151	101	44	153	90	53	...
Kasota ..	193	150	29	4	194	178	4	193	149	34	196	148	28	4
Kilkenny ..	54	159	50	...	55	208	...	44	169	50	46	166	50	...
Lanesburgh ..	58	242	40	...	58	281	...	58	241	...	58	140	142	...
Le Sueur ..	214	133	1	40	213	136	39	214	133	41	209	123	16	40
Lexington ..	92	188	21	16	92	208	16	92	188	37	97	186	18	16
Montgomery ..	79	262	79	...	91	279	...	79	203	79	78	209	81	...
Ottawa ..	65	29	...	17	65	29	17	65	29	17	65	26	3	17
Sharon ..	129	78	5	18	121	83	18	121	78	23	121	49	34	18
Tyrone ..	63	93	24	...	66	115	...	63	92	24	64	91	26	...
Washington ..	18	48	12	1	18	61	1	16	49	14	17	47	14	1
Waterville ..	65	80	66	3	65	147	3	65	81	69	65	60	85	3
Waterville V.	96	74	57	12	93	130	13	96	74	69	96	55	76	12

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

The county ..	252	126	621	50	251	597	198	251	132	667	247	127	621	52
Alta Vista ..	3	1	47	...	3	18	29	2	1	47	3	1	47	...
Ash Lake ..	16	3	49	...	15	42	11	13	4	51	13	4	51	...
Diamond L. ..	1	1	41	2	1	42	2	1	1	41	1	1	41	2
Drammen ..	6	3	31	...	6	33	1	6	3	31	6	3	31	...
Hansonville ..	4	7	31	...	4	38	...	4	7	31	4	7	31	...
Hendricks ..	5	1	60	2	5	17	46	5	1	62	5	1	61	1
Hope ..	50	13	55	13	50	68	13	50	13	68	47	13	54	17
Lake Benton ..	13	5	23	...	13	28	...	13	5	23	13	5	23	...
L. Benton V. ..	77	23	6	27	76	31	26	78	23	32	78	23	6	26
Lake Stay ..	9	7	16	4	9	19	8	9	7	19	9	9	15	4
Limestone ..	13	15	23	...	13	38	...	13	15	23	13	15	23	...
Marble ..	2	...	60	...	2	10	50	2	...	60	2	...	60	...
Marshfield ..	8	2	49	...	8	49	...	8	2	49	8	2	49	...
Royal ..	5	24	56	...	5	79	...	5	29	56	5	24	55	...
Shaokaton ..	26	...	29	1	26	19	11	27	...	29	26	...	29	...
Verdi ..	14	21	45	1	14	66	1	14	21	46	14	21	45	1

## LYON COUNTY.

The county ..	753	346	607	74	753	954	80	767	338	680	758	354	610	73
Amiret ..	17	8	35	1	17	43	1	17	8	36	18	7	35	1
Clifton ..	6	4	24	...	6	28	...	6	4	24	6	4	24	...
Coon Creek ..	12	7	22	...	12	29	...	12	7	22	12	7	22	...
Custer ..	18	...	42	7	18	37	12	18	...	49	18	...	42	7
Eidsvold ..	11	19	38	1	10	58	1	12	17	40	10	19	39	1
Fairview ..	17	...	31	2	17	31	2	17	...	32	17	...	31	2
Grandview ..	11	25	23	...	11	48	...	11	25	23	11	25	23	...
Island Lake ..	8	6	34	...	8	40	...	8	6	34	8	6	34	...
Lake Marsh'll ..	5	4	29	...	5	33	...	5	4	29	5	4	29	...
Lucas ..	63	12	26	...	61	41	...	65	12	25	65	12	25	...
Lynd ..	33	13	21	...	34	34	...	34	13	21	34	13	21	...
Lyons ..	28	11	13	2	28	23	2	28	10	15	28	10	14	2
Marshall Vil. ..	184	82	20	9	186	101	10	184	85	28	185	85	18	9
Minnesota Vil ..	27	19	14	5	27	33	5	36	12	17	28	19	13	5
Monroe ..	14	...	32	2	14	32	2	14	...	34	14	...	32	2
Nordland ..	5	1	42	4	5	42	5	5	1	46	5	1	42	4
Rock Lake ..	38	16	10	12	38	26	12	37	16	22	38	14	10	12
Shelburne ..	7	2	32	...	7	35	...	7	2	33	7	2	33	...
Sodus ..	27	4	15	5	27	19	5	27	4	19	27	4	15	5
Stanley ..	17	3	29	2	17	32	2	17	3	31	17	3	29	2
Tracey Vil. ..	159	63	41	17	159	107	17	161	61	62	159	64	45	17
Vallers ..	38	9	12	3	38	22	2	38	10	14	38	10	12	2
Westerheim ..	8	38	22	2	8	60	2	8	38	24	8	38	22	2

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MCLEOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county..	1,282	1,846	124	862	1,658	414	73	878	1,660	464	877	1,670	350	76
Aconia .....	36	68	5	11	58	39	1	12	55	41	12	54	42	1
Bergen .....	152	91	...	95	91	30	...	96	92	28	96	92	28	...
Collins .....	104	41	3	55	34	30	...	57	34	33	58	33	28	5
Glencoe .....	55	125	2	128	117	23	1	31	120	18	31	122	15	1
Glencoe Vil..	157	231	3	130	217	4	6	132	217	8	130	219	3	5
Hale .....	50	221	...	55	184	16	...	50	189	16	50	189	16	...
Helen .....	99	100	3	61	123	30	...	60	123	30	61	123	...	...
Hutchinson ..	283	319	71	211	333	28	41	215	333	62	216	335	15	45
Lynn .....	58	61	33	30	51	47	12	31	49	58	30	53	45	12
Penn .....	38	62	...	23	46	4	2	24	46	5	24	46	3	2
Rich Valley ..	29	186	...	17	139	40	...	17	140	40	17	140	40	...
Round Grove ..	50	59	...	28	46	24	...	29	45	26	28	46	22	...
Sumter .....	118	78	4	82	78	23	4	89	77	23	89	78	18	4
Winstead .....	57	204	...	33	141	16	1	35	140	76	35	140	75	1

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

The county..	1,001	439	134	487	91	1303	15	559	88	1332	562	160	1268	10
Alma .....	42	9	3	1	1	40	...	1	1	40	1	1	40	...
Augsburg .....	44	19	4	9	...	47	2	7	...	51	7	...	51	...
Big Woods .....	34	30	...	9	5	91	...	5	5	90	...	5	91	...
Bloomer .....	36	16	1	2	...	66	...	2	...	66	...	2	66	...
Boxville .....	32	...	...	31	...	3	...	31	...	3	31	...	3	...
Cedar .....	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	8	...
Comstock .....	4	31	10	4	13	37	...	4	16	34	4	16	34	...
Eagle Point ..	...	...	...	6	1	19	...	6	...	20	6	...	20	...
Excel .....	69	14	6	13	1	47	1	14	1	47	14	...	47	1
Foldahl .....	45	7	1	17	...	31	...	17	...	31	17	...	31	...
Holt .....	...	...	...	10	3	57	...	9	3	58	9	3	58	...
Lincoln .....	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	6	...	11	6	...	11	...
McCrea .....	28	9	...	11	2	18	1	11	2	19	12	5	14	1
Marsh Grove ..	39	4	1	7	1	43	...	7	...	43	7	...	44	...
Middle River ..	83	85	24	22	16	145	6	43	12	134	44	11	128	6
Nelson Park ..	23	2	6	5	...	23	2	6	...	24	6	...	24	...
New Folds .....	68	3	2	13	...	77	...	16	...	75	16	...	77	...
New Solum .....	53	10	3	13	2	80	...	14	2	79	14	2	79	...
Oak Park .....	60	11	5	19	3	91	2	38	3	74	38	4	70	2
Parker .....	24	14	...	12	1	39	...	12	...	40	12	...	40	...
Sinnott .....	33	11	...	14	...	35	...	14	...	35	14	...	35	...
Spruce Valley ..	26	7	2	3	...	43	...	4	...	42	4	...	42	...
Tamarac .....	73	51	11	78	20	53	...	79	20	51	80	20	51	...
Vega .....	57	13	7	13	1	68	...	26	2	54	15	34	34	...
Viking .....	42	1	...	1	...	40	...	6	...	35	6	31	4	...
Wanger .....	37	20	12	2	...	56	...	2	...	56	2	...	56	...
Warrenton .....	148	42	32	158	21	64	1	170	21	52	177	28	50	...
West Valley ..	73	1	1	1	...	17	...	1	...	17	1	...	17	...
Wright .....	7	33	4	...	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	...

## MARTIN COUNTY.

The county..	1,112	495	205	809	358	429	73	914	394	365	908	465	253	101
Cedar .....	42	3	1	5	...	39	...	25	...	19	26	1	16	...
Centre Creek ..	88	12	11	39	9	24	6	44	9	24	44	9	18	6
East Chain .....	42	15	15	47	12	10	2	47	13	11	46	13	4	8
Elm Creek .....	26	22	8	7	2	37	...	10	6	32	10	15	23	...
Fairmont .....	204	131	31	235	90	37	21	249	88	46	246	89	28	20
Fraser .....	36	38	3	29	14	17	2	33	18	13	33	19	10	3
Fox Lake .....	48	20	...	36	8	11	...	34	10	11	34	11	10	...
Galena .....	33	9	...	4	1	25	...	16	1	13	16	1	13	...
Jay .....	13	21	25	12	10	40	1	19	10	34	16	15	30	2
Lake Belt .....	59	9	2	36	18	5	...	39	18	2	39	18	2	...
Lake Fremont ..	43	...	4	40	1	12	...	45	1	7	45	1	7	...
Manyaska .....	93	42	33	90	40	40	12	96	39	46	96	42	32	15

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MCLEOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county..	884	1,659	382	76	877	2,037	78	881	1,670	309	879	1,664	380	76
Aconia.....	12	53	42	2	12	95	1	13	54	41	12	54	42	1
Bergen.....	96	92	28	...	96	120	...	95	94	17	96	92	28	...
Collins.....	59	33	27	5	58	61	5	59	33	22	58	33	28	5
Glencoe.....	32	122	15	1	32	136	1	33	122	8	32	121	15	1
Glencoe Vil..	131	215	3	4	132	217	5	130	218	6	131	217	3	5
Hale.....	50	189	16	...	50	206	...	51	188	...	53	189	12	...
Helen.....	62	122	30	...	61	153	...	61	123	20	61	123	30	...
Hutchinson..	215	335	16	45	212	347	46	217	335	53	214	330	16	45
Lynn.....	33	49	45	12	30	98	12	30	53	31	30	53	45	12
Penn.....	24	46	3	2	24	49	2	24	46	5	24	46	3	2
Rich Valley..	17	140	38	...	18	177	...	16	140	23	17	140	40	...
Round Grove.	20	45	26	...	28	70	1	28	46	6	28	47	25	...
Sumter.....	89	78	18	4	89	94	4	89	78	22	89	78	18	4
Winstead.....	35	140	75	1	35	214	1	35	140	55	34	141	75	1

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

The county..	542	87	1345	10	559	1,418	10	612	87	1291	571	87	1321	10
Alma.....	1	1	40	...	2	40	...	1	1	40	1	1	40	...
Augsburg.....	6	...	52	...	5	53	...	8	...	50	5	...	53	...
Big Woods....	5	5	91	...	9	96	...	9	5	91	9	5	91	...
Bloomer.....	2	...	66	...	2	66	...	4	...	64	2	...	66	...
Boxville.....	31	...	3	...	30	4	...	31	...	3	31	...	3	...
Cedar.....	8	...	8	...	8	8	...	7	...	9	8	...	8	...
Comstock....	4	16	34	...	4	50	...	4	16	34	4	16	34	...
Eagle Point..	6	...	20	...	6	20	...	6	...	20	6	...	20	...
Excel.....	14	...	47	1	14	47	...	14	...	48	14	...	47	1
Foldahl.....	17	...	31	...	17	31	...	23	...	25	17	...	31	...
Holt.....	9	3	58	...	11	5	...	11	3	58	9	3	58	...
Lincoln.....	6	...	11	...	6	11	...	6	...	11	6	...	11	...
McCrear.....	12	1	18	1	10	21	1	10	2	20	12	1	18	1
Marsh Grove.	7	...	44	...	7	44	...	13	...	38	7	...	44	...
Middle River.	43	12	128	6	47	136	6	72	12	104	44	12	127	6
Nelson Park..	6	...	24	...	6	24	...	6	...	24	6	...	24	...
New Folden..	16	...	77	...	15	78	...	16	...	77	16	...	77	...
New Solum....	14	2	79	...	14	81	...	14	2	79	14	2	79	...
Oak Park.....	20	3	90	2	38	75	2	38	3	74	38	3	71	2
Parker.....	12	...	40	...	12	40	...	12	...	40	12	...	40	...
Sinnott.....	14	...	35	...	14	35	...	14	...	35	14	...	35	...
Spruce Valley	4	...	42	...	4	42	...	4	...	42	4	...	42	...
Tamarac.....	80	20	51	...	79	71	...	79	19	52	80	20	51	...
Vega.....	26	3	54	...	26	57	...	27	3	53	26	3	54	...
Viking.....	6	...	35	...	6	35	...	6	...	35	10	...	31	...
Wanger.....	2	...	56	...	2	56	...	4	...	54	2	...	56	...
Warrenton...	170	21	51	...	164	78	...	172	21	51	173	21	50	...
West Valley..	1	...	17	...	1	17	...	1	...	17	1	...	17	...
Wright.....	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	...

## MARTIN COUNTY.

The county..	914	394	264	90	906	668	101	914	394	367	878	375	253	98
Cedar.....	25	...	19	...	25	19	...	25	...	19	25	...	19	...
Centre Creek.	46	9	17	6	45	28	6	45	9	24	45	9	18	6
East Chain...	46	13	4	8	46	17	8	47	13	11	47	13	4	7
Elm Creek....	10	6	32	...	10	37	1	10	6	32	10	6	32	...
Fairmont....	251	86	26	20	245	118	20	247	88	48	246	88	28	19
Fraser.....	33	18	10	3	32	29	3	36	15	13	36	15	10	3
Fox Lake.....	34	10	11	...	34	21	...	34	10	11	35	10	9	...
Galena.....	16	1	13	...	16	14	...	16	1	13	16	1	13	...
Jay.....	16	13	32	2	16	44	2	16	13	34	18	13	30	2
Lake Belt....	39	18	2	...	39	20	...	39	18	2	39	18	2	...
Lake Fremont	45	1	6	...	45	8	...	45	1	7	45	1	7	...
Manyaska....	94	40	32	14	96	72	14	96	40	46	96	40	32	14

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MARTIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Sec'y of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Plunkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Weenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Nashville.....	28	129	20	55	14	33	5	61	16	30	62	16	11	18
Pleasant Pra'ie	28	129	20	16	19	11	12	18	20	12	18	20	10	2
Rolling Green	42	157	18	27	13	24	12	35	17	23	35	17	9	15
Rutland.....	58	9	5	31	35	8	4	33	36	7	33	38	4	3
Silver Lake ..	51	21	12	20	7	35	6	30	32	15	30	32	6	9
Tenhassen ..	58	14	4	25	27	7	1	34	20	6	33	20	6	3
Waverly .....	12	14	4	9	20	3	1	30	3	3	9	20	3	3
Westford .....	40	12	1	37	18	13	1	37	20	11	37	20	11	1

## MEEKER COUNTY.

The county ..	1730	1278	263	1241	1084	528	173	1306	1078	645	1293	1112	448	177
Acton.....	134	97	10	109	63	20	6	113	63	24	112	63	18	6
Cedar Mills....	67	41	19	40	48	27	16	48	48	35	48	48	13	12
Collinwood.....	216	42	22	128	30	69	16	132	34	83	132	36	65	16
Cosmos.....	40	13	3	24	1	45	1	25	5	40	25	5	40	1
Danielson.....	31	86	19	25	37	59	1	28	38	55	28	38	55	1
Darwin.....	41	75	1	18	64	23	1	19	63	23	19	63	20	3
Dassel.....	251	69	27	173	68	60	38	175	71	93	158	98	53	30
Ellsworth.....	69	60	14	42	58	23	1	53	45	26	53	44	26	1
Forest City....	49	95	4	51	80	6	2	50	82	7	50	83	5	2
Forest Prairie	51	108	1	34	103	2	1	36	103	1	36	103	1	1
Greenleaf.....	82	35	38	41	30	52	15	43	31	64	43	31	47	17
Harvey.....	60	75	12	29	68	8	7	32	67	13	32	67	5	8
Kingston.....	119	96	9	81	68	36	4	86	64	39	86	67	35	1
Litchfield.....	328	157	60	301	142	62	42	310	143	95	316	144	45	44
Manannah.....	38	140	1	41	144	3	2	44	143	3	44	143	1	2
Swede Grove...	84	51	7	51	52	12	3	56	54	8	54	56	5	3
Union Grove...	70	38	11	53	22	21	20	56	24	37	57	24	15	21

## MILLE LAKE COUNTY.

The county ..	402	237	265	392	178	167	18	406	182	162	413	192	133	16
Greenbush.....	.....	.....	.....	41	18	45	.....	43	21	41	46	21	38	.....
Milaca.....	.....	.....	.....	68	30	11	16	69	23	25	69	33	8	.....
Milo.....	.....	.....	.....	63	21	63	.....	69	22	58	73	22	53	.....
Princeton.....	.....	.....	.....	220	109	48	2	225	116	38	225	116	34	16

## MORRISON COUNTY.

The county ..	951	1484	59	846	1325	369	12	882	1440	242	886	1445	206	12
Agram.....	7	50	.....	9	46	2	.....	9	46	2	9	46	2	.....
Al's n'd'r pet.	21	32	.....	6	4	3	.....	4	4	5	4	4	5	.....
Belle Prairie...	50	126	9	29	85	21	.....	30	87	18	30	88	1	.....
Bellevue.....	122	76	23	112	79	38	4	122	79	32	122	79	28	4
Buckman.....	69	60	3	38	67	16	.....	48	72	2	48	72	2	.....
Culdrum.....	53	53	.....	69	57	1	.....	67	57	5	67	57	5	.....
Elmdale.....	130	25	.....	105	29	3	4	104	29	4	104	29	.....	4
Green Prairie...	90	34	5	50	50	34	.....	57	49	28	50	49	28	.....
Little Falls...	144	261	.....	9	1	34	.....	9	1	34	9	1	34	.....
Little Falls city	.....	.....	.....	196	255	83	.....	212	275	48	215	275	46	.....
Morrill.....	13	2	.....	16	5	.....	.....	16	5	.....	16	5	.....	.....
Motley.....	75	74	10	73	37	1	1	76	36	1	75	37	.....	.....
Parker.....	25	24	5	14	9	30	1	17	23	12	17	25	11	.....
Pierz.....	22	251	.....	19	239	14	.....	20	246	7	20	249	7	.....
Pike Creek.....	31	103	.....	29	62	19	.....	24	105	6	28	106	6	.....
Rail Prairie...	.....	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	11	10	.....	11	10	.....	.....
Ripley.....	22	86	4	13	53	44	1	13	86	20	13	86	18	2
Swan River.....	62	96	.....	46	29	8	1	43	96	8	43	96	6	1
Two Rivers.....	15	131	.....	13	123	.....	.....	13	123	.....	13	123	.....	.....

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MARTIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bebleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGulre, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Nashville.....	62	16	11	18	62	25	18	62	16	29	62	16	11	18
Ple's'ntPra're	18	20	10	2	18	30	2	18	20	12	18	20	10	2
Rolling Green	35	17	9	15	35	26	15	35	17	24	35	17	9	15
Rutland.....	35	34	4	3	33	40	3	34	35	7	33	36	4	3
Silver Lake..	29	32	6	8	29	38	9	29	32	15	29	32	6	9
Tenhassen...	34	20	6	...	34	26	...	34	20	6	34	20	6	...
Waverly.....	9	20	3	...	9	33	...	9	20	3	9	20	3	...
Westford.....	37	20	11	...	37	31	...	37	20	11	...	...	...	...

## MEEKER COUNTY.

The county...	1314	1078	456	184	1346	1484	195	1329	1074	638	1297	1096	452	184
Acton.....	114	63	18	5	114	80	6	118	62	20	114	62	18	6
Cedar Mills...	48	48	13	22	48	60	23	47	48	35	48	48	13	22
Collinwood...	32	34	67	16	131	101	17	132	34	83	135	34	64	16
Cosmos.....	25	5	40	...	25	45	...	25	5	40	25	5	40	...
Danielson.....	29	38	54	1	31	88	2	24	38	55	29	38	54	1
Darwin.....	19	63	20	3	19	83	3	19	63	23	19	63	19	3
Dassel.....	175	71	55	39	175	126	39	175	71	94	176	71	54	39
Ellsworth.....	53	44	26	1	72	50	3	53	45	27	53	44	26	1
Forest City...	50	83	5	2	50	87	2	50	84	7	49	83	5	2
Forest Prairie	36	103	...	...	41	99	...	36	103	...	36	103	...	...
Greenleaf.....	43	31	47	17	43	72	23	43	31	64	43	31	47	17
Harvey.....	53	67	5	7	35	65	7	34	67	12	33	68	4	7
Kingston.....	86	64	38	1	90	98	1	86	64	39	86	64	38	1
Litchfield.....	314	143	47	44	311	192	44	317	139	92	312	143	48	44
Manannah...	44	143	1	2	48	140	2	44	143	3	26	161	1	2
Swede Grove..	56	54	5	3	56	59	3	56	54	8	56	54	5	3
Union Grove..	57	24	15	21	57	30	20	57	24	36	57	24	16	20

## MILLE LACS COUNTY.

The county...	427	190	123	19	525	214	18	467	194	97	426	192	124	18
Greenbush...	51	21	33	...	78	27	...	61	21	23	51	21	33	...
Milaca.....	69	32	9	17	88	23	16	77	33	17	69	33	9	2
Milo.....	77	22	50	1	96	51	...	94	24	31	77	22	50	...
Princeton....	236	115	31	2	263	113	2	235	116	26	229	116	32	16

## MORRISON COUNTY.

The county...	887	1442	215	13	870	1629	14	373	1997	195	883	1446	223	13
Agram.....	9	46	2	...	9	47	...	5	50	2	7	46	4	...
Alx'n'd'r pet.	4	4	5	...	4	9	...	...	8	4	4	4	5	...
Belle Prairie.	30	89	15	1	30	104	1	24	99	13	30	88	16	1
Bellevue.....	122	79	28	4	122	107	4	84	117	32	122	79	28	4
Buckman.....	48	72	1	...	48	74	...	19	101	2	48	72	1	...
Culdrum.....	57	67	5	...	57	72	...	19	105	5	57	67	5	...
Elmdale.....	108	29	4	...	108	29	4	13	124	4	108	29	...	4
Green Prairie	58	49	26	...	59	73	...	14	96	23	60	49	26	...
Little Falls...	9	1	34	1	...	...	...	2	11	31	9	1	34	...
Little Falls City	216	272	47	...	208	328	...	37	469	22	212	277	46	...
Morrill.....	16	5	...	...	15	6	...	13	8	...	16	5	...	...
Motley.....	76	36	...	...	76	36	1	70	43	...	77	36	...	...
Parker.....	17	35	11	1	17	36	1	6	37	11	17	25	11	1
Pierz.....	20	246	7	...	20	252	...	10	260	3	20	246	7	...
Pike Creek...	28	106	...	...	28	112	...	2	133	5	28	106	...	...
Rail Prairie..	...	11	10	...	...	21	...	...	11	10	...	11	10	...
Ripley.....	13	86	18	2	13	104	2	5	100	20	13	86	18	2
Swan River...	43	96	1	1	43	96	1	40	98	8	42	96	6	1
Two Rivers...	13	123	...	...	13	123	...	10	127	...	13	123	...	...



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democratic; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MOWER COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county ..	2,305	1,371	197	1,652	1,100	653	40	1,830	1,079	536	1,846	1,076	487	50
Adams .....	84	100	....	29	66	25	....	52	66	2	52	66	2	....
Adams vill'ge .....	....	....	....	24	42	1	....	24	42	1	24	42	1	....
Austin .....	104	47	22	102	40	47	1	104	41	44	107	41	41	1
Austin, 1st wd. ....	174	132	22	166	109	34	5	186	112	18	187	109	16	4
Austin, 2d wd. ....	169	73	29	154	86	13	3	164	78	15	164	76	15	2
Austin, 3d wd. ....	127	152	8	100	96	7	....	104	92	7	104	92	6	1
Bennington .....	50	25	3	17	17	30	....	22	17	26	22	17	25	1
Br'wms'd'le vil .....	54	15	13	41	15	8	9	43	14	16	43	14	8	8
Clayton .....	36	14	....	28	2	15	....	28	2	15	28	2	15	....
Dexter .....	50	28	3	31	20	14	....	36	17	12	36	17	12	....
Dexter vill'ge .....	38	14	2	35	8	4	....	35	8	4	35	8	4	....
Frankford .....	83	53	7	33	33	54	2	37	29	56	39	29	52	2
Gr'nd Meadow .....	69	51	11	45	37	13	1	47	36	33	48	35	32	1
Gr. M'dow vil. ....	73	22	4	62	22	7	1	63	29	8	66	19	5	2
Lansing .....	103	46	7	79	44	20	2	88	41	16	88	41	14	11
Le Roy .....	81	40	5	47	26	15	1	53	27	6	54	29	5	1
Le Roy vil. ....	55	46	18	60	43	15	5	65	43	15	64	45	9	5
Lodi .....	51	48	....	39	44	2	....	39	44	2	41	44	....	....
Lyle .....	93	29	11	84	25	10	....	88	25	7	88	25	7	....
Lyle village .....	64	24	....	34	41	2	1	39	37	3	39	37	2	1
Marshall .....	79	18	....	42	17	48	....	51	18	38	51	18	37	....
Nevada .....	94	47	7	65	32	39	6	75	33	34	76	33	27	6
Pleasant Val. ....	57	34	4	36	26	28	....	40	29	21	40	29	21	....
Racine .....	96	82	5	38	48	33	....	51	49	19	53	49	17	....
Bed Rock .....	72	36	6	65	41	6	....	67	40	6	67	40	5	1
Sargeant .....	50	33	....	15	27	20	....	28	27	8	28	27	8	....
Taopi village .....	19	8	....	16	5	....	....	17	4	....	17	4	....	....
Udolpho .....	97	30	2	32	9	54	1	44	9	43	44	9	42	1
Waltham .....	100	30	1	51	12	56	....	58	12	47	58	12	47	....
Windom .....	83	94	7	82	67	13	2	82	67	14	83	67	12	2

## MURRAY COUNTY.

The county ..	759	507	110	432	238	706	20	502	234	662	478	260	511	21
Belfast .....	28	29	....	31	27	5	....	31	28	4	31	28	4	....
Bowdin .....	53	67	14	45	67	13	2	40	63	14	48	64	12	2
Cameron .....	13	18	4	6	4	18	....	5	4	19	5	4	19	....
Chanarambie .....	33	20	9	17	2	35	1	17	3	35	17	3	33	2
Des Moines riv .....	18	28	3	11	21	10	3	14	18	13	15	18	9	....
Dovray .....	37	16	6	8	3	48	....	17	3	39	17	3	35	....
Ellsborough .....	46	4	2	34	....	18	1	34	....	19	34	....	18	....
Fenton .....	27	8	....	12	2	31	....	12	2	31	12	2	....	....
Holly .....	34	8	1	7	3	34	....	8	3	33	8	3	33	....
Iona .....	23	39	1	13	18	30	....	14	21	28	14	21	28	....
Lake Sarah .....	47	7	8	21	....	56	....	21	....	56	21	....	56	....
Leeds .....	72	10	1	13	1	61	....	28	1	46	25	4	....	15
Lime Lake .....	63	36	....	47	19	36	....	58	18	26	42	34	26	....
Lordville .....	27	10	1	11	8	22	....	22	10	9	22	10	9	....
Mason .....	30	16	2	6	4	47	1	7	4	47	7	5	45	....
Moulton .....	22	11	....	4	....	28	....	4	....	28	4	....	28	....
Murray .....	25	96	20	14	19	93	3	16	19	94	16	19	80	1
Skandia .....	51	11	1	32	1	31	1	33	1	32	35	1	28	....
Shetek .....	32	27	6	11	2	59	....	11	2	59	11	2	59	....
Slayton .....	75	46	31	89	37	31	8	101	34	30	94	39	25	1

## NICOLLET COUNTY.

The county...	1,312	1,230	149	1,066	867	582	25	1,312	777	445	1,175	901	436	26
Belgrade .....	141	126	8	116	57	62	....	120	60	56	123	56	56	....
Bernadotte .....	76	42	16	50	4	84	1	72	4	61	51	37	46	1
Brighton .....	26	31	2	27	25	....	....	27	25	....	27	25	....	....
Courtland .....	72	97	....	70	66	23	....	98	42	17	80	67	11	....

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democratic; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## MOWER COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	1,846	1,066	477	41	1,821	1,587	36	1,841	1,078	533	1,842	1,077	488	37
Adams...	52	66	2	...	52	68	...	52	66	2	52	66	2	...
Adams vill'ge	24	42	1	...	24	43	...	24	42	1	24	42	1	...
Austin...	108	40	41	1	106	83	1	107	41	42	107	41	41	1
Austin, 1st w.	191	106	15	3	187	132	3	183	112	21	186	112	15	3
Austin, 2d wd.	168	72	13	3	166	88	2	165	74	18	163	75	12	3
Austin, 3d wd	104	92	6	1	104	98	1	104	92	7	104	92	6	1
Bennington...	22	17	24	1	22	42	1	22	17	26	22	17	25	...
Br'wnsd'le vil	43	14	8	8	41	24	8	43	14	16	43	14	8	8
Clayton...	28	2	15	...	28	17	...	28	2	15	28	2	15	...
Dexter...	36	17	12	...	36	29	...	36	17	12	36	17	12	...
Dexter vill'ge	35	8	4	...	35	12	...	35	8	4	35	8	4	...
Frankford...	37	29	54	2	37	83	...	37	29	56	37	29	54	...
Gr'nd Meadow	47	36	32	1	47	68	...	47	36	33	47	36	32	1
Gr. M'dow vil.	95	29	6	1	64	26	1	66	19	7	66	19	6	1
Lansing...	88	42	13	2	87	51	2	88	41	16	88	41	14	2
Le Roy...	54	29	5	1	54	34	1	54	29	6	54	29	5	1
Le Roy vil...	65	44	9	5	65	53	5	65	44	14	65	44	9	5
Lodi...	41	44	...	...	41	44	...	41	44	...	41	44	...	...
Lyle...	88	25	7	...	88	32	...	88	25	7	88	25	7	...
Lyle village...	39	37	2	1	25	53	1	39	37	3	39	37	2	1
Marshall...	51	18	38	...	50	57	...	51	18	38	51	18	38	...
Nevada...	76	33	27	6	74	62	6	76	33	33	76	33	27	6
Pleasant Val.	40	29	21	...	39	51	...	40	29	21	40	29	21	...
Racine...	53	49	17	...	52	64	...	53	49	17	53	49	17	...
Red Rock...	67	37	6	2	67	45	1	67	41	6	67	40	4	1
Sargeant...	28	27	8	...	28	35	...	28	27	8	28	27	8	...
Taopi village.	17	4	...	...	17	4	...	17	4	...	17	4	...	...
Udolpho...	44	9	42	1	44	51	1	44	9	43	44	9	42	1
Waltham...	51	12	47	...	58	59	...	58	12	47	58	12	47	...
Windom...	84	66	2	2	83	79	2	83	67	14	83	66	14	2

## MURRAY COUNTY.

The county...	490	240	667	20	500	849	37	523	239	635	494	246	635	22
Belfast...	31	28	4	...	31	32	...	31	28	4	31	28	4	...
Bowdin...	48	65	12	2	54	71	2	47	64	15	45	69	11	2
Cameron...	5	4	19	...	5	23	...	5	4	19	5	4	19	...
Chanarambie	17	3	33	1	17	36	2	17	3	35	17	3	33	2
Des Moines riv	15	18	9	3	15	27	3	15	18	12	15	18	9	3
Dovray...	17	3	39	...	17	42	...	17	3	39	17	3	39	...
Ellsborough...	34	18	1	...	34	18	1	34	...	19	34	...	18	1
Fenton...	12	2	31	...	12	33	...	12	2	31	12	2	31	...
Holly...	8	3	33	...	8	36	...	31	3	10	8	3	33	...
Iona...	14	21	28	...	14	49	...	14	21	28	14	21	28	...
Lake Sarah...	21	56	...	...	21	56	...	21	...	56	21	...	56	...
Leeds...	26	2	44	...	25	32	15	28	2	45	28	2	45	...
Lime Lake...	58	18	26	...	63	39	...	58	18	26	56	20	26	...
Lordville...	20	10	8	...	19	19	...	22	10	9	22	10	9	...
Mason...	7	5	45	1	7	50	1	7	5	46	7	5	45	1
Moulton...	4	...	...	...	4	28	...	4	...	28	4	...	28	...
Murray...	16	19	89	5	16	108	5	16	19	94	16	19	87	5
Skandia...	37	...	29	...	36	28	1	37	...	28	36	...	29	...
Shtetek...	11	2	59	...	11	61	...	11	2	59	11	2	59	...
Slayton...	89	37	35	7	91	61	7	96	37	32	95	37	25	...

## NICOLLET COUNTY.

The county...	1,217	816	481	26	1,171	1,345	27	1,175	858	512	1,184	845	481	25
Belgrade...	124	54	57	...	123	113	...	123	56	57	123	56	57	...
Bernadotte...	51	4	83	1	51	87	1	51	4	84	51	4	83	1
Brighton...	27	25	...	...	27	25	...	27	25	...	27	25	...	...
Courtland...	95	53	10	...	80	79	...	80	68	11	80	68	11	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER, 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

NICOLLET COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Granby .....	50	50	...	44	42	18	...	53	37	15	48	39	18	...
Lafayette .....	78	94	3	56	90	31	...	57	90	30	58	90	29	...
Lake Prairie .....	140	109	15	95	41	94	1	130	29	71	116	38	75	1
New Sweden .....	143	14	15	113	10	58	3	148	9	27	138	13	26	7
Nicollet .....	58	117	37	25	78	14	3	34	75	11	31	78	8	3
Nicollet Vil. ....	...	...	...	23	36	1	...	18	41	...	25	35	...	...
Oshawa .....	77	64	6	44	14	87	...	69	15	60	52	16	77	...
Ridgley .....	17	36	1	17	23	2	...	31	5	6	18	22	2	...
St. Peter, 1st w ..	116	180	19	101	173	18	13	133	158	13	108	176	10	12
St. Peter, 2d w ..	217	137	22	213	120	11	4	240	102	6	220	118	7	12
Traverse .....	65	58	3	48	21	65	...	52	21	60	50	22	62	...
West Newton .....	31	105	2	24	67	14	...	30	64	12	30	69	9	...

## NOBLES COUNTY.

The county ..	850	710	159	611	498	423	57	638	400	466	643	494	281	62
Adrian Vil. ....	81	92	...	101	56	8	...	98	60	7	98	60	6	...
Bigelow .....	52	22	18	31	16	21	...	33	16	19	33	16	18	...
Bloom .....	11	41	...	3	14	4	...	3	14	4	3	14	4	...
Dewald .....	46	10	5	31	14	24	1	35	14	21	35	14	11	1
Elk .....	21	6	5	16	9	17	...	17	9	16	17	10	13	...
Graham Lake .....	45	16	10	26	15	5	6	28	14	11	28	15	...	...
Grand Prairie .....	72	135	...	37	111	14	1	38	110	15	38	110	12	1
Hersey .....	24	28	4	13	33	9	...	13	31	11	13	31	9	...
Indian Lake .....	28	27	21	27	21	21	11	28	21	31	27	23	10	11
Larkin .....	18	17	2	2	6	15	...	2	7	15	7	5	1	...
Leota .....	7	16	...	9	7	28	...	9	7	28	9	7	21	...
Lismore .....	22	42	...	8	6	41	...	7	6	42	7	6	36	...
Little Rock .....	59	35	...	35	7	54	2	35	7	56	36	7	25	2
Loraln .....	17	14	15	9	15	25	1	12	14	24	12	14	10	5
Olney .....	41	11	2	25	6	22	...	26	7	21	25	7	1	...
Ransom .....	33	15	7	27	7	15	3	33	7	12	35	7	7	3
Seward .....	12	24	11	5	15	8	5	4	15	15	4	15	8	6
Summit Lake .....	15	4	1	12	2	6	...	14	3	3	14	3	3	...
West Side .....	38	32	2	14	9	39	1	14	9	31	14	9	31	...
Wilmont .....	20	24	1	8	34	22	...	8	34	22	8	33	21	...
Worthington .....	42	16	6	25	17	15	1	25	15	18	25	15	13	1
Worth'gton V .....	155	85	49	147	78	19	25	156	70	44	155	71	17	24

## NORMAN COUNTY.

The county ..	1,093	367	515	309	182	1046	144	423	174	1082	489	180	765	227
Ada .....	40	2	21	89	34	32	21	94	34	47	95	35	22	22
Anthony .....	81	2	11	12	...	38	6	14	...	42	17	...	29	10
Bear Park .....	78	2	21	36	1	41	7	41	...	89	8	...	78	6
Flom .....	38	9	9	6	2	40	...	28	4	16	36	6	5	1
Fossum .....	37	19	1	3	3	25	...	8	6	17	8	6	17	...
Green Mead'w .....	63	4	69	5	3	105	7	17	1	103	35	1	58	14
Halstad .....	43	9	12	1	1	51	1	3	2	49	3	2	48	1
Hegne .....	69	39	63	5	7	90	18	9	5	107	9	5	80	25
Hendrum .....	49	3	8	9	2	47	3	11	2	48	33	4	11	13
Home Lake .....	40	27	7	28	6	25	1	35	3	22	34	3	20	1
Lake Ida .....	16	35	36	3	5	73	7	5	2	81	5	2	55	26
Lockhart .....	13	5	4	5	10	3	1	5	10	4	5	10	3	1
Mary .....	15	44	9	10	43	11	3	10	43	13	11	43	9	3
M'Don'dville .....	146	72	27	26	16	22	3	30	16	21	30	16	18	3
Pleasant View .....	17	28	1	9	25	5	...	10	25	4	10	25	4	...
Rockwell .....	21	12	11	3	1	24	...	3	1	24	3	1	24	...
Shely .....	65	...	109	14	...	95	1	26	...	84	26	...	82	2
Spring Creek .....	19	...	5	3	...	17	2	3	...	19	3	...	16	3
Strand .....	58	3	14	4	...	68	4	14	1	61	15	1	55	5
Sundal .....	37	3	34	...	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	54	...
Waukon .....	48	17	15	5	7	37	26	16	4	54	17	4	22	3
Wild Rice .....	70	26	26	29	13	24	28	35	12	47	38	12	16	2
Winchester .....	30	8	2	3	3	29	4	3	3	33	3	3	21	1

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## NICOLLET COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Boblester, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Callhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Granby .....	48	39	18	...	48	57	...	48	39	18	48	39	18	...
Lafayette .....	62	90	25	...	58	119	...	58	90	29	58	90	29	...
Lake Prairie .....	110	37	82	1	111	118	1	111	37	82	103	37	81	1
New Sweden .....	137	16	29	7	136	40	7	137	16	37	138	10	29	7
Nicollet .....	36	73	8	3	31	86	3	31	73	11	31	73	8	3
Nicollet VII. ....	31	29	...	...	25	35	...	25	35	...	25	35	...	...
Oshawa .....	52	15	78	...	52	91	1	52	15	78	56	14	75	...
Ridgley .....	19	21	2	...	18	24	...	18	22	2	18	22	2	...
St. Peter, 1st w ..	118	165	10	12	107	187	12	109	175	22	119	165	10	11
St. Peter, 2d w ..	224	112	8	2	224	122	2	225	114	9	228	112	7	2
Traverse .....	50	22	62	...	50	84	...	50	22	62	50	22	62	...
West Newton .....	33	66	9	...	30	78	...	30	69	9	29	69	9	...

## NOBLES COUNTY.

The county ..	647	487	300	50	650	978	63	644	487	462	635	488	401	60
Adrian VII. ....	98	60	7	...	100	65	...	98	60	7	98	61	6	...
Bigelow .....	33	16	19	...	33	35	...	33	16	19	23	16	19	...
Bloom .....	3	14	4	...	3	18	...	3	14	4	3	14	4	...
Dewald .....	35	14	20	1	35	34	1	35	14	21	35	14	20	1
Elk .....	17	9	16	...	17	25	...	17	9	16	17	9	16	...
Graham Lake .....	29	14	3	7	28	18	7	29	14	10	29	14	3	7
Grand Prairie .....	38	110	14	1	40	122	1	38	110	15	38	111	13	1
Hersey .....	13	31	11	...	13	42	...	13	31	11	13	31	11	...
Indian Lake .....	28	21	20	11	28	41	11	28	21	31	28	21	20	11
Larkin .....	2	7	14	1	3	20	1	2	7	15	2	7	14	1
Leota .....	13	5	26	...	12	32	...	9	7	28	9	7	28	...
Lismore .....	7	6	42	...	7	48	...	7	6	42	7	6	42	...
Little Rock .....	36	7	52	2	37	57	2	36	7	55	36	7	53	2
Lorain .....	12	14	21	3	12	34	5	12	14	24	12	14	21	3
Olney .....	26	7	21	...	26	28	...	26	7	21	26	7	21	...
Ransom .....	35	7	7	3	35	14	3	35	7	11	35	7	7	3
Seward .....	4	16	9	5	4	23	5	4	15	13	4	16	9	5
Summit Lake .....	14	3	3	...	14	6	...	14	3	3	16	1	3	...
West Side .....	14	9	31	...	14	39	1	14	9	31	14	9	31	...
Wilmont .....	8	33	23	...	8	56	...	8	33	23	8	33	23	...
Worthington .....	25	15	17	1	25	32	1	25	15	18	25	15	17	1
Worthington V ..	157	69	19	24	156	89	25	158	68	44	157	69	20	24

## NORMAN COUNTY.

The county ..	428	175	882	196	466	994	212	436	171	1070	430	192	862	196
Ada .....	96	34	25	21	98	58	20	97	34	45	94	35	25	22
Anthony .....	17	...	29	10	13	29	14	17	...	39	18	...	29	9
Bear Park .....	3	...	86	3	3	81	4	3	...	89	3	...	86	3
Flom .....	41	1	34	9	41	35	9	41	1	43	41	1	34	9
Fossum .....	27	4	18	1	27	20	1	28	4	16	28	4	15	1
Green Mc'd'w ..	8	6	17	...	8	23	...	8	6	17	8	6	17	...
Halstad .....	18	1	88	14	18	88	14	20	1	100	19	1	86	14
Hegne .....	3	2	48	1	28	25	1	3	2	49	3	2	48	1
Hendrum .....	9	5	85	22	15	80	22	9	5	107	9	5	85	22
Home Lake .....	12	2	37	10	11	40	10	12	2	47	12	2	37	10
Lake Ida .....	35	3	21	1	34	25	1	36	2	21	35	3	21	1
Lee .....	5	2	55	26	5	57	26	5	2	81	5	2	55	26
Lockhart .....	5	10	3	1	12	6	1	5	10	4	5	10	3	1
Mary .....	10	43	10	3	10	53	3	10	43	13	10	43	10	3
M'Don'd'ville ..	30	16	17	3	33	31	3	32	16	19	30	16	18	3
Pleasant View ..	10	25	4	...	10	29	...	10	25	4	10	25	4	...
Rockwell .....	3	1	24	...	3	25	...	3	1	24	3	1	24	...
Shely .....	26	...	82	2	26	82	2	26	...	84	26	...	82	2
Spring Creek ..	3	...	16	3	3	16	3	3	...	19	3	...	16	3
Strand .....	14	1	56	5	14	58	4	14	1	61	14	1	56	5
Sundal .....	...	...	54	...	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	54	...
Waukon .....	16	4	24	30	17	23	34	16	4	54	16	4	24	30
Wild Rice .....	34	12	20	27	34	33	27	35	12	47	35	12	20	27
Winchester .....	3	3	29	4	3	23	13	3	...	33	3	3	29	4

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat. A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## OLMSTED COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county..	2,398	2,138	135	1,836	1,922	333	72	1,923	1,892	352	1,940	1,885	272	70
Byron vil'ge..	50	21	9	38	9	2	17	43	12	11	43	12	1	10
Cascade .....	83	85	4	59	76	9	2	60	75	11	60	75	9	2
Dover .....	127	90	15	111	79	5	6	115	77	11	115	77	5	6
Elmira .....	118	96	9	86	110	7	1	93	102	8	93	101	6	2
Eyota .....	69	94	4	55	75	7	4	55	76	10	55	76	6	4
Eyota village	49	50	4	45	45	...	5	44	46	15	45	46	...	4
Farmington..	82	96	2	67	72	6	2	67	73	6	68	72	4	2
Haverhill ..	51	95	2	46	80	21	1	46	78	24	46	78	23	3
High Forest..	122	124	...	76	121	21	...	95	117	8	93	117	8	...
H. Forest vil.	30	18	...	25	18	2	...	24	19	2	24	19	2	...
Kalmar .....	85	109	2	82	100	4	2	85	100	3	85	100	1	2
Marion .....	72	111	7	71	111	10	4	73	111	12	73	111	8	4
New Haven..	99	83	...	65	48	32	1	67	43	37	67	42	37	5
Orion .....	60	65	7	44	58	4	5	48	53	9	49	54	3	5
Oronoco .....	110	85	...	75	80	1	...	77	78	1	77	78	1	...
Pleas't Grove	129	61	15	97	56	16	...	97	54	17	98	54	17	...
Quincy .....	85	53	8	47	36	48	...	49	33	50	49	53	48	2
Rochester ..	45	95	3	36	77	1	...	37	76	1	37	76	1	...
Roch., 1st. w'd	213	192	10	166	201	31	...	175	200	22	178	196	20	3
2nd ward	98	104	7	241	198	20	17	249	195	34	253	192	15	18
3rd ward	179	94	13	60	94	5	1	64	93	4	64	93	3	1
Rockdell .....	135	43	...	105	42	19	...	112	44	10	112	44	10	...
Salem .....	110	85	...	54	70	36	1	61	72	28	69	74	18	1
Viola .....	104	91	10	85	66	26	2	87	65	28	87	65	26	2

## OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

The county..	3,368	2,170	809	1,495	1,042	3179	131	1,610	1,026	3220	1,623	842	3038	140
Aastad .....	59	15	7	4	3	96	...	4	3	96	4	4	93	2
Amor .....	29	8	29	9	1	54	2	12	1	53	12	3	49	2
Aurdal .....	147	21	7	16	7	134	...	16	7	134	16	7	134	...
Blowers .....	12	23	2	4	2	18	...	4	2	18	4	2	18	...
Bluffton .....	17	47	10	25	26	12	1	25	25	14	25	24	13	1
Buse .....	45	15	5	20	8	50	...	24	8	46	24	8	46	...
Butler .....	7	26	...	5	3	16	...	5	3	16	5	2	16	...
Candor .....	20	23	...	5	21	13	...	12	20	7	12	20	7	...
Carlisle .....	40	4	5	16	5	26	...	16	5	26	16	5	24	2
Clitherrall ..	116	16	20	40	2	109	1	43	2	108	43	2	108	...
Compton .....	64	74	...	32	38	33	1	35	39	30	35	39	28	1
Corliss .....	33	21	1	13	22	3	...	13	22	3	13	22	...	...
Dane Prairie.	61	24	23	5	2	101	6	5	2	107	5	2	101	6
Deer Creek ..	50	58	6	25	26	44	1	29	25	42	30	26	39	1
Dora .....	40	32	...	38	37	1	...	41	35	...	41	35	...	...
Dunn .....	38	13	1	21	7	6	...	21	7	6	21	7	6	...
Eagle Lake ..	92	3	39	21	2	74	30	22	2	103	22	2	73	30
Eastern .....	60	5	1	16	...	31	...	16	...	31	16	...	31	...
Edna .....	11	45	...	4	45	10	...	4	47	8	4	47	8	...
Effington .....	6	54	1	3	20	39	...	3	23	37	3	21	39	...
Elizabeth .....	96	80	7	47	73	18	1	47	73	19	47	73	18	...
Elmo .....	47	17	5	11	...	59	...	12	...	59	12	...	59	...
Erhard's Gre	31	69	5	8	8	57	2	9	11	55	11	14	49	2
Everts .....	50	15	12	23	...	56	...	23	...	56	23	1	55	...
Fergus Falls.	30	43	8	24	20	39	...	25	20	38	24	20	39	...
F. Falls city.														
1st ward	240	199	57	65	29	61	5	68	29	63	70	29	54	5
2d ward	132	77	10	97	35	38	7	105	31	40	101	34	35	7
3d ward	133	90	34	117	50	50	15	121	47	64	114	50	51	16
4th ward	...	...	...	46	24	48	3	50	21	50	52	21	45	3
Folden .....	36	20	15	...	2	77	...	...	...	79	...	...	79	...
Friberg .....	53	26	12	27	18	35	4	31	13	40	31	13	36	4
Girard .....	25	5	10	17	3	27	...	20	2	25	21	2	24	...
Gorman .....	35	46	2	4	27	38	...	6	27	36	6	27	36	...
Henning .....	35	45	36	26	19	110	3	25	19	113	24	25	107	2



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## OLMSTED COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Robleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	1,930	1,800	274	60	1,988	2,092	68	1,942	1,879	344	1,936	1,887	274	60
Byron village	43	12	1	10	43	13	10	44	12	10	43	12	1	10
Cascade	60	75	9	2	63	80	2	60	75	11	60	75	9	2
Dover	115	77	5	6	114	83	6	113	77	11	115	77	5	6
Elmra	93	101	6	12	93	107	2	92	101	10	93	101	6	2
Eyota	55	76	6	4	55	82	4	55	76	10	55	76	6	4
Eyota village	44	46	4	5	45	46	4	45	46	4	45	46	4	4
Farmington	68	72	4	12	68	76	2	68	72	6	68	72	4	2
Haverhill	46	78	23	1	67	78	1	46	78	24	46	78	23	1
High Forest	93	117	8	...	112	105	...	93	117	8	93	117	8	...
H. Forest vil.	24	19	2	...	25	17	...	24	19	2	24	19	2	...
Kalmar	85	109	1	2	86	100	2	87	98	3	85	101	3	2
Marion	73	111	8	4	73	119	4	71	111	13	72	111	9	4
New haven	67	42	37	1	67	80	...	67	42	38	67	42	37	1
Orion	49	53	1	6	49	54	5	49	54	7	49	53	3	5
Oronoco	77	78	1	...	78	78	...	77	78	1	77	77	1	...
Pleasant Grove	98	54	17	...	100	63	...	98	54	17	98	54	17	...
Quincy	49	33	48	2	49	80	3	49	33	50	49	33	48	2
Rochester	37	75	1	...	36	77	...	37	76	1	37	76	1	...
Roch., 1st w'd	172	202	22	1	181	213	1	177	197	23	174	200	20	3
2nd ward	250	194	17	17	253	206	18	258	187	33	254	192	15	17
3rd ward	64	93	3	1	65	95	1	64	93	4	64	94	3	1
Rockdell	112	44	10	...	111	55	...	112	44	10	112	44	10	...
Salem	69	73	18	1	67	94	1	69	74	20	69	72	19	1
Viola	87	65	26	2	87	91	2	87	65	28	87	65	26	2

## OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

The county...	1,633	989	3085	154	1,615	4,087	141	1,883	894	3059	1,642	1,003	3044	137
Aastad	4	3	94	2	4	97	2	5	2	96	4	3	94	2
Amor	12	1	51	2	12	52	2	16	1	48	15	1	47	2
Aurdal	16	7	134	...	16	141	...	17	7	133	16	7	134	...
Blowers	4	2	18	...	4	20	...	7	2	15	4	2	18	...
Bluffton	25	25	13	1	25	28	1	28	22	12	25	25	13	1
Buse	24	8	46	...	24	54	...	29	5	43	24	9	45	...
Butler	5	3	16	...	5	19	...	5	3	16	5	3	16	...
Candor	12	20	7	...	12	27	...	15	17	7	12	20	7	...
Carlisle	16	5	26	...	16	31	...	16	5	25	16	5	26	...
Clitherrall	43	2	108	...	43	110	...	49	1	103	43	2	108	...
Compton	35	29	29	1	35	68	1	36	39	29	35	39	29	1
Corliss	13	22	3	...	13	25	...	13	22	3	13	22	3	...
Dane Prairie	5	2	101	6	5	103	6	10	2	102	5	2	101	6
Deer Creek	30	25	40	1	29	66	1	31	24	41	30	25	40	1
Dora	41	35	...	...	39	37	...	41	35	...	41	35	...	...
Dunn	21	7	6	...	21	13	...	22	6	6	21	7	6	...
Eagle Lake	22	2	73	30	22	74	31	23	2	100	22	2	73	30
Eastern	16	...	31	...	16	31	...	16	...	31	16	...	31	...
Edna	4	47	8	...	4	55	...	4	47	8	4	47	8	...
Effington	3	21	39	...	3	69	...	22	13	28	3	21	39	...
Elizabeth	47	73	18	...	47	91	1	55	66	18	48	72	18	1
Elmo	12	...	59	...	12	59	...	12	...	59	12	...	59	...
Erhard's G'Ve	9	3	60	2	9	64	2	12	11	51	11	11	50	2
Everts	23	...	56	...	23	56	...	24	...	55	24	...	55	...
Fergus Falls	35	29	39	...	24	58	...	27	18	37	24	29	39	...
F. Falls, city	68	28	60	5	68	87	5	88	14	58	69	28	59	5
1st ward	104	30	36	7	109	69	7	134	16	27	104	30	35	7
2d ward	119	46	51	16	116	99	17	152	29	59	119	46	51	16
3d ward	51	29	47	3	49	69	3	71	8	40	51	29	47	3
4th ward	...	...	79	...	...	79	...	...	...	79	...	...	79	...
Folden	29	12	38	4	31	49	4	46	7	31	31	12	36	4
Friberg	21	2	24	...	21	26	...	21	2	24	21	2	24	...
Girard	10	13	36	...	6	63	...	8	18	36	6	18	36	...
Gorman	26	18	111	18	26	139	2	29	17	112	29	19	119	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Hobart .....	49	37	2	26	5	59	...	27	5	58	27	5	58	...
Homestead...	29	3	...	20	4	4	...	20	3	6	21	3	5	...
Inman .....	47	14	2	25	...	19	1	25	...	20	25	1	18	...
Leaf Lake...	47	53	4	14	7	95	...	7	14	95	14	7	94	1
Leaf Mount'n	34	33	14	11	9	57	...	10	12	55	10	12	55	...
Lida .....	40	7	1	13	...	25	2	27	2	11	27	2	9	...
Maine .....	58	24	22	42	6	50	...	45	6	51	45	6	49	...
Maplewood...	30	18	13	20	8	25	3	20	8	28	20	8	25	...
Newton .....	84	44	16	58	10	49	...	62	6	52	62	6	50	...
Nidaros .....	52	38	17	32	3	106	...	32	3	106	32	3	106	...
Norweg'n Grv	51	20	21	2	1	87	...	4	...	86	4	...	86	...
Oak Valley...	33	22	14	10	8	16	5	11	5	23	13	6	14	6
Orwell .....	27	12	2	17	4	12	...	17	4	12	17	4	12	...
Oscar .....	70	5	34	10	...	81	1	14	...	78	14	...	77	1
Otter Tail...	24	9	9	19	10	10	1	19	10	11	19	10	10	1
Otto .....	17	43	14	9	12	44	1	12	12	44	17	12	37	1
Paddock .....	58	6	9	37	7	7	1	37	7	8	37	7	7	1
Parker's Pr'ie	71	22	29	65	14	46	3	67	12	49	66	15	43	4
Pelican .....	164	79	52	98	33	87	18	109	29	99	110	29	78	19
Perham .....	36	220	...	26	220	4	...	27	230	2	27	220	2	...
Pine Lake ...	5	17	...	2	15	9	...	2	15	9	2	15	9	...
Rush Lake...	3	48	1	2	46	...	...	2	46	...	2	46	...	...
St. Olaf .....	89	19	19	17	...	124	3	21	...	123	21	...	119	3
Scambler .....	66	7	13	21	...	43	1	21	...	44	21	...	43	1
Star Lake ...	17	14	1	8	4	11	...	15	4	6	13	4	6	...
Sverdrup .....	87	22	29	3	3	125	4	5	3	127	5	4	120	6
Tordenskjole	51	41	23	3	1	108	...	4	1	107	4	2	105	1
Trondhjem ..	45	40	27	...	...	132	...	...	...	132	...	...	131	...
Tumult .....	43	20	38	11	2	97	...	11	1	98	11	1	97	1
Western .....	37	24	13	16	4	49	...	22	5	42	25	5	39	...
Woodside ...	49	20	...	24	12	15	1	24	12	16	25	12	14	1

## PINE COUNTY.

The county..	402	500	65	502	414	21	34	522	399	51	321	512	16	33
Chengwatana	12	14	...	15	5	...	...	15	5	...	...	5	...	...
Hinckley ...	96	162	18	62	40	...	...	64	38	...	43	59	...	...
Hinckley vil.	105	90	1	97	92	2	...	103	88	...	90	101	...	...
Kettle River	35	32	1	64	45	...	4	64	46	4	58	52	...	4
Mission Creek	9	14	2	21	12	1	...	20	14	...	...	15	...	...
Pine City .....	17	26	3	21	30	...	1	22	29	1	19	32	...	1
Pine City vil.	34	81	4	56	75	2	1	56	75	3	...	75	1	2
Rock Creek...	42	28	28	46	33	1	16	54	25	17	40	39	1	16
Royalton .....	22	28	7	37	13	14	1	37	13	15	27	23	14	1
Sandstone V.	...	...	...	53	67	...	9	56	64	9	30	92	...	7
Windemere ..	30	5	1	30	2	1	2	31	2	2	14	19	...	2

## PIPESTONE COUNTY.

The county...	647	321	41	426	113	586	21	455	113	580	462	109	556	20
Ætna .....	1	9	5	4	...	23	1	13	3	12	14	3	10	1
Altona .....	36	26	...	7	1	50	...	7	1	50	7	1	50	...
Burke .....	59	20	3	23	1	58	...	25	1	56	24	1	56	...
Eden .....	73	24	1	86	8	76	...	87	8	74	88	8	74	...
Elmer .....	47	17	...	15	5	52	2	17	5	52	20	5	48	1
Fount'n Pr'ie	28	28	...	17	5	31	...	17	5	31	17	5	30	...
Gray .....	20	18	3	10	5	29	1	10	5	30	10	5	30	...
Grange .....	45	8	1	33	6	20	...	33	6	20	33	6	20	...
Osborn .....	74	44	11	34	21	63	4	42	19	63	42	18	61	4
Pipestone vil.	152	81	14	134	47	81	10	136	48	88	139	45	75	12
Rock .....	20	8	1	13	1	20	...	14	...	20	14	...	20	...
Sweet .....	30	20	2	10	7	38	1	11	7	38	11	7	37	1
Tracy .....	56	18	...	40	6	45	2	43	5	46	43	5	45	1

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Hobart .....	27	5	58	..	27	63	..	27	5	58	27	5	58	..
Homestead ..	21	3	5	..	21	8	..	21	3	4	21	1	5	..
Inman .....	25	1	18	1	25	19	1	25	1	19	25	1	5	..
Leaf Lake ..	14	7	95	..	14	102	..	15	7	94	15	7	94	1
Leaf Mount'n	10	12	55	..	10	66	..	10	12	55	10	12	55	..
Lida .....	27	9	..	..	27	11	..	29	9	8	27	9	9	..
Maine .....	43	6	50	..	44	56	..	49	6	47	45	6	49	..
Maplewood ..	20	8	25	..	20	33	3	26	4	26	20	8	25	3
Newton .....	62	6	50	..	62	56	..	55	5	51	61	6	47	..
Nidaros .....	32	3	106	..	32	109	..	36	3	102	32	3	106	..
Norweg'n Grv	4	..	86	..	4	86	..	4	..	86	4	..	84	..
Oak Valley ..	13	6	14	6	13	20	6	17	5	17	13	6	14	6
Orwell .....	17	4	12	..	17	16	..	25	1	7	17	4	12	..
Oscar .....	14	..	77	1	14	77	1	16	..	76	14	..	77	1
Otter Tail ..	19	10	10	1	19	20	1	20	10	10	19	10	10	1
Otto .....	17	12	37	1	17	49	1	17	12	38	17	12	37	1
Paddock .....	37	7	7	1	37	14	1	38	6	8	37	7	7	1
Parker's P'rie	67	12	45	4	67	57	4	67	12	49	70	12	42	4
Pelican .....	110	28	80	18	109	109	18	115	27	93	111	28	78	18
Perham .....	29	228	..	..	27	232	..	30	227	2	27	230	2	..
Pine Lake ..	2	15	9	..	2	24	..	2	15	9	2	15	9	..
Rush Lake ..	2	46	..	..	2	46	..	2	46	..	2	46	..	..
St. Olaf .....	22	..	120	3	21	121	3	21	..	122	21	..	120	3
Scambler ..	21	..	43	1	21	43	1	20	..	45	21	..	43	1
Star Lake ..	13	4	6	..	13	10	..	16	4	3	13	4	6	..
Sverdrup ..	5	2	120	8	5	122	8	5	3	127	5	3	120	7
Tordenskjold	4	1	106	1	4	107	1	7	..	105	5	1	105	1
Trondhjem ..	..	..	132	..	..	132	..	2	..	130	..	..	131	..
Tumuli .....	11	1	98	..	11	99	..	12	..	98	11	1	98	..
Western .....	25	5	39	..	25	44	..	32	5	32	25	5	39	..
Woodside ..	25	12	14	1	25	26	1	25	12	15	25	12	14	1

## PINE COUNTY.

The county ..	522	399	16	35	515	420	35	535	386	50	532	390	16	35
Chengwatana	15	5	..	..	15	5	..	15	5	..	15	5	..	..
Hinckley ..	64	38	..	..	64	38	..	64	38	..	64	38	..	..
Hinckley vil..	102	89	..	..	102	89	..	107	84	..	102	89	..	..
Kettle River..	64	46	..	4	64	46	4	63	46	4	64	46	..	4
Mission Creek	20	14	..	..	20	14	..	20	14	..	21	13	..	..
Pine City ..	22	29	..	1	22	29	1	24	27	1	24	27	..	..
Pine City vil.	57	74	1	2	57	75	2	62	70	2	59	72	1	1
Rock Creek ..	54	25	1	16	53	26	16	54	25	17	54	26	1	12
Royalton .....	37	13	14	1	36	27	1	38	12	15	37	13	14	6
Sandstone V..	56	64	..	9	51	69	9	57	63	9	61	59	..	1
Windemere ..	31	2	..	2	31	2	2	31	2	2	31	2	..	9

## PIPESTONE COUNTY

The county ..	461	109	559	20	460	663	23	456	109	576	556	109	558	20
Ætna .....	14	3	10	1	14	13	1	14	3	11	14	3	10	1
Altona .....	7	1	50	..	7	51	..	7	1	50	7	1	50	..
Burke .....	24	1	56	..	24	57	..	24	1	56	24	1	56	..
Eden .....	88	8	74	..	88	82	..	83	8	74	83	7	75	..
Elmer .....	19	5	49	1	20	53	1	19	5	50	20	5	48	1
Fount'n P'rie	17	5	31	..	17	36	..	18	5	30	18	5	30	..
Gray .....	10	5	30	..	10	34	..	10	5	30	10	5	30	..
Grange .....	33	6	20	..	33	26	..	33	6	20	33	6	20	..
Osborn .....	42	18	61	4	40	81	4	42	18	65	42	17	61	4
Pipestone vil.	139	45	76	12	139	129	12	138	45	87	137	47	76	12
Rock .....	14	..	20	..	13	20	..	14	..	20	14	..	20	..
Sweet .....	11	7	37	1	11	41	4	11	7	38	11	7	37	1
Tracy .....	43	5	45	1	44	49	1	43	5	45	43	5	45	1

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## POLK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	3,073	1,711	674	683	854	424	38	792	793	4228	814	871	4143	44
Andover.....	18	15	17	1	4	72	...	1	4	72	1	4	72	...
Angus.....	11	19	5	3	11	32	...	5	13	28	5	13	28	...
Black River..	33	12	1	5	3	32	...	5	3	32	5	5	30	...
Bray.....	33	...	32	7	...	32	...	7	...	32	7	...	32	...
Badger.....	32	10	13	...	...	72	...	72	...	72	1	...	71	...
Brandsvold..	29	...	12	9	...	92	...	10	...	91	10	...	88	...
Belgium.....	7	19	...	...	17	8	...	...	19	6	...	19	6	...
Brislet.....	7	4	1	1	...	21	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...
Bygland.....	38	...	10	4	...	69	...	5	...	68	5	...	68	...
Columbia.....	27	5	10	8	4	69	...	8	4	69	8	4	69	...
Crookston..	24	11	1	6	3	37	...	6	3	37	6	3	36	...
Crookston, 1w	110	68	7	26	35	81	...	33	34	75	34	37	72	...
2d ward.....	89	100	15	36	73	57	2	49	69	50	42	77	49	...
3d ward.....	45	40	5	17	31	24	1	25	27	22	21	33	20	...
4th ward.....	133	89	25	82	91	92	2	96	85	85	89	92	80	...
5th ward.....	13	21	3	1	12	23	...	5	13	18	5	13	18	...
E Gr Forks 1w	...	...	...	1	39	2	...	1	39	2	1	39	2	...
2d ward.....	64	103	2	...	22	8	...	...	24	8	...	22	8	...
3d ward.....	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	4	6	...	...
4th ward.....	...	...	...	30	72	13	...	35	70	8	33	74	8	...
Emardville..	3	7	...	1	...	15	...	1	...	15	1	...	15	...
Euclid.....	33	19	7	7	7	34	...	9	8	31	9	9	29	1
Eden.....	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	27	...
Fairfax.....	33	22	5	2	3	45	...	3	5	42	3	5	42	...
Farley.....	16	11	...	1	15	10	...	1	15	10	1	15	10	...
Fanny.....	5	17	4	...	1	18	1	...	1	19	...	1	17	1
Fisher and V.	116	61	32	60	37	129	...	62	38	116	69	38	120	...
Garden.....	113	...	6	1	...	135	1	...	...	136	1	...	135	1
Garfield.....	117	31	38	26	17	135	...	27	17	136	50	17	104	9
Gentilly.....	37	37	...	13	3	69	...	13	3	69	13	3	69	...
Gervais.....	7	32	...	6	1	32	...	6	1	32	6	1	32	...
Godfrey.....	62	9	3	14	...	57	...	15	...	56	15	...	56	...
Grand Forks.	42	9	15	3	9	38	...	5	9	36	6	10	34	...
Grove Park..	32	15	12	1	...	71	...	1	...	71	1	...	69	2
Hammond.....	7	6	11	2	...	18	2	2	...	20	2	...	18	2
Higden.....	44	16	29	3	2	86	...	4	2	84	4	2	83	...
Hill River..	71	9	2	1	...	85	2	1	...	87	1	...	86	...
Hubbard.....	49	22	28	1	1	79	...	2	1	78	2	1	78	...
Huntsville..	52	45	10	23	40	23	1	26	40	20	27	40	20	...
Kertsonville.	14	41	...	3	...	41	...	3	...	41	3	...	41	...
Keystone.....	29	19	...	8	2	21	...	8	2	21	8	2	21	...
King.....	63	25	32	14	16	152	5	16	16	155	18	16	147	6
Knute.....	66	10	24	...	3	110	...	...	4	109	...	4	109	...
Lake Pleasant	14	48	...	1	...	67	...	...	1	66	...	1	67	...
Lambert.....	8	73	...	1	4	97	...	1	4	97	1	4	97	...
Lessor.....	86	...	3	5	...	93	...	2	...	96	2	...	96	...
Liberty.....	47	6	7	...	...	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	59	...
Louisville..	8	55	...	2	9	68	...	2	9	68	2	9	68	...
Lowell.....	48	26	7	...	...	78	...	1	...	77	3	...	75	...
Nesbitt.....	35	...	6	2	...	35	3	3	...	37	4	...	34	2
Norden.....	25	7	20	7	...	41	13	7	...	54	7	...	42	12
North.....	31	15	...	20	29	21	...	20	29	21	21	28	21	...
Northland..	36	12	1	1	8	39	...	1	8	39	1	8	39	...
Numedal.....	17	...	...	2	2	18	...	2	2	18	2	2	18	...
Onstad.....	37	...	5	4	5	39	...	6	7	41	6	7	41	...
Parnell.....	6	17	...	...	17	8	...	...	16	9	...	16	9	...
Polk Center..	9	57	...	4	18	30	...	16	18	18	16	18	18	...
Poplar River.	38	9	...	1	3	87	...	1	3	87	1	3	87	...
Queen.....	52	1	11	5	...	57	...	5	...	57	5	...	56	...
Rd. L. Falls V	70	134	1	30	89	39	...	38	34	37	40	84	35	...
Red L. Falls..	6	36	...	...	5	54	...	...	5	54	...	5	54	...
Reis.....	30	9	14	19	...	23	...	20	1	21	20	1	21	...
River Falls..	16	11	10	15	4	29	...	15	4	29	15	3	30	...
Rocksbury..	47	10	7	1	...	78	...	1	...	78	1	...	78	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## POLK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	774	868	4179	40	1274	4436	48	843	842	4171	769	856	4192	38
Andover.....	1	4	71	...	29	59	...	1	4	72	1	4	72	...
Angus.....	5	13	32	...	16	30	...	13	11	22	5	13	28	...
Black River..	5	5	30	...	9	31	...	5	5	30	5	5	30	...
Bray.....	7	...	24	...	24	5	...	7	...	24	7	...	24	...
Badger.....	...	...	1	...	1	71	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	...
Brandsvold..	10	...	88	...	10	88	3	10	...	90	10	...	88	3
Belgium.....	...	19	6	...	6	19	...	...	19	6	...	19	6	...
Brislet.....	...	...	23	...	6	16	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...
Bygland.....	5	...	68	...	5	68	...	5	...	68	5	...	68	...
Columbia.....	8	4	69	...	9	67	5	8	4	69	8	4	69	...
Crookston...	6	3	37	...	32	14	...	7	3	36	6	3	37	...
Crookston, 1 w	31	37	74	...	46	97	...	33	37	73	30	38	74	...
2d ward.....	43	75	50	1	81	85	3	44	75	49	41	77	50	1
3d ward.....	21	32	20	...	42	32	...	21	33	20	21	34	19	...
4th ward.....	88	89	81	...	122	142	...	94	88	82	83	93	83	...
5th ward.....	5	13	18	...	12	23	...	6	12	17	6	13	13	...
E. Gd. Fks. 1w	1	39	2	...	3	39	...	1	39	2	1	39	2	...
2d ward.....	...	22	8	...	6	24	...	14	14	3	...	21	8	...
3d ward.....	4	4	6	...	5	9	...	8	3	3	5	3	6	...
4th ward.....	31	75	9	...	47	68	...	34	73	8	32	75	8	...
Emardville..	1	...	15	...	1	15	...	1	...	15	1	...	15	...
Euclid.....	9	9	29	...	29	18	...	9	9	30	8	9	31	...
Eden.....	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	...
Fairfax.....	3	4	43	...	7	43	...	3	5	42	3	5	42	...
Farley.....	1	15	10	...	14	9	...	1	15	10	1	15	10	...
Fanny.....	...	...	1	1	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Fisher and V.	67	38	111	...	88	129	...	69	38	110	68	38	111	...
Garden.....	1	...	135	...	1	135	...	...	...	136	1	...	135	...
Garfield.....	27	17	128	8	29	142	...	28	18	134	27	17	128	8
Gentilly.....	13	4	68	...	20	65	...	13	3	68	13	3	69	...
Gervais.....	6	1	32	...	9	30	...	6	1	32	6	1	32	...
Godfrey.....	15	...	56	...	17	54	...	14	...	57	15	...	56	...
Grand Forks.	5	10	35	...	5	44	...	5	10	35	5	10	35	...
Grove Park..	1	...	69	2	1	71	...	1	...	71	...	...	70	2
Hammond....	2	...	18	2	11	9	1	2	...	20	2	...	18	2
Higdem.....	4	2	84	...	15	75	...	4	2	84	4	2	84	...
Hill River...	1	...	87	...	1	87	...	1	...	87	1	...	87	...
Hubbard.....	2	1	78	...	1	80	...	2	1	78	2	1	78	...
Huntsville..	27	49	20	...	40	46	...	27	40	29	27	40	20	...
Kertsonville	3	...	41	...	6	38	...	3	...	41	3	...	41	...
Keystone....	8	2	21	...	12	17	...	8	2	21	8	2	21	...
King.....	15	16	151	5	23	160	4	16	16	155	16	16	151	4
Knute.....	...	4	109	...	1	108	4	...	4	109	...	4	109	...
L'ke Pleasant	...	1	67	...	8	60	...	...	1	67	...	1	67	...
Lambert.....	1	4	97	...	5	97	...	1	4	97	1	4	97	...
Lessor.....	2	...	96	...	7	91	...	2	...	96	2	...	96	...
Liberty.....	...	...	59	...	1	58	...	...	...	59	...	...	59	...
Louisville..	2	9	68	...	...	...	...	2	9	68	2	9	68	...
Lowell.....	1	...	77	...	6	72	...	1	...	77	1	...	76	...
Nesbitt.....	4	...	34	2	12	26	2	3	...	37	4	...	34	2
Norden.....	7	...	44	10	8	40	13	7	...	54	7	...	44	10
North.....	20	29	21	...	24	46	...	20	29	21	20	29	20	...
Northland..	1	8	39	...	22	26	...	1	8	39	1	8	45	...
Numedal....	2	2	18	...	2	18	...	2	2	18	2	2	18	...
Onstad.....	6	...	41	...	...	41	...	6	...	41	6	...	41	...
Parnell.....	...	16	9	...	2	22	...	...	16	9	...	16	9	...
Polk Center.	16	18	18	...	16	36	...	16	18	18	17	18	17	...
Poplar River	1	4	86	...	11	80	...	1	4	86	1	4	86	...
Queen.....	5	...	57	...	5	56	1	5	...	57	5	...	57	...
Rd. L. Falls. V	38	83	37	1	67	90	1	57	75	27	40	84	35	...
Rd. L. Falls.	...	5	54	...	5	54	...	6	5	48	...	5	54	...
Reis.....	29	1	21	...	23	19	...	21	...	21	29	1	21	...
River Falls.	15	4	29	...	17	31	...	15	4	29	15	4	29	...
Rocksburg..	1	...	78	...	1	78	...	1	...	78	1	...	78	...



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## POLK COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Roome.....	37	2	33	3	1	89	2	3	1	91	3	1	89	2
Rosebud.....	99	24	18	55	20	124	1	60	20	121	60	20	121	2
Russla.....	13	7	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanders.....	25	15	11	...	1	45	...	9	1	45	12	1	45	...
Sandsville.....	31	1	...	...	...	30	...	3	...	30	3	...	30	...
St. Hilaire.....	20	9	7	20	11	12	1	28	9	7	24	10	7	1
Sletten.....	56	18	25	...	1	107	...	2	1	107	2	1	107	...
Sullivan.....	37	16	...	...	5	34	...	2	7	32	2	7	32	...
Tabor.....	1	31	3	...	12	25	...	...	13	24	...	13	24	...
Terrebonne.....	50	19	...	1	9	71	...	1	8	72	1	8	72	...
Tilden.....	26	23	1	13	8	39	...	13	8	39	13	8	39	...
Tynsld.....	39	...	8	4	11	34	...	5	9	35	5	9	35	...
Vineland.....	39	6	42	...	1	105	1	8	1	104	8	1	102	1
Wenger.....	91	6	12	3	...	118	...	3	...	118	3	...	118	...
Woodside.....	73	1	6	1	...	88	...	1	...	88	1	...	88	...
Wyandotte.....	18	11	...	12	1	26	...	12	1	26	12	1	26	...

## POPE COUNTY.

The county...	1,160	461	280	445	161	946	36	505	152	931	523	158	857	45
Bangor.....	30	26	3	6	2	40	...	6	2	40	6	2	39	1
Barsness.....	24	39	4	1	5	58	...	1	5	58	1	5	58	...
Ben Wade.....	98	34	55	31	3	65	12	37	2	74	32	7	59	15
Blue Mounds.....	81	5	5	9	1	44	1	22	...	33	22	...	32	1
Chippewa Falls.....	88	5	2	29	1	51	1	29	1	51	34	1	44	...
Gilchrist.....	72	16	...	12	3	58	...	17	3	53	18	3	52	...
Glenwood.....	101	69	26	85	59	45	4	95	52	46	94	51	40	4
Grove Lake.....	46	18	22	12	5	61	2	13	5	62	14	4	59	3
Hoff.....	27	16	14	7	3	30	1	11	3	27	13	3	24	1
Lake Johanna.....	66	8	...	1	...	72	...	1	...	71	7	...	68	...
Langhile.....	62	19	2	28	1	21	...	27	1	24	27	1	21	2
Leven.....	39	34	29	16	9	72	3	17	8	75	17	8	72	3
Minnewaska.....	40	2	13	13	...	31	...	18	1	26	18	1	26	...
New Prairie.....	73	14	17	43	3	39	...	45	3	37	52	2	31	...
Nora.....	78	3	13	25	...	41	4	27	43	...	28	1	37	4
Reno.....	13	41	24	4	17	42	2	4	17	44	4	19	40	2
Rolling Forks.....	47	16	7	13	2	47	2	13	2	47	13	2	47	...
Walden.....	37	25	8	33	4	14	...	34	4	13	34	4	13	...
Westport.....	42	30	17	11	19	58	1	15	19	55	15	20	53	1
White Bear L.....	104	41	17	64	24	57	3	72	24	52	74	24	42	8

## RAMSEY COUNTY.

The county...	10,875	13,886	1052	8,956	11,146	1506	1017	9,278	10,895	2119	9,161	11,005	911	1040
City of St. P.....	1,339	921	223	1,139	851	181	297	1,202	785	442	1,144	918	90	297
1st ward.....	1,007	1,339	129	866	977	132	85	912	960	175	894	949	83	90
2d ward.....	963	1,020	47	568	688	91	35	591	652	106	564	692	46	45
3d ward.....	1,418	1,867	61	980	1,381	133	68	976	1,374	141	982	1,383	63	55
4th ward.....	899	2,006	59	774	1,394	124	54	790	1,364	151	771	1,366	97	57
5th ward.....	920	1,665	46	718	1,265	170	66	748	1,258	197	754	1,146	122	69
6th ward.....	966	525	63	976	536	97	44	1,015	505	112	1,005	535	41	48
7th ward.....	1,096	2,018	150	1,096	1,673	262	137	1,055	1,646	343	1,061	1,645	180	148
8th ward.....	1,108	1,401	131	807	1,169	163	94	829	1,146	213	834	1,139	108	93
9th ward.....	295	223	87	271	218	86	100	286	220	163	289	233	47	97
10th ward.....	260	224	30	274	215	31	33	278	210	51	278	211	14	37
11th ward.....	76	91	1	123	176	3	...	122	180	...	122	180	...	...
Mounds View.....	95	106	3	109	138	2	2	113	135	3	114	135	1	2
New Canada.....	178	120	4	115	134	5	...	120	130	4	117	133	4	...
N. St. Paul, vil.....	104	120	2	83	112	20	...	83	119	12	78	125	12	...
Rose.....	45	105	4	55	97	4	...	56	97	3	52	101	3	...
White Bear.....	106	126	2	92	122	3	2	102	114	3	102	114	...	2

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

POLK COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Roome.....	3	1	89	2	3	84	8	3	1	91	3	1	89	2
Rosebud.....	60	20	121	...	60	138	1	59	29	121	60	20	121	...
Russia.....	12	1	45	...	12	23	...	12	1	42	12	1	45	...
Sanders.....	3	...	29	...	3	29	...	3	...	29	3	...	29	...
Sandsville.....	23	9	11	1	19	24	1	25	9	10	23	11	9	1
St. Hilaire.....	1	107	...	...	2	108	...	2	1	107	1	...	107	...
Sletten.....	1	7	32	...	9	32	...	6	7	28	1	8	32	...
Sullivan.....	13	24	...	...	24	13	...	13	24	...	13	24	...	...
Tabor.....	1	8	72	...	4	77	...	1	8	72	1	8	72	...
Terrebonne.....	13	8	39	...	13	47	...	13	8	39	13	8	39	...
Tilden.....	5	9	35	...	9	40	...	5	9	35	5	9	35	...
Tynsid.....	8	1	103	1	8	104	1	8	1	104	8	1	103	1
Vineland.....	3	...	118	...	3	118	...	3	...	118	3	...	118	...
Wenger.....	1	...	88	...	1	88	...	1	...	88	1	...	88	...
Woodside.....	12	1	26	...	12	27	...	12	1	26	12	1	26	...
Wyandotte.....														

## POPE COUNTY

The county...	501	152	896	39	508	1006	81	525	153	909	508	151	889	4
Bangor.....	6	2	40	...	6	35	6	6	2	40	6	2	40	...
Barsness.....	1	5	58	...	1	63	...	5	7	52	1	5	58	...
Ben Wade.....	37	2	58	15	33	47	33	41	2	70	37	1	59	15
Blue Mound.....	16	...	38	1	19	33	1	22	...	33	22	...	32	1
Chippewa Falls.....	29	1	51	...	29	52	...	29	1	51	30	1	49	...
Gilchrist.....	17	3	53	...	17	56	...	17	3	53	17	3	53	...
Glenwood.....	95	52	42	4	86	96	11	101	52	40	95	52	42	4
Grove Lake.....	14	4	59	3	14	62	3	16	4	60	14	4	59	3
Hoff.....	11	3	26	1	14	26	1	11	3	27	11	3	26	1
L'ke Johanna.....	4	...	71	...	4	71	...	4	...	71	4	...	71	...
Langlie.....	27	1	22	2	27	23	2	27	1	24	27	1	22	2
Laven.....	17	8	72	3	17	80	4	17	8	75	17	8	72	3
Minnewaska.....	18	1	26	...	18	27	...	18	1	26	18	1	26	...
New Prairie.....	45	3	37	...	45	40	...	45	3	37	45	3	37	...
Nora.....	27	...	39	4	33	33	4	28	...	42	27	...	39	4
Reno.....	4	17	41	2	4	56	4	4	17	44	4	17	41	3
Rolling Forks.....	13	2	47	...	13	49	...	13	2	47	13	2	47	...
Walden.....	34	4	13	...	34	17	...	34	4	13	34	4	13	...
Westport.....	15	20	53	1	15	73	1	15	20	53	15	20	53	1
Wte Bar L'ke.....	71	24	50	3	69	67	11	72	23	51	71	24	50	3

## RAMSEY COUNTY.

The county...	9409	10671	975	1206	9050	11951	1088	9554	10675	1934	9460	10503	885	1191
City St. Paul.....	8769	9044	955	1202	8459	11147	1084	8957	9897	1911	8834	9852	866	1187
1st ward.....	1173	806	138	329	1140	978	311	1227	793	417	1242	797	89	321
2d ward.....	919	957	75	96	877	1043	96	919	931	158	929	905	75	97
3d ward.....	572	651	66	47	562	759	42	606	649	99	622	619	49	52
4th ward.....	1021	1338	75	71	978	1461	56	1045	1331	123	1030	1334	60	71
5th ward.....	836	1308	89	66	770	1447	61	809	1334	140	761	1312	111	66
6th ward.....	772	1220	114	80	735	1381	71	767	1226	179	761	1214	111	88
7th ward.....	902	510	42	94	967	614	49	1051	486	94	1012	569	41	63
8th ward.....	1087	1508	173	163	1050	1811	169	1092	1505	391	1086	1583	162	173
9th ward.....	838	1124	114	108	815	1149	101	860	1123	202	832	1147	104	110
10th ward.....	286	221	54	103	289	274	102	304	219	146	288	219	50	105
11th ward.....	273	211	15	45	276	230	35	277	210	52	271	213	14	41
Mounds View.....	174	128	...	...	122	180	...	122	180	...	122	180	...	...
New Canada.....	111	133	1	2	113	138	2	114	135	3	117	124	1	2
N. St. Paul vil.....	120	130	4	...	118	136	...	122	129	3	121	129	4	...
Rose.....	78	123	12	...	83	132	...	79	124	12	80	124	11	...
White Bear.....	56	97	3	...	56	100	...	58	95	3	57	96	3	...
White Bear v.....	101	116	...	2	99	118	2	102	115	2	129	88	...	2

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## REDWOOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Plunkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	987	552	329	849	378	463	94	892	363	523	911	369	400	104
Brookville.....	45	18	7	22	11	37	...	31	11	28	31	11	28	...
Charlestown.....	70	27	2	69	31	6	1	70	31	6	70	31	5	1
Delhi.....	63	33	8	46	11	41	3	48	11	42	49	11	37	4
Gales.....	31	8	10	13	1	33	...	16	1	39	16	1	26	4
Granite Rock	4	6	17	4	6	17	...	4	6	17	4	6	17	...
Homer.....	27	5	6	25	4	9	6	28	6	13	29	5	7	0
Johnsonville...	19	9	...	11	4	8	...	11	2	10	11	2	10	...
Kintire.....	23	11	7	32	18	7	4	33	18	10	33	18	6	4
Lamberton.....	57	52	19	58	39	13	17	60	40	28	61	40	8	18
Morgan.....	37	49	7	62	34	7	...	74	53	6	80	18	5	...
New Avon.....	36	12	7	33	3	21	...	23	3	23	23	3	23	...
North Hero.....	38	21	13	35	10	21	5	25	10	26	35	10	19	7
Paxton.....	46	13	22	40	4	4	14	40	4	18	40	6	4	12
Redwood Falls	22	12	13	15	7	21	4	16	6	27	16	20	6	7
Redwood Falls vi	205	86	32	197	79	13	24	204	69	34	210	65	8	28
Sheridan.....	25	42	4	27	20	20	...	27	19	21	27	19	21	...
Sherman.....	17	18	7	22	12	4	3	23	12	7	23	12	4	3
Springdale.....	49	10	19	23	5	36	6	23	3	44	23	3	38	6
Sundown.....	45	7	5	19	4	27	...	24	7	19	27	4	19	...
Swedes Forst...	51	4	...	26	...	27	2	27	...	27	27	...	23	2
Three Lakes...	20	19	5	15	12	9	1	15	12	10	15	12	9	1
Underwood...	17	22	10	15	2	17	2	14	2	20	15	2	17	2
Vall.....	11	8	...	21	12	11	...	21	12	11	21	12	11	...
Vesta.....	11	6	9	11	8	24	...	11	8	24	11	8	24	...
Waterbury.....	3	16	3	4	14	9	2	10	14	5	...	16	6	2
Westline.....	5	17	7	9	7	5	...	9	7	5	9	8	4	...
Willow Lake...	5	36	...	5	26	12	...	5	26	12	5	26	12	...

REXVILLE COUNTY

The county...	1761	1749	237	1092	771	1200	97	1219	779	1160	1225	786	1050	94
Bandon.....	94	40	.....	68	23	23	.....	70	18	27	70	18	27	.....
Beaver Falls.....	70	37	15	62	44	9	4	64	42	12	64	41	9	4
Bird Island.....	83	89	10	100	101	42	16	100	108	51	100	108	38	13
Birch Cooley.....	166	169	2	118	150	30	2	127	153	21	130	152	18	2
Boon Lake.....	51	20	12	16	4	44	4	13	3	49	18	3	38	11
Brookfield.....	29	5	7	17	1	21	4	19	1	23	19	2	19	8
Calro.....	66	120	7	63	119	12	9	71	116	33	70	117	11	22
Camp.....	111	21	3	22	7	81	.....	69	9	32	69	10	31	.....
Crooks.....	30	11	1	9	.....	33	.....	10	.....	32	8	.....	34	.....
Emmett.....	71	85	26	73	57	93	10	72	58	103	73	57	90	13
Ericson.....	61	37	11	22	.....	63	1	23	.....	63	23	.....	62	.....
Flora.....	74	37	4	35	7	61	.....	38	8	57	38	8	57	1
Hawk Creek.....	135	8	7	88	7	14	4	86	7	18	87	7	14	4
Hector.....	96	48	11	64	26	61	6	64	26	67	66	27	57	7
Henryville.....	6	82	13	12	50	62	.....	14	52	59	14	52	59	.....
Kingman.....	8	.....	7	3	4	12	.....	3	4	12	3	4	11	1
Martinsburg.....	27	26	4	7	4	51	.....	9	4	49	9	4	49	.....
Melville.....	52	15	3	22	10	23	4	24	10	36	25	10	31	4
Norfolk.....	12	94	.....	7	26	61	.....	7	26	61	7	26	61	.....
Osceola.....	7	9	.....	4	23	1	.....	.....	5	23	2	5	20	1
Palmyra.....	60	11	10	30	1	56	.....	44	1	42	44	1	41	.....
Preston Lake.....	48	15	4	43	12	43	4	46	13	43	46	13	36	.....
Sacred Heart.....	167	67	32	99	37	124	7	106	41	120	103	47	110	7
Troy.....	38	20	1	22	24	17	.....	22	24	17	22	24	17	.....
Wank.....	105	12	35	41	7	76	.....	67	7	50	67	7	50	.....
Willington.....	35	57	1	8	37	46	2	8	34	51	8	34	51	.....
Wingfield.....	41	10	1	41	9	9	.....	41	9	9	41	9	9	.....

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## REDWOOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	910	357	415	102	914	768	104	913	355	520	913	355	414	105
Brookville...	31	11	28	...	31	38	...	31	11	28	31	11	28	...
Charlestown...	70	31	5	1	70	36	1	70	31	6	70	31	5	1
Delhi...	48	11	39	3	49	49	4	47	11	43	48	11	38	4
Gales...	16	1	26	4	16	27	4	16	1	30	16	1	26	4
Granite Rock...	4	6	17	...	4	23	...	4	6	17	4	6	17	...
Homer...	28	7	7	5	29	12	6	29	5	13	29	5	7	6
Johnsonville...	11	2	10	...	11	12	...	11	2	10	11	2	10	...
Kintire...	33	18	6	4	33	24	4	33	18	10	33	18	6	4
Lamberton...	61	39	8	18	60	49	18	61	40	26	61	39	9	18
Morgan...	80	18	5	...	80	23	...	80	18	5	80	18	5	...
New Avon...	22	3	23	...	23	24	...	23	3	23	23	3	23	...
North Hero...	35	10	19	7	35	28	7	35	10	26	35	10	19	7
Paxton...	40	6	4	12	40	10	12	40	6	16	40	6	4	12
Redwood Falls...	16	6	20	7	16	26	7	16	6	27	16	6	20	7
R'dw'd F'svil...	207	66	8	25	207	74	25	209	65	33	208	66	8	25
Sheridan...	27	19	21	...	27	40	...	27	19	21	27	19	21	...
Sherman...	23	12	4	3	23	16	3	23	12	7	23	12	4	3
Springdale...	23	3	38	6	23	41	6	23	3	44	23	3	38	6
Sundown...	27	4	19	...	27	23	...	27	4	19	27	4	19	...
Swedes Forst...	27	...	26	2	27	26	2	27	...	28	27	...	26	2
Three Lakes...	15	12	9	1	15	21	1	15	12	10	15	12	9	1
Underwood...	15	2	17	2	15	19	2	15	2	19	15	2	17	2
Vail...	21	12	10	...	21	23	...	21	12	11	21	12	11	...
Vesta...	11	8	24	...	11	32	...	11	8	24	11	8	24	...
Waterbury...	5	16	6	2	5	22	2	5	16	8	5	16	5	3
Westline...	9	8	4	...	9	12	...	9	8	4	9	8	3	...
Willow Lake...	5	26	12	...	5	38	...	5	26	12	5	26	12	...

## RENVILLE COUNTY.

The county...	1236	772	1057	87	1277	1760	117	1244	770	1092	1234	785	1058	88
Bandon...	71	17	27	...	70	45	...	70	36	9	70	18	27	...
Beaver Falls...	65	40	9	3	65	49	4	65	41	13	63	38	13	4
Bird Island...	100	108	37	13	100	146	13	101	66	37	100	108	38	13
Birch Cooley...	129	152	18	2	175	125	2	139	152	19	130	151	18	2
Boon Lake...	16	3	42	7	16	41	11	16	3	49	16	3	42	7
Brookfield...	19	1	20	3	20	6	16	19	1	23	19	1	20	3
Calro...	73	115	11	22	70	129	22	71	124	26	71	118	11	22
Camp...	69	10	31	...	69	41	...	69	11	30	69	10	31	...
Crooks...	8	...	34	...	8	34	...	19	...	31	8	...	34	...
Emmett...	80	51	89	13	72	148	13	88	56	89	73	57	91	13
Erlson...	23	...	62	1	24	62	1	23	...	63	23	...	62	1
Flora...	40	8	55	...	39	64	...	38	9	56	38	8	57	...
Hawk Creek...	88	7	14	4	88	21	4	88	7	18	88	7	14	4
Hector...	65	28	56	7	66	82	9	66	27	64	66	27	57	7
Henryville...	14	52	59	...	18	107	...	14	52	59	14	59	49	...
Kingman...	3	4	11	1	3	15	1	3	4	12	3	4	11	1
Martinsburg...	8	4	50	...	9	48	4	9	3	50	9	4	49	...
Melville...	25	10	31	4	26	40	4	24	10	35	24	10	33	4
Norfolk...	7	26	61	...	7	87	...	7	26	61	7	26	61	...
Osceola...	...	5	22	1	...	27	1	...	5	23	...	5	22	1
Palmyra...	44	1	42	...	44	39	4	44	1	42	44	1	42	...
Preston Lake...	46	13	36	...	46	49	...	46	13	43	46	13	36	...
Sacred Heart...	105	43	113	6	105	154	8	105	42	120	105	43	113	6
Troy...	22	24	17	...	22	41	...	22	24	17	22	24	17	...
Wang...	67	7	50	...	67	57	...	67	7	50	67	7	50	...
Wilmington...	8	34	51	...	8	85	...	8	41	44	8	34	51	...
Wingfield...	41	9	9	...	41	18	...	41	9	9	41	9	9	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## RICE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county..	2,425	2,264	304	1,538	1,670	857	180	1,900	1,666	900	1,994	1,677	691	189
Bridgewater.	216	173	18	179	142	30	6	188	143	30	186	144	25	4
Cannon City.	170	75	3	93	45	54	1	100	46	47	100	46	46	1
Erin.....	22	189	1	6	43	128	....	7	47	123	7	48	122	....
Faribault:														
1st ward....	162	180	7	161	180	15	5	168	177	16	167	177	10	5
2d ward....	219	108	23	169	91	24	11	178	88	28	179	88	17	11
3d ward....	143	130	9	117	105	12	3	133	97	7	132	97	4	3
4th ward....	138	154	5	118	147	5	6	127	139	10	130	136	4	6
Forest.....	101	56	14	81	35	51	2	85	41	44	84	43	39	4
Morristown..	196	115	6	135	79	84	5	147	82	78	146	82	73	5
Northfield..	129	37	9	70	49	30	7	71	51	35	71	64	11	11
Northfield:														
1st ward....	75	52	82	92	33	11	61	95	33	69	96	31	8	62
2d ward....	97	46	35	76	46	18	28	85	45	38	86	45	8	29
3d ward....	74	103	52	60	98	25	29	70	101	42	70	100	12	31
Richland....	88	57	19	62	53	25	6	72	54	20	72	54	14	6
Shieldsville..	25	174	....	21	83	71	....	22	81	72	23	81	71	....
Walcott.....	149	74	11	92	74	44	5	114	74	27	114	74	21	6
Warsaw.....	122	64	8	99	44	35	1	105	45	29	105	45	28	1
Webster.....	75	72	....	17	38	91	3	32	43	79	31	43	73	3
Wells.....	53	154	4	42	126	14	1	42	127	13	42	127	12	1
Wheatland....	41	204	7	41	137	85	....	41	128	93	41	128	93	....
Wheeling.....	134	27	....	107	22	5	....	110	24	....	110	24	....	....

## ROCK COUNTY.

The county..	982	330	101	626	238	500	22	745	222	420	748	223	394	22
Battle Plain.	39	9	3	12	1	38	1	18	1	32	18	1	31	1
Beaver Creek	151	24	21	104	28	53	1	111	28	47	111	28	46	1
Clinton.....	64	18	8	50	18	18	5	51	5	27	51	5	23	4
Denver.....	45	9	....	25	10	15	....	25	10	15	25	10	15	....
Kanaranzl....	43	19	1	36	7	14	....	36	7	14	36	7	14	....
Luverne.....	258	113	44	252	123	61	13	273	117	60	273	117	46	14
Magnolia.....	59	27	2	24	2	62	....	25	2	61	25	2	61	....
Martin.....	166	15	1	41	10	91	1	110	9	24	113	10	19	1
Mound.....	40	27	3	27	1	30	....	36	1	21	36	1	21	....
Rose Dell....	49	18	4	18	3	57	....	21	3	54	21	3	54	....
Spring Water	33	32	6	19	41	19	....	20	37	23	20	37	23	....
Vienna.....	35	19	8	18	2	42	1	19	2	42	19	2	41	1

## SAINT LOUIS COUNTY.

The county..	4763	2176	....	3210	2098	1303	182	3518	1933	1320	3618	1980	974	213
Bretlung.....	1,145	320	37	673	47	4	38	676	46	41	676	46	4	37
Canosia.....	32	1	....	13	10	4	....	13	10	4	13	10	4	....
Duluth.....	67	19	1	116	63	14	8	142	45	15	143	46	5	8
Duluth:														
1st ward....	230	182	9	91	107	67	9	103	96	69	109	96	59	9
2d ward....	221	68	16	108	72	54	8	123	59	61	129	60	40	11
3d ward....	719	471	54	369	484	275	37	417	443	279	476	433	197	43
4th ward....	806	557	73	446	512	190	23	507	466	201	527	503	116	33
5th ward....	694	287	55	216	135	245	27	231	125	260	240	136	297	36
6th ward....	191	92	48	66	105	159	19	73	170	99	84	101	101	141
Fon du Lac...	132	6	....	7	1	44	1	49	1	3	48	1	3	1
Gnesen.....	12	15	....	12	18	....	....	12	18	....	12	18	....	....
Herman.....	48	20	....	21	20	7	....	28	19	1	28	19	1	....
Mesaba.....	....	....	....	85	39	....	....	89	26	....	89	26	....	....
Morse.....	246	66	....	366	92	9	....	379	91	....	379	96	....	....
N. Independence	....	....	....	3	7	21	....	3	7	21	3	7	21	....
Oneota.....	162	44	7	10	1	5	....	5	10	1	9	6	1	....
Park Point....	43	24	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rice Lake....	15	4	....	35	15	2	....	35	14	1	38	13	1	....
Tower City....	....	....	....	150	152	2	1	156	146	2	156	157	1	1
W. Duluth, 1st	....	....	....	64	19	16	....	77	16	8	77	16	8	....
W. Duluth, 2d	....	....	....	368	28	185	11	387	205	179	388	206	165	12



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## RICE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Footz, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGulre, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcombe, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county ..	1,907	1,534	611	185	2,003	2,135	188	2,001	1,668	880	2,010	1,611	742	186
Bridgewater ..	187	144	25	4	188	168	3	186	143	29	186	143	27	3
Cannon City ..	100	46	46	1	100	93	1	100	46	47	100	46	46	1
Erin ..	8	47	122	...	8	169	...	8	47	122	7	48	120	...
Faribault:														
1st ward ..	169	177	10	5	168	188	5	171	175	15	172	174	10	5
2d ward ..	178	89	17	11	179	105	11	179	88	28	177	88	17	11
3d ward ..	133	97	4	3	131	103	3	130	98	9	134	96	4	3
4th ward ..	127	138	4	6	127	142	6	130	136	10	130	136	4	6
Forest ..	87	41	39	3	85	80	5	85	41	44	85	41	39	5
Morristown ..	149	82	70	5	146	154	5	146	82	78	146	79	74	5
Northfield ..	71	52	24	9	74	72	11	78	58	19	84	51	11	11
Northfield:														
1st ward ..	96	32	7	62	96	39	62	94	32	71	96	32	7	61
2d ward ..	85	45	9	29	85	54	29	85	45	38	85	45	9	29
3d ward ..	70	101	12	30	69	112	30	70	101	41	71	100	12	30
Richland ..	72	54	14	6	72	68	6	72	54	20	72	54	14	6
Shieldsville ..	22	79	71	...	30	145	...	24	81	71	22	82	71	...
Walcott ..	114	74	21	6	114	95	6	114	74	27	114	75	21	5
Warsaw ..	105	45	28	1	105	73	1	105	45	29	105	45	28	1
Webster ..	31	43	73	3	31	116	3	31	43	76	31	43	73	3
Wells ..	42	127	12	1	44	135	1	42	127	13	42	127	12	1
Wheatland ..	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	41	128	93	30	82	143	...
Wheeling ..	110	21	3	...	110	24	...	110	24	...	110	24	...	...

