

Legislative manual of the State of Minnesota. 1893

St. Paul [etc.]

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THE Legislative Manual of the

STATE OF

MINNESOTA



Compiled for
The Legislature of
1893.

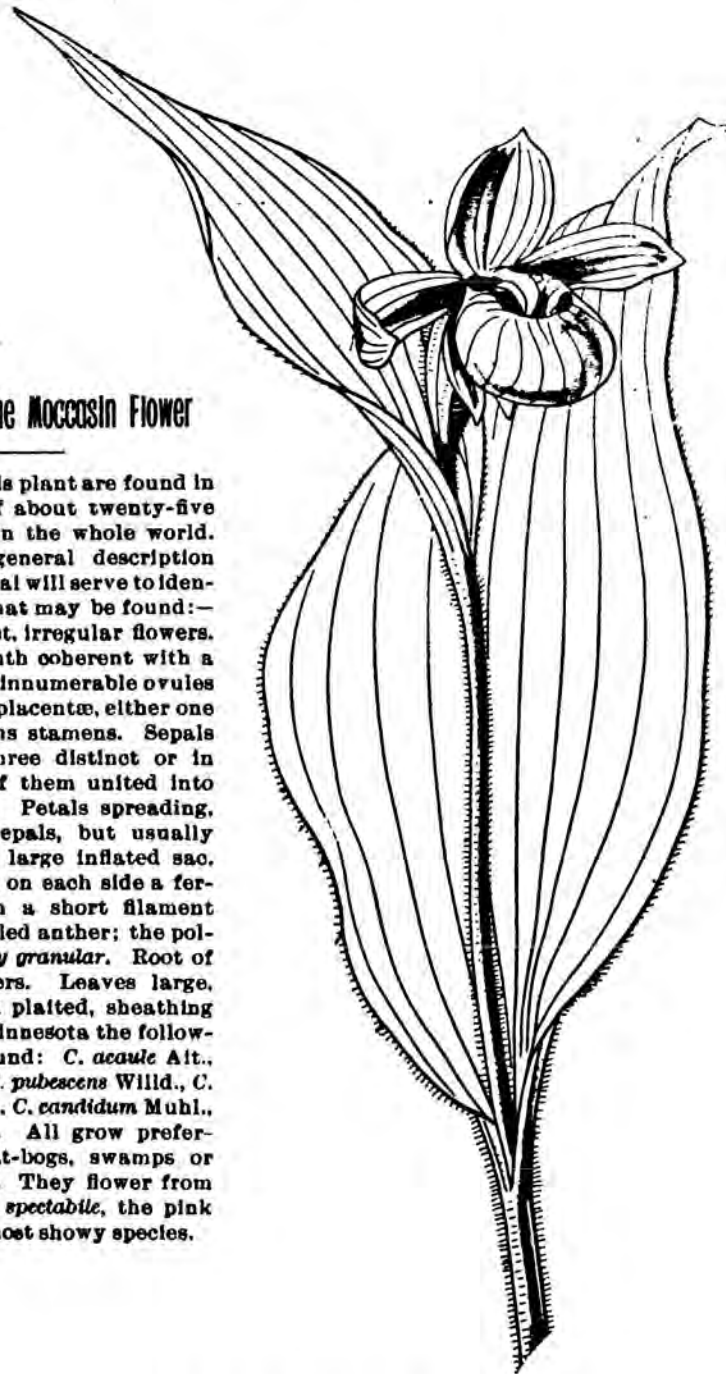
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STATE FLOWER.

CYPRIPEDIUM---The Moccasin Flower

Six species of this plant are found in Minnesota, out of about twenty-five known to occur in the whole world. The following general description from Gray's Manual will serve to identify any species that may be found:—Herbs with perfect, irregular flowers. Six-merous perianth coherent with a one-celled ovary; innumerable ovules on three parietal placentæ, either one or two gynandrous stamens. Sepals spreading; all three distinct or in most cases two of them united into one under the lip. Petals spreading, resembling the sepals, but usually narrower. Lip, a large inflated sac. Column declined; on each side a fertile stamen, with a short filament bearing a two-celled anther; the pollen loose or powdery granular. Root of many tufted fibers. Leaves large, many nerved and plaited, sheathing at the base. In Minnesota the following species are found: *C. acaule* Ait., *C. spectabile* Sw., *C. pubescens* Willd., *C. parviflorum* Salisb., *C. candidum* Muhl., *C. arifolium* R. Br. All grow preferably in cold peat-bogs, swamps or tamarack regions. They flower from May to July. *C. spectabile*, the pink moccasin, is the most showy species.



M167738

INTRODUCTORY.

The law under which this publication is authorized is Chapter 122, General Laws of 1893. This manual is published at a later date than former manuals have been, for good reasons; economy, mainly, and the hope that a few weeks' delay would result in the publication of an increased edition over 1889 and 1891. Chapter 242, G. L. of 1889, authorized the publication of three thousand copies. The Legislature of that year and of 1891 authorized the publication of a second edition of three thousand copies, entailing an extra expense of about two thousand dollars, for each publication, which would have been saved the state had the six thousand copies been printed at one issue. From interviews with members of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, it seemed probable that a new law would be passed, authorizing the publication of an increased number of copies, but action was delayed, and when finally a new law was passed, it was near the close of the session. It is hoped that the delay of a few weeks will be pardoned in view of these facts, with blame to none, and the belief that those concerned with this issue were actuated by a desire to serve the best interests of the state.

The manual of 1893 is divided, as to contents, into two parts. Part I contains legislative statistics and rules, Jefferson's Manual, acts of admission and constitutions of the state and the United States. Part II contains, history, resources and growth of the state, political information and tables of state officers and officers of state institutions, and such miscellaneous matter as has usually been published in the manual and that has been considered of general interest. It will be noticed by the act authorizing this publication, that so far as the general public is concerned, the distribution of the manual is not with the secretary of state, but with the individual members of the legislature. The act herewith follows:

CHAPTER 122.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and published 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 the Organic Act and the Constitution of this State, Jefferson's Manual, Rules of Order of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, Joint Rules of the Senate and House, lists of Senators and Members of the House, and employes of each House, statistical and other information of the same description with that heretofore published in the Legislative Manual.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. There shall be printed and bound of this Manual 6,000 copies, to be distributed as follows:

Fifty copies to the State Historical Society for exchange with other states.

Five copies to the State University.

Three copies to the State Library.

.Two copies to the Congressional Library at Washington.

Two copies to the Soldiers' Home.

Two copies to each Public, Free Library in this State.

Two copies to each College, Seminary or Academy in this State.

Two copies to each Normal School.

Two copies to each State High School.

One copy to each State Institution not herein otherwise provided for.

Ten copies to each elective State Officer.

Two copies to each appointed State Officer who is the head of any department.

One copy to each elective and one to each appointed officer of the two Houses of the Legislature;

One copy to each of the Supreme and District Court Judges.

One copy to each United States Senator and Member of Congress from this State.

Two hundred and seventy-five copies to remain in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall out of this number, at the commencement of each session, distribute to the members of the Legislature one copy to each member, and the balance of the whole number prepared and printed shall be distributed equally amongst the members of the Legislature; *Provided*, that if there shall remain an odd number after the division amongst the members herein provided for, then such odd number shall be added to the number to remain in the office of the Secretary of State for distribution in his discretion.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State is hereby charged with the distribution of the entire number of Manuals herein provided for, and he shall take receipts from every person and institution receiving any of said Manuals, and shall report to the next and each subsequent Legislature the name of each person and institution receiving any of said Manuals, and the number of Manuals received by each of such persons and institutions.

It is hoped that this Manual will be accepted with the same favor that former issues have found, and that its imperfections will be condoned.

To the Twenty-eighth Legislature this Manual is respectfully dedicated.

F. P. BROWN,

Secretary of State.



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ORGANIC ACT OF MINNESOTA.

An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota.
[Passed March 3, 1849.]

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

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs. He may grant pardons for offenses

TO THE
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY

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 districts 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 session 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 void 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 judges 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 or 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 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 center 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 center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center 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 shall 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 June 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 in 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 in *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 October 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:

Preamble.

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.

Object of government.

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.

Rights and privileges.

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.

Liberty of the press.

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.]*

Right of trial by jury.

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

No excessive bail or unusual punishments.

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

Rights of
accused in
criminal
prosecutions

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

Further
rights of
accused.

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.

Redress of
injuries or
wrongs.

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.

Treason
defined.

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.

Right
against un-
reasonable
searches.

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.

(*a.*) The jury contemplated by article 1, section 6, securing the right to jury trial in criminal cases, is a body of twelve men, and it is error to try a party charged with crime in a justice court, against his objection, with a jury of six. The fact that he may appeal to the district court, on entering into recognizance with sureties, does not change the rule. 14 Minn., 330.

Prohibits *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing contracts.

Imprisonment for debt

Property ex-emption.

Private property for public use.

**Military
power
subordinate.**

**Lands de-
clared allod-
ial. Leases
when void.**

Freedom of conscience.

No preference to be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

No religious test or property qualification to be required.

SEC. 17. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

ARTICLE II.

ON NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

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 center 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 the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center 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. *

*The northern boundary of the State at the Lake of the Woods is projected beyond the 49th parallel a distance of about 20 miles, making a wedge-shaped jog through the lake until it strikes firm ground on the west bank of the lake; thence in a due south line to the 49th parallel. The explanation of this jog is found in the subjoined paragraphs: In the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent, section 19 reads as follows, Sec. 19. Resolved that the following described (also represented on said map as before mentioned), is in the opinion of the commissioners so far as the same extends, the true boundary intended by the before mentioned treaties, namely: * * * thence through the middle of the waters of this bay to the northwest extremity of the same, being the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and from a monument in this bay, on the nearest firm ground to the above northwest extremity of said bay, the courses and distances are as follows: 56° W. 1,565½ feet; 2d, N. 6° W. 861½ feet; 3d, N. 28° W. 615.4 feet; 4th, N. 27° 10' W. 495.4 feet; 5th, N. 5° 10' E. 1,322½ feet; 6th, N. 7° 45' W. 493 feet, the variation being 12° east. The termination of this 6th and last course and distance being the

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.

Jurisdiction
on bordering
rivers.

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.

Acceptance
of propo-
sitions in en-
abling act.

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

Division of
powers

above said most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, as designated by the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent, and being in latitude $49^{\circ} 23' 55''$ north of the equator, and in longitude $95^{\circ} 14' 38''$ west from Greenwich. The second article of the convention of 1818, is as follows: Article 2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods along the 49th parallel of north latitude, or, if the said point shall not be in the 49th parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west, along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarkation between the territories of the United States and His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains. This boundary was reestablished and determined by a commission authorized by congress, and the surveys embracing four years were made and reported to congress in 1877.

the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution. (a)

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislature
meets
biennially.

Length of
session.

Apportion-
ment of
members.

Eligibility of
members.

Quorum.

Rules of
Government.

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; (b) 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: (c) 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.

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.

(a) Courts cannot control or interfere with an executive officer of the State in his official acts, even though they are such that the duty to perform them might have been entrusted to some other officer. 28 Minn., 50.

(b) February 5, 1889, the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives unanimously reported, "that it was clearly the purpose of the legislature which proposed this amendment of the Constitution to the people, and plainly the intention of the people themselves, when voting for its adoption, to limit the sessions of the legislature to ninety days, excluding only Sundays and legal holidays." Also that twenty days limitation of introduction of bills before adjournment only applied to the period of ninety days, and proportionately for a shorter session.

*Amendment adopted November 6, 1888.

(c) The election of a State senator or representative to Congress does not necessarily create a vacancy. Senate Journal, 1889, page 962. See opinion of Att'y Gen. Clapp.

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

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

SEC. 7. The compensation of senators and representa- Compensation.
tives shall be three dollars per diem during the first ses-
sion, but may afterwards be prescribed by law (a). 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, Privileged
except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privi- from arrest.
leged 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 Restriction
time for which he is elected, hold any office under the as to holding
authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, office.
except that of postmaster, and no senator or representa-
tive 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 (b).

SEC. 10. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate Bills of rev-
in the house of representatives, but the senate may orig- enue to orig-
inate in
propose and concur with amendments as on other bills. House.

SEC. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the senate Approval of
and house of representatives, in conformity to the rules bills by
of each house and the joint rules of the two houses, shall Governor.
before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of
the State. If he approve, 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

(a) Made \$5.00 per day, G. L. 1873, ch. 113.

(b) 27 Minn. 406.

Action on
non-approval

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.

Governor
may cut out
items of
appropriation bills and
otherwise
approve.

[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.]*

Money ap-
propriations
how made.

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

Majority
vote of all
members
elect to pass
a law.

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

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

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.

Impeachment powers.

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.

Exclusion from civil rights.

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.

Protest and dissent of members.

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.

Vacancies in legislature.

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.

Punish for disorderly conduct.

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.

Open sessions.

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. (a)

Reading of bills.

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

Enrollment of bills.

(a) Provision as to manner of passing bills imperative and not directory. 2 Minn., 330.

Passage of
bills on last
day of
session
prohibited.

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.

Census
enumeration

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

Apportion-
ment.

Senatorial
districts—
term of office
of senators
and repre-
sentatives.

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.*

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11, 1892.

*Hon. F. P. Brown, Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR: You inquire whether it will be necessary to give notice of election of state senators for odd numbered districts, at the coming general election.

Your inquiry is evidently based upon the language of section 24 of

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.

Qualifica-
tion of
legislators.

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. (a)

Senators
to Congress.

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

Laws to em-
brace only
one subject.

SEC. 28. Divorces shall not be granted by the legisla-
ture.

Divorces.

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

Oath of office

article 4 of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, (see sec. 24 above.)

The above is as section 24 reads since its amendment in 1877. It will be seen that by the terms of this section that representatives chosen at *such election* (being the general election of 1878,) or at any election thereafter, shall hold their office for the term of two years; and the senators chosen at such election, (being the general election of 1878), by districts designated as odd numbers, were to hold their office for two years; and those chosen by even numbered districts, for the term of four years. And thereafter, that is, after *such election* (the election of 1878) senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of senators at the election of representatives next succeeding each new apportionment.

It is difficult to see how but one construction can be placed upon this language. There are but two limitations placed upon a four years' term of state senators; one is that those chosen by odd numbered districts, at the election of 1878, shall hold for two years; another is, that a new election after an apportionment may result in shortening by two years the terms of all senators; if the apportionment is made at the first session after the election of senators. The first is a positive limitation. The other is a possible limitation which may apply after the election; as to the election itself and the term for which they are to be elected, the language is too plain to admit of any question. After providing for the election of 1878, it is provided: "And thereafter senators shall be chosen for four years," except * * *

It may be urged that this section provided that as to the election of 1878, one half should hold office for four years and one half for two years; thus providing for one half the senate going out of office every two years, and that it was desirable that this order should be maintained. Whatever may be said as to the wisdom of such policy, we are obliged to interpret the law as we find it; for, where a law is plain and unambiguous, we must assume that that was intended which the words used clearly import.

I have the honor therefore to advise you that in my opinion all the senators elected in 1880, were elected for the term of four years.

Very truly yours,

MOSES E. CLAPP,
Att'y General.

(a) G. L. 1880, ch. 93.

(b) Chap. 46, General Laws of 1880, "An act to establish a probate code," is not obnoxious to the constitution. 47 Minn., 575.

States, the Constitution of the state of Minnesota, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties devolving upon him as such member or officer.

**Elections
viva voce.**

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.

**Prohibition
of lotteries.**

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

**Change of
form of taxa-
tion of
railroads to
be voted
upon.**

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.*

**Internal
Improve-
ment Lands.**

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 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.

**Investment
of proceeds
in bonds.**

*This section was adopted Nov. 8, 1871.

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."

Principal not
to be reduced

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. (a)

Appropriations
therefrom to
be voted
upon before
valid.

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

SEC. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto, authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors; declaring any named person of age;

Against
special
legislation.

(a) By chapter 71, G. L. of 1881, extra session, the proceeds of this fund were pledged to the payment of Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds, and the law was voted upon and approved at the general election of 1884, by 31,011 votes in favor and 13,589 votes against.

* This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1872..

giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. *Provided, however,* That the inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

Repeal of
existing
special laws

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same. *

Refers to
amendment
of 1881, super-
seded as
above.

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. † (b)

Against
combina-
tions or pools
to affect
markets.

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.

Officers in
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. (a)

*Adopted Nov. 8, 1892.

†Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

(b) This section having been a part of the amendment, regulating special legislation, adopted in 1881, should properly have been included in the substitution of the amendment of 1892; but as it was not referred to by section, in the law submitted to the people, it must perforce remain in the constitution, however inapplicable its reading.

‡Adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

(a) An executive officer of the State is not subject to the control or interference of the judiciary in the performance of duties belonging to him as an executive officer, and no act done, or threatened to be done by him in his official capacity can be brought under judicial control or interference by mandamus or injunction, even when the act is purely ministerial. 29 Minn., 555.

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.

Election returns to be sent to secretary of state.

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.

Official term of governor and lieutenant governor — qualifications.

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.

Powers and duties of governor.

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.*

Official term of other executive officers.

* As amended Nov 6, 1877.

* Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

Duties of
lieutenant
governor.

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

Official
terms of first
State officers

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.*

[Obsolete.]

Oath of office
to be taken
by State
officers.

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.

[Obsolete.]

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.

Judicial
powers.

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. (a)

Supreme
court.

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

Jurisdiction
and powers.

*This section was adopted April 15, 1858.

(a) Article 6, Section 1. The provision of article 6, sec. 1, vesting the judicial powers of the State in the courts specified therein, is not infringed by the statute authorizing the appointment of, and trial of cases before referees, who are merely subordinate officers of the courts, acting only in an intermediate capacity. 5 Minn., 78.

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 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. (a)

Reporter of decisions.

Clerk of supreme court.

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.

Election and term of office for judges.

[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.]*

District judges may act where supreme judges are disqualified.

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.†

Judicial districts for district courts.

Election of judges.

Term of office and residence.

(a) The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices. G. L. 1881, ch. 141.

*Paragraph in brackets added Nov. 7, 1876.

†This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

Jurisdiction
of district
courts.

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 legislature 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.

Qualifica-
tions.

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.

Probate
court.

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.

Judges to be
elected.

Jurisdiction.

Justices of
the peace to
be elected.

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.

Jurisdiction.

Judges for
other courts
to be elected.

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.

Vacancies—
appointment
by governor.

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.

Prohibition
supreme or
district
judges to
hold other
offices, or to
be voted for
office while
in office.

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.

Change of
judicial
districts.

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.

Clerk of
court.

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."

Legal
pleadings.

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.

Court com-
missioner
powers and
jurisdiction.

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:

Elective
franchise.

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.

Citizens
native born.
Citizens
foreign born.

*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. (a)

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. (b)

(a) Held restrictive and to disqualify a person from holding an elective office who was not eligible at the date of his election, though eligible at the beginning of the term. 45 Minn., 309.

* Adopted November 5, 1875.

(b) The right to vote on district school matters was granted by ch. 71, General Laws of 1878; and the right to vote for county school superintendents was granted by ch. 204, General Laws of 1885.

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).*

Official year
of the State.

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. (a)

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.

Proceeds of
school lands
to be a
perpetual
fund.

(a) Article 8, section 1, which directs the establishment of a general and uniform system of public schools, does not prohibit the legislature from providing public schools other than those included in the general system, or creating exceptional districts, to meet particular and exceptional cases; and the exception from the operation of a general law relating to public schools of independent school districts, and schools specially provided for, does not violate the constitutional provision. 25 Minn., 1.

* Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

Investment of funds.

[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 disposition 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.]* (a)

Swamp lands.

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. †

Division of proceeds.**Public schools in each township to be established.**

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.

Prohibition as to aiding sectarian schools.

[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.]‡

University of Minnesota—location confirmed.

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

*Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

(a) Ch. 102 G. L. of 1885.

†Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

‡Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 6, 1877.

§Adopted Nov. 2, 1886.

annum to 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.(a)

Permanent school funds may be loaned to districts or counties for school purposes.

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCES 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

Taxation to be equal.

(a) Chapter 193 G. L. of 1887, made the necessary provision for giving effect to this section.

**Municipal
taxation.**

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.*

**State tax
levy.**

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.]† (a)

**Property
subject to
taxation.**

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

*Adopted Nov. 2, 1869, and Nov. 8, 1881.

†These amendments were adopted Nov. 8, 1880.

(a) By chap. 71, G. L. of 1881, (extra session,) the question of paying the state railroad bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, and the law was duly ratified.

exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws, be exempt from taxation. (a)

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.

Taxation of
banking
institutions.

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.

State debt
limited—how
contracted.

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.

Issue of
bonds for
created debt.

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.

Limitation
as to when
debt may be
contracted.

(a) G. L. of 1878, Ch. 1, makes this exemption \$100.

*Amended April 14, 1858.

Disposition
of funds
received for
bonds.

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.

Money
drawn from
the State
treasury.

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

Credit of the
State
prohibited.

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.] *

Publication
of receipts
and expendi-
tures by
treasurer.

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.

State school
funds—
investment
—safe
keeping.

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 account for the State school funds, or any part of

All State
funds to be
deposited in
name of
State.

* The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1880.

† Adopted Nov. 4, 1873.

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:

General
banking law
—provisions
and restric-
tions.

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 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.

Special
provision for
a loan for
hospital
building for
insane.

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

Superseded
by section 15,
but not
repealed in
express
terms.

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

**County, city
or township
aid to
railroads
limited.**

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.

**Corporations
for general
purposes.**

SECTION 1. The term "Corporation," 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.

**Not to be
created by
special act.
Liability of
stockholders**

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

SEC. 3. Each stockholder in any corporation [(a) excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him.]† (b)

*Section 15 was adopted Nov. 4, 1879.

(a) The exception in favor of manufacturing corporations, in article 10, sec. 3, imposing individual liability upon stockholders for the debts of a corporation, embraces only those corporations which are organized for the purpose, as stated in their articles of association, of carrying on an exclusively manufacturing business; and if the purpose, as stated in the articles, are to carry on both a manufacturing business and also other kinds of business, not properly incidental to or necessarily connected with the manufacturing business, the fact that the corporation never actually engaged in such other kinds of business, will not bring it within the exception referred to. 44 Minn. 409.

† The clause in brackets adopted November 5, 1872.

(b) Article 10, section 3, providing that each stockholder in any corporation excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, "shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him," does not merely make a stockholder liable to pay for his stock at its face value, but imposes a liability to the amount of stock held, in addition to the liability for the stock. 50 N. W. 1110.

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.

Lands may be taken for public use.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

SECTION 1. The legislature may from time to time establish and organize (a) 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.

County organization.

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.

Cities of 20,000 population may be organized into separate counties.

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.

Township organization

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

Election of county and town officers

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

Local taxation may be authorized.

(a) Article II, section 1. The establishing of a county is the setting apart of the territory to be in future organized as a political community or quasi corporation for political purposes, while the organizing is the vesting the people of such territory with such corporate rights and powers; and until authorized by the legislature, the people of a county established but not organized have no right to act as an organized county. 25 Minn., 215.

Money
drawn
from county
or town
treasuries.
County of
Manomin
abolished.

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.

Militia
organization

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.

Impeach-
ment and
removal
from office.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amend-
ments to
constitution.

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

*Adopted Nov. 2, 1889.

in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority (a) 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.

Revision of
constitution.

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.

Seat of
government.

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.

Residents on
Indian lands

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.

Uniform
oath at
elections.

(a) An amendment to the constitution, proposed for ratification, is ratified under article 14, sec. 1, which provides that "when a majority of voters present and voting shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid" if it receives a majority of all the votes in its favor, though it be less than a majority of the votes cast at an election for other purposes, held at the same time and place. 22 Minn., 400.

State seal.

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.

State prison location.

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.

Territorial laws valid in change to State organization.

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.

Territorial laws not repugnant to constitution to be in force.

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.

Civil rights under territorial government secured in the change to State government.

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.

Territorial officers continued until superseded.

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.

First session of State legislature.

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

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

Constitution submitted to a vote of the people.

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.

Representation to congress.

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

First apportionment into legislative districts.

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.

Apportionment of members.

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 ".....	2	".....	6	"
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	"

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:

Judicial districts.

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.

First State election.

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.

Voters at the first election.

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

Vote on the constitution.

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.

Election—
how
conducted.

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.

Returns of
election.

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

Canvassing
returns.

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.

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.

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

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 9, 1778.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

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

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

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, 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 inhabitants 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 estab-

lished 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 may hereafter 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 cannot 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. 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.

Ratified by 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, Georgia.

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.

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.

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 have the sole power to try all impeachments.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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.

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:

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

"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 the 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 Con-

stitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLES.

In addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures 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 and public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name

in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall

be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

NOTE.—The Constitution was adopted Sept. 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the confederation, of the twenty-first of February, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

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

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

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

OFFICERS
OF
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS—

Alexander Ramsey: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Willis A. Gorman: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Samuel Medary: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

SECRETARIES—

Charles K. Smith: June 1, 1849, to October 23, 1851.
Alexander Wilkin: October 23, 1851, to May 15, 1853.
Joseph Travis Rosser: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Charles L. Chase: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

TREASURERS—

Calvin A. Tuttle: November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853.
George W. Prescott: July 2, 1853, to February 24, 1854.
Charles E. Leonard: February 24, 1854, to May 7, 1857.
George W. Armstrong: May 7, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

AUDITORS—

J. E. McKusick: November 3, 1849, to November 30, 1852.
A. Van Vorhees: November 30, 1852, to May 15, 1853.
Socrates Nelson: May 15, 1853, to January 17, 1854.
Julius Georgii: January 17, 1854, to May 24, 1856.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL—

Lorenzo A. Babcock: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Lafayette Emmett: May 15, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

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.

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: No. 1. The St. Croix precinct, of St. Croix county and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi south of 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 R. 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, Allen 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 R. 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. Fairbault.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1851.

The Territory, having been divided into counties, it was apportioned by the second legislature into council districts as follows: 1. Washington, Itasca and Chisago counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of St. Anthony Falls. 4. Counties of Wabasha and Washington and precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada jointly (Wabasha county to be one representative district). 5. Benton and Cass counties. 6. Dakota county. 7. Pembina county.

THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1852. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6.

COUNCIL.—William H. Forbes, of St. Paul, President.

1. Elam Greeley, David B. Loomis. 2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes. 3. William L. Larned. 4. Lorenzo A. Babcock. 5. Sylvanus B. Lowry. 6. Martin McLeod. 7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.—John D. Ludden, of Marine, Speaker.

1. Martin Leavitt, Mahlon Black, Jesse Taylor, John D. Ludden. 2. Charles S. Cave, W. P. Murray, Samuel J. Findley, Jeremiah W. Selby, Joseph E. Fullerton. 3. Sumner W. Farnham, John H. Murphy. 4. Fordyce S. Richards. 5. James Beatty, David Day. 6. James McC. Boal, Benj. H. Randall. 7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1853. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.

COUNCIL.—Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, President.

1. Elam Greeley, D. B. Loomis. 2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes. 3. William L. Larned. 4. L. A. Babcock. 5. S. B. Lowry. 6. Martin McLeod. 7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.—David Day, of Long Prairie, Speaker. 1. N. Green Wilcox, John D. Ludden, Albert Stinson, Caleb Traux. 2. Wm. P. Murray, B. W. Lott, J. O. 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 Olmstead, 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. Olmstead. 6. Joseph R. Brown. 7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.—N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylor's Falls, Speaker. 1. John Fisher, N. C. D. Taylor, Robert Watson, William McKusick. 2. Wm. Noot, Wm. A. Davis, Louis Bartlett, John H. Day, Levi Sloan. 3. Cephas Gardner, Henry S. Plummer. 4. O. M. Lord. 5. R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy. 6. Hezekiah Fletcher, Wm. H. Nobles. 7. Joseph Rolette, Donald G. Morrison.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—1855. Assembled January 3; Adjourned March 3.

COUNCIL.—Wm. P. Murray, of St. Paul, President. 1. John E. Mower, Albert Stimson. 2. Wm. P. Murray, Isaac Van Etten. 3. Charles T. Stearns. 4. William Freeborn. 5. S. B. Olmstead. 6. Joseph R. Brown. 7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.—James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove, Speaker. 1. James B. Dixon, Wm. Willim, James S. Norris, Samuel M. Register. 2. Wm. A. Davis, B. F. Brawley, O. S. Cave, Reuben Haus, Joseph Lemay. 3. A. M. Fridley, Daniel Stanchfield. 4. Clark W. Thompson. 5. James Beatty, Fred Andros. 6. H. H. Sibley, D. M. Hanson. 7. Joseph Rolette, Charles Grant.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1855.

First Council District: Washington, Itasca and Chisago, Superior and Doty counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of the Falls of St. Anthony. 4. Goodhue, Dodge and Freeborn counties. 5. Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns, and Wright. 6. Dakota, Scott and Rice. 7. Pembina county. 8. Houston, Fillmore and Mower. 9. Winona, Olmstead 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. Bailly, Samuel Dooley. 7. Joseph Rolette. 8. Clark W. Thompson, B. F. Tillotson. 9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry. 10. C. E. Flandrau. 11. D. M. Hanson.

HOUSE.—Charles Gardner, of Westervelt, Speaker.

1. James S. Norris, Abraham Von Vorhes, Henry A. Jackman, N. C. D. Taylor. 2. William H. Nobles, B. W. Lott, F. Knauft, Ross Wilkinson, Reuben Haus. 3. Sumner W. Farnham, C. W. La Boutillier. 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, Arva Cleveland, Thomas 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. Bailly. 7. Joseph Rolette. 8. B. F. Tillotson, C. W. Thompson. 9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry. 10. P. F. 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. O. 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
†Eighth Legislature. Extra session assembled April 27, adjourned May 23.

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 23. 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. O. Walker, J. H. Murphy. 4. Charles McClure, Aaron G. Hudson, George Watson, Frank Mantor, Joseph Peckham, 5. Fred Ayer. 6. John W. North, Thomas Bolles, Oscar F. Perkins, Thomas Foster, Thomas J. Galbraith, D. D. Dickinson. 8. Alanson B. Vaughn, C. W. Thompson, John A. Anderson, Charles A. Coe, N. P. Colburn, James A. McCann, H. A. Billings, Charles Hanson, H. W. Holley, John Cleghorn, A. H. Butler, Robert Lyle, Boyd Phelps. 9. St. A. D. Balcombe, Wm. H. Mills, Charles Garrish, Simlow Harding, Nathan B. Robbins, W. J. Duly, Samuel A. Kemp, Thomas Wilson, David L. King, Benjamin C. Baldwin. 10. Amos Cogswell, Lewis McCune, Edwin Page Davis. 11. Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth Hayden, R. L. Bartholomew, W. F. Russell, Henry Eschlie, Charles B. Sheldon, David Morgan, E. N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T. D. Smith, B. E. Messer.

DEMOCRATIC WING.—[Assembled July 13; Dissolved August 29. 53 Members.] H. H. Sibley, President; J. J. Noah, Secretary.

1. William Holcombe, James S. Norris, Henry N. Setzer, Gold T. Curtis, Charles G. Leonard, Newington Gilbert, Chas. E. Butler, R. H. Sanderson. 2. George L. Becker, Moses Sherburne, D. A. J. Baker, Lafayette Emmett, William P. Murray, W. A. Gorman, Wm. H. Taylor, John S. Prince, Patrick Nash, Wm. B. McGrorty, Paul Faber, Michael E. Ames. 3. B. B. Meeker, Wm. M. Lashells, C. A. Tuttle, C. L. Chase. 4. Edwin C. Stacy. 5. Daniel Gilman, H. C. Wait, J. C. Shepley, William Sturgis, J. W. Tenvoorde, W. W. Kingsbury, R. H. Barrett. 6. Henry H. Sibley, Robert Kennedy, Daniel J. Burns, Frank Warner, William A. Davis, Joseph Burwell, Henry G. Bailey, Andrew Keegan. 7. James McFetridge, J. P. Wilson, J. Jerome, Xavier Cantell, Joseph Rolette, Louis Vasseur. 8. James C. Day. 10. Joseph R. Brown, C. E. Flandrau, Francis Baasen, William B. McMahan, J. H. Swan. 11. Alfred E. Ames.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

STATE.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1857.

Senate, 37 members; house, 80 members. For the apportionment, see sections 10, 11 and 12 of the schedule of the Constitution.

FIRST LEGISLATURE—1857-8. Assembled Dec. 2, 1857. On March 25, 1858, took a recess until June 2. Finally adjourned August 12.

SENATE.—Richard G. Murphy, President until June 3; Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, June 3 to August 12.

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| 1. Joel K. Reiner, | 7. Richard G. Murphy. | 14. George Watson. |
| H. L. Thomas. | 8. Charles H. Lindsley, | 15. Lewis L. McCune. |
| 2. Isaac Van Etten, | Emerson Hodges | 16. Basil Moreland. |
| Chas. S. Cave, | 9. Samuel Hull, | 17. Thomas Cowan. |
| William Sprigg Hall. | John R. Jones. | 18. Elijah T. Mixer. |
| 3. D. W. O. Dunwell, | 10. James C. Day, | 19. Samuel E. Adams. |
| Henry G. Bailey. | O. W. Streeter. | 20. Reuben M. Richardson. |
| 4. Erastus N. Bates, | 11. Daniel S. Norton, | 21. Anson Northrup. |
| Delano T. Smith. | S. S. Beman. | 22. Joseph Rolette. |
| 5. Michael Cook, | 12. James Redpath. | 23. John Banfil. |
| George E. Skinner. | 13. Edward W. Somers, | 24. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| 6. Aaron G. Hudson. | Boyd Phelps. | 25. R. B. Carlton. |

HOUSE.—J. S. Watrous, Speaker, from December 2 to March 12; George Bradley, from March 12 to August 12.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J. R. M. Gaskell, | Lewis R. Hawkins, | Amander H. Bartlett. |
| Robert Simpson, | David Kinghorn. | 15. Hiram H. Sheets, |
| George W. Campbell. | 8. Sylvanus Burgess, | George C. Pettie, |
| 2. James Starkey, | E. Allen Power, | Smith Johnson. |
| Charles Rauch, | Samuel Lord, | 16. A. J. Rutan, |
| George L. Otis, | W. K. Tattersall. | Reuben Butters. |
| William B. McGroarty, | 9. J. T. Eames, | 17. Ephraim Pierce, |
| William Davern, | Isaac De Cow, | Albert Tuttle, |
| John W. Crosby. | M. J. Foster, | Frederick Rehfeld. |
| 3. James C. Dow, | Henry Kibler, | 18. John H. Stevens, |
| Robert C. Masters, | James M. Graham, | Michael Cummings, |
| James Locke, | T. J. Fladeland. | Henry Poehler. |
| Robert O'Neil, | 10. Edmund McIntyre, | 19. Ernst Heyd, |
| M. T. Murphy. | J. B. Le Blond, | Ebenezer Bray. |
| 4. Reuben B. Gibson, | Daniel Wilson. | 20. J. B. Atkinson, |
| George H. Keith, | 11. St. A. D. Balcombe, | John L. Young. |
| William S. Chowen. | Manley Grover, | Joseph B. Carpenter. |
| 5. John L. Schofield, | Edwin M. Bearce, | 21. J. D. Cruttenden. |
| John H. Parker, | S. R. Johnson. | 22. John N. Chase. |
| Warren Vertress. | 12. Ira O. Seeley, | 23. William H. Townsend, |
| 6. Henry L. Bevans, | N. S. Teft, | L. C. Walker. |
| Joseph Peckham, | Thomas A. Thompson. | 24. James C. Frost. |
| O. W. Libbey, | 13. George O. Way. | 25. John G. Randall. |
| Hans Hanson, jr. | 14. James B. Wakefield, | 26. John S. Watrous. |
| 7. George Bradley, | George B. Kingsley. | |

SECOND LEGISLATURE—1859-60. Assembled December 7. Adjourned March 12, 1860.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William Holcombe. President to January 2; Ignatius Donnelly, thence.

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|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Wm. McKusick, | 8. H. Galloway, | 16. D. C. Evans. |
| Socrates Nelson. | Emerson Hodges. | 17. Thomas Cowan. |
| 2. J. H. Stewart, | 9. H. W. Holley, | 18. John H. Stevens. |
| Wm. Sprigg Hall, | Reuben Wells. | 19. Samuel E. Adams. |
| O. N. McKubin. | 10. E. H. Kennedy. | 20. O. O. Andrews. |
| 3. A. H. Norris, | Fred Gluck. | 21. J. D. Cruttenden. |
| Ell Robinson. | 11. E. L. King, | 22. Oscar Taylor. |
| 4. Jesse Bishop, | J. M. Winn. | 23. A. D. Heaton. |
| R. L. Bartholomew. | 12. John T. Averill. | 24. F. E. Baldwin. |
| 5. M. Cook, | 13. Henry C. Rogers, | 25. Lucas K. Stannard. |
| D. H. Frost. | A. J. Edgerton. | 26. Thomas Clark. |
| 6. R. N. McLaren. | 14. George Watson. | |
| 7. J. F. Baldwin. | 15. W. F. Pettit. | |

HOUSE.—Amos Coggsell, of Steele county, Speaker.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. D. D. Watson, | A. J. Olds, | G. W. Greene, |
| A. Van Vorhes, | A. Ozman, | G. T. White, |
| Orange Walker. | J. S. Sawyer. | J. I. Stewart. |
| 2. John B. Sanborn, | 9. A. A. Trow, | 16. Henry Stack, |
| Henry Acker, | A. H. Butler, | Thomas McDonough, |
| Oscar Stephenson, | W. Meighen, | Burrough Abbott. |
| J. B. Olivier, | O. D. Sherwood, | 17. John Armstrong, |
| George Mitsch, | Daniel Dayton, | F. Rehfeld, |
| D. A. Robertson. | Hiram Walker. | W. Pfaender. |
| 3. H. G. O. Morrison. | 10. J. A. Anderson, | 18. Peter Wilkins, |
| J. P. Abraham, | C. A. Coe, | Mathew Donohue. |
| Henry B. Mann, | George Temanson. | Hamilton Beatty. |
| A. C. Austin. | 11. Orlando Stevens, | 19. John S. Letford. |
| Irvin Shrewsbury. | William Mitchell, | F. A. Renz. |
| 5. E. N. Leavens, | Zenas Thayer, | Jackson Taylor. |
| Luke Hulett, | Sheldon Brooks. | 20. G. W. Sweet, |
| Ferris Webster. | 12. J. W. Burnham, | M. C. Tolman, |
| 6. Lewis H. Garrard, | W. J. Arnold. | U. S. Wiley, |
| I. C. Stearns, | 13. T. J. Hunt, | 21. Peter Roy, |
| R. H. Knox, | Peter Mantor, | 22. Alex. Kinkead. |
| L. K. Aaker. | B. F. Langworthy. | 23. D. A. Secombe, |
| 7. Jonathan Chadderdon, | 14. G. K. Cleveland. | G. P. Baldwin. |
| Peter Schriner, | Allen Shultis, | 24. R. M. Johnson. |
| Peter Cleary. | T. W. Hurdle. | 25. Patrick Fox. |
| 8. G. W. Green. | 15. Amos Coggsell. | 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, Mankin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties. 7. Dakota county. 8. Rice county. 9. Goodhue county. 10. Wabasha county. 11. Winona county. 12. Olmsted county. 13. Houston county. 14. Fillmore county. 15. Mower and Dodge counties. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties. 17. Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties. 18. Scott county. 19. Nicollet, Sibley, Renville, Pierce, Davis, and Brown county west of range 33. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Brown counties west of range 34. 21. Third and Fourth wards of St. Paul, and towns of Reserve and Rose.

THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1861.—Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.**

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|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. James K. Smith, Jr. | 8. Michael Cook. | 15. J. W. Flake. |
| 2. J. K. Reiner. | 9. R. N. McLaren. | 16. George Watson. |
| 3. Seth Gibbs. | 10. John H. Pell. | 17. Sheldon F. Barney. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. Thomas J. Galbraith. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. Stiles P. Jones. | 19. James W. Linde. |
| 6. Samuel Bennett. | 13. Thomas McRoberts. | 20. Guy Cleveland. |
| 7. A. M. Hayes. | 14. H. W. Holley. | 21. John B. Sanborn. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

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

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1862.—Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.**

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|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 8. Michael Cook. | 15. Joseph H. Clark. |
| 2. J. K. Reiner. | 9. Charles McElure. | 16. A. B. Webber. |
| 3. S. B. Lowry. | 10. Linus Richards. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. M. Wheeler Sargeant. | 18. Thomas J. Duffey. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Samuel Bennett. | 13. Charles H. See. | 20. G. K. Cleveland. |
| 7. Charles W. Nash. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John R. Irvine. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

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|---|--|--|
| 1. Henry L. Carver,
Phillip Rohr. | 7. J. C. Cooper. | 15. John McGrew.
S. Bostwick, |
| 2. E. D. Whiting,
H. L. Thomas,
W. H. Burt. | 8. George H. Woodruff,
Caleb Clossen. | 16. H. C. Rogers.
H. C. Magoon,
P. C. Bailey. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson,
Peter Roy,
John Whipple. | 9. J. A. Thatcher,
L. K. Aaker. | 17. J. J. Porter,
T. M. Perry,
James A. Wiswell. |
| 4. J. H. Allen,
Jared Benson. | 10. O. D. Ford. | 18. N. M. D. McMullen. |
| 5. F. R. E. Cornell,
John C. Past. | 11. S. B. Sheardown,
E. B. Weld. | 19. M. J. Severance,
Adam Buck, Jr. |
| 6. E. P. Kennedy,
R. M. Kennedy, | 12. Thomas Harris,
F. Johnson. | 20. B. O. Kempfer. |
| | 13. Samuel Aiken. | 21. Nicholas Gross. |
| | 14. A. H. Butler,
Peter Peterson, | |

EXTRA SESSION OF 1862.

On account of the Indian outbreak in 1862, an extra session was called by the Governor, which assembled September 9, and adjourned September 29. The officers and members were the same as at the regular session, except that L. K. Aaker, from the ninth district, was not present at the regular session, but presented his credentials to the second session.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1863. Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.**

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 8. John M. Berry. | 15. Joseph H. Clark. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. Charles McClure. | 16. M. A. Dalley. |
| 3. William S. Moore. | 10. R. Ottman. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. M. Wheeler Sargeant. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Charles A. Warner. | 13. Charles H. See. | 20. D. G. Schillock. |
| 7. Charles W. Nash. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John R. Irvine. |

HOUSE.—Charles D. Sherwood, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

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|--|---|---|
| 1. William P. Murray,
J. P. Kidder. | 7. B. G. Lee.
O. T. Hayes, | 15. Hiram Walker,
William Chalfant. |
| 2. Ansel Smith,
J. B. H. Mitchell,
S. W. Furber. | 8. G. C. Chamberlain.
Charles Wood,
Charles Taylor. | 16. B. D. Sprague,
F. P. Bachon. |
| 3. L. R. Bently,
H. C. Wait,
R. M. Richardson. | 9. J. A. Thatcher,
A. Hilton. | 17. Asa Walker,
Philo Woodruff. |
| 4. Dwight Woodbury,
H. J. G. Crosswell. | 10. S. L. Campbell. | 18. John J. Porter,
James A. Wiswell,
Reuben Butters. |
| 5. A. C. Austin,
R. B. McGrath. | 11. Philip Reiner,
E. S. Youmans. | 19. J. B. Sly. |
| 6. W. G. Butler,
C. F. Davis, | 12. Z. Handerson,
J. P. Moulton. | 20. William Huey,
W. Tennant. |
| | 13. D. L. Buell. | 21. James B. Wakefield. |
| | 14. C. D. Sherwood. | |

SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—1864. Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 4.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.**

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 8. John M. Berry. | 15. D. B. Sprague. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. F. J. Stevens. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 10. R. Ottman. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 5. Dorilus Morrison. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Charles A. Warner. | 13. D. Cameron. | 20. D. G. Schillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John Nicols. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson of Anoka county, Speaker.

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|---|--|---|
| 1. J. P. Kidder,
Rudolph H. Fitz. | 7. Henry Hill.
K. N. Guiteau, | 14. S. A. Hunt,
M. J. Foster. |
| 2. Ansel Smith,
Jessie M. Soule,
R. R. Henry. | 8. G. F. Ackley.
A. N. Nourse,
A. H. Bullis. | 15. Royal Crane,
Augustus Barlow. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson,
W. T. Rigby. | 9. A. H. Bullis,
J. M. Gates. | 16. Philo Woodruff,
J. L. Gibbs. |
| 4. Jared Benson,
Jonathan Firren. | 10. J. J. McKey. | 17. James A. Wiswell,
Ruben Butters,
John F. Meagher. |
| 5. John A. Coleman,
Gilbert Graham. | 11. E. S. Youmans,
Thomas P. Dixon. | 18. Hugh Johnson. |
| 6. W. G. Butler,
John S. Letford, | 12. Thomas H. Armstrong.
J. P. Moulton. | 19. Samuel Coffin. |
| | 13. Thomas Conniff. | 20. J. A. Latimer. |
| | | 21. Andrew R. Keifer. |

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—1865. Assembled January 3; adjourned March 3.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.**

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|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 8. Levi Nutting. | 15. B. D. Sprague. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 10. Melville C. Smith. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 5. Dorilus Morrison. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. G. D. George. | 13. D. Cameron. | 20. D. G. Schillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John Nichols. |

HOUSE.—Thomas H. Armstrong, of High Forest, Speaker.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Charles D. Gilfillan, | C. F. Davis, | William Chalfant. |
| John A. Peckham. | 7. K. N. Giteau, | E. F. West. |
| 2. L. J. Stark, | Henry W. Tew. | 15. Royal Crane, |
| Ansel Smith, | 8. A. H. Bullis, | C. D. Tuthill. |
| L. A. Huntoon. | Charles Taylor. | 16. J. L. Gibbs, |
| 3. Oscar Taylor, | 9. J. B. Locke, | J. B. Crooker. |
| Louis A. Evans, | William Colville, Jr. | 17. W. H. Patten, |
| W. T. Rigby, | 10. John B. Downer. | L. Z. Rogers, |
| 4. F. M. Stowell, | 11. F. E. Shandrew. | L. C. Harrington. |
| Stephen Hewson. | Charles Griswold. | 18. Stephen H. Jay. |
| 5. Cyrus Aldrich, | 12. Thomas H. Armstrong, | 19. Hamilton Beatty, |
| F. R. E. Cornell. | William Teachout. | Henry Poehler. |
| 6. Frank A. Renz, | 13. F. N. Goodrich. | 20. J. A. Kiester. |
| Henry Hill, | 14. Reuben Whittmore, | 21. John M. Gilman. |

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.—1866. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 8. Gordon E. Cole. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson. | 10. N. F. Randolph. | 17. Reuben Butters. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Thomas Simpson. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 6. G. D. George. | 13. D. L. Buell. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. George L. Otis. |

HOUSE.—James B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City, Speaker.

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|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William Branch, | Chauncey W. Griggs. | William Chalfant, |
| Parker Paine. | 7. R. C. Masters, | John Hobart. |
| 2. Robert Watson, | J. D. Smith. | 15. C. J. Felch, |
| J. B. H. Mitchell, | 8. J. S. Archibald, | D. B. Johnson. |
| Smith Ellison. | Isaac Pope. | 16. J. B. Crooker, |
| 3. N. F. Barnes, | 9. Sylvester Dickey, | Augustus Armstrong. |
| Thomas Cathcart, | Warren Bristol. | 17. A. K. Maynard, |
| B. Overpeck. | 10. William Brown. | D. Buck, |
| 4. E. W. Cutter. | 11. E. S. Lawrence, | J. G. Thompson. |
| A. R. Hayden. | W. W. Buck. | 18. S. H. Jay. |
| 5. Aaron Gould, | 12. R. D. Hathaway, | 19. Thomas Russell, |
| Jonas H. Howe. | B. F. Perry. | J. S. G. Honner. |
| 6. Dana E. King, | 13. J. P. Schaller. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| L. Harrington, | 14. J. Q. Farmer, | 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.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. |
| 2. William H. C. Folsom. | 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 17. Lewis Porter |
| 3. Louis A. Evans. | 11. William H. Yale. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Adam Buck. |
| 5. J. C. Whitney. | 13. D. T. Temple. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. Chauncey W. Griggs. |
| 7. N. C. Draper. | 15. Samuel Lord. | 22. Reuben Butters. |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | | |

HOUSE.—John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

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|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice, | Isaac Pope. | J. Q. Farmer, |
| Cushman K. Davis, | 9. L. K. Aaker, | G. Oleson. |
| Charles H. Lienau. | J. F. Mitchell, | 15. C. J. Felch, |
| 2. Ebenezer Ayers, | H. B. Wilson. | D. B. Johnson, Jr. |
| Harry A. Jackson. | 10. S. A. Kemp, | W. H. Fireford. |
| 3. N. H. Miller, | J. W. Knapp. | William Brisbane, |
| N. Richardson. | 11. W. W. Buck, | James E. Smith. |
| 4. H. F. Blodgett. | M. H. Dunnell, | 17. J. A. Reed, |
| 5. A. A. Ames, | A. C. Smith. | Brown Yates. |
| Aaron Gould, | 12. B. F. Perry, | Morris Hauft. |
| John Seboski. | J. K. Randall, | 19. Charles T. Brown, |
| 6. Dana E. King, | Caleb Sawyer. | D. G. Shillock. |
| P. W. Savage. | 13. B. S. Andrews, | 20. A. Andrews. |
| 7. J. H. Donaldson, | E. H. Kennedy. | 21. Eli F. Lewis. |
| S. C. Howell. | 14. W. W. Braden, | 22. A. K. Maynard. |
| 8. Charles A. Wheaton, | N. P. Colburn. | |

TENTH LEGISLATURE—1868. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. |
| 2. W. H. C. Folsom. | 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 3. O. A. Gilman. | 11. Benjamin Franklin. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. O. T. Brown. |
| 5. O. H. Pettit. | 13. George F. Potter. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 15. W. E. Morris. | 22. Reuben Butters. |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | | |

HOUSE.—John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray, | Jesse Ames. | W. W. Braden. |
| D. C. Jones, | 9. E. G. Comstock, | William Melghen. |
| Charles H. Lineau. | K. K. Flinseth, | 15. D. A. Shaw, |
| 2. J. W. Furber, | J. F. Pingrey. | E. K. Proper. |
| Thomas Lowell. | 10. George Bryant, | 16. William R. Kinyon, |
| 3. D. G. Pettijohn, | Frank W. Seeley. | J. E. Smith. |
| N. H. Miller. | 11. H. W. Hill, | George A. La Dow. |
| 4. Samuel Ross. | George B. Dresbach, | 17. John A. Reed, |
| 5. O. D. Davidson, | John Ball. | O. O. Pitcher. |
| Charles H. Clark, | 12. Charles Stewart, | 18. William Henry. |
| John H. Hechtman. | S. W. Eaton. | 19. John Rudolph. |
| 6. Lewis Harrington, | Caleb Sawyer. | Adam Buck. |
| J. B. Salisbury. | 13. J. P. Schaller. | 20. A. B. Colton. |
| 7. R. J. Chewing, | Isaac Thompson. | 21. Isaac Lewis. |
| Robert Foster. | 14. John Q. Farmer, | 22. Dennis Doyle. |
| 8. Christian Erd, | Hiram Walker. | |

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1869. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 16. J. B. Crooker. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 10. W. W. Prindle. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 3. C. A. Gilman. | 11. S. B. Sheardown. | 18. William Henry. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 12. J. A. Leonard. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 5. Ourlis H. Pettit. | 13. G. F. Potter. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 14. A. Bergen. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 15. W. E. Harris. | 22. E. R. Smith. |
| 8. George F. Batchelder. | | |

HOUSE.—Chester D. Davidson, of Minneapolis, Speaker.

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. John M. Gilman, | E. Hollister. | J. G. McGraw. |
| James J. Eagan, | 9. L. K. Aaker, | William Melghen. |
| Paul Faber. | A. J. Grover, | 15. T. J. Hunt, |
| 2. Joseph Haskell. | C. C. Webster. | E. K. Proper. |
| W. H. C. Folsom. | 10. George Bryant, | 16. Aug. Armstrong. |
| 3. Ludwig Robbers, | A. Thibbets. | E. Easton, |
| William E. Hicks. | 11. C. Bohn, | W. Smith. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | Sam V. Hyde, | 17. O. O. Pitcher, |
| 5. C. O. Davidson, | J. Q. A. Vale. | W. O. Rhodes. |
| A. R. Hall, | 12. R. D. Hathaway, | 18. J. L. McDonald. |
| Charles H. Clark. | B. S. Larson. | 19. J. C. Rudolph, |
| 6. W. W. Patterson, | John Lathrop. | J. C. Stoeber. |
| D. Pile. | 13. Tosten Johnson, | 20. J. W. Hunter. |
| 7. R. J. Chewing, | Isaac Thompson. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| R. Smith. | 14. D. D. Hammer, | 22. K. H. Everett. |
| 8. W. J. Sibblison, | John Hobert. | |

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—1870. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

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|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Charles Hill. | 16. J. B. Crooker. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 10. W. S. Jackson. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 3. H. C. Wait. | 11. C. F. Buck. | 18. William Henry. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 12. J. A. Leonard. | 19. William Pfander. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 13. D. L. Ruell. | 20. J. A. Latimer. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 14. D. B. Sprague. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 7. R. J. Chewing. | 15. Samuel Lord. | 22. E. R. Smith. |
| 8. George F. Batchelder. | | |

HOUSE.—John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

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|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. John L. Merriam, | William Close. | M. Scanlan. |
| J. Gilman. | 9. John Miller. | S. G. Canfield. |
| Paul Faber. | Oren Densmore, | 15. G. M. Cammeron, |
| 2. William Lowell, | Giles Slocum. | H. A. Brown. |
| J. S. Norris. | 10. John Gage, | 16. W. O. Young. |
| 3. John L. Wilson, | A. J. Fowler. | H. W. Ruloffson, |
| Isaac Thorson. | 11. C. M. Waterman, | A. O. Wedge. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | John Bullen, | 17. R. Crandall, |
| 5. A. R. Hall, | John M. McCool. | John F. Meagher. |
| E. A. Rice. | 12. Charles Stewart, | 18. John L. McDonald. |
| J. H. Pond. | S. W. Graham, | 19. William L. Couplin, |
| 6. B. Abbott, | B. S. Larson. | P. H. Swift. |
| A. H. Reed. | 13. W. E. Potter, | 20. M. E. L. Shanks. |
| 7. John Flannegan, | Nathan Vance. | 21. J. K. Oullen. |
| William Jones. | 14. William Barton, | 22. John A. Pfaar. |
| 8. Henry Drought. | Ole C. Bratrud, | |

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1871. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 3
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

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|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Charles Hill. | 16. W. H. Young. |
| 2. D. M. Sabin. | 10. N. S. Teft. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 3. H. C. Walt. | 11. C. F. Buck. | 18. J. L. McDonald. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 12. Leonard B. Hodges. | 19. William Pfaender. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 13. D. L. Buell. | 20. C. W. Thompson. |
| 6. W. T. Bonniwell. | 14. J. Q. Farmer. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 7. R. J. Chearning. | 15. Samuel Lord. | 22. M. Doran. |
| 8. John H. Case. | | |

HOUSE.—John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

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|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John L. Merriam, | Henry Platt. | Hans Valder. |
| H. H. Sibley, | 9. Orin Densmore, | J. E. Atwater. |
| Christ Stahlman. | T. G. Pearson, | Harlan W. Page. |
| 2. L. K. Stannard, | A. P. Jackson. | W. G. Telfer. |
| Joseph Haskell. | 10. F. J. Collier, | 16. William Brisbane, |
| 3. W. S. Moore, | A. J. Fowler. | A. C. Wedge, |
| Luke Marvin. | 11. J. M. McCool, | F. B. Davis. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | S. Y. Hyde. | 17. J. F. Meagher, |
| 5. W. D. Washburn, | J. Q. A. Vale. | James B. Hubbell. |
| A. R. Hall, | 12. E. A. Jones, | 18. W. V. Sencerbox. |
| A. J. Underwood. | Thomas Phelps, | 19. W. L. Couplin, |
| 6. W. H. Greenleaf, | William Sommerville. | J. S. G. Honner. |
| Andrew Railson. | 13. Timan Gilbertson, | 20. A. L. Patchen. |
| 7. J. H. Flannegan, | Tosten Johnson. | 21. J. A. C. Flood. |
| D. E. Eyre. | 14. N. P. Colburn, | 22. L. H. Bullis. |
| 8. Ara Barton, | H. S. Griswold. | |

APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.

- FIRST DISTRICT**—Houston county—One Senator and four Representatives.
SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
THIRD DISTRICT—Fillmore county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Mower county—One Senator and two Representatives.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One Senator and two Representatives.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One Senator and two Representatives.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Winona county in part—One Senator and two Representatives.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Winona county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
NINTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county in part—One Senator and two Representatives.
TENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county in part—One Senator and two Representatives.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One Senator and two Representatives.
TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One Senator and two Representatives.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One Senator and two Representatives.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One Senator and five Representatives.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One Senator and four Representatives.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One Senator and two Representatives.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Rice county—One Senator and five Representatives.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One Senator and three Representatives.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One Senator and five Representatives.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Scott county—One Senator and two Representatives.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Washington county—One Senator and three Representatives.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One Senator and two Representatives.
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part, Anoka and Isanti counties—One Senator and two Representatives.
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One Senator and four Representatives.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One Senator and three Representatives.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Aitkin counties—One Senator and one Representative.
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Lake, Itasca, Carlton, Cass and St. Louis counties—One Senator and one Representative.
THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties—One Senator and one Representative.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Stearns county—One Senator and four Representatives.
THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Wright county—One Senator and two Representatives.
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Carver county—One Senator and three Representatives.
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Nicollet and Renville counties—One Senator and three Representatives.
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One Senator and one Representative.
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Sibley and McLeod counties—One Senator and three Representatives.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Redwood, Brown and Lyon counties—One Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipestone counties—One Senator and three Representatives.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Douglas, Pope, Stevens, Grant, Big Stone and Lake counties—One Senator and two Representatives.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Kandiyohi, Swift and Chippewa counties—One Senator and one Representative.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Otter Tail, Wilkin, Wadena, Todd, Beltrami, Polk, Clay, Becker, Traverse and Pembina counties—One Senator and two Representatives.

41 Senators and 106 Representatives.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1872. Assembled Jan. 2; adjourned March 1.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. William H. Yale, President.

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|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell. | 15. Hugh P. Wilson. | 29. William W. Billson. |
| 2. Thomas H. Everts. | 16. Lucius F. Hubbard. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 3. John Q. Farmer. | 17. Giles Slocum. | 31. E. M. Wright. |
| 4. Sherman Page. | 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 32. G. A. Buckholdt. |
| 5. H. D. Brown. | 19. L. Z. Rogers. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 20. R. J. Chewning. | 34. Marshall B. Stone. |
| 7. Samuel S. Beman. | 21. R. H. Rose. | 35. Charles E. Cutta. |
| 8. William H. Stevens. | 22. D. M. Sabin. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. I. V. D. Heard. | 37. William Pfaender. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 24. John Nicols. | 38. William D. Rice. |
| 11. J. H. Clark. | 25. A. C. Morrill. | 39. Ole Peterson. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. Andrew Railson. |
| 13. James E. Child. | 27. William P. Ankeny. | 41. John O. Milne. |
| 14. John F. Meagher. | 28. Jonas Lindall. | |

HOUSE.—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. W. F. Weber. | 16. James Thompson. | C. H. Clark. |
| John H. Smith, | John Vandyke, | C. F. Adams. |
| P. Rosendahl, | George Bryant, | Loren Fletcher. |
| L. R. Hall. | A. Boss. | 27. A. R. Hall. |
| 2. John Larson. | 16. J. O. Pierce, | Z. Demeules, |
| A. H. H. Dayton, | J. Finney. | F. L. Morse. |
| L. Bothum. | 17. T. P. Kellett, | 28. Adolph Munch. |
| 3. A. H. Trow. | G. K. Norsvig, | 29. Edgar Nash. |
| M. Eggleston. | John Stanton. | 30. N. Richardson. |
| P. McCracken. | 18. O. Samundson, | 31. J. M. Rosenberger, |
| 4. John T. Williams, | Ara Barton, | Randolph Holding, |
| J. M. Wickoff. | John Hutchinson, | Martin Greeley, |
| 5. E. D. Rogers, | Henry Platt. | Alphonso Barto. |
| William Wilson. | H. M. Mattison. | 32. F. X. Lafond, |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 19. George Millard, | C. B. Jackson. |
| H. Huntington. | Perry Wilson, | 33. F. E. Du Toit, |
| 7. John L. Blair. | Asa White. | Charles Johnson, |
| D. Heminway. | 20. D. F. Langley, | C. B. Lineau. |
| 8. H. M. Burchard, | Hugh Durham, | 34. H. E. Wadsworth, |
| H. A. Corey, | W. A. Gray, | Hans C. Hanson, |
| Wm. J. Whipple. | Dan E. Eyre, | J. H. Dunham. |
| 9. Arthur H. Gaskill, | George A. Wells. | 35. William B. Greenleaf. |
| Peter Fenton. | 21. J. A. Chadderdon, | Adam Buck, |
| 10. Richard A. Jones. | Martin Quinn. | Liberty Hall, |
| Thomas B. Lindsay. | 22. Ebenezer Ayres, | David H. Adams. |
| 11. G. B. Cooley, | Hollis R. Murdock, | O. S. Reishus, |
| A. L. Wellman. | J. R. M. Gaskill. | Henry Weyhe. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkin, | 23. John B. Sanborn, | E. Herry, |
| F. B. Davis. | Peter Berkey. | W. W. Murphy, |
| 13. Kelsey Curtis, | 24. J. C. Burbank, | G. C. Chamberlain. |
| John Thompson. | Henry M. Smythe, | 39. F. B. Van Hoesen, |
| 14. J. A. Wiswell, | Edmund Rice. | G. W. Rockwell. |
| Charles H. Shelby | 25. Franklin Whitney, | J. L. Kitchell. |
| Clark Keyser, | John H. Strong. | 41. E. E. Corliss, |
| H. Capwell, | 26. A. J. Underwood. | L. S. Cravath. |
| Henry Foster. | | |

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1873. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

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|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 15. J. Waste. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 2. T. H. Everts. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 3. William Melghen. | 17. John W. Peterson. | 31. H. O. Burbank. |
| 4. N. K. Noble. | 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 32. G. A. Buckholdt. |
| 5. T. J. Johnsrud. | 19. Freeman Talbot. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 20. R. J. Chewning. | 34. M. B. Stone. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 21. John L. MacDonald. | 35. Charles E. Cutta. |
| 8. W. H. Stevens. | 22. D. M. Sabin. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Edmund Rice. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 24. John Nicols. | 38. W. D. Rice. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. Andrew Railson. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 14. J. F. Meagher. | 28. J. Lindall. | |

HOUSE.--A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tosten Johnson. | 15. N. A. Gesner. | 26. C. B. Tirrell. |
| A. Beard. | T. S. Vandyke. | L. Fletcher. |
| M. L. Cooper. | Frank L. Meacham. | Chas. H. Clarke. |
| P. H. Rosendahl. | William H. Campbell. | C. F. Adams. |
| 2. Arne Arneson. | 16. W. O. Williston. | 27. A. E. Hall. |
| Horace Wheeler. | H. F. Armstrong. | Z. Demeules. |
| Niles Carpenter. | 17. T. P. Kellet. | M. C. Comerford. |
| 3. T. P. Baldwin. | G. K. Norsvig. | 28. Joel G. Ryder. |
| H. M. Daniel. | Arthur Flom. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| Peter McCracken. | 18. Osmund Osmundson. | 30. T. F. Knappen. |
| 4. O. O. Finbert. | Elias Hobbs. | 31. Henry Krebs. |
| E. J. Stimson. | S. C. Dunham. | Hubert Kleland. |
| 5. J. W. Deyereux. | J. B. Hopkins. | Bartholomew Pritz. |
| E. D. Rogers. | Andrew Thompson. | Alphonso Barto. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 19. Frank Becker. | 32. J. E. Jenks. |
| M. A. Hawkes. | J. C. Swain. | T. G. Mealey. |
| 7. Collins Rice. | Lewis Stone. | 33. Fred E. Du Tolt. |
| O. W. Trisler. | 20. A. E. Rich. | Charles W. Buchmann. |
| 8. H. A. Cory. | Peter Ficker. | Matthew Kelley. |
| George P. Wilson. | J. F. Dilley. | 34. Francis Baasen. |
| J. P. Neville. | J. L. Lewis. | E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 9. M. L. Tibbets. | D. C. Johnson. | David Benson. |
| Marcus Wing. | 21. J. W. Sencerbox. | 35. William H. Greenleaf. |
| 10. Thomas B. Lindsay. | Joseph Chadderdon. | 36. H. A. Child. |
| Manley C. Fuller. | 22. E. W. Durant. | A. M. Schell. |
| 11. John N. Hansen. | James H. Huzanin. | Hamilton Beatty. |
| E. W. Westcott. | J. R. M. Gaskill. | 37. J. W. Blake. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkin. | 23. J. N. Rogers. | C. C. Brandt. |
| A. Colquhoun. | H. H. Miller. | 38. J. W. Senger. |
| 13. John Thompson. | George Benz. | Edwin Berry. |
| J. L. Saufferer. | H. A. Castle. | Stephen Miller. |
| 14. Jacob Pfaff. | H. J. Brainard. | 39. Warren Adley. |
| H. S. Howe. | 25. James McCann. | G. W. Rockwell. |
| Thomas C. Charles. | Daniel Anderson. | 40. G. W. Frink. |
| John A. Peterson. | | 41. J. V. Brower. |
| John A. Reed. | | William Felton. |

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1874. Assembled January 6; Adjourned March 6.**SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Alphonso Barto, President.**

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|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 15. J. P. Waste. | 29. O. H. Graves. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 30. George W. Benedict. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 17. J. W. Peterson. | 31. H. C. Burbank. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 18. Thomas H. Buckham. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. T. J. Jonsrud. | 19. Freeman Talbot. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 7. S. S. Beeman. | 21. J. L. McDonald. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 22. William McKusick. | 36. J. Frankenfield. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Edmund Rice. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 10. I. M. Westfall. | 24. E. F. Drake. | 38. E. P. Freeman. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. E. A. Rice. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. R. K. Burrows. | |

HOUSE.—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. William McArthur. | 11. John N. Hanson. | 19. John Taylor. |
| M. J. McDonnell. | W. H. Parmlee. | Frank Becker. |
| E. W. Trask. | 12. C. S. Crandall. | Vincent Kletscha. |
| David Taylor. | J. M. Sloan. | 20. D. F. Langley. |
| 2. W. N. Gilmore. | 13. L. D. Smith. | J. F. Dilley. |
| A. K. Hanson. | James E. Child. | George Auge. |
| J. C. Greer. | 14. Isaac Smith. | George A. Wells. |
| 3. W. A. Pease. | D. W. Burlison. | Peter Ficker. |
| Robert L. Fleming. | Stilas Kenworthy. | 21. L. M. Brown. |
| J. W. Graling. | N. W. Dickerson. | Edward Delaney. |
| 4. Gunder Halvorsen. | Robert H. Hughes. | 22. J. A. McClusky. |
| A. E. Peck. | 15. P. H. Rahilly. | Charles Eckdall. |
| 5. Evan Morgan. | Ed. Drury. | D. B. Loomis. |
| Warren Buell. | James Lawrence. | 23. John X. Davison. |
| 6. J. P. West. | J. K. Smith. | Henry Meyerding. |
| T. G. Pond. | 16. W. O. Williston. | 24. George Benz. |
| 7. J. B. Norton. | Leland Jones. | T. M. Metcalf. |
| Collins Rice. | 17. C. R. White. | Lorenzo Hoyt. |
| 8. J. P. Perry. | N. J. Ottun. | 25. C. T. Woodbury. |
| O. M. Lord. | John Stanton. | Lyman Brown. |
| William Beals. | 18. B. M. James. | C. B. Tirrell. |
| 9. John Hyslop. | H. E. Barron. | L. Fletcher. |
| C. T. Shellman. | J. H. Passon. | C. F. Adams. |
| 10. M. Doodall. | H. B. Martin. | O. H. Pettit. |
| T. P. Olds. | L. M. Heally. | |

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| 27. A. R. Hall. | 33. E. Harrison, | 37. Z. B. Clark, |
| F. L. Morse, | Henry R. Denney, | Charles Hansing. |
| John Hechman. | John True. | 38. J. F. Daniels, |
| 28. F. H. Pratt. | 34. John N. Treadwell, | Ole O. How, |
| 29. E. G. Swanstrom. | Peter H. McDermid, | N. H. Manning. |
| 30. Moses Lafond. | David Benson. | 39. Warren Adley, |
| 31. N. F. Barnes, | 35. Andrew Nelson. | Henry Foss. |
| Hubert Rieland, | 36. John Groetsch, | 40. Henry Hill. |
| Charles Walker, | L. Gillick, | 41. J. W. Mason. |
| Joseph Martin. | W. F. Babcock. | C. B. Jordan. |
| 32. Thomas Melrose, | | |
| Valentine Eppel. | | |

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1875. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Alphonzo Barto, President.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. J. H. Smith. | 15. J. E. Doughty, | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 30. George W. Benedict. |
| 3. William Melghen. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. Joseph Capsar. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 18. Thomas S. Buckham. | 32. T. G. Mealy. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 21. J. L. Macdonald. | 35. A. Nelson. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 22. William McKusick. | 36. Jacob Frankenfield. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. William P. Murray. | 37. John W. Blake. |
| 10. I. M. Westfall. | 24. E. F. Drake. | 38. E. P. Freeman. |
| 11. J. H. Clark. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. | 39. K. Nelson. |
| 12. Amos Cogswell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. Peter McGovern. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. | |

HOUSE.—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county, Speaker.

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|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John McNally. | 15. Edward Drury. | L. Fletcher. |
| William M. Snure, | William P. Dunnington. | A. Ingerson. |
| M. J. McDonald. | W. S. Baxter. | 27. George A. Camp, |
| 2. H. C. Grover, | John A. Jackson. | Fred L. Morse, |
| J. M. Wheat. | 16. Robert Deakin, | Daniel Bussett. |
| N. E. Ellerton. | Rudolph Kruger. | 28. L. J. Stark. |
| 3. E. W. Farrington, | 17. C. H. Bosworth. | 29. J. J. Egan. |
| R. I. Fleming. | N. J. Ottun, | 30. C. H. Chadbourne. |
| Dwight Rathbun. | F. Peterson. | 31. C. A. Gilman, |
| 4. John S. Irgens, | 18. T. B. Clement, | W. Merz, |
| Charles F. Greening. | J. B. Hopkins, | B. Pirz. |
| 5. Henry Tunell. | J. S. Allen. | M. A. Taylor. |
| Richard Fitzgerald. | Andrew Thompson. | 32. Nathan Warner. |
| 6. J. P. West. | H. B. Martin. | Valentine Eppel. |
| F. M. Pierce. | 19. Thomas Collins, | 33. L. L. Baxter, |
| 7. A. Helm. | R. L. Nason. | Christ Ackerman, |
| H. M. Dixon. | T. H. Smullen. | J. G. Maetzhold. |
| 8. H. M. Burchard, | 20. John Byers, | John N. Treadwell, |
| C. B. Sinclair, | Nicholas McGree, | P. H. McDermid, |
| E. B. Drew. | J. C. McCarthy. | David Benson. |
| 9. L. M. Gaskill. | 21. J. W. Sencerbox. | 35. N. C. Hines. |
| Burr Deuel. | James Chadderdon. | 36. John J. Mullen, |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 22. J. W. Furber. | Lawrence Gillick, |
| William Brown. | E. W. Durant. | A. M. Schnell. |
| 11. E. W. Wescott. | John E. Mower. | 37. H. S. Berz. |
| William Wheeler. | 23. William Crooks, | Knud H. Helling. |
| 12. W. R. Kinyon. | H. H. Miller. | 38. Charles F. Crosby. |
| Hugh Murray. | 24. George Benz, | E. Berry. |
| 13. Morris H. Lamb, | F. R. Delano, | Thomas Rutledge. |
| Joseph Minges. | Lorenzo Hoyt. | 39. Martin Stow. |
| 14. James A. James, | 25. C. T. Woodbury. | J. G. Whitmore. |
| Robert H. Hughes, | Daniel Anderson. | 40. L. K. Stone. |
| D. W. Burlison. | 26. C. H. Pettit. | 41. Soren Listoe, |
| E. F. Champlin. | C. H. Clarke. | R. L. Frazee. |
| Lysander Cook. | | |

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1876. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 3.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. J. H. Smith. | 15. J. E. Doughty. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 2. C. A. Conkey. | 16. W. C. Williston. | 30. Lewis Mayo. |
| 3. William Melghen. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. Joseph Capser. |
| 4. R. L. Smith. | 18. J. M. Archibald. | 32. J. N. Stacy. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. J. P. West. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. J. T. Schoenbeck. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 21. J. L. Macdonald. | 35. A. Nelson. |
| 8. W. H. Yale. | 22. E. S. Brown. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. William P. Murray. | 37. John W. Blake. |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 24. James Smith, Jr. | 38. I. P. Durfee. |
| 11. J. H. H. Clark. | 25. J. B. Gillfillan. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 12. L. L. Wheelock. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. A. B. Robbins. |
| 13. Peter McGovern. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. | |

House—W. R. Kinyon, Owatonna, Speaker

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| 1. W. E. Potter,
M. J. Donnell,
John McNeley,
E. D. Northrup. | 15. W. R. Murray,
S. L. Campbell,
H. D. Wedge,
E. D. Southard. | Leander Gorton,
John H. Stevens,
O. B. Tirrell. |
| 2. H. M. Onstine,
O. E. Boyum,
Tollak Brokken. | 16. Charles R. Brink,
Rudolph Kruger. | 27. A. M. Reid,
Daniel Bassett,
Frank L. Morse. |
| 3. O. Robbins,
George Andrews,
D. Rathbun. | 17. Gustavus Westman,
Ole P. Huleback,
B. C. Grover. | 28. M. A. Brawley,
29. George C. Stone
30. F. X. Goulet. |
| 4. H. F. Deming,
C. F. Greening. | 18. Joseph Covert,
F. A. Noble,
C. H. Grant,
G. W. Walrath,
P. Plalsance. | 31. C. A. Gilman,
O. Klosterman,
W. H. Stinchfield,
C. D. Lamb. |
| 5. H. Tunell,
J. L. Gibbs. | 19. N. Burgess,
H. L. Gish,
Wm. Conrad. | 32. N. Warner,
John Oakes. |
| 6. A. R. More,
C. S. Dunbar. | 20. J. F. Norrish,
Daniel Ryan,
C. A. Baker,
M. H. Sullivan,
Abraham A. Osborne. | 33. J. F. Dilley,
H. R. Denny,
Jonas Akins. |
| 7. A. P. Allen,
O. W. Hunt. | 21. Peter Cleary,
J. Callender. | 34. D. S. Hall,
Andrew Nelson,
Nicholas Sons. |
| 8. E. B. Drew,
Edward Mott,
A. W. Bennett. | 22. James Middleton,
Ole W. Erickson,
A. Fredericks. | 35. C. E. Cutts. |
| 9. A. Burnap,
H. M. Stanchfield. | 23. Wm. Crooks,
John Lunkenheimer. | 36. Martin Sheely,
A. P. Fitch,
A. J. Jones. |
| 10. E. P. Whiting,
W. H. White. | 24. Fred Richter,
C. D. Gillilan,
W. W. Webber. | 37. P. F. Jacobson,
William Skinner. |
| 11. George W. Gleason,
C. L. Chase. | 25. F. Whitney,
Daniel Anderson. | 38. J. A. Everett,
Leo Hensley,
W. H. Mellen. |
| 12. W. R. Kinyon,
Hugh Murray. | 26. Curtis H. Pettit, | 39. Martin Stowe,
J. D. Good. |
| 13. Robert Earlie,
Kelsey Curtis. | | 40. J. L. Kitchel. |
| 14. Hiram Gerlick,
J. A. James,
Wm. P. Marston,
M. M. Clark,
Wm. Webb. | | 41. S. D. Comstock,
John Walt. |

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE—1877. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 15. James McHench. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. O. A. Conkey. | 16. W. C. Williston. | 30. Louis Mayo. |
| 3. C. G. Edwards. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 4. R. I. Smith. | 18. J. M. Archibald. | 32. J. N. Stacy. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. J. P. West. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. J. P. Schoenbeck. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 21. William Henry. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 8. W. H. Yale. | 22. E. S. Brown. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Burr Deuel. | 23. C. A. Morton. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 24. James Smith, Jr. | 38. I. P. Durfee. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 25. John B. Gillilan. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 12. L. L. Wheelock. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. A. B. Robbins. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. | |

HOUSE.—J. L. Gibbs, Speaker.