## ROCK COUNTY.

The county ..	747	228	398	22	741	566	74	746	221	418	748	299	398	22
Battle Plain ..	18	1	31	1	18	31	1	18	1	32	18	1	31	1
Beaver Creek ..	111	28	46	1	107	76	2	111	28	47	111	28	46	1
Clinton ..	51	5	23	4	52	26	5	52	5	26	51	5	23	4
Denver ..	25	10	15	...	25	25	...	25	10	15	25	10	15	...
Kanaranzi ..	36	7	14	...	36	21	...	36	7	14	36	7	14	...
Luverne ..	274	124	46	14	271	160	15	273	116	60	277	115	45	14
Magnolia ..	25	2	61	...	25	57	6	25	2	61	25	2	61	...
Martin ..	110	9	23	1	111	31	1	110	9	24	110	8	24	1
Mound ..	36	1	21	...	36	22	...	36	1	21	36	1	21	...
Rose Dell ..	21	3	54	...	21	17	40	21	3	54	20	3	54	...
Spring Water ..	21	36	23	...	20	58	2	20	37	23	20	37	23	...
Vienna ..	19	2	41	1	19	42	2	19	2	41	19	2	41	1

## SAINT LOUIS COUNTY.

The county ..	3577	1880	1071	215	3576	2933	234	3606	1857	1272	3202	1752	980	233
Breitung ..	676	46	4	37	682	50	37	676	46	41	676	46	4	37
Canosla ..	13	10	4	...	13	14	...	13	10	4	13	10	4	...
Duluth ..	144	45	5	8	142	52	8	144	45	13	144	45	5	8
Duluth:														
1st ward ..	95	95	61	8	95	153	8	90	92	70	98	91	63	10
2d ward ..	123	60	46	11	126	104	11	124	57	57	131	57	46	13
3d ward ..	440	417	228	47	440	641	56	463	416	264	382	398	206	52
4th ward ..	547	444	140	36	542	585	42	543	445	170	573	433	115	39
5th ward ..	238	124	226	33	236	346	35	238	122	258	255	119	207	36
6th ward ..	74	97	150	22	78	238	8	76	93	173	82	96	131	26
Fon du Lac ..	48	1	2	1	49	3	1	49	1	3	49	2	1	1
Gnesen ..	12	18	...	...	12	18	...	12	18	...	12	18	...	...
Herman ..	28	19	1	...	28	20	...	28	19	1	28	19	1	...
Mesaba ..	89	26	...	...	89	26	...	90	25	...	89	26	...	...
Morse ..	379	90	...	...	379	90	...	379	90	...	...	...	...	...
N. Independence ..	3	7	21	...	3	28	...	3	7	21	...	...	...	...
Oneota ..	10	1	5	...	10	6	...	11	...	5	10	1	5	...
Park Point ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice Lake ..	38	13	1	...	37	15	...	37	13	2	38	13	1	...
Tower City ..	157	146	1	1	156	148	1	162	141	2	155	147	1	1
W. D'l'th 1st w ..	75	16	8	...	77	24	...	77	16	8	77	16	8	...
W. D'l'th 2nd w ..	388	205	168	11	388	372	11	391	201	180	387	205	168	10

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	780	2,116	56	703	2,061	71	18	673	2,110	69	395	133	282	44
Belle Plaine...	71	339	6	63	324	7	1	60	328	8	57	324	...	4
Blakely...	89	53	10	65	68	...	6	66	67	6	40	66	...	27
Cedar Lake...	5	168	...	15	201	...	...	13	203	...	...	203	...	14
Credit River...	6	90	...	7	66	11	...	...	80	5	2	78	5	...
Eagle Creek...	27	113	10	33	87	6	...	30	92	4	30	92	4	...
Glendale...	38	71	...	35	62	1	...	35	62	1	...	62	1	...
Helena...	38	252	...	42	286	2	...	42	286	...	...	288	...	...
Jackson...	3	58	...	4	48	...	...	3	49	...	3	49	...	...
Louisville...	23	71	2	14	73	...	...	14	73	...	14	73	...	...
New Market...	41	136	24	32	111	30	7	32	113	35	...	130	28	...
Sand Creek...	161	347	...	127	339	...	4	128	338	4	...	338	...	128
Spring Lake...	107	106	3	115	119	3	...	116	120	1	116	120	1	...
St. Lawrence...	59	13	...	37	18	9	...	38	21	5	38	21	5	...
Shakopee, 1 w	21	120	...	23	103	1	...	15	112	...	15	112	...	...
2nd ward...	41	112	...	40	96	1	...	32	104	...	32	105	...	...
3d ward...	50	67	1	51	60	...	...	49	62	...	48	62	...	...

## SHERBURNE COUNTY

The county...	701	513	69	535	232	282	12	572	241	251	575	251	227	12
Baldwin...	25	38	3	13	8	28	...	19	12	18	19	12	18	...
Becker...	62	89	5	83	36	31	2	91	38	23	92	39	21	...
Big Lake...	57	49	8	52	21	31	...	52	24	23	52	24	21	2
Blue Hill...	31	35	...	23	10	24	...	23	10	24	23	10	24	...
Clear Lake...	71	59	7	64	38	8	1	66	41	4	67	40	3	1
East St. Cloud...	...	...	...	30	5	50	1	30	5	51	30	5	50	1
Elk River...	142	109	20	123	84	18	8	131	83	19	131	89	5	8
Haven...	99	75	16	15	9	42	...	17	9	40	10	10	39	...
Livonia...	53	30	8	32	15	12	...	37	15	7	37	15	7	...
Orrock...	69	18	...	36	1	28	...	39	1	25	39	4	22	...
Palmer...	15	4	...	17	2	2	...	19	2	...	19	2	...	...
Santiago...	77	7	2	47	1	18	...	48	1	17	48	1	17	...

## SIBLEY COUNTY.

The county...	1,281	1,537	55	1,023	1,373	515	13	1,108	1,361	476	1,071	1,399	454	9
Alfsborg...	157	50	5	145	63	40	2	184	43	22	158	71	20	1
Arlington...	91	185	...	116	181	4	...	119	180	3	119	179	3	...
Bismark...	59	25	...	53	25	2	3	52	26	5	52	26	4	1
Cornish...	85	7	23	51	2	57	...	52	2	53	51	4	55	...
Dryden...	91	115	...	56	150	12	...	80	130	10	61	148	10	...
Faxon...	26	95	1	7	86	40	...	8	90	34	8	91	34	...
Grafton...	46	23	1	8	6	72	...	8	7	71	8	7	71	...
Green Isle...	47	125	...	32	100	32	...	32	101	33	32	101	33	...
Henderson...	150	191	3	159	198	4	3	153	205	5	155	204	3	2
Jessenland...	49	151	...	36	96	36	...	37	103	48	37	102	49	...
Kelso...	79	48	3	81	29	6	1	79	34	4	81	32	3	1
Moltke...	35	32	...	19	9	46	...	41	13	20	42	12	20	...
New Auburn...	118	76	2	60	53	57	1	65	52	56	63	51	55	1
Severance...	91	59	14	89	45	44	1	89	44	45	92	42	44	1
Sibley...	54	63	...	46	63	1	...	45	64	2	46	63	2	...
Transit...	51	74	3	25	83	14	2	25	83	17	25	83	...	...
Wash. Lake...	52	218	...	40	184	48	...	41	184	48	41	183	48	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## SCOTT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foote, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGulre, R.	Biermann, D.&A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	679	2,117	41	18	736	2,079	16	688	2,106	40	677	2,115	44	14
Belle Plaine...	62	334	...	1	119	276	...	62	333	1	61	333	...	1
Blakely...	67	67	...	6	66	65	...	67	66	6	67	66	...	2
Cedar Lake...	13	203	...	...	15	201	...	13	203	...	13	203	...	...
Credit River...	2	78	5	...	2	83	...	2	79	4	2	79	4	...
Eagle Creek...	30	92	4	...	31	91	...	30	92	...	30	92	4	...
Glendale...	35	62	1	...	35	63	...	35	62	1	35	62	1	...
Helena...	42	288	...	...	42	288	...	42	278	...	42	287	2	...
Jackson...	3	49	...	...	3	49	...	3	49	...	3	49	...	...
Louisville...	14	73	...	...	14	73	...	14	73	...	14	73	...	...
New Market...	33	113	26	7	32	130	7	32	113	24	32	113	28	7
Sand Creek...	128	338	4	...	116	338	4	128	338	4	128	338	...	4
Spring Lake...	116	120	...	...	116	121	...	116	120	...	116	120	...	...
St. Lawrence...	38	21	5	...	38	21	5	38	21	...	38	21	5	...
Shakopee, 1 w	15	112	...	...	15	112	...	15	112	...	15	112	...	...
2nd ward...	32	105	...	...	31	106	...	32	105	...	32	105	...	...
3rd ward...	49	62	...	...	49	62	...	49	62	...	49	62	...	...

## SHERBURNE COUNTY.

The county...	572	240	239	12	576	477	12	575	293	185	527	245	215	12
Baldwin...	19	12	19	...	19	30	...	20	12	17	19	12	18	...
Becker...	92	38	32	...	92	60	...	92	38	22	92	38	22	...
Big Lake...	52	24	21	2	52	45	2	52	24	23	52	24	21	2
Blue Hill...	23	10	24	...	23	33	...	26	15	15	23	16	18	...
Clear Lake...	65	40	3	1	67	43	1	67	40	4	67	40	3	1
East St. Cloud	30	5	50	1	30	55	1	26	52	8	35	50	50	1
Elk River...	131	83	11	8	132	93	8	131	83	8	131	83	11	8
Haven...	18	9	40	...	18	49	...	18	10	39	18	9	40	...
Livonia...	37	15	7	...	37	22	...	37	15	7	37	15	7	...
Orrock...	39	1	25	...	39	26	...	39	1	25	39	1	25	...
Palmer...	18	2	...	...	19	2	...	19	2	...	19	2	...	...
Santiago...	48	1	17	...	48	19	...	48	1	17	...	...	...	...

## SIBLEY COUNTY.

The county...	1,081	1,383	468	10	1,126	1,805	12	1,083	1,391	475	1,082	1,396	458	9
Alfsborg...	167	58	20	2	163	83	4	167	62	21	167	62	20	1
Arlington...	120	179	3	...	119	183	...	120	180	3	120	179	3	...
Bismark...	52	26	4	1	52	30	1	52	25	5	52	26	4	1
Cornish...	52	2	56	...	52	58	...	52	2	56	52	2	56	...
Dryden...	60	147	10	...	61	156	...	60	149	10	60	148	10	...
Faxon...	8	91	33	...	21	111	...	8	91	34	8	93	32	...
Grafton...	8	7	71	...	8	78	...	8	7	71	8	7	71	...
Green Isle...	32	101	33	...	34	132	...	33	101	32	32	101	33	...
Henderson...	155	204	3	2	162	200	2	155	204	5	154	203	4	2
Jessenland...	38	103	27	...	43	145	...	37	104	47	36	112	38	...
Kelso...	81	32	3	1	81	34	1	82	31	4	81	32	3	1
Moltke...	42	12	20	...	42	32	...	42	12	20	42	12	20	...
New Auburn...	62	52	56	1	63	107	1	62	52	56	63	52	55	1
Severance...	92	42	44	1	90	86	1	92	42	45	96	42	40	1
Sibley...	46	62	2	...	46	64	...	46	64	1	46	63	2	...
Transit...	25	83	15	2	25	98	2	24	82	17	25	80	19	2
Washington L	41	182	48	...	64	208	...	43	183	48	40	182	48	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P. Prohibition.  
STEARNS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	1870	4982	220	1245	3915	889	69	1265	3995	961	1253	4005	880	80
Albany.....	11	207	2	9	161	3	....	8	164	2	8	164	2	....
Ashley.....	30	45	3	8	10	49	....	8	10	48	8	10	48	....
Avon.....	6	118	....	5	83	1	....	6	83	....	6	83	....	....
Brockway.....	31	129	....	18	129	4	....	15	132	4	15	132	4	....
Collegeville.....	7	101	....	3	130	....	....	2	130	....	2	130	....	....
Crow Lake.....	24	13	25	2	53	9	....	1	63	....	2	1	54	9
Crow River.....	84	14	14	28	18	72	4	29	18	75	31	18	61	12
Eden Lake.....	37	73	....	37	57	2	....	36	57	2	36	57	2	....
Fair Haven.....	68	59	28	39	15	64	12	41	15	74	41	15	62	12
Farming.....	18	85	....	10	64	....	....	10	64	....	10	64	....	....
Getty.....	44	92	2	14	42	49	....	17	41	47	17	41	47	....
Grove.....	9	151	....	4	119	7	....	4	118	8	4	118	8	....
Holding.....	24	137	1	21	49	75	4	21	67	58	21	67	35	4
Krain.....	9	95	....	1	83	8	....	1	85	6	1	85	6	....
Lake George.....	22	56	....	....	29	23	....	....	30	21	....	30	22	....
Lake Henry.....	93	91	....	1	105	....	....	1	105	....	1	105	....	....
Le Sauk.....	42	51	....	30	43	....	....	31	42	....	30	43	....	....
Luxemburg.....	9	143	....	5	123	5	....	5	123	5	5	123	5	....
Lynden.....	31	66	2	14	51	25	....	14	51	25	14	51	25	....
Maine Prairie.....	57	156	29	62	103	16	23	62	105	38	62	104	12	26
Melrose.....	88	133	2	60	125	24	....	60	125	24	60	125	24	....
Millwood.....	18	74	....	8	74	6	....	9	79	....	9	79	....	....
Munson.....	5	185	....	14	172	....	....	7	179	....	7	179	....	....
North Fork.....	31	109	7	5	2	135	....	7	2	133	7	2	130	....
Oak.....	11	162	....	17	127	....	....	17	127	....	18	126	....	....
Paynesville.....	120	78	36	117	63	15	8	121	61	21	121	61	13	8
Raymond.....	25	39	17	4	13	43	....	4	13	43	4	13	43	....
Rockville.....	99	115	....	4	103	7	....	4	104	6	4	104	6	....
St. Augusta.....	10	152	....	5	132	9	....	5	138	3	5	138	3	....
St. Cloud.....	74	169	....	29	97	32	....	31	95	33	27	99	32	....
St. Cloud, 1 w.....	176	152	33	134	101	68	1	142	108	54	143	108	52	1
St. Cloud, 2 w.....	95	100	10	93	103	13	....	98	103	10	98	102	10	....
St. Cloud, 3 w.....	97	331	4	56	279	36	....	56	284	32	55	285	32	....
St. Cloud, 4 w.....	89	340	5	81	266	52	....	76	277	48	76	278	46	....
St. Joseph.....	17	156	....	6	190	2	....	6	192	....	6	192	....	....
St. Martin.....	3	114	....	4	112	....	....	3	113	....	3	113	....	....
St. Wendel.....	6	105	....	1	95	6	....	6	96	....	....	96	6	....
Sauk Centre.....	....	....	....	42	22	19	....	42	22	19	42	22	19	....
Sauk C. 1 w.....	337	194	....	63	56	18	4	66	57	19	67	56	16	2
Sauk C. 2 w.....	....	....	....	119	59	37	4	127	60	33	128	61	28	3
Spring Hill.....	7	118	....	5	100	7	....	5	100	7	5	100	7	....
Wakefield.....	21	119	....	20	160	4	....	13	171	....	7	177	....	....
Zion.....	55	75	....	47	48	....	....	47	48	....	47	48	....	....

## STEELE COUNTY.

The county..	1471	1216	143	1190	1134	212	77	1272	1118	206	1273	1123	141	82
Aurora.....	85	72	....	71	80	6	....	76	74	6	76	74	6	....
Berlin.....	90	48	6	76	37	10	....	79	39	5	81	38	3	....
Blooming P'ie.....	62	39	7	56	21	28	....	58	20	28	58	20	28	....
Blooming P.v.....	58	36	5	55	35	3	2	59	34	2	59	34	1	....
Clinton Falls.....	51	59	13	35	59	3	5	36	58	8	36	58	2	6
Deerfield.....	67	84	8	48	53	38	1	56	53	31	57	53	27	2
Havana.....	72	103	2	65	92	1	5	69	90	5	69	90	....	5
Lemond.....	126	28	7	77	31	12	3	93	29	4	93	29	1	3
Medford.....	98	32	18	82	27	16	12	82	30	22	87	29	9	13
Meriden.....	92	60	10	58	72	3	9	59	72	11	60	72	1	9
Merton.....	102	47	4	62	37	22	4	63	36	26	63	36	21	5
Owatonna.....	60	59	5	43	60	2	....	43	60	2	43	60	2	....
Owatonna 1 w.....	102	62	19	111	49	9	12	124	43	16	118	48	4	12
Owatonna 2 w.....	167	134	23	152	165	10	12	163	163	14	162	164	3	11
Owatonna 3 w.....	70	93	6	73	84	10	5	83	78	12	80	81	5	7
Owatonna 4 w.....	61	92	4	42	87	12	5	41	94	11	43	92	6	5
Somerset.....	46	97	3	43	107	5	....	47	107	1	47	107	....	1
Summit.....	53	62	3	41	38	22	2	41	38	2	41	38	22	2

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOV. 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## STEARNS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Boleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Blermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, U.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	1320	3920	886	79	1257	4880	79	879	4544	792	1250	4004	886	78
Albany .....	7	164	2	...	8	166	...	4	168	2	8	164	2	...
Ashley .....	8	10	49	...	9	58	...	6	13	45	8	10	49	...
Avon .....	6	83	...	...	6	83	...	3	86	...	6	83	...	...
Brockway .....	15	132	4	...	15	136	...	7	140	4	15	132	4	...
Collegeville .....	35	97	...	...	1	130	...	...	132	...	12	129	...	...
Crow Lake .....	2	1	54	9	2	54	9	1	12	63	2	1	54	9
Crow River .....	31	18	61	13	31	79	12	29	20	73	31	18	61	12
Eden Lake .....	36	57	2	...	36	59	...	18	75	2	35	57	2	...
Fair Haven .....	41	15	62	12	41	77	12	37	33	60	41	15	62	12
Farming .....	10	64	...	...	10	64	...	10	63	...	10	64	...	...
Getty .....	17	41	47	...	17	88	...	17	44	43	17	36	52	...
Grove .....	4	118	8	...	4	126	...	4	118	8	4	118	8	...
Holding .....	21	65	54	4	21	121	4	14	74	59	21	67	54	4
Kraln .....	6	71	6	...	1	91	...	...	86	6	1	85	6	...
Lake George .....	...	30	22	...	...	52	...	...	30	22	...	30	22	...
Lake Henry .....	1	105	...	...	1	105	...	...	106	...	1	105	...	...
LeSaut .....	30	43	...	...	30	43	...	21	52	...	30	43	...	...
Luxemburg .....	5	123	5	...	5	128	...	5	123	5	5	123	5	...
Lynden .....	14	51	25	...	14	76	...	12	54	24	14	51	25	...
Maine Prairie .....	62	104	11	26	62	116	26	28	138	38	62	104	12	26
Melrose .....	60	125	24	...	60	149	...	60	125	24	60	125	24	...
Millwood .....	9	79	...	...	9	79	...	6	82	...	9	79	...	...
Munson .....	7	179	...	...	7	180	...	2	184	...	7	180	...	...
North Fork .....	7	2	133	...	5	137	...	11	3	128	7	2	133	...
Oak .....	18	126	...	...	18	126	...	19	124	...	18	126	...	...
Paynesville .....	121	61	13	8	117	76	8	85	97	21	118	64	13	8
Raymond .....	2	13	45	...	2	58	...	3	19	38	4	13	43	...
Rockville .....	4	104	6	...	4	110	...	3	105	6	4	104	6	...
St. Augusta .....	5	138	3	...	5	141	...	2	141	3	5	138	3	...
St. Cloud .....	27	99	32	...	27	131	...	20	107	31	27	99	32	...
1st ward .....	144	106	53	1	143	160	1	75	219	10	130	111	53	1
2nd ward .....	98	103	10	...	98	112	...	47	163	1	98	103	10	...
3rd ward .....	79	259	61	...	61	311	...	23	346	1	55	287	30	...
4th ward .....	78	276	46	...	83	317	...	40	350	1	76	278	45	...
St. Joseph .....	12	186	...	...	6	192	...	6	192	...	6	192	...	...
St. Martin .....	3	113	...	...	3	113	...	2	114	...	3	113	...	...
St. Wendel .....	...	96	6	...	...	102	...	1	96	5	...	96	6	...
Sauk Centre .....	42	22	19	...	42	41	...	41	27	15	42	20	21	...
1st ward .....	67	57	16	2	68	72	2	53	73	16	67	57	16	2
2nd ward .....	126	69	30	4	125	90	6	116	75	29	126	58	32	4
Spring Hill .....	5	100	7	...	5	107	...	5	100	7	5	100	7	...
Wakefield .....	8	176	...	...	8	176	...	4	180	...	8	176	...	...
Zion .....	47	48	...	...	47	48	...	30	65	...	47	48	...	...

## STEELE COUNTY.

The county...	1261	1128	144	82	1262	1249	83	1272	1123	226	1271	1141	124	82
Aurora .....	75	74	6	...	75	80	...	76	74	6	76	77	2	...
Berlin .....	79	39	5	...	78	45	...	79	39	5	79	39	5	...
Blooming Pk .....	58	20	28	...	58	48	...	58	20	28	58	20	28	...
Bl'm'ng Pr. v. .....	59	34	1	1	59	34	2	59	34	2	57	34	3	1
Clinton Falls .....	36	58	2	6	36	60	6	36	58	8	36	58	2	6
Deerfield .....	56	53	28	2	56	78	2	57	54	29	57	61	20	2
Havana .....	64	90	...	5	69	90	5	69	90	5	69	90	...	5
Lemond .....	93	29	1	3	93	30	3	93	29	4	93	29	1	3
Medford .....	87	30	9	13	87	39	13	87	30	22	87	34	5	13
Meriden .....	60	72	1	9	60	73	9	60	72	10	60	73	...	9
Merton .....	63	36	21	5	63	57	5	63	36	26	63	36	21	5
Owatonna .....	43	60	2	...	43	62	...	43	60	2	43	60	2	...
1st ward .....	119	48	4	12	117	53	12	118	48	16	119	49	3	12
2nd ward .....	162	163	3	11	160	168	11	163	162	14	162	163	3	11
3rd ward .....	80	81	5	7	80	86	7	79	81	13	80	81	5	7
4th ward .....	39	96	6	5	40	101	5	44	91	11	44	92	5	5
Somerset .....	47	107	...	...	47	107	...	47	107	...	47	107	...	...
Summit .....	41	38	22	2	41	38	2	41	38	24	41	38	19	2



## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## STEVENS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	613	525	91	453	242	585	21	529	230	553	533	225	521	22
Baker .....	3	20	1	4	3	19	...	6	3	17	5	5	16	...
Darnen .....	32	32	1	18	12	57	...	24	1	52	24	1	52	...
Donnelly .....	28	35	18	23	25	24	1	26	22	25	27	23	21	2
Eldorado .....	12	13	5	28	9	3	...	33	7	...	33	7	...	...
Everglade .....	13	11	4	5	2	29	...	5	2	29	5	2	29	...
Framnas .....	46	22	3	16	15	39	1	26	13	32	29	13	29	...
Hancock Vil. ....	54	14	8	52	14	4	2	56	13	3	56	13	3	...
Hodges .....	23	34	...	24	1	12	...	24	...	13	24	...	13	...
Horton .....	14	25	2	14	3	27	...	15	2	27	15	2	27	...
Moore .....	20	21	3	16	12	9	...	18	11	8	18	12	7	...
Morris .....	34	43	3	17	14	43	...	19	15	40	19	14	40	...
Morris Vil. ....	153	109	21	133	122	46	16	153	111	53	148	114	37	18
Pepperton .....	7	22	4	4	...	33	...	4	...	33	4	...	33	...
Rendeville .....	31	19	9	10	4	59	1	18	4	52	18	4	51	1
Scott .....	34	33	4	3	4	58	...	3	3	59	3	3	58	1
Stevens .....	22	18	1	15	1	50	...	23	2	41	25	2	39	...
Swan Lake .....	63	10	...	18	7	21	...	63	6	18	63	6	18	...
Synnes .....	24	44	4	13	4	52	...	13	5	51	17	4	48	...

## SWIFT COUNTY.

The county...	1,046	805	126	468	577	890	45	526	623	834	520	1,137	193	82
Appleton ....	153	98	15	104	106	55	10	120	115	40	120	115	...	39
Benson .....	25	49	1	14	14	36	1	17	14	34	17	28	19	1
Benson Vil. ....	100	84	1	74	92	33	8	84	90	34	82	105	8	11
Camp Lake .....	72	18	19	22	7	70	1	25	9	66	25	70	3	2
Cashel .....	...	...	...	7	6	54	...	8	6	53	10	38	19	...
Clontarf .....	16	41	...	16	35	7	...	14	38	6	14	44	...	...
Dublin .....	29	45	...	19	41	21	2	20	43	20	15	57	8	2
Edison .....	...	...	...	9	40	10	...	13	43	3	12	46	...	...
Fairfield .....	16	49	...	8	57	5	...	8	59	3	8	62	...	...
Hayes .....	75	9	25	8	2	99	...	8	3	97	9	52	46	...
Hegbert .....	42	28	8	15	1	38	1	18	...	37	18	25	...	3
Kerkoven .....	74	15	20	20	5	91	...	22	7	87	25	84	5	2
Kildare .....	40	60	...	17	40	49	...	25	51	31	30	72	4	...
Marysland .....	11	38	...	1	4	51	...	1	5	50	1	41	14	...
Moyer .....	32	12	12	22	13	11	4	24	14	14	24	18	...	4
New Tosen .....	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillsbury .....	85	19	5	56	43	14	14	58	42	27	59	54	1	13
Shible .....	34	26	6	11	6	27	1	10	6	29	10	33	...	1
Six Mile Grove ..	42	55	...	12	13	46	...	11	15	45	11	43	17	...
Swenoda .....	29	15	...	4	4	34	...	4	5	33	4	12	26	...
Tara .....	4	55	...	...	37	21	...	...	38	20	...	58	...	...
Torning .....	52	29	12	10	9	69	3	11	10	70	10	57	20	4
Westbank .....	43	11	...	19	2	49	...	25	10	35	25	23	3	...

## TODD COUNTY.

The county...	1,437	907	134	962	725	777	29	1,013	731	748	1,006	753	689	49
Bartlett .....	42	5	...	11	1	19	...	11	1	19	12	10	9	...
Bertha .....	41	13	4	11	2	40	...	12	2	39	12	2	39	...
Birchdale .....	49	32	3	19	10	31	...	20	10	30	20	13	27	...
Burleene .....	16	8	...	6	2	9	...	6	2	9	6	2	9	...
B'rb'nsville .....	110	57	8	91	37	33	1	93	41	28	84	52	21	4
Eagle Valley .....	113	35	5	50	29	36	1	51	29	36	51	29	36	...
Fawn Lake .....	13	13	1	14	6	5	...	14	6	5	14	6	5	...
Germania .....	19	19	1	15	14	10	...	21	14	4	21	14	4	...
Gordon .....	93	9	32	43	2	76	6	48	1	78	48	1	59	19
Grey Eagle .....	66	33	9	47	24	23	7	49	24	28	49	23	24	5
Hartford .....	68	119	13	43	126	17	...	42	128	16	42	128	16	...
Iona .....	38	24	...	16	9	45	...	17	9	44	17	9	44	...
Kandota .....	49	4	...	3	...	60	...	3	...	60	3	...	60	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## STEVENS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Robbeter, R.	Footo, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	528	220	532	21	533	742	23	540	215	546	531	217	532	21
Baker.....	6	3	17	...	6	20	...	3	2	17	6	3	17	...
Darnen.....	24	1	52	...	24	53	...	25	1	51	24	1	52	...
Donnelly.....	26	22	23	...	26	45	...	25	22	26	26	22	23	...
Eldorado.....	33	2	...	...	33	...	...	32	8	...	33	2	...	...
Everglade.....	5	2	29	...	5	31	...	5	2	29	5	2	29	...
Framnas.....	26	13	32	...	26	42	...	26	13	32	26	13	32	...
Hancock Vil..	57	12	3	...	57	57	...	57	12	3	57	12	3	...
Hodges.....	24	...	13	...	24	13	...	24	...	13	24	...	13	...
Horton.....	15	2	27	...	15	29	...	15	2	27	15	2	27	...
Moore.....	18	12	7	...	18	19	...	18	12	7	18	12	7	...
Morris.....	19	15	40	...	19	55	...	19	15	40	19	15	40	...
Morris village	150	112	37	17	156	143	17	156	108	53	151	113	36	17
Pepperton.....	4	...	33	...	4	33	...	4	...	33	4	...	33	...
Rendville.....	18	4	51	1	18	55	1	18	4	51	18	4	51	1
Scott.....	3	3	58	1	3	60	...	8	2	55	3	3	58	1
Stevens.....	24	2	40	...	24	42	...	24	2	40	24	2	40	...
Swan Lake.....	63	6	18	...	62	25	...	63	6	18	63	6	18	...
Synnes.....	13	4	52	...	13	55	...	14	4	51	13	4	52	...

## SWIFT COUNTY.

The county...	529	618	756	50	557	1318	96	510	658	812	551	633	746	47
Appleton.....	120	111	32	10	115	151	9	120	115	40	119	115	30	10
Benson.....	17	14	33	1	17	47	1	17	14	34	17	14	33	1
Benson vill'ge	84	90	24	10	80	120	9	84	90	34	83	92	23	10
Camp Lake.....	25	9	65	1	25	74	1	9	25	66	25	13	59	1
Cashel.....	8	6	53	...	39	27	1	9	5	53	20	7	31	...
Clontarf.....	14	38	6	...	15	43	...	14	88	6	14	38	6	...
Dublin.....	20	45	16	2	21	59	3	20	45	18	20	45	16	2
Edison.....	12	42	5	...	13	44	2	13	43	3	13	43	3	...
Fairfield.....	8	59	3	...	8	62	...	8	59	3	8	59	3	...
Hayes.....	8	...	97	3	8	97	2	3	8	96	8	...	97	3
Hegbert.....	18	...	34	3	18	24	13	...	18	37	18	...	34	3
Kerkoven.....	22	7	87	...	22	94	...	22	7	87	22	7	87	...
Kildare.....	20	51	...	...	33	73	...	32	50	24	30	50	25	...
Marysland.....	1	5	50	...	1	55	...	1	5	50	2	5	49	...
Moyer.....	23	14	10	4	23	18	10	28	14	9	23	14	10	4
New Tosen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillsbury.....	50	42	13	13	50	55	13	64	37	21	50	42	13	13
Shible.....	10	6	28	1	10	33	2	10	6	29	10	6	27	1
Six Mile Grove	11	15	45	...	11	50	1	11	15	45	11	15	45	...
Swenoda.....	4	5	33	...	4	38	...	4	5	33	4	5	33	...
Tara.....	...	38	20	...	...	58	...	...	38	20	...	38	20	...
Torning.....	11	11	67	2	11	70	10	11	11	69	11	11	67	2
Westbank.....	25	10	35	...	24	27	19	25	10	35	25	10	35	...

## TODD COUNTY.

The county...	1012	733	713	33	1015	1407	66	1010	745	734	1013	732	712	32
Bartlett.....	11	1	19	...	11	20	...	13	1	17	12	1	18	...
Bertha.....	12	2	39	...	12	41	...	12	2	39	12	2	39	...
Birchdale.....	19	10	30	...	20	40	...	20	10	28	20	10	30	...
Burleene.....	6	2	9	...	6	11	...	6	2	9	6	2	9	...
Burnh'msv'le	94	41	23	4	93	65	3	89	46	27	94	40	23	3
Eagle Valley..	51	29	36	...	52	64	...	50	29	36	51	29	36	...
Fawn Lake.....	14	6	5	...	14	11	...	14	6	5	14	6	5	...
Germania.....	21	14	4	...	21	18	...	21	14	4	21	14	4	...
Gordon.....	48	1	71	7	48	38	41	4	1	78	48	1	71	7
Grey Eagle....	49	23	23	6	49	47	5	4	24	27	49	24	24	5
Hartford.....	42	128	16	...	42	142	...	42	128	16	42	128	16	...
Iona.....	17	9	44	...	17	53	...	17	9	44	17	9	44	...
Kandota.....	3	...	69	...	3	69	...	3	...	69	3	...	69	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS NOVEMBER, 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## TODD COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
Leslie.....	72	34	12	51	27	35	...	55	8	30	55	8	30	...
Little Sauk..	114	14	1	27	4	27	1	28	4	27	28	4	27	1
Long Prairie..	101	181	3	18	81	22	...	18	81	22	18	81	22	...
L. Prairie V..	...	...	...	79	32	6	...	81	83	4	81	83	4	...
Moran.....	18	29	...	10	7	2	...	10	7	8	10	6	9	...
Reynolds.....	59	30	5	34	16	25	3	41	17	20	41	17	17	3
Round Prairie	44	38	5	24	12	46	...	24	15	43	24	15	43	...
Staples.....	39	10	1	188	143	...	...	192	137	...	192	137	...	...
Stowe Prairie	73	12	4	24	4	50	...	26	4	48	26	4	48	...
Turtle Creek..	...	...	...	6	5	7	...	6	5	7	6	5	7	...
Villard.....	18	7	16	20	4	...	1	20	4	1	20	4	...	1
Ward.....	39	73	1	28	44	...	...	30	44	7	30	45	6	...
West Union...	47	71	13	12	25	71	8	15	26	74	15	26	65	10
Wykeham.....	93	7	7	72	29	18	1	80	29	11	81	29	9	1

## TRAVERSE COUNTY.

The county..	488	506	41	278	828	579	8	250	272	630	302	306	539	12
Arthur.....	39	44	3	13	34	35	1	6	17	60	13	34	35	1
Browns Val. V	...	...	...	42	39	19	...	12	22	67	44	39	17	1
Clifton.....	26	19	1	6	9	30	3	10	9	29	9	9	30	...
Croke.....	17	32	2	1	38	25	...	2	37	25	2	37	25	...
Dollymount..	11	17	...	2	7	32	...	3	22	16	2	22	17	...
Folsom.....	77	62	10	13	2	27	...	4	1	36	13	2	21	6
Lake Valley..	68	76	17	84	34	115	4	87	33	116	93	34	106	4
Leonardsville	25	28	2	15	7	42	...	12	13	39	12	11	41	...
Monson.....	66	5	1	11	2	80	...	14	4	75	14	3	78	...
Parnell.....	19	52	...	24	19	14	...	24	19	14	24	19	14	...
Redpath.....	41	4	...	13	6	28	...	14	6	28	13	8	27	...
Tara.....	16	54	...	10	26	29	...	10	27	28	10	27	28	...
Taylor.....	27	32	...	15	36	16	...	19	36	13	20	36	13	...
Tintah.....	19	15	...	7	21	5	...	10	17	16	11	17	5	...
Walls.....	16	58	4	9	4	66	...	10	4	64	9	4	66	...
Windsor.....	21	8	1	13	4	16	...	13	5	14	13	4	16	...

## WABASHA COUNTY.

The county..	1,672	2,026	181	1,382	1,781	273	95	1,421	1,813	307	1,414	1,819	195	107
Chester.....	86	86	3	85	73	7	...	87	74	4	87	74	4	...
Elgin.....	118	99	8	101	72	1	3	103	73	3	102	76	...	3
Gillford.....	29	84	4	48	44	74	3	51	52	66	51	52	63	3
Glasgow.....	23	93	5	13	90	3	...	16	91	...	16	91	...	...
Greenfield...	75	104	6	59	114	2	4	58	117	5	58	118	...	4
Highland....	45	105	4	36	70	3	1	34	73	3	35	73	1	1
Hyde Park...	36	46	...	31	37	16	...	31	37	16	31	38	15	...
Lake.....	34	43	6	14	50	14	1	17	51	12	17	52	11	1
Lake City 1w.	177	73	50	171	69	12	26	176	70	32	175	70	7	25
2d ward.....	100	120	20	90	99	12	14	93	94	27	89	98	11	16
Mazeppa.....	101	70	7	53	90	9	3	60	84	11	62	83	3	7
Minneka.....	54	66	10	52	68	...	6	54	66	6	56	64	...	6
Mount Pleasant	47	78	10	33	36	53	2	37	38	49	37	38	46	3
Oakwood.....	57	119	1	41	125	10	2	49	126	2	49	127	...	2
Pepin.....	11	71	1	15	67	1	...	16	67	...	16	67	...	...
Plainview...	215	121	10	176	134	9	3	181	135	8	181	135	5	3
Reads Land'g	48	58	11	57	42	...	4	53	46	4	53	46	...	4
Wabasha, 1 w.	94	137	6	80	104	...	5	77	106	5	79	104	...	6
2d ward.....	85	136	3	85	113	1	3	81	118	5	81	117	1	4
3d ward.....	66	67	5	46	56	1	2	41	60	4	41	50	...	4
Watopa.....	31	75	7	30	80	3	2	34	80	4	26	80	...	2
West Albany.	23	103	10	21	79	41	8	27	86	38	27	86	28	10
Zumbro.....	63	72	14	45	69	1	3	45	70	3	45	70	...	3

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

TODD COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
Leslie.....	55	8	30	...	55	38	...	55	8	30	55	8	30	...
Little Sauk...	28	4	76	1	28	79	1	28	5	75	27	4	76	1
Long Prairie...	18	81	32	...	18	103	...	18	86	17	18	81	23	...
Long P're Vil.	81	34	3	...	81	87	...	81	85	3	79	85	3	...
Moran.....	10	6	9	...	10	15	...	10	6	9	10	6	9	...
Reynolds.....	41	17	17	3	41	34	3	41	17	20	41	17	17	3
Round Prairie	24	15	43	...	24	58	...	24	15	43	24	15	43	...
Staples.....	102	137	...	...	102	137	...	102	138	...	102	137	...	...
Stowe Prairie	26	4	48	...	26	52	...	26	4	48	26	4	48	...
Turtle Creek.	6	5	7	...	6	12	...	6	5	7	6	5	7	...
Villard.....	20	4	...	1	20	4	1	21	3	1	20	4	...	1
Ward.....	29	46	6	...	30	51	...	30	45	6	29	46	6	...
West Union...	15	26	64	10	15	89	11	15	25	7	15	25	64	11
Wykeham...	80	30	9	1	81	38	1	79	31	10	81	20	9	1

## TRAVERSE COUNTY.

The county...	309	274	539	10	342	622	176	344	245	568	174	639	327	11
Arthur.....	14	28	35	1	19	38	25	13	29	41	3	53	26	1
Browns Val. V	43	37	17	1	49	42	10	47	36	18	36	67	7	1
Clifton.....	9	9	26	...	9	35	4	11	7	30	9	10	29	...
Croke.....	2	37	25	...	8	53	3	12	27	25	1	53	10	...
Dollymount...	2	22	17	...	2	36	3	8	16	17	2	30	9	...
Folsom.....	13	3	21	5	13	10	18	13	2	27	9	14	14	5
Lake Valley...	89	34	111	...	91	104	39	100	31	106	22	165	44	4
Leonardville	12	10	41	...	15	45	4	12	10	42	10	21	33	...
Monson.....	14	1	78	...	14	50	29	17	1	75	24	26	41	...
Parnell.....	24	14	14	...	23	24	...	24	14	29	17	38	1	...
Redpath.....	15	6	27	3	15	18	14	15	6	27	13	11	24	...
Tara.....	10	13	27	...	29	31	5	10	13	42	3	48	14	...
Taylor.....	29	35	13	...	29	43	5	27	28	13	19	43	6	...
Tintah.....	11	17	5	...	12	21	...	11	17	5	5	27	1	...
Walls.....	9	4	66	...	10	65	4	11	4	64	7	15	57	...
Windsor.....	13	4	16	...	13	7	13	13	4	16	4	18	11	...

## WABASHA COUNTY.

The county...	1446	1793	189	106	1442	1990	107	1431	1806	302	1218	1606	107	10
Chester.....	87	74	4	...	95	70	...	87	74	4	87	74	4	...
Elgin.....	102	76	...	3	101	76	3	102	76	3	102	76	...	2
Gillford.....	51	52	63	3	51	115	3	50	52	08	51	52	63	...
Glasgow.....	16	91	...	...	16	91	...	16	91	...	16	91	...	...
Greenfield...	58	118	...	4	58	118	4	58	118	4	59	118	...	2
Highland...	35	73	1	1	38	70	1	35	73	2	35	73	1	...
Hyde Park...	31	38	15	...	31	53	...	31	38	15	31	38	15	...
Lake.....	18	59	11	1	17	61	1	17	51	12	17	51	12	...
Lake City, 1w	181	64	8	25	177	76	25	180	67	31	181	68	8	1
2w.....	98	82	12	16	91	108	16	95	93	27	93	94	13	...
Mazeppa.....	62	83	3	7	61	86	8	61	83	11	65	83	3	...
Minnetka...	58	64	...	6	56	64	6	56	64	6	59	64	...	2
Mt. Pleasant.	47	37	36	3	42	79	3	37	38	48	37	36	47	...
Oakwood.....	49	127	...	2	48	128	2	49	127	2	49	127	...	...
Peplin.....	16	67	...	...	16	67	...	16	67	...	16	67	...	...
Plainview...	189	135	5	3	179	146	3	180	135	8	...	...	...	...
Reads Land g	53	45	...	4	53	46	4	53	46	4	53	46	...	...
Wabasha, 1w	80	103	...	5	82	103	5	79	103	6	80	104	...	1
2w.....	87	111	1	4	83	115	4	82	117	4	81	118	1	...
3w.....	41	60	...	4	42	59	4	41	60	4	42	60	...	...
Watopa.....	26	86	...	2	33	81	2	34	89	4	34	80	2	...
West Albany.	27	86	28	10	27	114	10	27	83	38	30	86	28	...
Zumbro.....	45	70	...	3	45	70	3	45	70	3	...	...	...	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## WADENA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	516	350	142	324	268	283	24	347	274	276	347	274	255	21
Aldrich.....	138	97	47	111	65	35	10	123	67	29	123	67	22	8
Blueberry....	23	5	...	8	6	11	...	8	6	11	8	6	11	...
Bullard.....	52	57	5	13	37	20	...	12	37	21	12	37	21	...
Leaf River....	55	5	...	1	1	10	...	1	1	10	1	1	10	...
Nimrod.....	...	...	...	4	15	1	...	4	15	1	4	15	1	...
Red Eye.....	...	...	...	11	15	15	...	11	15	15	11	15	15	...
Rockwood....	6	11	17	5	6	19	...	5	6	19	5	6	18	...
Shell River...	53	16	18	24	11	38	6	30	11	38	30	11	31	...
Thomastown...	147	139	40	126	106	64	8	132	110	62	132	110	56	6
Wadena.....	42	20	15	14	4	58	...	14	4	58	14	4	58	...
Wing River...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## WASECA COUNTY.

The county...	1,414	1,231	196	705	904	790	120	992	885	644	985	797	501	125
Alton.....	83	109	12	68	85	28	1	86	85	10	86	86	9	...
Bloomington...	105	38	16	13	4	124	5	16	4	126	16	4	121	5
Byron.....	33	52	6	19	19	42	1	30	23	28	29	23	27	1
Freedom.....	88	80	10	38	60	69	4	57	63	51	7	64	47	3
Iosco.....	93	92	17	11	35	103	7	62	38	56	64	38	43	11
Janesville...	147	202	47	123	178	29	12	143	178	22	142	180	10	12
New Richland	171	82	25	52	35	24	21	64	34	38	64	34	12	23
N. Rich'd vil.	...	...	...	53	36	5	6	55	38	7	55	38	1	6
Otisco.....	131	38	19	52	35	57	27	83	36	52	83	37	19	32
St. Mary....	49	106	2	17	52	83	...	30	57	64	30	57	63	2
Vivian.....	44	56	3	20	52	30	...	31	57	14	31	57	14	...
Waseca, 1st w.	84	29	14	80	87	18	11	104	73	18	102	76	8	11
2nd ward...	96	82	4	78	64	14	15	105	44	22	105	44	8	14
3rd ward...	18	54	...	39	110	11	4	56	96	12	51	...	...	...
4th and 5th wards	119	117	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilton.....	52	60	1	6	25	98	...	14	33	82	14	33	82	...
Woodville...	101	25	12	36	27	55	6	56	26	42	56	26	37	5

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The county...	2,635	2,132	129	1,806	1,774	1,017	59	2,123	1,726	753	1,735	2,387	451	64
Afton.....	120	66	6	101	107	11	4	104	104	14	77	135	7	4
Baytown.....	46	74	5	35	31	52	...	49	29	40	50	30	38	...
Cottage Grove	121	49	8	121	55	9	1	126	55	6	127	55	3	1
Denmark.....	63	49	5	47	41	13	3	47	45	12	33	58	8	4
Forest Lake...	78	22	...	54	14	29	1	67	12	18	46	45	7	...
Grant.....	41	74	2	22	26	76	...	27	27	72	27	27	70	2
Lakeland.....	93	66	...	103	69	3	1	108	64	3	92	80	2	1
Marine.....	423	75	1	113	72	271	...	257	75	124	89	315	60	1
Newport.....	186	118	50	194	103	42	5	204	106	36	205	116	13	12
Oakdale.....	60	143	...	53	116	17	...	58	116	9	58	117	8	...
Oneka.....	46	69	...	30	51	20	...	38	53	9	38	56	7	...
S. Stillwater..	133	97	2	154	127	11	2	161	122	11	154	135	4	1
Stillwater....	61	88	1	57	47	96	...	75	52	73	69	61	73	...
Stillw'r. 1st w.	271	422	13	188	339	84	6	193	325	81	166	395	49	...
2nd ward...	332	307	10	206	223	125	12	239	207	100	178	339	49	...
3rd ward...	457	322	19	239	254	143	23	272	241	141	237	326	71	20
Woodbury...	104	101	7	89	99	5	...	98	93	4	98	97	...	...



**ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890,**  
**R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.**  
**WADENA COUNTY.**

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	355	262	255	26	364	517	11	383	245	268	347	274	258	21
Aldrich .....	123	62	21	13	140	76	4	136	55	29	123	67	24	8
Blueberry .....	8	6	11	...	8	17	...	9	5	11	8	6	11	...
Bullard .....	7	2	12	...	7	14	...	7	2	12	7	2	12	...
Leaf River .....	12	37	21	...	12	58	...	19	32	19	12	37	21	...
Nimrod .....	1	1	10	...	1	11	...	5	1	6	1	1	10	...
Red Eye .....	4	15	1	...	4	16	...	4	15	1	4	15	1	...
Rockwood .....	11	15	15	...	11	39	...	13	13	15	11	15	15	...
Shell River .....	5	6	19	...	5	25	...	6	5	19	5	6	19	...
Thomastown .....	30	11	31	7	30	42	7	32	9	38	30	11	31	7
Wadena .....	140	103	56	6	132	166	...	138	104	60	132	110	56	6
Wing River .....	14	4	58	...	14	62	...	14	4	58	14	4	58	...

**WASECA COUNTY.**

The county ..	984	792	502	125	868	1,521	130	984	893	642	987	892	510	130
Alton .....	86	86	9	1	86	95	1	85	86	10	86	86	9	1
Bloomington ..	16	4	121	5	10	131	5	16	4	126	16	4	121	5
Byron .....	30	23	27	1	30	49	1	32	22	29	30	22	27	1
Freedom .....	57	64	46	3	57	111	3	56	64	51	57	64	47	3
Iosco .....	62	38	45	11	46	99	11	62	38	56	62	38	45	11
Janesville .....	143	178	10	12	142	189	12	143	178	22	143	178	10	13
New Richland ..	64	34	12	23	60	51	23	64	34	35	64	34	12	23
N. Rich'd vil. ..	55	38	1	6	53	41	6	55	38	7	55	38	1	6
Otisco .....	83	36	20	33	82	58	31	83	36	52	83	35	20	32
St. Mary .....	29	57	63	2	30	120	2	30	57	65	30	57	63	2
Vivian .....	31	57	14	...	32	70	...	31	57	14	31	57	14	...
Waseca, 1st w. ..	102	75	7	10	85	99	11	103	75	17	102	76	7	10
2nd ward .....	105	44	8	14	68	89	14	105	44	22	106	43	8	14
3rd ward .....	50	...	...	...	23	136	5	51	101	12	51	101	8	4
4th and 5th wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilton .....	15	32	82	...	15	113	...	14	33	82	15	33	81	...
Woodville .....	56	26	37	5	49	70	5	56	26	42	56	26	37	5

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**

The county ..	2,154	1,722	645	75	2,114	2,403	83	2,223	1,696	680	2,061	1,846	608	9
Afton .....	105	104	10	4	104	115	4	119	90	14	105	103	10	4
Baytown .....	52	28	38	...	49	69	...	52	28	38	34	47	37	...
Cottage Grove ..	127	54	3	1	127	59	1	126	55	5	127	54	3	1
Denmark .....	47	45	8	4	47	53	4	47	45	12	48	44	8	4
Forest Lake .....	66	13	18	1	67	29	1	66	14	18	77	5	16	...
Grant .....	27	27	70	2	27	96	2	27	27	72	27	27	70	2
Lakeland .....	109	64	2	1	110	65	1	110	63	3	108	62	2	1
Marine .....	256	74	122	1	259	194	3	263	74	118	127	168	147	...
Newport .....	206	106	27	7	207	132	7	207	104	35	205	106	21	13
Oakdale .....	58	116	9	...	58	127	...	58	116	9	63	114	9	...
Oneka .....	39	55	7	...	39	61	...	39	54	7	42	51	7	...
S'h Stillwater ..	161	121	10	1	161	132	1	161	122	11	163	117	10	1
Stillwater .....	74	53	72	...	71	126	...	74	53	73	69	58	71	...
Stillw'r. 1st w. ..	210	332	52	9	196	401	6	216	328	63	226	340	45	11
2nd ward .....	246	203	80	19	227	297	20	273	196	77	269	206	53	24
3rd ward .....	273	234	113	26	267	450	33	287	235	121	273	261	95	31
Woodbury .....	98	93	4	...	98	97	...	98	93	4	98	93	4	...

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## WATONWAN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merrill, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merrill, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Puhl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	912	335	95	621	278	436	42	729	289	364	748	279	308	45
Adrian...	51	13	...	37	9	26	...	37	9	27	37	9	27	...
Antrim...	57	17	14	14	5	31	...	15	10	25	15	10	25	...
Butterfield...	36	8	3	26	1	24	1	31	...	22	31	...	21	1
Fieldon...	34	53	1	28	33	17	...	30	34	15	26	38	15	...
Long Lake...	84	14	1	22	3	75	...	54	5	42	55	5	40	...
Madella...	211	76	25	154	73	34	26	171	75	41	177	75	7	28
Nelson...	94	1	...	58	2	61	...	67	2	53	68	2	52	...
Odin...	54	4	6	23	2	34	...	46	2	11	46	2	11	...
Riverdale...	46	23	8	17	4	40	3	20	4	41	20	4	36	5
Rosendale...	41	14	9	22	9	30	...	25	10	27	25	10	26	...
St. James...	161	94	27	206	106	45	10	217	108	40	218	108	30	9
South Branch...	43	18	1	14	31	19	2	16	30	20	30	16	18	2

## WILKIN COUNTY.

The county...	533	362	58	314	226	393	5	341	214	389	353	212	371	5
Akron...	55	8	6	...	8	71	...	2	7	71	2	7	71	...
Andrea...	8	10	...	8	9	6	...	8	9	6	8	9	6	...
Atherton...	12	28	...	10	14	11	...	13	12	9	15	11	3	...
Bradford...	12	9	8	7	6	17	...	7	7	10	7	7	16	...
Brandrup...	28	14	1	37	9	16	...	39	8	15	40	8	14	...
Breckenridge...	125	104	12	88	70	69	2	86	68	74	86	68	71	2
Campbell...	47	43	4	46	44	8	2	47	43	10	48	43	7	2
Champion...	23	24	1	21	20	10	...	21	20	10	21	20	10	...
Deerhorn...	18	11	...	16	4	17	...	17	2	18	18	2	17	...
Mauston...	32	3	...	1	...	18	...	1	...	18	1	...	18	...
McCauleyville...	24	56	3	27	25	13	1	28	25	13	28	25	12	1
Meadows...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	2	5	9	2	5	9	...
Mitchell...	15	20	...	3	6	14	...	2	2	19	2	2	19	...
Prairie View...	44	8	3	19	2	30	...	30	2	19	30	2	19	...
Roberts...	18	8	9	28	...	2	...	31	...	7	31	...	7	...
Tauberg...	72	16	11	...	4	82	...	7	4	75	14	3	66	...

## WINONA COUNTY.

The county...	3127	3789	146	2090	3562	225	103	2304	3365	299	2352	3200	184	109
Dresbach...	47	63	15	36	44	4	4	37	43	8	37	43	4	4
Elba...	46	110	...	28	106	4	...	31	104	4	31	104	4	...
Fremont...	125	53	2	86	64	3	...	105	46	2	105	46	2	...
Hart...	27	112	1	31	114	...	...	31	111	...	31	111	...	...
Hillsdale...	52	65	2	44	60	...	4	46	50	3	46	50	...	3
Homer...	124	70	3	110	76	1	2	123	64	3	124	64	1	2
Mt. Vernon...	28	78	...	14	68	1	...	21	62	...	21	62	...	...
New Hartford...	110	57	1	90	61	4	...	90	61	4	90	61	4	...
Norton...	15	112	...	10	106	...	...	11	105	...	11	105	...	...
Pleasant Hill...	94	81	3	62	79	16	...	65	76	16	65	76	16	...
Richmond...	32	27	2	25	22	...	1	24	23	1	25	23	...	1
Rollingstone...	47	117	3	39	148	2	1	41	148	...	41	148	...	...
St. Charles...	88	55	3	63	40	2	1	65	39	2	65	39	1	2
St. Charles city...	180	98	9	150	122	5	8	157	118	10	157	118	2	10
Saratoga...	132	48	6	95	29	47	2	101	27	45	102	27	42	...
Utica...	95	177	7	96	180	3	...	106	177	2	109	177	...	...
Warren...	83	94	6	55	89	14	...	64	82	12	76	82	...	...
Whitewater...	76	56	3	74	47	...	...	74	47	...	74	47	...	...
Wilson...	44	147	2	42	123	4	1	47	119	4	49	117	...	1
Winona...	24	27	...	13	39	4	2	15	40	2	16	40	...	2
Winona—														
1st ward...	568	554	43	324	522	58	43	355	479	82	363	476	57	44
2d ward...	369	270	16	294	266	9	7	225	229	20	234	219	9	10
3d ward...	305	496	5	167	452	23	4	206	409	31	218	396	23	4
4th ward...	353	750	4	172	642	16	17	200	639	40	201	693	15	18
Wisconsin...	63	48	10	60	63	8	3	70	57	8	70	57	4	4

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## WATONWAN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				State Auditor.			Attorney Genl.			Clerk Sup. Court.			
	Bobleter, R.	Foot, D.	Mathison, A.	Frost, P.	McGuire, R.	Biermann, D. & A.	Kron, P.	Clapp, R.	Calhoun, D.	Taylor, A. & P.	Holcomb, R.	O'Hair, D.	Kolars, A.	Dean, P.
The county...	749	272	313	47	752	586	47	761	266	355	754	273	209	47
Adrian .....	37	9	27	...	37	36	...	37	9	27	38	9	4	...
Antrim .....	15	10	25	...	15	35	...	15	10	25	15	10	21	...
Butterfield .....	31	...	21	1	31	21	1	31	...	22	31	...	7	1
Fieldon .....	30	34	15	...	35	44	...	30	34	15	30	35	14	...
Long Lake .....	54	4	43	...	50	51	...	55	4	42	54	5	28	...
Madelia .....	176	75	7	29	177	82	29	183	68	36	176	73	7	29
Nelson .....	68	12	52	...	71	51	...	68	12	52	69	2	26	...
Odin .....	45	12	12	...	46	13	...	46	12	11	46	2	4	...
Riverdale .....	20	4	36	5	19	41	5	20	4	41	20	4	36	5
Rosendale .....	25	10	26	1	25	36	1	25	10	27	25	10	21	1
St. James .....	218	106	31	9	216	142	9	220	107	38	220	107	32	9
South Branch .....	30	16	18	2	30	34	2	31	16	19	30	16	9	2

## WILKIN COUNTY.

The county...	345	213	382	5	330	608	5	365	189	381	350	213	378	5
Akron .....	2	1	71	...	1	79	...	2	7	71	2	7	71	...
Andrea .....	8	9	6	...	8	15	...	10	7	6	8	9	6	...
Atherton .....	15	11	9	...	18	17	...	15	1	9	15	12	9	...
Bradford .....	7	7	16	...	7	23	...	12	6	12	8	6	16	...
Brandrup .....	39	8	15	...	39	23	...	40	7	15	39	8	15	...
Breckenridge .....	87	68	71	2	88	136	2	93	62	73	91	68	67	2
Campbell .....	47	44	7	2	47	51	2	49	42	9	47	44	7	2
Champion .....	21	20	10	...	21	30	...	26	18	7	21	20	10	...
Deerhorn .....	18	2	17	...	18	19	...	15	2	20	18	2	17	...
Mauston .....	1	...	18	...	1	18	...	1	...	18	1	...	18	...
McCuleyville .....	28	25	12	1	28	37	1	28	25	13	28	24	13	1
Meadows .....	2	5	9	...	1	15	...	2	5	9	2	5	9	...
Mitchell .....	2	2	19	...	2	21	...	3	1	19	2	2	19	...
Prairie View .....	30	2	19	...	20	31	...	31	2	18	30	2	19	...
Roberts .....	31	...	7	...	31	7	...	31	...	7	31	...	7	...
Tauberg .....	7	3	76	...	...	86	...	7	4	75	7	4	75	...

## WINONA COUNTY.

The county...	2341	3284	192	121	2324	3473	115	2325	3284	300	2339	3056	184	115
Dresbach .....	37	43	3	4	37	45	4	37	43	7	37	43	...	4
Elba .....	31	104	4	...	31	108	...	31	104	4	31	104	4	...
Fremont .....	105	46	2	...	105	48	...	105	46	2	105	46	2	...
Hart .....	31	111	...	...	31	111	...	31	111	...	31	111	...	...
Hillsdale .....	46	58	1	3	46	59	3	46	59	3	46	59	...	3
Homer .....	124	64	1	2	122	65	2	124	64	3	124	64	1	2
Mount Vern'n .....	21	62	...	...	21	62	...	21	62	...	21	62	...	...
New Hartford .....	90	61	4	...	90	65	...	90	61	4	90	61	4	...
Norton .....	11	105	...	...	11	105	...	11	105	...	11	105	...	...
Pleasant Hill .....	65	76	16	...	65	92	...	65	76	16	65	76	16	...
Richmond .....	25	22	...	1	25	22	1	25	22	1	25	22	...	1
Rollingstone .....	41	148	...	...	41	148	...	41	148	...	41	148	...	...
St. Charles .....	65	39	1	1	65	40	1	65	39	2	65	39	1	1
St. Charles C. .....	157	118	2	8	156	120	8	156	119	10	157	118	2	8
Saratoga .....	102	27	42	2	102	68	2	101	27	44	102	27	42	2
Utica .....	100	177	...	2	100	177	2	100	177	2	100	177	...	2
Warren .....	74	82	1	...	76	82	...	75	80	2	77	81	...	...
Whitewater .....	74	47	...	...	74	47	...	74	44	...	74	47	...	...
Wilson .....	44	121	3	1	47	119	4	47	118	5	49	118	2	1
Winona .....	16	40	1	...	16	40	1	16	40	1	16	40	...	...
Winona -														
1st ward .....	365	463	50	52	465	514	47	354	474	85	357	457	46	47
2d ward .....	238	217	9	12	233	232	10	238	212	24	239	211	9	11
3d ward .....	216	392	28	6	206	424	6	212	393	33	218	383	29	7
4th ward .....	193	604	21	22	189	621	20	190	603	44	188	400	22	22
Wisconsin .....	70	57	4	4	70	61	4	70	57	8	70	57	4	4

## ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P., Prohibition.

## WRIGHT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Governor, 1888.			Governor.				Lieut. Gov.			Secretary of State.			
	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Harrison, P.	Merriam, R.	Wilson, D.	Owen, A.	Pinkham, P.	Ives, R.	Pahl, D.	Barrett, A.	Brown, R.	Lindholm, D.	Wesenberg, A.	Hilleboe, P.
The county...	2824	2178	351	2157	2125	346	308	2404	2135	407	2229	2311	32	289
Albion.....	142	130	3	110	138	...	8	113	139	7	113	139	...	7
Buffalo.....	170	117	21	133	127	7	43	143	130	38	142	132	...	38
Chatham.....	39	59	1	36	55	1	1	36	56	1	36	56	...	1
Clearwater...	112	56	12	92	38	6	3	94	38	7	94	38	...	3
Cokato.....	296	70	65	228	70	9	64	243	68	62	189	122	...	62
Corinna.....	88	94	1	72	91	...	4	73	91	3	72	91	...	3
Frankfort....	36	206	...	35	200	...	...	36	200	...	36	200	...	...
Franklin.....	204	325	4	153	265	7	2	156	268	3	156	268	...	2
French Lake..	170	64	26	148	55	...	24	150	53	24	150	53	...	24
Maple Lake...	46	137	1	50	139	3	3	39	150	2	40	150	...	2
Marysville...	187	200	8	151	209	3	6	156	209	6	154	209	...	6
Middleville...	149	113	12	65	121	56	13	93	114	48	93	115	...	14
Monticello...	206	96	40	203	63	16	35	215	71	31	215	71	...	32
Otsego.....	105	78	6	100	61	...	4	101	61	4	101	61	...	4
Rockford.....	169	81	39	126	117	13	20	134	117	23	134	117	...	20
Silver Creek..	84	23	17	67	15	14	19	71	15	30	71	15	...	16
South Side...	79	52	21	78	66	...	19	80	66	17	80	66	...	17
Stockholm...	226	13	35	129	23	105	12	234	20	15	115	138	...	13
Victor.....	210	121	28	132	130	82	14	163	126	70	163	126	...	13
Woodland....	104	143	11	49	142	24	14	74	143	16	75	144	...	14

## YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

The county...	1102	422	116	539	223	763	92	605	221	791	612	225	469	106
Burton.....	13	25	1	7	6	18	...	9	6	16	9	6	16	...
Canby village	93	13	9	81	4	16	8	94	2	13	92	3	...	8
Echo.....	23	18	6	28	19	5	2	28	19	7	28	19	...	2
Florida.....	22	4	4	14	2	8	...	15	2	7	15	2	...	7
Fortier.....	35	...	...	5	...	31	...	6	...	30	6	...	30	...
Friendship...	51	17	23	24	1	49	12	27	1	58	29	1	...	11
Hammer.....	41	10	...	14	...	40	1	14	...	40	14	...	...	1
Hazel Run...	32	9	1	6	4	26	2	9	1	29	9	1	...	2
Lisbon.....	26	45	7	12	1	22	23	17	1	40	17	2	...	25
Minn. Falls...	29	36	9	15	2	46	1	18	4	42	18	2	...	1
Norman.....	35	18	5	12	1	41	...	15	1	38	17	1	...	...
Normania...	43	19	2	15	9	48	...	14	9	48	18	9	...	...
Omro.....	27	11	2	19	16	15	...	20	16	14	21	16	...	...
Oshkosh.....	50	3	1	47	5	15	...	47	5	15	47	5	...	...
Otis.....	115	42	...	78	47	52	11	84	46	58	84	49	...	13
Posen.....	25	26	...	4	19	20	...	4	19	20	4	19	...	...
Sandnes.....	88	52	17	56	33	32	16	57	32	48	57	32	...	16
Sioux Agency	62	2	...	15	5	45	...	15	3	47	15	3	...	...
Stony Run...	54	31	13	11	2	77	12	12	2	88	13	2	...	19
Swede Prairie	40	5	3	8	...	33	...	3	2	35	3	2	...	...
Tyro.....	41	1	...	8	10	26	...	30	12	2	29	14	...	...
Wergeland...	62	15	1	8	5	59	...	7	5	60	7	5	...	...
Wood Lake...	86	20	12	53	32	39	4	60	23	36	60	33	...	8

## ELECTION RETURNS.

573

## TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Gorham Powers.
Chippewa .....	1,471
Kandiyohi .....	2,594
Lac qui Parle .....	1,808
Meeker .....	3,025
Swift .....	1,768
Yellow Medicine .....	1,808
Totals .....	12,274

Gorham Powers was declared elected.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

## SUBMITTED AT GENERAL ELECTION OF 1890.

One amendment to the constitution was submitted at the general election of 1890, which reads as follows:

Section 1. The following amendment to section four (4) of article one (1) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of said state for their approval or rejection, that is to say: To add at the end of said section the following paragraph:

"And the legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths ( $\frac{5}{6}$ ) of any jury in any civil action or proceeding, after no less than six (6) hours deliberation shall be a sufficient verdict therein."

The vote in favor of said amendment was..... 66,929

The vote against said amendment was..... 41,341

And the amendment was therefore declared to be adopted.



## CONGRESSIONAL RETURNS.

*Official Canvass by the State Board of Canvassers, of the Returns of Election held November, 1890, for Members of Congress.*

R., Republican; D., Democrat; A., Alliance; P. Prohibition.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Dunnell, R.	Harries, D.
Dodge.....	1,051	1,061
Fillmore.....	2,246	2,289
Freeborn.....	1,565	1,582
Houston.....	1,201	1,756
Mower.....	1,793	1,631
Olmsted.....	1,889	2,226
Steele.....	1,266	1,312
Wabasha.....	1,490	2,006
Winona.....	2,374	3,335
Totals.....	14,875	17,198

Harries' majority 2,323.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Lind, R.	Baker, A.	Reynolds, P.
Blue Earth.....	2,606	2,596	211
Brown.....	1,371	1,684	1
Cottonwood.....	616	484	34
Faribault.....	1,792	793	123
Jackson.....	781	754	26
Lac qui Parle.....	843	1,072	28
Le Sueur.....	1,719	2,242	111
Lincoln.....	329	675	43
Lyon.....	829	877	61
Martin.....	1,016	425	93
Murray.....	644	622	13
Nicollet.....	1,347	1,143	18
Nobles.....	688	852	56
Pipestone.....	495	595	19
Redwood.....	935	752	91
Rock.....	758	600	19
Sibley.....	1,190	1,746	.....
Waseca.....	1,178	1,187	62
Watsonwan.....	783	559	41
Yellow Med.....	869	648	96
Totals.....	20,788	20,306	1,146

Lind's plurality 482.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

575

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	D. S. Hall, B.	O. M. Hall, D.	Gamble, A.	Shepard, P.
Carver.....	1,073	2,079	36	78
Chippewa.....	542	736	109	131
Dakota.....	950	2,392	536	219
Goodhue.....	2,451	2,332	59	200
Kandiyohi.....	1,289	785	372	66
McLeod.....	1,001	1,622	320	164
Meeker.....	1,312	1,383	170	64
Renville.....	1,161	1,342	585	143
Rice.....	2,016	1,831	537	14
Scott.....	754	2,064	17	37
Swift.....	557	1,073	313	
Totals.....	13,106	17,639	3,056	1,116

O. M. Hall's plurality, 4,533.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Snider, R.	Castle, D.	Dean, P.
Anoka.....	1,115	754	78
Chisago.....	1,179	534	69
Hennepin.....	13,438	16,491	1,615
Isanti.....	728	221	195
Kanabec.....	130	175	139
Pine.....	475	473	24
Ramsey.....	8,232	12,109	796
Sherburne.....	588	434	3
Washington.....	1,959	2,426	54
Wright.....	2,331	2,286	265
Totals.....	5	35,903	3,238

Castle's plurality, 5,728.

1890

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Comstock, R.	Whiteman, D	Halvorson, A.
Aitkin .....	398	236	54
Becker .....	1,024	430	518
Beltrami .....	85	1	12
Benton .....	219	650	277
Big Stone .....	646	412	274
Carlton .....	549	426	305
Cass .....	212	91	6
Clay .....	705	379	1,142
Cook .....	38	9	..
Crow Wing .....	684	473	299
Douglas .....	875	321	1,407
Grant .....	413	104	1,003
Hubbard .....	83	96	197
Itasca .....	400	225	..
Kittson .....	403	115	599
Lake .....	190	132	79
Marshall .....	577	107	1,301
Mille Lacs .....	427	190	141
Morrison .....	888	1,612	58
Norman .....	346	175	1,154
Otter Tail .....	1,539	1,233	3,078
Pope .....	502	147	941
Polk .....	795	945	4,102
St. Louis .....	3,528	1,968	1,190
Stearns .....	1,339	3,947	902
Stevens .....	521	224	549
Todd .....	1,004	757	723
Traverse .....	309	306	532
Wadena .....	347	276	268
Wilkin .....	326	216	403
Totals .....	19,372	16,203	21,514

Halvorson's plurality, 2,142.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1857.		
Henry H. Sibley.....	17,790	
Alexander Ramsey.....	17,550	
		35,340
1859.		
Alexander Ramsey.....	21,335	
Geo. L. Becker.....	17,582	
		38,917
1861.		
Alexander Ramsey.....	16,274	
E. O. Hamlin.....	10,448	
		26,722
1863.		
Stephen Miller.....	19,628	
H. T. Welles.....	12,739	
		32,467
1865.		
W. R. Marshall.....	17,318	
H. M. Rice.....	13,842	
		31,160
1867.		
W. R. Marshall.....	34,874	
C. E. Flandrau.....	29,502	
		64,376
1869.		
Horace Austin.....	27,348	
Geo. L. Otis.....	25,401	
Daniel Cobb.....	1,764	
		54,513
1871.		
H. Austin.....	46,950	
Winthrop Young.....	30,376	
Samuel Mayall.....	846	
		78,172
1873.		
C. K. Davis.....	40,741	
A. Barton.....	35,245	
S. Mayall.....	1,036	
		77,022
1875.		
J. S. Pillsbury.....	47,073	
D. L. Buell.....	35,275	
R. F. Humiston.....	1,669	
		84,017

1877.		
J. S. Pillsbury.....	57,071	
W. L. Banning.....	39,147	
Wm. Melgher.....	2,396	
	<hr/>	98,611
1879.		
J. S. Pillsbury.....	57,524	
Edmund Rice.....	41,524	
	<hr/>	99,048
1881.		
L. F. Hubbard.....	65,025	
R. W. Johnson.....	37,168	
	<hr/>	102,193
1883.		
L. F. Hubbard.....	72,462	
A. Biermann.....	58,251	
	<hr/>	130,713
1886.		
A. R. McGill.....	107,064	
A. A. Ames.....	104,464	
James E. Child.....	9,030	
	<hr/>	220,558
1888.		
W. R. Merriam, Republican.....	134,355	
Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat.....	110,251	
Hugh Harrison, Prohibitionist.....	17,026	
	<hr/>	261,632
1890.		
W. R. Merriam, Republican.....	88,111	
Thomas Wilson, Democrat.....	85,844	
S. M. Owen, Alliance.....	58,513	
James P. Pinkham, Prohibition.....	8,424	
	<hr/>	240,892



## 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
Peter Cooper, Greenback.....	2,389

1880.

James A. Garfield.....	93,903
W. S. Hancock.....	53,315
Weaver, Greenback.....	3,267

1884.

Grover Cleveland.....	70,065
James G. Blaine.....	111,685
St. John, Prohibitionist.....	1,684
Butler, Greenback.....	3,583

1888.

R. H. Harrison, Republican.....	142,492
Grover Cleveland, Democrat.....	104,385
Fisk, Prohibitionist.....	15,311

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 262,188

## GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.

*Population by Counties in Eight Census Years.*

COUNTIES.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
Aitkin .....	2,458	1,388	366	205	178	.....	2	.....
Anoka .....	9,906	10,689	7,108	5,709	3,940	2,260	2,106	.....
Becker .....	9,289	7,433	5,218	2,256	308	.....	386	.....
Beltrami .....	312	111	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Benton .....	6,290	4,721	3,012	1,971	1,558	565	627	418
Big Stone .....	5,705	4,697	3,688	305	24	.....	.....	.....
Blue Earth .....	29,143	26,462	22,889	20,942	17,302	9,201	4,803	.....
Brown .....	15,812	13,976	12,018	9,815	6,396	2,211	2,339	.....
Carlton .....	5,259	3,189	1,239	495	286	28	51	.....
Carver .....	16,519	15,965	14,140	13,033	11,586	8,704	5,106	.....
Cass .....	1,247	1,135	486	239	380	37	150	.....
Chippewa .....	8,548	6,561	5,408	2,977	1,467	.....	.....	.....
Chisago .....	10,369	9,765	7,922	6,046	4,358	2,175	1,743	.....
Clay .....	11,458	10,362	5,887	1,451	92	.....	.....	.....
Cook .....	98	322	65	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood .....	7,353	5,894	5,533	2,870	534	.....	12	.....
Crow Wing .....	8,800	8,743	2,319	1,031	200	178	269	.....
Dakota .....	20,210	18,590	17,391	17,360	16,312	12,476	9,093	584
Dodge .....	10,864	10,487	11,344	10,045	8,598	5,222	3,797	.....
Douglas .....	14,596	12,924	9,130	6,319	4,239	.....	193	.....
Faribault .....	16,638	15,163	13,016	11,131	9,940	4,735	1,335	.....
Fillmore .....	26,338	26,677	28,162	28,437	24,887	17,524	13,542	.....
Freeborn .....	17,952	17,364	16,069	13,189	10,578	5,688	3,367	.....
Goodhue .....	28,783	31,113	29,651	28,500	22,618	14,830	8,977	.....
Grant .....	6,868	5,197	3,004	1,191	340	.....	.....	.....
Hennepin .....	185,294	148,737	67,013	48,725	31,566	17,076	12,849	.....
Houston .....	14,638	15,482	16,332	16,566	14,936	9,787	6,645	.....
Hubbard .....	1,412	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isanti .....	7,590	7,631	5,063	3,901	2,035	453	284	.....
Itasca .....	743	273	124	.....	96	.....	51	97
Jackson .....	8,922	6,110	4,806	3,506	1,825	234	181	.....
Kanabec .....	1,577	1,109	505	311	93	31	30	.....
Kittson .....	5,370	3,462	905	.....	64	.....	1,612	.....
Kandiyohi .....	13,969	12,849	10,159	8,083	1,760	.....	76	.....
Lac qui Parle .....	10,368	7,842	4,891	1,428	145	.....	.....	.....
Lake .....	1,299	453	106	161	135	154	248	.....
Le Sueur .....	19,044	18,559	16,108	13,237	11,607	7,834	5,318	.....
Lincoln .....	5,635	4,362	2,945	413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon .....	9,591	7,936	6,257	2,543	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLeod .....	17,028	15,311	12,342	8,651	5,643	2,457	1,286	.....
Marshall .....	9,103	5,560	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin .....	9,401	6,426	5,219	3,738	3,867	1,430	151	.....
Meeker .....	15,567	14,501	11,739	8,626	6,090	1,229	928	.....
Mille Lacs .....	2,845	1,897	1,501	1,300	1,109	331	73	.....
Morrison .....	13,325	9,406	5,875	2,722	1,681	796	618	.....
Mower .....	18,018	15,277	16,799	13,682	10,447	5,150	3,217	.....
Murray .....	6,699	5,046	3,604	1,329	209	.....	29	.....
Nicollet .....	13,324	13,434	12,333	11,525	8,362	5,019	3,773	.....
Nobles .....	7,945	5,639	4,435	2,750	117	.....	35	.....
Norman .....	10,508	8,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olmsted .....	19,434	20,518	21,543	20,946	19,793	15,107	9,524	.....
Otter Tail .....	34,181	31,520	18,675	9,174	1,968	.....	240	.....
Pine .....	4,052	2,186	1,365	795	618	64	92	.....
Pipestone .....	5,968	3,956	2,092	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Polk .....	30,201	23,475	11,433	937	.....	.....	240	.....
Pope .....	10,025	8,707	5,874	4,078	2,691	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey .....	139,796	116,227	45,890	36,333	23,085	15,107	12,150	2,227
Redwood .....	9,386	6,488	5,375	2,982	1,829	.....	.....	.....
Renville .....	17,169	13,153	10,791	6,876	3,219	.....	245	.....
Rice .....	23,949	24,941	22,481	20,622	16,083	10,977	7,543	.....
Rock .....	6,797	5,239	3,669	1,861	138	23	.....	.....
St. Louis .....	44,180	20,453	4,504	3,517	4,561	294	406	.....
Scott .....	13,843	14,181	13,516	12,094	11,042	8,621	4,595	.....
Sherburne .....	5,764	5,647	3,855	3,018	2,050	819	724	.....
Sibley .....	14,832	13,126	10,637	8,384	6,725	4,786	3,609	.....
Stearns .....	34,843	28,712	21,956	17,797	14,206	7,367	4,565	.....
Steele .....	13,232	12,733	12,460	10,739	8,271	4,932	2,863	.....
Stevens .....	5,246	4,511	3,911	786	174	.....	.....	.....
Swift .....	10,137	8,373	7,473	2,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Todd .....	12,921	9,643	6,133	3,818	2,636	117	430	.....
Traverse .....	4,510	2,869	1,507	100	13	.....	.....	.....

## GROWTH OF POPULATION.

*Population by Counties in Eight Census Years.*

COUNTIES.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
Wabasha.....	16,970	17,999	18,206	17,296	15,859	11,363	7,228	243
Wadena.....	4,048	3,565	2,080	210	6			
Waseca.....	13,397	13,342	12,385	14,751	7,854	4,174	2,601	
Washington.....	25,888	29,751	19,536	9,794	11,809	6,780	6,123	1,056
Watsonwan.....	7,246	5,965	5,104	4,024	2,426	248		
Wilkin.....	4,343	3,734	1,906	528	295		40	
Winona.....	33,788	31,928	27,197	27,385	22,319	15,277	9,208	
Wright.....	24,139	22,790	18,104	13,775	9,457	5,028	3,729	
Yellow Medicine.....	95,856	7,863	5,884	2,484				
*Breckenridge.....							79	
*Buchanan.....							26	
*Mankatha.....								158
*Manomlin.....						117	136	
*Pembina.....				202	64		1,612	1,134
*Pierce.....							11	
*Wabnata.....								160
Totals.....	1,301,826	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.

\*The seven last named counties are not in existence at this time, the territory being included in other counties.

\*This is the total population as furnished by the superintendent of census, but the correction in county figures, has not been obtained, and the total in reality foots 1,300,017, the original figure given out by the census bureau.

## COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF CITIES IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

	1890.	1885.	1880.
Anoka, city of.....	4,264	4,629	2,706
Albert Lea, city of.....		3,365	1,966
Austin, city of.....	3,901	2,506	2,305
Brainerd, city of.....		7,110	2,319
Crookston, city of.....		4,063	1,227
Duluth, city of.....	32,725	4,063	3,483
Fergus Falls, city of.....		4,284	1,635
Faribault, city of.....	6,524	6,459	5,415
Hastings, city of.....	3,691	3,984	3,809
Le Sueur, borough.....	1,763	1,774	1,414
Lake City, city of.....		2,496	2,596
Mankato, city of.....	8,805	8,845	5,550
Moorhead, city of.....		2,536	
Minneapolis, city of.....	164,738	129,200	46,887
New Ulm, city of.....	3,741	3,335	2,471
Northfield, city of.....	2,657	2,948	2,296
Owatonna, city of.....	3,845	3,280	3,161
Red Wing, city of.....	6,277	6,870	5,876
Rochester, city of.....	5,321	5,313	5,103
St. Peter, city of.....	3,671	4,036	3,436
St. Paul, city of.....	133,156	111,397	41,473
Shakopee, city of.....	1,748	1,833	2,011
St. Cloud, city of.....	6,532	4,360	2,462
Stillwater, city of.....	11,239	16,437	9,055
Wabasha, city of.....	2,487	2,514	2,088
Waseca, city of.....		2,513	1,708
Winona, city of.....	18,208	15,624	10,208
		389,068	172,660

The foregoing comprises all the state population statistics that could be obtained for use in this edition of the Manual.

## POPULATION OF FIFTY CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rank in 1890.	HOW CLASSED.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.		Rank.	Actual.	Rank.	Per cent.
			Rank.	"				
CLASS 1, 750,000 AND OVER:								
1	New York.....	1,513,501	1	1,206,209	2	247,292	46	20.0
2	Chicago.....	1,008,576	4	503,185	1	585,391	6	116.0
3	Philadelphia.....	1,044,894	2	847,170	4	197,724	44	23.3
4	Brooklyn.....	804,377	3	566,663	3	237,714	29	42.0
CLASS 2, 400,000 AND OVER:								
5	St. Louis.....	460,357	6	350,518	6	109,839	37	31.0
6	Boston.....	448,507	5	362,839	14	83,668	45	23.0
7	Baltimore.....	433,547	7	332,313	8	101,224	39	30.4%
CLASS 3, 250,000 AND OVER:								
8	San Francisco.....	297,900	9	233,959	19	63,931	41	27.3
9	Cincinnati.....	296,309	8	255,139	23	41,170	47	16.0
10	Cleveland.....	261,546	11	160,146	7	101,400	19	63.0
11	Buffalo.....	254,457	13	155,134	9	99,323	18	64.0
CLASS 4, 200,000 AND OVER:								
12	New Orleans.....	241,905	10	216,090	39	25,905	48	11.0
13	Pittsburg.....	238,473	12	156,389	15	82,084	23	52.6
14	Washington.....	229,796	14	147,293	16	80,867	20	54.9
15	Detroit.....	205,669	18	116,340	11	89,329	11	76.7
16	Milwaukee.....	204,150	19	115,587	13	88,563	12	76.6
CLASS 5, 160,000 AND OVER:								
17	Newark.....	181,518	15	136,508	21	45,010	35	32.9
18	Minneapolis.....	164,738	38	46,887	5	117,851	2	251.0
19	Jersey City.....	163,987	17	120,722	22	43,265	33	35.0
20	Louisville.....	161,005	16	123,758	26	37,247	40	30.0
CLASS 6, 135,000 AND OVER:								
21	Omaha.....	139,526	63	30,518	12	89,008	1	291.0
22	Rochester, N. Y.....	138,327	22	89,366	20	48,961	21	54.7
CLASS 7, 125,000 AND OVER:								
23	St. Paul.....	133,156	45	41,473	10	91,683	3	221.0
24	Kansas City.....	132,416	30	55,785	17	76,631	5	137.0
25	Providence, R. I.....	132,043	20	104,857	36	27,186	43	25.0
CLASS 8, 100,000 AND OVER:								
26	Indianapolis.....	107,445	24	75,056	30	32,389	28	43.0
27	Denver.....	106,670	49	35,629	18	71,041	4	199.6
28	Alleghany, Pa.....	104,967	23	78,682	37	26,285	34	33.0
CLASS 9, 75,000 AND OVER:								
29	Albany, N. Y.....	93,523	21	90,758	50	2,765	50	3.0
30	Columbus, O.....	90,398	33	51,647	24	38,751	15	75.0
31	Syracuse, N. Y.....	87,877	32	51,792	27	36,085	16	69.0
32	New Haven, Conn.....	85,981	26	62,882	41	23,099	31	36.7
33	Worcester, Mass.....	84,536	28	58,291	38	26,245	26	45.0
34	Scranton, Pa.....	83,450	39	45,850	25	37,600	10	82.0
35	Toledo, Ohio.....	82,652	35	50,137	29	32,515	17	64.8
36	Richmond, Va.....	80,838	25	63,600	45	17,238	42	27.1
37	Patterson, N. J.....	78,358	34	51,031	35	27,326	22	53.0
38	Lowell, Mass.....	77,605	27	59,475	44	18,130	38	30.45-6
39	Nashville, Tenn.....	76,309	40	43,350	28	32,959	13	76.0
CLASS 10, 50,000 AND OVER:								
40	Fall River, Mass.....	74,351	37	48,961	40	25,390	25	51.0
41	Cambridge, Mass.....	69,837	31	52,669	46	17,168	36	32.5
42	Atlanta, Ga.....	65,514	48	37,409	34	28,105	14	75.1
43	Memphis, Tenn.....	64,586	54	33,592	32	30,994	9	92.0
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	64,147	58	32,016	31	32,131	7	100.0
45	Wilmington, Del.....	61,437	42	42,478	43	18,959	27	44.0
46	Troy, N. Y.....	60,605	29	56,747	49	3,858	49	6.0
47	Reading, Pa.....	58,926	41	43,278	48	15,648	32	36.1
48	Dayton, Ohio.....	58,868	47	38,678	42	20,190	24	52.2
49	Trenton, N. J.....	58,488	64	29,910	33	28,578	8	95.0
50	Camden, N. J.....	58,274	44	41,650	47	16,615	30	39.0

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890. COMPARED  
WITH 1880 AND 1870, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOW-  
ING THE INCREASE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE FROM  
1880 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LAND AREA.	POPULATION.			INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	Square miles.	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Per- cent'ge
The United States.....		62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,466,467	24.86
North Atlantic Div.....		17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	2,894,138	19.95
Maine.....	20,805	661,085	648,936	626,915	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire.....	9,005	376,530	346,991	318,300	20,539	8.51
Vermont.....	9,135	332,422	332,286	330,551	136	0.04
Massachusetts.....	8,040	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island.....	1,085	345,506	278,531	217,353	68,975	24.94
Connecticut.....	4,845	746,258	622,700	537,454	123,558	19.84
New York.....	47,620	5,997,853	5,082,871	4,382,750	914,982	18.00
New Jersey.....	7,455	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania.....	44,985	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Div.....		8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,260,723	16.50
Delaware.....	1,960	168,403	146,608	125,015	21,885	14.93
Maryland.....	9,890	1,042,390	934,943	780,894	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia.....	60	290,392	177,624	131,700	52,708	29.71
Virginia.....	40,125	1,655,080	1,512,565	1,225,163	143,415	9.48
West Virginia.....	24,645	762,794	618,457	422,014	144,337	23.34
North Carolina.....	48,580	1,617,947	1,369,750	1,071,361	218,197	15.59
South Carolina.....	30,170	1,151,140	995,577	705,606	155,572	15.63
Georgia.....	58,980	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	205,173	19.14
Florida.....	54,240	391,422	260,493	187,748	121,929	45.24
Northern Central Div.....		22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	4,906,168	28.78
Ohio.....	40,760	3,672,316	3,198,062	2,665,260	474,254	14.83
Indiana.....	35,910	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637	214,103	10.82
Illinois.....	56,000	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,891	748,480	24.32
Michigan.....	57,430	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	456,952	27.92
Wisconsin.....	54,450	1,688,880	1,315,497	1,054,670	371,343	28.23
Minnesota.....	79,205	1,301,828	780,773	439,706	521,053	66.74
Iowa.....	55,475	1,911,806	1,624,615	1,194,020	287,281	17.68
Missouri.....	68,735	2,697,184	2,168,380	1,721,295	511,804	23.56
North Dakota.....	70,195	182,719	36,009		145,810	395.05
South Dakota.....	76,850	328,808	98,268	14,181	230,540	234.60
Nebraska.....	76,840	1,058,910	452,402	122,993	606,508	134.06
Kansas.....	81,700	1,427,096	906,096	364,300	431,000	43.27
Southern Central Div.....		10,072,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,053,522	23.02
Kentucky.....	40,000	1,848,635	1,648,890	1,321,011	299,945	12.73
Tennessee.....	41,750	1,767,518	1,542,359	1,258,520	225,159	14.60
Alabama.....	51,540	1,513,017	1,262,505	996,992	250,512	19.84
Mississippi.....	46,340	1,280,600	1,131,507	827,922	258,003	13.96
Louisiana.....	45,420	1,118,587	939,946	726,915	178,611	19.01
Texas.....	262,290	2,235,523	1,591,740	818,579	643,774	40.44
Oklahoma.....	38,830	*61,834			61,834	.....
Arkansas.....	53,045	1,128,179	802,525	484,471	335,854	40.58
Western Div.....		2,027,613	1,767,697	960,510	1,250,916	71.27
Montana.....	145,310	132,159	30,150	30,505	91,000	237.49
Wyoming.....	97,575	60,705	20,789	9,118	30,916	192.01
Colorado.....	103,845	412,198	194,327	30,864	217,871	112.12
New Mexico.....	122,460	153,593	119,565	91,874	34,028	28.46
Arizona.....	112,920	50,620	40,440	0,658	19,180	47.43
Utah.....	82,190	297,095	143,983	86,786	63,942	44.42
Nevada.....	109,740	45,761	62,266	42,491	18,505	26.51
Idaho.....	84,200	84,385	32,610	14,090	51,775	168.77
Alaska.....	531,409					
Washington.....	68,880	349,300	75,116	23,955	274,274	365.13
Oregon.....	94,560	413,767	174,766	90,023	138,999	79.53
California.....	155,980	1,208,130	864,604	500,247	343,436	39.72

\*Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

\*The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska has not yet been completed.



### RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.			INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Per- cent'ge
The United States.....	62,622,250.	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,466,467	24.86
North Atlantic division.....	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	2,894,138	19.95
South Atlantic division.....	8,857,930	7,597,197	5,855,610	1,260,723	16.56
Northern Central division.....	22,562,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	4,996,168	28.78
Southern Central division.....	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,053,522	23.02
Western division.....	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	1,269,916	71.27

## INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

There are five reservations for Indians in the state, viz.: White Earth, Leech Lake (including the Winnebagoish), Red Lake (unceded Indian lands), Mille Lac and White Oak Point Chippewas. The census of 1890 gives the following population.

OF ALL THE INDIANS:	Total.	Males.	Females.
Blue Earth agency.....	6,263	2,931	3,332
Mississippi Chippewa.....	1,115	981	1,134
Otter Tail Chippewa.....	782		
Pembina Chippewa.....	218		
Leech Lake, Pillager, Chippewa and Winne- bagosish.....	1,504	742	762
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,120	526	594
Mille Lac Chippewa.....	886	383	503
White Oak Point Chippewa.....	638	299	339

The figures indicate a decrease of 310 from the official reports of 1889, made to the commissioner of Indian affairs. This does not imply that there was this actual decrease, but that the statistics of one or the other of the years were imperfect.

## MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT REPORTS

Are prepared by the supreme court reporter, and published under contract by the West Publishing Company, who furnish copies thereof at the rate of \$2.00 for each volume. The state originally contracted for 200 copies for distribution to its judicial officers. In 1889 (Chap. 240, G. L.) the legislature authorized a modification of the contract, so that 125 copies additional should be purchased, and also authorized the purchase of 100 copies (Chap. 241, G. L.) for the use of the State University to make exchanges with other institutions to increase their law library. The total number of copies then, for which the state is obligated, is 425, making a total cost of \$850 for copies of each volume, now averaging three volumes annually, being a total yearly expense of \$2,550. [This paragraph is in correction of one on page 333, wherein the effect of chapter 240 was overlooked.]

## STATE FINANCES.

The sources of revenue into the state treasury, during the years 1889 and 1890, were as follows:

INCOME.	1889.	1890.
State taxes.....	\$794,663.00	* \$880,805.79
Railroad taxes.....	685,433.02	702,367.73
Telegraph and telephone taxes.....	5,756.41	6,213.32
Insurance taxes.....	102,981.61	107,726.57
Insurance fees.....	11,875.60	14,630.00
Mining taxes.....	5,020.26	8,444.55
Secretary's fees.....	567.85	780.25
Oil inspection fees.....	54.60	6,195.79
Dairy commission fees.....		1,613.00
Reform school taxes.....		37.80
Repayment seed grain loan, 1887.....	9,048.65	7,350.24
Repayment seed grain loan, 1889.....	3,124.30	41,809.24
Scale bills and stumpage expenses.....	416.56	171.67
Sale of Minnesota building bonds.....		150,000.00
Fees received from new incorporations.....	5,315.00	43,554.00
Special laws sold.....	20.00	101.50
Statutes sold.....	50.00	13.50
Interest on deposits.....	18,948.59	15,594.56
Sales of grass on state lands.....	2,212.42	
Sales of seized oleo (by dairy commissioner).....	451.11	
Care of U. S. convicts.....	812.10	
Sale of revenue bonds.....	250,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	107.64	29.00
U. S. Gov. per capita allowance soldiers' home.....		10,302.50
Miscellaneous earnings, reform school.....	1,216.55	4,872.61
Miscellaneous earnings, soldiers' home.....	5,241.36	736.94
Miscellaneous earnings, state prison.....	15,251.88	10,719.85
Misc. earnings, St. Cloud normal school.....		1,449.57
Misc. earnings, Winona normal school.....		3,289.71
Misc. earnings, Moorhead normal school.....		653.06
Misc. earnings, Mankato normal school.....		1,355.19
Misc. earnings, first hospital insane.....	1,100.00	6,377.28
Misc. earnings, second hospital insane.....		500.82
Misc. earnings, third hospital insane.....		4,757.68
Misc. earnings, institute for defectives.....		6,416.74
Misc. earnings, state public school.....		510.28
Misc. earnings, state university.....		116,525.26
Candidates for state offices.....		250.00
	\$1,919,668.61	\$2,156,156.80

The total disbursements of funds during the fiscal year 1889, were \$2,038,257.87, and in 1890, \$1,821,571.93.

## ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following table is taken from the state auditor's report, of 1890, giving the estimated receipts and expenditures for three years:

RECEIPTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Cash July 31, 1890 .....	\$370,722.16		
State taxes .....	950,000.00	\$975,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Railroad taxes.....	725,000.00	730,000.00	735,000.00
Insurance taxes .....	105,000.00	110,000.00	115,000.00
Insurance fees.....	15,000.00	17,000.00	18,000.00
Telephone and telegraph taxes .....	7,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00
Incorporation fees.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Interest on deposits.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Seed grain loans.....	25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Mining taxes.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00
Earnings of various state institutions	50,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00
Forestry transfer.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
Miscellaneous .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total.....	\$2,332,772.16	\$2,001,000.00	\$2,050,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Outstanding warrants Aug. 1, 1890...	\$53,605.12		
Unpaid appropriations Aug. 1, 1890..	376,749.71		
Executive expenses.....	90,000.00	\$95,000.00	\$100,000.00
Judicial expenses.....	135,000.00	140,000.00	145,000.00
Printing and paper.....	65,000.00	35,000.00	75,000.00
Interest on P. R. Adj. bonds .....	75,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00
State institutions support.....	825,000.00	840,000.00	840,000.00
Improvements, repairs, etc.....	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Buildings (new) .....	75,000.00		
Boards and commissions.....	65,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00
Societies, etc.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00
Fire companies.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00
Miscellaneous .....	140,000.00	150,000.00	160,000.00
Deficiencies as follows:			
Wolf bounties.....	20,000.00		
Printing and binding.....	30,000.00		
Insurance commissioner's salary...	1,000.00		
St. Cloud reformatory support.....	30,000.00		
Judges' salaries.....	41,968.52		
Repairs, capitol .....	3,000.00		
Burial, soldiers and sailors .....	1,000.00		
For print'g laws of 1891 in newspapers	35,000.00		40,000.00
Expenses, legislature.....	150,000.00		150,000.00
Total.....	\$2,362,323.35	\$1,540,000.00	\$1,792,000.00
Unpaid appropriations, estimated at close of fiscal year.....	300,000.00		
	\$2,062,323.35		

## STATE DEBT.

This consists of two classes of bonds:

Minnesota 4½ per cent. railroad adjustment bonds.....	\$3,965,000.00
Minnesota 4 per cent. revenue and building bonds.....	400,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,365,000.00

The adjustment bonds bear date July 1, 1881, due in twenty years, and are redeemable at the state's own option after ten years. The revenue and building bonds were authorized by Chapter 239 of the General Laws of 1889, and are payable any time within eight years from date of issue. All of above bonds are held by the trust funds of the state, with the exception of \$1,686,000, held by private parties. The adjustment bonds may be called in at any time after July 1, 1891. The internal improvement land fund (now amounting to over \$2,125,000), has been set apart by constitutional enactment as a sinking fund for the redemption of the adjustment bonds. The sinking fund accumulation consists of cash bonds and land contracts—the latter running thirty years—payable at the option of the holder, and drawing interest at five per cent. They amount to \$1,803,982.17.

## LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

The statutes now in force provide for the publication of the daily journal, as many copies as either house may vote, and 400 copies of the permanent journals, which printing is let by contract, and is denominated the second-class.

The printing of bills, joint resolutions and other miscellaneous printing, such as yeas and nays, blank forms of resolutions and reports, general orders and calendars, are provided for by the first-class of printing, which is also let by contract.

Reports of committees, or of officers on special subjects, that are not made part of the journals or are not provided for by resolution to go in an appendix, properly belong to the third-class of printing and should be ordered through the superintendent of printing.

The printing for the first and second-class being entirely legislative, the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house have entire control of the orders to the contractors; but the accounts of the contractors are audited by the state printing expert.

## THE WEALTH OF THE STATE.

The tax-gatherer is ubiquitous, and when it is desirable to approximate the aggregate wealth of a state, we are obliged to fall back upon the valuations of property for taxation; and while this is the only way in which we can get any idea of gross values, we can only approximate, because the assessed values do not represent the actual value of property by any means. The gross value in the following table gives a grand total of \$588,820,215. If the assessors' valuation is two-thirds of the real conservative value, we have to add to the foregoing \$294,410,107, making a total of \$883,230,312; to which must be added the value of all the railroad property in the state, amounting to \$233,000,000; giving a grand total of \$1,116,230,312, as representing the aggregate wealth of the State of Minnesota.

ABSTRACT OF THE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL  
PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, FOR THE  
YEAR 1890.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land exclusive of town lots subject to taxation.	Value of land other than town lots including structures thereon.	Value of town and city lots including structures thereon.	Value of personal property.	Total value of all property.
Aitkin.....	177,620	\$389,209	\$93,624	\$89,437	\$572,270
Anoka.....	235,304	1,378,970	1,130,741	528,407	3,038,118
Becker.....	281,267	1,150,344	208,997	401,077	1,760,418
Beltrami.....	152,025	450,588			450,588
Benton.....	208,686	999,932	293,901	134,819	1,408,652
Big Stone.....	246,825	1,176,867	155,691	273,383	1,605,941
Blue Earth.....	463,124	5,303,728	2,212,024	1,549,664	9,065,416
Brown.....	373,114	2,456,432	622,901	766,003	3,845,336
Carlton.....	221,175	1,034,437	454,355	662,077	2,150,869
Carver.....	221,869	2,830,328	306,890	594,965	3,732,183
Cass.....	515,182	1,495,769	565	152,844	1,649,178
Chippewa.....	305,801	1,593,270	182,047	432,217	2,207,534
Chisago.....	250,643	1,080,968	227,811	4,411,153	1,749,932
Clay.....	407,938	2,076,507	750,188	697,047	3,523,742
Cook.....	451,297	162,827	8,255	1,840	172,922
Cottonwood.....	345,647	1,579,223	122,210	503,136	2,204,569
Crow Wing.....	212,144	512,438	1,208,365	450,074	2,170,875
Dakota.....	359,369	5,788,157	2,428,315	1,309,553	9,526,025
Dodge.....	276,517	2,792,279	290,803	704,036	3,787,208
Douglas.....	370,990	2,016,334	476,859	751,850	3,245,043
Faribault.....	445,504	3,764,371	615,908	971,824	5,352,103
Fillmore.....	547,257	5,575,260	868,822	1,703,412	8,147,494
Freeborn.....	434,711	3,692,160	658,370	913,183	5,263,713
Goodhue.....	487,316	6,097,558	1,510,742	1,951,639	9,559,939
Grant.....	287,902	1,320,120	105,855	401,657	1,827,632
Hennepin.....	397,443	18,957,727	111,334,624	19,587,312	149,879,663
Houston.....	353,496	2,169,814	288,619	923,573	3,382,006
Hubbard.....	161,552	481,578	22,715	71,201	575,494
Isanti.....	243,201	710,096	13,367	161,361	884,824
Itasca.....	570,742	1,724,500	93,086	86,057	1,903,643
Jackson.....	428,163	2,125,381	181,592	381,944	2,688,917
Kanabec.....	187,234	497,744	16,480	36,195	550,419
Kandiyohi.....	440,021	2,682,347	341,974	828,849	3,853,170
Kittson.....	242,567	992,086	71,952	345,188	1,409,226
Lac qui Parle.....	435,481	1,990,252	101,319	595,794	2,687,665
Lake.....	298,082	1,499,545	130,502	35,777	1,665,824
Le Sueur.....	279,113	3,310,677	427,236	729,887	4,467,800
Lincoln.....	257,109	1,187,470	73,650	264,575	1,522,695
Lyon.....	358,918	1,761,626	403,600	558,496	2,723,722
McLeod.....	303,668	3,067,188	485,455	857,016	4,409,659
Marshall.....	303,434	1,157,835	128,454	379,157	1,665,446
Martin.....	432,334	2,596,213	209,765	463,745	3,269,723
Meeker.....	366,460	2,939,610	469,977	657,425	4,067,012
Mille Lacs.....	254,492	902,090	100,963	107,115	1,110,168
Morrison.....	466,275	1,921,984	397,085	388,800	2,707,869
Mower.....	445,365	3,966,788	776,432	930,379	5,673,599



ABSTRACT OF THE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL  
PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE  
YEAR 1890.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Acres of land exclusive of town lots subject to taxation.	Value of land other than town lots including structures thereon.	Value of town and city lots including structures thereon.	Value of personal property.	Total value of all property.
Murray.....	387,770	\$1,881,143	105,048	381,173	2,347,364
Nicollet.....	274,972	2,845,752	428,484	849,693	4,123,929
Nobles.....	411,612	2,007,787	200,505	550,198	2,866,498
Norman.....	306,658	1,615,624	110,690	516,784	2,243,098
Olmsted.....	417,750	5,343,055	1,109,752	1,771,063	8,223,870
Otter Tail.....	964,107	4,164,867	841,043	1,266,276	6,272,216
Pine.....	444,042	1,236,620	97,890	189,683	1,504,202
Pipestone.....	280,442	1,170,459	392,684	323,696	1,886,739
Polk.....	983,386	4,055,845	917,641	1,470,924	6,444,410
Pope.....	368,238	1,591,467	111,010	521,375	2,229,852
Ramsey.....	55,418	3,578,564	107,490,438	16,580,000	127,649,002
Redwood.....	485,315	2,524,145	271,298	561,353	3,356,796
Renville.....	589,844	3,216,677	166,381	759,419	4,142,477
Rice.....	314,710	3,779,791	1,489,974	1,531,519	6,801,244
Rock.....	298,685	1,821,835	240,241	480,363	2,542,430
*St. Louis.....	1,008,444	14,323,507	23,631,792	4,934,510	42,900,109
Scott.....	219,993	2,207,561	316,049	635,108	3,218,718
Sherburne.....	226,689	968,604	180,612	222,371	1,371,587
Sibley.....	364,293	3,206,169	179,723	771,280	4,157,181
Stearns.....	778,042	4,433,822	2,782,038	1,598,511	8,814,371
Steele.....	268,775	2,943,000	537,150	900,921	4,881,071
Stevens.....	250,500	1,242,043	184,377	394,184	1,820,554
Swift.....	332,930	1,570,676	205,726	493,616	2,270,018
Todd.....	468,709	1,901,950	212,033	331,290	2,446,172
Traverse.....	204,191	914,372	97,733	214,122	1,266,227
Wabasha.....	330,061	3,103,383	890,616	873,663	4,867,662
Wadena.....	139,141	573,090	151,619	226,274	950,963
Waseca.....	264,799	2,579,535	391,461	586,549	3,557,545
Washington.....	242,209	4,255,488	4,456,716	2,564,602	11,276,896
Watsonwan.....	272,019	1,683,151	220,700	445,334	2,349,186
Wilkin.....	278,187	1,315,249	109,347	262,261	1,686,857
Winona.....	394,230	4,442,540	4,428,362	2,820,712	11,001,614
Wright.....	410,952	3,687,067	401,844	851,072	4,930,963
Yellow Med'c'e.....	381,852	2,026,871	196,912	637,818	2,861,601
Total ..	28,973,448	\$201,612,624	\$284,657,214	\$92,261,847	\$568,531,745

The tax levy for the year figures \$12,707,471.92, distributed as follows:

STATE TAXES.	
Revenue, soldiers' relief, and forestry funds .....	\$1,177,557.96
School text books.....	10,451.24
SCHOOL TAXES.	
State, 1 mill.....	\$ 588,562.12
County, 1 mill.....	588,376.89
Special districts.....	2,605,383.05
Interest and principal on state loans.....	88,645.56
	3,960,967.62
COUNTY TAXES.	
Revenue.....	\$1,540,726.60
Interest.....	253,923.62
Poor.....	222,855.04
Special taxes.....	128,077.38
	2,145,582.64
CITY AND TOWN TAXES.	
City.....	\$3,292,552.23
Township.....	458,789.43
Delinquent road tax.....	200,907.84
Interest on railroad bonds.....	89,240.05
Other special taxes.....	1,371,614.93
	\$5,413,004.48
Total.....	\$12,707,471.92

## RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TAXES.

Amount of tax paid at the rate of 2 per cent on the business done wholly in Minnesota.	For the year ending June 30, 1888.	For the year ending June 30, 1890.
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	\$1,945.40	\$2,218.07
North American Telegraph Co.....	253.33	257.82
Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co.— 2 per cent tax on gross earnings less royalties paid.....	3,340.96	3,483.27
Duluth Telephone Co.— 2 per cent tax on gross earnings less royalties paid.....	216.72	254.16
Total.....	\$5,756.41	\$6,213.32
Railroad taxes collected.....	\$685,433.02	\$702,367.73

## STATE TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

*Receipts (including balances), Disbursements and Balances in Treasury from January 1, 1858, to July 31, 1890, During each Year since the Formation of the State Government.*

YEAR.	Receipts including balances.	Disbursements.	Balance in treasury.
Jan. 1, 1858, to Feb. 1, 1859 .....	\$286,902.36	\$282,838.80	\$4,063.56
Feb. 1, 1859, to Dec. 1, 1859.....	90,302.02	91,377.86	1,014.16
1860.....	139,522.62	138,646.84	675.78
1861.....	106,462.88	101,732.86	4,729.42
1862.....	221,091.75	184,535.88	36,555.87
1863.....	695,864.85	576,539.32	119,325.53
1864.....	496,482.53	402,952.15	93,530.38
1865.....	449,120.46	410,526.24	78,594.22
1866.....	529,455.22	461,265.20	68,189.93
1867.....	755,919.91	704,683.52	51,236.39
1868.....	836,550.02	762,315.70	74,234.12
1869.....	947,610.12	855,757.07	91,853.05
1870.....	732,069.01	595,905.01	136,164.00
1871.....	913,136.64	716,956.17	196,180.37
1872.....	979,661.65	736,361.59	243,300.06
1873.....	1,384,102.65	1,165,704.30	218,398.35
1874.....	1,331,210.87	1,148,050.96	183,159.91
1875.....	1,163,765.07	1,033,509.78	130,255.29
1876.....	1,151,640.70	1,035,385.50	116,255.20
1877.....	1,271,783.64	1,138,511.79	133,271.85
1878.....	1,610,009.17	1,562,409.97	47,599.20
1879.....	1,465,673.60	1,343,644.17	122,029.43
1880.....	1,685,055.88	1,420,903.89	264,151.99
1881.....	1,979,558.06	1,421,813.79	557,744.27
1882.....	3,201,415.79	3,058,317.21	143,098.58
1883, July 31st.....	2,018,207.57	1,714,711.13	303,496.44
1884.....	3,366,149.16	2,729,354.12	636,795.04
1885.....	3,014,459.18	2,400,313.62	614,145.56
1886.....	3,748,864.50	2,816,719.23	932,145.27
1887.....	3,408,675.64	2,750,814.96	657,860.68
1888.....	3,746,470.91	2,404,108.24	1,342,362.67
1889.....	4,638,649.94	3,532,507.42	1,106,142.52
1890.....	5,046,206.54	3,407,983.45	1,638,223.09
Total receipts exclusive of balances.....	\$44,758,590.24		
Total disbursements.....		\$43,120,367.15	
Balance July 31, 1890.....			\$1,638,223.09

	1889.	1888.	Increase.
Acres of land assessed.....	28,430,364	27,374,637	1,055,727
Value of land with structures.....	\$200,435,682	\$197,739,368	\$2,696,314
Value of city property.....	263,507,715	257,696,547	5,811,168
Value of taxable personal property.....	95,418,115	96,536,557	*1,118,442
Total value taxable property.....	\$559,361,512	\$551,972,471	\$7,389,040

**TAXES LEVIED IN 1888 AND 1889.**

	1888.	1889.
State.....	\$649,026.44	\$1,073,331.16
School.....	3,619,332.23	3,750,294.43
County.....	1,958,772.63	2,225,937.37
City and town.....	4,973,029.22	5,185,363.82
Totals.....	\$11,530,160.52	\$12,243,956.78

**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	66.60
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.....	766.40	206.00
1870.....	1,092.50	326.50
1871.....	1,500.25	457.75
1872.....	1,000.00	349.75
1873.....	1,007.25	7.25
1874.....	1,047.25	40.00
1875.....	1,057.25	10.00
1876.....	1,986.75	29.50
1877.....	2,108.50	211.75
1878.....	2,549.28	350.78
1879.....	2,041.33	302.05
1880.....	3,000.32	157.99
1881.....	3,217.26	117.94
1882.....	3,332.03	115.67
1883.....	3,707.95	435.00
1884.....	3,008.08	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
1889.....	5,303.07	260.33
1890.....	5,409.11	106.04

The capital stock, bonds and debt of all the railroads in the state, June 30, 1889, were \$231,973,866, an increase of \$25,555,822 for the year; an average of \$43,697 per mile.