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|---|---|---|
| 1. Anthony Huyck,
William G. McSpadden,
M. J. McDonnell,
John A. Eberhard. | 12. George W. Buffum,
Walter Muir. | 20. Thomas Howes,
D. B. Truax,
E. G. Rogers,
M. M. Sullivan,
A. A. Osborne. |
| 2. H. C. Grover,
J. M. Wheat,
Frank Erickson. | 13. Anthony Sampson,
Fenton Keenan. | 21. Peter Cleary,
J. W. Callender. |
| 3. D. W. Rathbun,
S. Berg,
P. M. Mosher. | 14. H. Cummins,
J. A. James,
W. P. Jones,
George Green,
William Webb, Jr. | 22. L. A. Huntton,
O. W. Erickson,
A. Frederick. |
| 4. S. J. Sanborn,
Hosmer A. Brown. | 15. Lewis H. Garrard,
George R. Hall,
G. Maxwell,
S. L. Campbell. | 23. William Crooks,
John Lunkenheimer. |
| 5. J. L. Gibbs,
H. G. Diamonds. | 16. Jonathan Finney,
H. B. Wilson. | 24. John M. Gilman,
E. Rice. |
| 6. S. P. Child,
Horace H. Gilman. | 17. B. C. Grover,
O. P. Huleback,
T. G. Pearson. | 25. B. Magoffin, Jr.
D. Anderson,
G. W. Putnam. |
| 7. Samuel W. Johnson,
L. Kauphusman. | 18. J. H. Pettys,
H. Scriber,
A. W. McKinstry,
S. B. Coe. | 26. George H. Johnson,
L. Fletcher,
W. H. Rouse,
J. H. Clark. |
| 8. C. F. Buck,
J. M. Cole,
Edward Mott. | 19. P. S. Gardner,
J. Zimmerman,
M. McKinzie. | 27. A. R. Hall,
Andrew G. Smith,
Peter Weinant. |
| 9. Marcus Wing,
T. W. Phelps. | | 28. W. A. Bentley. |
| 10. E. P. Whiting,
George W. Pugh. | | 29. Samuel G. Fulton. |
| 11. L. G. Nelson,
Edwin F. Way. | | 30. John Stumpf. |

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| 31. Edmund Meagher,
C. A. Gilman,
G. Klosterman,
B. Pitz. | 34. Isaac Lundeen,
W. J. Bean,
David Benson.
35. L. Rudberg. | 38. Dr. H. N. Rice,
Lee Hensley,
Christopher H. Smith. |
| 32. A. Peterson,
Elijah J. Cutts. | 36. Felton Vollmer,
W. T. Bonniwell,
S. B. Beatty. | 39. Michael A. Wollan,
Ole Amundson. |
| 33. J. F. Dilley,
W. H. Mills,
Coellos Merriam. | 37. David Worst,
E. P. Bertrand. | 40. J. P. Jacobson.
41. S. G. Comstock,
A. McCrea. |

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—1878. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 15. James McHench. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. J. C. McClure. | 30. W. H. Houlton. |
| 3. C. G. Edwards. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 4. G. W. Clough. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. Thomas H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. D. F. Goodrich. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. H. Ahrens. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 21. William Henry. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 8. W. S. Drew. | 22. R. F. Hersey. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. Burr Deuel. | 23. C. A. Morton. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. | 38. C. H. Smith. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 25. John B. Gilfillan. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 12. E. W. Morehouse. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. F. H. Waite. | 28. J. Shalleen. | |

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

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| 1. Edmund Null,
Andrew Bye,
Christof Evanson,
Chas. Fetzner. | 15. William B. Lutz,
S. L. Campbell,
W. H. Feller,
P. H. Rahilly. | J. H. Clark,
Edw. McDermott. |
| 2. H. Christopherson,
Daniel Currie,
Hans Gunvalson. | 16. William Colville,
N. C. Grandall. | 27. Frank L. Morse,
Peter Weinant,
Harry Ghostley. |
| 3. C. M. Colby,
Francis Hall,
P. Mosher. | 17. S. C. Wickey,
P. N. Langemo,
S. O. Holland. | 28. F. S. Christensen. |
| 4. S. J. Sanborn,
H. K. Volstad. | 18. J. W. Thompson,
John Thompson,
Stiles M. West. | 29. Samuel G. Fulton. |
| 5. H. G. Emmonds,
T. W. Purdie. | 19. J. S. Haselton. | 30. Nathan Richardson. |
| 6. J. P. West,
Horace H. Gilman. | 20. A. H. E. Lange,
C. N. Pinney. | 31. C. A. Gilman,
D. B. Stanley,
H. S. Emmel,
H. Rieland. |
| 7. F. C. Robinson,
L. J. Alfred. | 21. W. E. Richter. | 32. Nathan Warner,
L. H. Rawson. |
| 8. George B. Dresbach,
James M. Cole,
Samuel Miller. | 22. Elias Tompkins,
J. L. Lewis,
H. Fanning,
G. W. Dilley,
E. F. Hyland. | 33. Peter Parthels,
W. H. Mills,
Jacob Truwe. |
| 9. John Hyslop,
A. Burnap. | 23. Henry Hinds,
George Giles. | 34. Sumner Ladd,
Jacob Klossner, Jr.,
J. M. Bowler. |
| 10. C. E. Stacey,
James Button. | 24. William Fowler,
Charles Peterson,
D. M. Sabin. | 35. W. W. Campbell. |
| 11. A. B. Huntley,
M. R. Dresbach. | 25. John H. Reaney,
R. C. Wiley. | 36. J. C. Edson,
S. G. Anderson,
John Gelb. |
| 12. George W. Buffum,
Walter Muir. | 26. W. H. Mead,
Edmund Rice,
H. J. Brainard. | 37. J. W. Williams,
Charles C. Brandt. |
| 13. J. O. Chandler,
Fenton Keenan. | 27. George W. Putnam,
Baldwin Brown. | 38. Frank A. Day,
L. H. Bishop,
Alex. Fiddes. |
| 14. O. E. Harvey,
James McBroom,
William Perrin,
Thomas Rohan,
J. S. Larkin. | 28. W. H. Johnson,
H. G. Hicks. | 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.—Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell. | 15. P. H. Rahilly. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. B. B. Wilson. | 30. J. Simmons. |
| 3. C. S. Powers. | 17. J. A. Thatcher. | 31. C. F. McDonald. |
| 4. W. H. Officer. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. A. C. Wedge. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. W. H. Mills. |
| 6. R. B. Johnson. | 20. C. P. Adams. | 34. H. O. Miller. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 21. Henry Hinds. | 35. C. E. Cutts. |
| 8. C. F. Buck. | 22. J. N. Castle. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. O. H. Page. | 23. J. H. Reaney. | 37. K. H. Helling. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. | 38. A. D. Perkins. |
| 11. John Gorman. | 25. J. B. Gilfillan. | 39. A. A. Brown. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. S. B. Williams. | 27. E. M. Wilson. | 41. Andrew McCrea. |
| 14. Daniel Buck. | 28. John Shaleen. | |

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Anthony Demo, | 15. W. B. Lutz. | 26. H. G. Hicks, |
| J. M. Riley, | S. L. Campbell, | W. H. Johnson, |
| W. E. Dunbar, | E. C. Geary, | A. Tharalson, |
| E. F. West, | M. J. Fuller, | J. Thompson, Jr. |
| 2. G. C. Grover, | 16. C. B. Brink, | 27. John Baxter, |
| Ole O. Stege, | Perry George, | Geo. Huhn, |
| Nels Ellertson, | 17. S. C. Holland, | A. J. Smith, |
| 3. E. V. Farrington, | N. P. Langemo, | John Dean, |
| J. N. Gralling, | J. A. Bowman, | 29. H. C. Kendall, |
| P. McCracken, | 18. Seth H. Kenny, | 30. A. M. Fridley, |
| 4. J. F. Goodsell, | Hiram Scriver, | 31. C. A. Gilman, |
| J. D. Allen, | L. W. Dennison, | M. Barrett, |
| 5. S. N. Frisbie, | A. Thompson, | F. E. Bissell, |
| Hans Christopherson, | Jos. Covert, | A. M. Stiles, |
| 6. J. P. West, | 19. D. Butler, | J. N. Stacey, |
| T. S. Wroolfe, | Wm. Weyl, | Henry Mooers, |
| 7. David McCarthy, | Frank Wrabeck, | 33. L. L. Baxter, |
| L. Kauphusman, | 20. D. T. Chamberlain, | R. H. Denny, |
| 8. F. B. Drew, | D. Boser, | Adam Hill, |
| Chas. F. Schroth, | E. G. Rogers, | 34. Ed. O'Hara, |
| Joseph Cooper, | Elias Tompkins, | C. Amundson, |
| 9. C. P. Russell, | Ed. F. Hyland, | W. J. Bean, |
| Peter Burns, | 21. Philip Krautkremer, | 35. W. M. Campbell, |
| 10. C. E. Stacy, | P. H. Thornton, | 36. M. E. Donohue, |
| R. A. Jones, | 22. And. Peterson, | J. C. Kelbe, |
| 11. Erick C. Himle, | Chas. A. Peterson, | Jacob Koons, |
| D. O. Fairbank, | A. M. Dodd, | Gorham Powers, |
| 12. H. H. Rosebrook, | Jos. Oppenheim, | J. P. Bertrand, |
| H. M. Hastings, | R. C. Wiley, | 38. M. E. L. Shanks, |
| 13. John Thompson, | 24. W. H. Mead, | T. Lambert, |
| J. S. Abell, | James Smith, Jr., | 39. J. B. Cowing, |
| 14. Horace Cummings, | Peter Bohland, | Ole N. Barsness, |
| Clark Keyser, | 25. Jared Benson, | 40. Edw. Larssen, |
| E. B. Parker, | Daniel Anderson, | 41. S. G. Comstock, |
| F. V. Goff, | | Michael Anderson. |
| Thomas Bohan. | | |

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE—1881. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. J. B. Shaller. | 15. James G. Lawrence. | 29. John D. Howard. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. H. B. Wilson. | 30. J. Simmons. |
| 3. C. S. Powers. | 17. F. J. Johnson. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 4. W. H. Officer. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. A. C. Wedge. | 19. Geo. G. Case. | 33. A. W. Tiffany. |
| 6. R. B. Johnson, | 20. C. P. Adams. | 34. H. C. Miller. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 21. Henry Hinds. | 35. Wm. Campbell. |
| 8. C. F. Buck. | 22. J. N. Castle. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Wm. Crooks. | 37. S. D. Peterson. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gillilan. | 38. A. D. Perkins. |
| 11. James McLaughlin. | 25. J. B. Gillilan. | 39. L. K. Aaker. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. R. S. McCormick. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. Andrew McCrea. |
| 14. Daniel Buck. | 28. John Shaleen. | |

HOUSE.—Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

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| 1. H. H. Snure, | 11. C. S. Kneeland, | 19. Edwin Purrington, |
| O. B. Tone, | O. B. Kidder. | David Baker, |
| H. F. Kohlmer, | 12. H. H. Rosebrock, | P. S. Gardner. |
| Lewis Redding, | A. Colquhoun. | 20. Joseph N. Searles, |
| 2. G. A. Hayes, | 13. Christoph Wagner, | D. Moser, |
| Ole O. Stedjee, | D. J. Dodge. | J. F. Norrish, |
| E. Loveland. | 14. J. D. Hawkins, | James Kennedy, |
| 3. J. N. Gralling, | J. Burger. | R. McAndrews. |
| P. McCracken, | Richard Lewis, | 21. J. W. Callender, |
| Geo. Andrus. | Wm. Hall, | P. H. Thornton. |
| 4. J. D. Allen, | Joseph Bookwalter. | 22. D. M. Sabin, |
| P. A. Peterson. | 15. G. D. Post. | Andrew Peterson, |
| 5. Bennett Asleson, | H. H. B. McMasters | Wm. Schmidt. |
| A. F. Denby | E. C. Geary, | 23. Jas. B. Sanborn. |
| 6. A. C. Dunn. | E. D. Southard. | R. O. Wiley. |
| John J. Northness. | 16. F. W. Hoyt, | 24. C. W. Griggs. |
| 7. E. Churchill, | F. Tether. | Jas. Smith, Jr., |
| George H. Henry. | 17. H. P. Hulebak, | P. Bohland. |
| 8. O. B. Gould, | A. A. Flom, | 25. T. H. Caine, |
| S. B. Sheardown, | C. Hill. | G. W. Putnam. |
| Thos. Wilson. | 18. Jas. Thompson, | 26. Loren Fletcher, |
| 9. C. A. Butterfield, | S. P. Stewart, | H. G. Hicks, |
| Ole Juelson. | R. A. Mott. | A. Tharalson, |
| 10. O. S. Porter, | W. R. Baldwin. | J. Thompson, Jr. |
| J. V. Daniels. | Philip Plaisance. | |

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| 27. Geo. Huhn, | 33. L. L. Baxter. | 37. J. C. Zelske, |
| John Baxter, | H. R. Denny, | G. W. Braley. |
| A. Roberts. | C. G. Holgren. | 38. J. A. Armstrong, |
| 28. John Dean. | 34. T. M. Cornish, | W. D. Rice, |
| 29. H. C. Kendall. | O. Amundson, | P. Knies. |
| 30. C. B. Buckman. | Jacob Klossner, Jr. | 39. C. F. Washburn. |
| 31. L. W. Collins, | 35. O. M. Linnell. | F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| Carl Herberger, | 36. M. A. Donohue, | 40. L. K. Stone. |
| D. J. Hanscomb, | E. A. Child. | 41. S. G. Comstock, |
| Alex. Moore | W. J. Ives. | B. Sampson. |
| 32. E. J. Outts. | | |
| T. C. Porter. | | |

EXTRA SESSION OF 1881.

An extra session was called for the purpose of considering the legislation at the regular session relating to the State railroad bonds, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The session commenced Oct. 11 and closed Nov. 13. The officers and members were the same as at the regular session. A. M. Johnson represented the 5th district in the senate instead of A. C. Wedge, resigned. In the house of representatives J. Fordham represented the 10th district instead of J. V. Daniels. Geo. Hitchcock represented the 11th district instead of O. B. Kidder. F. H. Milligan represented the 15th district instead of H. H. B. McMasters.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1881.

FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and two representatives.
 SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county—One senator and five representatives.
 THIRD DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.
 FOURTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.
 FIFTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and one representative.
 SIXTH DISTRICT—Jackson and Martin counties—One senator and one representative.
 SEVENTH DISTRICT—Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone counties—One senator and two representatives.
 EIGHTH DISTRICT—Watonwan and Cottonwood counties—One senator and one representative.
 NINTH DISTRICT—Brown and Redwood counties—One senator and two representatives.
 TENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and four representatives.
 ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and one representative.
 TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and one representative.
 FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—One senator and three representatives.
 FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Winona county—One senator and five representatives.
 SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine counties—One senator and two representatives.
 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet county—One senator and one representative.
 EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Sibley county—One senator and one representative.
 NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and one representative.
 TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part &c.—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Ramsey County in part—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part, Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and six representatives.
 THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and four representatives.
 THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Wright and Sherburne counties—One senator and three representatives.
 THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—McLeod county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs counties—One senator and three representatives.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Stearns county—One senator and four representatives.
FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Pope and Douglas counties—One senator and two representatives.
FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Otter Tail county—One senator and two representatives.
FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Polk, Kittson, Marshall and Beltrami counties—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Hubbard, Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca, Cass and Aitkin counties—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Renville county—One senator and one representative.
 Forty-seven senators and one hundred and three representatives.

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE—1883. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

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| 1. James O'Brien. | 17. A. L. Sackett. | 33. W. H. Houlton. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 34. W. H. Greenleaf. |
| 3. W. L. Hollister. | 19. M. Doran. | 35. Felton Volmer. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 20. T. B. Clement. | 36. A. E. Rice. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. F. I. Johnson. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. |
| 6. R. M. Ward. | 22. M. S. Chandler. | 38. John Shaleen. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 23. James G. Lawrence. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 24. J. N. Castle. | 40. H. C. Waite. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. | 42. C. F. Washburn. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 27. C. W. Griggs. | 43. James Compton. |
| 12. A. C. Hickman. | 28. J. B. Gilfillan. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 13. James McLaughlin. | 29. C. A. Pillsbury. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 14. D. A. Morrison. | 30. R. B. Langdon. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 15. Thomas Wilson. | 31. H. J. Peck. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 16. J. W. Blake. | 32. J. H. Ackerman. | |

HOUSE—Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

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| 1. T. Paulson. | 17. B. H. Randall. | F. L. Batchelder. |
| 2. W. E. Potter. | 18. John Groetsch. | W. Anderson. |
| 3. R. R. Greer. | 19. R. W. Jacklin. | 30. F. H. Boardman. |
| A. Plummer. | A. Borak. | A. Ende. |
| H. Thayer. | 20. Gordon E. Cole. | W. H. Grimshaw. |
| R. E. Thompson. | A. Mortenson. | O. S. Miller. |
| C. T. Baarnas. | J. S. Way. | 31. J. J. Lenz. |
| 3. John Frank. | M. S. Seymour. | 32. R. Patterson. |
| J. E. Carson. | 21. H. P. Hulebak. | C. G. Halgren. |
| 4. L. T. Bell. | M. Doyle. | 33. J. Smith. |
| Ole Peterson. | 22. G. P. Sidener. | T. C. Porter. |
| 5. J. H. Burmeister. | 23. P. H. Rahilly. | H. Holstrom. |
| 6. J. E. Child. | S. M. Emery. | 34. O. M. Linnell. |
| 7. W. H. Johnson. | H. Baumgarten. | 35. E. A. Child. |
| W. O. Crawford. | 24. C. P. Gregory. | 36. Marcus Johnson. |
| 8. S. Blackman. | D. M. Sabin. | 37. E. Sampson. |
| 9. J. Bobleter. | A. Stegeman. | H. Anderson. |
| O. B. Turrell. | 25. Joann McNamara. | 38. L. H. McKusick. |
| 10. Owen Morris. | G. W. Dilly. | 39. A. J. Demeules. |
| C. G. Spaulding. | 26. C. Gotzian. | G. G. Hartley. |
| J. Brown. | J. Smith, Jr. | J. T. D. Sadley. |
| L. Cook. | P. Bohland. | 40. L. W. Collins. |
| 11. J. C. White. | 27. C. H. Stahlman. | A. Moore. |
| 12. H. A. Finch. | W. R. Merriam. | A. Christholm. |
| 13. John Peterson. | W. D. Cornish. | C. Casper. |
| 14. M. J. Daniels. | O. O. Cullen. | 41. J. H. Van Dyke. |
| J. Frahm. | 28. H. F. Barker. | O. Peterson. |
| E. D. Dyar. | M. V. Bean. | 42. H. H. Wells. |
| 15. C. F. Buck. | J. H. Strong. | 43. J. G. Nelson. |
| H. Becker. | O. Snow. | J. H. Gray. |
| J. L. Farrar. | 29. J. A. Peterson. | 44. T. H. Torgerson. |
| H. W. Hill. | L. Fletcher. | 45. A. H. Baker. |
| T. A. Richardson. | D. A. Lydiard. | 46. C. C. Parker. |
| 16. C. M. Morse. | H. G. Hicks. | 47. H. Paulson. |
| John Swenson. | | |

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1885. Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov. C. A. Gilman, President.

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| 1. James O'Brien. | 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 19. M. Doran. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 11. R. O. Craig. | 20. T. B. Clement. |
| 3. W. T. Wilkins. | 12. A. C. Hickman. | 21. F. I. Johnson. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 13. E. C. Severance. | 22. O. M. Hall. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 14. D. A. Morrison. | 23. James G. Lawrence. |
| 6. R. M. Ward. | 15. Thomas Wilson. | 24. J. N. Castle. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 16. J. W. Blake. | 25. A. H. Truax. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 17. A. L. Sackett. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 27. C. W. Griggs. |

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| 28. J. B. Gillilan. | 35. Felton Volmer. | 42. H. H. Wells. |
| 29. C. A. Pillsbury. | 36. A. E. Rice. | 43. James Compton. |
| 30. R. B. Langdon. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 31. H. J. Peck. | 38. John Shalleen. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 32. J. H. Ackerman. | 39. C. B. Buckman. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 33. W. H. Houlton. | 40. H. C. Walte. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 34. W. H. Greenleaf. | 41. F. B. Van Hoesen. | |

HOUSE.—John L. Gibbs, Speaker.

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| 1. Ole S. Olson. | 17. John Webster. | Ole Byorum. |
| Alex. McLaren. | 18. Dennis Downs. | Geo. A. Mason. |
| 2. M. A. Maland. | 19. Gustave Wendelshaffer. | S. P. Snider. |
| R. E. Thompson. | Hugh Byrne. | O. J. Evans. |
| O. G. Wall. | 20. W. S. Pattee. | A. Von Ende. |
| O. H. Case. | Christian Deike. | Andrew J. Coulter. |
| D. K. Michner. | Chas. Sweetser. | 31. Mathias Nachbar. |
| 3. H. W. Lightley. | Phillip Plaisance. | 32. Guenther Teubert. |
| J. F. Carson. | 21. O. K. Naeseth. | Peter Itlis. |
| 4. John L. Gibbs. | S. C. Holland. | 33. T. C. Porter. |
| Alexander Haraldson. | 22. J. W. Peterson. | M. Holstrom. |
| 5. M. N. Leland. | 23. Henry Baumgarten. | Jonathan Smith. |
| 6. Alex. Fiddes. | Ferdinand Hempei. | 34. M. J. Flynn. |
| 7. Peter Peterson. | John Wea. | 35. W. Johnson. |
| W. B. Brown. | 24. E. W. Durant. | 36. C. M. Reese. |
| 8. Silas Blackman. | W. H. Pratt. | 37. John Maguire. |
| 9. O. B. Turrell. | Arthur Stephen. | Erick O. Erickson. |
| Wm. Skinner. | 25. John J. Caneff. | 38. L. H. McKusick. |
| 10. C. G. Spaulding. | A. S. Bradford. | 39. J. R. Howes. |
| Elis. Warner. | 26. James H. Drake. | J. T. D. Sadley. |
| Richard Wigley. | J. H. Murphy. | Wm. E. Lee. |
| P. A. Foster. | E. B. Hendrickson. | 40. B. Reinhard. |
| 11. M. D. L. Colletter. | 27. C. H. Lienau. | Casper Capser. |
| 12. James M. Bur Ingame. | R. L. Gorman. | D. E. Meyer. |
| 13. John Edmond. | W. D. Cornish. | J. H. Bruce. |
| 14. E. D. Dyar. | R. A. Smith. | 41. Geo. W. Thacker. |
| M. J. Daniels. | 28. F. E. McKenney. | H. L. Lewis. |
| O. S. Sættre. | H. Caine. | 42. Geo. I. Becker. |
| 15. B. V. Simpson. | M. V. Bean. | 43. Washington Muzzy. |
| W. T. Valentine. | Orrin Snow. | Hans P. Borge. |
| P. J. Sheehan. | 29. Valentine G. Hush. | 44. H. G. Stordock. |
| J. Martin. | Henry Downs. | 45. Chas. Canning. |
| Thos. J. Felzer. | James W. Griffin. | 46. D. J. Knox. |
| 16. Chas. M. Morse. | F. L. Batchelder. | 47. Lewis L. Tinnes. |
| Thos. McMillan. | | |

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1887. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.

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

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

HOUSE.—Wm. R. Merriam, Speaker.

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| 1. George F. Potter. | J. N. Jones. | J. Hanson. |
| O. Bunge, Jr. | 10. E. T. Champlin. | 17. Swen Swenson. |
| 2. S. G. Iverson. | W. R. Jones. | 18. S. B. Beatty. |
| T. Tousley. | C. Bennett. | 19. Edwin Shave. |
| Chas. M. Colby. | C. M. Green. | C. E. Lehman. |
| L. H. Prosser. | 11. M. Ryan, Jr. | 20. A. D. Keyes. |
| O. J. Hattestad. | 12. Geo. W. Buffum. | H. A. Swartwoudt. |
| 3. J. J. Furlong. | 13. G. B. Arnold. | J. J. Alexander. |
| E. S. Hopplin. | 14. D. A. Morrison. | I. N. Powers. |
| 4. C. G. Johnsrud. | D. D. Tompkins. | 21. O. K. Naeseth. |
| Thos. Dunne. | J. W. Flathers. | O. Nordvold. |
| 5. A. A. Williams. | 15. M. Trawicky. | 22. J. G. Anderson. |
| 6. E. Severson. | W. H. Sherwood. | 23. S. M. Emery. |
| 7. F. Shoemaker. | Wm. Duane. | M. H. Quigley. |
| B. M. Low. | H. C. Parrott. | H. H. Dickmann. |
| 8. W. R. Estes. | Thomas Slaven. | 24. F. Dornfield. |
| 9. Wm. Skinner. | 16. J. Nobles. | R. M. Anderson. |

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| 25. J. Kummer,
I. Donnelly. | J. C. Howard,
J. A. Arneson. | 39. L. E. Lum,
J. C. Flynn,
W. E. Lee. |
| 26. Robt. Newall,
J. G. Elmquist,
W. R. Merriam | 30. B. Cloutier,
W. McArdle,
Samuel P. Snider,
T. H. Lucas. | 40. M. Heisler,
Geo. Engelhard,
D. H. Freeman,
K. Halvorson. |
| 27. E. G. Rogers,
G. N. Warren,
E. A. Hendrickson,
O. O. Cullen. | 31. R. J. Faricy,
G. Teubert,
B. F. Light. | 41. M. A. Wollan,
H. H. Wilson. |
| 28. E. F. Comstock,
J. T. N. Vandervelde,
E. E. Pratt,
H. F. Barker. | 32. H. Kreis,
F. E. Latham,
E. F. Hurd. | 42. R. A. Costello,
Henry Plowman,
H. P. Borge. |
| 29. S. Ellingson,
C. H. Pettit,
B. P. Shuler,
A. Millar. | 33. E. Evenson,
A. Boedighelmer,
O. M. Reese. | 43. E. Mattson,
A. H. Baker,
D. J. Knox. |
| | 34. J. H. Brown,
A. N. Johnson. | 44. D. F. Walstrom. |
| | 35. Henry Smith. | |

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1889. Assembled Jan. 8th; adjourned April 23, 1889.

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

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

HOUSE.—Speaker, Charles H. Graves, of St. Louis county.

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| 1. John McNelly,
James C. Kelly. | 17. C. R. Davis. | John M. Underwood,
Henry Downs. |
| 2. M. A. Maland,
J. H. Phillips,
John N. Johnson,
Orrin Turber,
E. R. Morris. | 18. H. D. Brown. | 30. Henry C. Hanneke,
Edward J. Davenport,
Freeman P. Lane,
Geo. W. Savage. |
| 3. E. S. Hoppin,
H. W. Lightly. | 19. O. P. Buell,
J. C. Swain. | 31. Robert J. Faricy. |
| 4. D. F. Morgan,
Ellend Erickson. | 20. J. P. Temple,
Hudson Wilson,
Geo. W. Damp,
B. M. James. | 32. Julius H. Ackerman,
Charles G. Halgren. |
| 5. Basil Smoot. | 21. W. E. Poe. | 33. Henry Kreis,
John M. Haven,
M. Holmstrom. |
| 6. Erick Sevaton. | 22. S. B. Barreau. | 34. Even Evenson. |
| 7. B. M. Low,
J. F. Shoemaker. | 23. F. W. Hoyt. | 35. F. W. Sumner. |
| 8. William R. Estes. | 24. G. D. Post. | 36. Nels Quam. |
| 9. James McMillan,
C. W. H. Heldemann. | 25. Seymour Jones,
G. W. Harrington. | 37. E. T. Young. |
| 10. Fred. W. Lossow,
Alfred Davis,
H. B. Perrin,
Geo. T. Barr. | 26. Henry B. Vollmer,
John B. Taft,
G. M. Seymour. | 38. J. F. Jacobson. |
| 11. Otto Hansen. | 27. P. H. Hagney. | 39. L. H. McKusick. |
| 12. James M. Diment. | 28. Jas. W. McGrath. | 40. R. C. Dunn,
W. A. Fleming,
J. C. Flynn. |
| 13. Freemont J. Thoe. | 29. H. L. Williams,
F. O. Stevens. | 41. W. Merz,
Joseph Capser,
M. F. Greely,
F. E. Searle. |
| 14. J. W. Flathers,
A. T. Stebbins,
Marcus Wing. | 30. J. G. Elmquist. | 42. H. H. Wilson,
Edwin Cox. |
| 15. J. A. Keyes,
H. O. Fuhrmann,
John Bain,
A. T. Sinclair,
E. C. Johnson. | 31. John H. Ives,
Gebhard Willrich,
Wm. F. Bickel,
H. F. Stevens. | 43. Amasa S. Crossfield. |
| 16. A. C. Forbes,
A. J. Crain. | 32. Jared Benson,
Alvah Eastman,
Daniel Anderson,
Edgar F. Comstock. | 44. John B. Houpe,
Jens. C. Dunham. |
| | 33. Sever Ellingson,
Eugene G. Hay,
John Day Smith,
F. A. Husher. | 45. C. H. Brush. |
| | | 46. Geo. R. Roberts. |
| | | 47. C. H. Graves. |
| | | 48. O. H. Davis. |

FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and one representative.
SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county—One senator and three representatives.
THIRD DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and one representative.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Martin and Watonwan counties—One senator and one representative.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone counties—One senator and three representatives.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Jackson and Cottonwood counties—One senator and one representative.
NINTH DISTRICT—Brown and Redwood counties—One senator and two representatives.
TENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and three representatives.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and one representative.
TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and one representative.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and one representative.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—One senator and two representatives.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Winona county—One senator and four representatives.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine counties—One senator and two representatives.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet county—One senator and one representative.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Sibley county—One senator and one representative.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and two representatives.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and three representatives.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Goodhue county—One senator and three representatives.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and two representatives.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and three representatives.
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and two representatives.
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and three representatives.
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and three representatives.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Ramsey County in part—One senator and two representatives.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and two representatives.
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and three representatives.
THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and four representatives.
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and one representative.
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and one representative.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and one representative.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Wright and part of Sherburne county—One senator and four representative.
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.
FORTIETH DISTRICT—McLeod county—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Renville county—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties—One senator and three representatives.
FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties—One senator and one representative.
FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Stearns and Benton, and Seventh ward of the city of St. Cloud, in Sherburne county—One senator and four representatives.
FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs counties—One senator and four representatives.
FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Pope and Douglas county—One senator and two representatives.
FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Otter Tail county—One senator and four representatives.
FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties—One senator and two representatives.
FIFTIETH DISTRICT—Wilkin, Olaj and Becker counties—One senator and three representatives.
FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Polk, Beltrami and Norman counties—One senator and three representatives.
FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Marshall and Kittson counties—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Aitkin, Cass, Itaska, Hubbard, Wadena and Carlton counties—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties—One senator and three representatives.

Fifty-four senators and one hundred and fourteen representatives.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—Assembled January 6, 1891; adjourned April 20, 1891.
SENATE—Lieut. Gov. G. S. Ives, President.

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| 1. J. C. Kelly. | 19. Edson R. Smith. | 37. Jos. W. Craven. |
| 2. E. D. Hammer. | 20. A. W. Stockton. | 38. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 3. Oscar Ayers. | 21. J. W. Peterson. | 39. Silas W. Leavitt. |
| 4. H. C. Nelson. | 22. Henry Burkhart. | 40. Samuel P. Brown. |
| 5. J. A. Kiester. | 23. James S. O'Brien. | 41. G. A. Glader. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 24. Ignatius Donnelly. | 42. Ferdinand Borchert. |
| 7. Jay La Due. | 25. John B. Sanborn. | 43. Erick O. Erickson. |
| 8. Eric Sevaton. | 26. C. H. Lienau. | 44. Wm. S. Dedon. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 27. W. B. Dean. | 45. Henry Keller. |
| 10. George T. Barr. | 28. Hiram F. Stevens. | 46. George Geissel. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 29. Samuel A. March. | 47. Herman A. Grafe. |
| 12. C. S. Orandall. | 30. F. G. McMillan. | 48. John B. Hompe. |
| 13. J. Grinnell. | 31. Frank L. Morse. | 49. Ole O. Canestorp. |
| 14. W. W. Mayo. | 32. Alonzo Phillips. | 50. R. M. Probstfeld. |
| 15. James A. Tawney. | 33. John W. Bell. | 51. Edwin E. Lommen. |
| 16. Orrin Mott. | 34. John Day Smith. | 52. Lorenzo G. Wood. |
| 17. Charles R. Davis. | 35. C. S. Guderian. | 53. William P. Allen. |
| 18. T. Streissguth. | 36. James McHale. | 54. Frank B. Daugherty. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—E. T. Champlin, Speaker.

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|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Demo. | M. Doyle. | J. L. Harwick. |
| 2. Ole P. Hadland. | Ole O. Huset. | Henry Berning. |
| 3. J. R. Nelson. | 22. Allen J. Greer. | H. C. Bull. |
| 4. A. H. Gilmore. | 23. Andrew French. | 39. N. C. Caswell. |
| 5. J. J. Furlong. | John Daly. | 40. Peter E. Barrett. |
| 6. G. W. Benner. | Aug. Booren. | 41. Henry Feig. |
| 7. Ellend Erickson. | John Zelch. | 42. H. A. Peterson. |
| 8. I. E. Starks. | 24. P. H. Hagney. | 43. O. M. Larson. |
| 9. Basil Smout. | John J. Caneff. | H. A. Wells. |
| 10. Frederick Church. | 25. G. J. Lomen. | John McGuire. |
| 11. Larned Coburn. | Wm. L. Ames. | 44. Aug. J. Anderson. |
| 12. Wm. Lockwood. | J. August Nilsson. | 45. Frank E. Searle. |
| 13. Patrick Gildea. | 26. Charles N. Bell. | Joseph Capser. |
| 14. Henry F. Tucker. | Chas. Ringwald. | J. H. Linnehan. |
| 15. O. B. Turrell. | Sam Dearing. | J. H. Coates. |
| 16. C. Ahlness. | 27. Lane K. Stone. | 46. H. C. Stivers. |
| 17. E. T. Champlin. | F. S. Battley. | Werner Hemstead. |
| 18. F. M. Currier. | 28. Richard A. Walsh. | J. H. Sheets. |
| 19. K. Knudson. | Fred C. Stevens. | E. E. Price. |
| 20. M. H. Helms. | 29. Matthew Gallagher. | H. G. Lewis. |
| 21. James M. Diment. | Perry A. Long. | L. B. Cantleberry. |
| 22. Asa R. Green. | 30. Robert L. Penney. | 47. H. P. Bjorge. |
| 23. Corwin French. | N. P. Nelson. | A. O. Richardson. |
| 24. J. L. Wright. | 31. Emerson Cole. | S. H. Ongstad. |
| 25. John A. Reyes. | G. E. McAllister. | Thomas Cole. |
| 26. A. T. Sinclair. | Wm. H. Lynn. | 48. Alfred Setterlund. |
| 27. Louis Sikorski. | 32. William H. Tripp. | H. C. Lyman. |
| 28. M. J. McGrath. | Matt Walsh. | 49. P. E. Thompson. |
| 29. O. H. White. | Aug. B. Darelius. | E. J. Moore. |
| 30. O. C. Wilson. | James Smith. | S. C. Bowman. |
| 31. Joseph Diepolder. | 23. S. A. Stockwell. | 50. B. M. Chesley. |
| 32. E. M. Engelbert. | Jas. H. Huntington. | Andrew Thompson. |
| 33. Job W. Lloyd. | 34. O. McC. Reeve. | Wm. Carleton. |
| 34. John Wacek. | Benj. F. Christleb. | 51. F. W. Wagoner. |
| 35. T. E. Bonde. | 35. G. Wahlund. | 52. Thomas R. Foley. |
| 36. Joseph Roach. | 36. Daniel L. Champion. | 53. John D. Boyd. |
| 37. R. G. Weatherston. | 37. John Koehnen. | O. D. Kinney. |
| 38. Wm. F. Cross. | 38. John A. Holler. | Howard C. Kendall. |

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—Assembled January 3, 1893.

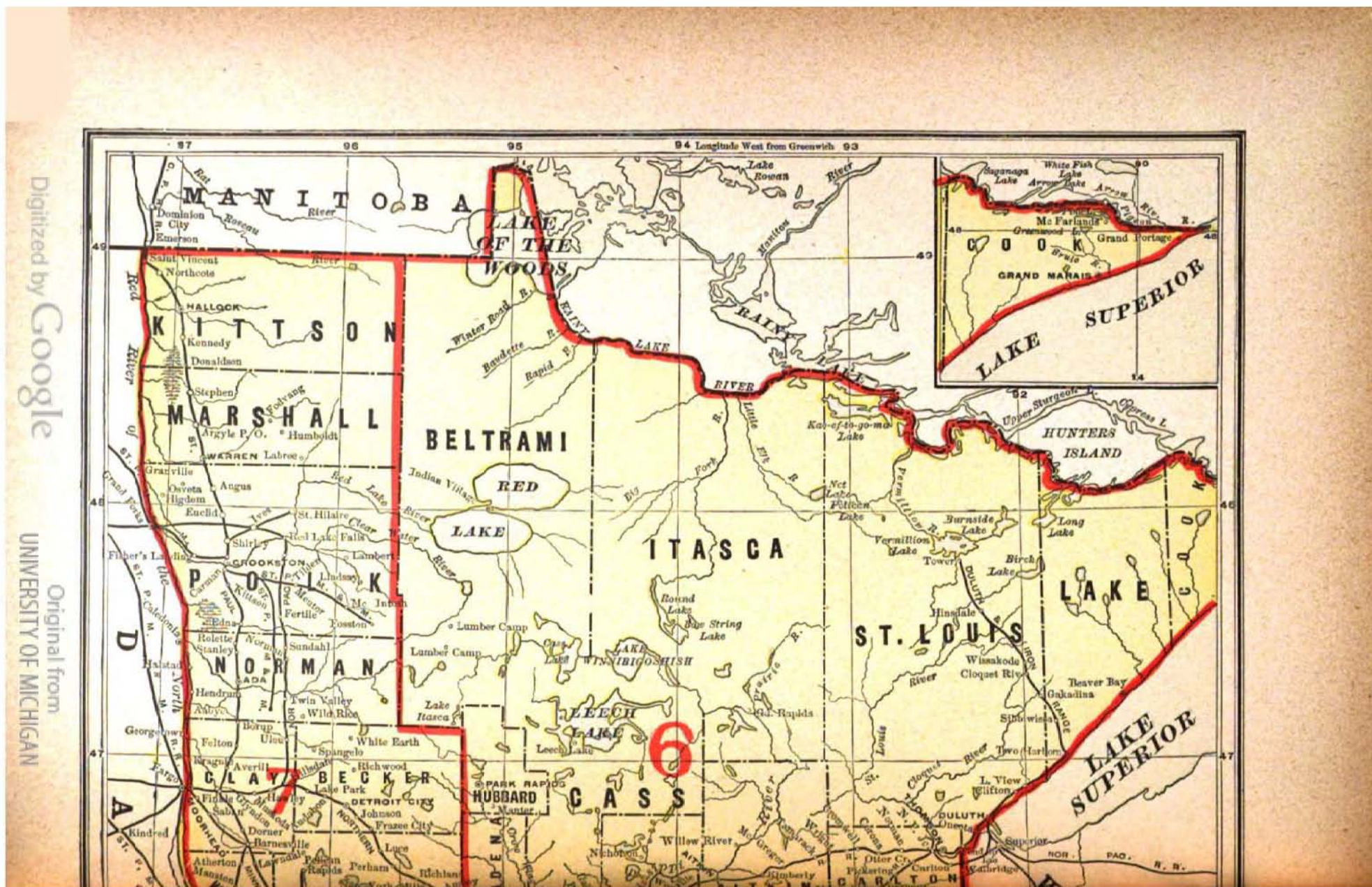
SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. D. M. Clough, President.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. J. C. Kelly. | 19. Edson R. Smith. | 37. Jos. W. Craven. |
| 2. E. D. Hammer. | 20. A. W. Stockton. | 38. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 3. Oscar Ayers. | 21. J. W. Peterson. | 39. Silas W. Leavitt. |
| 4. H. C. Nelson. | 22. Henry Burkhart. | 40. Samuel P. Brown. |
| 5. J. A. Keister. | 23. James S. O'Brien. | 41. G. A. Glader. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 24. Ignatius Donnelly. | 42. Ferdinand Borchert. |
| 7. Jay La Due. | 25. John B. Sanborn. | 43. Erick O. Erickson. |
| 8. Eric Severson. | 26. C. H. Lienau. | 44. Wm. S. Dedon. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 27. W. B. Dean. | 45. Henry Keller. |
| 10. George T. Barr. | 28. Hiram F. Stevens. | 46. George Geissel. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 29. Samuel A. March. | 47. Herman A. Grafe. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 30. F. G. McMillan. | 48. John B. Hompe. |
| 13. *John T. Little. | 31. Frank L. Morse. | 49. Ole O. Canestorp. |
| 14. W. W. Mayo. | 32. Alonzo Phillips. | 50. R. M. Probstfield. |
| 15. James A. Tawney. | 33. John W. Bell. | 51. Edwin E. Lommen. |
| 16. Orrin Mott. | 34. John Day Smith. | 52. Lorenzo G. Wood. |
| 17. Charles R. Davis. | 35. C. S. Guderian. | 53. William P. Allen. |
| 18. T. Streissguth. | 36. James McHale. | 54. Frank B. Daugherty. |

*Succeeded J. Grinnell, deceased.

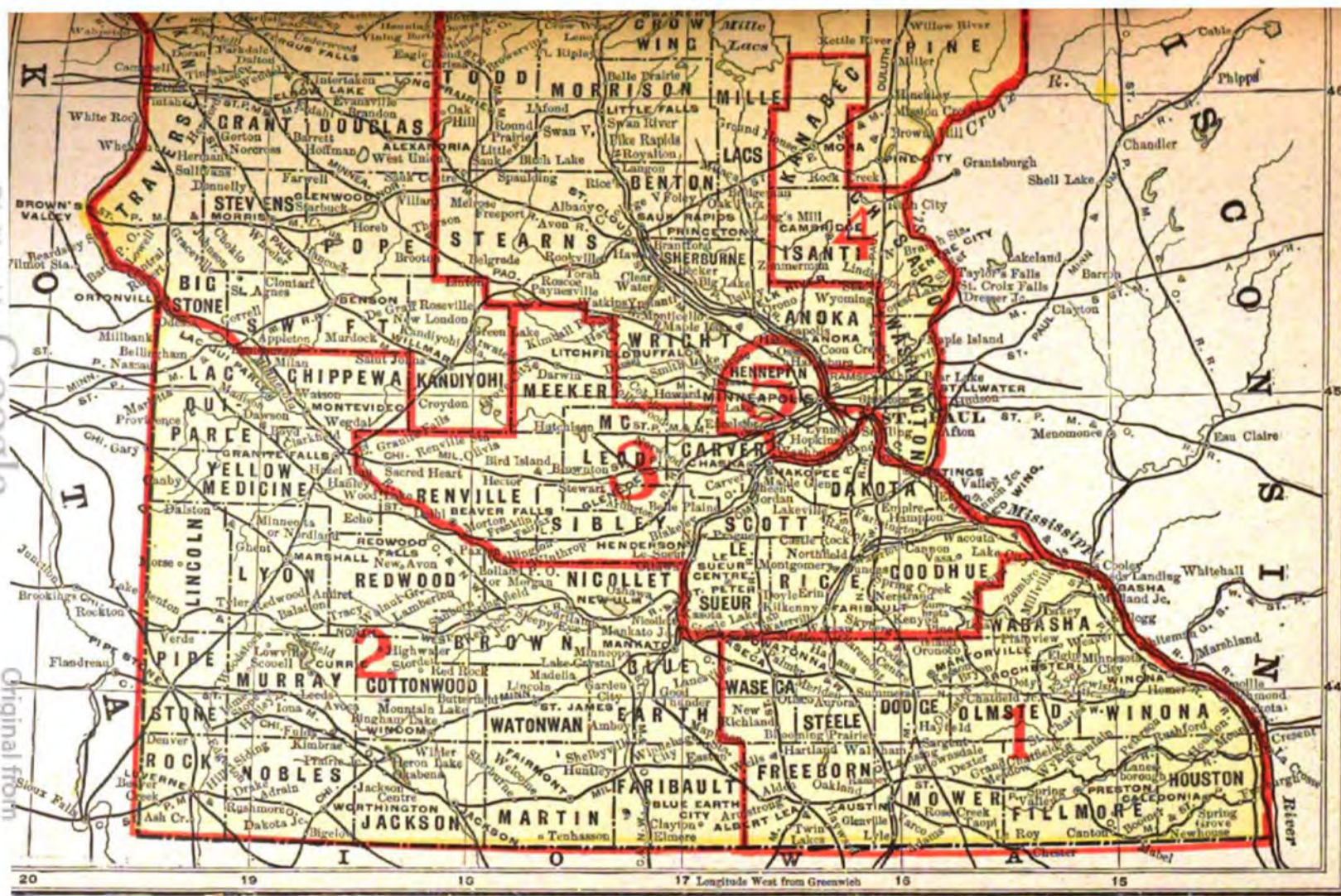
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—William E. Lee, Speaker.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John J. Hohl. | 21. James L. Scofield. | 38. H. E. Craig. |
| 2. John R. Nelson. | 22. John H. Boxrud. | S. J. Swanson. |
| S. A. Langum. | 23. Frank M. Wilson. | William D. McDonald. |
| C. L. Woodridge. | 24. Allen J. Greer. | John A. Holler. |
| 3. J. J. Furlong. | 25. Andrew French. | 39. August T. Koerner. |
| George W. Benner. | 26. A. P. Noyes. | 40. Peter E. Barrett. |
| 4. William Christie. | 27. August Booren. | 41. Andrew Railson. |
| John M. Geissler. | 28. John Zelch. | 42. C. D. McEwen. |
| 5. S. J. Abbott. | 29. Charles F. Staples. | 43. Edward T. Young. |
| 6. Daniel C. Hopkins. | 30. James McDonough. | Jacob F. Jacobson. |
| 7. Daniel Shell. | 31. Charles Wallblom. | John Maguire. |
| William Lockwood. | 32. P. H. Kelly. | 44. A. J. Anderson. |
| Ole O. Holman. | 33. J. August Nilsson. | 45. Patrick B. Gorman. |
| 8. John Paulson. | 34. Cornelius Williams. | J. H. Linnemann. |
| 9. Wm. Skinner. | 35. John H. Ives. | Frank E. Minette. |
| Orlando B. Turrell. | 36. John V. I. Dodd. | C. A. Hunk. |
| 10. Gilbert Guttersen. | 37. Hiler H. Horton. | 46. Robert C. Dunn. |
| Nicholas Brules. | 38. William Rodger. | W. A. Fleming. |
| W. L. Comstock. | 39. R. A. Walch. | William E. Lee. |
| 11. Henry M. Buck. | 40. D. M. Sullivan. | W. M. Fuller. |
| 12. John Virtue. | 41. George M. Bleecker. | 47. A. G. Johnson. |
| 13. John G. Briggs. | 42. Robert C. Hinrichs. | John E. Johnson. |
| 14. Henry M. Richardson. | 43. Edgar F. Comstock. | 48. Hans P. Bjorge. |
| Joseph Underleak. | 44. James T. Wyman. | Thomas Cole. |
| 15. S. R. Vansant. | 45. Emerson Cole. | S. H. Ongstad. |
| Louis Sikorski. | 46. Charles S. Cairns. | A. O. Richardson. |
| M. J. McGrath. | 47. John E. Holmberg. | 49. Andrew Peterson. |
| Frank Monahan. | 48. A. C. Pray. | D. P. O'Neill. |
| 16. Ole O. Lende. | 49. George H. Fletcher. | John H. Smith. |
| Levi S. Tyler. | 50. C. A. Carlson. | E. J. Moore. |
| 17. Joseph Diepolder. | 51. Philip B. Winston. | Joseph Gunn. |
| 18. Thomas McKasy. | 52. George S. Willson. | 51. B. M. Chesley. |
| 19. E. E. Salls. | 53. Washington S. Elliott. | Hans Juelson. |
| John Wacek. | 54. Stephen B. Howard. | John D. Knuteson. |
| 20. A. B. Kelly. | 55. J. J. Baston. | 52. F. W. Wagoner. |
| Judson C. Temple. | 56. G. Wahland. | 53. Joseph M. Markham. |
| Joseph Rouch. | 57. Frank J. Leonard. | 54. Joseph B. Cotton. |
| | 58. John F. Boylan. | Leonidas Merritt. |
| | | James A. Boggs. |



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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1872.

The counties of Winona, Houston, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Steele, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Faribault, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock constitute the first congressional district.

The counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Carver, McLeod, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Swift, Chippewa, and Kandiyohi constitute the second congressional district.

All that part of the state not included in the first and second districts, as described above, constitute the third congressional district.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1881.

The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha shall constitute the first congressional 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.

The counties of Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville, Swift and Chippewa shall constitute the third congressional district.

The counties of Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, and Sherburne shall constitute the fourth congressional 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.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1891.

The counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona shall constitute the first congressional district.

The counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine shall constitute the second congressional district.

The counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott and Sibley shall constitute the third congressional district.

The counties of Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Ramsey and Washington shall constitute the fourth congressional district.

The county of Hennepin shall constitute the fifth congressional district.

The counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright shall constitute the sixth congressional district.

The counties of Becker, Bigstone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Wilkin shall constitute the seventh congressional district.

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.	Geo. F. Potter.	John Bell.	John Penman.
1859-60.	Jared Benson.	N. E. Dorival.	A. R. Kelfer.	Myron Colony.	W. H. Shelley.	John Mattocks.
1861.	David Blakely.	J. C. Past.	J. A. Van Fleet.	D. B. Johnson, Jr.	T. McDonough.	A. S. Fiske.
1862.	David Blakely.	I. J. Knox.	E. McMurtrie.	W. W. Prindle.	Levi Nutting.	J. C. Whitney.
1863.	A. B. Webber.	Sol. Snow.	A. Streker.	L. H. Stark.	G. O. Whitcomb.	Geo. S. Biscoe.
1864.	A. C. Dunn.	Sol. Snow.	Christian Exel.	R. C. Mitchell.	I. McDonald.	A. D. Williams.
1865.	A. C. Dunn.	Sol. Snow.	J. K. Arnold.	W. A. Powers.	F. M. West.	Cyrus Brooks.
1866.	A. C. Dunn.	W. H. Mitchell.	D. L. Wellman.	J. Lockey.	M. W. Farmer.	Daniel Cobb.
1867.	S. P. Jennison.	M. D. Flower.	T. P. Gere.	P. McCracken.	A. H. Reed.	Daniel Cobb.
1868.	S. P. Jennison.	M. D. Flower.	B. Kilholz.	C. D. Tuthill.	A. H. Reed.	C. G. Bowditch.
1869.	W. R. Kinyon.	Sam. H. Nichols.	W. W. Williams.	J. C. McGrew.	A. S. Nobles.	E. R. Lathrop.
1870.	W. R. Kinyon.	C. H. Slocum.	Frank Daggett.	A. M. Kimball.	A. C. Hawley.	S. N. Phelps.
1871.	S. P. Jennison.	C. H. Slocum.	M. H. Scribner.	F. F. Meacham.	Thos. George.	S. T. Sterrett.
1872.	J. C. Hamilton.	S. H. Nichols.	M. H. Scribner.	O. S. Reishus.	H. Madison.	S. T. Sterrett.
1873.	S. H. Nichols.	C. H. Slocum.	M. H. Scribner.	L. G. Nelson.	B. Madison.	F. T. Brown.
1874.	S. H. Nichols.	J. V. Brower.	S. D. Hillman.	I. G. Nelson.	W. Pierce.	M. N. Adams.
1875.	S. H. Nichols.	G. W. Buswell.	Z. B. Clark.	N. H. Knappen.	O. J. Johnson.	C. Hobart.
1876.	G. W. Buswell.	S. D. Parsons.	A. T. Brakke.	W. H. Mellen.	A. Slotten.	C. Hobart.
1877.	G. W. Buswell.	S. D. Parsons.	M. L. Torpey.	J. G. McGrew.	F. H. Dayton.	David Brooks.
1878.	M. D. Flower.	R. Deakin.	G. E. McKibben.	Eugene A. Smith.	F. H. Dayton.	G. W. T. Wright.
1879.	M. D. Flower.	R. Deakin.	G. E. McKibben.	M. J. Wiltie.		
1881.	J. R. Howard.	R. Deakin.	F. F. Krayenbull.			
			E. P. Pierce, during extra session.			
1883.	J. R. Howard.	R. Deakin.	Carl N. Lien.	T. H. Calne.	F. H. Dayton.	M. McG. Dana.
1885.	J. R. Howard.	F. L. Warner.	Carl N. Lien.	J. Morrison.	W. F. Gray.	W. A. Harrington.
1887.	J. R. Howard.	F. L. Warner.	Geo. F. Fuller.	James Morrison.	W. F. Gray.	W. A. Harrington.
1889.	C. P. Carpenter.	C. H. Slocum.	F. L. Krayenbuhl.	Gilbert Guttererson.	C. A. Baxter.	W. H. Harrington.
1891.	P. J. Smalley.	Edw. O'Brien.	C. J. Haynes.	A. Warren.	H. Plowman.	Wm. Wilkinson.
1893.	F. A. Johnson.	M. J. Dowling.	A. C. Belyea.	S. B. Molander.	Basil Smout.	I. C. Fortin.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

YEAR.	SECRETARY.	ASSISTANT SEC'Y.	ENROLLING CLERK.	ENGROSSING CLERK.	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.	CHAPLAIN.
1857-58.	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.	Alice Webber.	C. W. Folsom.	Edward Eli.	J. Marvin.
1873.	A. A. Harwood.	C. W. Johnson.	C. H. Bosworth.	T. G. Anderson.	Edwin Dunn.	J. Marvin.
1874.	C. W. Johnson.	T. G. Anderson.	M. V. B. Scribner.	R. J. Keenan.	Edwin Dunn.	J. Marvin.
1875.	C. W. Johnson.	W. D. Hawkins.	J. Hooper.	E. A. Folsom.	G. C. Chamberlain.	S. W. Phelps.
1876.	C. W. Johnson.	E. H. Folsom.	M. V. B. Scribner.	P. A. Gatchell.	G. W. Benedict.	
1877.	C. W. Johnson.	W. H. Crandall.	C. R. McKenney.	M. A. 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.	F. G. Gale.
1881.	S. P. Jennison.	A. G. Wedge.	J. P. Jacobson.	A. P. Bryant.	W. H. Meilen.	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.
1891.	F. N. VanDuzee.	A. L. Graves.	E. P. Barnum.	L. Hanson.	H. Gillett.	Edw. Savage.
1893.	Ed. H. Folsom.	J. G. Fowler.	L. D. Miller.	C. W. Foote.	E. E. Benn.	D. A. Tawney.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

a. STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1893.

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	38	Ohio	1880	Married.
Borchert, Ferd.	42	Renville	Bird Island	Farmer	54	Prussia	18 0	Married.
Brown, Samuel P.	40	McLeod	Glencoe	Farmer	53	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, O. S.	12	Steele	Owatonna	Merchant	50	Ohio	1857	Married.
Craven, J. W.	37	Carver	Norwood	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	51	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.
Gelsel, George	46	Morrison	North Prairie	Farmer	49	Bavaria	1856	Married.
Glader, G. A.	41	Kandiyohi	Atwater	Farmer	52	Sweden	1853	Married.
*Little, John T.	13	Dodge	Kasson	Stock dealer	45	New York	1864	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.
Keller, Henry	45	Stearns	Sauk Center	Manufacturing	45	Germany	1868	Married.
Kelly, J. C.	1	Houston	Yucatan	Farmer	33	Minnesota		Married.

* Succeeded J. Grinnell, deceased.
a. senators elected in 1890 hold for four years.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1893.—Continued.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minnesota	Condition.
Klester, J. A.	5	Faribault	Blue Earth City	Lawyer	58	Pennsylvania	1857	Married.
La Due, Jay	7	Rock	Laverne	Farmer	62	New York	1857	Married.
Leavett, Silas W.	30	Meeker	Litchfield	Creamery	46	America	1868	Married.
Lienau, Charles H.	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Publisher	56	Germany	1855	Married.
Lommen, Edwin E.	51	Polk	Crookston	Farmer	34	Iowa	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, Samuel A.	29	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Manager 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. O.	4	Freeborn	Hayward	Farmer	42	Norway	1841	Married.
O'Brien, J. S.	23	Washington	Stillwater	Lumberman	43	New Brunswick	1853	Married.
Peterson, J. W.	21	Goodhue	Vasa	Farmer	52	Sweden	1856	Married.
Peterson, Samuel D.	9	Brown	New Ulm	Agent farm machinery	41	Norway	1856	Married.
Phillips, Alonzo	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Liver yman	48	Ohio	1854	Married.
Probstfield, R. M.	50	Clay	Moorhead	Farmer	58	Germany	1853	Married.
Sanborn, John B.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	63	New Hampshire	1854	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	1860	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.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE—1893.

NAME.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition.
<i>Lieut. Governor:</i>							
D. M. Clough.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Lumberman.....	46	New Hampshire.....	1857	Married.
<i>Secretary:</i>							
Ed. H. Folsom.....	Chisago.....	Taylor's Falls.....	Publisher.....	45	Massachusetts.....	1856	Married.
<i>Assistant Secretary:</i>							
J. G. Fowler.....	Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	Merchant.....	48	England.....	1850	Married.
<i>Second Assistant Secretary:</i>							
P. P. Wall.....	Fillmore.....	Lanesboro.....	Publisher.....	52	Indiana.....	1855	Married.
<i>Engrossing Clerk:</i>							
C. W. Foote.....	Watonwan.....	St. James.....	Publisher.....	29	Minnesota.....	1864	Married.
<i>Enrolling Clerk:</i>							
L. D. Miller.....	Dodge.....	Cheney.....	Farmer.....	36	Minnesota.....	1857	Married.
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms:</i>							
E. E. Benn.....	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Deputy Sheriff.....	44	Pennsylvania.....	1882	Married.
<i>Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms:</i>							
Thomas Topper.....	Marshall.....	Warren.....	Farmer.....	53	England.....	1882	Married.
<i>Chaplain:</i>							
D. A. Tawney.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Minister.....	59	Pennsylvania.....	1886	Married.
<i>Pages:</i>							
Maurice Hickman.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	13	Minnesota.....	1879	Single.
Ridley Vance.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	15	Ohio.....	1878	Single.
Walter Hanscom.....	Kandiyohi.....	Willmar.....	Student.....	13	Minnesota.....	1880	Single.
Gray Richardson.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	15	Illinois.....	1884	Single.
<i>Cloak Room Keeper:</i>							
O. A. Strand.....	Goodhue.....	Zumbrota.....	Farmer.....	50	Norway.....	1857	Married.
<i>Door Keeper:</i>							
J. C. Turner.....	Rice.....	Faribault.....	Clerk.....	59	New York.....	1855	Married.
<i>Assistant Door Keeper:</i>							
J. L. Stevens.....	Lincoln.....	Elkton, S. D.....	Farmer.....	71	Connecticut.....	1877	Married.
<i>File Keepers:</i>							
H. Burkhardt, Jr.....	Wabasha.....	Reed's Landing.....	Butcher.....	20	Minnesota.....	1872	Single.
A. H. Mott.....	Lincoln.....	Verdi.....	Farmer.....	14	Minnesota.....	1879	Single.
<i>Postmaster:</i>							
Edward Johnson.....	Fillmore.....	Lanesboro.....	Merchant.....	46	Norway.....	1867	Married.
<i>Sergeant Committee Rooms:</i>							
John Schaefer.....	Stearns.....	St. Cloud.....	Insurance.....	50	Germany.....	1856	Married.
<i>Sergeant of Galleries:</i>							
E. F. Thompson.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Real estate.....	42	Indiana.....	1966	Married.

STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1893.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition
Abbott, Sheridan J.	5	Faribault.	Delavan.	Lawyer.	53	Ohio.	1867	Married.
Andersson, August J.	44	Chisago.	Franconia.	Merchant.	32	Sweden.	1869	Married.
Barrett, Peter E.	40	McLeod.	Hutchinson.	Buying wheat.	40	Pennsylvania.	1850	Married.
Baston, John J.	34	Hennepin.	St. Louis Park.	Market gardener.	40	Maine.	1855	Married.
Benner, G. W.	3	Mower.	Grand Meadow.	Editor.	37	Illinois.	1878	Married.
Bjorge, Hans P.	48	Otter Tail.	Underwood.	Merchant and farmer.	36	Norway.	1868	Married.
Bleecker, George M.	29	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Lawyer.	50	New Jersey.	1883	Married.
Boggs, James A.	51	St. Louis.	Duluth.	Real estate.	32	Michigan.	1884	Married.
Booren, August.	23	Washington.	Stillwater.	Jobber.	43	Sweden.	1866	Married.
Boxrud, John H.	21	Goodhue.	Goodhue.	Farmer.	49	Norway.	1862	Married.
Boylan, John F.	37	Carver.	Watertown.	Loans and machinery.	36	Illinois.	1857	Married.
Briggs, John G.	13	Dodge.	Wasioja.	Farmer.	72	Connecticut.	1856	Married.
Bruels, Nicholas.	10	Blue Earth.	Mankato.	Farmer.	33	Minnesota.	1880	Married.
Buck, Henry M.	11	Washington.	Wilton.	Farmer.	36	New York.	1880	Married.
Cairns, Charles S.	31	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Lawyer.	36	Ohio.	1883	Married.
Carlson, C. A.	32	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Merchant.	26	Minnesota.	1867	Single.
Chesley, B. M.	51	Norman.	Ada.	Farmer.	51	New York.	1885	Married.
Christie, Wm.	4	Freeborn.	Oakland.	Farmer.	48	Vermont.	1864	Married.
Cole, E.	31	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Banker.	55	New Hampshire.	1865	Married.
Cole, Thomas.	48	Otter Tail.	Fergus Falls.	Mason and contractor.	46	Canada.	1882	Married.
Comstock, Edgar F.	30	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Railroad contractor.	48	Maine.	1866	Married.
Comstock, W. L.	10	Blue Earth.	Mankato.	Lawyer.	31	Minnesota.	1888	Married.
Cotton, Joseph B.	54	St. Louis.	Duluth.	Lawyer.	27	Indiana.	1888	Single.
Craig, H. E.	38	Sherburne.	Oroch.	Farmer and stock raiser.	57	New Brunswick.	1856	Married.
Diepolder, Joseph.	17	Nicollet.	Lafayette.	Farmer.	36	Minnesota.	1880	Married.
Dodd, John V. I.	26	Ramsey.	St. Paul.	Lawyer.	33	Minnesota.	1880	Married.
Dunn, Robert C.	46	Mille Lacs.	Princeton.	Editor.	37	Ireland.	1876	Married.
Elliott, Washington Sterling	33	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Railway employe.	45	Pennsylvania.	1864	Married.
Fleming, W. A.	46	Crow Wing.	Brainerd.	Lawyer.	44	New York.	1882	Married.
Fletcher, Geo. H.	32	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Lawyer.	32	Minnesota.	1860	Married.
French, Andrew.	22	Wabasha.	Plainview.	Farmer.	33	Wisconsin.	1864	Married.
Fuller, Wheaton M.	46	Morrison.	Little Falls.	Editor.	30	Minnesota.	1880	Single.
Furlong, J. J.	3	Mower.	Austin.	Farmer.	45	Ireland.	1857	Married.
Geissler, John M.	4	Freeborn.	Nunda.	Farmer.	64	Germany.	1857	Married.
Gorman, Patrick B.	45	Stearns.	St. Cloud.	Lawyer.	48	Ireland.	1873	Married.
Greer, Allen J.	22	Wabasha.	Lake City.	Lawyer.	38	Pennsylvania.	1865	Married.
Gunn, Joseph.	50	Wilkin.	Breckinridge.	Editor.	35	Canada.	1883	Married.
Guttersen, Gilbert.	10	Blue Earth.	Lake Crystal.	Farmer.	33	Minnesota.	1880	Married.
Heinrichs, Robert C.	29	Hennepin.	Minneapolis.	Merchant miller.	31	Wisconsin.	1882	Married.
Hohl, John J.	1	Houston.	Hokah.	Merchant.	42	Pennsylvania.	1856	Married.
Holler, John A.	38	Wright.	Monticello.	Merchant miller.	49	Ohio.	1860	Married.

STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1893—Continued.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition.
Holman, Ole O.	7	Murray	Slayton	Merchant	28	Norway	1879	Single.
Holmberg, John E.	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Contractor	42	Sweden	1873	Married.
Hopkins, Daniel C.	6	Watsonwan	Madella	Lawyer	35	Indiana	1869	Single.
Horton, Hiler H.	27	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	35	Wisconsin	1878	Married.
Howard, Stephen B.	34	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	36	Iowa	1884	Married.
Huck, C. A.	46	Benton	Duelm.	Merchant	46	Germany	1876	Married.
Ives, John H.	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	38	Iowa	1883	Married.
Jacobson, Jacob F.	43	Lac qui Parle	Madison	Dealer in farm implem'ts.	43	Norway	1871	Married.
Johnson, A. G.	47	Douglas	Kron.	Merchant and farmer	35	Sweden	1870	Married.
Johnson, John E.	47	Pope	Starbuck	Farmer	40	Norway	1874	Married.
Juelson, Hans	51	Norman	Fertile	Farmer	55	Norway	1858	Married.
Kelly, A. B.	30	Rice	Northfield	Merchant	40	Ohio	1865	Married.
Kelly, Patrick H.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Merchant	62	Ireland	1857	Married.
Knuteson, John D.	51	Polk	McIntosh	Farmer	40	Norway	1864	Married.
Koerner, Aug. T.	39	Meeker	Litchfield	Real estate and insurance	49	Germany	1867	Married.
Langum, Samuel A.	2	Fillmore	Preston	Editor	36	Minnesota	1867	Married.
Lee, William E.	46	Todd	Long Prairie	Banker	40	Illinois	1857	Married.
Lende, Ole O.	61	Yellow Medicine	Town of Normanla.	Farmer	53	Norway	1860	Married.
Leonard, F. J.	36	Scott	Jordan	Lawyer	21	Minnesota	1867	Married.
Linnemann, J. H.	45	Stearns	St. Joseph	Retired merchant	68	Germany	1854	Married.
Lockwood, William	7	Pipestone	Edgerton	Farmer and merchant	43	New York	1879	Married.
McDonald, William D.	38	Wright	Annandale	Dealer in grain and lumber	31	Minnesota	1867	Married.
McDonough, James	24	Dakota	Rosemount	Farmer	64	Ireland	1855	Married.
McGrath, M. J.	15	Winona	St. Charles	Farmer	44	Ireland	1867	Married.
McEwen, Charles D.	3	Renville	Boon Lake	Farming and dairying	70	Vermont	1857	Widower.
McKasy, Thomas	18	Sibley	Winthrop	Merchant	30	Minnesota	1867	Single.
Maguire, John	43	Lac qui Parle	Dawson	Farmer	52	Canada	1868	Single.
Markham, J. M.	53	Aitkin	Aitkin	Real estate dealer	34	Massachusetts	1877	Married.
Merritt, Leonidas	54	St. Louis	Oneota	Explorer	48	New York	1856	Married.
Minette, F. E.	45	Stearns	Sauk Centre	Farmer	32	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Monahan, Frank	15	Winona	Witoka	Merchant	31	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Moore, E. J.	50	Becker	Osage	Farmer	58	Indiana	1881	Married.
Nilsson, John Robert	2	Fillmore	Canton	Farmer	46	Ohio	1866	Married.
Nelson, J. August	23	Ramsey	St. Paul	Real estate	35	Sweden	1881	Single.
Noyes, A. P.	23	Washington	Forest Lake	Farmer	67	New York	1865	Married.
O'Neill, D. P.	49	Big Stone	Clinton	Farmer	38	Canada	1872	Married.
Ongstad, S. H.	48	Otter Tail	Norwegian Grove	Farmer	34	Norway	1869	Single.
Paulson, John	8	Jackson	Jackson	Farmer	47	Norway	1865	Married.
Peterson, Andrew	49	Traverse	Wheaton	Banker	30	Norway	1880	Married.
Pray, A. C.	31	Hennepin	Camden Place	Lumberman	55	Maine	1876	Single.
Railson, Andrew	41	Kandiyohi	Norway Lake	Farmer	59	Norway	1856	Married.

Richardson, A. O.	48	Otter Tail.	Farmer.	36	Iowa.	1858	Married.
Richardson, Henry M.	14	Olmsted.	Farmer.	48	Vermont.	1867	Married.
Roch, Joseph.	20	Rice.	Farmer & dealer in live st.	47	New York.	1855	Married.
Rodger, William.	27	Ramsey.	Mechanical engineer.	45	Scotland.	1779	Married.
Salls, E. E.	19	Le Sueur.		35	Illinois.	1873	Married.
Scofield, James L.	21	Goodhue.	Druggist.	48	New York.	1855	Married.
Shell, Daniel.	7	Nobles.	Real estate, loans and ins.	50	New York.	1872	Married.
Sikorski, Louis.	15	Winona.	Clothier.	47	Poland.	1867	Married.
Skinner, William.	9	Brown.	Farmer.	63	Pennsylvania.	1856	Married.
Smith, J. H.	50	Becker.	Merchant.	34	Massachusetts.	1879	Married.
Staples, C. F.	24	Dakota.	Farmer.	36	Minnesota.		Married.
Sullivan, D. M.	28	Ramsey.	Contractor.	36			Married.
Swanson, S. J.	38	Wright.	Merchant.		Minnesota.		
Temple, Judson C.	20	Rice.	Farmer.	42	New York.	1865	Married.
Turrell, Orlando B.	9	Redwood.	Banking.	58	Connecticut.	1858	Married.
Tyler, Levi S.	16	Lyon.	Express agent.	45	Massachusetts.	1882	Married.
Underleak, Joseph.	14	Olmsted.	Lawyer.	38	Bohemia.	1856	Married.
Vasant, Sam. R.	15	Winona.	Sup't of steamboats.	48	Illinois.	1883	Married.
Virtue, John.	12	Steele.	Farmer.	58	Ireland.	1859	Married.
Wacek, John.	19	Le Sueur.		33	Bohemia.	1868	Married.
Wagoner, F. W.	52	Kittson.	Farmer.	50	New York.	1880	Married.
Wahlund, G.	35	Isanti.	Minister.	37	Sweden.	1882	Married.
Wallblom, Charles.	25	Ramsey.	Furniture dealer.	50	Sweden.	1867	Married.
Walsh, Richard A.	28	Ramsey.	Lawyer.	30	Minnesota.		Married.
Willson, George.	33	Hennepin.	Contractor.	41	Vermont.	1859	Married.
Winston, Philip B.	32	Hennepin.	Railway contractor.	47	Virginia.	1872	Married.
Wilson, F. M.	21	Goodhue.	Lawyer.	46	Indiana.	1858	Married.
Williams, Cornelius.	26	Ramsey.	Physician.	30	Kentucky.	1864	Single.
Woodridge, C. L.	2	Fillmore.	Farmer.	39	Pennsylvania.	1869	Married.
Wyman, James T.	30	Hennepin.	Manufacturer and banker.	43	Maine.	1868	Married.
Young, Edward T.	43	*Swift.	Lawyer.	34	Minnesota.		Married.
		Rochester.					
		Northfield.					
		St. Paul.					
		Kasota.					
		Cannon Falls.					
		Worthington.					
		Winona.					
		Detroit.					
		Mendota.					
		St. Paul.					
		Cokato.					
		Morristown.					
		Redwood Falls.					
		Tracy.					
		Chatfield.					
		Winona.					
		Owatonna.					
		New Prague.					
		Donaldson.					
		Spring Lake.					
		St. Paul.					
		St. Paul.					
		Richfield.					
		Minneapolis.					
		Red Wing.					
		St. Paul.					
		Kedron.					
		Minneapolis.					
		Appleton.					

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE—1893.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minnesota.	Condition Married or single.
<i>Speaker—</i> William E. Lee.....	Todd.....	Long Prairie.....	Banker.....	40	Illinois.....	1857	Married.
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> F. A. Johnson.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Journalist.....	34	Wisconsin.....	1879	Married.
<i>First Assistant Clerk—</i> M. J. Dowling.....	Renville.....	Renville.....	Editor.....	26	Massachusetts.....	1877	Single.
<i>Second Assistant Clerk—</i> C. A. French.....	Wright.....	Monticello.....	Editor.....	39	On board an American ship.....	1868	Married.
<i>Reading Clerk—</i> Robt. Deakin.....	Ramsey.....	Macalister.....	Dairyman.....	59	England.....	1868	Married.
<i>Engrossing Clerk—</i> S. B. Molander.....	Kanabec.....	Mora.....	Bookkeeper.....	38	Sweden.....	1869	Married.
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i> A. C. Belyea.....	Grant.....	Elbow Lake.....	Editor.....	34	Canada.....	1880	Married.
<i>Post Master and Assistant Enrolling Clerk—</i> Edward Johnson.....	Fillmore.....	Lanesboro.....	Merchant.....	46	Norway.....	1867	Married.
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> Basil Smout.....	Faribault.....	Wells.....	Retired Merchant.....	57	England.....	1869	Married.
<i>Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> J. W. Wells.....	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	Barber.....	48	Kentucky.....	1871	Married.
<i>Second Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> W. H. Butler.....	Mower.....	Austin.....	Barber.....	68	Canada.....	1856	Married.
<i>Chaplain—</i> Rev. I. C. Fortin.....	Ramsey.....	Merriam Park.....	Episcopal Clergyman.....	32	Canada.....	1886	Married.
<i>Speakers Clerk—</i> H. A. Fritz.....	Morrison.....	Little Falls.....	Insurance.....	30	Canada.....	1878	Single.
<i>Pages—</i> R. C. Lane.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Student.....	15	Minnesota.....	1877	Single.
Earl Kelsey.....	Washington.....	Cottage Grove.....	Student.....	12	Minnesota.....	1881	Single.
Paul King.....	Wadena.....	Wadena.....	Student.....	13	Nebraska.....	1891	Single.
Emil Nelson.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota.....	1878	Single.
Geo. Myron.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota.....	1878	Single.
Fred Zetler.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Student.....	12	Minnesota.....	1880	Single.