## GROSS EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight earnings, year ending June 30.....	\$16,873,883	\$19,719,719	\$2,845,836	
Passenger earnings, year ending June 30...	5,986,306	5,617,095		\$369,211
Miscellaneous earnings, yr. ending June 30	2,365,439	1,856,354		509,085
	\$25,225,578	\$27,193,168	\$2,845,836	\$878,296
Increase for past year. ....				1,967,590
OPERATING EXPENSES—			\$2,845,836	\$2,845,836
For the year ending June 30.....	\$14,985,972	\$16,311,062	\$1,325,090	
Net income.....	10,239,606	10,882,106	642,500	
	\$25,225,578	\$27,193,168	\$1,967,590	

## TAXES.

Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1889, were.....	\$702,367.73
Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1888, were.....	685,433.02
Increase for 1889.....	\$16,934.71

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The total number of tons of freight carried by all railroads in the state in 1889 was.....	10,221,158
Total tons so carried in 1888 were.....	11,987,995
Decrease in 1889 (tons).....	1,766,837
The average rate per ton per mile in the state for the year 1888 was.....	1.204 cents
The average rate for 1889 was.....	1.21 cents
The average earnings on each ton carried in 1888 were.....	\$1.52
For the year 1889 the average earnings were.....	\$1.62

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Total number of passengers carried on all lines in the state for the year ending June 30, 1889, was.....	8,648,581
For the previous year.....	10,443,230
Decrease for 1889.....	1,794,649
The average rate per passenger per mile in 1888 was.....	2.53 cents
The average rate per passenger per mile in 1889 was.....	2.45 cents

## BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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## BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES.

## STATE BANKS.

LOCATION	NAME.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.	Other undi- vided profits.
Ada .....	Bank of .....	\$25,000	.....	\$545.07
Adrian .....	State Bank of .....	25,000	.....	1,190.17
Alexandria..	Douglas County .....	50,000	\$5,500	556.10
Appleton ..	State Bank of .....	30,000	.....	194.81
Barnesville	State Bank of .....	25,000	.....	4,632.75
Beaver Cre'k	Bank of .....	25,000	2,000	1,218.23
Benson .....	Bank of .....	35,000	.....	2,610.00
Brainerd ..	Northern Pacific .....	25,000	.....	1,870.40
Crookston...	Scandia Amerian .....	50,000	.....	12,420.95
Dawson .....	Bank of .....	25,000	2,500	16,697.71
Delano .....	Wright County .....	25,000	.....	3,014.41
Duluth .....	American Exchange .....	325,000	100,000	153,975.26
Duluth .....	Marine .....	250,000	8,000	5,334.47
Duluth .....	Security .....	100,000	.....	17,410.37
Duluth .....	State Bank of .....	100,000	7,500	29,066.58
West Duluth	Bank of .....	25,000	.....	3,852.73
West Duluth	Manufacturers' .....	25,000	.....	931.67
Glencoe .....	Bank of .....	50,000	10,000	8,933.53
Granite Falls	Yellow Medicine County.	50,000	198	11,832.98
Granite Falls	Granite Falls .....	50,000	.....	10,499.79
Hastings ....	German American .....	50,000	.....	12,264.23
Hector .....	State Bank of .....	25,000	400	258.68
Jackson .....	State Bank of .....	25,000	.....	1,199.84
Lake City ..	Bank of .....	50,000	.....	11,580.07
Lake City ...	Merchants' .....	50,000	2,500	13,174.65
Litchfield ..	Meeker County .....	32,000	.....	51,003.63
Luverne ....	Rock County .....	50,000	6,000	2,150.52
Luverne ....	Security Bank .....	25,000	.....	992.13
Madison ....	Lac qui Parle County .....	50,000	.....	17.88
Minneapolis.	Bank of .....	150,000	15,000	15,277.40
Minneapolis.	City Bank .....	300,000	.....	13,167.62
Minneapolis.	Citizens' Bank .....	250,000	20,000	10,855.82
Minneapolis.	Commercial Bank .....	200,000	.....	25,354.13
Minneapolis.	Farmers' and Merchants'	60,000	5,400	1,660.35
Minneapolis.	Franklin State .....	50,000	.....	1,248.15
Minneapolis.	German American .....	60,000	7,500	1,074.08
Minneapolis.	Irish American .....	100,000	.....	11,175.90
Minneapolis.	Metropolitan .....	100,000	10,000	3,342.16
Minneapolis.	Peoples' .....	100,000	10,000	12,412.96
Minneapolis.	Scandia .....	60,000	40,000	1,799.37
Minneapolis.	Security .....	1,000,000	250,000	188,427.89
Minneapolis.	Standard .....	25,000	.....	3,942.06
Minneapolis.	State Bank of .....	75,000	5,000	505.18
Minneapolis.	Swedish American .....	207,700	5,000	37,769.11
Montevideo..	Citizens' State Bank .....	30,000	.....	4,773.26
Morris .....	Stevens County .....	70,000	.....	5,545.92
Mount'n L'ke	Bank of .....	28,000	.....	1,535.52
New London	State Bank of .....	25,000	.....	551.29
Northfield ..	Citizens' .....	50,000	10,000	4,805.15
Ortonville ..	Bank of .....	25,000	.....	2,127.36



## BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES.

## BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES.

## STATE BANKS.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.
Pelie'n R'pds	Bank of.....	25,000	25,000	1,900.92
Pipestone...	Pipestone County.....	50,000	.....	4,083.90
Red Wing...	Goodhue County.....	51,000	29,000	14,214.84
Red Wood Fls	Citizens'.....	25,000	1,500	3,920.92
Renville....	State Bank of.....	25,000	.....	4,293.53
St. Paul.....	Bank of Minnesota.....	600,000	100,000	71,960.07
St. Paul.....	Capital Bank.....	100,000	30,000	9,134.45
St. Paul.....	Germania.....	400,000	30,000	4,722.19
St. Paul.....	Peoples'.....	200,000	.....	3,750.28
St. Paul.....	Scandinavian American..	100,000	.....	9,420.16
St. Paul.....	Seven Corners.....	100,000	4,500	2,188.74
St. Paul.....	West Side.....	100,000	.....	6,187.96
St. Paul.....	Bank of Merriam Park...	25,000	.....	1,008.81
Nrth St. Paul	Bank of.....	25,000	.....	725.21
S'th St. Paul	Union Stock Yards.....	50,000	.....	10,210.09
St. Peter....	Nicollet County.....	50,000	.....	10,510.75
Slayton.....	State Bank of.....	30,000	.....	7,905.09
Wabasha....	Peoples'.....	30,000	.....	2,149.99
Waseca.....	Peoples'.....	40,000	3,100	4,142.54
Willmar.....	Bank of.....	40,000	.....	39,844.34
Willmar.....	Kandiyohi County.....	50,000	50,000	19,825.45
Windom....	Bank of.....	40,000	.....	11,132.92
Windom....	Cottonwood County.....	40,000	.....	1,163.89
Winona.....	Merchants.....	50,000	3,000	2,424.14
Winthrop...	Bank of.....	25,000	.....	4,095.46
Zumbrota...	Bank of.....	25,000	7,425	2,211.80
		\$6,913,700	\$806,023	\$979,855.91

## NATIONAL BANKS.

Capital stock paid in .....	\$14,680,000
Surplus fund.....	2,830,025
Other undivided profits.....	1,746,372

\$19,256,397

## PRIVATE BANKS.

Capital .....	\$3,000,000
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## SAVINGS BANKS.

Capital stock .....	\$225,000
Surplus fund.....	147,000
Undivided profits.....	33,836
Deposits.....	5,845,209

\$6,251,045

## TRUST COMPANIES.

Capital stock.....	\$2,414,867
Surplus fund.....	118,976
Other undivided profits.....	198,649

\$2,732,492

## TOTAL INVESTED CAPITAL IN BANKS AND TRUST CO'S.

State banks.....	\$8,699,578
Savings banks.....	6,251,045
Trust companies.....	2,732,492
National banks.....	19,256,397
Private banks .....	3,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$39,939,512

## AREA OF COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA, SQUARE MILES.

Total.....	79,205	McLeod.....	504
Aitkin.....	1,900	Marshall .....	1,810
Anoka .....	430	Martin.....	720
Becker.....	1,400	Meeker.....	630
Beltrami.....	5,040	Mille Lacs.....	580
Benton.....	390	Morrison.....	970
Big Stone.....	450	Mower.....	675
Blue Earth.....	750	Murray .....	720
Brown.....	585	Nicollet.....	455
Carlton.....	860	Nobles.....	720
Carver.....	340	Norman.....	1,440
Cass.....	2,990	Olmsted.....	648
Chippewa.....	575	Otter Tail.....	2,200
Chisago.....	435	Pine.....	1,400
Clay.....	1,009	Pipestone.....	460
Cook.....	1,520	Polk.....	3,030
Cottonwood.....	640	Pope.....	720
Crow Wing.....	550	Ramsey.....	162
Dakota .....	575	Redwood.....	870
Dodge.....	430	Renville .....	900
Douglas.....	720	Rice.....	505
Faribault.....	720	Rock.....	470
Fillmore.....	864	St. Louis.....	5,860
Freeborn.....	720	Scott.....	355
Goodhue.....	755	Sherburne.....	424
Grant.....	576	Sibley.....	588
Hennepin.....	580	Stearns .....	1,334
Houston.....	565	Steele .....	430
Hubbard.....	575	Stevens.....	576
Isanti.....	450	Swift .....	653
Itasca.....	5,430	Todd.....	972
Jackson.....	720	Traverse.....	552
Kanabec.....	522	Wabasha.....	540
Kandiyohi.....	860	Wadena.....	540
Kittson.....	2,245	Waseca .....	430
Lac qui Parle.....	650	Washington.....	400
Lake.....	2,380	Watsonwan.....	430
Le Sueur.....	460	Wilkin.....	725
Lincoln.....	500	Winona.....	630
Lyon.....	720	Wright .....	684
		Yellow Medicine.....	612

These areas are exclusive of lakes.

## TOWNSHIPS AND FARMS IN MINNESOTA.

COUNTIES.	Organized Towns.	Total Townships.	Farms in 1890.
Aitkin.....	1	60	146
Anoka.....	13	13	697
Becker.....	21	640	767
Beltrami.....		36	
Benton.....	12	12	473
Big Stone.....	12	16	423
Blue Earth.....	23	23	2,864
Brown.....	16	16	1,624
Carleton.....	5	24	
Carver.....	13	13	1,736
Cass.....	1	107	
Chippewa.....	16	16	873
Chisago.....	11	11	1,259
Clay.....	26	30	1,304
Cook.....		54	
Crow Wing.....	5	17	
Cottonwood.....	18	18	1,149
Dakota.....	22	22	1,776
Dodge.....	12	12	1,060
Douglas.....	20	20	1,728
Faribault.....	20	20	2,347
Fillmore.....	24	24	2,833
Freeborn.....	20	20	2,131
Goodhue.....	24	24	2,137
Grant.....	14	16	785
Hennepin.....	19	19	2,336
Houston.....	17	17	1,734
Hubbard.....		16	143
Isanti.....	13	13	1,168
Itasca.....		58	21
Jackson.....	20	20	1,053
Kanabec.....	2	15	282
Kandiyohi.....	22	24	1,338
Kittson.....	21	60	395
Lac qui Parle.....	22	22	1,528
Lake.....		38	3
Le Sueur.....	14	14	1,948
Lincoln.....	15	15	922
Lyon.....	20	20	1,046
McLeod.....	13	14	1,653
Marshall.....	33	44	1,494
Martin.....	20	20	1,309
Meeker.....	17	17	737
Mille Lacs.....	3	19	214
Morrison.....	14	33	777
Mower.....	20	20	2,266
Murray.....	20	20	904
Nicollet.....	12	12	1,381
Nobles.....	20	20	1,316
Norman.....	18	40	1,567
Olmsted.....	18	18	1,981
Otter Tail.....	62	62	2,966
Pine.....	8	40	193

<sup>b</sup>Indian reservation of 12 townships included.

TOWNSHIPS AND FARMS IN MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Organized Towns.	Total Townships.	Farms in 1890.
Pipestone.....	10	12	297
Polk.....	73	76	3,865
Pope.....	20	20	1,514
Ramsey.....	4	4	216
Redwood.....	26	26	1,024
Renville.....	25	25	1,553
Rice.....	14	14	2,181
Rock.....	12	12	797
St. Louis.....	10	39	152
Scott.....	13	13	1,312
Sherburne.....	11	11	674
Sibley.....	17	17	1,829
Stearns.....	37	37	2,659
Steele.....	13	13	1,929
Stevens.....	16	16	724
Swift.....	21	21	1,147
Todd.....	25	28	1,097
Traverse.....	13	18	474
Wabasha.....	18	18	633
Wadena.....	10	15	450
Waseca.....	12	12	868
Washington.....	13	13	1,204
Watonwan.....	12	12	1,017
Wilkin.....	15	23	420
Winona.....	20	20	1,858
Wright.....	20	20	1,887
Yellow Medicine.....	22	22	1,281
Unreported towns and counties est'd.....			1,652
Totals.....	1,314	1,951	95,501

## ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW.

STATION, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Latitude 44 degrees, 53 minutes.

Longitude west from Washington, 16 degrees, 05 minutes.

Longitude west from Greenwich, 93 degrees, 05 minutes.

U. S. SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., January 1st, 1890.

A review of the weather in this vicinity during the year just ended, shows precisely average temperature, but deficiency in rainfall. In other respects there was no material departure from the averages. The mean temperature was 43.5 degrees, highest 94 degrees, on June 27 and July 30; lowest, 22 degrees below zero on January 22d. Temperature went below zero at some time on 30 days of the entire year, and above 90 degrees on 8 days; there were 69 days with temperature at or below 32 degrees, or freezing point, at all times, and 160 days that it went to or below that point at some time. The last killing frost of spring was on May 17, and the first of the fall came September 27, making 4½ months that the tem-

perature was not adverse to vegetation. The precipitation—rain and melted snow—was 23.38 inches, making a deficiency of 5.61 inches. There were 128 days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell. The character of the sky on a scale of 0 to 10, 0 representing an entirely cloudless sky, and 10 an entirely cloudy one, gave 100 cloudless days, 157 partly, and 108 cloudy. The average cloudiness of the year was 5.4.

Total wind movement in miles, 60,371; prevailing direction, S. E.; maximum velocity, S. W., 37 miles an hour on June 28.

Electric disturbances of the nature of thunder storms were very frequent during the warm season, and quite common in June; the total number was 35, or more than double that of the preceding year. April had 2, May, July and August, 5 each, September 7, October 1, and June 10. The same agent showed its activity only once in the character of the aurora, there being a display in November.

The stage of water in the Mississippi river, though higher than during the spring season, was lower during the fall season than for corresponding periods of the previous year. The extremes were 7.0 feet in June and 0.6 of a foot in December. All that is of additional importance is contained in the following tables.

P. F. LYONS,  
Observer.

TABLE NO. 1.  
*Barometer and Temperature, St. Paul, 1890.*

YEAR, 1890.	BAROMETER CORRECTED TO SEA LEVEL.			TEMPERATURE.				
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Dates.	Lowest.	Date.
January.....	30.18	30.94	29.50	9.9	42	80	-22	21
February.....	30.08	30.61	29.40	18.5	51	13	-12	20
March.....	30.11	30.60	29.44	22.4	51	20	-16	6
April.....	30.06	30.54	29.32	47.8	83	11	19	1
May.....	29.87	30.24	29.40	62.2	86	28	27	4
June.....	29.89	30.24	29.44	64.8	94	27	51	7
July.....	29.96	30.24	29.64	71.9	94	30	51	4
August.....	30.01	30.33	29.64	65.0	92	2	43	22
September.....	30.05	30.53	29.55	56.2	84	6	31	28
October.....	29.94	30.27	29.22	46.4	71	1	22	31
November.....	30.07	30.51	29.59	35.6	59	20	9	10
December.....	30.09	30.54	29.54	24.0	53	22	-3	7
Sums.....	300.31	.....	.....	51.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	30.00	.....	.....	43.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—The minus (—) sign placed before the figures in the temperature column, means below zero.



TABLE II.

YEAR, 1890.  Month.	DAYS.			Meancloudiness on a scale of 0 to 100 clear 10 cloudy	No. of days of inch or more of rain or m't'd snow	Total precipita- tion in inches and hundredths.	Mean relative humidity.	MISSISSIPPI RIVER RANGE OF WATER IN FEET AND TENTHS.			
	Cloudless.	P'tly cloudy	Cloudy.					Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January.....	6	16	9	5.4	9	.95	80	.....	frozen.	.....	.....
February.....	6	10	12	6.1	10	.50	80	.....	frozen.	.....	.....
March.....	10	12	9	5.4	13	1.11	74	3.0	28	1.8	31
April.....	10	14	6	4.8	8	1.80	60	5.5	13	1.5	2&3
May.....	6	17	8	6.0	14	3.66	62	3.6	31	2.7	17-18-19
June.....	8	11	11	5.6	18	5.29	73	7.0	23	3.7	1
July.....	6	21	4	5.2	13	1.87	70	5.7	1	2.7	31
August.....	11	12	8	4.8	12	2.20	70	2.4	1	1.3	11&18
September.....	14	4	12	4.6	10	2.73	74	2.3	9&10	1.6	29
October.....	5	11	15	6.7	12	2.79	76	2.6	20-21-22	1.6	6
November.....	9	15	6	4.8	3	.38	72	2.3	1 and 4	1.0	29&30
December.....	9	14	8	5.2	6	.10	75	0.7	2	0.6	1
Sums.....	100	157	108	646	128	23.38	866	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means.....	.....	.....	.....	5.4	.....	.....	72.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—WIND DATA

	Total wind movement in miles.	Wind direction. Number of times observed blowing from the									Highest velocity.	Direction prevailing wind.
		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm		
January.....	3,949	2	3	7	10	2	6	16	12	4	26	W
February.....	5,412	5	2	7	11	2	1	14	13	1	35	W
March.....	5,789	2	3	5	11	3	5	19	12	2	34	W
April.....	4,678	6	7	5	20	4	1	0	13	4	27	SE
May.....	5,798	3	9	4	11	5	4	8	18	0	35	NW
June.....	4,740	2	6	8	18	7	6	6	6	1	37	SE
July.....	5,222	5	6	7	23	0	4	9	11	0	25	SE
August.....	4,971	3	1	4	21	2	6	10	10	2	26	SE
September.....	4,837	2	1	6	27	2	9	4	7	2	28	SE
October.....	4,913	3	4	4	20	4	7	6	13	1	29	SE
November.....	4,839	1	4	2	12	7	11	5	17	1	26	NW
December.....	5,223	0	4	2	22	1	13	9	11	0	29	NW
Sums.....	60,371	34	50	61	206	39	73	106	143	18		

**METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AT ST. PAUL STATION BY  
MONTHS FOR EIGHT YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.**

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.				Prevailing direc- tion of wind.	Number of clear days.	No. of fair days, or partly cloudy.	Number of cloudy days.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Amount of rain fall in inches.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly range.	Monthly mean.						
January—										
1883.....	29.5	-31	60.5	1.1	SE.	11	12	8	14	0.64
1884.....	45	-31.5	76.5	7.9	W.	11	14	6	15	0.40
1885.....	47	-35.6	82.6	4.6	NW.	2	17	12	7	0.30
1886.....	30	-34	64	4.1	NW.	4	18	9	18	1.76
1887.....	31.5	-35.7	67.2	.....	NW.	9	15	7	10	1.79
1888.....	34	-41.2	75.2	-0.9	W.	6	16	9	10	0.72
1889.....	42	-10	52	18	NW.	5	13	13	10	0.55
1890.....	42	-22	64	9.9	W.	6	16	9	9	0.95
February—										
1883.....	42.5	-26	68.5	12.1	SW.	10	14	.....	9	0.44
1884.....	45	-18	63	13.3	NW.	2	14	13	20	1.27
1885.....	48.7	-24.5	73.2	9.9	NW.	12	10	6	10	0.20
1886.....	49	-28.1	77.1	15	W.	7	11	10	8	0.25
1887.....	42.8	-26.7	69.4	9.5	W.	7	16	5	10	0.89
1888.....	45.3	-33	78.3	12.4	W.	5	13	11	12	0.64
1889.....	50	-25	75	10.2	W.	7	13	8	9	0.31
1890.....	51	-12	63	18.5	W.	6	10	12	10	0.50
March—										
1883.....	52	-8	60	24.4	NW.	10	16	5	9	0.60
1884.....	50.5	-12	71.5	28.2	NW SE.	7	13	11	11	1.34
1885.....	54.7	-5.8	60.5	27	NW.	8	20	3	7	0.55
1886.....	58	-9.8	67.8	27.5	NW.	7	17	7	12	1.09
1887.....	53.6	-7.1	60.7	26.9	NW.	11	11	9	4	0.33
1888.....	42	-13.7	55.7	18.2	W.	3	15	13	9	1.11
1889.....	67	13	54	36.6	NW.	11	12	8	6	0.99
1890.....	51	16	77	22.4	W.	10	14	12	9	1.11
April—										
1883.....	73.5	19	54.5	45.1	SE.	7	13	10	12	4.92
1884.....	71.5	21.9	49.6	46.4	NW	8	7	15	8	3.20
1885.....	75.5	19	56.9	45.3	S.	4	15	11	13	3.19
1886.....	81.3	13.5	67.8	49.2	SE.	6	11	13	10	3.67
1887.....	84.2	13.8	70.4	45	E. NW.	7	13	10	11	3.64
1888.....	76	22.6	53.4	40.5	E. NW.	6	15	9	10	5.14
1889.....	76	26	50	48.5	W.	8	13	9	10	1.14
1890.....	83	19	64	47.8	SE.	10	14	6	8	1.80
May—										
1883.....	75	34	41	52.2	NW.	6	14	11	17	2.12
1884.....	81	34	47	59	NW.	12	11	8	9	2.09
1885.....	87.1	26.6	60.5	56.7	S.	6	18	7	9	2.12
1886.....	84.3	33.2	51.1	49.5	NW.	10	18	3	7	8.20
1887.....	91.1	36.9	54.2	64	SE.	10	17	4	7	1.60
1888.....	72.5	28.6	48.9	49.8	NW.	5	7	19	19	4.75
1889.....	84	33	51	56	SE.	7	18	6	10	2.86
1890.....	86	27	59	57.4	NW.	6	17	8	14	3.66
June—										
1883.....	91.5	46.5	45	66.1	NW.	10	15	5	14	7.04
1884.....	90	47.5	42.5	69.7	SE.	5	18	7	11	3.57
1885.....	88.6	36	52.6	66.9	S.	8	14	8	11	3.73
1886.....	90.6	42.8	47.8	60.9	NW.	11	16	3	12	3.63
1887.....	89.6	48.3	41.3	60.6	SE.	7	18	5	8	2.89
1888.....	88.7	41	47.7	67	SE.	4	10	16	8	1.95
1889.....	90	42	48	64.3	NW.	0	21	9	6	1.61
1890.....	94	51	43	69.8	SE.	8	11	11	18	5.29
July—										
1883.....	100	52	48	70.2	S.	10	16	5	14	4.33
1884.....	88	51.5	36.5	69.2	W.	5	22	4	9	2.93
1885.....	94.7	55	39.7	72.5	S.	7	15	9	12	.....
1886.....	94	54.7	39.3	72.7	NW.	9	22	.....	6	1.44
1887.....	93.9	51.3	42.6	74.1	NW.	7	19	5	10	3.89
1888.....	94	55.5	38.5	72	NW.	6	16	9	12	5.55
1889.....	96	50	46	71.2	SE.	7	17	7	12	3.08
1890.....	94	51	43	72	SE.	6	21	4	13	1.87

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AT SAINT PAUL STATION BY  
MONTHS FOR EIGHT YEARS, ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.				Prevailing direction of wind.	Number of clear days.	Number of fair days.	Number of cloudy days.	Number of days on which rain fell.	Amount of rain fall in inches.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly range.	Monthly mean.						
August—										
1883.....	88	56.5	41.5	66.5	S.	10	14	7	8	1.22
1884.....	89.5	49.5	40	68.9	SE.	8	17	6	10	2.89
1885.....	84.2	46.1	38.1	65	NW.	12	12	7	9	3.69
1886.....	94.2	42.1	52.1	69.6	NW.	13	16	2	8	2.27
1887.....	93.5	41.5	52.4	66	NW.	3	15	12	14	3.77
1888.....	94	46.3	47.1	65.7	SE.	6	21	4	11	2.23
1889.....	91	49	42	70.5	SW.	11	16	4	5	3.56
1890.....	92	43	49	65	SE.	11	12	8	12	2.20
September—										
1883.....	84	30.5	53.6	56.5	NW.	13	9	8	11	2.23
1884.....	87	43.5	43.5	63.6	SE.	10	12	8	13	4.48
1885.....	88.2	35.4	52.8	59.1	SE.	11	16	3	7	3.52
1886.....	88.1	33	55.1	58.1	E.	3	17	10	12	3.69
1887.....	83.2	33.5	49.7	57.8	SE.	7	13	10	10	4.35
1888.....	81.2	30.9	50.3	55.2	E.	8	15	7	8	1.70
1889.....	88	32	56	59.2	W.	8	13	9	10	0.51
1890.....	84	31	53	58	SE.	14	4	12	10	2.73
October—										
1883.....	75	25	50	45.2	SE.	5	9	17	11	1.10
1884.....	81	23	58	51.8	S.	9	13	9	13	2.43
1885.....	79	24.9	54.1	43.2	NW.	10	13	8	7	0.93
1886.....	82	20.9	61.1	52.9	E.	13	11	7	4	0.72
1887.....	72.4	11.5	60.9	43	W., NW.	9	14	8	7	1.48
1888.....	75.4	27.7	47.7	43.1	SE.	5	13	13	9	1.10
1889.....	76	25	51	45.1	W.	15	7	9	1	0.06
1890.....	71	22	59	46	NW.	5	11	15	12	2.79
November—										
1883.....	60	0.5	59.5	32.8	SW.	6	15	9	7	1.01
1884.....	60.8	5.8	66.6	31.9	NW.	11	10	9	11	0.65
1885.....	52.7	17.2	35.5	33.3	W.	3	13	14	6	0.60
1886.....	73.6	33	76.9	27.9	W.	8	17	5	11	2.07
1887.....	70.2	-20.5	90.7	31.2	NW.	8	12	15	.....	0.65
1888.....	65.7	6.9	59.7	32.7	SE.	9	16	5	4	0.34
1889.....	56	-4	60	29.5	W.	13	5	12	10	0.97
1890.....	59	9	50	36	NW.	9	15	6	3	0.38
December—										
1883.....	53	15.8	68.8	19.8	NW.	11	14	6	13	1.59
1884.....	49.2	27	76.2	14.9	NW.	9	7	15	13	1.98
1885.....	51.6	-17.9	69.5	21.1	W.	9	15	7	6	0.64
1886.....	41.7	-23.7	66.4	8.4	NW.	8	19	4	8	1.48
1887.....	41.1	-22.4	63.5	17.1	W.	3	11	17	16	1.47
1888.....	58.1	5	53.1	23.6	W., NW.	9	13	9	4	0.63
1889.....	47	-4	51	28.6	W.	7	10	14	9	1.32
1890.....	53	3	50	24	SE.	9	14	8	6	.10

—Below zero.

P. F. LYONS, Observer Signal Corps, U. S. A., at St. Paul, Minn.

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**FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

**Judges**—F. M. Crosby, Hastings; W. C. Williston, Red Wing

Goodhue county, Red Wing, second Wednesday in March; third Tuesday in October. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)

Dakota county, Hastings, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in December. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)

Washington county, Stillwater, first Tuesday in May; third Tuesday in November. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)

Pine county, Pine City, second Tuesday in April; third Tuesday in September. (1889; c. 138, sec. 1.)

Chisago county, Centre City, first Wednesday in October. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)

Kanabec county, Mora, first Tuesday in September. (1889, ch. 147, sec. 1.)

*Judges*—H. R. Brill, Wm. L. Kelly, C. D. Kerr, Chas. E. Otis, J. J. Egan, W. D. Cornish, St. Paul.  
Ramsey county, St. Paul, first Monday of each month except July, August and September. (1889; c. 144, sec. 1.)

*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 January; first Monday in May; third Monday in September. (1889; ch. 137, sec. 1.)

*Judges*—William Lochren, H. G. Hicks, C. M. Pond, Seagrave Smith, Frederick Hooker and Thomas Canty, Minneapolis.

Anoka county, Anoka, first Monday in February, second Monday in September. (1881; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Hennepin county, Minneapolis, first Tuesday in April; second Tuesday in September; first Tuesday in December. (1889; c. 157, 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; second Wednesday in November. (1889; c. 148, sec. 2.)

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, third Monday in January. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Douglas county, Alexandria, third Monday in March; first Monday in October. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Mille Lacs county, Princeton, fourth Monday in September. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Morrison county, Little Falls, first Monday in March; third Monday in September. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Otter Tail county, Fergus Falls, second Monday in May; second Monday in November. (1889; ch. 139, sec. 1.) Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Perham. (1887; c. 105, sec. 1.)

Pope county, Glenwood, first Monday in April; second Monday in October. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Sherburne county, Elk River, fourth Monday in March. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Stearns county, St. Cloud, fourth Monday in May; first Monday in December. (1889; ch. 139, sec. 1.) Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Sauk Centre. (1887; c. 112, sec. 1.)

Todd county, Long Prairie, first Monday in May and third Monday in October. (1889; ch. 139, sec. 1.)

## EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

*Judge*—Francis Cadwell, Le Sueur.

Carver county, Chaska, second Monday in March; second Monday in September. (1885; c. 130, sec. 1.)



Le Sueur county, Le Sueur Centre, fourth Monday in April; third Monday in October. (1889; c. 149, 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. (1887; 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, first Tuesday in December; third Tuesday in May; second Monday in July, if adjourned. (1889; c. 135, 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.

*Judges*—O. P. Stearns, Duluth and J. D. Ensign.

Carlton county, N. P. Junction, 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*—Gorham Powers, Granite Falls.

Chippewa county, Montevideo, fourth Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in October. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

Kandiyohi county, Willmar, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in December. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

Lac qui Parle county, Madison, first Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in November. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

Meeker county, Litchfield, fourth Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in November. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

Swift county, Benson, third Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in September. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

Yellow Medicine county, Granite Falls, on Tuesday next following fourth Tuesday in March; fourth Tuesday in October. (1889; ch. 140, sec. 1.)

#### THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

*Judge*—A. D. Perkins, Windom, [Resigned, to take effect March 1, 1890.]  
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, Slayton, 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, first Monday in June, first Monday in December. (1889; c. 141, sec. 1.)

Hubbard county, Park Rapids, third Monday in June. (1889; c. 145, sec. 1.)

## SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

*Judge*—Calvin L. Brown, Morris.

Stevens county, Morris, third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November. (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Big Stone county, Ortonville, second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October. (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Traverse county, Wheaton, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November. (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Wilkin county, Breckenridge, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December. (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Grant county, Elbow Lake, fourth Tuesday in May. (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

## PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Chief Justice*—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois, 4th Circuit. Appointed in 1888.

No. of Circuit.	Justices.	When ap- pointed.
9.	Stephen J. Field, California.....	1863
3.	Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey.....	1870
7.	John M. Harlan, Kentucky.....	1877
1.	Horace Gray, Massachusetts.....	1881
2.	Samuel Blatchford, New York.....	1882
5.	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi.....	1888
8.	David J. Brewer, Kansas.....	1889
6.	Henry B. Brown, Michigan.....	1891

*Retired Justice*—William Strong, Pennsylvania, \$10,000 a year.

Salary of the Chief-Justice, \$10,500; of each Justice \$10,000.

## CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island.
2. William J. Wallace, New York. E. Henry Lacombe, New York.
3. William McKennan, Pennsylvania.
4. Hugh L. Bond, Maryland.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana.
6. Howell E. Jackson, Tennessee.
7. Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas.
9. Lorenzo Sawyer, California.

Annual salary \$6,000.

The *First Circuit* consists of the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The *Second*, of Connecticut, New York and Vermont. The *Third*, of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The *Fourth*, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vir-

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MINNESOTA.

### Terms of Court.

**Judges**—Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Washington, D. C., Circuit Justice.  
Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Arkansas, Circuit Judge.  
Hon. R. R. Nelson, St. Paul, Minnesota, District Judge,  
Ex-officio Judge of the Circuit Court.

**Eugene G. Hay, U. S. District Attorney.**

**CUSTOM HOUSE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.**

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, CHIEF OFFICE, ST. PAUL,  
MINN.

Charles G. Edwards, Collector.....	St. Paul, Minn.
A. F. Storey, Special Deputy Collector.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Charles E. Mayo, Deputy Collector Examiner.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Thomas F. Masterson, Deputy Collector Cashier.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Arthur W. Lyman, Storekeeper etc.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Robert Morrison, Clerk, etc.....	St. Paul, Minn.
F. A. Krch, Clerk, etc.....	St. Paul, Minn.
C. E. Thurston, Storekeeper, P. C. W.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Max Schmuck, Laborer, etc.....	St. Paul, Minn.
George W. Marchant, Deputy Collector.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Nils Michelet, Storekeeper, etc.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
W. S. McWade, Clerk.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
R. T. Mayne, laborer.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Jay C. Williams, Deputy Collector, etc.....	St. Vincent, Minn.
J. E. O'Grady, Inspector.....	St. Vincent, Minn.
H. R. Prosser, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Lake of the Woods, Minn.
N. E. Nelson, Deputy Collector.....	Pembina, N. D.
Joseph LaPorte, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Pembina, N. D.
J. F. Brinkerhoff, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Neche, N. D.
A. J. Jones, Inspector.....	Neche, N. D.
E. A. Welch, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Walhalla, N. D.
F. G. Walker, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Elkwood, N. D.
C. R. Lyman, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Turtle Mountain, N. D.
T. S. Lowie, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Bottineau, N. D.
P. D. O'Phelan, Inspector.....	Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. Sullivan, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Minnesota Transfer, Minn.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, WABASHA, CORNER FIFTH.

Charles G. Edwards, Custodian.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Erick Larsen, Janitor.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Jacob Stadfield, Watchman.....	St. Paul, Minn.
John Blissonette, Engineer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Edwin R. Nafle, Laborer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
John Hemmegren, Laborer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Bertha Swenson, Charwoman.....	St. Paul, Minn.

**CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS FOR MINNESOTA.**

Statement by months showing the revenue derived from dutiable merchandise entered for consumption at the Port of St. Paul, during the year ending December 31st, 1890. Also the aggregate values of imports, free



and dutiable, and domestic exports, and the total collections from all sources in the District of Minnesota, for the same period:

January.....	\$32,025.77
February.....	17,902.69
March.....	21,109.60
April.....	11,146.29
May.....	21,416.14
June.....	15,538.55
July.....	35,546.50
August.....	15,922.92
September.....	18,808.09
October.....	27,800.21
November.....	12,522.77
December.....	12,466.36
Total.....	\$245,205.89
Value of dutiable goods imported.....	\$675,345.53
Value of free goods imported.....	434,895.28
Total value of imports.....	\$1,110,240.81
Value of domestic exports.....	\$1,733,907.00
Total collections from all sources.....	\$305,878.60

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT IN MINNESOTA.

Marcus Johnson .....	Collector.
J. W. Vars .....	Chief Deputy.
L. C. Simons .....	Office Deputy.
E. J. Heimbach .....	Office Deputy.
H. Eckman .....	Office Deputy.
George Durand .....	Clerk.
Agnes Behr .....	Clerk.
Chr. Brandt .....	Division Deputy, St. Paul.
W. G. Dye .....	Division Deputy, Winona.
S. M. West .....	Division Deputy, Faribault.
H. C. Gullickson.....	Division Deputy, Spring Valley.
S. L. Trussell.....	Division Deputy, Minneapolis.
J. H. Nordby.....	Division Deputy, Duluth.
Ole Hanson .....	Division Deputy, Crookston.
Swan Nelson .....	Division Deputy, Willmar.
N. O. Werner.....	Stamp Deputy, Minneapolis.

U. S. GAUGERS.

F. L. Krayenbuhl,	John Rice,	E. L. Farnham,
John Peterson,	Wm. Gunderson,	L. D. Frost.
U. S. STOREKEEPERS.		
John A. Blom,	M. C. Listoe,	H. Bogart,
F. Winding,	D. O'Connor,	W. T. B. McIntire.

COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Collections from penalties.....	\$1,948.25
Collections from fermented liquors.....	329,238.33
Collections from spirits.....	2,080,835.50
Collections from cigars.....	122,073.93
Collections from snuff.....	2,224.48
Collections from tobacco.....	17,832.70
Collections from special taxes.....	126,084.71
Total collections.....	\$2,680,237.90

## U. S. LAND OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

## MARSHALL DISTRICT.

*Office at Marshall, Lyon County.*

*Register*—L. M. Lange.

*Receiver*—E. P. Freeman.

U. S. Land offices at Worthington, Tracy, Redwood Falls and Benson were consolidated February 28, 1889, and the consolidated office located at Marshall. The territory is co-extensive with the four districts combined, extending from the south boundary line to the northern boundary line of Big Stone, Stevens and Pope counties combined.

## CROOKSTON DISTRICT.

*Office at Crookston, Polk County.*

*Register*—H. H. Dickmann.

*Receiver*—L. K. Aaker.

The district is composed of the following counties: Becker, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Beltrami and Kittson, and township 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive in Otter Tail county.

## TAYLORS FALLS DISTRICT.

*Office at Taylors Falls, Chisago County.*

*Register*—E. C. Gottry.

*Receiver*—John Walfrid.

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*—S. L. Frazer.

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*—A. Barto.

*Receiver*—William Westerman.

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. The Fergus Falls district, comprising the counties of Otter Tail, (except township 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive), Wilkin, Grant, Traverse and Douglas, also the north half of Stevens and Pope counties, was annexed to the St. Cloud district in February, 1889.

# NAMES OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The number of organized towns is as reported to the state auditor. The list of organized towns is imperfect, because county auditors have not always reported the organizations promptly to the state auditor, as required by section 5, chapter 10 of the general statutes.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN	COUNTY.
Aastad,	Otter Tail.	Antrim,	Watsonwan.
Acoma,	McLeod.	Appleton,	Swift.
Acton,	Meeker.	Arctander,	Kandiyohi.
Ada,	Norman.	Arena, -	Lac qui Parle.
Adams,	Mower.	Arendahl,	Fillmore.
Ætna,	Rock.	Arlington,	Sibley.
Adrian,	Watsonwan.	Arthur,	Kanabec.
Afton,	Washington.	Arthur,	Traverse.
Agassiz,	Lac qui Parle.	Artichoke,	Big Stone.
Agram,	Morrison.	Ashland,	Dodge.
Aitkin,	Aitkin.	Athens,	Isanti.
Akron,	Wilkin.	Atherton,	Wilkin.
Akron,	Big Stone.	Ashley,	Stearns.
Alba,	Jackson.	Atlanta,	Becker.
Albany,	Stearns.	Audubon,	Becker.
Alberta,	Benton.	Augsburg,	Marshall.
Alberts,	Crow Wing.	Aurdal,	Otter Tail.
Albert Lea,	Freeborn.	Austad,	Otter Tail.
Albin,	Brown.	Ash Lake,	Lincoln.
Albion,	Wright.	Augusta,	Lac qui Parle.
Alden,	Freeborn.	Aurora,	Steele.
Aldrich,	Wadena.	Austin,	Mower.
Alexander,	Morrison.	Avon,	Stearns.
Alexandria.	Douglas.	Badger,	Polk.
Alma,	Marshall.	Bag Lake,	Crow Wing.
Alliance,	Clay.	Baldwin,	Sherburne.
Almond,	Big Stone.	Bancroft,	Freeborn.
Alfsborg,	Sibley.	Bandon,	Renville.
Alta Vista,	Lincoln.	Bangor,	Pope.
Alton,	Waseca.	Baker,	Stevens.
Altona,	Pipestone.	Barber,	Faribault.
Amador,	Chisago.	Barnes,	Pope.
Amboy,	Cottonwood.	Bartlett,	Todd.
Amherst,	Fillmore.	Bashaw,	Brown.
Amiret,	Lyon.	Bath,	Freeborn.
Amo,	Cottonwood.	Battle Plaine,	Rock.
Amor,	Otter Tail.	Baudon,	Renville.
Andover,	Polk.	Baxter,	Lac qui Parle.
Andrea,	Wilkin.	Baytown,	Washington.
Angus,	Polk.	Bearpark,	Norman.
Ann,	Cottonwood.	Beauford,	Blue Earth.
Anna,	Lac qui Parle.	Beaver,	Fillmore.
Anoka,	Anoka.	Beaver Bay,	Lake.
Anthony,	Norman.	Beaver Creek,	Rock.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Beaver Falls.	Renville.	Brislet,	Polk.
Becker,	Sherburne.	Bristol,	Fillmore.
Belfast,	Murray.	Breitung,	St. Louis.
Belgium,	Polk.	Brockway,	Stearns.
Belgrade,	Nicollet.	Brookfield,	Renville.
Belle Creek,	Goodhue.	Brooklyn,	Hennepin.
Belle Plaine,	Scott.	Brookville,	Redwood.
Belle Prairie,	Morrison.	Brownsville,	Houston.
Belle River,	Douglas.	Browns Valley,	Big Stone.
Bellevue,	Morrison.	Brunswick,	Kanabec.
Belmont,	Jackson.	Brush Creek,	Faribault.
Belvidere,	Goodhue.	Butler,	Otter Tail.
Bennington,	Mower.	Buckman,	Morrison.
Benson,	Swift.	Buffalo,	Wright.
Benton,	Carver.	Bullard,	Wadena.
Ben Wade,	Pope.	Burbank,	Kandiyohi.
Bergen,	McLeod.	Burke,	Pipestone.
Berlin,	Steele.	Burlington,	Becker.
Bernadotte,	Nicollet.	Burnhamville,	Todd.
Bertha,	Todd.	Burns,	Anoka.
Bethel,	Anoka.	Burnside,	Goodhue.
Big Bend,	Chippewa.	Burnsville,	Dakota.
Bigelow,	Nobles.	Burnstown,	Brown.
Big Lake,	Sherburne.	Burton,	Yellow Medicine.
Big Stone,	Big Stone.	Buse,	Otter Tail.
Birch Cooley,	Renville.	Butterfield,	Watsonwan.
Big Woods,	Marshall.	Butternut Val'y,	Blue Earth.
Birchdale,	Todd.	Butternut,	Aitkin.
Bird Island,	Renville.	Burleene,	Todd.
Bismarck,	Sibley.	Boxville,	Marshall.
Black Hammer,	Houston.	Bygland,	Polk.
Black River,	Polk.	Byron,	Waseca.
Blaine,	Anoka.	Cairo,	Renville.
Blakely,	Scott.	Caledonia,	Honston.
Bloom,	Nobles.	Cambria,	Blue Earth.
Bloomfield,	Fillmore.	Cambridge,	Isanti.
Bloomer,	Marshall.	Camden,	Carver.
Blooming Grove,	Waseca.	Cameron,	Murray.
Blooming Prairie,	Steele.	Camp,	Renville.
Bloomington,	Hennepin.	Campbell,	Wilkin.
Blowers,	Otter Tail.	Camp Lake,	Swift.
Blueberry,	Wadena.	Camp Release,	Lac qui Parle.
Blue Earth City,	Faribault.	Canistoe,	Dodge.
Blue Hill,	Sherburne.	Cannon City,	Rice.
Blue Mounds,	Pope.	Cannon Falls,	Goodhue.
Bluffton,	Otter Tail.	Canosia,	St. Louis.
Boudin,	Murray.	Candor,	Otter Tail.
Boon Lake,	Renville.	Canton,	Fillmore.
Boxville,	Marshall.	Carlmona,	Fillmore.
Bray,	Polk.	Carlisle,	Otter Tail.
Bradford,	Isanti.	Carlos,	Douglas.
Brainerd,	Crow Wing.	Carlston,	Freeborn.
Branch,	Chisago.	Carrolton,	Fillmore.
Brandon,	Douglas.	Carson,	Cottonwood.
Brandrup,	Wilkin.	Carsonville,	Becker.
Brandsvold,	Polk.	Carver,	Carver.
Breckenridge,	Wilkin.	Cascade,	Olmstead.
Bridgewater,	Rice.	Cashel,	Swift.
Brighton,	Nicollet.	Castle Rock,	Dakota.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Cedar,	Martin.	Cottonwood,	Brown.
Cedar,	Marshall.	Courtland,	Nicollet.
Cedar Lake,	Scott.	Crate,	Chippewa.
Cedar Mills,	Meeker.	Credit River,	Scott.
Centre,	Murray.	Cromwell,	Clay.
Centreville,	Anoka.	Crooked Creek,	Houston.
Centre Creek,	Martin.	Crookston,	Polk.
Central Point,	Goodhue.	Crooks,	Reville.
Ceresco,	Blue Earth.	Croke,	Traverse.
Cerro Gordo,	Lac qui Parle.	Crow Lake,	Stearns.
Champion,	Wilkin.	Crow River,	Stearns.
Champlin,	Hennepin.	Crow Wing,	Crow Wing.
Chanarambie,	Murray.	Crystal,	Hennepin.
Chandler,	Polk.	Crystal Lake,	Hennepin.
Chanhasen,	Carver.	Cuba,	Becker.
Charlestown,	Redwood.	Culdrum,	Morrison.
Chaska,	Carver.	Custer,	Lyon.
Chatfield,	Fillmore.	Daggett Brook,	Crow Wing.
Chatham,	Wright.	Dahlgren,	Carver.
Chengwatana,	Pine.	Dalbo,	Isanti.
Cherry Grove,	Goodhue.	Dale,	Cottonwood.
Chester,	Wabasha.	Dane Prairie,	Otter Tail.
Chippewa,	Douglas.	Danielson,	Meeker.
Chippewa Falls,	Pope.	Danville,	Blue Earth.
Chisago Lake,	Chisago.	Darnen,	Stevens.
Christina,	Jackson.	Darwin,	Meeker.
Claremont,	Dodge.	Dassel,	Meeker.
Clark,	Faribault.	Davenport,	Crow Wing.
Clarksville,	Big Stone.	Davis,	Kittson.
Clayton,	Mower.	Dayton,	Hennepin.
Clear Lake,	Sherburne.	Decoria,	Blue Earth.
Clearwater,	Wright.	Deer Creek,	Otter Tail.
Cleveland,	Le Sueur.	Deerfield,	Steele.
Clifton,	Lyon.	Deerhorn,	Wilkin.
Clinton,	Rock.	Deer Wood,	Kittson.
Clinton Falls,	Steele.	Delafield,	Jackson.
Clitheral,	Otter Tail.	Delavan,	Faribault.
Clontarf,	Swift.	Delaware,	Grant.
Clow,	Kittson.	Delhi,	Redwood.
Collegeville,	Stearns.	Delton,	Cottonwood.
Cokato,	Wright.	Denmark,	Washington.
Colfax,	Kandiyohi.	Denver,	Rock.
Collins,	McLeod.	Derrynane,	Le Sueur.
Collinwood,	Meeker.	Des Moines,	Jackson.
Columbia,	Polk.	Des Moines River,	Murray.
Columbus,	Anoka.	Detroit,	Becker.
Compton,	Otter Tail.	Dewald,	Nobles.
Comstock,	Marshall.	Dexter,	Mower.
Concord,	Dodge.	Diamond Lake,	Lincoln.
Coon,	Marshall.	Dieter,	Kittson.
Coon Creek,	Lyon.	Dollymount,	Traverse.
Corcoran,	Hennepin.	Donnelly,	Stevens.
Cordova,	Le Sueur.	Dora,	Otter Tail.
Corliss,	Otter Tail.	Douglas,	Dakota.
Cornorant,	Becker.	Dover,	Olmsted.
Cornish,	Sibley.	Dovray,	Murray.
Corinna,	Wright.	Dovre,	Kandiyohi.
Cosmos,	Meeker.	Drammen,	Lincoln.
Cottage Grove,	Washington.		



TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Dreshbach,	Winona.	Euclid,	Polk.
Dryden,	Sibley.	Eureka,	Dakota.
Dublin,	Swift.	Everts,	Otter Tail.
Duluth,	St. Louis.	Everglade,	Stevens.
Dunbar,	Faribault,	Evergreen,	Becker.
Dunn,	Otter Tail.	Evansville,	Douglas.
Durnen,	Stevens.	Ewington,	Jackson.
Eagan,	Dakota.	Excelsior,	Hennepin.
Eagle Creek,	Scott.	Excel,	Marshall.
Eagle Point,	Marshall.	Eyota,	Olmsted.
Eagle Valley,	Todd.	Fahlun,	Kandiyohi.
Eagle Lake,	Otter Tail.	Fairbanks,	Crow Wing.
East Battle Lake,	Otter Tail.	Fairfax,	Polk.
East Chain,	Martin.	Fairfield,	Swift.
East St. Cloud,	Sherburne.	Fairhaven,	Stearns.
Eastern,	Otter Tail.	Fairmont,	Martin.
Echo,	Yellow Medicine.	Fairview,	Lyon.
Eden,	Brown.	Fanny,	Polk.
Eden,	Pipestone.	Farley,	Polk.
Eden,	Polk.	Farming,	Stearns.
Eden Lake,	Stearns.	Farmington,	Olmsted.
Eden Prairie,	Hennepin.	Farm Island,	Aitkin.
Edison,	Swift.	Fawn Lake,	Todd.
Edna,	Otter Tail.	Faxon,	Sibley.
Edwards,	Kandiyohi.	Featherstone,	Goodhue.
Effington,	Otter Tail.	Felton,	Clay.
Eglon,	Clay.	Fenton,	Murray.
Eidsvold,	Lyon.	Fergus Falls.	Otter Tail.
Elba,	Winona.	Fielden,	Watsonwan.
Elbow Lake,	Grant.	Fillmore,	Fillmore.
Elbow Lake,	Hubbard.	Fisher,	Polk.
Eldorado,	Stevens.	Fish Lake,	Chisago.
Elgin,	Wabasha.	Flom,	Norman.
Elizabeth,	Otter Tail.	Flora,	Renville.
Elk,	Nobles.	Florence,	Goodhue.
Elk Lake,	Grant.	Florida,	Yellow Medicine.
Elk River,	Sherburne.	Folsom,	Traverse.
Elkton,	Clay.	Folden,	Otter Tail.
Ellington,	Dodge.	Foldahl,	Marshall.
Ellsworth,	Meeker.	Fond du Lac,	St. Louis.
Elm Creek,	Martin.	Forest,	Rice.
Elmdale,	Morrison.	Forest City,	Meeker.
Elmer,	Pipestone.	Forest Lake,	Washington.
Elmira,	Olmsted.	Forest Prairie,	Meeker.
Elmo,	Otter Tail.	Forestville,	Fillmore.
Elmore,	Faribault.	Forfang,	Kittson.
Elmwood,	Clay.	Fortier,	Yellow Medicine.
Ellsborough,	Murray.	Foster,	Faribault.
Elysian,	Le Sueur.	Fossum,	Norman.
Emardville,	Polk.	Fountain,	Fillmore.
Emerald,	Faribault.	Fountain Prairie,	Pipestone.
Emmett,	Renville.	Fox Lake,	Martin.
Empire,	Dakota.	Framnaes,	Stevens.
Enterprise,	Jackson.	Franconia,	Chisago.
Erdahl,	Grant.	Frankford,	Mower.
Erhard's Grove,	Otter Tail.	Frankfort,	Wright.
Erickson,	Renville.	Franklin,	Wright.
Erie,	Becker.	Fraser,	Martin.
Erin,	Rice.	Freeborn,	Freeborn.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Freedom,	Waseca.	Gray,	Pipestone.
Freeland,	Lac qui Parle.	Gray Eagle,	Todd.
Freeman,	Freeborn.	Great Bend,	Cottonwood.
Fremont,	Winona.	Greenbush,	Mille Lacs.
French Lake,	Wright.	Greenfield,	Wabasha.
Friberg,	Otter Tail.	Green Isle,	Sibley.
Fridley,	Anoka.	Green Lake,	Kandiyohi.
Friendship,	Yellow Medicine.	Greenleaf,	Meeker.
Galena,	Martin.	Green Meadow,	Norman.
Garfield,	Lac qui Parle.	Green Prairie,	Morrison.
Gales,	Redwood.	Green Vale,	Dakota.
Garfield,	Polk.	Green Valley,	Becker.
Garden,	Polk.	Greenwood,	Hennepin.
Garden City,	Blue Earth.	Gregory,	Rock.
Garrison,	Crow Wing.	Grove,	Stearns.
Garhide,	Clay.	Grove Lake,	Pope.
Genessee,	Kandiyohi.	Grove Park,	Polk.
Geneva,	Freeborn.	Grow,	Anoka.
Gentilly,	Polk.	Hagen,	Clay.
Georgetown,	Clay.	Hallock,	Kittson.
Germantown,	Cottonwood.	Hale,	McLeod.
Germania,	Todd.	Halstad,	Norman.
Gervais,	Polk.	Hamden,	Becker.
Getty,	Stearns.	Hamilin,	Lac qui Parle.
Gilchrist,	Pope.	Ham Lake,	Anoka.
Gilford,	Wabasha.	Hammer,	Yellow Medicine.
Gilmantown,	Benton.	Hammond,	Polk.
Girard,	Otter Tail.	Hampden,	Kittson.
Glasgow,	Wabasha.	Hampton,	Dakota.
Glencoe,	McLeod.	Hancock,	Carver.
Glendale,	Scott.	Hansonville,	Lincoln.
Glendorado,	Benton.	Hantho,	Lac qui Parle.
Glenwood,	Pope.	Harmony,	Fillmore.
Glyndon,	Clay.	Harrison,	Kandiyohi.
Gnesen,	St. Louis.	Hart,	Winona.
Godfrey,	Polk.	Hartford,	Todd.
Golden Valley,	Hennepin.	Hartland,	Freeborn.
Goodhue,	Goodhue.	Harvey,	Meeker.
Goose Prairie,	Clay.	Hassan,	Hennepin.
Gordon,	Todd.	Havana,	Steele.
Gorton,	Grant.	Havelock,	Chippewa.
Gorman,	Otter Tail.	Haven,	Sherburne.
Graceville,	Big Stone.	Haverhill,	Olmsted.
Grafton,	Sibley.	Hawk Creek,	Renville.
Grace,	Chippewa.	Hawley,	Clay.
Graham,	Benton.	Hay Creek,	Goodhue.
Graham Lake,	Nobles.	Hayes,	Swift.
Granby,	Nicollet.	Hayfield,	Dodge.
Grand Meadow,	Mower.	Hayward,	Freeborn.
Grand Prairie,	Nobles.	Hazle Run,	Yellow Medicine.
Grand Forks,	Polk.	Hazelton,	Kittson.
Grand View,	Lyon.	Hector,	Renville.
Grange,	Pipestone.	Hegbert,	Swift.
Granite Falls,	Chippewa.	Hegne,	Norman.
Granite Ledge,	Benton.	Helen,	McLeod.
Granite Rock,	Redwood.	Helena,	Scott.
Grant,	Washington.	Henderson,	Sibley.
Granville,	Kittson.	Hendricks,	Lincoln.
Grass Lake,	Kanabec.	Hendrum,	Norman.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Henning,	Otter Tail.	Jadis,	Kittson.
Henryville.	Renville.	Jay,	Martin.
Hermantown,	St. Louis.	Jefferson,	Houston.
Heron Lake.	Jackson.	Jessenland,	Sibley.
Hersey,	Nobles.	Joe Daviess,	Faribault.
Higdem,	Polk.	Johnsonville,	Redwood.
High Forest,	Olmsted.	Jordan,	Fillmore.
Highland,	Wabasha.	Judson,	Blue Earth.
Hight of Land,	Becker.	Jupiter,	Kittson.
Highwater,	Cottonwood.	Kalmar,	Olmsted.
Highland Grove,	Clay.	Kanaranzi.	Rock.
Hillsdale,	Winona.	Kandiyohi,	Kandiyohi.
Hill River,	Polk.	Kandota,	Todd.
Hinckley,	Pine.	Knife Falls,	Carlton.
Hobart,	Otter Tail.	Kasota,	Le Sueur.
Hodges.	Stevens.	Keen,	Clay.
Hoff,	Pope.	Kelso,	Sibley.
Hokah,	Houston.	Kennedy,	Crow Wing.
Holden,	Goodhue.	Kenyon,	Goodhue.
Holding,	Stearns.	Kertsonville,	Polk.
Holland,	Kandiyohi.	Kettle River,	Pine.
Holy Cross,	Clay.	Keystone.	Polk.
Holly,	Murray.	Kiester,	Faribault.
Hollywood.	Carver.	Kildare,	Swift.
Holmes City,	Douglas.	Kilkenny,	Le Sueur.
Holmesville,	Becker.	Kimball,	Jackson.
Holt,	Fillmore.	Kimberly,	Aitkin.
Homestead,	Otter Tail.	King,	Polk.
Homer,	Redwood.	Kingman,	Renville.
Homelake,	Norman.	Kingston,	Meeker.
Home,	Brown.	Kintire,	Redwood.
Homer,	Winona.	Kirkhoven,	Swift.
Honolulu,	Stevens.	Kittson,	Polk.
Hope,	Lincoln.	Knute,	Polk.
Horton,	Stevens.	Kragero,	Chippewa.
Houston,	Houston.	Kragnes,	Clay.
Hubbard,	Polk.	Krain,	Stearns.
Hubbard,	Hubbard.	La Crescent,	Houston.
Hudson,	Douglas.	La Crosse,	Jackson.
Humboldt,	Clay.	Lac qui Parle,	Lac qui Parle.
Hunter,	Jackson.	Lafayette,	Nicollet.
Huntsville.	Polk.	La Grand,	Douglas.
Hutchinson,	McLeod.	Lake,	Wabasha.
Hyde Park.	Wabasha.	Lake Valley,	Traverse.
Ilyne,	Polk.	Lake Andrew,	Kandiyohi.
Ida,	Douglas.	Lake Belt,	Martin.
Independence,	Hennepin.	Lake Benton,	Lincoln.
Indian Lake,	Nobles.	Lake Elizabeth,	Kandiyohi.
Inman,	Otter Tail.	Lake Eunice,	Becker.
Inver Grove,	Dakota.	Lake Fair,	Polk.
Iosco,	Waseca.	Lake Fremont,	Martin.
Iona,	Todd.	Lake George,	Stearns.
Iowa,	Murray.	Lake Hanska,	Brown.
Irving,	Kandiyohi.	Lake Henry,	Stearns.
Isanti,	Isanti.	Lake Ida,	Norman.
Island Lake,	Lyon.	Lake Johanna,	Pope.
Jackson,	Scott.	Lakeland,	Washington.
Jamestown,	Blue Earth.	Lake Lillian,	Kandiyohi.
Janesville,	Waseca.	Lake Marshall,	Lyon.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Lake Mary,	Douglas.	Livonia,	Sherburne.
Lake Park,	Becker.	Lockhart,	Norman.
Lake Prairie,	Nicollet.	Lodi,	Mower.
Lake Pleasant,	Polk.	Logan,	Grant.
Lake Sarah,	Murray.	London,	Freeborn.
Lake Shore.	Lac qui Parle.	Lone Tree,	Chippewa.
Lakeside,	Cottonwood.	Long Lake,	Watsonwan.
Lake Stay,	Lincoln.	Long Lake,	Crow Wing.
Laketown,	Carver.	Long Prairie,	Todd.
Lake Valley,	Traverse.	Lorain,	Nobles.
Lake View,	Becker.	Lordville,	Murray.
Lakeville,	Dakota.	Louisville,	Scott.
Lambert,	Polk.	Louriston,	Chippewa.
Lamberton.	Redwood.	Lowell,	Polk.
Land,	Grant.	Lucas,	Lyon.
Lanesburgh,	Le Sueur.	Lund,	Douglas.
Langola,	Benton.	Lura,	Faribault.
Langhei,	Pope.	Luverne,	Rock.
Lawrence,	Grant.	Luxemburg,	Stearns.
Lansing,	Mower.	Lyle,	Mower.
Larkin,	Nobles.	Lynde,	Lyon.
Leaf Lake,	Otter Tail.	Lynden,	Stearns.
Leaf Mountain,	Otter Tail.	Lynn,	McLeod.
Leaf River,	Wadena.	Lyons,	Lyon.
Leaf Valley,	Douglas.	Lyra,	Blue Earth.
Leavenworth,	Brown.	Macsville,	Grant.
Lebanon,	Dakota.	McCauleyville,	Wilkin.
Lee,	Norman.	McCrea,	Marshall.
Leeds,	Murray.	McDonalds ville,	Norman.
Leentrop,	Chippewa.	McLean,	Ramsey.
Lemond,	Steele.	McPherson,	Blue Earth.
Lent,	Chisago.	Madelia,	Watsonwan.
Leota,	Nobles.	Madison,	Lac qui Parle.
Leon,	Goodhue.	Magnolia,	Rock.
Leonardsville,	Traverse.	Maine,	Otter Tail.
Le Ray,	Blue Earth.	Maine Prairie,	Stearns.
Le Roy,	Mower.	Mamre,	Kandiyohi.
Le Sauk.	Stearns.	Manannah,	Meeker.
Leslie,	Todd.	Manchester,	Freeborn.
Levan,	Pope.	Mandt,	Chippewa.
Lessor.	Polk.	Mahtowa,	Carlton.
Lexington,	Le Sueur.	Malta,	Big Stone.
Liberty,	Polk.	Manfred,	Lac qui Parle.
Lien,	Grant.	Mankato,	Blue Earth.
Lida,	Otter Tail.	Manstield,	Freeborn.
Lime,	Blue Earth.	Manston,	Wilkin.
Lime Lake,	Murray.	Mantorville,	Dodge.
Lime Stone,	Lincoln.	Manyaska,	Martin.
Lincoln,	Blue Earth.	Maple Grove,	Hennepin.
Lincoln,	Marshall.	Maple Lake,	Wright.
Linden,	Brown.	Maple Ridge,	Isanti.
Linwood,	Anoka.	Mapleton,	Blue Earth.
Liota.	Nobles.	Maple Wood,	Otter Tail.
Lisbon,	Yellow Medicine.	Marble,	Lincoln.
Lismore,	Nobles.	Marine,	Washington.
Litchfield,	Meeker.	Marion,	Olmsted.
Little Falls,	Morrison.	Marman,	Aitken.
Little Rock,	Nobles.	Marshall,	Mower.
Little Sauk.	Todd.	Marshan,	Dakota.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY
Marshfield,	Lincoln.	Mooresville,	Crow Wing.
Marsh Grove,	Marshall.	Morgan,	Redwood.
Martin,	Rock.	Moran,	Todd.
Martinsburg,	Renville.	Morris,	Stevens.
Marysland,	Swift.	Morrill,	Morrison.
Marysville,	Wright.	Morken,	Clay.
Mary,	Norman.	Morristown,	Rice.
Mason,	Murray.	Morse,	Lincoln.
Mauston,	Wilkin.	Moscow,	Freeborn.
Mayhew Lake,	Benton.	Motley,	Morrison.
Mayville,	Houston.	Moulton,	Murray.
Maywood,	Benton.	Mound,	Rock.
Maxwell,	Lac qui Parle.	Mound Prairie,	Houston.
Mazeppa,	Wabasha.	Mound View,	Ramsey.
Medford,	Steele.	Mountain Lake,	Cottonwood.
Medina,	Hennepin.	Mount Pleasant,	Wabasha.
Medo,	Blue Earth.	Moyer,	Swift.
Mehurin,	Lac qui Parle.	Mount Vernon,	Winona.
Melrose,	Stearns.	Mulligan,	Brown.
Melville,	Renville.	Munson,	Stearns.
Mendota,	Dakota.	Murray,	Murray.
Meridian,	Steele.	Nashville,	Martin.
Merton,	Steele.	Nelson,	Watsonwan.
Mesaba,	St. Louis.	Nelson Park,	Marshall.
Middle River,	Marshall.	Nesbet,	Polk.
Middleton,	Jackson.	Nessel,	Chisago.
Middleville,	Wright.	Nevada,	Mower.
Milford,	Brown.	New Auburn,	Sibley.
Millerville,	Douglas.	New Avon,	Redwood.
Milner,	Mille Lacs.	Newburg,	Fillmore.
Millwood,	Stearns.	New Canada,	Ramsey.
Millo,	Mille Lacs.	New Hartford,	Winona.
Milton,	Dodge.	New Haven,	Olmsted.
Miltona,	Douglas.	New Independ'ce,	St. Louis.
Minden,	Benton.	New London,	Kandiyohi.
Minneapolis,	Hennepin.	Newmarket,	Scott.
Minneiska,	Wabasha.	Newport,	Washington.
Minneola,	Goodhue.	New Posen,	Swift.
Minneota,	Jackson.	New Prairie,	Pope.
Minnesota Falls,	Yellow Medicine.	New Richland,	Waseca.
Minnesota Lake,	Faribault.	New Trier,	Dakota.
Minnetonka,	Hennepin.	Newton,	Otter Tail.
Minnetrista,	Hennepin.	Newry,	Freeborn.
Minnewaska,	Polk.	New Sweden,	Nicollet.
Mission Creek,	Pine.	New York Mills,	Otter Tail.
Mitchell,	Wilkin.	New Folden.	Marshall.
Moe,	Douglas.	New Solum,	Marshall.
Moltke.	Sibley.	Nicollet,	Nicollet.
Molund,	Clay.	Nichols.	Aitkin.
Money Creek,	Houston.	Nidaros,	Otter Tail.
Monroe,	Lyon.	Nimrod,	Wadena.
Monson,	Traverse.	Nininger,	Dakota.
Montgomery,	Le Sueur.	Nora,	Pope.
Monticello,	Wright.	Norden,	Polk.
Moonshine,	Big Stone.	Nordland,	Lyon.
Moose Lake,	Carlton.	Nordland,	Aitkin.
Morse,	St. Louis.	Norfolk,	Renville.
Moore,	Stevens.	Norman,	Yellow Medicine.
Moorehead,	Clay.	Normanna,	Yellow Medicine.



TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY
North.	Polk.	Parke,	Clay.
North Branch,	Isanti.	Parker,	Morrison.
Northland,	Polk.	Parker,	Marshall.
Northfield,	Rice.	Parker's Prairie,	Otter Tail.
North Fork,	Stearns.	Parnell,	Polk.
North Hero,	Redwood.	Parnell,	Traverse.
North Ottawa,	Grant.	Paxton,	Redwood.
North Star,	Brown.	Paynesville,	Stearns.
North St. Paul,	Ramsey.	Pelan,	Kittson.
Norton,	Winona.	Pelican,	Otter Tail.
Norway,	Fillmore.	Pelican Lake,	Grant.
Norwegian Grove,	Otter Tail.	Penn,	McLeod.
Norway Lake,	Kandiyohi.	Pepin,	Wabasha.
Numedal,	Polk.	Peperton,	Stevens.
Nunda,	Freeborn.	Perham,	Ottertail.
Oak,	Stearns.	Perry,	Lac qui Parle.
Oakdale,	Washington.	Petersburg,	Jackson.
Oak Grove,	Anoka.	Pickerel Lake,	Freeborn.
Oak Lake,	Becker.	Pierz,	Morrison.
Oakland,	Freeborn.	Pike Creek,	Morrison.
Oaklawn,	Crow Wing.	Pilot Grove,	Faribault.
Oak Park,	Marshall.	Pilot Mound,	Fillmore.
Oak Valley,	Otter Tail.	Pillsbury,	Swift.
Oakwood,	Wabasha.	Pine City,	Pine.
Oak Port,	Clay.	Pine Island,	Goodhue.
Odin,	Watsonwan.	Pine Knoll,	Aitkin.
Odessa,	Big Stone.	Pine Lake,	Otter Tail.
Olney,	Nobles.	Plainview,	Wabasha.
Omro,	Yellow Medicine.	Pleasant Grove,	Olmsted.
Onstad,	Polk.	Pleasant Hill,	Winona.
Oneka,	Washington.	Pleasant Mound,	Blue Earth.
Oneota,	St. Louis.	Pleasant Prairie,	Martin.
Orange,	Douglas.	Pleasant Valley,	Mower.
Orion,	Olmsted.	Pleasant View,	Norman.
Ortonville,	Big Stone.	Plymouth,	Hennepin.
Orono,	Hennepin.	Pomme de Terre,	Grant.
Oronoco,	Olmsted.	Posen,	Yellow Medicine.
Orrock,	Sherburne.	Prairie View,	Wilkin.
Orwell,	Otter Tail.	Prairieville,	Brown.
Osakis,	Douglas.	Potsdam,	Stevens.
Osborne,	Pipestone.	Polk Center,	Polk.
Oscar,	Otter Tail.	Poplar River,	Polk.
Osceola,	Renville.	Preble,	Fillmore.
Oshawa,	Nicollet.	Prescott,	Faribault.
Oshkosh,	Yellow Medicine.	Preston,	Fillmore.
Osseo,	Hennepin.	Preston Lake,	Renville.
Otis,	Yellow Medicine.	Princeton,	Mille Lacs.
Otisco,	Waseca.	Prior,	Big Stone.
Oteego,	Wright.	Providence,	Lac qui Parle.
Ottawa,	LeSueur.	Queen,	Polk.
Otter Tail,	Otter Tail.	Quincy,	Olmsted.
Otto,	Otter Tail.	Racine,	Mower.
Otrey,	Big Stone.	Ramsey,	Anoka.
Owatonna,	Steele.	Randolph,	Dakota.
Oxford,	Isanti.	Ransom,	Nobles.
Paddock,	Otter Tail.	Rapidan,	Blue Earth.
Pail's Prairie,	Morrison.	Ravenna,	Dakota.
Palmer,	Sherburne.	Raymond,	Stearns.
Palmyra,	Renville.	Red Eye,	Wadena.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Red River,	Kittson.	Runeberg,	Becker.
Red Lake Falls,	Polk.	Rush City,	Chisago.
Redpath,	Traverse.	Rush Lake,	Otter Tail.
Red Rock,	Mower.	Rushseba,	Chisago.
Redwood Falls,	Redwood.	Rost,	Jackson.
Reis,	Polk.	Russia,	Polk.
Rendsville,	Stevens.	Rutland,	Martin.
Reno,	Pope.	Round Mound,	Traverse.
Reserve,	Ramsey.	Sacred Heart,	Renville.
Reynolds,	Todd.	Sahlmark,	Stevens.
Rheideland,	Chippewa.	St. Anthony,	Hennepin.
Rice Lake,	St. Louis.	St. Augusta,	Stearns.
Riceland,	Freeborn.	St. Charles,	Winona.
Richland,	Hennepin.	St. Cloud,	Stearns.
Richland,	Rice.	St. Francis,	Anoka.
Richmond,	Winona.	St. George,	Benton.
Rich Valley,	McLeod.	St. James,	Watonwan.
Riddervolt,	Polk.	St. John,	Kandiyohi.
Richwoods,	Becker.	St. Joseph,	Stearns.
Ridgeville,	Swift.	St. Hilaire,	Polk.
Ridgley,	Nicollet.	St. Lawrence,	Scott.
Ripley,	Dodge.	St. Louis Park,	Hennepin.
Ripley,	Morrison.	St. Martin,	Stearns.
Riverdale,	Watonwan.	St. Mary,	Waseca.
Riverside,	Lac qui Parle.	St. Olof,	Otter Tail.
River Falls,	Polk.	St. Vincent,	Kittson.
Riverton,	Clay.	St. Wendell,	Stearns.
Roberts,	Wilkin.	Strand,	Polk.
Rochester,	Olmsted.	Salem,	Olmsted.
Rock,	Pipestone.	Sanberg,	Wilkin.
Rock Creek,	Pine.	Sanders,	Polk.
Rock Dell,	Olmsted.	Sauk Creek,	Scott.
Rockford,	Wright.	Sandness,	Yellow Medicine.
Rock Lake,	Lyon.	Sandsville,	Polk.
Rockville,	Stearns.	Sandy Lake,	Aitkin.
Rockwell,	Norman.	Sand Prairie,	Wabasha.
Rockwood,	Wadena.	San Francisco,	Carver.
Rocksbury,	Polk.	Sanford,	Grant.
Rolling Fork,	Pope.	Santiago,	Sherburne.
Rolling Green,	Martin.	Saratoga,	Winona.
Rolling Stone,	Winona.	Sargeant,	Mower.
Rome,	Faribault.	Sauk Centre,	Stearns.
Roome,	Polk.	Sauk Rapids,	Benton.
Roscoe,	Goodhue.	Scambler,	Otter Tail.
Rose,	Ramsey.	Sciota,	Dakota.
Rosebud,	Polk.	Scott,	Stevens.
Rose Dell,	Rock.	Seeley,	Faribault.
Rose Hill,	Cottonwood.	Selma,	Cottonwood.
Rosemount,	Dakota.	Severance,	Sibley.
Rosendale,	Watonwan.	Seward,	Nobles.
Roseland,	Kandiyohi.	Shafer,	Chisago.
Roseville,	Grant.	Shaokatan,	Lincoln.
Roseville,	Kandiyohi.	Sharon,	Le Sueur.
Rosewood,	Chippewa.	Shelburne,	Lyon.
Round Grove,	McLeod.	Shelby,	Blue Earth.
Round Lake,	Jackson.	Sheldon,	Houston.
Royalton,	Pine.	Shell Rock,	Freeborn.
Round Prairie,	Todd.	Shell River,	Wadena.
Royal,	Lincoln.	Shelly,	Norman.
Rushford,	Fillmore.	Sheridan,	Redwood.
Runyan,	Otter Tail.	Sherman,	Redwood.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Shetek,	Murray.	Summit Lake,	Nobles.
Shible,	Swift.	Sumner,	Fillmore.
Shieldsville,	Rice.	Sumter,	McLeod.
Sibley,	Sibley.	Sundal,	Norman.
Siegel,	Brown.	Sunrise,	Chisago.
Sinnott,	Marshall.	Sundown,	Redwood.
Silver Creek,	Wright.	Swan Lake,	Meeker.
Silver Lake,	Martin.	Swan River,	Morrison.
Silver Leaf,	Becker.	Svea,	Kittson.
Sioux Agency,	Yellow Medicine.	Sverdrup,	Otter Tail.
Sioux Valley,	Jackson.	Swede's Forest,	Redwood.
Sivert,	Pipestone.	Swede Grove,	Meeker.
Six Mile Grove,	Swift.	Swede Prairie,	Yellow Medicine.
Skane,	Kittson.	Sweet,	Pipestone.
Skandia,	Murray.	Swenoda,	Swift.
Skree,	Clay.	Synnes,	Stevens.
Sodus,	Lyon.	Tamarac,	Marshall.
Scum,	Douglas.	Tanberg,	Wilkin.
Somerset,	Steele.	Tansem,	Clay.
South Bend,	Blue Earth.	Tava,	Swift.
South Branch,	Watsonwan.	Tara,	Traverse.
South Brook,	Cottonwood.	Taylor,	Traverse.
South Side,	Wright.	Teien,	Kittson.
Sparta,	Chippewa.	Tenhassen,	Martin.
Spencer Brook,	Isanti.	Ten Mile Lake,	Lac qui Parle.
Spring Brook,	Kittson.	Terribone,	Polk.
Spring Creek,	Polk.	Tegner,	Kittson.
Springdale,	Redwood.	Thomastown,	Wadena.
Springfield,	Cottonwood.	Thompson.	Kittson.
Spring Grove,	Houston.	Thompson Dist.,	Carlton.
Spring Hill,	Stearns.	Three Lakes	Redwood.
Spring Lake,	Scott.	Tilden,	Polk.
Springvale,	Isanti.	Tintah,	Traverse.
Spring Valley,	Fillmore.	Tokua,	Big Stone.
Spring Water,	Rock.	Todd,	Hubbard.
Spruce Grove,	Becker.	Tordenskjold,	Otter Tail.
Spruce Hill,	Douglas.	Torning,	Swift.
Spruce Valley,	Marshall.	Transit,	Sibley.
Stafford,	Kittson.	Travers,	Nicollet.
Stanchfield,	Isanti.	Trenton,	Big Stone.
Stanford,	Isanti.	Trondhjem,	Otter Tail.
Stanley,	Lyon.	Troy,	Pipestone.
Stanton,	Goodhue.	Troy,	Renville.
Staples,	Todd.	Tumuli,	Otter Tail.
Star Lake,	Otter Tail.	Tunburg,	Chippewa.
Stark,	Brown.	Turtle Creek,	Todd.
Stately,	Brown.	Twin Lakes,	Carlton.
Sterling,	Blue Earth.	Two Rivers,	Morrison.
Stevens,	Stevens.	Tynsed,	Polk.
Stillwater,	Washington.	Tyro,	Yellow Medicine.
Stockholm,	Wright.	Tyrone,	Le Sueur.
Stoneham,	Chippewa.	Udolpho,	Mower.
Stony Brook,	Grant.	Ulen,	Clay.
Stony Run,	Yellow Medicine.	Underwood,	Redwood.
Storden,	Cottonwood.	Union,	Houston.
Stowe's Prairie,	Todd.	Union Grove,	Meeker.
Strand,	Norman.	Urness,	Douglas.
Straight River,	Hubbard.	Utica,	Winona.
Summit,	Steele.	Vail,	Redwood.
Sletten,	Polk.	Vallers,	Lyon.
Sullivan,	Polk.	Vasa,	Goodhue.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Vega,	Marshall.	Westford.	Martin.
Verdi,	Lincoln.	West Lake.	Kandiyohi.
Vermillion,	Dakota.	West Heron L'ke,	Jackson.
Vernon,	Dodge.	Westline,	Redwood.
Vernon Centre,	Blue Earth.	West Newton,	Nicollet.
Vesta.	Redwood.	Westport,	Pope.
Verona,	Faribault.	West St. Paul,	Dakota.
Victor,	Wright.	West Side,	Nobles.
Viding,	Clay.	West Union,	Todd.
Vienna,	Rock.	Westville,	Polk.
Viking.	Marshall.	West Valley,	Marshall.
Vineland,	Polk.	Wheatland,	Rice.
Villard,	Todd.	Wheeling,	Rice.
Viola.	Olmsted.	White Bear,	Ramsey.
Vivian,	Waseca.	White Bear Lake,	Pope.
Waconia,	Carver.	White Earth,	Becker.
Wacouta,	Goodhue.	Whitefield,	Kandiyohi.
Wadena,	Wadena.	Whitewater,	Winona.
Wakefield,	Stearns.	Wilmar,	Kandiyohi.
Walcott,	Rice.	Willmont.	Nobles.
Walden,	Pope.	Willow Lake,	Redwood.
Walter,	Lac que Parle.	Willow River,	Aitkin.
Walnut Lake,	Faribault.	Willard,	Todd.
Waltham,	Mower.	Wild Rice,	Norman.
Walters,	Lyon.	Wilmington.	Houston.
Walls,	Traverse.	Wilson,	Winona.
Wallworth,	Becker.	Wilton,	Waseca.
Wanamingo,	Goodhue.	Winchester,	Norman.
Wang,	Renville.	Windemere,	Pine.
Wanger,	Marshall.	Windom,	Mower.
Ward,	Todd.	Windsor,	Traverse.
Warren,	Winona.	Winfield,	Renville.
Warrenton,	Marshall.	Winger,	Polk.
Warsaw,	Goodhue.	Wing River,	Wadena.
Warsaw,	Rice.	Winnebago,	Houston.
Washington,	Le Sueur.	Winnebago City,	Faribault.
Washington L'ke,	Sibley.	Winona,	Winona.
Wasioja,	Dodge.	Winsted,	McLeod.
Waterburg,	Redwood.	Wisconsin,	Jackson.
Watab,	Benton.	Wiscoy,	Winona.
Waterford,	Dakota.	Woodbury,	Washington.
Watertown,	Carver.	Wood Lake,	Yellow Medicine.
Waterville,	Le Sueur.	Woodland,	Wright.
Watopa,	Wabasha.	Woods,	Chippewa.
Waukon,	Norman.	Woodside,	Otter Tail.
Waverly,	Martin.	Woodville,	Waseca.
Wayzata,	Hennepin.	Worthington,	Nobles.
Webster,	Rice.	Wright,	Marshall.
Weimar.	Jackson.	Wrightstown,	Otter Tail.
Welch,	Goodhue.	Wyanette,	Isanti.
Wellington,	Renville.	Wykeham,	Todd.
Wells,	Rice.	Wyoming,	Chisago.
Winchester,	Norman.	Yellow Bank,	Lac qui Parle.
Wergeland,	Yellow Medicine.	Yellow Medicine,	Yellow Medicine.
West Albany,	Wabasha.	York,	Fillmore.
Westbank,	Swift.	Young America,	Carver.
Westbrook,	Cottonwood.	Yucatan,	Houston.
Western,	Otter Tail.	Zion,	Stearns.
Westerheim,	Lyon.	Zumbro,	Wabasha.
Westfield,	Dodge.	Zumbrota,	Goodhue.

# LIST OF POST OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 15, 1893.

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.

Austad.....	Otter Tail	Barrett.....	Grant	Bongard.....	Carver
Ada ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Norman	Barry.....	Big Stone	Bonniwell's Mills.....	Meeker
Adams.....	Mower	Batavia.....	Todd	Boon Lake.....	Renville
Adelude.....	Big Stone	Bath.....	Freeborn	Boyd.....	Lac qui Parle
Adrian.....	Nobles	*Battle Lake.....	Otter Tail	*Brainerd ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Crow Wing
Afton.....	Washington	Beardsley.....	Big Stone	Brandon.....	Douglas
Airlie.....	Pipestone	Bear Valley.....	Wabasha	Bratsberg.....	Fillmore
Aitkin ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Aitkin	Beaudry.....	Polk	Bray.....	Polk
Albany.....	Stearns	Beauford.....	Blue Earth	Breckenridge ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Wilkin
*Albert Lea ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Freeborn	Beaver.....	Winona	Brenner.....	Lyon
Albin.....	Brown	Beaver Bay ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Lake	Brewster.....	Nobles
Alden.....	Freeborn	Beaver Creek.....	Rock	Bridgewater.....	Rice
Aldrich.....	Wadena	Beaver Falls ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Renville	Brighton.....	Nicollet
*Alexandria ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Douglas	Bechyn.....	Renville	Bristol.....	Fillmore
Alma City.....	Waseca	Becker.....	Sherburne	Brockway.....	Stearns
Almelund.....	Chisago	Belgrade.....	Stearns	Bronson.....	Kanabec
Alton.....	Faribault	Belle Chester.....	Wabasha	Brooklyn Centre.....	Hennepin
Amador.....	Chisago	Belle Plaine.....	Scott	Brooks.....	Polk
Amboy.....	Blue Earth	Belle Prairie.....	Morrison	Broten.....	Stearns
Ames.....	Hubbard	Bell River.....	Douglas	Brownsburgh.....	Jackson
Amherst.....	Fillmore	Bellingham.....	Lac qui Parle	Brownsdale.....	Mower
Amfret.....	Lyon	Belvidere Mills.....	Goodhue	Browns Valley.....	Traverse
Amor.....	Otter Tail	Belview.....	Redwood	*Brownsville.....	Houston
Angus.....	Polk	Ben Franklin.....	Murray	Brownston.....	McLeod
Annandale.....	Wright	Bennington.....	Mower	Bruce.....	Rock
*Anoka ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Anoka	Benson ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Swift	Brunswick.....	Kanabec
Antrim.....	Watsonwan	Berg.....	Rice	Buckman.....	Morrison
Appleton.....	Swift	Bergen.....	Jackson	Buck's Mills.....	Becker
Arendahl.....	Fillmore	Berlin.....	Steele	Buffalo ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Wright
Argyle.....	Marshall	Bernadotte.....	Nicollet	Buffalo Lake.....	Renville
Arlington.....	Sibley	Berne.....	Dodge	Buffington.....	Polk
Armstrong.....	Freeborn	Bertha.....	Todd	Bullan.....	Polk
Artichoke Lake.....	Big Stone	Bethany.....	Winona	Burau.....	Wilkin
Ashby.....	Grant	Bethel.....	Anoka	Burbank.....	Kandiyohi
Ash Creek.....	Rock	Big Bend.....	Cottonwood	Burchard.....	Lyon
Ashford.....	Redwood	Bigelow.....	Nobles	Burschville.....	Hennepin
Aspelund.....	Goodhue	Big Lake.....	Sherburne	Burns.....	Anoka
Assumption.....	Carver	Big Stone.....	Big Stone	Burtrum.....	Todd
Athens.....	Isanti	Big Woods.....	Marshall	Butterfield.....	Watsonwan
Attica.....	Wilkin	Bingham Lake.....	Cottonwood	Byron.....	Olmsted
Atwater.....	Kandiyohi	Birch Cooley.....	Renville	Cable.....	Sherburne
Audubon.....	Becker	Birch Lake.....	Todd	*Caledonia ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Houston
August.....	Carver	Bird Island.....	Renville	Cambridge ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Isanti
Aurora.....	Steele	Biscay.....	McLeod	Camden.....	Lyon
*Austin ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....	Mower	Bismarck.....	Sibley	Camden Place.....	Hennepin
Avoca.....	Murray	Bixby.....	Steele	Camp.....	Renville
Avon.....	Stearns	Black Hammer.....	Houston	Campbell.....	Wilkin
Badger.....	Kittson	Blakeley.....	Scott	*Canby.....	Yellow Medicine
Balaton.....	Lyon	Blomford.....	Isanti	Cannon River Falls.....	
Balmoral.....	Otter Tail	Bloomfield.....	Hennepin		Goodhue
Batavia.....	Todd	Blooming Prairie.....	Steele	Canton.....	Fillmore
Bandon.....	Renville	Bloomington.....	Hennepin	Carlmona.....	Fillmore
Banks.....	Faribault	Bloomington Fer.....	Hennepin	Carlisle.....	Otter Tail
Barker.....	Traverse	*Blue Earth City ( <i>c. h.</i> ).....		Carman.....	Polk
Barnesville.....	Clay		Faribault	Caroline.....	Le Sueur
Barnum.....	Carlton	Bluffton.....	Otter Tail	Carrollsville.....	Olmsted



*Carver.....	Carver	Current Lake.....	Murray	Elysian.....	Le Sueur
Cascade.....	Goodhue	Currie.....	Murray	Ely.....	St. Louis
Castle Rock.....	Dakota	Cushing.....	Morrison	Emard.....	Polk
Cazenovia.....	Pipestone	Custer.....	Big Stone	Emerald.....	Faribault
Cedar Lake.....	Scott	Cyrus.....	Pope	Emmons.....	Freeborn
Cedar Mills.....	Meeker	*Dakota.....	Winona	Empire City.....	Dakota
Cedarville.....	Martin	Dalbo.....	Isanti	Egglund.....	Marshall
Centre City (c. h.).....	Chisago	Dale.....	Cottonwood	Enterprise.....	Winona
*Centre Chain.....	Martin	Dalstrop.....	Chisago	Erhard.....	Otter Tail
Centerville.....	Anoka	Dalton.....	Otter Tail	Erickson.....	Pope
Cereal.....	Watonwan	Danewood.....	Chisago	Erie.....	Becker
Ceresco.....	Blue Earth	Danville.....	Blue Earth	Erskine.....	Polk
Cerro Gordo.....	Lac qui Parle	Darwin.....	Meeker	Essex.....	Otter Tail
Champlin.....	Hennepin	Dassel.....	Meeker	Essig.....	Brown
Chandler.....	Murray	*Davies.....	Otter Tail	Estes Brook.....	Mille Lacs
Chanhassen.....	Carver	*Dawson.....	Lac qui Parle	Esteville.....	Mille Lacs
*Chaska (c. h.).....	Carver	*Dayton.....	Hennepin	Etna.....	Fillmore
*Chatfield.....	Fillmore	Dean.....	Rice	Etter.....	Dakota
Chatham.....	Wright	Deer Creek.....	Otter Tail	Euclid.....	Polk
Cherhalis.....	Le Sueur	Deerfield.....	Steele	Eunice.....	Becker
Cherry Grove.....	Fillmore	Deer Wood.....	Crow Wing	Evan.....	Brown
Chester.....	Olmsted	De Graft.....	Swift	Evansville.....	Douglas
Chisago City.....	Chisago	Delano.....	Wright	Excel.....	Marshall
Childs.....	Wilkin	Delavan.....	Faribault	Excelsior.....	Hennepin
Choice.....	Fillmore	Delhi.....	Redwood	Eyota.....	Olmsted
Chowen.....	Hennepin	Dell.....	Faribault	Fairfax.....	Renville
Christiana.....	Dakota	Denmark.....	Washington	Fairfield.....	Swift
Clara City.....	Chippewa	Dennison.....	Goodhue	Fair Haven.....	Stearns
Claremont.....	Dodge	*Detroit City (c. h.).....	Becker	Fairmont (c. h.).....	Martin
Clarissa.....	Todd	Dexter.....	Mower	Fair Point.....	Goodhue
Clarkfield.....	Yellow Medicine	Dibley.....	Wilkin	Fairview.....	Kittson
Clark's Grove.....	Freeborn	Ditter.....	Hennepin	Fairwater.....	Winona
Claybank.....	Goodhue	Dodge Centre.....	Dodge	Faith.....	Norman
Clayton.....	Faribault	Dodge City.....	Steele	*Faribault (c. h.).....	Rice
Clear Lake.....	Sherburne	Donaldson.....	Kittson	Farming.....	Stearns
Clear Water.....	Wright	Donnelly.....	Stevens	*Farmington.....	Dakota
Cleveland.....	Le Sueur	Dora.....	Otter Tail	Farwell.....	Pope
Clifford.....	Becker	Douglas.....	Olmsted	Faxon.....	Sibley
Climax.....	Polk	Dover.....	Olmsted	Felton.....	Clay
Clinton.....	Big Stone	Downer.....	Clay	Fergus Falls (c. h.).....	Otter Tail
Clinton Falls.....	Steele	Doyle.....	Le Sueur	Fertile.....	Polk
Clitheral.....	Otter Tail	Dresbach.....	Winona	Fillmore.....	Fillmore
Clontarf.....	Swift	Dresselville.....	Le Sueur	Finlayson.....	Pine
Cloquet.....	Carlton	Duella.....	Benton	Flr.....	Marshall
Clotho.....	Todd	Dugdale.....	Polk	Fisher.....	Polk
Clyde.....	Winona	*Duluth (c. h.).....	St. Louis	Floodwood.....	St. Louis
Cobden.....	Brown	Dumont.....	Traverse	Florence.....	Lyon
Cochran's Mills.....	Wright	Dundas.....	Rice	Florita.....	Renville
Cokato.....	Wright	Dundee.....	Nobles	Fodvang.....	Marshall
Cold Spring.....	Stearns	Dunnell.....	Martin	Foldal.....	Marshall
Colenso.....	Norman	Eagle Bend.....	Todd	Foley.....	Benton
Colfax.....	Kandiyoh.	Eagle Lake.....	Blue Earth	Folkedahl.....	Norman
Collegeville.....	Stearns	East Castle Rock.....	Dakota	Fond du Lac.....	St. Louis
Collis.....	Traverse	East Chain Lake.....	Martin	Forest City.....	Meeker
Cologne.....	Carver	East Grand Forks.....	Polk	Forest Lake.....	Washington
Columbia.....	Polk	Easton.....	Faribault	Forest Mills.....	Goodhue
Combs.....	Washington	East Union.....	Carver	Foreston.....	Mille Lacs
Confrey.....	Brown	Echo.....	Yellow Medicine	Forestville.....	Fillmore
Concord.....	Dodge	Eddsville.....	Renville	Fort Ridgely.....	Nicollet
Cook's Valley.....	Wabasha	Eden Prairie.....	Hennepin	Fort Ripley.....	Crow Wing
Cooleyville.....	Steele	Eden Valley.....	Meeker	Fort Snelling.....	Hennepin
Coon Creek.....	Anoka	Edgerton.....	Pipestone	Fesston.....	Polk
Corcoran.....	Hennepin	Edina Mills.....	Hennepin	Fossum.....	Norman
Cordova.....	Le Sueur	Edina.....	Polk	Fountain.....	Fillmore
Cork.....	Grant	Edward.....	Otter Tail	Fowlds.....	Pope
Cormorant.....	Becker	Efington.....	Otter Tail	Franconia.....	Chisago
Cornet.....	Faribault	Eggleston.....	Goodhue	Frankford.....	Mower
Corra.....	Olmsted	Eitzen.....	Houston	Frank Hill.....	Winona
Correll.....	Big Stone	Elba.....	Winona	Franklin.....	Renville
Cosmos.....	Meeker	Elbow Lake (c. h.).....	Grant	Frazee City.....	Becker
Cottage Grove.....	Washington	*Elgin.....	Wabasha	Freeborn.....	Freeborn
Cottonwood.....	Lyon	Elizabeth.....	Otter Tail	Freeburgh.....	Houston
Courtland.....	Nicollet	Elk Lake.....	Grant	Freedom.....	Waseca
Credit River.....	Scott	Elk River (c. h.).....	Sherburne	Freeport.....	Stearns
*Crookston (c. h.).....	Polk	Elkton.....	Mower	Fremont.....	Winona
Cromwell.....	Carlton	Ellington.....	Dodge	French.....	Otter Tail
Crown.....	Isanti	Ellis.....	Cass	French Lake.....	Wright
Crow River.....	Meeker	Ellsworth.....	Nobles	Friberg.....	Otter Tail
Crow Wing.....	Crow Wing	Elm Dale.....	Morrison	Fridley.....	Anoka
Crystal.....	Hennepin	Elmore.....	Faribault	Frontenac.....	Goodhue