<i>Clock Room Keepers—</i>							
Chas. Lund.....	Washington.....	Scandia.....	Farmer.....	45	Sweden.....	1867	Married.
W. R. Medcalf.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Driver.....	52	Ohio.....	1865	Married.
John Goodspeed.....	Hennepin.....	Richfield.....	Farmer.....	37	Maine.....	1872	Married.
<i>Doorkeepers—</i>							
Edward Fanning.....	Olmstead.....	Stewartville.....	Barber.....	30	Minnesota.....	1861	Married.
H. S. Hohl.....	Houston.....	Hokah.....	Editor.....	33	Germany.....	18 9	Married.
S. B. Miller.....	Pipestone.....	Edgerton.....	Farmer.....	41	New York.....	1868	Married.
<i>File Clerks—</i>							
J. R. Tweedy.....	Freeborn.....	Albert Lee.....	Student.....	17	Wisconsin.....	1877	Single.
<i>Committee Room Keepers—</i>							
P. A. Jardon.....	St. Louis.....	Duluth.....	Painter and Decorator..	39	Tennessee.....	1880	Married.
S. H. Dalen.....	Becker.....	Audubon.....	Farmer.....	48	Norway.....	1871	Married.
<i>Sergeant of Gallery—</i>							
Chester E. Evans.....	Hennepin.....	Maple Grove.....	Farmer.....	56	Vermont.....	1856	Married.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS IN LEGISLATURE OF 1893.

NAME.	Position.	Newspaper.
W. T. Bell.....	House Reporter.....	Dispatch.
George Flinn.....	House Reporter.....	Pioneer Press.
Louis Stern.....	House Reporter.....	Volkszeitung.
George S. Canfield.....	House Reporter.....	Minneapolis Tribune.
John J. Ryder.....	House Reporter.....	Globe.
John S. Vandiver.....	House Reporter.....	News.
W. W. Jernane.....	House Reporter.....	Minneapolis Journal.
Smith B. Hall.....	House Reporter.....	Minneapolis Times.
B. S. Cowen.....	House Reporter.....	Associated Press.
F. N. Van Duzee.....	Senate Reporter.....	Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Journal.
John Miller.....	Senate Reporter.....	Dispatch.
Franklyn W. Lee.....	Senate Reporter.....	News.
Carl Neuhausen.....	Senate Reporter.....	Volkszeitung.
E. F. Sanford.....	Senate Reporter.....	Minneapolis Tribune.
James A. Nowell.....	Senate Reporter.....	Globe.
Ralph McKenzie.....	Senate Reporter.....	News, Tribune and Herald. (Duluth.)
J. R. Butman.....	Senate Reporter.....	Minneapolis Times.

Standing Committees of the Senate, 1893.

AGRICULTURE—Streissguth, Peterson J. W., Orandall, Probstfeld, Craig.
BANKS AND BANKING—Smith E. R., Guderian, Dean, La Due, Keller.
CLAIMS—Allen, Klester, Hammer, Phillips, Smith E. R.
CORPORATIONS—Stevens, Ayers, Dedon, Bell, O'Brien.
DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—Stockton, Peterson S. D., March, Lommen, Craig.
DRAINAGE—Leavitt, Burkhardt, Glader, Geissel, Lommen.
EDUCATION—Stevens, Little, Allen, Mayo, Lienau.
ELECTIONS—Canestorp, Eaton, Little, March, Borchert.
ENGROSSMENT—Glader, Hammer, Mayo, Peterson J. W., Kelly.
ENROLLMENT—Grafe, Burkhardt, Allen, Dedon, Geissel.
FEDERAL RELATIONS—Morse, Little, Nelson, Kelly, Streissguth.
FINANCE—Orandall, Tawney, Stockton, Barr, Lienau.
GAME AND GAME LAWS—Phillips, Probstfeld, Barr, Brown, Canestorp.
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Bell, Sevaton, Borchert, McMillan, Craven, Wood.
GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Hompe, Tawney, Donnelly, Streissguth, Morse, Mott, Glader, Erickson, Guderian, Geissel, Canestorp, Daugherty, McHale.
HOSPITALS OF INSANE—Davis, Mayo, Bell, Craig, Dedon.
IMMIGRATION—Sevaton, Brown, Grafe, Erickson, Kelly.
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Geissel, Stockton, Craven, Allen, Wood.
ILLUMINATING OILS—Little, Ayers, Canestorp, O'Brien, March.
INSURANCE—Dean, Peterson S. D., Barr, McHale, Nelson.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—Keller, Hammer, Little, March, Erickson.
JUDICIARY—Smith J. D., Tawney, Davis, Sanborn, Stevens, Eaton, McHale, Donnelly, Klester, Morse, Day, Sevaton, Leavitt, Hompe, March.
LABOR—Hammer, Smith E. R., Bell, Allen, Daugherty.
LIBRARY—Donnelly, Dean, Craven, Borchert, Nelson.
LOGS AND LUMBER—O'Brien, Allen, Daugherty, Smith J. D., Grafe.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Tawney, Barr, Sanborn, Daugherty, Morse, Davis, Brown, Hompe, Lommen.
MANUFACTURES—Ayers, Stockton, O'Brien, McMillan, Leavitt.
MILITARY AFFAIRS—Sanborn, Tawney, Dedon, Phillips, Guderian.
NORMAL SCHOOLS—Barr, Day, Keller, McHale, Probstfeld.
PRINTING—Eaton, Day, Stockton, Craven, Bell.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Guderian, McMillan, Glader, Ayers, Stevens.
PUBLIC LANDS—Dedon, Peterson S. D., Erickson, La Due, Keller, Smith E. R., Leavitt.
RAILROADS—Peterson J. W., Donnelly, La Due, Klester, Ayers, Sevaton, Peterson S. D., Day, Keller, Leavitt, Morse, Lienau, Mayo.
REAPPORTIONMENT—Eaton, Hompe, Borchert, Daugherty, Dean, Smith J. D., Sevaton, Tawney, Hammer, Glader, Day, Phillips, Craig, McHale, Lienau.
REFORM SCHOOL—Klester, Davis, McMillan, Craig, Peterson, J. W.
RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—Erickson, Streissguth, March, Kelly, Leavitt.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—Mott, Glader, Ayers, Geissel, Burkhardt.
STATE PRISON—Burkhart, Hompe, Day, Davis, O'Brien, Phillips, Craven, Wood, Nelson, Sanborn, Mott.
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—Day, Craig, Crandall, Guderian, Lommen.
STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Sanborn, Klester, Burkhardt, Brown, Peterson, J. W.
TAX AND TAX LAWS—Daugherty, Davis, Stevens, Dedon, La Due, Dean, Crandall.
TEMPERANCE—Peterson S. D., Orandall, Burkhardt, Wood, Lienau.
TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Lommen, Smith E. R., Eaton, Kelly, Grafe.
TREE CULTURE AND FUEL—Probstfeld, Canestorp, Nelson, Bell, Brown.
UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—McMillan, Donnelly, Smith J. D., Dean, Mayo.

Standing Committees of the House, 1893.

APPROPRIATIONS—Wyman, Kelly A. B., Smith, Anderson, Holmberg, Cairns, Markham, Holler, Johnson A. G., Richardson H. M., Turrell, Tyler, Jacobson, Scofield, Kelly, P. H.

WAYS AND MEANS—Turrell, Wyman, Boggs, Hohl, Diepolder, Bruels, Monahan, Rodger, O'Neill.

JUDICIARY—Fletcher, Wilson F. M., Cairns, Howard, Cotton, Fleming, Greer, Hopkins, Horton, Underleak, Young, Abbott, Walsh, Ives, Dodd, Bleecker, Comstock W. L.

RAILROADS—Koerner, Dunn, Lockwood, Lende, Boggs, Howard, Sullivan, Anderson, Shell, Benner, Kelly A. B., Comstock E. F., Holman, Smith, Peterson, Skinner, Chesley.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES—Peterson, Staples, Gutttersen, Cole E., Langum, Sullivan, Leonard, Sikorski, Dodd, Bjorge, Gorman.

PUBLIC LANDS—Comstock E. F., Pray, Merritt, Markham, Dunn, Horton, Richardson H. M., Wilson F. M., Hopkins, Johnson A. G., Jacobson, Wagoner, Ongstad, Comstock W. L., Furlong, Ives, McKasy.

EDUCATION—Craig, Wilson Geo., Turrell, Railson, Greer, Staples, Wallblom, Wilson F. M., Vansant, Scofield, Furlong, Hinrichs, Winston, Gorman, Walsh, Comstock W. L., Ongstad.

AGRICULTURE—Wahlund, Hohl, Paulson, McEwin, Craig, Baston, Carlson, Swanson, Johnson A. G., French, Bruels, McDonough, Linnemann, Gunn, Juelson.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION—Howard, Cairns, Cole E., Horton, Booren, Sullivan, Vansant, Zelch, Tyler, Fleming, Cotton, Fletcher, O'Neill, Cole T., Gorman, Comstock W. L., Williams.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Holman, Baston, Langum, Noyes, Scofield, Hunck, Gunn, Sikorski, Bleecker.

INCORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL—Boggs, Cole E., Horton, Fleming, Underleak, Abbott, Young, Elliott, Leonard, Ives, Bleecker.

STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY—Booren, Temple, Koerner, Benner, Willson Geo., Tyler, Craig, Fuller, Winston, Nilsson, Ongstad.

CLAIMS—Christie, Holman, Elliott, McDonald, Knuteson, Walsh, Roach.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Zelch, Turrell, Jacobson, Staples, Temple, Fletcher, Pray, Cotton, Swanson, Johnson J. E., Wooldridge, Vansant, Ives, French, Railson, Ongstad, Chesley.

INSURANCE—Shell, Young, Horton, Koerner, Nelson J. R., Buck, Winston, Hinrichs, Gorman, Dodd, O'Neill.

IMMIGRATION—Wallblom, McEwen, Baston, Paulson, McDonald, McGrath, Richardson A. O.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Vansant, Peterson, Gutttersen, Comstock E. F., Gorman, Kelly P. H., Furlong, Moore, Gunn.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE—Diepolder, Richardson H. M., Langum, Temple, Wahlund, O'Neill, Salls, Hinrichs, Rodger, Williams, Cole T.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION—Lockwood, Holman, Nelson J. R., Wahlund, Briggs, Tyler, Holmberg, Johnson J. E., Holler, Barrett, Ives.

LABOR AND LABOR LEGISLATION—Holmberg, Carlson, Boxrud, Christie, Geissler, Fuller, Leonard, Juelson, Bjorge, Barrett, Virtue.

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVES—Kelly A. B., Richardson H. M., Wooldridge, Knuteson, Williams, Richardson A. O., Boxrud.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL—Swanson, Lende, Briggs, McDonald, Bleecker.

ROADS AND BRIDGES AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS—Hohl, Baston, Noyes, Johnson J. E., Minette, Boylan, Maguire.

BANKS—Cole E., Benner, Nelson J. R., McEwen, Lockwood, Turrell, Swanson, Minette, Gunn.

PRINTING—Dunn, Fuller, Langum, Wooldridge, Buck, Wahlund, Wilson Geo., Maguire, Roach, Virtue, Wagoner.

ELECTION—Cairns, Underleak, Boxrud, Boggs, Bruels.

COMMERCE—Lende, Geissler, Merritt, Barrett, Hinrichs.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Sullivan, Holmberg, Boggs, Diepolder, Furlong, Richardson A. O., McKasy.

RULES AND JOINT RULES—Howard, Turrell, Wilson F. M., Horton, McGrath.

STATE LIBRARY—Staples, Smith, Fuller, Nilsson, Skinner.

MINES AND MINERALS—Merritt, Kelley A. B., Hopkins, Scofield, Dunn, Moore, Monahan, Nilsson, McDonough, Winston, Hunck.

ENGROSSMENT—Temple, Zelch, Shell, McGrath, Salls.

ENROLLMENT—Benner, Wilson Geo., Paulson, Wacek, Boylan.

FORESTRY—Geissler, Diepolder, Wacek, Linnemann, Wagoner.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Richardson H. M., Wyman, Dunn, Staples, Boylan.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Noyes, Comstock E. F., Pray, Wallblom, Holler, Railson, Moore, Wagoner, Monahan, Wacek, French.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Buck, Greer, Holler, Fletcher, Wallblom, Moore, McDonough.

LOGS AND LUMBER—Fuller, Markham, Vansant, Pray, Booren, Merrit, Wyman.

PRISON LABOR—Anderson, Underleak, Booren, McGrath, Skinner, Minette, Chesley.

PUBLIC PARKS—Abbott, Briggs, Carlson, Cotton, Williams, Juleson, Roach.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS—Markham, Cotton, Cole E., Jacobson, Lockwood, Wilson F. M., Kelly P. H., Chesley, Roach.

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—Wyman, Lende, Greer, Fletcher, Peterson, Dunn, Wilson F. M., Kelly P. H., Maguire.

BINDING TWINE FIBRE AND FIBROUS PLANTS—Jacobson, Zelch, McDonald, French, Bjorge.

LOCAL BILLS—Boxrud, Buck, Carlson, Knuteson, Nilsson.

MANUFACTURES—Holler, Merritt, Wallblom, Craig, Hopkins, Elliot, Virtue.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Scofield, Willson Geo., Young, Swanson, Hunck, Sikorski, Salls.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Fleming, Christie, Boxrud, Koerner, Noyes, Railson, Markham, Smith, Bleecker, Cole T., Linnemann.

Permanent Rules of the Senate 1893.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The president shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the journal of the preceding day to be read and corrected.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to members, and shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. He shall also decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member, but such 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 to 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.

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 majority 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. The standing committees of the Senate shall 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 Municipal Corporations, which shall consist of nine (9) members; the Committee on Public Lands, the Committee on 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 Re-apportionment, 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.

- COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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.

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.

38. 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 reading shall be at length; and no such bill, memorial, order or resolution shall be read twice on the same day.

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 readings previous to its being passed, shall be: "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the House of Representatives: "Shall it be read a third time?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41. No amendment shall be received on third reading, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate. In filling blanks, the largest sum, the longest time and greatest distance shall be first taken.

42. A bill or resolution may be committed at any time previous to its passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment to 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 THE 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 permission 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 persons as may be introduced by the President, or any Senator, shall be admitted to the ante-rooms and floor of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants shall exclude all others therefrom.

AMENDMENT TO RULES.

56. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote equal to two-thirds of the full Senate.

NOTICE TO DEBATE.

57. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day, without debate or other action.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

58. When in executive session, the Senate 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 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

64. That it shall be the duty of the secretary to make a list of all bills, resolutions and other matters coming before the Senate for final action, and place the same upon the calendar in the order in which they may have been acted upon in committee of the whole, and such calendar shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least one day before the matters included therein shall be considered.

Permanent Rules of the House of Representatives.

MEETING, ROLL CALL, ETC.

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the time at which the house stands adjourned, and the house shall then be called to order and the roll of members called, and the names of the absentees shall be entered upon the journal of the house.

READING OF THE JOURNAL.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read by the clerk, unless otherwise ordered, and any mistakes therein may be corrected by the house.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

3. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

4. The speaker shall not vote on appeals from his own decisions.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

5. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the speaker announces the adjournment.

6. Every member, before speaking, shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the speaker, but shall not proceed to speak further until recognized by the chair; and when two or more members rise at once the speaker shall designate which shall speak first.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

7. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the house, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the pending question shall have spoken.

MOTIONS.

8. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded. It shall be stated by the speaker before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing if the speaker or any member desire it.

9. After a motion shall be stated by the speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment, or decision; but all motions, resolutions or amendments shall be entered in the journal, whether they are rejected or adopted.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, or the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that, and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate.

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, on 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 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. Appropriations, 15 members. | 24. Banks, 9 members. |
| 2. Ways and Means, 9 members. | 25. Printing, 11 members. |
| 3. Judiciary, 17 members. | 26. Elections, 5 members. |
| 4. Railroads, 17 members. | 27. Commerce, 5 members. |
| 5. Public Accounts and Expenditures, 11 members. | 28. Public Buildings, 7 members. |
| 6. Public Lands, 17 members. | 29. Rules and Joint Rules, 5 members. |
| 7. Education, 17 members. | 30. State Library, 5 members. |
| 8. Agriculture, 15 members. | 31. Mines and Minerals, 11 members. |
| 9. Municipal Legislation, 17 members. | 32. Engrossment, 5 members. |
| 10. Military Affairs, 9 members. | 33. Enrollment, 5 members. |
| 11. Incorporation other than Municipal, 11 members. | 34. Forestry, 5 members. |
| 12. State Prison and Reformatory, 11 members. | 35. Legislative Expenses, 7 members. |
| 13. Claims, 7 members. | 36. Soldiers' Home, 11 members. |
| 14. Grain and Warehouse, 17 members. | 37. State Public Schools, 7 members. |
| 15. Insurance, 11 members. | 38. Logs and Lumber, 7 members. |
| 16. Immigration, 7 members. | 39. Prison Labor, 7 members. |
| 17. State Normal Schools, 9 members. | 40. Public Parks, 7 members. |
| 18. Hospitals for the Insane, 11 members. | 41. Taxes and Tax Laws, 9 members. |
| 19. Temperance Legislation, 11 members. | 42. University and University Lands, 9 members. |
| 20. Labor and Labor Legislation, 11 members. | 43. Binding Twine and Fiber and Fibrous Plants, 5 members. |
| 21. School for Defectives, 7 members. | 44. Local Bills, 5 members. |
| 22. State Reform School, 5 members. | 45. Manufactures, 7 members. |
| 23. Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams, 7 members. | 46. Geological and Natural History Survey, 7 members. |
| | 47. Towns and Counties, 11 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.

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 halls 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.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

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 forty-eight 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.

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.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

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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 final 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 bill 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 employes with compensation as follows:

One clerk for speaker, \$5.00 per day.

Three door keepers, \$3.00 per day.

One gallery keeper, \$3.00 per day.

Three keepers of cloak rooms, \$3.00 per day.

Six pages, \$2.50 per day.

Two assistants to have charge of all committee rooms, \$3.00 per day; also clerks for the following named committees, at a compensation of \$5.00 per day:

Appropriations.

Judiciary.

Railroad.

Engrossment.

Enrollment.

State prison and reformatory.

Grain and warehouse inspection.

Municipal legislation.

The postmaster shall appoint an assistant at a salary of \$5.00 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, each of whom shall be paid \$5.00 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.

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 any member is called to order he shall be seated until the point of order is determined; and if called to order for words spoken in debate, the 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.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<p>SEC. 1. Rules, importance of.</p> <p>2. Legislature.</p> <p>3. Privileges.</p> <p>4. Elections.</p> <p>5. Qualifications.</p> <p>6. Quorum.</p> <p>7. Call of the House.</p> <p>8. Absence.</p> <p>9. Speaker.</p> <p>10. Address.</p> <p>11. Committees.</p> <p>12. Committee of the Whole.</p> <p>13. Examination before Committees, etc.</p> <p>14. Arrangement of business.</p> <p>15. Order.</p> <p>16. Order respecting papers.</p> <p>17. Order in debate.</p> <p>18. Orders of the House.</p> <p>19. Petitions.</p> <p>20. Motions.</p> <p>21. Resolutions.</p> <p>22. Bills, Reading.</p> <p>23. Leave to bring in.</p> <p>24. First reading.</p> <p>25. Second reading.</p> <p>26. Commitment.</p> <p>27. Report of Committee.</p>	<p>SEC. 28. Bills, Recommitment.</p> <p>29. Report taken up.</p> <p>30. Quasi committee.</p> <p>31. Second reading in the House.</p> <p>32. Reading papers.</p> <p>33. Privileged questions.</p> <p>34. Previous questions.</p> <p>35. Amendments.</p> <p>36. Division of question.</p> <p>37. Coexisting questions.</p> <p>38. Equivalent question.</p> <p>39. The question.</p> <p>40. Third reading.</p> <p>41. Division of House.</p> <p>42. Title.</p> <p>43. Reconsideration.</p> <p>44. Bills sent to the other House.</p> <p>45. Amendments between the Houses.</p> <p>46. Conferences.</p> <p>47. Messages.</p> <p>48. Assent.</p> <p>49. Journals.</p> <p>50. Adjournment.</p> <p>51. Session.</p> <p>52. Treaties.</p> <p>53. Impeachment.</p>
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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

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

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

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

† *Elayne*, 217; 1 *Hata*. 21; *Gray's Deb.* 133.

‡ *Str.*, 989.

as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery, 2 *Str.*, 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, moranda, et redeundo*, the house of commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580) 1 *Hals.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity, perhaps, constraining him to it. 2 *Str.*, 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 similiar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by what law it is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgment they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

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

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

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

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

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the house, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they may think proper. 2 *Hals.* 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.	11.	12.
	1787	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
11 Maine.....					7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vermont.....		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	3	5	7	7	8
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6
12 Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11
Kentucky.....		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11
13 Tennessee.....			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10
14 Ohio.....				6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21
15 Louisiana.....					3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6
16 Indiana.....					3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13
17 Mississippi.....					1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7
18 Illinois.....					1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22
19 Alabama.....					2	5	7	7	6	8	8	9
20 Missouri.....					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15
21 Michigan.....							3	4	6	9	11	6
22 Arkansas.....							1	2	3	4	11	12
23 Florida.....								1	1	2	2	2
24 Iowa.....								2	6	9	11	11
25 Texas.....								2	4	6	11	13
26 Wisconsin.....								3	6	8	9	10
27 California.....								2	3	4	6	7
28 Minnesota.....									2	3	5	7
29 Oregon.....									1	1	1	2
30 Kansas.....									1	3	7	8
31 West Virginia.....									8	3	4	4
32 Nevada.....									1	1	1	1
33 Nebraska.....									1	1	8	6
34 Colorado.....										1	1	2
35 South Dakota.....												2
36 North Dakota.....												1
37 Montana.....												1
38 Washington.....												2
39 Idaho.....												1
40 Wyoming.....												1
	65	105	141	181	212	240	223	236	243	293	321	356

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. Admitted under act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1859, with one representative.
30. Admitted under act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1861, with one representative.
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.
34. Admitted under act of Congress, Aug. 1, 1876.
- 35, 36, 37, 38. Admitted under act of Congress, Feb. 22, 1889.
39. Admitted under act of Congress, July 3, 1890.
40. Admitted under act of Congress, July 10, 1890.

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

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

} 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'Erce*, 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. *Rusho*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the house. 9 *Grey*, 412.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

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

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place uncovered, and to address himself, not to the house, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name that the house may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.* 6; *D'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.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.* 169, 170; *Rushw.* p. 3, 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.* 1604, Apr. 19.

[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.*]

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 *Hals.* 167, 7, 8, 172.

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

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

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.

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

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.*

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.

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 *Hakev.* 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'Ewes*, 634; *col.* 2; *Scob.* 47), or, as it is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.* 46.

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

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

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

In some cases the house has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the house. *Scob.* 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.* 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hals.* 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 *Hals.* 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.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grecy*, 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. *Hakev.* 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the house, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.* 131 — *note*.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL. REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

[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.]

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

BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

The 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. *Hakew. 250.*

[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.]

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the house or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great, though common, error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the house. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to a question must be put. 2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the house. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the house. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the house.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the senate on a bill from the house of representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the house of representatives on the same bill be read in the senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb.* 28, 1793.

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.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[* While a question is before the senate no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 11.

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.

* This rule has been modified so as to specify the question entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:

Postponement indefinite,

Adjournment,

Lying on the table.

THE SENATE USES:

Postponement to a day beyond the session,

Postponement to a day within the session,

{ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.* 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been 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 *Hats. 79, 4, 82, 84.* A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grry, 190, 192.*

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.

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.*

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.

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

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

3d. To recede.	}	You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist.		You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere.		You may then either recede or insist.

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

After the speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.* 23; 2 *Huls.* 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 *Hats.* 87; 5 *Gr.* 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; *Col.* 22, 117. Lately, 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 needless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

Petition that it be received*.....	} Ayes.	
Read.....		
Lie on the table.....	} Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table.....		
*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.		
Referred to committee for further proceeding.....	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in	} Ayes.	
Read first or second time		
Engrossed or read a third time.....		
Proceedings on every other stage.....		
Committed.....		
To committee on the whole.....	Noes.	
To select committee.....	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table.....	Noes.	
Be now read.....	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	30, P. J.	251
Amendments to be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed		395
That a bill be now read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider		
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	} Noes.	291
into committee		
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	} Ayes.	
day.....		

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

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

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

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

[By the 16th and 17thth 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 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.]

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.

If any difficulty arises, 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 *Hals.* 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 Hals.* 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.

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. 28; 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. *Id. 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.*

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.

SECTION XLIV.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill. 1 *Grey*, 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. *Hakro*. 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. *Baym. 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. 1643; *Woodd.* 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.* 615; 2 *St. Tr.* 735.

Replication rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Judd.* 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.* 233; *Sach. Tr.* 15; *Jour. H. of C.* 6 March, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open house, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the house, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Judd.* 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.* 2) a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.* 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on

misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.* 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons: for they are in *loco proprio*, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.* 124. The *Ld. Berkley*, 6 *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the king, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.* 125. In 1 *H.* 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.* 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are *patria sua* of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "The peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale P. C.* 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole house, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37; *Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.* 167; 2 *Woodd.* 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, 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. *Fosl.* 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. 23 Jour.* Dec. 1790; *Lords' Jour.* May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.* 618.

MINNESOTA.

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND RESOURCES.

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 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 R. Poinsett, a special commissioner representing the United States, and about twenty Indian chiefs, accompanied by Maj. Taliaferro, their agent, and Scott Campbell, an interpreter. Through the influence and by the direction of Gov. Dodge, this delegation of chiefs had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making this treaty, by which the Dakotas ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, including all the islands in the same. The Indians were to receive as consideration for the same \$300,000, to be invested in five

per cent. stocks, the increase of which should be paid to them annually—\$110,000 in cash, to be divided among the mixed bloods, and \$90,000 in payment of debts owing by the tribes.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution, but ignored the enabling act, and made the northern part of the western boundary of the state along the line of the Saint Louis and Rum rivers, which was not accepted by the United States government, and the boundary line from the Mississippi river to lake Superior became fixed as in the enabling act, on the line of the Saint Croix river and in a direct line to the mouth of the Saint Louis river.

After the acceptance of the Wisconsin constitution, in May, 1848, the territory north and west of the Saint Croix and Mississippi rivers being practically without a government, the Hon. John Catlin, claiming to be still secretary and acting governor of Wisconsin territory, issued a proclamation for a special election, to elect a delegate to congress. The election was held October 30, and Hon. H. H. Sibley was chosen delegate, and after some delay was admitted as such into the congress of the United States.

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 begining. 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. On the 11th day of June 1849, the territory was districted judicially by Governor Ramsey, who at the same time ordered a census to be taken, the returns of which were filed July 4, 1849, giving a total population of 4,680, of which 3,069 were males and 1,713 females. A further subdivision, showing 634 of the total population to be soldiers and their families at Fort Snelling; 1,274 half-breeds in the Pembina district, and 172 half-breeds in the Missouri river district. The Indian population was estimated at about 25,000. 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. 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 territorial election was held on the first day of August, 1849.

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 relinquished 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 Wood and Big 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 Rea 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 subsequently ratified by the Indians, and on the twenty-fourth of February, 1853,

President Millard Fillmore issued his proclamation accepting, ratifying and confirming each of the said treaties as amended. The total amount of land relinquished to the government by these two treaties amounted to over 28,000,000 acres in Minnesota.

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.

After the ratification of these treaties, a great wave of immigration set in from all the eastern states and an era of speculation started, which probably has never been excelled in any portion of the West, and a census taken in 1857 gave a population of 150,037. In 1855 and 1856, town-site speculation became the absorbing thought; and when the panic of 1857 set in Minnesota was soon in a deplorable condition. The demand for an extensive railroad system and a state government had originated in the flush times of 1856 and 1857, and congress passed an act authorizing a constitutional convention, and also an act granting a large amount of lands in aid of railroads.

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 interest 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 rail-

road 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 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 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 belligerent 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

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 de-

termination 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 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 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 1,301,828, 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 the river which was named "Minisota" by the Dakotas, pronounced "Min-nee-sotah," applied to the stream, in its natural state in the summer season after the waters were cleared from the riling caused by the spring floods. *Mini*, water, *sotah*, sky-colored. Apparently to secure the correct pronunciation in English letters, the convention called at Stillwater, in 1848, for the purpose of procuring a territorial organization, instructed their delegate to see that the name of the territory should be written Min-ne-so-ta.

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 eleventh 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 the 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 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 Itasca, 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 Itasca lake, at a height of 1,600 feet above the ocean, after a circuitous route south and west to Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, and thence 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.

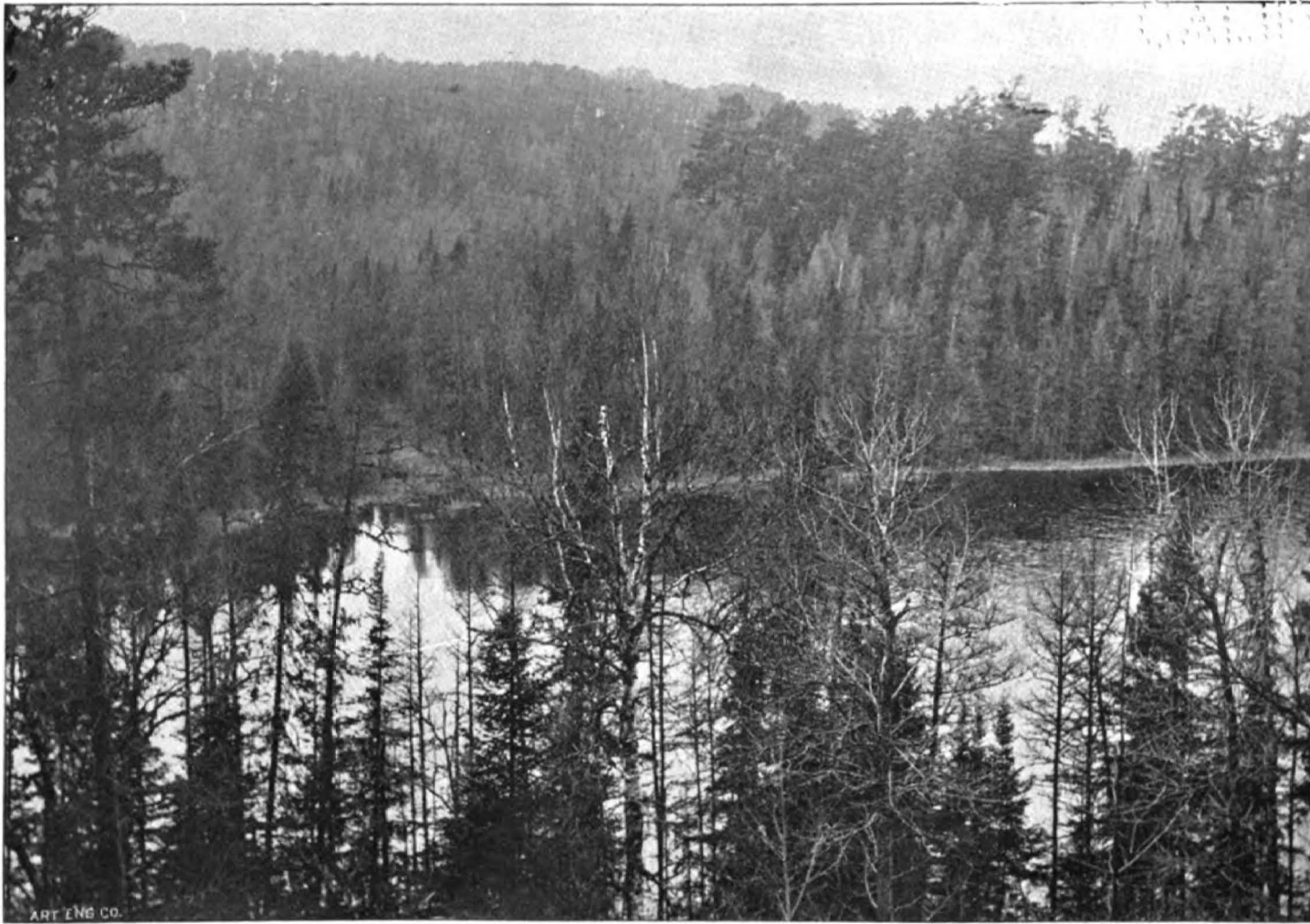
The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere, gives it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, 6 minutes, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, 6 minutes, the same as that of Middle 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

THE ITASCA STATE PARK.

Under the authority of an act of the legislature, approved April 20th, 1891, there has been set apart thirty-five square miles (19,701.44 acres) in Beltrami, Becker and Hubbard counties, to be forever used as a public state park. This dedication by legislative enactment is in the nature of a reservation of that part of the area of the state which immediately surrounds the ultimate source of the Mississippi river. The object of the reservation is to maintain intact, forever, a limited quantity of the domain of this commonwealth, seven miles long and five in width, in a state of nature. It is principally a dense forest of pine, covering the heights of land which separate the headwaters of the Mississippi from those of the Red River of the North, and the certainty of the ultimate destruction of the entire pine forests of the state, at no distant day, for commercial purposes, makes this park reservation, notwithstanding its limited area, particularly valuable, as maintaining a forest of pine, for all future time, in a natural condition as a public resort for the whole people of the state. It entirely surrounds Itasca Lake, and is distant from the north boundary of Minnesota 125 miles, from the south boundary 252 miles, from the west boundary 75 miles, from Lake Superior 150 miles, and from the state capitol 240 miles by the ordinary traveled route. Its altitude above the sea level is from 1,457 feet at the surface of the water in Itasca Lake to 1,750 feet at the summit of the heights of land near the south end of the park. The distance from the state capitol by the channel of the Mississippi to the north end of the park is 560 miles. The territory set apart is a picturesque locality containing numerous lakes and streams, and is of historical interest throughout the civilized world, attention having been directed toward it dur-



ITASCA PARK—VIEW AT NICOLLET'S MIDDLE LAKE, LOOKING WEST.

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ITASCA PARK—THE EAST ARM OF ITASCA LAKE, LOOKING SOUTH TURNBULL POINT.



ITASCA PARK--NICOLLET'S INFANT MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOWING INTO ITASCA LAKE.
THIS IS A VIEW OF THE LARGEST AND LONGEST STREAM FLOWING INTO ITASCA LAKE.

ing the Spanish, French, English and American occupancy of the western hemisphere. It has been more widely discussed throughout the world than any other historical locality of the state on account of the interest centered in the ultimate source of the Mississippi river, which originates from secular aerial precipitation forming a greater ultimate reservoir at the heights of land within the park, 2,553 miles from the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of the river.

The lines of discovery extended to the locality, which are legitimately recognized, commenced in 1803-4 by William Morrison, in 1832 by Henry R. Schoolcraft, in 1836 by Jean N. Nicollet, in 1872 by Julius Chambers, in 1875 by Edwin S. Hall, in 1886 by Hopewell Clarke, and in 1888-89-91 by J. V. Brower, acting as the commissioner of the Minnesota State Historical Society and as the commissioner of the State Park. The commissioner named has made a detailed hydrographic survey for the Historical Society and a detailed topographic survey for the state, the two combined constituting a complete survey of the locality, from which has been made, as authorized by the law, a detailed chart of the park, contained in the first biennial report of the commissioner.

The origin of the movement which brought the park into its present legal existence is not certainly known, it having been variously suggested by Mr. Alfred J. Hill, Prof. N. H. Winchell, Mr. J. A. Wheelock, Mr. Emil Geist, and others. The formal action taken for the final consummation in setting apart the reservation was by the State Historical Society in 1890. Gen. John B. Sanborn, a member of the council of the society, introduced in the state senate the bill for its formation in 1891, and it passed the senate and house, and was on the 20th of April approved by Gov. William R. Merriam. During the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, Hon. J. N. Castle secured the passage of a public grant from the United States to the State of Minnesota of all the public lands within the park. The law was approved by President Harrison, August 3rd, 1892. This law provides that the lands may be used perpetually for park purposes, reverting to the United States only in case the same shall cease to be used exclusively therefor, or if the state shall not pass a law or laws to protect the timber thereon. All of these provisions have been complied with and the proper annotations upon the public records of the U. S. land offices at St. Cloud and Crookston have been directed by the proper authorities, and completed. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has granted to the state all its lands within the park upon the payment of a nominal sum therefor. A description of the physical characteristics of the locality, and a detailed historical resume of its discovery, have been prepared for the Historical Society, and are included in a volume of its collections published under the auspices of the state in 1892.

RESOURCES.

MINES AND MINING.

Suddenly the state of Minnesota finds herself in possession of large mining interests. This is true not only in a general sense, as a commonwealth, but as a possessor in fee of valuable productive mines. Such a case perhaps does not exist elsewhere in the Union. In other mining regions the ownership of the lands containing valuable ores has generally passed, prior to economic development, into the hands of private parties. The state of Minnesota provided by law* for the lease of her prospective mining lands, and on some of them large deposits of iron ore have been discovered. The terms of such leases require an advance payment into the state treasury, and another payment on the execution of the contract for mining. On the commencement of mining a royalty on each ton of iron ore mined is payable to the state, and upon the expiration of the lease the land reverts to the state.

A lease requires the payment of twenty-five dollars (\$25) by the lessee. A contract requires the payment of one hundred dollars (\$100). There have been executed (Feb. 1, 1893) 1,664 leases and 312 contracts for mining on state lands. There have been organized a large number of mining companies, which, under a general law taxing the capitalization of charter companies, have paid a considerable sum into the state treasury. This will be followed in the near future by the shipment of large amounts of ore from the new iron region, on which a tax of one cent (1c.) per ton will accrue to the state.

Shipments of iron ore during the past year have been, from the—

VERMILION RANGE.

Chandler Mine.....	651,655 tons, gross
Minnesota Iron Co.....	498,353 " "
Pioneer Iron Co.....	2,651 " "
Zenith Iron Mine.....	14,991 " "

FROM THE MESABI RANGE.

Mountain Iron Mine	4,245 tons, gross
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Total product for 1892.....	1,171,895 tons, gross
The revenue on this at 1 cent per ton is.....	\$11,718.95
From mining leases.....	41,610.00
From mining contracts.....	31,200.00
From capitalization of mining companies.....	100,000.00

Total direct income to the State for 1892....\$184,528.95

*See Laws of 1889; also, Iron Ores of Minnesota, p. 357.

There are four good mines already known to exist on land owned by the State, and on other lands good ore has been discovered, but remains yet undeveloped.

The total shipment of iron ore from the State, by years, since the commencement has been as follows:

In 1884.....	62,124 tons.
In 1885.....	225,484 "
In 1886.....	307,948 "
In 1887.....	394,910 "
In 1888.....	511,953 "
In 1889.....	844,638 "
In 1890.....	880,200 "
In 1891.....	893,038 "
In 1892.....	1,171,895 "

Total shipment by years.....	5,292,280	"
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It is evident that the interests of the state in this industry are considerable at the present time, and are liable to increase indefinitely and rapidly in the near future. Already contracts have been made calling for the minimum production of one and a half million tons per annum from the Mesabi range alone. This is eighty per cent. more than has ever been produced by the Vermilion range in one year, and is about one-sixth of the entire Lake Superior product. Discoveries of ore on lands owned and leased by the state already promise an annual income of a quarter of a million of dollars, to be paid directly into the state treasury in the shape of royalties.

The location and extent of these ore belts are delineated on the preliminary geological map accompanying the special report on the iron ores of the state published in 1891. 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. More recently the report on the Mesabi range itself brings the development made on that range down to the present time. This is included in the twentieth annual report of the Geological Survey.

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 portion 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 two years, ending July 31, 1892, there has been paid into the treasury from stumpage, the magnificent sum of \$329,857. For the purpose of en-

couraging 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 ten 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 1891 there was paid out the sum of \$20,167.32 for tree culture, at the rate of \$2.10 per acre, showing 9,603 acres in cultivation, and in 1892 there was allowed \$18,572.15, at \$2.50 per acre, or about 7,429 acres entitled to bounties. Under the operation of the law, however, it appears that about 67,000 acres of forest trees have been planted and kept in a good and healthy growing condition in the prairie regions of the state.

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 1892 indicate that there are 92,917 farms in the state, with a cultivated area of 6,979,674 acres, and in addition thereto, natural meadows, which yielded in 1891 1,632,122 tons of wild hay. The wheat crop of 1891 figures 53,207,022 bushels, from 2,939,346 acres, being an average of 18.10 bushels to an acre.

The following table indicates the agricultural resources of the state for 1891:

Wheat, bushels.....	53,207,022
Oats, bushels.....	44,000,937
Corn, bushels.....	18,901,583
Barley, bushels.....	11,689,887
Rye, bushels.....	936,881
Buckwheat, bushels.....	102,395
Flax seed, bushels.....	4,378,300
Timothy seed, bushels.....	469,131
Clover seed, bushels.....	16,632
Potatoes, bushels.....	8,148,277
Cultivated hay, tons.....	568,225
Wild hay, tons.....	1,632,122
Beans, bushels.....	31,172
Wool, pounds.....	1,285,161
Apples, bushels.....	107,975
Honey, pounds.....	331,247
Maple syrup, gallons.....	11,242
Maple sugar, pounds.....	13,840
Butter, pounds.....	27,203,945
Cheese, pounds.....	1,374,555
Sorghum, gallons.....	13,840
Garden vegetables, value.....	\$3,000,000

The following table shows the number of animals in the state reported for taxation in 1892:

Horses, one year old and under.....	58,731	
Horses, two years old and under.....	57,782	
Horses, three years old and under.....	372,999	
		489,512
Cows, one year old and under.....	244,191	
Cows, two years old and under.....	186,438	
Cows, three years old and upwards.....	539,075	
Work oxen.....	26,079	
All other cattle over three years old.....	27,948	
		1,023,731
Sheep.....	359,223	
Hogs.....	288,819	

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.

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 December 31, 1891, amounts to the magnificent showing of over ten millions of barrels, of which amount the city of Minneapolis is credited with 7,877,947 barrels. The lumber statistics for 1892, as reported by the surveyors general, give the total of log cut, in feet, at 1,462,491,034, at a conservative estimated value, amounting to over thirteen millions of dollars. 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; 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.

The experiments made in the manufacture of flax fibre and its products are highly promising, and the culture of flax and hemp in this state is destined to become one of the sources of wealth to the agricultural communities and cities as well.

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, 1892, was \$10,132,867.43. 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, 1892, amounted to \$1,009,000, and the number of scholars entitled to the apportionment was 233,224,* giving the sum of \$4.42 for each scholar.

RAILROADS.

On the 30th of June, 1892, there were 5,615.77 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 granted 3,959,474 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 16,111,001 acres of land within the state given to railroads. Of the congressional lands there has been patented to the railroads by the state 8,109,461.36 acres, and of swamp and other lands patented by the state 2,095,342.90 acres, making a total of 10,204,804.26 acres, actually patented by the state to railroads.

Amount of taxes received from the railroads in Minnesota for the year ending December 31, 1891, was \$882,155.78, an increase of \$139,079.91 over the previous year.

The capital stock, bonds and debt of all the railroads in the state June 30, 1892, amounts to \$998,545,782, an increase since 1891 of \$30,771,045. The total gross earnings of all the roads for the year ending June 30, 1892, were \$36,178,334, and the net income amounted to \$15,740,229, an increase of \$4,587,963 over the previous year.

MONETARY.

The banks and banking institutions represent the commercial interests of the state. The total invested capital in the state banks, savings banks, trust companies, national banks and private banks, amounts to \$48,540,158.

The total receipts into the state treasury from all sources were \$5,910,662.40 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1892, and the disbursements were \$4,107,267.43.

The bond indebtedness of the state is \$2,154,000, of which amount \$1,754,000 represents the Minnesota state funding bonds, and the additional \$400,000 are eight year bonds authorized by the legislature of 1889, bearing 4 per cent. The funding commission created by chap. 31, act of 1891, called in all the Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds. Jan. 1, 1892, \$220,000 of bonds were cancelled, and in lieu of the remaining \$1,754,000 an equivalent amount of "Minnesota state funding bonds" were issued at 3½ per cent.

*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.

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 over five millions of dollars for lands and improvements. The expenditures for betterments for the two years ending July 31, 1892, amount to \$612,251. The entire expenditures for support of the institutions, amount in round numbers, to \$10,254,000, of which \$2,047,000 were for the fiscal years 1891 and 1892. 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 supersede the seal now in use." On October 31st Mr. James M. Boal, from the committee appointed to draft a device for the territorial seal, reported having adopted for "a device, an every day scene, consisting of an Indian family with their lodge, canoe, etc., and a single white man visiting them, with no other protection than the feeling of hospitality and friendship existing between the two people. The white man is receiving from the Indian the pipe of peace," etc. This report was adopted, and an act providing for the use of the seal was duly passed and became a law. But, for some reason, the seal so authorized was never used.

In place of it one was adopted, just how or by whom there is no record now, and which was used as "the great seal of Minnesota" until 1858. It bears the date at the bottom, "1849." The device is much the same as the present state seal. A farmer is plowing in the foreground, but facing to the west. His rifle, powderhorn, etc., are leaning on a stump near him. In the distance, to the left, is the Fall 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 16.

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.
1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole Northwest, which act was confirmed in 1689.
1679. Daniel Grayson DuLhut (Duluth) ascended St. Louis river to Fond du Lac, and held a council 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.
- 1798-9. The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.
1800. May 7th, that part of the 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 possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain.

- 1803-4. Wm. Morrison, the first known white man to discover the source of the Mississippi river, visits Elk Lake and explores the streams entering into the lake forming the head of the river.
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 river, became a part of Crawford county, Michigan. Fort Snelling established and a post at Mendota occupied by troops, under command of Col. Leavenworth. Maj. L. Taliaferro appointed Indian agent arriving April 19.
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 in June, Maj. Taliaferro and Beltrami being passengers. Maj. Stephen H. Long explores Minnesota river and the northern frontier. Beltrami explores sources of the 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 6, 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 29, Wisconsin admitted, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government. August 28, the "Still-water convention" held, to take measures for a separate territorial organization, and asking that the new territory be named Minnesota. October 30, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to congress.
1849. January 15, H. H. Sibley admitted to a seat. March 3, the bill organizing Minnesota passed. March 19, its territorial officers appointed. June 1, Gov. Ramsey declared, by proclamation, the territory organized. September 3, the first territorial legislature assembled.
1850. Great flood this year; highest water ever known. Minnesota river first navigated by steamboats. Census shows 6,077 inhabitants.
1851. Permanent location of capital, 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 26, 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 8; large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.
1857. Enabling act passes congress, February 26; Gov. Sam Medary (appointed by Buchanan) arrives on April 22; 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 27, extra session of the legislature to apportion land grant; June 1, constitutional convention assembles; real estate speculation reaches its height, and is checked by the financial panic, August 27; great revulsions and hard times; census shows 150,037 population; October 13, constitution adopted and state officers elected.
1858. State loan of \$250,000 negotiated; five million loan bill passed, is voted on April 15, and passes; great stringency in money market; state admitted May 11; state officers sworn in May 24.
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 13, president's proclamation for troops received, the First regiment recruits at once; June 22 it embarks at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.
1862. Call for 600,000 men; August 17, massacre at Acton; August 18, outbreak at lower Sioux agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20, Fort Ridgley attacked; 25, second attack on New Ulm; 30, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22, battle of Wood Lake; 26, captives surrendered at Camp Release; military commission tries 321 Indians for murder, rape, etc.; 303 condemned to die; December 26, 38 hung at Mankato.
1863. General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river; July 3, Little Crow killed; July 24, battle of Big Mound; July 26, battle of Dead Buffalo lake; July 28, 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 7, 8 and 9, 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 7, 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 2, three flouring mills at Minneapolis explode; eighteen lives lost.
1880. November 15, portion of the hospital for the insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates burned to death, seven died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six missing; total loss, \$150,000.
1881. March 1, the state capitol destroyed by fire.
1884. January 25, state prison partially burned.
1886. April 14, 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.
1891. June 15, a destructive cyclone started in Jackson county, near the town of Jackson, traversing Martin, Faribault, Freeborn, Mower and Fillmore counties, on a line nearly parallel with, but from five to fifteen miles north of the Southern Minnesota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, doing a large amount of damage to farms and farm buildings, and causing death to about fifty people along the track of the storm.
1892. June 7, National Convention (Rep.) held at Minneapolis. The Australian system of voting used, at the November general election.

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STATE CAPITOL.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

By the organic act of Minnesota territory, \$20,000 were appropriated for a capitol building. At the time the territory was organized, however (June 1, 1849), the permanent seat of government had not been determined on, and the money was therefore not available. The "Central House" in St. Paul, a log tavern, weatherboarded, situated at the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, where the rear of the "Mannheimer block" now is, was rented for the public offices and legislative assembly. It was for some months known as "The Capitol." On the lower floor was the secretary of state's office and the house of representatives' chamber. On the second floor was the council chamber and the territorial library. Neither of these legislative halls was over sixteen or eighteen feet square. The rest of the building was used as an inn. The Union colors floating from a flagstaff on the bank in front of the building was the only mark of its rank. During his entire term of office Gov. Ramsey kept the executive office in his private residence, and the supreme court met in rented chambers here and there.

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."

So the permanent location was not definitely settled this session, however, but at the close of the legislature it was a drawn battle, St. Paul remained the temporary seat of government, and the governor was authorized to rent buildings to carry on the public business meantime.

Ex-Gov. Marshall, in his address before the old settlers of Hennepin county, Feb. 22, 1871, says, regarding the contest for the seat of government:

"The organic act made St. Paul the *temporary* capital, but provided that the legislature might determine the *permanent* capital. A bill was introduced by the St. Paul delegation to fix the permanent capital there. I opposed it, *endeavoring to have St. Anthony made the seat of government. We succeeded in defeating the bill which sought to make St. Paul the permanent capital, but we could not get through the bill fixing it at St. Anthony. So the question remained open in regard to a permanent capital until the next session, in 1851, when a compromise was effected, by which the capital was to be at St. Paul, the state university at St. Anthony, and the penitentiary at Stillwater.

"At that early day, as well as now, caricatures and burlesques were in vogue. Young William Randall, of St. Paul, now deceased, who had some talent in the graphic line, drew a picture of the efforts at capitol removal. It was a building on wheels, with ropes attached, at which I was pictured tugging, while Brunson, Jackson and other St. Paul members were holding and checking the wheels to prevent my moving it, with humorous and appropriate speeches proceeding from the mouths of the parties to the contest. The caricature was quite a good one, and served to amuse the people of St. Paul for some days."

The second session assembled Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building, since burned, which occupied the site of the Third street front of the Metropolitan hotel. At this session, the seat of government was fixed at St. Paul as above noted. D. F. Brawley, Jonathan McKusick, Louis Robert and E. A. C. Hatch were elected building commissioners. Charles Bazille, a pioneer resident and large property owner of St. Paul, donated to the government the block of ground since known as "Capitol square," and plans, drawn by N. C. Prentiss, were adopted. The contract was let to Joseph Daniels for \$33,000, but the building finally cost over \$40,000. It was commenced at once, but not completed until the summer of 1853. The third and fourth session of the legislature were compelled, therefore, to meet in rented buildings. That of 1852 assembled in "Goodrich 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

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

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 stoen

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, considering its comparatively small cost.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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 1893.

Governor—Knute Nelson, Douglas county.

Lieutenant Governor—D. M. Clough, Hennepin county.

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

Auditor—Adolph Biermann, Olmsted county.

Treasurer—Joseph Bobleter, Brown county.

Attorney General—H. W. Childs, Ramsey 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 7,000 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 elections, 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. 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 an assistant secretary, who, in addition to his duties as assistant, 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 advisor 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 the office is an assistant attorney general, clerk and stenographer.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief,

His Excellency, GOVERNOR KNUTE NELSON.

Executive Officer of Department,

Adjutant General HERMANN MUEHLBERG.

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 two light batteries. 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. This department has successfully prosecuted 667 claims, representing a cash value to old soldiers, their widows, children and aged fathers and mothers, of \$95,361. There has also been delivered and forwarded from the office of the adjutant general over 15,000 copies of the Minnesota War History, to surviving old soldiers or their relatives, and to public and school libraries. As a companion volume to the "War History," an edition of 10,000 copies "Official Reports and Correspondence Relating to the Organization and Services of Minnesota Troops in the Civil and Indian Wars, 1861-5," has been published.

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 Office.	County.	
<i>Chief Justice—</i> James Gilfillan	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Scotland.
<i>Associate Justices—</i> †D. A. Dickinson.....	Mankato....	Blue Earth .	Vermont.
Wm. Mitchell.....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Canada.
†C. E. Vanderburgh....	Minneapolis	Hennepin...	New York.
L. W. Collins.....	St. Cloud....	Stearns	Massachusetts.
<i>Clerk Supreme Court—</i> Charles P. Holcomb ..	Stillwater...	Washington	Sweden.
<i>Reporter—</i> C. C. Willson	Rochester...	Olmsted	

†Term expires 1891, to be succeeded by Daniel Buck and Thomas Canty, who were elected Nov. 8, 1892.

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-eight volumes

have been published. The reports are now accumulating at the rate of three 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 325 copies of each volume, and 100 copies to the state university for the law department, for which they receive \$850. 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 secretary of state for future distribution by law.

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. Chap. 146, G. L. 1891, "An act relating to villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, and providing for municipal courts therein." By the provisions of this act a municipal court has jurisdiction in civil actions, where amount does not exceed \$500, also in all cases where a justice court has jurisdiction, and over certain criminal actions. Its jurisdiction is co-extensive with the limits of the county where located.

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.

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

DISTRICTS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Common....} \\ \text{Independent} \\ \text{Special.....} \end{array} \right\}$ Schools graded and ungraded.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY.

A common school district is controlled by a board of three members; an independent by one of six members; a special by a board of six or more members.

Common schools are supervised by a county superintendent; independent and special districts have their own superintendents, and in the main are not subject to the county superintendents.

The high schools are subject to a board of three members acting *ex officio*; namely, the governor of the state, the superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the university.

The normal schools are at present controlled by a board of 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 5,705 common schools, 117 independent, 36 special and 69 high schools.

The following figures are taken from the report of the state superintendent of schools for the biennial period ending July 31, 1892:

PUPILS.		
	1891	1892.
Number enrolled in the public schools during the year entitled to apportionment	228,142	233,224
Number of pupils in the public schools during the year not entitled to apportionment.....	62,500	67,109
Census of persons in the state between the ages of 5 and 21	467,934	483,536
Average daily attendance during the year....	69,737	53,379
Average length of school, in months, during the year.....	6.3	6.5

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

231

TEACHERS.

Number employed during the year—		
Males.....	1,797	1,576
Females.....	5,201	4,984
Average monthly wages—		
Males.....	\$38.26	\$40.79
Females.....	30.99	31.40

DISTRICTS, SCHOOL HOUSES, APPARATUS AND LIBRARIES.

Number of independent school districts.....	111	117
Number of special school districts.....	28	36
Number of common school districts.....	5,673	5,705
Total	5,812	5,858
Number of new school houses built.....	280	249
*Value of same.....	\$642,756	\$784,077
Value of all school houses and sites.....	10,877,345	10,270,777
Value of school apparatus.....	413,834	318,712
Value of school libraries.....	106,418	139,144

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Current school fund apportionment.....	\$1,018,058	\$1,009,690
Average rate of local taxation in mills.....	8.4	8.5
Amount of state apportionment to each scholar entitled—		
October	\$3.70	\$3.20
March.....	.90	1.22
Paid for teachers' wages.....	\$2,588,608	\$2,776,787
Paid for new school houses and sites.....	756,451	632,727
Paid for all other purposes.....	1,886,316	1,474,242
Appropriations for state teachers' institutes..	12,000	12,000
Appropriation for support, state high schools	31,000	31,000
Appropriation for support of normal schools at—		
Winona.....	20,000	22,000
Mankato.....	18,000	22,000
St. Cloud.....	18,000	22,000
Moorhead	11,000	15,000
Permanent university fund.....	.....	1,000,445
Support of state university—		
(1) General university fund.....	.....	42,776
(2) State appropriation.....	\$65,000	65,000
Amount of permanent school fund.....	.....	10,132,867

It is estimated that there are 483,536 persons of school age in the state, and of these 300,333 were in school more or less during the year ending July 31, 1892. Of those attending, 4,290 were enrolled in the high schools; 100,094 in the special and independent districts, and the balance, 199,239 in the common districts.

There are now four normal schools, located as elsewhere shown in this manual. They enrolled 1,864 pupils in the year ending July 31, 1892.

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

*Estimated value.

science; school of agriculture, and experiment station; veterinary medicine; design, free hand drawing, and wood carving. In 1891-92 there were one thousand three hundred and seventy-four pupils enrolled.

THE STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE BOARD.

His Excellency, Gov. Knute Nelson.

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.

Hon. D. L. Kiehle, 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 pre-requisite for admission to the collegiate departments 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 (4,290) nearly 23 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, 19; second class, 30; third class, 20; total, 69.

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.

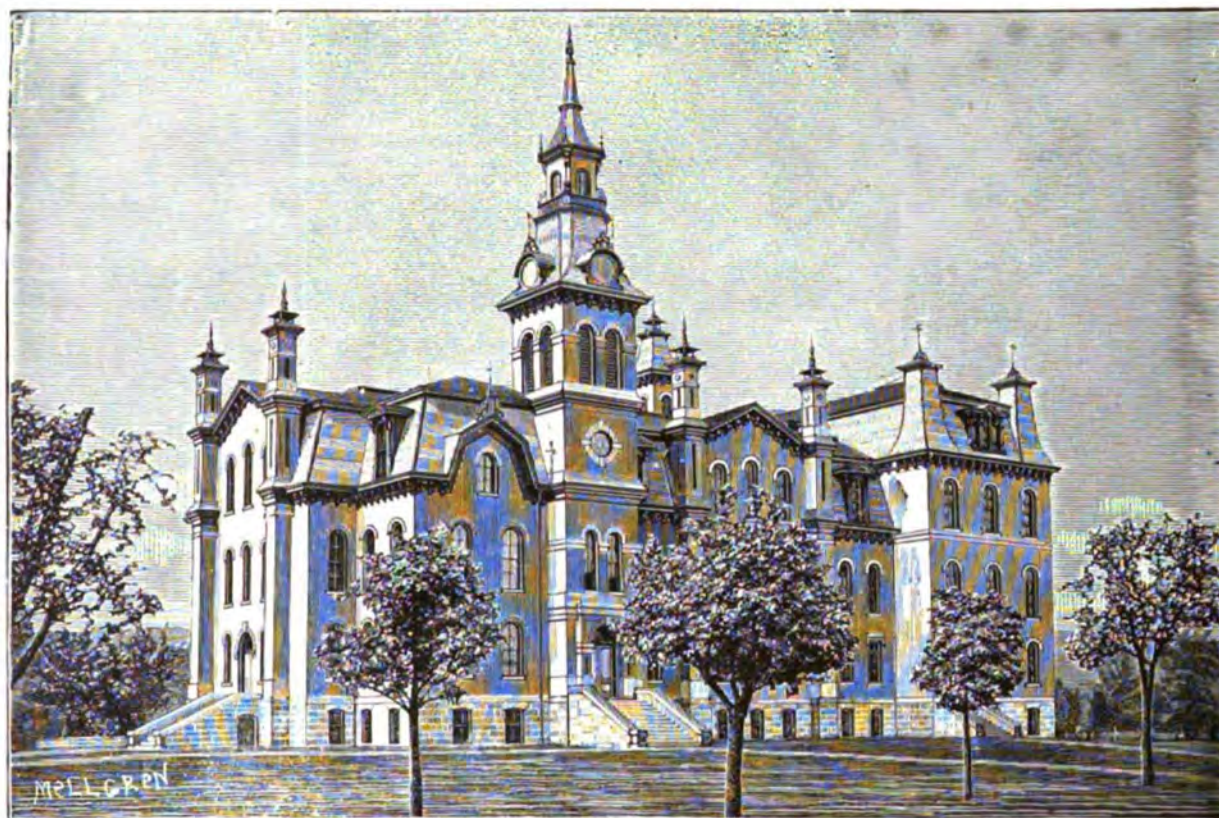
Those in the second class rank as substantial and complete in organization and instruction, although lacking in one or more of the requirements for the first class.

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.

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FIRST STATE NORMAL, AT WINONA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

The school is organized into 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
Appropriation in 1891, repairs and improvement of grounds.	10,500
Total.....	\$161,606

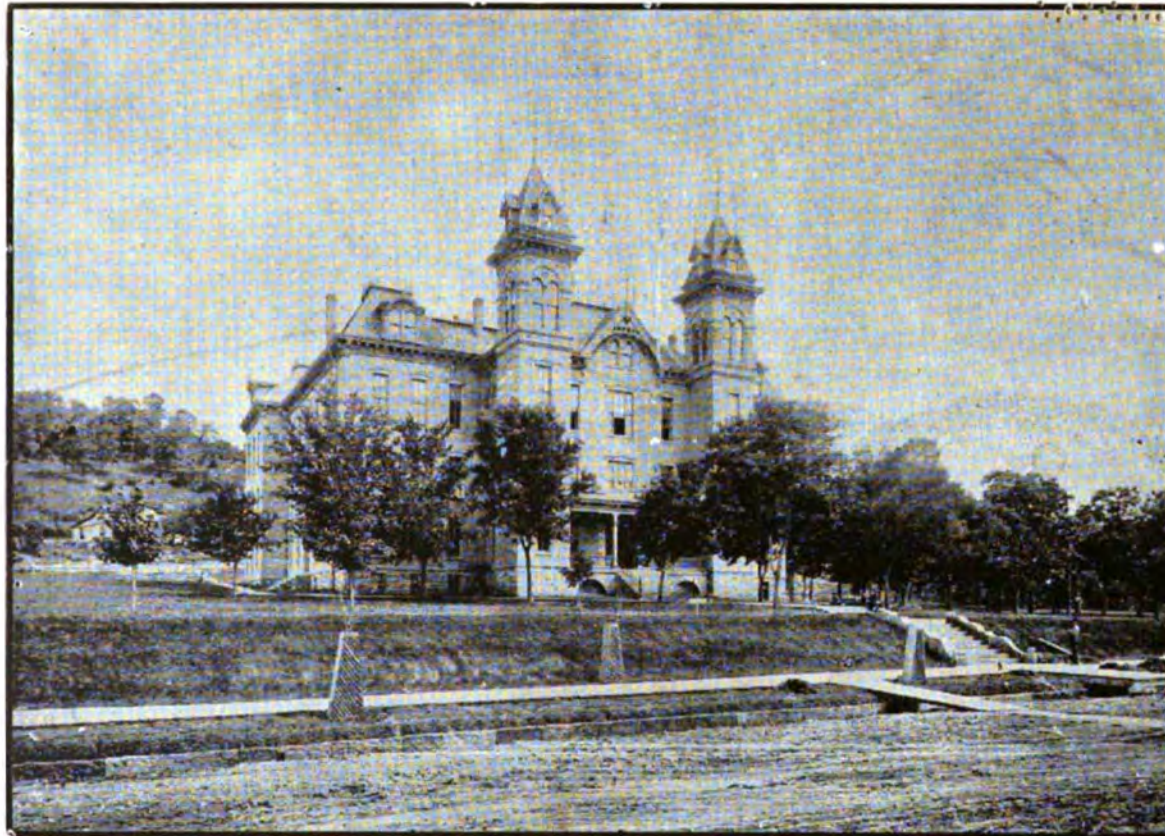
STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

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; and in 1891 an additional appropriation of \$2,000, so that the present annual appropriations for current expenses amount to \$22,000.

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SECOND STATE NORMAL, AT MANKATO.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANKATO.

In 1866 the city of Mankato offered the state the donation specified in the act of 1858, and the legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000, as provided in that act.

The school was opened in the basement of the M. E. Church, Sept. 1, 1868, with Geo. M. Gage as principal. In October it was moved to the second story of a store, corner of Front and Main streets, but the state building was so nearly completed that the school began to occupy it in April, 1870—about one month before the first class was graduated. Mr. Gage resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Miss J. A. Sears, who served as principal one year. D. C. John became principal in July, 1873, and faithfully and successfully served until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to become president of the 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 376 the last year, and in the practice schools from 29 to nearly 270. 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 541 persons, and in 1892 the graduating class numbered 47. 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.

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 improvements.....	7,000
Appropriation, 1891, for repairs.....	5,000
Total.....	\$96,000

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 an instructor in the school. In 1887 an addition of \$1,000 was made, and in 1889 \$2,000, and in 1891 \$4,000 added, making the present annual income \$22,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ST. CLOUD.

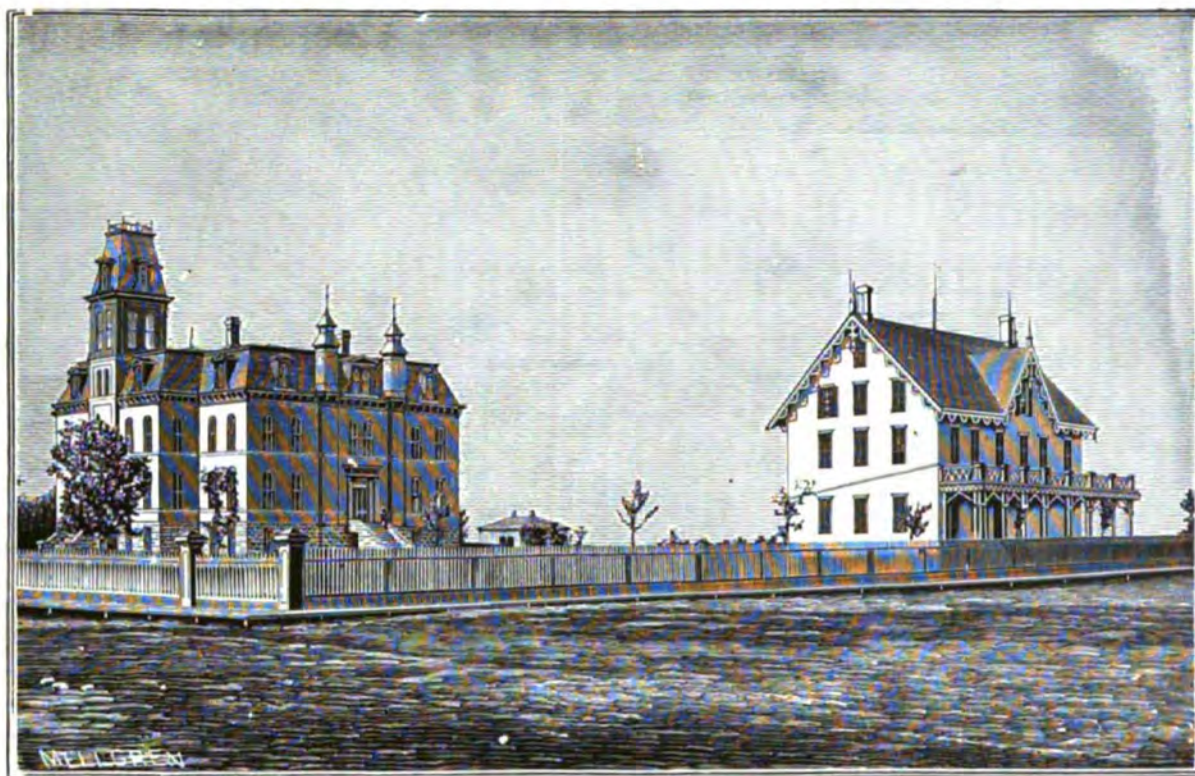
After the legislature, in 1866, offered the third normal school to St. Cloud, the citizens started a subscription, which in 1869 amounted to \$5,000 in cash. The Stearns House, built for a hotel, was purchased, with six acres of land, for \$3,000. The site is on the west bank of the Mississippi, seventy-five 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. Joseph Carhart is the present president.

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. In 1891 there was appropriated \$3,000 for repairs and \$15,000 for new buildings needed. An appropriation for completing the south wing is asked for, and for building the north wing as contemplated by former plans.

The total number graduated from the school up to 1892 is 484. The total enrollment for the year ending July 31, 1892, was 373, which is claimed to be more than 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.



THIRD STATE NORMAL, AT ST. CLOUD.

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
Repairs and building, 1891.....	18,000
Total.....	\$120,620

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 \$2.75 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 \$22,000.

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. A further appropriation of \$3,000 was made in 1891 for repairs, furnishings and library.

The school was opened August 29, 1888, with a membership of 42, of which 32 were enrolled the second year. The total enrollment for 1892 was 309, of which 21 were graduated at the close of the school year.

In addition to the original appropriation of \$5,000 for running expenses, the legislature of 1889 and 1891 increased the annual appropriation to \$15,000. Livingston C. Lord is the president.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

There are three departments in the school: First, the normal department; second, the preparatory department; and third, the practice school.

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*, comprising one year.

COST OF NORMAL BUILDINGS AT MOORHEAD, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

Appropriation, 1887, for building	\$60,000
Appropriation, 1889, for heating plant and improvement of grounds	9,500
Appropriation, 1891, repairs	1,000
Appropriation, 1891, furnishings	1,000
Appropriation, 1891, library	1,000
Total	\$72,500

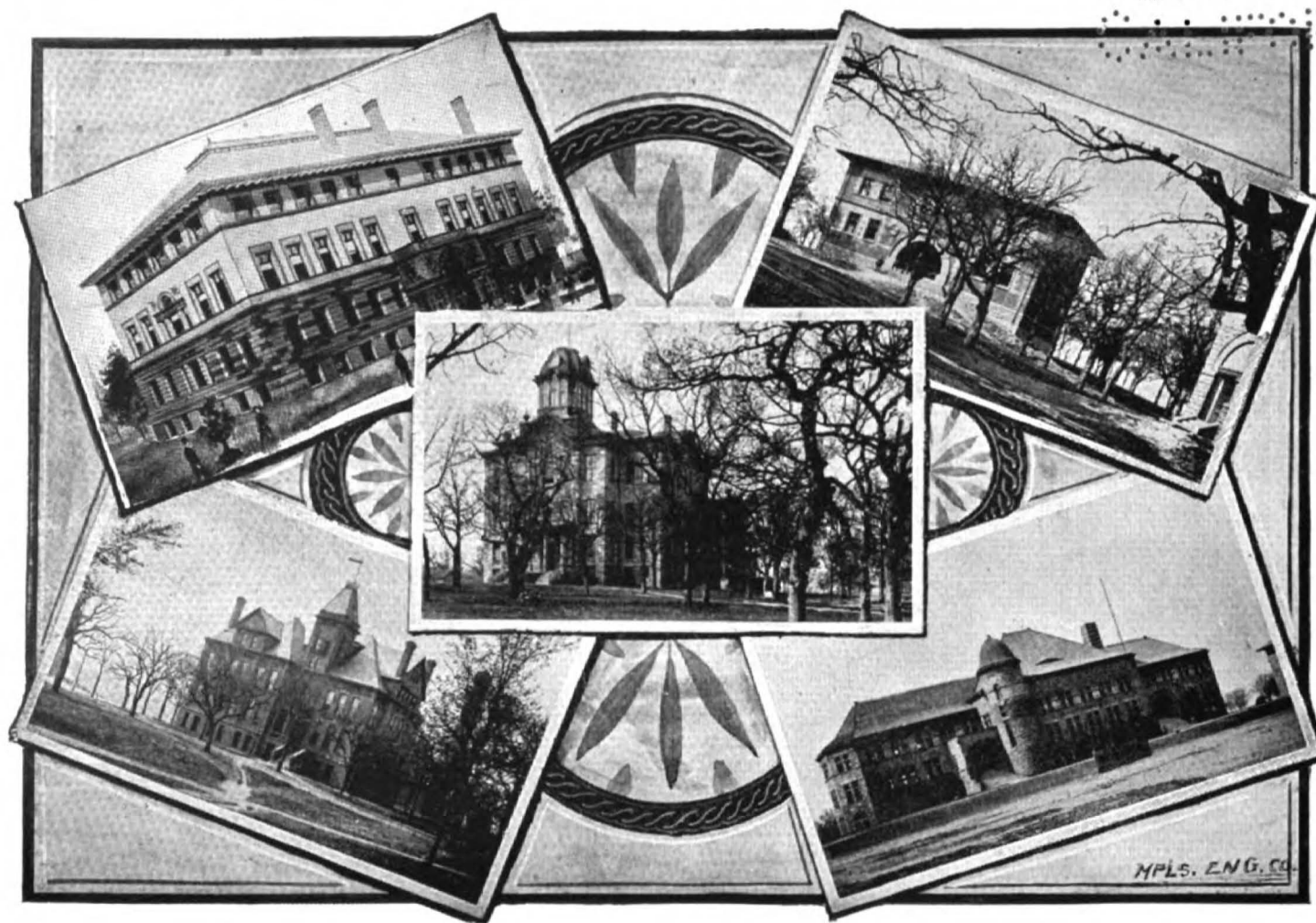


FOURTH STATE NORMAL, AT MOORHEAD.

UNIV. OF
MINNESOTA

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



MEDICAL COLLEGE.
COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

MAIN BUILDING.

LAW BUILDING.
PILLSBURY HALL.

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. SLOAN M. EMERY, Lake City, 1895.
 The HON. O. P. STEARNS, Duluth, 1897.
 The HON. WILLIAM LIGGETT, Benson, 1897.
 The HON. JOHN LIND, New Ulm, 1899.
 The HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Minneapolis, 1898.
 The HON. STEPHEN MAHONEY, B. A., Minneapolis, 1895.
 The HON. GREENLEAF CLARK, M. A., St. Paul, 1898.
 The HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, M. A., St. Paul, 1898.
 The HON. JOEL P. HEATWOLE, Northfield, 1897.
 The HON. KNUTE NELSON,
 The Governor of the State, *Ex officio*.
 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.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| J. S. PILLSBURY, | - - - - - | <i>President.</i> |
| D. L. KIEHLE, | - - - - - | <i>Recording Secretary.</i> |
| CYRUS NORTHROP, | - - - - - | <i>Corresponding Secretary.</i> |
| H. P. BROWNE, Minneapolis, | - - - - - | <i>Treasurer.</i> |

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 Electri-

cal 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. A School of Mines has been conducted in connection with this college since the fall of 1891.

III. *The College of Agriculture* offers a regular college course in Agriculture of four years of college work and one year of preparatory work. The degree of Bachelor of Agriculture is granted upon completion of the course. The requisites for admission are such as to give free access to students who are well grounded in the ordinary English branches. The School of Agriculture is a training school for the College of Agriculture and also for practical farm life. An experiment station has been successfully conducted at the University farm.

IV. *The Department of Law* provides three courses of study—a two years' day course, a three years' evening course, and a graduate course of one year. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by this department.

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 eight months each. A fourth college has been added to the department—the college of Pharmacy.

The Graduate Department. In all the colleges, except those of 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.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.

William W. Folwell, LL. D., Professor of Political Science and Lecturer on International Law, and Librarian.