<b>Fulda</b> .....Murray	<b>Harmony</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Island Lake</b> .....Lyon
<b>Garden City</b> .....Blue Earth	<b>Harris</b> .....Chisago	<b>*Jackson (c. h.)</b> .....Jackson
<b>Garfield</b> .....Douglas	<b>Harrison</b> .....Kandiyohi	<b>Jadis</b> .....Kittson
<b>Garrison</b> .....Crow Wing	<b>Hart</b> .....Winona	<b>Janesville</b> .....Waseca
<b>Gary</b> .....Norman	<b>Hartford</b> .....Todd	<b>Jarretts</b> .....Wabasha
<b>Gates</b> .....Stearns	<b>Hartland</b> .....Freeborn	<b>Jarvis</b> .....Becker
<b>Gaylord</b> .....Sibley	<b>Hartshorn</b> .....Wadena	<b>Jasper</b> .....Pipestone
<b>Geneva</b> .....Freeborn	<b>Hassan</b> .....Hennepin	<b>Jordan</b> .....Scott
<b>Genoa</b> .....Olmsted	<b>*Hastings (c. h.)</b> .....Dakota	<b>Joy</b> .....Douglas
<b>Gentilly</b> .....Polk	<b>Hasty</b> .....Wright	<b>Judd</b> .....Dakota
<b>Georgetown</b> .....Clay	<b>Hatfield</b> .....Pipestone	<b>Judson</b> .....Blue Earth
<b>Georgeville</b> .....Stearns	<b>Havana</b> .....Steele	<b>Kandiyohi Sta.</b> .....Kandiyohi
<b>Ghent</b> .....Lyon	<b>Hawick</b> .....Kandiyohi	<b>Kanarawzi</b> .....Rock
<b>Gibbon</b> .....Sibley	<b>Hawley</b> .....Clay	<b>Kasota</b> .....Le Sueur
<b>Gilchrist</b> .....Pope	<b>Hay Creek</b> .....Goodhue	<b>Kasson</b> .....Dodge
<b>Gillman</b> .....Benton	<b>Hayfield</b> .....Dodge	<b>Kedron</b> .....Fillmore
<b>Gladstone</b> .....Ramsey	<b>Hayward</b> .....Freeborn	<b>Keegan</b> .....Wabasha
<b>Glencoe (c. h.)</b> .....McLeod	<b>Hazel Run, Yellow Medicine</b> .....	<b>Keeville</b> .....Stevens
<b>Glennville</b> .....Freeborn	<b>Hazlewood</b> .....Rice	<b>Kellogg</b> .....Wabasha
<b>Glenwood (c. h.)</b> .....Pope	<b>Heath</b> .....Pipestone	<b>Kelso</b> .....Sibley
<b>*Glyndon</b> .....Clay	<b>Hector</b> .....Renville	<b>Kena</b> .....Cottonwood
<b>Golden Gate</b> .....Brown	<b>Hegbert</b> .....Swift	<b>Kennedy</b> .....Kittson
<b>Gold Leaf</b> .....Jackson	<b>Helberg</b> .....Norman	<b>Kensington</b> .....Douglas
<b>Goldner</b> .....Norman	<b>Heldeberg</b> .....Le Sueur	<b>Kent</b> .....Wilkin
<b>Goodhue</b> .....Goodhue	<b>Helena</b> .....Scott	<b>Kenyon</b> .....Goodhue
<b>Good Thunder</b> .....Blue Earth	<b>Hellem</b> .....Marshall	<b>Kerkhoven</b> .....Swift
<b>Gordonsville</b> .....Freeborn	<b>*Henderson (c. h.)</b> .....Sibley	<b>Kettle River</b> .....Pine
<b>Gossen</b> .....Polk	<b>Hendricks</b> .....Lincoln	<b>Keystone</b> .....Wright
<b>Gotra</b> .....Carver	<b>Hendrum</b> .....Norman	<b>Klester</b> .....Faribault
<b>Graceville</b> .....Big Stone	<b>Henning</b> .....Otter Tail	<b>Kilkenny</b> .....Le Sueur
<b>Grand Marais (c. h.)</b> .....Cook	<b>Henryville</b> .....Renville	<b>Kimball</b> .....Stearns
<b>Grand Meadow</b> .....Mower	<b>Hereford</b> .....Grant	<b>Kimberly</b> .....Aitkin
<b>Grand Portage</b> .....Cook	<b>Herman</b> .....Grant	<b>Kinbrae</b> .....Nobles
<b>Grand Rapids</b> .....Itasca	<b>Heron Lake</b> .....Jackson	<b>Kingston</b> .....Meeker
<b>Granger</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Hickory</b> .....Aitkin	<b>Kost</b> .....Chisago
<b>*Granite Falls (c. h.)</b> .....	<b>High Forest</b> .....Olmsted	<b>Kragnes</b> .....Clay
.....Yellow Medicine	<b>Highland</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Kron</b> .....Douglas
<b>Granite Lake</b> .....Wright	<b>Hills</b> .....Rock	<b>Lac qui Parle, Lac qui Parle</b> .....
<b>Grant</b> .....Washington	<b>Hinckley</b> .....Pine	<b>La Crescent</b> .....Houston
<b>Granville</b> .....Marshall	<b>Hinsdale</b> .....St. Louis	<b>Lake Andrew</b> .....Kandiyohi
<b>Grapeland</b> .....Faribault	<b>Hitterdal</b> .....Clay	<b>Lake Belt</b> .....Martin
<b>Grass Lake</b> .....Kanabec	<b>Hoff</b> .....Otter Tail	<b>Lake Benton (c. h.)</b> .....Lincoln
<b>Gratzek</b> .....Marshall	<b>Hoffman</b> .....Grant	<b>*Lake City</b> .....Wabasha
<b>Gravelville</b> .....Morrison	<b>Hokah</b> .....Houston	<b>Lake Crystal</b> .....Blue Earth
<b>Green Isle</b> .....Sibley	<b>Holden</b> .....Goodhue	<b>Lake Elizabeth</b> .....Kandiyohi
<b>Green Lake</b> .....Kandiyohi	<b>Holding's Ford</b> .....Stearns	<b>Lake Elmo</b> .....Washington
<b>Greenland</b> .....Le Sueur	<b>Holland</b> .....Pipestone	<b>Lakefield</b> .....Jackson
<b>Greenleaf</b> .....Meeker	<b>Holloway</b> .....Swift	<b>Lake Fremont</b> .....Sherburne
<b>Greenleafton</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Hollywood</b> .....Carver	<b>Lake Henry</b> .....Stearns
<b>Green Prairie</b> .....Morrison	<b>Holmes City</b> .....Douglas	<b>Lake Johanna</b> .....Pope
<b>Green Valley</b> .....Lyon	<b>Holt</b> .....Marshall	<b>Lakeland</b> .....Washington
<b>Gresham</b> .....Otter Tail	<b>Horne</b> .....Brown	<b>Lake Lillian</b> .....Kandiyohi
<b>Grey Eagle</b> .....Todd	<b>Homedahl</b> .....Faribault	<b>Lake Park</b> .....Becker
<b>Ground House</b> .....Kanabec	<b>Homer</b> .....Winona	<b>Lakeside</b> .....Renville
<b>Grove City</b> .....Meeker	<b>Hopatcong</b> .....Wadena	<b>Lake Stay</b> .....Lincoln
<b>Grove Lake</b> .....Pope	<b>Hope</b> .....Blue Earth	<b>Lake Sybil</b> .....Otter Tail
<b>Grover</b> .....Winona	<b>Hopkins</b> .....Hennepin	<b>Lake View</b> .....St. Louis
<b>Grue</b> .....Kandiyohi	<b>Horicon</b> .....Martin	<b>Lakeville</b> .....Dakota
<b>Gull River</b> .....Cass	<b>Houston</b> .....Houston	<b>Lake Washington</b> .....Le Sueur
<b>Hackensack</b> .....Cass	<b>Hoverud</b> .....Pope	<b>Lake Wilson</b> .....Murray
<b>Hader</b> .....Goodhue	<b>Hovland</b> .....Cook	<b>Lakey</b> .....Wabasha
<b>Hadley</b> .....Murray	<b>*Howard</b> .....Wright	<b>Lambert</b> .....Polk
<b>Hagan</b> .....Chippewa	<b>Hubbard</b> .....Hubbard	<b>Lamberton</b> .....Redwood
<b>Hallock (c. h.)</b> .....Kittson	<b>Huff</b> .....Morrison	<b>Lamoille</b> .....Winona
<b>Halstad</b> .....Norman	<b>Hugo</b> .....Washington	<b>Lanesboro</b> .....Fillmore
<b>Hamburgh</b> .....Carver	<b>Humboldt</b> .....Marshall	<b>Langdon</b> .....Washington
<b>Hamel</b> .....Hennepin	<b>Huntley</b> .....Faribault	<b>Langhel</b> .....Pope
<b>Hamilton</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Huot</b> .....Polk	<b>Lansing</b> .....Mower
<b>Hamilton Station</b> .....Scott	<b>Hurdal</b> .....Fillmore	<b>La Prairie</b> .....Itasca
<b>Hamline</b> .....Ramsey	<b>Hutchinson</b> .....McLeod	<b>Leaf Mountain</b> .....Otter Tail
<b>Hammond</b> .....Wabasha	<b>Ibsen</b> .....Murray	<b>Leaf Valley</b> .....Douglas
<b>Hampton</b> .....Dakota	<b>Idlewild</b> .....Lincoln	<b>Leavenworth</b> .....Brown
<b>Hancock</b> .....Stevens	<b>Ihlen</b> .....Pipestone	<b>Ledoux</b> .....Morrison
<b>Handy</b> .....Martin	<b>Independence</b> .....St. Louis	<b>Leech Lake</b> .....Cass
<b>Hanley Falls</b> .....	<b>Ingalls</b> .....Marshall	<b>Leedston</b> .....Stearns
.....Yellow Medicine	<b>Inver Grove</b> .....Dakota	<b>Lemond</b> .....Steele
<b>Hanover</b> .....Wright	<b>Iona</b> .....Murray	<b>Lenora</b> .....Fillmore
<b>Hanska</b> .....Brown	<b>Irving</b> .....Kandiyohi	<b>Leo</b> .....Lyon
<b>Hanson</b> .....Olmsted	<b>Isanti</b> .....Isanti	<b>Le Roy</b> .....Mower
<b>Hansville</b> .....Polk	<b>Isinour's</b> .....Fillmore	<b>Lester</b> .....Rice

Lester Prairie .....	McLeod	Marsh River .....	Norman	Nassau .....	Lac qui Parle
Le Sueur .....	Le Sueur	Marysburgh .....	Le Sueur	Naustdal .....	Stearns
Le Sueur Centre (c. h.) .....	Le Sueur	Marystown .....	Scott	Nebo .....	Todd
Lewiston .....	Winona	Mason .....	Murray	Neby .....	Polk
Lexington .....	Le Sueur	Maud .....	Big Stone	Nelson .....	Douglas
Lida .....	Otter Tail	May .....	Martin	Nerstrand .....	Rice
Lillemon .....	Grant	Mayer .....	Carver	New Auburn .....	Sibley
Lime Creek .....	Murray	Maynard .....	Chippewa	New Brighton .....	Ramsey
Lincoln .....	Morrison	Maywood .....	Benton	Newburgh .....	Fillmore
Lindsay .....	Polk	Mazeppa .....	Wabasha	New Canada .....	Ramsey
Linden .....	Brown	Meadow .....	Rock	New Grove .....	Lincoln
Lindstrom .....	Chisago	Medford .....	Steele	New Hartford .....	Winona
Linnell .....	Becker	Medina .....	Stevens	Newhouse .....	Houston
Lintonville .....	Kandiyohi	Medo .....	Blue Earth	New Lisbon .....	Renville
Linwood .....	Anoka	Meire's Grove .....	Stearns	New London .....	Kandiyohi
Litchfield (c. h.) .....	Meeker	Melby .....	Douglas	New Market .....	Scott
Little Cobb .....	Blue Earth	Melrose .....	Stearns	New Munich .....	Stearns
Little Falls (c. h.) .....	Morrison	Melvin .....	Polk	Newport .....	Washington
Little Rock .....	Nobles	Mendota .....	Dakota	New Prague .....	Scott
Little Sauk .....	Todd	Mentor .....	Polk	*New Richland .....	Waseca
Little Valley .....	Olmsted	Meriden .....	Steele	New Rome .....	Sibley
Livonia .....	Sherburne	Merrilam .....	Scott	New Sweden .....	Nicollet
Lockhart .....	Norman	Merriam Park .....	Ramsey	New Trier .....	Dakota
Logan .....	Redwood	Merton .....	Steele	*New Ulm (c. h.) .....	Brown
Logering .....	Meeker	Mesaba .....	St. Louis	New York Mills .....	Otter Tail
London .....	Freeborn	Midway .....	St. Louis	Nichols .....	Aitkin
Longtree Lake .....	Brown	Miesville .....	Dakota	Nicollet .....	Nicollet
Long Lake .....	Hennepin	Milan .....	Chippewa	Nielsville .....	Polk
Long Prairie (c. h.) .....	Todd	Millford .....	Brown	Nimrod .....	Wadena
Loretto .....	Hennepin	Millaca .....	Mille Lacs	Nittedal .....	Houston
Lortz .....	Blue Earth	Millersburg .....	Rice	Nora .....	Pope
Louisburg .....	Lac qui Parle	Millerville .....	Douglas	Norcross .....	Grant
Louriston .....	Chippewa	Mill Park .....	Otter Tail	Norfolk .....	Renville
Lowry .....	Pope	Millville .....	Wabasha	*Norseland .....	Nicollet
Lowville .....	Murray	*Minneapolis (c. h.) .....	Hennepin	North Branch .....	Chisago
Luce .....	Otter Tail	Stations.		Northcote .....	Kittson
Ludemann .....	Wright	A, 501 Central avenue.		Northfield .....	Rice
Lukens .....	Wadena	B, 1533 E. Franklin avenue.		Northhome .....	Hennepin
Lutsen .....	Cook	C, 1921 N. Washington ave.		North Prairie .....	Morrison
*Luverne (c. h.) .....	Rock	D, 3101 Nicollet avenue.		North Redwood .....	Redwood
Luxemburg .....	Stearns	E, Cor. Harrison st and 25th		North St. Paul .....	Ramsey
Lydia .....	Scott	ave NE.		North Star .....	Martin
Lytle .....	Mower	F, Cor. 14th av SE. and 4th st		Norton .....	Winona
Lynd .....	Lyon	Minnehaha .....	Hennepin	Norway .....	Goodhue
McCauleyville .....	Wilkin	Minneka .....	Wabasha	Norway Lake .....	Kandiyohi
McGregor .....	Aitkin	Minnesota .....	Lyon	Norwegian Grove .....	Otter Tail
McHugh .....	Becker	Minnesota City .....	Winona	Norwood .....	Carver
McIntosh .....	Pope	Minnesota Lake .....	Faribault	N. P. Junction (c. h.) .....	Carlton
McVey .....	Pipestone	Minnetonka .....	Hennepin	Oak Centre .....	Wabasha
Mabel .....	Fillmore	Minnetonka Beach .....	Hennepin	Oakdale .....	Washington
Madella .....	Watsonwan	Minnetrista .....	Hennepin	Oak Grove .....	Anoka
Madison (c. h.) .....	Lac qui Parle	Misson Creek .....	Plne	Oak Hill .....	Todd
Madison Lake .....	Blue Earth	Moland .....	Rice	Oakland .....	Freeborn
Magnolia .....	Rock	Money Creek .....	Houston	Oak Park .....	Benton
Mah-to-wa .....	Carlton	Monroe .....	Martin	Oak Ridge .....	Winona
Maine .....	Otter Tail	Montevideo (c. h.) .....	Chippewa	O'Brien's .....	Hennepin
*Maine Prairie .....	Stearns	Montgomery .....	Le Sueur	Odell .....	Cottonwood
Mallory .....	Polk	Monticello .....	Wright	Odessa .....	Big Stone
Malmo .....	Aitkin	Montrose .....	Wright	Odin .....	Watsonwan
Manannah .....	Meeker	Moorhead (c. h.) .....	Clay	Olga .....	Polk
Manchester .....	Freeborn	Moose Lake .....	Carlton	Olivia .....	Renville
*Mankato (c. h.) .....	Blue Earth	Mora (c. h.) .....	Kanabec	Oneota .....	St. Louis
Manley .....	Rock	Morgan .....	Redwood	Opole .....	Stearns
Manfield .....	Freeborn	*Morris (c. h.) .....	Stevens	Opstead .....	Mille Lacs
Manston .....	Wilkin	Morristown .....	Rice	Oriole .....	Redwood
Mantorville (c. h.) .....	Dodge	Moscow .....	Freeborn	Oronoco .....	Olmsted
Maple Bay .....	Polk	Motley .....	Morrison	Orr .....	Jackson
Maple Glen .....	Scott	Mound City .....	Hennepin	Orrock .....	Sherburne
Maple Grove .....	Hennepin	Mound Prairie .....	Houston	Ortonville (c. h.) .....	Big Stone
Maple Island .....	Washington	Mountain Lake .....	Cottonwood	Osage .....	Becker
Maple Lake .....	Wright	Mount Vernon .....	Winona	Osakis .....	Douglas
Maple Plain .....	Hennepin	Mounville .....	Sibley	Oscar .....	Otter Tail
Maple Ridge .....	Isanti	Murdock .....	Swift	Oshawa .....	Nicollet
Mapleton .....	Blue Earth	Muskoda .....	Clay	Oslo .....	Dodge
Marietta .....	Lac qui Parle	Myrna .....	Blue Earth	Osseo .....	Hennepin
Marine Mills .....	Washington	Myrtle .....	Freeborn	Othello .....	Olmsted
Marion .....	Olmsted	Namsos .....	Jackson	Otisco .....	Waseca
Markville .....	Hennepin	Nashville Centre .....	Martin	Otisville .....	Washington
Marshall (c. h.) .....	Lyon			Otsego .....	Wright
				Ottawa .....	Le Sueur

Otter Tail City	Otter Tail	Rice Lake	Dodge	Sargeant	Mower
Ovittia	Polk	Richfield	Hennepin	<b>Sauk Centre</b>	Stearns
<b>Owatonna</b> (c. h.)	Steele	Richland	Rice	<b>Sauk Rapids</b> (c. h.)	Benton
Owen	Houston	Richmond	Winona	Scambler	Otter Tail
Oxford	Isanti	Rich Prairie	Morrison	Scandia	Washington
Paddock	Otter Tail	Rich Valley	Dakota	Schultzville	Kandiyohi
Panola	Chisago	Richwood	Becker	Scovell	Murray
Parent	Benton	Ridge	Polk	Scriven	Douglas
Parker	Hennepin	Ridgeway	Winona	Seefield	Lyon
Parker's Lake	Hennepin	Rindal	Norman	Seely	Faribault
Parker's Prairie	Otter Tail	Ringville	Kandiyohi	Selma	Cottonwood
<b>Park Rapids</b> (c. h.)	Hubbard	River Point	Steele	Shafer	Chisago
Passaic	Wadena	Robbinsdale	Hennepin	<b>*Shakopee</b> (c. h.)	Scott
<b>Paynesville</b>	Stearns	<b>*Rochester</b> (c. h.)	Olmsted	Sharon	Le Sueur
Pelan	Kittson	Rock	Redwood	Sheldon	Houston
Pelican Lake	Otter Tail	Rock Creek	Pine	Shell City	Wadena
<b>Pelican Rapids</b>	Otter Tail	Rock Dell	Olmsted	Shell Lake	Becker
Perch	Watsonwan	Rockford	Wright	Sherburne	Martin
Percy	Kittson	Rockstad	Polk	Sherman	Blue Earth
<b>*Perham</b>	Otter Tail	Rockville	Stearns	Shieldsville	Rice
Perley	Norman	Rogers	Hennepin	Silver Creek	Wright
Petersburgh	Jackson	Rollag	Clay	Silver Lake	McLeod
Peterson	Fillmore	Rolling Stone	Winona	Simpson	Olmsted
Philbrook	Todd	Roscoe	Goodhue	Sioux Valley	Jackson
Pickwick	Winona	<b>Rose Creek</b>	Mower	Six Oaks	Olmsted
Pikop	Grant	Rosemount	Dakota	Skyberg	Goodhue
Pillager	Cass	Rosendale	Meeker	<b>Slayton</b> (c. h.)	Murray
Pillsbury	Todd	Ross	Kittson	<b>Sleepy Eye</b>	Brown
Pilot Grove	Faribault	Rothsay	Wilkin	Sletting	Polk
Pilot Mound	Fillmore	Round Lake	Nobles	Smithfield	Wabasha
Pine Bend	Dakota	Round Prairie	Todd	Smith Lake	Wright
Pine City	(c. h.)	Rowland	Hennepin	Smith's Mill	Waseca
<b>Pine Island</b>	Goodhue	<b>Royalton</b>	Morrison	Smithville	St. Louis
Pine River	Cass	Rumsey	Otter Tail	Snake	Marshall
<b>Pipestone</b> (c. h.)	Pipestone	Runeberg	Becker	Soland	Fillmore
Pixley	Martin	<b>Rush City</b>	Chisago	Sorlien's Mill Yel. Medicine	
<b>*Plainview</b>	Wabasha	<b>*Rushford</b>	Fillmore	<b>Soudan</b>	St. Louis
Plano	Nicollet	Rushmore	Nobles	South Bend	Blue Earth
Plato	McLeod	Rush Point	Chisago	South Branch	Watsonwan
<b>Pleasant Grove</b>	Olmsted	Russell	Lyon	South Haven	Wright
Pleasant Mounds	Blue Earth	Ruthron	Pipestone	<b>South Park</b>	Dakota
Pleasant Prairie	Martin	Ryan	Goodhue	South St. Paul	Dakota
Plymouth	Hennepin	Sabin	Clay	South Stillwater	Washington
Point Douglas	Washington	<b>Sacred Heart</b>	Renville	South Troy	Wabasha
Pomme de Terre	Grant	St. Anna	Stearns	Spaulding	Todd
Popple	Beltrami	<b>St. Anthony Park</b>	Ramsey	Spencer Brook	Isanti
Portage	Aitkin	St. Augusta	Stearns	Sperry	Martin
Porter	Yellow Medicine	St. Bonifacius	Hennepin	Spicer	Kandiyohi
Potsdam	Olmsted	<b>*St. Charles</b>	Winona	Spirit Lake	Otter Tail
Powell	Todd	<b>St. Clair</b>	Blue Earth	Spring Creek	Goodhue
Prairie Junction	Jackson	<b>*St. Cloud</b> (c. h.)	Stearns	<b>Springfield</b>	Brown
Prairie Queen	Jackson	St. Francis	Anoka	Spring Grove	Houston
Pratt	Steele	<b>St. Henry</b>	Le Sueur	Spring Hill	Stearns
Preble	Fillmore	St. Hilatre	Polk	Spring Lake	Isanti
<b>*Preston</b> (c. h.)	Fillmore	<b>St. James</b> (c. h.)	Watsonwan	Spring Vale	Isanti
Princeton	(c. h.)	St. Johns	Kandiyohi	<b>*Spring Valley</b>	Fillmore
Prior's Lake	Scott	St. Joseph	Stearns	Spruce Hill	Douglas
Prosper	Fillmore	St. Lawrence	Otter Tail	Stacy	Chisago
Providence	Lac qui Parle	St. Leo	Yellow Medicine	Stanchfield	Isanti
Purity	Carver	St. Louis Park	Hennepin	Stanford	Isanti
Quincy	Olmsted	St. Mathias	Crow Wing	Stanton	Goodhue
Rail Prairie	Morrison	St. Michael	Wright	Staples	Todd
Randall	Morrison	St. Michael's Station	Wright	<b>Starbuck</b>	Pope
Randolph	Dakota	St. Nicholas	Stearns	Stark	Chisago
Rapidan	Blue Earth	St. Oloff	Otter Tail	Stately	Brown
Raven Stream	Scott	St. Patrick	Scott	Stavanger	Yel. Medicine
Raymond	Kandiyohi	<b>*St. Paul</b> (c. h.)	Ramsey	Steele Centre	Steele
Red Lake	Beltrami	Station		Steen	Rock
<b>Red Lake Falls</b>	Polk	A. cor. Dak. & Isabel Sts.		St. Lawrence	Otter Tail
Redmyer	Cook	Merriam Park	Ramsey	<b>*Stephen</b>	Marshall
Red Rock	Cottonwood	<b>St. Paul Park</b>	Washington	Sterling Centre	Blue Earth
<b>*Red Wing</b> (c. h.)	Goodhue	<b>St. Peter</b> (c. h.)	Nicollet	Stewart	McLeod
<b>*Redwood Falls</b> (c. h.)	Redwood	St. Thomas	Le Sueur	Stewartville	Olmsted
<b>Reed's Landing</b>	Wabasha	St. Vincent	Kittson	<b>*Stillwater</b> (c. h.)	Washington
Reno	Houston	St. Wendall	Stearns	Stockton	Winona
Renville	Renville	Sanborn	Redwood	Stod	Otter Tail
Rice	Benton	Sand Stone	Pine	Storden	Cottonwood
Riceford	Houston	Santiago	Sherburne	Strand	Norman
		Saratoga	Winona		
		Sardis	Big Stone		



Straus .....	Nicollet	Verdi .....	Lincoln	West Newton .....	Nicollet
Stroman .....	Morrison	Vermillion .....	Dakota	Westport .....	Pope
Sturgeon Lake .....	Pine	Verndale .....	Wadena	West Union .....	Todd
Sumter .....	McLeod	Vernon Centre .....	Blue Earth	West Valley .....	Marshall
Sunburgh .....	Kandiyohi	Vesta .....	Redwood	Whalan .....	Fillmore
Sundahl .....	Norman	Vicksburgh .....	Renville	Wheatland .....	Rice
Sunrise City .....	Chisago	Victor .....	Wright	Wheaton (c. h.) .....	Traverse
Sutton .....	Mower	Victoria .....	Carver	White Bear Lake .....	Ramsey
Swan River .....	Itasca	Viking .....	Marshall	White Earth .....	Becker
Swanville .....	Morrison	Villard .....	Pope	White Rock .....	Goodhue
Swenoda .....	Swift	Vining .....	Otter Tail	White Water Falls .....	Winona
Swift Falls .....	Swift	Viola .....	Olmstead	White Willow .....	Goodhue
Tabor .....	Polk	Vivian .....	Waseca	Wlg. .....	Polk
Tansem .....	Clay	*Wabasha (c. h.) .....	Wabasha	Wilder .....	Jackson
Taopl .....	Mower	Waconia .....	Carver	Wild Rice .....	Norman
Taunton .....	Lyon	Wacouta .....	Goodhue	Willewater .....	Polk
Taylor's Falls .....	Chisago	*Wadena (c. h.) .....	Wabasha	Willmar (c. h.) .....	Kandiyohi
Tegneer .....	Becker	Walcott .....	Rice	Willow Creek .....	Blue Earth
Telen .....	Kittson	Wallace .....	Dakota	Willow River .....	Pine
Tenhassen .....	Martin	Wall Lake .....	Otter Tail	Wilmington .....	Houston
Tenney .....	Wilkin	Walnut Grove .....	Redwood	Wilno .....	Lincoln
Terrace .....	Pope	Waltham .....	Mower	Wilson .....	Winona
Terrebonne .....	Polk	Wanamingo .....	Goodhue	Windom (c. h.) .....	Cottonwood
Thielmanton .....	Wabasha	Wangs .....	Goodhue	Winfield .....	Renville
Thomson .....	Carlton	Warner .....	Kandiyohi	Winger .....	Polk
Thorsborg .....	Grant	Warren (c. h.) .....	Marshall	*Winnebago City .....	Faribault
Tilden .....	Polk	Warsaw .....	Rice	Winnebago Valley .....	Houston
Till .....	Polk	*Waseca (c. h.) .....	Waseca	Winnipeg Junction .....	Clay
Tintah .....	Traverse	Washburn .....	Hennepin	*Winona (c. h.) .....	Winona
Tivoli .....	Blue Earth	Washington .....	Fillmore	Winsted .....	McLeod
Torah .....	Stearns	Wasioja .....	Dodge	Winthrop .....	Sibley
Tordenskjold .....	Otter Tail	Wastedo .....	Goodhue	Wiseco .....	Winona
Tower .....	St. Louis	Waterford .....	Dakota	Withrow .....	Washington
Tracy .....	Lyon	*Watertown .....	Carver	Witoka .....	Winona
Transit .....	Sibley	*Waterville .....	Le Sueur	Wolverton .....	Washington
Trenton .....	Freeborn	Watkins .....	Meeker	Woodbury .....	Washington
Triumph .....	Martin	Watson .....	Chippewa	Wood Lake .....	Yellow Medicine
Trondjem .....	Rice	Watters .....	Blue Earth	Woodland .....	Otter Tail
Trosky .....	Pipestone	Waverly Mills .....	Wright	Woodside .....	Polk
Troy .....	Winona	Wayzata .....	Hennepin	Woodstock .....	Pipestone
Tweet .....	Polk	Weaver .....	Wabasha	*Worthington (c. h.) .....	Nobles
Twin Lakes .....	Freeborn	Webster .....	Rice	Wrightstown .....	Otter Tail
Twin Valley .....	Norman	Wegdahl .....	Chippewa	Wyannett .....	Isanti
Two Harbors .....	Lake	Welch .....	Goodhue	Wyattville .....	Winona
Tyler .....	Lincoln	Welcome .....	Martin	Wykoff .....	Fillmore
Tyrol .....	Stearns	Wellington .....	Renville	Wylie .....	Polk
Ulen .....	Clay	*Wells .....	Faribault	Wyoming .....	Chisago
Underwood .....	Otter Tail	Wendell .....	Grant	Yellow Medicine .....	Yellow Medicine
Union Hill .....	Scott	Wesely .....	Rice	York .....	Fillmore
Upsala .....	Morrison	Westbrook .....	Cottonwood	Young America .....	Carver
Upton .....	Blue Earth	West Concord .....	Dodge	Yucatan .....	Houston
Urness .....	Douglas	West Duluth .....	St. Louis	Zimmerman .....	Sherburne
Utica .....	Winona	Western .....	Otter Tail	Zions .....	Stearns
Valley .....	Polk	Westfield Centre .....	Dodge	Zumbro Falls .....	Wabasha
Valley Creek .....	Washington	Westford .....	Martin	Zumbrota .....	Goodhue
Van .....	Douglas	West Lake .....	Kandiyohi		
Vasa .....	Goodhue	Westline .....	Redwood		

## ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama .....	Ala.	Kentucky .....	Ky.	North Carolina .....	N. C.
Alaska Ter. ....	Alaska	Louisiana .....	La.	Ohio .....	Ohio
Arizona .....	Ariz.	Maine .....	Me.	Oregon .....	Oregon
Arkansas .....	Ark.	Maryland .....	Md.	Pennsylvania .....	Pa.
California .....	Cal.	Massachusetts .....	Mass.	Rhode Island .....	R. I.
Colorado .....	Colo.	Michigan .....	Mich.	South Carolina .....	S. C.
Connecticut .....	Conn.	Minnesota .....	Minn.	South Dakota .....	S. D.
Delaware .....	Del.	Mississippi .....	Miss.	Tennessee .....	Tenn.
Dist. of Columbia .....	D. C.	Missouri .....	Mo.	Texas .....	Tex.
Florida .....	Fla.	Montana .....	Mont.	Utah Ter. ....	Utah
Georgia .....	Ga.	Nebraska .....	Neb.	Vermont .....	Vt.
Idaho .....	Idaho	Nevada .....	Nev.	Virginia .....	Va.
Illinois .....	Ill.	North Dakota .....	N. D.	Washington .....	Wash.
Indiana .....	Ind.	New Hampshire .....	N. H.	West Virginia .....	W. Va.
Indian Ter. ....	Ind. T.	New Jersey .....	N. J.	Wisconsin .....	Wis.
Iowa .....	Iowa	New Mexico Ter. ....	N. Mex.	Wyoming .....	Wyo.
Kansas .....	Kan.	New York .....	N. Y.		



## POSTAGE RATES.

## THE CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, as follows:

**First Class**—Letters, postal cards, and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

**Rate of Postage**—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. On "drop" letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

**Second Class**—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates.

**Rate of Postage**—One cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, when sent by other than publishers.

**Third Class**—Books, circulars, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

**Rate of Postage**—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof

**Fourth Class**—Merchandise, namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law.

**Rate of Postage**—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

## THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT.

A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book.

## PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid; but if two cents in stamps be affixed, the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On Second-Class Matter—The postage must be fully prepaid.

On Third-Class Matter—The postage must be fully prepaid.

On Fourth-Class Matter—The postage must be fully prepaid.

## WHAT MAY BE WRITTEN OR PRINTED ON MAIL MATTER.

**Second Class**—The name and address of persons to whom the matter is to be sent; index-figures of subscription book printed or written; printed title of publication; printed or written name or address, without advertisement of publisher or sender; written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating date upon which subscription ends; correction of typographical errors; a mark except by printed or written words to designate a word or passage to which it is desired to call attention; the words, "sample copy"; publishers' or news agents' bills, receipts and orders for subscription, but the same shall convey no other information than the name, place of publication, subscription price, and amount of subscription due. The number of copies enclosed may be indicated on wrapper or face of package.

**Third Class**—Sender's name and address, with the word, "from"; marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to word or passage; correction of typographical errors; on the blank leaves or cover of any book may be placed a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not like a personal correspondence; upon the address side of wrapper, envelope, tag or label must be left space sufficient for legible address and necessary stamps.

**Fourth Class**—With matter of this kind may be enclosed any mailable third-class matter. On wrapper, cover, tag or label may be written name and address of sender with words "from"; marks, numbers, names or letters for purposes of description, or same may be printed: any printed matter not in nature of a personal correspondence. On address side must be left space sufficient for legible address and necessary stamps.

## THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All mail matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is ten cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

## THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The following are the fees for domestic money-orders:

For orders not exceeding \$5.....	05
For orders exceeding \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	08
For orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$15.....	10
For orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$30.....	15
For orders exceeding \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	20
For orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	25
For orders exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$60.....	30
For orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70.....	35
For orders exceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80.....	40
For orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100.....	45

The fee for a postal note is three cents. A postal note may be drawn for any amount from one cent to four dollars and ninety-nine cents.

# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1891.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
Aitkin .....	The Aitkin Age ..	Aitkin .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Anoka .....	Anoka Herald .....	Anoka .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly ..	Saturday.
Anoka .....	Anoka County Union .....	Anoka .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesday.
Becker .....	Becker County Blade .....	Osage .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Becker .....	Detroit Record .....	Detroit .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Benton .....	Sauk Rapids Sentinel .....	Sauk Rapids ..	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
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 Phoenix .....	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 Journal .....	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 .....	Weekly Ledger .....	Mankato .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Monday.
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 Dispatch .....	Sleepy Eye .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
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 .....	Hausbeischer .....	New Ulm .....	Religious .....	German .....	Monthly .....	.....
Brown .....	Luthersucher Synodalbote ..	New Ulm .....	Religious .....	German .....	Semi-Monthly	.....
Carleton .....	Pine Knot .....	Cloquet .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Carleton .....	Industrial Vidette .....	Cloquet .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Carver .....	Valley Herald .....	Chaska .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Carver .....	Carver Free Press .....	Carver .....	Independent ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.

NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1891.—*Cont.*

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
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..	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Chisago.....	Chisago County News.....	Taylor's Falls..	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Chisago.....	Rush City Post.....	Rush City.....	Independent..	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.....	Independent..	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 Journl	South St. Paul.	Independent..	English.....	Daily.....	Daily.
Dodge.....	Mantorville Express.....	Mantorville....	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Dodge.....	Dodge County Republican..	Kasson.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Dodge.....	Dodge County Record.....	Dodge Centre..	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Douglas.....	Alexandria Post.....	Alexandria....	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Douglas.....	Douglas County News.....	Alexandria....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Douglas.....	Lake Review.....	Osakis.....	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Douglas.....	Evansville Enterprise.....	Evansville....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Douglas.....	Douglas County Sentinel..	Brandon.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Faribault.....	Blue Earth City Post.....	Blue Earth City	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday
Faribault.....	Winnebago City Press-News	Winnebago City	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Faribault.....	Delevan Herald.....	Delevan.....	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
Fillmore.....	Canton Herald.....	Canton.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
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.....	Thursday.
Freeborn.....	Freeborn County Standard..	Albert Lea.....	Dem Alliance	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 Budbaererer.....	Red Wing.....	Religious...	Norwegian..	Weekly.....	
Goodhue.....	The Barnevenen.....	Red Wing.....	Sunday-Sch'l.	Norwegian..	Weekly.....	
Goodhue.....	Red Wing Journal.....	Red Wing.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday
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 Ariel.....	Minneapolis..	Scientific...	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Luthersk Kirkeblad.....	Minneapolis..	Religious...	Norwegian..	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Luthersk Borneblad.....	Minneapolis..	Religious...	Norwegian..	Semi-Monthly..	
Hennepin.....	Normanna.....	Minneapolis..	.....	Scandinavian	Weekly.....	
Hennepin.....	The North.....	Minneapolis..	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday
Hennepin.....	N. W. Congregationalist...	Minneapolis..	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Hennepin.....	The N. W. Mechanic.....	Minneapolis..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Progress.....	Minneapolis..	.....	English.....	.....	
Hennepin.....	The Progressive Age.....	Minneapolis..	.....	English.....	.....	



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COUNTIES.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
Hennepin.....	The Register.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday. Daily. Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Scandinavisk Farmer Journl.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Scandinavian.....	Semi-Monthly..	
Hennepin.....	Svensk Familie Journal.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Svenska Roman Bladet.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Semi-Monthly..	
Hennepin.....	Ugebladet.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Daily Produce Market.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Daily.....	
Hennepin.....	The Family Herald.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Farm Imp. and Hardware.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Forsamlings Bladet.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Forsamlingsvannen.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Fridsbudet .....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Illustrator.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Illustreret Familie Journal.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	.....	Semi-Monthly ..	
Hennepin.....	Ledstjernen.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Norwegian ..	.....	
Hennepin.....	The Book Fiend.....	Minneapolis ..	Literary .....	English.....	Monthly.....	Wednesday.
Hennepin.....	Brud-Kronan .....	Minneapolis ..	.....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Budstikken.....	Minneapolis ..	Democratic..	Norwegian ..	Weekly.....	
Hennepin.....	Bulletin Board.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The City Item.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Semi-Monthly..	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Commercial Bulletin.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English .....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Daily R'w'y and Hotel News.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	.....	Wednesday.
Hennepin.....	Der Familienfreund.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	German .....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Echo de L'Quest.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	French.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Fædrelandet og Emigranten.....	Minneapolis ..	Republican..	Norwegian ..	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Farm Implement Herald .....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	Thursday. Friday. Wednesday.
Hennepin.....	Farm, Stock and Home.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Semi-Monthly..	
Hennepin.....	Farmers' Minn'polis Tribune.....	Minneapolis ..	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Felt Raabet.....	Minneapolis ..	Prohibition..	Norwegian ..	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Folkebladet.....	Minneapolis ..	Republican..	Norwegian ..	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Hennepin.....	Free Baptist.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	.....	
Hennepin.....	Free Lance.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Furniture News.....	Minneapolis ..	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	

Hennepin.....	High School Orb.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Housekeeper .....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Semi-Monthly..	
Hennepin.....	Illustreret Ugeblad.....	Minneapolis .....	Danish-N'g'n	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Hennepin.....	Irish Standard.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Journal of Music.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	
Hennepin.....	Lutheranen.....	Minneapolis .....	Religious .....	Norwegian ..	Weekly .....
Hennepin.....	Daily Market Record.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Daily .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	The Master Mason.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Methodist Herald.....	Minneapolis .....	Methodist .....	English.....	Weekly .....
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Even'g 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.....	The Minneapolis Tribune...	Minneapolis .....	Republican..	English.....	Daily .....
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Veckoblad.....	Minneapolis .....	Republican..	Swedish.....	Weekly .....
Hennepin.....	Minnesota Missionary and	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	Wednesday.
	Church Record.....				
Hennepin.....	Mississippi Valley Lumber-	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday. ...
	man .....				
Hennepin.....	Mother and Child.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Daily Report..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Daily .....	
Hennepin.....	National Arsenal.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Architect....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Labor Union..	Minneapolis .....	Labor.....	English.....	Weekly .....
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Miller.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Pharmacist..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Pharmacist..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Presbyterian.	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Northwestern Prohibitionist	Minneapolis .....	Prohibition..	English.....	Weekly .....
Hennepin.....	The Daily Northwestern				Friday.
	Railway and Hotel News..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Daily .....	
Hennepin.....	The Northw'n Real Estate				
	and Financial Register....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Northwestern Tourist..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Summer mons..	
Hennepin.....	The Odd Fellow .....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	Northwest Trade.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Poultry and Farm Journal..	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Pythian Advocate.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Hennepin.....	The Register.....	Minneapolis .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.

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COUNTIES.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
Hennepin.....	Saturday Evening Spectator	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Skandinaviska Farmer Jour.	Minneapolis...	.....	Danish Nor- wegian.....	Semi-Monthly..	.....
Hennepin.....	Svenska Amerikanska Post'n	Minneapolis...	Prohibition..	Swedish.....	Weekly.....	Tuesday.
Hennepin.....	Normanna.....	Minneapolis...	Democratic..	Norwegian...	Weekly.....	.....
Hennepin.....	Svenska Folkets Tidning..	Minneapolis...	Republican..	Swedish.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Hennepin.....	Tidende.....	Minneapolis...	Democratic..	Norwegian...	Daily and W...	Friday.
Hennepin.....	Trade Reporter.....	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	West End Herald.....	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Wood and Iron.....	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	.....
Hennepin.....	Young Peoples Companion..	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	.....
Hennepin.....	Trons Seger.....	Minneapolis...	Religious....	Swedish.....	Monthly.....	.....
Hennepin.....	South Minneapolis News...	Minneapolis...	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Hennepin.....	Skandinavisk National Bib- liotek Magazine.....	Minneapolis...	Literary.....	Norwegian...	Eight times per	year.
Houston.....	Houston Valley Signal.....	Houston.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Houston.....	Hokah Sun.....	Hokah.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Houston.....	Hokah Chief.....	Hokah.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Houston.....	Co-operator.....	La Crescent...	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Irregular.
Houston.....	Brownsville News.....	Brownsville...	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Houston.....	Caledonia Argus.....	Caledonia.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Houston.....	Caledonia Journal.....	Caledonia.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Hubbard.....	Hubbard County Enterprise	Park Rapids...	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Hubbard.....	Independent and Bulletin..	Hubbard.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Isanti.....	Isanti County Press.....	Cambridge...	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Jackson.....	Jackson Republic.....	Jackson.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Jackson.....	Lakefield Standard.....	Lakefield.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Jackson.....	Heron Lake News.....	Heron Lake...	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Jackson.....	The Pilot.....	Jackson.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
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.
Kittson .....	Weekly News .....	Hallock .....	English .....	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 Inde't.	Madison .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Lake .....	Iron Post .....	Two Harbors ..	Independent ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Lake .....	Iron News .....	Le Sueur .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Le Sueur .....	Le Sueur News .....	Le Sueur .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Le Sueur .....	Le Sueur Sentinel .....	Waterville ..	Independent ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Le Sueur .....	Waterville Advance .....	Waterville ..	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesday
Le Sueur .....	Montgomery Messenger ..	Montgomery ..	English .....	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Le Sueur .....	New Prague Times .....	New Prague ..	English .....	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Lincoln .....	Lake Benton News .....	Lake Benton ..	Democratic ..	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 .....	Friday.
Lyon .....	Reporter .....	Marshall .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesday.
McLeod .....	Glencoe Register .....	Glencoe .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
McLeod .....	Glencoe Enterprise .....	Glencoe .....	Democratic ..	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 .....	Friday.
Marshall .....	The Marshall County Banner ..	Argyle .....	Republican ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
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 .....	Little Falls Herald .....	Little Falls ..	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.

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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.....	LeRoy Independent.....	Le Roy.....	Dem.-Alli....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Murray .....	Slayton Gazette.....	Slayton .....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Murray .....	Fulda Republican.....	Fulda.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Wednesday.
Murray .....	Murray County Pioneer.....	Slayton .....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Nicollet.....	The St. Peter Tribune.....	St. Peter.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Wednesday.
Nicollet.....	The St. Peter Herald .....	St. Peter .....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Nicollet.....	The St. Peter Journal .....	St. Peter.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Nobles.....	Worthington Globe.....	Worthington..	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Nobles.....	Worthington Advance.....	Worthington..	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Nobles.....	Ellsworth News.....	Ellsworth.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Nobles.....	Adrian Guardian.....	Adrian .....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Norman .....	Norman County Index.....	Ada.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Norman .....	Norman County Herald.....	Ada.....	Prohibition ..	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.	Alliance .....	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Otter Tail .....	The Perham Bulletin.....	Perham .....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Otter Tail .....	The Battle Lake Review....	Battle Lake....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Otter Tail .....	The Fergus Falls Journal....	Fergus Falls...	Republican..	English.....	Wkly and Daily	W. iss. Thr.
Otter Tail .....	The Fergus Falls Ugeblad..	Fergus Falls...	Alliance .....	Norwegian ..	Weekly .....	Wednesday.
Pine.....	Pine County Pioneer.....	Pine City .....	Independent..	English.....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Pipestone.....	Farmers' Leader.....	.....	Alliance.....	English.....	Weekly .....	.....
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.....	Red River Dalen.....	.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	.....
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.....	Weekly.....	.....
Polk.....	The Thirteen Towns.....	Fosston.....	None.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Polk.....	St. Hilaire Spectator.....	St. Hilaire.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday
Polk.....	Fisher Bulletin.....	Fisher.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Polk.....	East Grand Forks Courier..	E. Grand Forks	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Polk.....	Fertile Journal.....	Fertile.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	.....
Pope.....	Glenwood Herald.....	Glenwood.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Pope.....	Central Minnesotian.....	Glenwood.....	Prohibition..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Pope.....	Glenwood Times.....	Glenwood.....	Independent..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Ramsey.....	A. O. U. W. Guide.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Daily Globe.....	St. Paul.....	Democratic..	English.....	Daily and Wkly	.....
Ramsey.....	Daily Ry. and Hotel News..	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Daily.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Der Wanderer.....	St. Paul.....	Religious...	German.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Die Volkszeitung.....	St. Paul.....	Democratic..	German.....	Daily.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Daily Union Stock Yards Journal.....	S. St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Daily and Wkly	.....
Ramsey.....	Illustrated Ugeblad.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Nor. & Dan..	Weekly.....	Thursday
Ramsey.....	Midway News.....	Merriam Park.	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Minnesota Staats-Anzeiger.	St. Paul.....	.....	German.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	The Financial News.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Great West.....	St. Paul.....	Alliance.....	English.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Hausfreund.....	St. Paul.....	.....	German.....	Monthly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Industrial Age.....	St. Paul.....	Labor.....	English.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Inter-Urban Graphic.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Labor Echo.....	St. Paul.....	Labor.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Le Canadien.....	St. Paul.....	.....	French.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Ramsey.....	Minnehaha.....	St. Paul.....	Democratic..	German.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Minnesota Staats Anzeiger..	St. Paul.....	Democratic..	German.....	Semi-Weekly..	Wed. & Sat.
Ramsey.....	Minnesota' Posten.....	St. Paul.....	Domestic...	Swedish.....	Weekly.....	.....
Ramsey.....	Northwest Illustrated Mag- azine.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	.....

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1891.—*Cont.*

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NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
Ramsey.....	Nordvesten.....	St. Paul.....	Republican..	Nor. & Dan..	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Ramsey.....	Northwestern Architect and Improvement Record.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	Northwestern Builder, Decorator.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	Northwestern Chronicle....	St. Paul.....	Religious....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	Northwestern Lancet.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Semi-monthly..	1st and 15th
Ramsey.....	N. W. Newspaper Union....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	The Voice of the People....	St. Paul.....	Labor.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	The Drug Store.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	Sunday Sun.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Sunday.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Herald.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Dispatch.....	St. Paul.....	Republican..	English.....	Daily & weekly.	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Grocer.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Journal of Commerce	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Record.....	St. Paul.....	Commercial..	English.....	Daily.....	
Ramsey.....	Saturday Evening News....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Skaffaren.....	St. Paul.....	Republican..	Swedish.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Ramsey.....	Stone Cutters' journal.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	National Hotel News.....	St. Paul.....	Hotels.....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	National Reporter System..	St. Paul.....	Law.....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	Northwest R. R. Guide....	St. Paul.....	R. R. ....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	N. W. Farmer and Breeder..	St. Paul.....	Agricultural.	English.....	Semi-monthly..	
Ramsey.....	N. W. Odd Fellows Review..	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	Northwestern Railroader..	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	Poultry Herald.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	The Christian Liberator....	St. Paul.....	Religious....	English.....	Monthly.....	
Ramsey.....	The Pioneer Press.....	St. Paul.....	Republican..	English.....	Daily & weekly	
Ramsey.....	The St. Paul Daily News....	St. Paul.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	
Ramsey.....	West St. Paul Times.....	St. Paul.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Western Appeal.....	St. Paul.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Ramsey.....	Woman's Record.....	St. Paul.....	.....	English.....	Monthly.....	

Redwood.....	Redwood Gazette.....	Redwood Falls. Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Redwood.....	Redwood Reveille.....	Reewood Falls. Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Renville.....	Renville Times.....	Olivia..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Renville.....	Renville Union.....	Bird Island.... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Renville.....	Renville Star.....	Renville..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Renville.....	Morton Enterprise.....	Birch Cooley... Independent	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Renville.....	Hector Union.....	Bird Island.... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Renville.....	Fairfax Crescent.....	Fairfax..... Democratic	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 Northfield News.....	Northfield.... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Rice.....	The Northfield Independent	Northfield.... Democratic	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Rock.....	Rock County Herald.....	Luverne..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Rock.....	Rock County News.....	Luverne..... Republican	English.....	Daily.....	Thursday.
St. Louis....	Duluth Daily Tribune.....	Duluth..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
St. Louis....	Duluth Weekly Tribune....	Duluth..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
St. Louis....	Lake Superior News.....	Duluth..... Republican	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
St. Louis....	Scandia.....	Duluth..... Democratic	Norwegian... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
St. Louis....	Church News.....	Duluth..... Religious...	English..... Monthly	Monthly.....	25th ea. mo.
St. Louis....	Daily Short Line.....	Duluth..... Independent	English..... Daily	Daily.....	.....
St. Louis....	Daily News.....	Duluth..... Democratic	English..... Daily	Daily.....	.....
St. Louis....	Duluth Skandinav.....	Duluth..... Labor.....	Norwegian... Weekly	Weekly.....	Saturday.
St. Louis....	Duluth Volksfreund.....	Duluth..... Independent	German..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
St. Louis....	Duluth Posten.....	Duluth..... Republican	Swedish..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
St. Louis....	Outlook.....	Duluth..... Religious...	English..... Monthly	Monthly.....	.....
St. Louis....	Iron Home.....	Ely..... Republican	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Tuesday.
St. Louis....	Vermilion Iron Journal....	Tower..... Republican	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Scott.....	Belle Plaine Herald.....	Belle Plaine... Independent	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Scott.....	Jordan Independent.....	Jordan..... Independent	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
Scott.....	Shakopee Courier.....	Shakopee..... Democratic	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Scott.....	Scott County Argus.....	Shakopee..... Democratic	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
Scott.....	Minnesota Post.....	Shakopee..... Democratic	German..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Sherburne....	Sherburne Co. Star-News...	Elk River..... Republican	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Sibley.....	Sibley County Independent..	Henderson.... Republican	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Friday.
Sibley.....	Winthrop News.....	Winthrop..... Republican	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Sibley.....	Arlington Enterprise.....	Arlington..... Democratic	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Sibley.....	The (Gaylord) Hub.....	Gaylord..... Democratic	English..... Weekly	Weekly.....	Saturday.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1891.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF NEWSPAPERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	LANGUAGE.	HOW OFTEN PUBLISHED.	DAY OF PUB.
Sibley .....	Sibley County Republican...	Henderson .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
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 .....	Wednesd'y.
Stearns .....	Times .....	St. Cloud .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Daily .....	
Stearns .....	Herald and Record .....	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 .....	Melrose Sun .....	Melrose .....	Independent ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Stearns .....	St. John's University Record	Collegeville .....	Religious .....	English .....	Monthly .....	
Stearns .....	Belgrade Record .....	Belgrade .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Stearns .....	Enterprise .....	Belgrade .....				
Steele .....	People's Press .....	Owatonna .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Steele .....	Owatonna Journal .....	Owatonna .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Steele .....	Steele County Democrat...	Owatonna .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Stevens .....	The Sun .....	Morris .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Stevens .....	Morris Tribune .....	Morris .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesd'y.
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 .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Todd .....	Todd County Argus .....	Long Prairie .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Todd .....	Long Prairie Leader .....	Long Prairie .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesd'y.
Todd .....	The Presto Change .....	Presto .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Traverse .....	Foot Prints .....	Browns Valley .....	Republican...	English .....	Semi-Weekly...	Wed. & Sat.
Traverse .....	Gazette-Reporter .....	Wheaton .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Traverse .....	Interlake Tribune .....	Brown's Valley .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Thursday.
Traverse .....	Traverse County Times .....	Wheaton .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Saturday.
Wabasha .....	Graphic Sentinel .....	Lake City .....	Democratic ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Tuesday.
Wabasha .....	Republican .....	Lake City .....	Republican...	English .....	Weekly .....	Friday.
Wabasha .....	Wabasha Herald .....	Wabasha .....	Independent ..	English .....	Weekly .....	Wednesd'y.

Wabasha.....	Democrat.....	Wabasha.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Wabasha.....	Mazeppa Tribune.....	Mazeppa.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesd'y.
Wabasha.....	Plainview News.....	Plainview.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Wadena.....	Wadena County Pioneer.....	Wadena.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
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.....	Wednesd'y.
Washington.....	Stillwater Daily Gazette.....	Stillwater.....	Republican..	English.....	Daily ex Sund'y	Daily.
Washington.....	Stillwater Messenger.....	Stillwater.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Washington.....	Daily Call.....	Stillwater.....	Democratic..	English.....	Daily.....	
Washington.....	Stillwater Democrat.....	Stillwater.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Washington.....	St. Croix Post.....	Stillwater.....	Democratic..	German.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Watsonwan.....	Madelia Times.....	Madelia.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Watsonwan.....	St. James Journal.....	St. James.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Wilkin.....	Gazette.....	Breckenridge.....	Alliance.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
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 Herold.....	Winona.....	Democratic..	German.....	Semi-Weekly..	Wed. & Sat.
Winona.....	Katolik.....	Winona.....	Independent.	Polish.....	Weekly.....	Monday.
Winona.....	Wiarus.....	Winona.....	Democratic..	Polish.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Winona.....	St. Charles Times.....	St. Charles.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Winona.....	St. Charles Union.....	St. Charles.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Saturday.
Wright.....	Buffalo Journal.....	Buffalo.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	Wednesday.
Wright.....	Delano Eagle.....	Delano.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Wright County Times.....	Monticello.....	Independent.	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Howard Lake Herald.....	Howard Lake.....	Ind. Repub..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Cokato Observer.....	Cokato.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Buffalo Gazette.....	Delano.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Annandale Weekly.....	Annandale.....	.....	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Wright.....	Waverly Tribune.....	Waverly.....	Democratic..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Yellow Medici'e.....	Granite Falls Journal.....	Granite Falls.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Thursday.
Yellow Medici'e.....	Granite Falls Tribune.....	Granite Falls.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Tuesday.
Yellow Medici'e.....	Canby News.....	Canby.....	Republican..	English.....	Weekly.....	Friday.
Isanti.....	Vart Hem.....	Spring Lake.....	.....	Swedish.....	Semi-Monthly..	