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

Newton H. Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, in charge of the Geological Survey. Curator of the General Museum.

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

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

Christopher W. Hall, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; Assistant Curator of the Museum; Dean of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts.

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

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

Matilda J. Wilkin, M. L., Assistant Professor of English and German.

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

William A. Pike, S. B., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

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

Maria L. Sanford, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.

- Charles W. Benton, B. A., Professor of French Language and Literature.
 O. J. Breda, Professor of the Scandinavian Languages and Literatures.
 George Edwin MacLean, Ph. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.
- Charles F. Siderer, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
 Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Professor of Animal Biology and Zoologist of the Geological and Natural History Survey.
 Harry Pratt Judson, M. A., Professor of History and Lecturer on Pedagogy.
 Frederick S. Jones, B. A., Professor of Physics.
 William R. Hoag, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.
 Conway MacMillan, M. A., Professor of Botany and Botanist of the Geological and Natural History Survey.
- Henry T. Ardley, Principal of the School of Free Hand Drawing, Designing and Wood Carving.
 Williston S. Hough, Ph. M., Professor of Philosophy.
 Hon. William S. Pattee, LL. D., Dean of the Department of Law and Professor of the Law of Contracts.
 Frank B. Kellogg, Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence.
 Charles A. Willard, LL. B., Lecturer on the Law of Bailments.
 Judge James O. Pierce, Lecturer on Constitutional and Statutory Law.
 Hon. C. D. O'Brien, Lecturer on Criminal Law and Procedure.
 Charles W. Bunn, LL. B., Lecturer on Suretyship and Mortgages, Practice in United States Courts.
 Hon. George B. Young, A. M., LL. B., Lecturer on the Conflict of Laws.
 Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery; Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., LL. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Charles H. Hunter, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Everton J. Abbott, A. M., M. D., Associate Professor of Practice.
 Charles A. Wheaton, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
- Frederick A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
 Parks Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
 Alex. J. Stone, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.
 John S. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Hygiene.
 Frank Allport, M. D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 C. Eugene Riggs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
 Amos W. Abbott, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women.
 James H. Dunn, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.
 Charles L. Wells, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
 James E. Moore, M. D., Professor of Orthopædic Surgery.
 M. P. Vanderhorck, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
 W. S. Laton, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.
 J. Clark Stewart, B. S., M. D., Professor of Pathology.
 J. W. Bell, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.
 A. B. Cates, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics.
 A. McLaren, A. B., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Gynecology.
 W. A. Jones, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
 William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the College of Homeopathy.
 Henry Hutchinson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Homeopathy.
 George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dermatology in the College of Homeopathy.
 Robt. D. Matchan, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the College of Homeopathy.

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

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

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

Henry W. Brazle, M. D., Dean of the College of Homeopathy and Professor of Paedology.

A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the College of Homeopathy.

Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical and Orthopaedic Surgery in the College of Homeopathy.

Eugene L. Mann, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Laryngology in the College of Homeopathy.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Homeopathy.

Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the College of Homeopathy.

D. A. Strickler, M. D., Professor of Otology and Rhinology in the College of Homeopathy.

Chas. M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Orthodontia and Metallurgy.

Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., Clinical Professor in Dentistry.

Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulturist of the Experiment Station.

Otto Lugger, Entomologist and Botanist of the Experiment Station and Professor of Entomology.

W. W. Pendergast, Principal of the School of Agriculture and Instructor in Physics, Physical Geography.

Henry W. Brewster, A. B., Assistant Principal of the School of Agriculture and Instructor in Mathematics.

Olof Schwartzkopf, V. M. D., Professor of Veterinary Medicine.

Charles E. Aldrich, Instructor in Drawing and Manual Training in the School of Agriculture.

Harry E. Smith, M. E., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Selden Bacon, LL. D., Lecturer on Civil Procedure.

Chas. B. Elliott, Ph. D., Lecturer on Corporations and Insurance.

Hon. John Day Smith, Lecturer on the Law of Torts.

Hon. H. F. Stevens, Lecturer on the Law of Real Property.

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

W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Dean of the College of Dentistry and Professor of Embryology, Pathology and Oral Surgery.

Clinton D. Smith, M. S., Director of the Experiment Station and Professor of Dairy Husbandry in charge of the Professorship of Agriculture.

Kendric Charles Babcock, B. L., Instructor in History and English.

Joseph Brown Pike, B. A., Instructor in Latin and French.

E. Eugene McDermott, M. S., Instructor in Elocution.

Oscar Perkins, B. A., Assistant in Rhetoric.

Louise Montgomery, B. S., Assistant in Rhetoric.

Amelia I. Burgess, Assistant in Freehand Drawing and Designing.

Edmund P. Sheldon, Assistant in Botany.

William Robertson, B. S., Instructor in Physics and Language in the School of Agriculture.

Oscar W. Oestlund, M. A., Assistant in Animal Biology.

James Paige, LL. B., Lecturer on Domestic Relations and Quiz Master.

J. A. Vye, Instructor in Penmanship and Accounts in the School of Agriculture and Secretary of the Experiment Station.

F. Allen, D. V. S., Lecturer on Veterinary Anatomy.

S. D. Brimhall, V. M. D., Lecturer on Veterinary Surgery and Materia Medica.

George D. Shepardson, A. M., M. E., Professor of Electrical Engineering.

George H. Morgan, Lieutenant U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Edwin A. Jaggard, Lecturer on Taxation.

Harry Snider, B. S., Chemist of the Experiment Station and Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

Charles L. Greene, M. D., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.

Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology and Bacteriology.

William P. Dickinson, D. D., S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Therapeutics.

A. D. E. Miles, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry.

Marie Schon, Instructor in German.

William R. Appleby, B. A., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

Asa J. Hammond, A. B., Assistant in Chemistry.

W. W. Greenwood, B. C. E., Instructor in Drawing.

James M. Tate, Instructor in Wood Work.

Harry J. Fraiken, Instructor in Iron Work.

Willis M. West, M. A., Assistant Professor of History.

Frederick J. Wulling, Ph. G., Dean and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

Frank Burton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

H. L. Staples, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.

David L. Kiehle, LL. D., Lecturer on Pedagogy.

J. A. Ness, M. A., Instructor in Scandinavian and Latin.

T. L. Haecker, Instructor in Breeding and Dairying, in the School of Agriculture.

OTHER OFFICERS.

E. B. Johnson, B. S., Registrar.

D. W. Sprague, Accountant.

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

Ina Firkins, B. L., Second Assistant Librarian.

Grace Gilbert, Third Assistant Librarian.

William H. Yattaw, Janitor in charge of all the University buildings.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

President Northrop, in submitting his report gives the following resume of the progress of the University for the two years ending July 31, 1892:

The University of Minnesota has had a most satisfactory degree of prosperity during the past two years, 1890-92. The administration of its affairs by the Board of Regents has been wise and just, and has met the hearty approval of all who are especially concerned in its work. The instruction has been faithfully given by able and conscientious faculties, thoroughly devoted to their work and in harmony among themselves; and the students in the various departments of the University have manifested a spirit of fidelity to their work, loyalty to the University, and regard for the peace and order of the institution and of the community in which they live, for which I cannot be too grateful.

The number of students in attendance has increased during the last two years nearly four hundred. The total number in attendance in the year 1889-90 was one thousand and one. The number in attendance during the year 1890-91 was eleven hundred and eighty-three, and during the year 1891-2 the number in attendance was thirteen hundred and seventy-four.

Buildings have been erected as follows: A transit house, a small stone building, was erected in 1891 and has been equipped with new and excellent instruments. In connection with the transit house, a working observatory, with an equatorial for instruction in astronomy, is still needed. Dairy Hall was erected at the farm in 1891. It is believed to be unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement and completeness of equipment by any building in the United States erected for a similar purpose. A new medical college building was completed in 1892, at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars, including equipment of building. Another building, for the work in chemistry, histology and pharmacy, has been erected at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. The present demands are a new building for assembly room and library.

The past year has been marked by the first bequest ever left to the University of Minnesota. Mr. J. T. Howard, of Summerville, Vermont, left an estate of \$75,000. After remembering members of his family, the remainder of his estate is to be left intact until it amounts to \$40,000, then to be divided equally among: The University of Minnesota, Yale, Dartmouth and Amherst.

The total expenditures for new buildings and betterments for the biennial period, for all departments, \$117,275.48. The current University expenses for the year 1891-92, \$184,624.15.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

INSTRUCTORS.

W. W. PENDERGAST, Principal,	-	Physics, Physical Geography
H. W. BREWSTER, A. B., Assistant Principal,	-	Mathematics
C. R. ALDRICH,	-	Manual Training
CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, B. S., M. V. D.,	-	Physiology, Veterinary Science
J. A. VYE,	-	Penmanship, Accounts
SAMUEL B. GREEN, B. S.,	-	Horticulture and Applied Botany
T. L. HAECKER, B. S. A.,*	-	Agriculture and Stock
OTTO LUGGER, Ph. D.,	-	Entomology
HARRY SNYDER, Ph. B.,	-	Agricultural Chemist
WM. ROBERTSON,	-	Language
CLINTON D. SMITH, B. S.,	-	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 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.

*Assistant in agriculture and in charge of dairy experiments.

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—

Botany.
Animal Physiology.
Penmanship.
Arithmetic.
Manual Training.
Language (Composition).

Second Term—

Botany.
Agriculture.
Farm Accounts.
Arithmetic.
Manual Training.

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.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

Important changes have been instituted recently by the board of regents in whose general charge it is placed by law, in the plan and organization of this important work. The state geologist, who had conducted it in all its branches hitherto, since its establishment by law in 1872, has been relieved of all responsibility for the zoological, botanical and topographical surveys. Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb is state zoologist, Professor Conway McMillan is state botanist, and Professor W. R. Hoag is state topographer. Prof. N. H. Winchell remains state geologist. This brings the work of the survey, except that of state geologist, who has no connection with the university proper, in close articulation with the instructional work carried on there, and it is a powerful auxiliary force to attract students who are inclined to the study of natural science. This multiple survey, in its appointments, its apparatus, its results and its funds, is thus closely identified with the university.

The geological work of the survey is drawing toward completion, while the other branches are but just begun in a systematic manner. The recent rapid development of the iron interests in the northern part of the state has added largely to the importance of the geological survey proper, and has increased the amount of work that remains to be done. This development has been in accord with the predictions made by the state geologist, and has been under the constant watch and guidance of the survey.*

The first discovery of hematite on the Mesabi range in valuable amount was made by the Merritt brothers, of Duluth. Others rapidly followed; great excitement arose, railroads were projected, towns were established, mining communities gathered rapidly, all the conditions and exigencies of frontier civilization sprang into being in a few months as under the wand of a magician, and yet with the order and sobriety that characterize the movements of American citizenship. This has taken place so rapidly that it is impossible to define its extent or estimate its importance. There are, at the present time, fifteen or twenty mines that are sure to produce large amounts of ore during the year 1893 from the Mesabi range. Three new railroads are being built to the range, and large shipping facilities prepared to Duluth. Elsewhere in this volume (under Mines and Mining) are given more detailed statements of the progress of this development.

The geological survey is extended to these new fields. Many opportunities for studying the geology and origin of these ores are presented by the excavations lately made. Careful mapping and descriptive reports are projected for the next two years. The State is greatly interested in knowing the exact situation and geological

* See Bulletin VI, The Iron Ores of Minnesota, pp. 146, 160, 430. 20th Annual Report, p. 114.

relations of these deposits. Some of the mines are on lands owned and leased by the state, and from them the state will receive ultimately a large revenue. The income to the state treasury, prior to the actual shipment of any iron ore,* derived from tax on capitalization of iron companies, from contracts and from leases of state lands, amounts in the aggregate, for one year, to about \$172,000.

The publications of the survey are:

1. Annual reports. The twentieth now in press.
2. Final reports. The third volume now in press.
3. Bulletins. The eighth now in press.
4. Miscellaneous publications. Ten circulars have been issued.
5. Zoological series. The birds of Minnesota.
6. Botanical series. The higher seed plants of the Minnesota valley.

These are stored at the university in charge of the respective officers. They are exchanged for scientific publications from all parts of the world, and are distributed, except where otherwise provided by law, gratuitously to libraries and citizens of the state who are interested in them.

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. These publications 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.

The unfinished work of the geological survey proper lies in the northern 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 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.

* Except a small amount, about 4,000 tons, for trial in furnaces.

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

President—His Excellency GOV. KNUTE NELSON, *ex officio*.
Secretary—HASTINGS H. HART, St. Paul.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SAMUEL G. SMITH,	- - - - -	St. Paul.
GEORGE A. BRACKETT,	- - - - -	Minneapolis.
JOHN H. RICH,	- - - - -	Red Wing.
CHARLES P. MAGINNIS,	- - - - -	Duluth.
HARLOW J. BOYD,	- - - - -	Alexandria.
CHRISTOPHER AMUNDSON,	- - - - -	St. Peter.

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 of 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 31, 1892, in the field supervised by the state board of corrections and charities, are as follows:

The new hospital for insane at Fergus Falls has been enlarged to a capacity of 250 patients, and is now full. Buildings now under cover will provide for 200 more patients.

At the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha, one new cottage has been built, together with a "domestic building," containing kitchens, reading room, etc. The new administration building is under way. The home now has 200 inmates, which is about its normal capacity. There are, in addition, 52 men out on furlough.

At the school for the deaf, a new dormitory building for boys has been completed, with room for 150 boys. The old dormitories will be used, partly as school rooms and partly as girls' dormitories.

At the school for feeble minded, a new building for the custodial care of female inmates has been begun.

At the school for dependent children, in Owatonna, two wings have been added to the main building, one for little children and the other for a chapel and employes' quarters.

The state reform school buildings, at Red Wing, have been completed at a cost of about \$325,000, and are now occupied. The institution is finely located, overlooking the Mississippi river, and the institution is believed to possess the finest reform school plant in the world.

At the state prison, dining rooms have been fitted up for the first and second grade prisoners, in the part of the prison formerly occupied as a hospital, and the hospital has been transferred to more suitable quarters in the "solitary."

The grade and mark system has been established, by direction of the governor, and a system of conditional pardons, corresponding to the parole system, at the state prison. Striped clothing has been abolished, except for third grade prisoners. The joint population of the prison and the reformatory was 470, Jan. 31, 1892, and 462 Jan. 31, 1893—a decrease of 8 prisoners.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1892.

INSTITUTIONS.	For Build- ings, etc.	For Current expenses.	Totals.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane.....	\$17,249	\$310,138	\$327,385
Rochester Hospital for Insane.....	55,790	351,004	406,794
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane.....	91,783	98,433	190,216
Total for Insane.....	\$164,822	\$759,573	\$924,395
Soldiers' Home.....	58,189	72,783	130,972
School for the Deaf.....	51,237	76,834	128,071
School for the Blind.....	7,490	31,607	39,097
School for the Feeble Minded.....	9,064	107,708	116,772
School for Dependent Children.....	35,104	45,382	80,486
Reform School.....	273,005	93,640	366,645
State Reformatory.....	20,446	82,490	102,936
State Prison.....	149,300	127,949	277,258
Totals.....	\$768,666	\$1,397,966	\$2,166,632

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 1892, 3,836. In 1870, the state institutions had one inmate for every 1,033 inhabitants; 1880, one for every 628; in 1890, one for every 423; in 1892, one for every 357.

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; \$1,878,000 from 1888 to 1890, and \$2,167,000 from 1890 to 1892.

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	61	1 inmate to 3,853	0.11
1864 to 1866....	290,000	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	1,068	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 622	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	2,388	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
1890 to 1892....	1,370,000	2,166,600	3,836	1 inmate to 357	1.58

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. L. SACKETT, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	-	St. Peter.
M. R. TYLER, <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	-	St. Paul.
JOHN F. MEAGHER,	-	-	-	Mankato.
A. BARTO,	-	-	-	St. Cloud.
J. F. FULTON,	-	-	-	St. Paul.
C. D. WRIGHT,	-	-	-	Fergus Falls.
A. T. STEBBINS,	-	-	-	Rochester.
JOHN PETERSON,	-	-	-	St. Peter.
J. W. MASON,	-	-	-	Fergus Falls.

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 2,238 unfortunates under their care. The present capacity of the three hospitals is 2,285. The total current expenses of the three asylums for the two years ending July 31, 1892, were \$772,684.85. Training schools for nurses have been con-

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THE FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

ducted at the St. Peter and Rochester hospitals, with marked success. The aim of these schools is to prepare a body of men and women trained for the work of caring for the sick at the hospitals and to give to the medical staff intelligent aid. Additional matters of interest relating to these asylums are placed under the appropriate headings for each asylum.

FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*CYRUS K. BARTLETT, M. D.,	-	<i>Medical Superintendent.</i>
†HARRY A. TOMLINSON, M. D.,	-	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE W. MCINTYRE, M. D.,	-	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EDWARD N. FLINT, M. D.,	-	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ELIZABETH C. MALLISON, M. D.,	-	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CARL A. FJELSTAD, M. D.,	-	<i>Interne.</i>
CHRISTOPHER A. ANDERSON, M. D.,	-	<i>Interne.</i>
CHARLES F. BROWN,	-	<i>Steward.</i>
NICOLLET COUNTY BANK OF ST. PETER,	-	<i>Treasurer.</i>

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.

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

*Resigned.

†Acting Superintendent.

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 ruins. 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 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 \$13,000. The state has acquired title to 810 acres of land in connection with this hospital. The value of produce raised on the farm for 1890 was valued at \$14,146.39, and in 1891, at \$13,006.41.

The total inventory of the hospital property foots up to \$775,485.

On July 31, 1892, there were connected with the hospital 1,043, of which number 108 were out on trial visits to their friends.

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THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT ROCHESTER.

THE SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR F. KILBOURNE, M. D.,	<i>Superintendent and Physician.</i>
ROBERT M. PHELPS, M. D.,	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
NATHAN M. BAKER, M. D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
S. LINTON PHELPS, M. D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERICK O. GIERE, M. D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM H. KNAPP,	<i>Accounting Officer.</i>
UNION NATIONAL BANK,	<i>Treasurer.</i>

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 discriminating 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 center and small east wing, which were only under roof without inside finish, and without any outbuildings, 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. 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, greenhouse 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.

Expenditures for betterments the last two years has been about \$50,000.

The hospital farm contains 485 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 1891, the biennial period, was \$30,000.

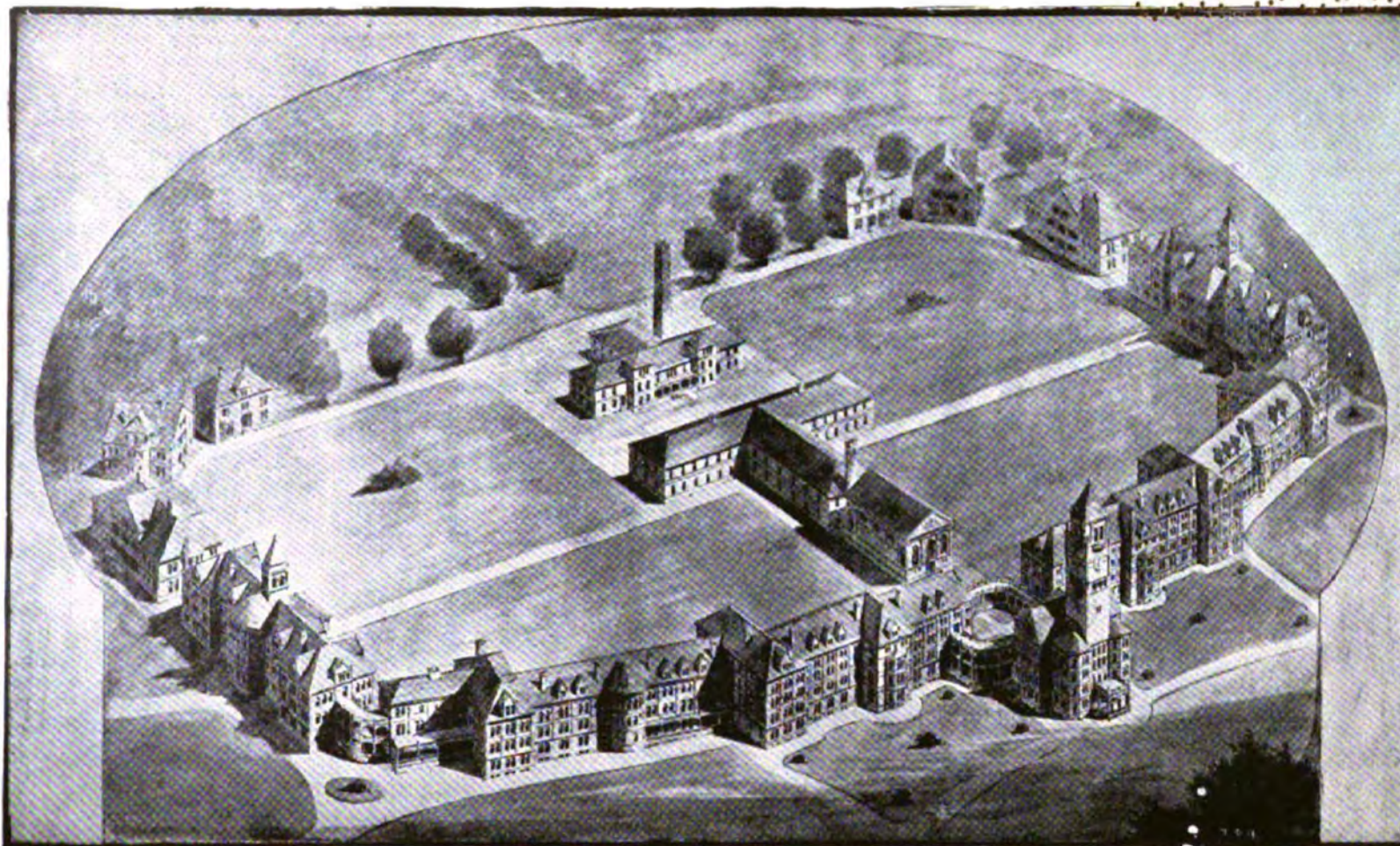
The total inventory of all property, independent of food, on July 31, 1892, was about \$571,000.

The total number of inmates July 31, 1892, 1,058, of which number 78 were out on trial visits.

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THE THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT FERGUS FALLS.

THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*A. P. WILLIAMSON, A. M., M. D.,	- - -	<i>Superintendent.</i>
A. STANLEY DOLAN, M. D.,	- - -	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
F. P. TAFT, M. D.,	- - -	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
O. C. CHASE,	- - -	<i>Steward.</i>
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,	- - -	<i>Treasurer.</i>

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 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 \$357,000, and a further appropriation of \$38,500 for immediate completion of southwest wing.

The number of inmates at hospital July 31, 1892, were 245. Current expenses for the biennial period, \$98,461.

Expenditures for betterments during last two years has been about \$83,000. The total value of products from the farm in 1891 was \$4,133. Total value of hospital property is \$295,342.

*Resigned.

THE 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 \$111,000. The total expenditures for betterments, in 1891-92, were about \$58,000, and for current expenses \$218,923.

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 was completed, 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.

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



MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FARIBAULT.

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 at 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 212 deaf children, with 33 applications on hand for next term. 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 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,

*See President's Report for 1891.

carpentry and cabinet making, for the boys, and dressmaking and plain sewing for the girls. None are excused from the industrial work, and as a rule, none desire to be.

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 1868, 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-six pupils for the year 1891-92. During the two years there have been seventy-four different pupils enrolled.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

In 1868 the attention of the board of directors of the institution for deaf, dumb and blind, was called to the fact that there were children finding their way into the school for deaf who were not bright enough to remain, and in 1877 Prof. Noyes emphasized the necessity



SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED, FARIBAULT.

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for special provision for this class. The state board of health took the same position, and the officers of the hospitals for insane announced that many idiotic and feeble-minded persons were constantly being sent to them for want of a more suitable place.

The concurrent movements caused the legislative committee on hospitals for insane, during the session of 1879, to take the matter of provision for idiots and imbeciles under advisement. The legislature, by an act "relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," created a commission, whose first members were Dr. Geo. W. Wood, of Faribault, Dr. H. A. Boardman, of St. Paul, and Dr. W. H. Leonard, of Minneapolis, and who were authorized to select from the patients at the hospital 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.

A large frame building situated about one-half mile south of the school for deaf was rented by the board for the "experimental" school, and a veteran specialist, Dr. H. M. Knight, of Connecticut, was employed to organize the work, and his son, Dr. Geo. H. Knight, was placed in charge, under the title of "acting superintendent," the nominal supervision resting with the superintendent of the school for deaf till 1882, when a separation was made in name, as it had formerly existed in practice.

Dr. Knight resigned in 1885, and Dr. A. C. Rogers (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 center, the south being occupied by custodials, and the north by school children, while the center contains administration rooms, a hospital, an assembly hall, school and industrial rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc.

There have been over 600 applications for admission received since the organization, and the number is rapidly increasing. The present population is 325, 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 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.

The school is in reality an institution performing the functions of a school, a home and a hospital. It, therefore, consists of three departments quite distinct in their nature and yet mutually connected, viz: [1] School and Training Department, [2] Custodia or Home, and [3] Epileptic Hospital.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

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; in the south wing, rooms for the accommodation of a family of children, and in the north wing an assembly hall, matron's office, sewing room and sleeping rooms. 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 except the hospital, 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.

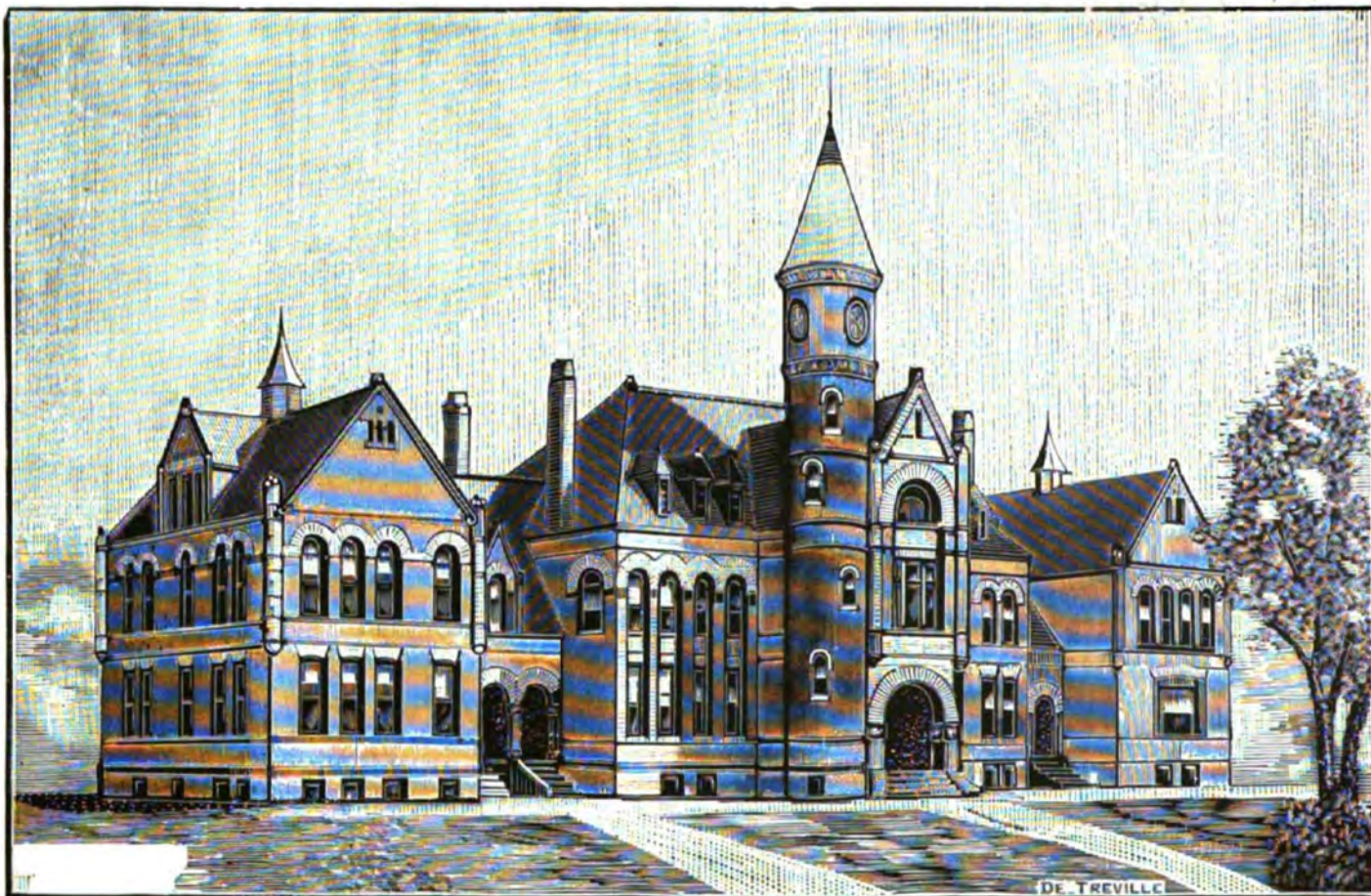
The school house is constructed of brick and wood, the lower story being of brick and the upper story of wood, and the hospital entirely of wood. W. B. Dunnell, of Minneapolis, is the architect.

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 \$138,000.

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.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.

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 attaches 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 December 1, 1892, the number received was 691. Of these 129 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.

At the beginning of the present biennial period there were ninety-seven children in the school, thirty-five in homes on trial, and 105 in homes on indenture. At the close of the period there were 129 present, 39 in homes on trial and 404 in homes on indenture. The size of the family, therefore, was, at the beginning of the period, 327; at the close of it, 572, an increase of 245.

There had been received into the school at the beginning of the period, 365, and at the close of it, 657, an increase of 292, or 146 annually. The total number received to date, December 1, 1892, is 691.

The average number of wards of the school for the year ending July 31, 1891, was 389, and for the year ending July 31, 1892, 524; average for the period, 457.

There have been 578 different children cared for in the school during the two years, at a net expense to the state of \$45,381.92.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

C. S. Crandall, President, Owatonna.

O. W. Shaw, Secretary, Austin.

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

OFFICERS.

G. A. Merrill, Superintendent.

H. W. Lewis, State Agent and Assistant Superintendent.

Mrs. Sarah J. M'Colloch, Matron.

Mrs. Emily M. Oberlin, Clerk.

Martha J. Smith, M. D., Resident Physician.

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.

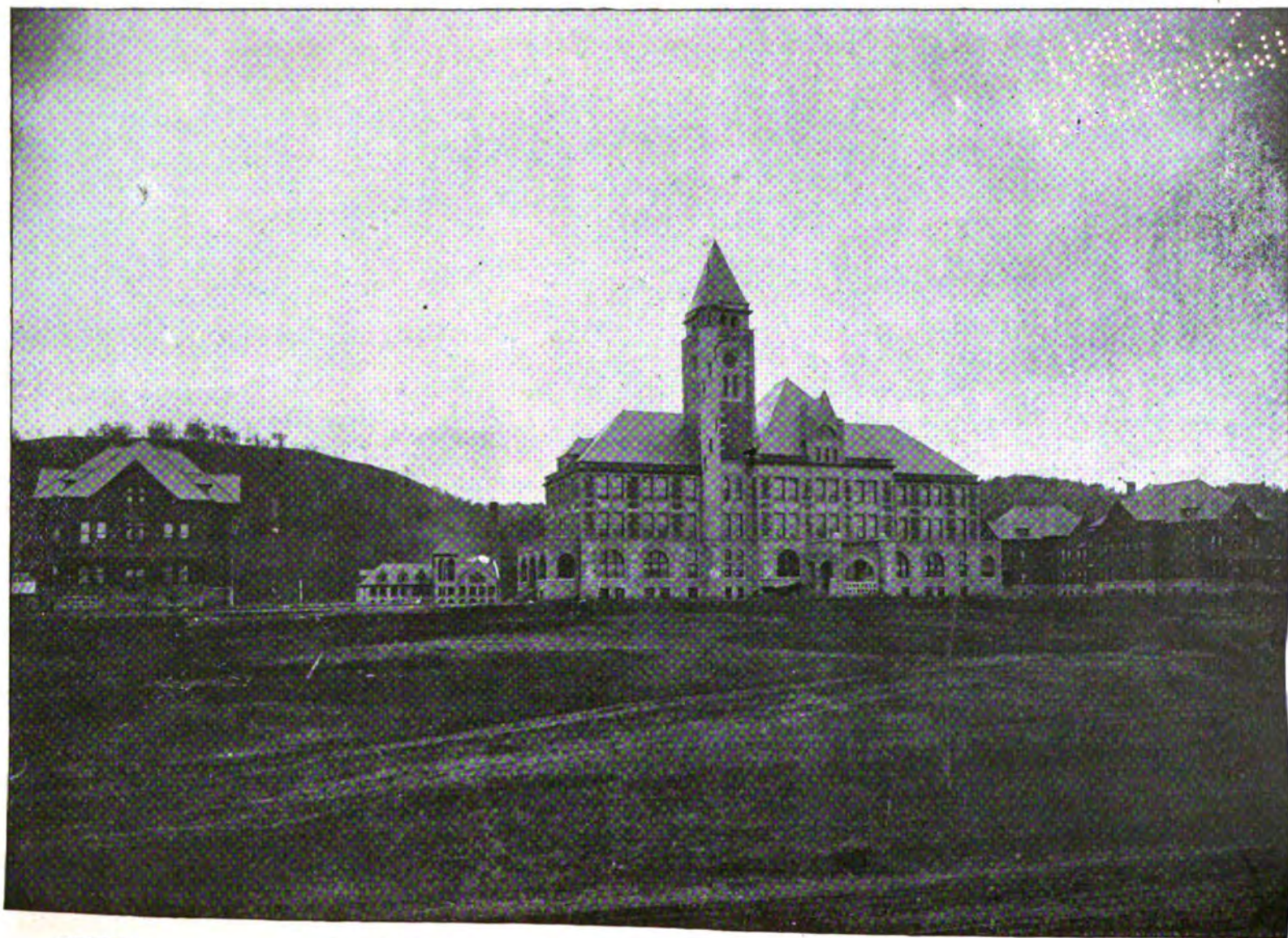
Because of some imperfections in the law, it was found that nothing could be done under it, and this board never organized.

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 \$65,545.

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 reform school in the county of



COTTAGE

POOR HOUSE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MAIN BUILDING

COTTAGES

Goodhue, securing 450 acres, within two miles of the city of Red Wing, upon which the managers have now erected buildings of the value of \$295,000. 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

The school is located on a tract of land, comprising about 450 acres, about two miles east of the central part of the city of Red Wing, along the line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., commanding a beautiful view of the Mississippi river and valley for many miles.

The buildings now completed, are the administration or main building, with dining hall and kitchen attached; connected with the main building are, east, west and south wings; three cottages for boys; a power house and work shop; a barn, and a building for the girls' department.

The building for the girls is a beautiful structure, large enough to accommodate from 60 to 75 girls, and contains everything necessary to make it a complete home as well as a school.

The plan for the power house and shop buildings consists of a central building with two wings, making a frontage altogether of about 200 feet. The west wing is not yet built.

All the buildings described are constructed in the most substantial manner, on what is known as the slow burning principle; finished throughout in oak with hard oil finish, and in plan are probably the best adapted for the purpose for which they are constructed, of any buildings in the country.

The main building is a substantial structure of stone, with enough pressed brick in the second and third stories to give a pleasing effect. It is 172 feet long by 70 feet deep.

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 greenhouse 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, 1892, is 1,439, of which number 287 were in the school on July 31, 1892. 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; Alexander Jamison, vice president, Red Wing; N. O. Werner, Minneapolis; R. A. Costello, Duluth; Jesse McIntyre, Superintendent, J. W. Brown; secretary of board, F. McCormick.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

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, 1892, there had been expended, and indebtedness incurred, for building purposes and furnishing amounting to \$183,342. 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. Up to January, 1892, there were 131 inmates. During the period 1890-2 there have been 100 prisoners out on parole, of which number 19 have broken their parole. Good results from the policy pursued at the reformatory have been attained. The establishment of the reformatory 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.

The present board of managers are: Robert A. Smith, President; H. S. Griswold, Secretary; John Cooper, Chas. Keith, Henry Poehler and C. S. Crandall; J. N. Stevens, Architect; D. E. Myers, General Superintendent.

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STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

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 579 cells.

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.

During the autumn and winter months an evening school is conducted for the benefit of the inmates. A Chautauqua circle is well attended.

The following officers were in charge of the prison at the close of the biennial period, 1892:

Warden—Henry Wolfer.

Deputy Warden—Frank H. Lemon.

Assistant Deputy—J. S. Glennon.

Physician—B. J. Merrill.

The population of the prison at the close of the fiscal year was 329, being 11 less than at the same period in 1889. 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, 1892, amounted to \$87,583.00, of which amount about \$10,000.00 represent the payments for good conduct.

The legislature of 1889 passed a reorganizing law, providing for the appointment of a board of managers, one from each congress-

sional 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 two systems, known as "state account system," and "contract system." The legislation of 1889, being somewhat experimental, 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.

There are now three full sets of twine-making machinery in operation, with a daily output of about 6,500 pounds of finished twine. The output for 1892 was nearly one million pounds. About seventy men are engaged in the twine factory.

Managers—Edwin Dunn, Eyota; John F. Norrish, Hastings; J. S. O'Brien, Stillwater; F. W. Temple, Blue Earth City; M. O. Hall, Duluth; Henry Wolfer, Warden.

THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is located at Minnehaha Falls, on a tract of fifty acres of wooded land, donated to the state for the purpose by the city of Minneapolis. The law providing for its establishment constitutes Chapter 148, General Laws of Minnesota for 1887.

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 and a heating and laundry plant, 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



ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING—SOLDIERS' HOME.