## STATE MILITARY FORCES.

*His Excellency, Gov. William R. Merriam, Commander-in-Chief.*

## GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen. John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Adjutant General.  
 Brig. Gen. Chas. S. Bunker, St. Paul, Inspector General.  
 Brig. Gen. Thos. P. Wilson, St. Paul, Quartermaster General.  
 Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Wheaton, St. Paul, Surgeon General.  
 Brig. Gen. James M. Diment, Owatonna, Commissary General.  
 Brig. Gen. James A. Tawney, Winona, Judge Advocate General.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles J. Humason, Dodge Centre, Assistant Adjutant General.  
 Lieut. Col. N. B. Fulmer, Winona, Assistant Quartermaster General.  
 Lieut. Col. G. A. Whitney, Wadena, Assistant Inspector General.  
 Lieut. Col. Jorgen Simmons, Minneapolis, Assistant Commissary General.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles C. Tear, Duluth, Assistant Judge Advocate General.  
 Lieut. Col. A. C. Wedge, Albert Lea, Assistant Surgeon General.  
 Col. Most Rev. John Ireland, St. Paul, D. D. Chaplain.  
 Col. James Compton, Fergus Falls, Aide-de-camp.  
 Col. Soren Listoe, St. Paul, Aide-de-camp.  
 Col. John N. Harris, Minneapolis, Aide-de-camp.  
 Col. A. E. Chantler, St. Paul, Aide-de-camp.  
 Col. W. E. Haskell, Minneapolis, Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. S. E. Olsen, Minneapolis, Additional Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. C. L. West, Austin, Additional Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. John G. Nelson, Parker's Prairie, Additional Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. W. E. Lee, Long Prairie, Additional Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. Charles J. Stauff, Wabasha, Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. Joseph A. Eckstein, New Ulm, Additional Aide-de-camp.  
 Maj. Chas. P. Braslin, Additional Aide-de-camp.

## FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

*Commissioned Officers.*

Co.	Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission.	Station.
....	Colonel.....	Wm. B. Bend.....	Feb. 28, 1887.	St. Paul.
....	Lt. Colonel.....	Chas. Mc C. Reeve.....	May 19, 1887.	Minneapolis.
....	Major.....	Arthur P. Pierce.....	May 19, 1887.	Red Wing.
....	Surgeon.....	Ralph J. Fitzgerald.....	Mch. 10, 1886.	Minneapolis.
....	Chaplain.....	(Vacant).....		
....	Adjutant.....	John P. Knowles.....	Mch. 30, 1888.	St. Paul.
....	First Asst. Surgeon.....	Thos. C. Clark.....	Mch. 10, 1886.	Stillwater.
....	Second Asst. Surgeon.....	Edw. C. Spencer.....	May 6, 1887.	St. Paul.
....	Quartermaster.....	Elbert Nexsen.....	April 24, 1889.	Minneapolis.
....	Commissary.....	John W. Delano.....	April 20, 1889.	Red Wing.
....	Ins. Small Arms Prac.	Chas. S. Williams.....	Sep. 25, 1886.	Minneapolis.
....	Judge Advocate.....	Fred M. Catlin.....	June 4, 1890.	St. Paul.
A..	Captain.....	Fred W. Ames.....	Aug. 18, 1890.	Minneapolis.
A..	First Lieutenant.....	Albert F. Pray.....	Aug. 18, 1890.	Minneapolis.
A..	Second Lieutenant.....	Wm. C. Goodnow.....	Aug. 18, 1890.	Minneapolis.
B..	Captain.....	Andrew L. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1891.	Minneapolis.
B..	First Lieutenant.....	Jay H. Morgan.....	Oct. 29, 1889.	Minneapolis.
B..	Second Lieutenant.....	Andrew L. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1891.	Minneapolis.
C..	Captain.....	H. C. Braden.....	June 30, 1890.	St. Paul.
C..	First Lieutenant.....	Saml. G. Iverson.....	June 30, 1890.	St. Paul.
C..	Second Lieutenant.....	Wilbur B. Neal.....	Aug. 11, 1890.	St. Paul.
D..	Captain.....	Ed. S. Bean.....	July 12, 1881.	St. Paul.
D..	First Lieutenant.....	Chas. E. Metz.....	Mch. 26, 1885.	St. Paul.
D..	Second Lieutenant.....	M. L. Merrill.....	May 7, 1889.	St. Paul.
E..	Captain.....	W. W. Price.....	April 5, 1887.	St. Paul.
E..	First Lieutenant.....	Edwin Mott.....	April 5, 1887.	St. Paul.
E..	Second Lieutenant.....	Henry Bork.....	April 8, 1890.	St. Paul.
F..	Captain.....	F. W. Blurnham.....	July 6, 1885.	Fergus Falls.
F..	First Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....		
F..	Second Lieutenant.....	Andrew L. Johns.....		
G..	Captain.....	C. A. Betcher.....	Mch. 7, 1888.	Red Wing.
G..	First Lieutenant.....	W. H. Grow.....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Red Wing.
G..	Second Lieutenant.....	Jens Loyd.....	Mch. 7, 1888.	Red Wing.
H..	Captain.....	S. O. Merrill.....	Nov. 5, 1890.	St. Paul.
H..	First Lieutenant.....	Robt. L. Winne.....	Feb. 24, 1890.	St. Paul.
H..	Second Lieutenant.....	Frank W. Atchinson.....	Nov. 25, 1890.	St. Paul.
I..	Captain.....	J. H. Waters.....	Feb. 6, 1889.	Minneapolis.
I..	First Lieutenant.....	David W. Knowlton.....	June 25, 1890.	Minneapolis.
I..	Second Lieutenant.....	J. E. Waters.....	July 2, 1890.	Minneapolis.
K..	Captain.....	Wm. G. Bronson, Sr.....	Feb. 28, 1884.	Stillwater.
K..	First Lieutenant.....	John W. Kuhn.....	May 16, 1889.	Stillwater.
K..	Second Lieutenant.....	Wm. G. Bronson, Jr.....	May 16, 1889.	Stillwater.

## SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

*Commissioned Officers.*

Co.	Rank.	Names.	Date of commission.	Station.
.....	Colonel .....	Jos. Bobleter .....	Feb. 27, 1883.	St. Paul.
.....	Lieutenant Colonel...	Geo. W. Mead .....	June 24, 1885.	Mankato.
.....	Major .....	G. S. Ives .....	June 24, 1885.	St. Peter.
.....	Surgeon .....	D. B. Collins .....	Feb. 26, 1890.	St. Peter.
.....	Chaplain .....	H. B. Molyneaux .....	July 1, 1882.	Albert Lea.
.....	Adjutant .....	Andrew J. Eckstein .....	June 24, 1885.	New Ulm.
.....	Quartermaster .....	J. J. Van Saun .....	June 5, 1881.	Faribault.
.....	Commissary .....	E. J. Poirier .....	April 29, 1890.	St. Paul.
.....	Ins. Small Arms Prac	E. W. Bird .....	April 29, 1886.	Fairmont.
.....	First Ass't Surgeon...	Arthur W. Allen .....	Feb. 26, 1890.	Austin.
.....	Second Ass't Surgeon	C. M. Skinner .....	June 6, 1890.	St. Peter.
.....	*Judge Advocate .....	J. A. Towney .....	Feb. 27, 1883.	Winona.
A..	Captain .....	Albert Steinhäuser .....	Mch. 6, 1890.	New Ulm.
A..	First Lieutenant .....	Lewis B. Krook .....	May 30, 1890.	New Ulm.
A..	Second Lieutenant...	John Buschers .....	June 4, 1889.	New Ulm.
A..	Captain .....	Geo. S. Whitney .....	Oct. 18, 1886.	Faribault.
B..	First Lieutenant .....	Henry Klemer .....	Feb. 7, 1887.	Faribault.
B..	Second Lieutenant...	James R. Smith .....	Aug. 6, 1888.	Faribault.
C..	Captain .....	L. D. Frost .....	Dec. 5, 1884.	Winona.
C..	First Lieutenant .....	G. H. Brink .....	April 7, 1886.	Winona.
C..	Second Lieutenant...	L. S. Gallen .....	Jan. 27, 1890.	Winona.
D..	Captain .....	.....	.....	.....
D..	First Lieutenant .....	.....	.....	.....
D..	Second Lieutenant...	E. B. Shanks .....	Jan. 18, 1885.	Fairmont.
E..	Captain .....	C. O. Lund .....	Mch. 31, 1890.	Wabasha.
E..	First Lieutenant .....	J. R. Peetz .....	Mch. 31, 1890.	Wabasha.
E..	Second Lieutenant...	C. H. Robinson .....	May 14, 1888.	Wabasha.
F..	Captain .....	W. L. Comstock .....	May 10, 1889.	Mankato.
F..	First Lieutenant...	Wm. Denny .....	May 10, 1889.	Mankato.
F..	Second Lieutenant...	H. L. Bulls .....	June 11, 1890.	Mankato.
G..	Captain .....	(Vacant) .....	Feb. 6, 1889.	Austin.
G..	First Lieutenant .....	(Vacant) .....	Feb. 23, 1887.	Austin.
G..	Second Lieutenant...	(Vacant) .....	Feb. 23, 1887.	Austin.
H..	Captain .....	I. E. Chase .....	Oct. 5, 1889.	Blue Earth City
H..	First Lieutenant .....	Aug. Conrad .....	Oct. 5, 1889.	Blue Earth City
H..	Second Lieutenant...	Harry E. Zingham .....	June 5, 1889.	Blue Earth City
I..	Captain .....	C. R. Davis .....	April 25, 1888.	St. Peter.
I..	First Lieutenant .....	Arthur Evenson .....	May 14, 1889.	St. Peter.
I..	Second Lieutenant...	Geo. F. Nutter .....	May 14, 1889.	St. Peter.
K..	Captain .....	Henri DeWitt .....	Jan. 25, 1886.	Duluth.
K..	First Lieutenant...	Jas. Dodge .....	April 24, 1890.	Duluth.
K..	Second Lieutenant...	Louis Lange .....	April 24, 1890.	Duluth.

\* Promoted Judge Advocate General.

## THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

*Commissioned Officers.*

Co.	Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission.	Station.
	Colonel.....	F. P. Wright.....	April 15, 1887.	St. Paul.
	Lieutenant Colonel	J. C. Shandrew.....	May 15, 1890.	St. Paul.
	Major.....	(Vacant).....	April 18, 1887.	Red Wing.
	Surgeon.....	H. L. McKinstry.....	April 19, 1887.	Zumbrota.
	Chaplain.....	C. H. Plummer.....	Jan. 1, 1888.	Red Wing.
	Adjutant.....	C. H. McGill.....	June 8, 1890.	St. Paul.
	Quartermaster.....	W. E. Cook.....	Oct. 8, 1889.	
	Commissary.....	C. A. Van Duzee.....	Aug. 21, 1890.	
	Ins. Small Arms Prac	C. Maudlin.....	Oct. 8, 1889.	
	First Asst. Surgeon	(Vacant).....		
	Second Asst. Surgeon	Werner Hemsted.....	May 25, 1888.	Brainerd.
	Judge Advocate.....	O. E. Lee.....	Oct. 8, 1889.	Stillwater.
A.	Captain.....	(Vacant).....		
A.	First Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....	Mich. 20, 1888.	Waseca.
A.	Second Lieutenant.....	Walter Child.....	Mich. 20, 1888.	Waseca.
B.	Captain.....	E. L. Reed.....	May 15, 1890.	Anoka.
B.	First Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....		
B.	Second Lieutenant.....	Barrett Dunning.....	April 15, 1890.	Anoka.
D.	Captain.....	C. E. Johnson.....	April 28, 1886.	Zumbrota.
D.	First Lieutenant.....	L. Schafer.....	April 6, 1888.	Zumbrota.
D.	Second Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....		
E.	Captain.....	(Vacant).....		
E.	First Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....		Owatonna.
E.	Second Lieutenant.....	E. A. Brown.....	Aug. 20, 1889.	Owatonna.
G.	Captain.....	A. J. Creigh.....	Oct. 24, 1888.	Minneapolis.
G.	First Lieutenant.....	Henry N. Avery.....	Oct. 24, 1889.	Minneapolis.
G.	Second Lieutenant.....	A. B. Applin.....	Aug. 2, 1889.	Minneapolis.
H.	Captain.....	Wm. C. Morgan.....	Aug. 17, 1889.	Morristown.
H.	First Lieutenant.....	Harry E. Buck.....	Oct. 5, 1889.	Morristown.
H.	Second Lieutenant.....	Elfred N. Soule.....	April 24, 1888.	Morristown.
I.	Captain.....	A. J. Vangsnes.....	Aug. 29, 1888.	Ada.
I.	First Lieutenant.....	W. B. Sheffield.....	April 6, 1887.	Ada.
I.	Second Lieutenant.....	B. T. Ashelman.....	Aug. 29, 1887.	Ada.
K.	Captain.....	(Vacant).....		
K.	First Lieutenant.....	(Vacant).....	June 27, 1887.	Brainerd.
K.	Second Lieutenant.....	H. D. Simons.....	Sept. 5, 1887.	Brainerd.

## FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

*Commissioned Officers.*

Battery.	Rank.	Names.	Date of Commission.	Station.
	Major.....	E. D. Libbey.....	Oct. 3, 1890.	St. Paul.
	Adjutant.....	Wm. J. Murphy.....	Feb. 14, 1891.	
	Chaplain.....	John Conway.....	April 17, 1889.	St. Paul.
	Surgeon.....	W. H. Calne.....	April 17, 1889.	Stillwater.
	Quartermaster.....	Adolph Olander.....	April 17, 1889.	St. Paul.
A.	Captain.....	J. J. McGuinness.....	May 18, 1889.	St. Paul.
A.	First Lieutenant.....	Wm. J. Murphy.....	May 18, 1889.	St. Paul.
A.	Second Lieutenant.....	J. F. McCauley.....	May 18, 1889.	St. Paul.
B.	Captain.....	C. C. Bennett.....	Mar. 26, 1889.	Minneapolis.
B.	First Lieutenant.....	Frank P. Bruce.....	Mar. 26, 1889.	Minneapolis.
B.	Second Lieutenant.....	Andrew Olson.....	June 20, 1889.	Minneapolis.

## FIRST TROOP CAVALRY.

Captain.....	E. B. Bergholtz.....	May 7, 1890.	St. Paul.
First Lieutenant.....	John W. Fryckberg.....	July 6, 1887.	St. Paul.

## FIRST CO. RESEVES.

Captain.....	C. D. Allen.....	Sept. 28, 1889.	Spring Valley.
First Lieutenant.....	C. W. Nutting.....	May 22, 1890.	Spring Valley.
Second Lieutenant.....	Wm. R. Huston.....	May 22, 1890.	Spring Valley.

## DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

CORRECTED TO MARCH 1, 1891.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, COMMANDING.

*Personal Staff.*

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, *aide-de-camp*.

*Department Staff.*

Lieutenant Colonel Merritt Barber, *assistant adjutant general*.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Ford Kent, 18th Infantry, *acting inspector general*.

Captain Stephen W. Groesbeck, U. S. Army, *acting judge advocate*.

Major John V. Furey, *chief quartermaster*.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, *chief commissary of subsistence*.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Alden, *medical director*.

Major George E. Glenn, *chief paymaster*.

Second Lieutenant Haydn S. Cole, 3rd Infantry, *acting engineer officer*.

Captain William Gerlach, 3d Infantry, *chief ordnance officer*.—Stationed at Ft. Snelling, ordnance depot.

*General Staff Officers, &c., Serving in the Department.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Jas. M. Marshall, disbursing quartermaster, Helena, Mont.

Captain Daniel H. Floyd, assistant to chief quartermaster, St. Paul.

Captain Francis B. Jones.—In charge of construction of new buildings at Fort Snelling.

SHIPPING AGENTS (CIVILIANS), QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

H. E. Cutting, Pierre, S. D.

T. C. Grover, Custer Station, Mont.

J. Ritchey, Running Water, S. D.

H. H. Clark, Bismarck, N. D.



*Medical Department.*

Surgeon and Major William E. Waters, Fort Custer.  
Surgeon and Major Justus M. Brown, Fort Meade.  
Surgeon and Major Philip F. Harvey, Fort Keogh.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Charles K. Winne, Fort Snelling.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Valery Havard, Fort Buford.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain M. W. Wood, Fort Meade.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain L. A. La Garde, Fort Assinniboine.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Norton Strong, Fort Meade.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Benjamin Munday, Fort Sully.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain W. W. R. Fisher, Fort Assinniboine.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain R. L. Robertson, Fort Abraham Lincoln.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Edgar A. Mearns, Fort Snelling.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain William D. Crosby, Fort Pembina.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain Alonzo B. Chapin, Fort Yates.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain E. R. Morris, Fort Shaw.  
Assistant Surgeon and Captain H. S. T. Harris, Tongue River Agency.  
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant J. D. Poindexter, Camp Poplar River.  
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant C. E. Woodruff, Fort Missoula.  
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant Paul Shillock, Fort Custer.  
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant E. B. Frick, Fort Keogh.  
Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant Allen M. Smith, Fort Assinniboine.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Adams.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Horace M. Deeble, Fort Yates.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon James B. Ferguson, Fort Bennett.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank H. Holland, Fort Shaw.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Perry H. Millard, St. Paul.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Sabin, Fort Custer.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira L. Sanderson, Fort Meade.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon William Shippen, Fort Buford.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel S. Turner, Camp Sheridan.

*Pay Department.*

Major William Arthur, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George W. Baird, Helena, Mont.  
Major Charles McClure, St. Paul, Minn.

*Post Chaplains.*

George W. Simpson, Fort Shaw.  
E. W. J. Lindesmith, Ft. Keogh.  
William F. Hubbard, Ft. Buford.  
John F. Dolphin, Ft. Snelling.  
T. W. Barry, Fort Sully.—On leave.  
E. J. Vattman, Fort Meade.

## OFFICERS NOT REPORTING TO DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

*Corps of Engineers.*

Major Alexander Mackenzie, Rock Island, Ill.  
Major William A. Jones, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Captain Charles F. Powell, Bismarck, N. D.  
Captain Walter L. Fisk, Duluth, Minn.  
First Lieutenant Henry E. Waterman, Milwaukee, Wis.  
First Lieutenant William E. Craighill, St. Paul, Minn.  
Second Lieutenant Frederick R. Day, Bismarck, N. D. In charge of military telegraph lines in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

*Officers on Duty at Colleges, etc., in the Department.*

First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Artillery,—South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.  
First Lieutenant Horatio G. Sickel, 7th Cavalry,—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.  
First Lieutenant Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Infantry,—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Second Lieutenant James A. Cole, 6th Cavalry,—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
Second Lieutenant Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Infantry,—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

*Retired Officers.*

Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.  
Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler, Ridgellawn, Montana.  
Major Robert C. Walker, Helena, Montana.  
Major John E. Tourtellotte, La Crosse, Wisconsin.  
Captain George Q. White, St. Paul, Minn.  
Captain John Killiher, St. Paul, Minn.  
Captain William R. Bourne, St. Paul, Minn.  
Captain Charles King, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Captain Charles C. MacConnell, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Captain Mason Jackson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Captain Cass Durham, St. Paul, Minn.  
Captain John S. McNaught, Madison, Wisconsin.  
Chaplain Moses J. Kelley, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Chaplain Moses N. Adams, Sisseton Agency, South Dakota.  
First Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, Faribault, Minn.  
Second Lieutenant Horatio P. Van Cleve, Minneapolis, Minn.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

### SALARY.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, President of the United States.. \$50,000  
 Levi P. Morton, of New York, Vice-President of the United States 8,000

## THE CABINET.

### SALARY.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State..... \$8,000  
 Charles Foster, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury..... 8,000  
 Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, Secretary of War..... 8,000  
 John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General..... 8,000  
 William H. H. Miller, of Indiana, Attorney General.... 8,000  
 Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, Secretary of the Navy..... 8,000  
 John W. Noble, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior..... 8,000  
 Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture ..... 8,000

## THE 52d CONGRESS,

MARCH 4, 1891—MARCH 3, 1893.

## THE SENATE.

LEVI P. MORTON, of New York, Vice-President.

ANSON G. MCCOOK, of New York, Secretary.

[Republicans (in *Italic*), 51; Democrats (in Roman), 37; total, 88.]

SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	T'm ends.	SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	T'm ends.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			<b>GEORGIA.</b>		
James L. Pugh.....	Eufaula .....	1897	John B. Gordon....	Atlanta .....	1897
John T. Morgan....	Selma .....	1895	Alfred H. Colquitt..	Atlanta .....	1895
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			<b>IDAHO.</b>		
James K. Jones....	Washington ...	1897	*Fred T. Dubois....	.....	1897
James H. Berry ...	Bentonville....	1895	Wm. J. McConnell..	Mascon .....	1893
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		
Leland Stanford....	S. Francisco...	1897	Charles B. Farwell...	Chicago.....	1891
*George Hearst....	S. Francisco...	1893	Shelby M. Cullom....	Springfield....	1895
<b>COLORADO.</b>			<b>INDIANA.</b>		
Henry M. Teller....	Central City...	1891	Daniel W. Voorhees	Terre Haute...	1897
Edward O. Wolcott..	Denver.....	1895	David Turpie.....	Indianapolis ...	1893
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			<b>IOWA.</b>		
Orville H. Platt....	Meriden.....	1897	*William B. Allison†	Dubuque.....	1897
Joseph R. Hawley...	Hartford.....	1893	James F. Wilson....	Fairfield.....	1895
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			<b>KANSAS.</b>		
George Gray.....	New Castle....	1893	*Wm. A. PEPPER....	Topeka.....	1897
Anthony Higgins....	Wilmington....	1895	Preston B. Plumb....	Emporia.....	1895
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		
Wilkinson Call....	Jacksonville...	1897	Jos. C. S. Blackburn	Versailles.....	1897
Samuel Pasco.....	Monticello....	1893	*John G. Carlisle...	Covington.....	1895

\*Alliance and democratic combination.

†Contested by another election. ‡Died February 28, 1891.

SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	T <sup>rm</sup> ends.	SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	T <sup>rm</sup> ends.
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Edward D. White...	New Orleans...	1897	H. C. Hansbrough...	Devils Lake...	1897
Randall L. Gibson...	New Orleans...	1895	Lyman R. Casey...	Jamestown...	1893
<b>MAINE.</b>			<b>OHIO.</b>		
Eugene Hale...	Ellsworth...	1893	Calvin S. Brice...	Lima...	1897
William P. Frye...	Lewiston...	1895	John Sherman...	Mansfield...	1893
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			<b>OREGON.</b>		
Ephraim K. Wilson...	Snow Hill...	1897	John H. Mitchell...	Portland...	1897
Arthur P. Gorman...	Laurel...	1893	Joseph N. Dolph...	Portland...	1895
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		
Henry L. Hawes...	Pittsfield...	1893	James D. Cameron...	Harrisburg...	1897
George F. Hoar...	Worcester...	1895	Matthew S. Quay...	Beaver...	1893
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>		
F. B. Stockbridge...	Kalamazoo...	1893	Nelson W. Aldrich...	Providence...	1893
James McMillan...	Detroit...	1895	Nathan F. Dixon...	Westerly...	1895
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			<b>S. CAROLINA.</b>		
Cushman K. Davis...	St. Paul...	1893	John L. M. Irby...	Laurens...	1897
Wm. D. Washburn...	Minneapolis...	1895	Matthew C. Butler...	Edgefield...	1895
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>			<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>		
James Z. George...	Jackson...	1893	*JAMES H. KYLE...	Aberdeen...	1897
Edward C. Walthall...	Grenada...	1895	Richard F. Pettigrew...	Sioux Falls...	1895
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			<b>TENNESSEE.</b>		
George G. Vest...	Kansas City...	1897	William B. Bate...	Nashville...	1893
Francis M. Cockrell...	Warrensburg...	1893	Isham G. Harris...	Memphis...	1895
<b>MONTANA.</b>			<b>TEXAS.</b>		
Wilbur F. Sanders...	Helena...	1893	John H. Reagan...	Palestine...	1893
Thomas C. Power...	Helena...	1895	Richard Coke...	Waco...	1895
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			<b>VERMONT.</b>		
Algernon S. Paddock...	Beatrice...	1893	Justin S. Morrill...	Strafford...	1897
Charles F. Manderson...	Omaha...	1895	George F. Edmunds...	Burlington...	1893
<b>NEVADA.</b>			<b>VIRGINIA.</b>		
Jno. P. Jones...	Gold Hill...	1897	John W. Daniel...	Lynchburg...	1893
William M. Stewart...	Virginia City...	1893	John S. Barbour...	Alexandria...	1895
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Geo. W. Gallinger...	...	1897	Watson C. Squire...	Seattle...	1897
William E. Chandler...	Warner...	1893	John B. Allen...	Walla Walla...	1893
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>		
Rufus Blodgett...	Long Branch...	1893	Charles J. Faulkner...	Martinsburg...	1893
John R. McPherson...	Jersey City...	1895	John E. Kenns...	Charleston...	1895
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
David B. Hill...	Elmira...	1897	Wm. F. Vilas...	Madison...	1897
Frank H. Cock...	Syracuse...	1893	Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh...	1893
<b>N. CAROLINA.</b>			<b>WYOMING.</b>		
Zebulon B. Vance...	Charlotte...	1897	Francis E. Warren...	Cheyenne...	1893
Matt W. Ransom...	Weldon...	1895	Joseph M. Carey...	Cheyenne...	1895

\*Alliance and Democratic combine.

## REPRESENTATIVES-ELECT.

Republicans in *italic* (87); Democrats in roman (237); Farmers' Alliance in SMALL CAPS (8); vacancy (1); whole number, 332.

Those marked \* served in the 51st House. Those marked † served in a previous House. Those marked ‡ were unseated by the 51st House.

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		
1...	Richard H. Clarke*	Mobile.	1....	Abner Taylor*	Chicago.
2....	Hilary A. Herbert*	Montgomery.	2....	Lawrence E. McGann	Chicago.
3....	William C. Oates*	Abbeville.	3....	Allan E. Durborrow	Chicago.
4....	Louis W. Turpin†	Newbern.	4....	Wm. C. Newberry	Chicago.
5....	James E. Cobb*	Tuskegee.	5....	Albert J. Hopkins*	Aurora.
6....	John H. Bankhead*	Fayette C. H.	6....	Robert R. Hitt*	Mount Morris.
7....	William H. Forney*	Jacksonville.	7....	Thos. J. Henderson*	Princeton.
8....	Joseph Wheeler*	Wheeler.	8....	Lewis Steward	Plano.
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			9....	Henry W. Snow	Sheldon.
1...	William H. Cate†	Jonesborough.	10....	Philip S. Post*	Galesburg.
2....	C. K. Breckenridge†	Pine Bluff.	11....	Benjamin T. Cable	Rock Island.
3....	Thomas C. McKae*	Prescott.	12....	Scott Wike*	Pittsfield.
4....	William L. Terry	Little Rock.	13....	Wm. M. Springer	Springfield.
5....	Samuel W. Peel*	Bentonville.	14....	Owen Scott	Bloomington.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			15....	Samuel T. Busey	Urbana.
1....	Thomas J. Geary*	Santa Rosa.	16....	Geo. W. Fithian*	Newton.
2....	Anthony Caminetti	Jackson.	17....	Edward Lane*	Hillsborough.
3....	Joseph McKenna*	Suisun.	18....	Wm. S. Forman*	Nashville.
4....	John T. Cutting	San Francisco.	19....	Jas. R. Williams*	Carmi.
5....	Eugene F. Loud	San Francisco.	20....	George W. Smith*	Murphysboro
6....	William W. Bowers	San Diego.	<b>INDIANA.</b>		
<b>COLORADO.</b>			1....	William F. Parrett*	Evansville.
1....	Hosea Townsend*	Silver Cliff.	2....	John L. Bretz	Jasper.
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			3....	Jason B. Brown*	Seymour.
1....	Lewis Sperry	Hartford.	4....	Wm. S. Holman*	Aurora.
2....	Wash'n F. Wilcox*	Chester.	5....	George W. Cooper*	Columbus.
3....	Charles A. Russell*	Killingly.	6....	Henry U. Johnson	Richmond.
4....	Robert E. DeForrest	Bridgeford.	7....	Wm. D. Bynum*	Indianapolis.
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			8....	E. V. Brookshire*	Crawfordsville.
1....	John W. Causey	Milford.	9....	David Waugh	Tipton.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			10....	David A. Patton	Remington.
1....	Stephen R. Mallory.	Pensacola.	11....	Aug. N. Martin*	Bluffton.
2....	Robert Bullock*	Ocala.	12....	C. A. O. McClellan*	Auburn.
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			13....	Benj. F. Shively*	South Bend.
1....	Rufus F. Lester*	Savannah.	<b>IOWA.</b>		
2....	Henry G. Turner*	Quitman.	1....	John J. Seerley	Burlington.
3....	Charles F. Crisp*	Americus.	2....	Walter I. Hayes*	Clinton.
4....	Charles L. Moses	Turin.	3....	K. B. Henderson*	Dubuque.
5....	L. F. Livingston	Ora.	4....	Walter H. Butler	West Union.
6....	James F. Blount*	Macon.	5....	John T. Hamilton	Cedar Rapids.
7....	R. Wm. EVERETT	Cedartown.	6....	Fred E. White	Webster.
8....	Thomas G. Lawson	Eatontown.	7....	John A. T. Hull	Des Moines.
9....	Thomas E. Winn	Lawrenceville.	8....	James P. Flick*	Bedford.
10....	Thomas B. Watson	Thomson.	9....	Thomas Bowman	Council Bluffs.
<b>IDAHO.</b>			10....	Jonathan P. Dolliver*	Fort Dodge.
1....	Willis Sweet*	Moscow.	11....	George D. Perkins	Sioux City.
<b>KANSAS.</b>			1....	Case Broderick	Holton.
1....	Case Broderick	Holton.	2....	Edward H. Funston*	Iola.
2....	Edward H. Funston*	Iola.	3....	BENJ. H. CLOVER	Cambridge.
3....	BENJ. H. CLOVER	Cambridge.	4....	JOHN G. OTIS	Tobeka.
4....	JOHN G. OTIS	Tobeka.	5....	JOHN DAVIS	Junction City.
5....	JOHN DAVIS	Junction City.	6....	WILLIAM BAKER	Lincoln.
6....	WILLIAM BAKER	Lincoln.	7....	JERRY SIMPSON	Medicine Lodge
7....	JERRY SIMPSON	Medicine Lodge			



Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
1....	William J. Stone*..	Kuttawa.	1....	John M. Allen*.....	Tupelo.
2....	William T. Ellis*..	Owensborough.	2....	John C. Kyle.....	Sardis.
3....	Isaac H. Goodnight*	Franklin.	3....	Thos. C. Catchings*	Vicksburg.
4....	A. B. Montgomery*	Elizabethtown.	4....	Clarke Lewis*.....	Cliftonville.
5....	Asher G. Caruth*..	Louisville.	5....	John H. Beeman....	Eley.
6....	W. W. Dickerson*..	Williamstown.	6....	Thos. R. Stockdale*	Summit.
7....	WCP. Breckinridge*	Lexington.	7....	Charles E. Hooker*	Jackson.
8....	James B. McCreary*	Richmond.	<b>MISSOURI.</b>		
9....	Thomas H. Paynter*	Greenup.	1....	William H. Hatch*	Hannibal.
10....	John W. Kendall....	West Liberty.	2....	Charles H. Mansur*	Chillicothe.
11....	John H. Wilson*....	Barboursville.	3....	Alex. M. Dockery*	Gallatin.
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			4....	Robert P. C. Wilson*	Platte City.
1....	Adolph Meyer.....	New Orleans.	5....	John C. Tarsney*..	Kansas City.
2....	Mathew D. Lagan*..	New Orleans.	6....	John T. Heard*....	Sedalia.
3....	Andrew Price*....	La Fo'che P'sh.	7....	Richard H. Norton*	Troy.
4....	N. C. Blanchard*..	Shreveport.	8....	John J. O'Neill*..	St. Louis.
5....	Charles J. Boatner*	Monroe.	9....	Seth W. Cobb.....	St. Louis.
6....	S. M. Robertson*..	Baton Rouge.	10....	Samuel Byrnes....	Potosi.
<b>MAINE.</b>			11....	Richard P. Bland*..	Lebanon.
1....	Thomas B. Reed*....	Portland.	12....	David A. DeArmond	Butler.
2....	Nelson Dingley, jr.*	Lewiston.	13....	Richard W. Fyatt*..	Marshfield.
3....	Seth L. Milliken*..	Belfast.	14....	Marshall Arnold...	Commerce.
4....	Charles A. Boutelle*	Bangor.	<b>MONTANA.</b>		
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			1....	William W. Dixon..	Butte City.
1....	Henry Page.....	Princess Anne.	<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
2....	Herman Stump*....	Bel Air.	1....	William J. Bryan..	Lincoln.
3....	H. Welles Rusk*..	Baltimore.	2....	Wm. A. McKeighan	Red Cloud.
4....	Isidor Rayner*....	Baltimore.	3....	O. M. KEM.....	Broken Bow.
5....	Barnes Compton*..	Laurel.	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
6....	William M. McKaig	Cumberland.	1....	L. F. McKinney*..	Manchester.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			2....	Warren F. Daniels.	Franklin.
1....	Charles S. Randall*..	New Bedford.	<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>		
2....	Elijah A. Morse*..	Canton.	1....	Chas. A. Bergen*..	Camden.
3....	John F. Andrew*..	Boston.	2....	James Buchanan*..	Trenton.
4....	Joseph H. O'Neill..	Boston.	3....	J. A. Geissenhainer*	Freehold.
5....	Sherman Hoar.....	Waltham.	4....	Samuel Fowler*....	Newton.
6....	Henry Cabot Lodge*	Nahant.	5....	Corn. A. Cadmus...	Paterson.
7....	William Cogswell*..	Salem.	6....	Thomas D. English.	Newark.
8....	Moses T. Stevens..	North Andover.	7....	E. F. McDonald....	Harrison.
9....	George F. Williams.	Dedham.	<b>NEVADA.</b>		
10....	Joseph H. Walker*..	Worcester.	1....	Horace F. Bartine*..	Carson City.
11....	Frederic S. Coolidge	Ashburnham.	<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
12....	John C. Crosby.....	Pittsfield.	1....	James W. Covert*..	Long I. City.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			2....	David A. Boody....	Brooklyn.
1....	J. Logan Chipman*..	Detroit.	3....	William J. Coombs.	Brooklyn.
2....	James S. Gorman....	Chelsea.	4....	John M. Clancy*..	Brooklyn.
3....	James O'Donnell*..	Jackson.	5....	Thomas F. Magner..	Brooklyn.
4....	Julius C. Burrows*	Kalamazoo.	6....	John R. Fellows....	New York City.
5....	Melbourne H. Ford*	Grand Rapids.	7....	Edward J. Dunphy..	New York City.
6....	Byron G. Stout.....	Pontiac.	8....	T. J. Campbell*..	New York City.
7....	Justin R. Whiting*..	St. Clair.	9....	Amos J. Cummings*	New York City.
8....	Henry M. Youmans.	Saginaw.	10....	Francis B. Spinold*	New York City.
9....	Harrison H. Wheeler	Ludington.	11....	J. DeWitt Warner..	New York City.
10....	Thos. A. E. Wendock	Bay City.	12....	Roswell P. Flower*	New York City.
11....	Sam'l M. Stephenson*	Menominee.	13....	Ashbel P. Fitch*..	New York City.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			14....	W. G. Stahlnecker*	Yonkers.
1....	William H. Harries	Caledonia.	15....	Henry Bacon*.....	Goshen.
2....	John Lind*.....	New Ulm.	16....	John H. Ketcham*..	Dover Plains.
3....	Orrin M. Hall.....	Red Wing.	17....	Isaac N. Cox.....	Ellenville.
4....	James N. Castle....	Stillwater.			
5....	KITTEL HALVORSEN	Belgrade.			

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.
18....	J. A. Quackenbush*	Stillwater.	10....	Marriott Broctus*	Lancaster.
19....	Charles Tracey*	Albany.	11....	Lemuel Amerman..	Scranton.
20....	John Sanford*	Amsterdam.	12....	George W. Shook..	Plymouth.
21....	John M. Wever..	Plattsburg.	13....	James B. Reilly*	Pottsville.
22....	Leslie W. Russell..	Canton.	14....	John W. Rife*	Middletown.
23....	Henry W. Bentley.	Booneville.	15....	Myron B. Wright*	Susquehanna
24....	George Van Horn..	Cooperstown.	16....	Albert C. Hopkins..	Lock Haven.
25....	James J. Belden*	Syracuse.	17....	Simon P. Wolverton	Sunbury.
26....	George W. Ray*	Norwich.	18....	Louis E. Atkinson*	Mifflintown.
27....	Sereno F. Payne*	Auburn.	19....	F. E. Beltzhoover†.	Carlisle.
28....	Hosea H. Rockwell.	Elmira.	20....	Edward Scull*	Somerset.
29....	John Raines*	Canandaigua.	21....	George F. Huff.....	Greensburg.
30....	H. S. Greenleaf†.	Rochester.	22....	John Dalzell*	Pittsburg.
31....	Jos. W. Wadsworth†.	Geneseo.	23....	William A. Stone....	Pittsburg.
32....	Dan'l N. Lockwood†	Buffalo.	24....	Andrew Stewart....	Ohio Pile.
33....	Thomas L. Bunting	Hamburg.	25....	Eugene P. Gillespie	Greenville.
34....	Warren B. Hooker..	Fredonia.	26....	Matthew Griswold ..	Erie.
			27....	Charles W. Stone*	Warren.
			28....	George F. Kribbs...	Clarion.
	N. CAROLINA.			RHODE ISLAND.	
1....	Wm. A. B. Branch..	Washington.	1....	Oscar Lapham.....	Providence.
2....	Henry P. Cheatham*	Henderson.	2....	(Vacancy.)	
3....	Benjamin F. Grady.	Alborton.		S. CAROLINA.	
4....	Benjamin H. Bunn*	Rocky Mount.	1....	William H. Brawley	Charleston.
5....	Arch. H. A. Williams	Oxford.	2....	George D. Tillman*	Clark's Hill.
6....	Syd'm. B. Alexander	Charlotte.	3....	George Johnstone..	Newberry.
7....	John S. Henderson*	Salisbury.	4....	George W. Shell....	Laurens.
8....	Wm. H. H. Cowles*	Wilkesborough.	5....	John J. Hemphill*	Chester.
9....	William T. Crawford	Waynesville.	6....	L. T. Stackhouse...	Little Rock.
	NORTH DAKOTA.		7....	William Elliott†...	Beaufort.
1....	Martin N. Johnson.	Nelson.		SOUTH DAKOTA.	
	OHIO.			John R. Gamble....	Yankton.
1....	Bellamy Storer.....	Cincinnati.		John A. Pickler*....	Faulkton.
2....	John A. Caldwell*	Cincinnati.		TENNESSEE.	
3....	George W. Houk....	Dayton.	1....	Alfred A. Taylor*...	Johnson City.
4....	Martin K. Gantz....	Troy.	2....	Leonidas C. Hook*	Knoxville.
5....	Ferdin'o O. Layton.	Wapakoneta.	3....	Henry C. Snodgrass	Sparta.
6....	Dennis D. Donovan.	Lepelsic.	4....	Benton McMillin*	Carthage.
7....	William E. Haynes*	Fremont.	5....	Jas. D. Richardson*	Murfreesboro'h.
8....	Darius D. Hare....	Up'r Sandusky.	6....	Jos. E. Washington*	Cedar Hill.
9....	Jos. H. Outhwalte*	Columbus.	7....	Nicholas N. Cox....	Franklin.
10....	Robert E. Dean.....	Wilmington.	8....	Benjamin A. Enloe*	Jackson.
11....	John M. Pattison...	Milford.	9....	Rice A. Pierce*....	Union City.
12....	William H. Enoch...	Fronton.	10....	Josiah Patterson...	Memphis.
13....	Irvine Dungan....	Jackson.		TEXAS.	
14....	James W. Owens*...	Newark.	1....	Charles Stewart*...	Houston.
15....	Michael D. Harter..	Mansfield.	2....	John B. Long.....	Palestine.
16....	John G. Warwick...	Massillon.	3....	C. Buckley Kilgore*	Will's Point.
17....	Albert J. Pearson...	Woodsfield.	4....	David B. Culbertson*	Jefferson.
18....	Joseph D. Taylor*	Cambridge.	5....	Joseph W. Bailey...	Gainesville.
19....	Ezra B. Taylor*....	Warren.	6....	Jo Abbott*.....	Hillsboro.
20....	Vincent A. Taylor...	Bedford.	7....	William H. Crain*...	Cuero.
21....	Tom L. Johnson....	Cleveland.	8....	Littleton W. Moore	*La Grange.
	OREGON.		9....	Roger Q. Mills*...	Corsicana.
1....	Binger Hermann*...	Roseburg.	10....	Joseph D. Sayers*	Bastrop.
	PENNSYLVANIA.		11....	Sam'l W. T. Lanham*	Weatherford.
1....	Henry H. Bingham*	Philadelphia.		VERMONT.	
2....	Charles O'Neill*	Philadelphia.	1....	H. Henry Powers....	Morrisville.
3....	William McAleer...	Philadelphia.	2....	William W. Grout*...	Barton.
4....	John E. Reiburn*	Philadelphia.			
5....	Alfred C. Harmer*...	Philadelphia.			
6....	John B. Robinson...	Media.			
7....	Edwin Hallowell...	Abingdon.			
8....	William Mutchler*.	Easton.			
9....	David B. Brunner*	Reading.			

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home Postoffice.
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>					
1....	William A. Jones...	Warsaw.	3....	Allen R. Bushnell...	Lancaster.
2....	John W. Lawson...	Smithfield.	4....	John L. Mitchell...	Milwaukee.
3....	George D. Wisett...	Richmond.	5....	George H. Brickner*	Sh'boyg'n Falls
4....	James F. Epes...	Nottoway C. H.	6....	Lucas M. Miller...	Oakhosh.
5....	Posey G. Lester*	Floyd C. H.	7....	Frank P. Coburn...	La Crosse.
6....	Paul O. Edmunds*	Halifax C. H.	8....	Nils P. Haugen*	River Falls.
7....	C. T. O'Ferrall*	Harrisonburg.	9....	Thomas Lynch...	Antigo.
8....	William H. F. Lee*	Burke's Station	<b>WYOMING.</b>		
9....	John A. Buchanan*	Abingdon.	1....	Clarence D. Clark*	Evanston.
10....	Henry St. G. Tucker*	Staunton.	<b>ARIZONA.</b>		
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			1....	Marcus A. Smith*	Tombstone.
1....	John L. Wilson*....	Spokane Falls.	<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			1....	Antonio Joseph*....	Ojo Caliente.
1....	John O. Pendleton*	Wheeling.	<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
2....	William L. Wilson*	Charlestown.	1....	David A. Harvey*....	Oklahoma City.
3....	John D. Alderson*	Nicholas C. H.	<b>UTAH.</b>		
4....	James A. Capehart.	Mount Pleasant	1..	John T. Caine*....	Salt Lake City.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>					
1....	Clinton Babbitt....	Beloit.			
2....	Charles Barwig*....	Mayville.			

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

*The New Apportionment, 1890.*

STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election.	STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election.	STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election.
Alabama....	9	11	Maryland...	6	8	Pennsylv'a..	30	32
Arkansas....	6	8	Massachusetts	13	15	R. Island...	2	4
California...	7	9	Michigan...	12	14	S. Carolina...	7	9
Colorado....	2	4	Minnesota...	7	9	S. Dakota...	2	4
Connecticut..	4	6	Mississippi...	7	9	Tennessee...	10	12
Delaware....	1	3	Missouri...	15	17	Texas.....	13	15
Florida.....	2	4	Montana.....	1	3	Vermont.....	2	4
Georgia.....	11	13	Nebraska....	6	8	Virginia....	10	12
Idaho.....	1	3	Nevada.....	1	3	Washington.	2	4
Illinois.....	22	24	N. Hamps....	2	4	W. Virginia.	4	6
Indiana.....	13	15	New Jersey..	8	10	Wisconsin...	10	12
Iowa.....	11	13	New York...	34	36	Wyoming...	1	3
Kansas.....	8	10	N. Carolina..	9	11			
Kentucky....	18	13	N. Dakota....	1	3			
Louisiana...	6	8	Ohio.....	21	23			
Maine.....	4	6	Oregon.....	2	4			
						Total.....	356	444

Electoral votes necessary to a choice, 223.

The next presidential election occurs on Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

## WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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The act of congress provides for an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea in 1892 in Chicago, Illinois, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. A commission of two persons from each state and territory is to be appointed by the president on the nomination of the governors, and of eight commissioners at large and of two from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the president, in all which there shall be one from each of the two leading political parties—with alternates shall be the World's Columbian Commission, with power to accept the site, etc., on condition of their being satisfied that \$10,000,000 are secured for the complete preparation for said exposition. The commission is required to appoint a board of lady managers, who may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or part by female labor. A naval review is directed to be held in New York Harbor in April, 1893, and the president is authorized to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the U. S. Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review. The buildings shall be dedicated October 12, 1892, and the exposition open not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 30, 1893. The commission shall exist no longer than January 1, 1898. A government building for \$400,000 shall be erected to contain the government exhibit. The city of Chicago, in accordance with the provisions of the law above cited, subscribed \$5,000,000 through its citizens, and also incurred a debt of \$5,000,000 by the issue of thirty-year bonds, to secure the location of the fair. It is estimated that the total expense of the fair will be \$15,000,000, besides the expenditures of individual states, liable to swell the total expenditure to \$20,000,000.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

President, Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan (R).  
 First Vice-President, Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut (D).  
 Second Vice-President, M. H. de Young, of California (R).  
 Third Vice-President, Davidson B. Penn, of Louisiana (D).  
 Fourth Vice-President, Gorton W. Allen, of New York (R).  
 Fifth Vice-President, Alexander B. Andrews, of North Carolina (D).  
 Secretary, John T. Dickinson, of Texas (D).  
 Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, George R. Davis, of Illinois (R).

## COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

## Commissioners—

Aug. J. Bullock (D) Massachusetts.  
 G. W. Allen (R), New York.  
 P. A. B. Widener (R), Pennsylvania.  
 Thos. W. Palmer (R), Michigan.  
 R. C. Kerens (R), Missouri.  
 Wm. Lindsay (D) Kentucky.  
 • Henry Exall (D), Texas.  
 M. L. McDonald (D), California.

## Alternates--

Henry Ingalls, Maine.  
 Louis Fitzgerald, New York.  
 John W. Chalfant, Pennsylvania.  
 James Oliver, Indiana.  
 R. W. Furnas, Nebraska.  
 Patrick J. Walsh, Georgia.  
 H. C. King, Texas.  
 Thomas Burke, Washington.

## LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES—BY COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE

## Lady Managers—

Mrs. D. E. Verdenal, New York.  
 Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, Kentucky.  
 Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, D. C.  
 Mrs. John J. Bagley, Michigan.  
 Miss Ellen A. Ford, New York.  
 Mrs. Mary S. Harrison, Montana.  
 Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, Pa.  
 Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Texas.

## Lady Alternates —

Mrs. Ben. C. Truman, California.  
 Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, Ky.  
 Mrs. James B. Stone, Mass.  
 Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.  
 Miss Caroline E. Dennis, New York.  
 Mrs. George R. Yarrow, Pa.  
 Mrs. Lilla C. Baxter, Texas.

## FROM MINNESOTA.

## Commissioners—

Prof. O. V. Tousley, Minneapolis.  
 M. B. Harrison, Duluth.  
 Mrs. M. A. Hulbut, Duluth.  
 Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis.

## Alternates—

Thos. C. Kurtz, Moorhead.  
 L. P. Hunt, Mankato.  
 Mrs. F. B. Clarke, St. Paul.  
 Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls.



## FOREIGN CONSULS IN MINNESOTA.

*For Denmark*—F. S. Christensen, Rush City.

*For the Netherlands*—J. B. Hartsinck, National German American Bank Building, St. Paul.

*For Sweden and Norway*—Hagbarth Sahlgaard, 204 East Seventh street, St. Paul.

*For Great Britain and Ireland*—E. H. Morphy, 455 Drake Block, St. Paul.

*For France*—F. C. Boucher, 326 Wabasha street, St. Paul.

*For Germany*—Reinhard Jedermann, residence 693 Iglehart street, St. Paul.

## PARTY DIVISIONS.

*In the House of Representatives; 51st and 52d Congress.*

STATES.	FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.*		FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.			STATES.	FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.		FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	F. A.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	F. A.
Alabama.....	8	...	8	...	...	Nebraska.....	...	3	1	...	2
Arkansas.....	4	1	5	...	...	Nevada.....	...	1	...	1	...
California.....	2	4	2	4	...	New Hampshire...	...	2	2	...	...
Colorado.....	...	1	...	1	...	New Jersey.....	3	4	5	2	...
Connecticut.....	1	3	3	1	...	New York.....	16	18	23	11	...
Delaware.....	1	...	1	...	...	North Carolina...	6	3	8	1	...
Florida.....	2	...	2	...	...	North Dakota...	...	1	...	1	...
Georgia.....	10	...	10	...	...	Ohio.....	5	16	14	7	...
Idaho.....	...	1	...	1	...	Oregon.....	...	1	...	1	...
Illinois.....	7	13	14	6	...	Pennsylvania.....	7	21	10	18	...
Indiana.....	10	3	11	2	...	Rhode Island.....	...	2	* 1	...	...
Iowa.....	1	10	6	3	...	South Carolina...	6	1	7	...	...
Kansas.....	...	7	...	2	5	South Dakota...	...	2	...	2	...
Kentucky.....	0	2	10	1	...	Tennessee.....	7	3	8	2	...
Louisiana.....	5	1	6	...	...	Texas.....	11	...	11	...	...
Maine.....	...	4	...	4	...	Vermont.....	...	2	...	2	...
Maryland.....	3	3	6	...	...	Virginia.....	6	4	10	...	...
Massachusetts.....	2	10	7	5	...	Washington.....	...	1	...	1	...
Michigan.....	2	9	8	3	...	West Virginia...	2	2	4	...	...
Minnesota.....	...	5	3	1	1	Winconsin.....	2	7	8	1	...
Mississippi.....	7	...	7	...	...	Wyoming.....	...	1	...	1	...
Missouri.....	10	4	14	...	...						
Montana.....	...	1	...	...	...	Total.....	* 178	154	236	87	8

\*As constituted at the second session, after Democratic members had been unseated and replaced by Republican contestants. \*Including one Independent Republican (Featherstone, of Arkansas), seated in place of a Democrat. †One vacancy in the Rhode Island delegation, to be filled by election, April 1, 1891.

## INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	<i>per ct.</i>	<i>per ct.</i>			
Alabama.....	8	8	20	6	3
Arkansas.....	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona.....	7	Any rate.	5	3	2
California.....	7	Any rate.	5	4	2
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	6	6	6
Connecticut.....	6	+	..	6	6
Delaware.....	6	6	20	6	3
District of Columbia.....	6	10	12	3	3
Florida.....	8	Any rate.	20	5	2
Georgia.....	7	8	7	7	4
Idaho.....	10	18	6	6	3
Illinois.....	6	8	7	10	5
Indiana.....	6	8	10	10	6
Iowa.....	6	8	10	10	5
Kansas.....	6	10	5	5	2
Kentucky.....	6	8	15	15	5
Louisiana.....	5	8	10	5	3
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Maryland.....	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts.....	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Michigan.....	7	10	6	6	6
Minnesota.....	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi.....	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri.....	6	10	20	10	5
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	6	6	2
Nebraska.....	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada.....	7	Any rate.	6	6	4
New Hampshire.....	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey.....	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico.....	6	12	15	6	4
New York.....	6	6*	20	6	6
North Carolina.....	6	8	10	3	3
North Dakota.....	7	10	20	6	6
Ohio.....	6	8	5	15	6
Oregon.....	8	10	10	6	1
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
South Carolina.....	7	8.	10	6	6
South Dakota.....	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee.....	6	6	10	6	6
Texas.....	8	12	10	4	2
Utah.....	10	Any rate.	5	4	2
Vermont.....	6	6	6	6	6
Virginia.....	6	8	10	5	2
Washington.....	10	Any rate.	6	6	3
West Virginia.....	6	+	10	10	5
Wisconsin.....	7	10	20	6	6
Wyoming.....	12	Any rate.	5	5	4

\*New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of \$5,000 or upward, on collateral security. +No usury, but over 6 per cent. cannot be collected by law.

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