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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, and fittingly described in the report of Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A. inspector for the national board: "On the high plateau between the deep canon of the Mississippi and the precipitous gorge of the Minnehaha, below its falls, and for half a mile above the junction of the stream with the river, in the middle of the interurban park of St. Paul and Minneapolis, lie the fifty-one acres on which is building the Minnesota home. A clear perception of the largest life in nature away from the ocean dictated the site. In the center of a landscape as full of picturesque grandeur as it is of historical and legendary associations, defended from the highway throng on the one hand by the "Father of Waters," and on the other by his "Laughing Child," and within hearing of the church bells of the two great cities, whose spires are in sight, this home will have a setting in harmony with its design."

The total number of applications since the organization of the home is 461, of which 214 members were in the home July 31, 1892. The average number in attendance during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1892, was 145.

The legislature of 1889 appropriated \$50,000 for buildings. This sum was expended in building a hospital and in enlarging the laundry and heating plant.

The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$105,000 for buildings—one-half to be available during the fiscal year beginning August 1, 1891, and one-half during the fiscal year beginning August 1, 1892. The \$52,500 at disposal during the past year has been expended in the erection of an additional cottage and a domestic building. The remaining \$52,500 will be devoted to an administration building, an increase of the heating plant made necessary by all these added buildings, and to complete a system of sewerage for the entire institution.

TRUSTEES.

Henry A. Castle, President, St. Paul.	John A. Gilman.
L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.	Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.
L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.	J. H. Upham, Duluth.
J. B. Parshall, Faribault.	I. H. B. Beebee, Secretary, St. Paul.

The officers of the home, during the year, have been:

Capt. Thomas McMillan, Commandant; Capt. Ralph Van Brunt, Adjutant and Quartermaster; Dr. D. R. Greenlee, Surgeon; Dr. J. H. Murphy, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. A. A. Ames, Consulting Surgeon; Rev. Horace Worden, Chaplain; W. N. J. Burns, Hospital Steward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

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. By chap. 53, act of 1891, the jurisdiction of the public examiner is made to embrace the financial officers of the city of St. Paul.

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 \$10,000. 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 six 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.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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 defraying 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	1887	\$98,364.87
1881	37,914.24	1888	105,255.04
1882	45,182.73	1889	114,857.21
1883	53,994.45	1890	122,356.57
1884	67,167.38	1891	131,948.92
1885	64,705.76	1892	142,874.25
1886	75,089.57		
Total for thirteen years.....			\$1,088,112.65

The expense of the department for the year 1891, including printing, amounted to only \$7,047.30.

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 1892 the sum thus distributed amounted to over \$30,000.

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 1891 for statistical information.

The fire premiums paid out for the year 1891, amounted to \$3,736,315.72, and the losses incurred were \$2,982,329.98.

The regular life premiums paid out for the year 1891 amounted to \$2,130,437.14, and the losses paid amounted to \$684,292.74.

The assessment, co-operative life, and endowment associations received during the year \$1,034,066, and paid out in losses \$631,748.

SUMMARY.

Fire premiums	\$3,736,315.72
Regular life premiums.....	2,130,437.14
Assessment collections.....	1,034,066.00
Total premiums paid.....	\$6,900,818.86
Fire losses paid	\$2,982,329.98
Death losses paid by regular life companies	684,292.74
Death losses paid by assessment companies	631,748.00
Total losses paid.....	\$4,298,370.72

There are several fraternal societies that do not report to the insurance commissioner, whose collections aggregate \$350,000 annually, and whose death losses paid amount to about \$300,000 annually.

The total number of companies doing business in the state on the first day of January, 1892, was 372, comprised as follows:

American fire and marine companies.....	99
Foreign fire and marine companies.....	33
Mutual fire companies	6
Township mutual companies.....	84
Life insurance companies.....	33
Assessment life companies.....	93
Accident and casualty companies	15
Title insurance companies.....	2
Mutual hail and cyclone companies.....	6
Live stock insurance companies.....	1
Total.....	372

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 meager 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 six 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 deemed proper and of benefit to the state to combine the statistics gathered by the commissioner and the report of the agricultural society into one volume, and the distribution of the report is mainly placed in the control of the officers of the agricultural society. This will, doubtless, give a wider circulation of the commissioner's report than it hitherto received, and the expense of publication will be materially reduced if both reports are confined to matters germane to the agricultural resources of the state.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Franklin Staples, M. D., Winona, President.

Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., Red Wing, Secretary.

W. H. Leonard, M. D., Minneapolis.

Perry H. Millard, M. D., St. Paul.

J. A. Phillips, M. D., Preston.

W. J. Mayo, M. D., Rochester.

Charles F. McComb, M. D., Duluth.

The secretary is the executive officer of the board.

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 widespread 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 combating 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 223, G. L. 1885.) In March, 1885, the secretary, seeing the necessity of a better means of com-

munication 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 1,582 local boards, aggregating nearly 5,000 members distributed throughout the state. The correspondence of the executive office 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 sanitary news of the state and country, 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. Biennial report to the legislature.

4. Biennial report and vital statistics by the secretary.

Besides the necessary forms and blanks for making returns.

The board is the head of the state public health service, co-ordinating and assisting the work of the local boards of health in the discovery and control of infectious diseases of men and domestic animals; the removal of causes of sickness and nuisance; the control of offensive trades, and the protection of the public water supply.

Assistance is given by counsel, the supply of tracts upon the above subjects for free distribution, by the correspondence, and when necessary the personal visit of the secretary.

The board supply *animal vaccine* from its own station where it is produced of the greatest purity, and kept for emergency, and for public vaccination as opportunity offers.

Sanitary water analysis is done in the laboratory for local boards of health, to assist in determining the purity of suspected supplies.

Tests for determining the presence or absence of the virus of rabies or glanders are made as required, by the inoculation of animals. In this way great assistance has been repeatedly given in settling the question of rabies in animals who have bitten men, and so relieving the horrible doubt associated with such bites.

It is contemplated to begin an exhaustive study of the existence of *tuberculosis* in the domestic animals, especially in milch cows, in 1893.

Outside the state the board has a very important duty in obtaining and distributing to the local board of health interested, the earliest information as to the danger of infectious disease in the

person, clothing or baggage of immigrant or other traveller. It has established an elaborate system of sea-board and interstate notification which has proven of considerable value.

Arrangements have for several years been provided for the epidemic attack of small-pox from without, though of late that disease has failed to get a foothold as it did twenty years ago.

Cholera has demanded similar attention last year and now for 1893, and every provision is being made for its threatened coming.

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. The secretary has made three bi-ennial reports as required by the law. The law provides for the payment to clerks of township boards, and to health officers of villages, boroughs and cities, the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth and death reported to the secretary of the state board, and certified by him to the clerk of the district court at the end of each year. It is specially provided in the amendment of 1891 that the health officers of cities of over one hundred thousand population should make these returns without other compensation than their regular salaries. Upon the annual delivery of these returns by the secretary of the state board of health to the clerks of district courts, the latter are entitled to ten cents for each birth or death so recorded by him.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

OFFICERS IN 1893.

Commissioner—L. G. Powers, of Minneapolis.

Assistant Commissioners—Frank J. Casserly, of St. Paul, Frank Valesh, of St. Paul.

Clerk—E. B. Evans, of Minneapolis, 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 third report was issued January, 1893. It consists of four parts, as follows: Factory Inspection, Invention in Flour Making Machinery and the Prices of Wheat and Flour, Trade Union, and Mortgage Foreclosure, Redemption and Land Values in Minnesota. 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. 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 and third reports were 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 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 inter-connected 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.

STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

OFFICERS FOR 1893.

Commissioner—Berndt Anderson, St. Paul.

Assistant Commissioner—E. J. Graham, Preston.

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 nor 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.

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 exam-

ination, 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 1892.

Railroad Commissioners—George L. Becker, of St. Paul; Ira B. Mills, of Moorhead; Wm. M. Liggett, of Benson.

Secretary—A. K. Teisberg, Fergus Falls.

Assistant Secretary—D. T. Reese, of St. Paul.

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 placed at \$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 first of August, 1874, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates." "Schedules so made or revised are to be deemed and taken in all 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 members. The powers and duties of the board in relation to the control of railroads were enlarged and their duties were also increased by placing in their charge the supervision of the grain business at the terminal points—St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth; the establishment of "Minnesota grades" of grain, appointment of grain inspectors and weighers at the above named terminal points.

R. C. Burdick was appointed as the first chief grain inspector in August, 1885, and served till he resigned in November, 1886, when he was succeeded by J. A. James, whose term expired in April, 1889. The present incumbent, A. C. Clausen, was then appointed chief grain inspector.

The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners appointed by Governor McGill in January, 1887, consisted of Horace Austin, John L. Gibbs and George L. Becker.

The legislature of 1887 passed an act for the regulation of common carriers, being chapter 10 of general laws of 1887, which is now in force. By the terms of this act, it is provided that the governor shall appoint in January, 1889, three commissioners (only two of whom shall be of the same political party), one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and thereafter one commissioner shall be appointed annually for a term of three years. Salary is fixed at \$3,000 per annum.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners appointed by Governor Merriam in January, 1889, were George L. Becker for three years, John L. Gibbs for two years, and John P. Williams for one year. In 1890 Mr. Williams was re-appointed for a term of three years, Wm. M. Liggett appointed in 1891, Ira B. Mills appointed in 1893.

E. S. Warner was secretary of the commissioners and of the commission, from 1882 till January, 1889. Tams Bixby was appointed in January, 1889, and held the office until he resigned in September, 1890, when he was succeeded by the present secretary, A. K. Teisberg.

For the crop year ending August 31, 1892, the total earnings of the grain inspection department were.....\$173,707.85
Total expenses..... 132,428.22

Gain for the year of..... \$41,273.53

For the same period there were inspected "on arrival" 199,804 car loads of spring wheat and 21,742 car loads of coarse grain, making a total of 221,546 car loads inspected. There were inspected "out of store" for same period, 58,829 cars of spring wheat and 44,187,919 bushels of spring wheat were sent out in vessels from Duluth. Of coarse grain the out inspection was 9,805 cars and 7,625,073 bushels loaded in vessels at Duluth.

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, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and has been of great value in securing fair and equitable rules, and a uniform interpretation of the same. The seven years' experience of the working of the law has justified the wisdom of its enactment.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature, in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the state. Its objects are the collection, preservation and publication of materials relating to the history of the state, and its various portions, and information re-

garding 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 22,212 bound and 29,116 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 nearly 3,000 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 seven 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 hopes 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: Hon. Alex. Ramsey, President; Capt. R. Blakeley, First Vice-President; Charles E. Mayo, Second Vice-President; J. Fletcher Williams, Secretary and Librarian; J. B. Chaney, Assistant Librarian; Henry P. Upham, Treasurer.

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VIEW OF THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

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.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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 (ch. 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 successor, 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 use 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 re-organized 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.

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 to 3,500, but allowing the society to have 500 pages in their volume.

The society holds annual summer and winter meetings, at which papers are read on these subjects and the personal opinions of the members secured in the discussions which follow the reading.

Some twenty different committees, selected from the members, have special charge of investigations in the various branches of horticulture, and a dozen experiment stations in different parts of the state, under the charge of members, are making practical tests of everything new or desirable. The annual reports made by these committees and by the superintendents of the experiment stations, along with the papers and discussions, are compiled and printed in book form annually at the expense of the state. The society receives also from the same source a small annual appropriation to assist in carrying on its work.

The present working membership consists of over three hundred of the most active and wide-awake professional and amateur horticulturists throughout the Northwest.

The annual winter meeting of four days is an event of great interest, and the published report which follows it reflects with accuracy the condition of horticulture throughout the state.

Membership in this society is open to any one upon the payment of the annual fee of \$1.00, to be renewed annually, if desired. The life membership fee is \$10.00, payable in two annual installments of \$5.00 each, if preferred.

Each member receives postpaid, as soon as issued, the annual report, a volume of several hundred pages, bound in cloth; and new members, if they desire them, can have some of the back reports of the society without extra expense, except express charges. These reports constitute a complete library of the horticulture of the state.

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

This board was created pursuant to the following act of legislature, approved April 20th, 1891:

CHAPTER 9. G. L. 1891.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PROTECTION OF THE GAME AND FISH OF THE STATE.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a board to be known by the name of The Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the state of Minnesota, which board shall be composed of five (5) members, who shall be appointed by the governor, for the term of six (6) years each,

in the manner hereinafter set forth, and who shall serve without compensation, either direct or indirect, and shall constitute the first board under the provisions of this act, one of whom shall hold his office as a member of said board until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (1893), two of whom shall hold until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), and the remaining two of whom shall hold until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897); and the said persons shall, immediately after this act goes into effect, assemble at the state capitol, and by lot, decide between themselves as to their respective terms of office.

In accordance with the above provision the gentlemen appointed met and organized as follows:

Robert O. Sweeny, Sr., President, Duluth.
W. S. Timberlake, Vice-President, St. Paul.
W. P. Andrus, Treasurer, Minneapolis.
A. F. Ferris, Secretary, Brainerd.
William Bird, Fairmont.

Superseding the "Fish Commission" created in 1874.

The game department was added in the interests of those who were especially interested in that line. That the game—both fur and feather—of Minnesota is of such a variety and quantity as to attract the attention of sportsmen and scientific men from all sections of the United States and Canada, is a well known and authenticated fact. It was therefore deemed wise to thus early endeavor to provide as far as possible for its protection and preservation from a large and increasing class of lawless "pot hunters" and "market butchers" (erroneously termed *hunters*) from all the large cities of the country; who, knowing the quantity and variety of the game birds and animals to be obtained in the state, would flock here, in season and out, ruthlessly slaughtering them in immense quantities and shipping them to the eastern markets. The traffic had grown to such enormous proportions that our legislature deemed it prudent to place such restraint and control over them, as would preserve to its citizens the wealth that was thus being taken out of the state.

With this end in view, a new board, composed of representative sportsmen and business men, was created, and a game code enacted to enable them to accomplish the end desired. The duties of the old Fish Commission were made to devolve upon the new organization and by it have since been performed. By the infusion of new blood and new ideas in the persons of the new members, many reforms have been instituted in the propagation and distribution of food fishes and the production of the hatcheries under their control.

The board has employed a "State Game Warden" as authorized. It has also a large and efficient corps of deputies scattered throughout the state, and owing to their vigilance and zeal in the enforcement of the protective laws, the game of the state has been preserved, and the quantity greatly increased. In the first year of the practical

application of the new law, a large number of arrests and prosecutions were made and many of those who previously had openly defied the laws relating to game protection were convicted and fined. The salutary effects of the rigorous enforcement of this code were evident from the less frequent violation thereof and the growing public sentiment in their favor.

The hatcheries are situated on "Willowbrook," a beautiful stream which has its head in a series of clear and bountiful springs. The hatcheries (Willowbrook) takes its name from this stream, and is located within the limits of the city of St. Paul.

The well chosen site is upon a terrace, secure above high-water mark of the Mississippi, and safe from danger of washout 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 springs so screened with wooden gratings as to separate the different kinds of fish, while permitting the free flow and continuous current of water to move everywhere throughout their length. The ponds are divided and subdivided into compartments, and in each may be seen fish of different species, differing in size and age, from the newly hatched embryo to the patriarchal progenitor of many generations.

In the different pools may be seen fish of the following varieties: Native brook trout, California and rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout, Lake Superior trout, hybrid-salmi-brook trout, land locked salmon, California salmon, wall-eye "pike," white and 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.

There is also a museum of mounted fishes which attracted deserved commendation at the New Orleans exposition. This collection is being added to each year, and when completed will be very instructive and of great value.

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. In addition to these three hatcheries, is another house for whitefish and wall eyed pike, whose eggs must be manipulated in a different manner 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 current 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 distribution of fish fry 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 Superior trout, 2 years old,	.....	.....	.....	65
Brook trout.....	80,000	359,000	391,000	830,000
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	.....	2,100,000	1,700,000	3,800,000
				<hr/> 5,280,775
Wall-eyed pike				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

There has been hatched at Willowbrook during the year 1891, 1,000,000 of the different varieties of trout, which have been distributed as follows:

Houston county.....	200,000	Todd county.....	31,000
Wright county.....	5,000	Otter Tail county.....	15,000
Lyon county.....	5,000	Cass county.....	10,000
Fillmore county.....	160,000	Renville county.....	10,000
Pope county.....	5,000	Hennepin county.....	45,000
Winona county.....	166,000	Becker county.....	10,000
Wabasha county.....	30,500	Rice county.....	14,000
Crow Wing county.....	28,000	Olmsted county.....	45,500
Mower county.....	10,000	Cook county.....	5,000
Meeker county.....	5,000	Ramsey county.....	25,000
Chisago county.....	26,000	Dakota county.....	35,000
Goodhue county.....	103,000		

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STATE FISH HATCHERY.

There has also been placed in various waters adapted for them over 2,000 carp and 20,000 Land-locked salmon, received from the United States government fish commission, and 15,000,000 Wall-eyed pike.

The distribution for 1892 was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Brook Trout.	Lock Lev. en Trout.	California Trout.	Lake Trout.	Land Locked Salmon.
Scott.....	12,500	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Houston.....	59,000	27,000	11,500	.....	.....
Goodhue.....	25,000	10,000	.....	.....	5,000
Dakota.....	30,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Winona.....	95,000	70,000	30,000	.....	10,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	33,500	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey.....	111,000	10,000	.....	80,000	.....
Hennepin.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Martin.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Crow Wing.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore.....	80,000	27,500	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....
Wabasha.....	35,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....
Stearns.....	15,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Olmsted.....	32,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	514,500	234,000	49,000	165,000	15,000

The output of Wall-eyed pike is estimated at 18,000,000, and were planted in the waters of the following counties: Washington, Wright, Martin, Ramsey, Stearns, Scott, Chisago, Renville, Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Blue Earth.

It has been the policy of the board, the past year, to retain a large percentage of fry for breeding purposes.

The beneficial results of the work of the commission are manifest in the largely increased supply of food fishes to be found in the various waters where the young fry have been placed. The present board consists of:

W. S. Timberlake, President, St. Paul.

William Bird, Vice-President, Fairmont.

W. P. Andrus, Treasurer, Minneapolis.

A. F. Ferris, Secretary, Brainerd.

Fred von Baumbach, Alexandria.

Superintendent of Willowbrook Fish Hatchery, S. S. Watkins.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

James B. McGaughey, M. D., Winona, President.
Thos. McDavitt, M. D., St. Paul, Secretary.
Justus Ohage, M. D., St. Paul.
Harry M. Lufkin, M. D., St. Paul.
Richard J. Hill, M. D., Minneapolis.
Archibald C. Fairbairn, M. D., Minneapolis.
Jacob L. Schoch, M. D., New Ulm.
George E. Clarke, M. D., Stillwater.
Alvinzo B. Cole, M. D., Fergus Falls.

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.

Wm. A. Frost, St. Paul, President.
H. G. Webster, Minneapolis, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. Barclay, Stillwater.
Ray Humiston, Worthington.
Lawrence A. Harding, Fergus Falls.

This board was called into existence by chapter 147 of the General Laws of 1885, as amended by chapter 104, G. L. 1891,* 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 1,243 pharmacists and assistants, and is in a flourishing condition, and has done good service in protecting the public against ignorant and unskilled compounders of drugs and medicines.

The state university has during the past year established a department of pharmacy, which promises to be successful; besides, there are private schools, so that students now have ample opportunity to secure a good pharmaceutical education within the limits of the state.

The expenses of the board are met by a small fee for the annual renewal of registration.

*Chapter 20, G. L. 1887, repealed.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

E. K. Clement, Faribault. H. A. Knight, Minneapolis.
 L. C. Davenport, Moorhead. Louis W. Lyon, St. Paul.
 C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul.

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 of 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 credit for the amount used, and returns what is over his contract to the secretary of state. For the last two years the printing of all the departments has been under the control of an expert printer, who has given his entire time to the state, receiving the copy of the work to be done, and directing the manner of printing, purchasing the paper, and keeping a detailed account of all the work, after determining the value under the contracts, auditing the accounts and settling with the contractors. The total amount of printing for the biennial period ending August 1, 1890, was \$101,027.49; and for same period ending August 1, 1892, was \$79,831.55. The latter item does not include the war history, which was printed under a special appropriation. The printing under the new election law will add largely to the expense of 1893, but the fees received from candidates are ample to reimburse the state. Mr. David Rameley, the present state printing expert has held the position for twelve years, but previous to 1890 was only called upon to examine the accounts after the printing was completed. The preparatory editing and supervision has been a great gain to the state.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

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 sixteen years. There are now 20,251 volumes, of which 823 were added by purchase, 322 by donation, and 651 by 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.

On June 12, 1891, Gov. Merriam appointed Henry B. Willis to succeed S. H. Nichols, resigned. The affairs of the office were in a demoralized condition, with no inspection, owing to the uncertainty of the inspection law. Silas E. Foreman was appointed deputy with instructions to inspect all oil brought into the state. After in-

spection the oil companies refused to pay the fees demanded. The inspector then brought suits against all of them and obtained judgment in Ramsey county district court. The supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court on the grounds that the state and not the inspector was the proper party to bring action; but did uphold the constitutionality of the law. In the meantime settlements had been made with all the companies, except the Independent. After deducting inspector's salary and expenses there was paid into the state treasury for 1892, \$6,565.12. Hiram W. Foote, appointed Oil Inspector January, 1893.

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.

STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Jan. 12, 1876, and recognized in an appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in publishing a manual of instructions, relating to tree planting and culture, especially for those settlers in the prairie portions of the state, who are willing to undertake the growing of trees under the bounty act of 1873. Through the instrumentality of this association not less than 50,000 acres have been successfully planted with forest trees on the open prairies, whose benefits cannot be measured. The executive officer for the first six years was Leonard B. Hodges, acting as secretary, who carried on the pioneer work with great success. In 1883 Mr. Hodges died and the active work ceased for a while. An appropriation in that year of \$5,000 was not used, because it could not be drawn in payment of services by any officer, and in 1885 this appropriation was transferred to the revenue fund. The association, however, continued in existence, holding its annual meetings with elective officers intact. 1883-1887, inclusive, J. Fletcher Williams was secretary, carrying on correspondence and distributing the Tree Planter's Manual on an extensive scale. In 1887 C. L. Smith was elected the executive officer, serving as secretary for four years, lecturing on forestry, distributing ever-greens, publishing new editions of the manual for general circulation, and giving impetus to the planting enterprise.

The annual meeting for 1891 (the fifteenth), was held February 3d, when John H. Stevens was elected president, J. Fletcher Williams, treasurer, and J. O. Barrett, secretary. The legislature appropriated

\$3,000 for a term of two years, commencing August 1, 1891. Under this administration, having a strong and influential executive, the same forestry work on the prairies was vigilantly pushed by the distribution of forest seeds and plants, and by new editions of the manual, which, with those incorporated in the reports of the State Agricultural and Farmers' Institute Annual, amount in the two past years to about 100,000 such pamphlets distributed free over the state. Through the agricultural and other presses, other forestry literature of an instructive nature, during the two years, reached not less than 500,000 readers, weekly, semi-monthly and monthly.

It has also given special attention to the preservation of our native forests from wasteful cutting and forest fires, and the establishment of forest reserves on the non-agricultural lands of the public domain at the head waters of our principal rivers and lakes.

The association now has between two and three hundred members, among which are some of the most prominent citizens of the state, of varied avocations and professions.

In turn its presidents have been, Hon. E. F. Drake, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Gen. Geo. L. Becker, ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, Col. John H. Stevens. The co-operative interest in this society is constantly increasing, and is fast coming to the front as one of the most important and efficient public institutions of the state.

The officers of the association for 1893 are as follows:

President—John H. Stevens.

Treasurer—R. S. McIntosh.

Secretary—J. O. Barrett.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Somerville, Alfred Terry, O. P. Brand, J. G. Bass, S. M. Owen, S. A. Thompson, O. A. Th. Solem.

Executive Committee—S. B. Green, Wm. R. Dobbyn, C. L. Smith, L. H. Wilcox, C. W. H. Heideman.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(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 (Chap. 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—D. R. Noyes, St. Paul.

First Vice-President—T. A. Abbott, St. Paul.

Second Vice-President—Hon. John Day Smith, Minneapolis.

Third Vice-President—A. S. Woodbridge, Duluth.

Fourth Vice-President—B. S. Cook, Owatonna, Minn.

Fifth Vice-President—D. D. Stewart, Winona.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. I. Jellett, St. Paul.

Veterinary Surgeon—B. A. Pomeroy, St. Paul.

Attorney—Henry L. Williams, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The legislature of 1887 (Chap. 261, Gen. Laws,) made an appropriation of \$15,000, for the purpose of holding Farmers' Institutes. This law is the recognition by the legislature of the efforts of prominent agriculturists and the agricultural department of the state university for three years previously to awaken interest among farmers, by meetings similar to those in vogue for many years under the educational system of the state. The law of 1887 provided that institutes should be held, so far as possible, at times and in places most convenient to the farmers of the state, to continue not less than one nor more than three days; the sessions to consist of practical lectures upon topics pertaining to the farm and home, with essays, addresses, discussions and illustrations of such methods and practices as possess true merit and are adapted to the conditions of our agriculture; the sole object and purpose of the institutes being to disseminate practical knowledge upon questions pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, stock and dairy farming, with the least expense or inconvenience to the people of the state.

The board of administration is composed of two members of the board of university regents, and the presidents of the state farmers' alliance, the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society and the state dairyman's association.

These institutes, for the past six years, have been under the direct control of Prof. O. C. Gregg, as superintendent.

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.

GENERAL TAXES

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, a penalty of ten per cent. immediately attaches, which penalty carries it through the remaining seven months of the year; at the expiration of that time, if still unpaid, the tax is deemed delinquent and an additional five per cent. will be added. If still unpaid the property for which the tax is delinquent will be sold on the first Monday of May.

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; 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.

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 authorizing 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.

PUBLICATION OF GENERAL LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The legislature of 1867 (Chap. 45, 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 1891 the general laws were published in 349 weekly newspapers, within fifteen days after adjournment of the legislature, giving a free distribution of over 300,000 copies, 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In addition to the provisions of the constitution relating to the manner of submitting constitutional amendments, the legislature (Chapter 157 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.

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. Flandrau 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. A second edition was authorized by the legislature of 1891, and of this edition about 5,000 copies have been distributed. The legislature of 1891 (Chap. 151) authorized the same board to compile and publish the official reports and correspondence relating to the organization and services of Minnesota troops in the civil and Indian wars, 1861 to 1865, as a companion volume. Ten thousand copies have been printed and are for like distribution as volume one, by the Adjutant General.

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. 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, county superintendents, and to appointment as deputy by a county officer, provided she is a citizen of this state.

The election law passed by the legislature of 1891 (chap. 4) brought the entire state under the so-called Australian system of voting at general elections. The system was tested for the first time at the general election of 1892, and, taken as a whole, it stood the test, and no doubt has come to stay with a few modifications.

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 1892 at Rochester, at which time the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. John L. Gibbs, Geneva.

First Vice-President—A. P. Foster, Plainview.

Second Vice-President—P. D. Brockway, Rochester.

Treasurer—George A. Short, Faribault.

Secretary—T. L. Haecker, St. Anthony Park.

Board of Directors—Sam'l Leslie, Waseca; W. L. Chappel, Fergus Falls; W. D. Richardson, Garden City; E. J. Graham, Preston; P. F. Bradford, Empire.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

For the year 1893 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. 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 capitol, and five dollars per day for the legislative session computing by including the first and last days of the session and every intervening day. The session of 1891 commenced on the sixth day of January and closed on the twentieth 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, providing 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:

	1891.	1892.
Boilers inspected, including batteries.....	3,747	4,444
Licences issued.....	3,723	4,543
Fees collected.....	\$14,819.00	\$17,445.00
Expenditures, independent of services of inspectors.....	8,607.53	10,727.97
Amount for salaries of five inspectors.....	\$5,884.67	\$6,717.03

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 1887) 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.

Constitutional amendments proposed by the legislature are required to be published in one newspaper in each county in the state for three successive weeks, one month before the election.

FISCAL YEAR OF THE STATE.

The first legislative enactment designating the fiscal year of the state, was in the adoption of chapter 40 of the general laws of 1861, in section 7, relating to the time when official reports shall be made to the governor. Previous to that time, the officials had closed their reports for the year ending November 30, as had been the practice under the territorial government. The law of 1861 officially recognized December 1 as the commencement of the state fiscal year. This enactment remained in force until 1883, when (Chap. 124, G. L. of 1883) it was provided that the fiscal year of all official reports should commence on the first day of August and close on the 31st day of July; except the reports of the insurance commissioner and commissioner of statistics, which are made for the calendar year.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The legal holidays of the state, established by law, are 22d of February, Washington's birthday; 30th of May, "Memorial Day;" first Tuesday after first Monday of November in even numbered years, being general election day. The statutes of the state indirectly recognize Sunday, Thanksgiving day, Good Friday, Christmas day, New Year's day, Washington's birthday and Fourth of July, or the following day, when either of the last fall on a Sunday, as legal holidays, by providing that maturing paper, bills of exchange, etc., falling due on those days, shall be due and payable on the business day preceding,

THE RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

Eligibility to hold office in this state is defined in section seven of the constitution, which provides that any person entitled to vote may hold office. The limit of age does not apply except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, where candidates must be over twenty-five years of age. Under the constitution of the United States senators in congress must be thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States. Representatives in congress must be twenty-five years of age and seven years a citizen of the United States, if foreign born. Foreign born citizens will notice the

difference in qualifications for offices within the state and for members of congress. In the state declaration of intention to become a citizen entitles a foreign born to vote and to hold office, but for congress a foreign born must have secured his final papers, when the restriction of age begins to run. Under this rule, if a foreign born citizen declares his intention at twenty-one years and five years afterwards takes out his final papers, to secure a seat in the house of representatives of the United States, he must be at least thirty-two years old, and for a United States senator be thirty-four years old.

Under section 11 of chapter 6 of the state constitution judges of the supreme and district courts are prohibited from holding any other office; and all votes for either of them for any elective office under the constitution except a judicial office given by the legislature or the people, during their continuance in office, shall be void.

Section 9 of article 4 of the state constitution provides that no senator or representative of the state shall hold any other office under the state or United States except that of postmaster, and that no state 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.

Women may be elected county superintendents of schools, or members of town school boards, or boards of education. Under chapter 40 of the general laws of 1891 females may be appointed deputies in county offices.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The constitution of the state of Minnesota, when originally adopted, made no special distinction between the sexes except as to the right to vote and to hold office. An amendment, adopted in 1875, however, gave the right to vote for school officers. The territorial legislature, as early as 1852, had taken advanced ground in the recognition of the rights of married women over those granted by the common law. The real and personal property owned by her before marriage remained in her own right, and any property that she might acquire during marriage, but subjected the sale of the property to the consent of the husband.

In 1869 the law of 1852 was superseded by the more liberal privilege or proviso that property in her own right might be conveyed direct and without intervention of trustee, from husband or otherwise, and the rents, profits and increase, and her wages, should be held by her for her sole and separate use; with the same rights and powers, the same remedies and obligations, with power to sue and be sued for any contract or wrong the same as if unmarried. In 1887 another act was passed, which declared that women shall retain the same legal existence and legal personality after marriage as before marriage, and shall receive the same protection of all her rights, as a

woman, which her husband does as a man; and for any injury sustained to her reputation, person, property, character, or any natural right, she shall have the same right to appeal, in her own name alone, to the court of law or equity for redress and protection, that her husband has to appear in his name alone; provided that the act shall not confer upon the wife the right to vote or hold office, except as is otherwise provided by law.

A widow is entitled to one-third of the property of her deceased husband by natural descent, unless she has previously assented in writing to a different division. A homestead goes direct to a widow without children. With children, the widow has a life interest in the homestead. As to personal property, a widow is entitled to the wearing apparel of her deceased husband; to household furniture not exceeding in value five hundred dollars; other personal property not exceeding in value five hundred dollars; and after a final settlement of the estate, if there is any personal property to divide, it follows the same division as real property.

Divorces are adjudged and decreed by district courts, on suit brought in the county where the parties, or either of them, reside, for either of the following causes: First, adultery; second, impotency; third, cruelty or inhuman treatment; fourth, when either party, after marriage, has been sentenced to state prison; fifth, wilful desertion of one party by the other for the term of three years next preceding the filing of the complaint; sixth, habitual drunkenness for the space of one year, immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. The complainant must have been a resident of the state at least one year immediately preceding the complaint. An action may be brought by a wife in her own name; and all actions must be commenced by summons and complaint, in the county where the plaintiff resides. Pending the suit, the court may require the husband to pay any sum necessary for the wife to carry on or defend the suit, and for support during pendency.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Are appointed by the governor, for the term of seven years, upon the payment of a fee to the private secretary of three dollars, and the filing of a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars. Each notary public must provide a seal with the words, "notarial seal" and the name of the county for which he is appointed engraved thereon. The bond is filed with the secretary of state, and the commission is recorded with the clerk of court. The powers of a notary public are confined within the county for which he is appointed. He may administer oaths, take and certify depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, liens, powers of attorney, and other instruments in writing, and to make protests. The supreme court has decided that every signature of a notary must be attested by the impression of the seal.

CORPORATIONS.

The laws for the creation of corporations have been gradually placed upon the statute books of the several states, in recognition of the demand for a different form of organization for carrying forward larger enterprises, than the one of mere co-partnership. In the matter of large public improvements, such as the building of railroads, canals, telegraph lines, etc., exclusive privileges had to be granted, such as the right to enter upon and condemn private property for right of way, etc.; which were privileges so important that they should not be vested without the parties interested being under the entire control of the courts. Individuals as a co-partnership are not limited in their power, except by their articles of co-partnership, and may carry on a dozen different kinds of business, if they so choose. A corporation is restricted to the purposes of its existence, usually clearly defined by statute, and for exceeding its powers may be brought into court and its affairs placed in the hands of a receiver, and its business suspended. Usually there are some special immunities to stockholders in incorporations, different from those of members in a co-partnership. In some cases the liability of stockholders is limited to the amount of stock they have subscribed for. The constitution of this state makes a special provision with reference to strictly manufacturing corporations, that stockholders shall only be liable for the amount of capital they have invested in the enterprise. The business of a manufacturing corporation, to entitle it to this limited exemption, must be only the legitimate business of manufacturing and disposing of the goods so manufactured, and the right to purchase the raw material for such manufacture, the machinery to carry on the work, and the buildings and land necessary therefor.

All members of corporations, except strictly manufacturing and mechanical, are liable for the full amount of their subscribed stock and also for an additional amount equal to their holdings of stock at par value. Strictly manufacturing corporations are relieved by law from the payment of corporation fees, which are required from all others, except associations pertaining to agriculture, and certain social and charitable and workmen associations. This exemption will not follow if manufacturing corporations buy or exchange products, or sell on commission other manufactures or goods.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

There are two classes of building and loan associations authorized by the laws of the state.

1. Mutual or local building associations, confined to the county wherein organized, or to adjoining counties. These societies are incorporated under Title 2, Chapter 34 of the General Statutes, and are regulated by Chapter 27 of the General Laws of 1891, which brings their officers under the control of the public examiner, in villages or cities of not less than 10,000 inhabitants. A bill has now been introduced giving the public examiner supervision of all local building societies in the state. These are the original building societies, which have been a great gain in several of the cities and villages, in securing homesteads and savings to thousands of industrious families.

2. Building, loan and savings associations doing a general business. These are of recent origin, and were originally incorporated under the same act as the local societies. It became necessary in 1889, to pass a general law for the government of these societies, which was substituted by Chapter 131 of the General Laws of 1891. They are now organized as savings and loan associations and the public examiner has supervision and examination of books and methods of business of such associations.

SYNOPSIS OF CORPORATION LAWS.

BANKS AND BANKING.

(General Statutes, Chapter 33.)

Number of Corporators.—Not less than three.

Capital Stock.—Not less than \$25,000, and no association shall be formed in a town containing less than 200 inhabitants. The capital stock must all be paid in before an association can be authorized to do business.

Certificate of Organization must specify:

1. The name of the bank.
2. Place of business.
3. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares.
4. The names and residence of stockholders.
5. The period of incorporation.

This certificate must be acknowledged and recorded in the office of register of deeds, and thus authenticated must be forwarded to the public examiner, who shall file the same in his office. This completes the incorporation. When the public examiner is satisfied that an association is lawfully entitled to commence business, he shall issue a certificate that such association has complied with all the provisions of law. This certificate and the certificate of association must then be published for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city or county wherein said bank is located.

Liability.—Stockholders are individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them, and this liability continues for one year after any transfer or sale of stock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

(Chapter 109 of General Laws of 1879, and subsequent amendments.)

Seven persons may organize a savings bank, a majority of whom shall reside in the county where the proposed bank shall be located. They shall execute a certificate which shall set forth the name, which must not be similar to that of any other organized savings bank, the place where its business is to be transacted, the name and residence of each member of the association, and a declaration that each member will accept the responsibility and discharge the duties of a trustee, and each trustee will execute a bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of duty. The bonds to be recorded in the office of register of deeds, then deposited in the office of secretary of state. The certificate is to be executed in duplicate and one copy filed with the register of deeds and the other in the office of the public examiner. A notice of intention to organize must be published at least once a week for four weeks previous to filing the certificate in at least one newspaper of the largest circulation in the place where the bank is to be located. The public examiner has discretionary powers as to whether the bank shall be authorized.

OF CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(General Statutes, Chapter 34, Title 1, and subsequent amendments.)

Number of Corporators.—Not less than five.

Purposes.—Railway, telegraph, 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 name, general nature of the business, and principal place of business, duration, capital stock and payment, highest amount of indebtedness, residence of corporators, names of directors and officers, and number and amount of 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 fractional part 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, as provided in Chapter 225, G. L. of 1889.

Record of Articles.—Must be in the office of the 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 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.

Deeds of trust, mortgages or other incumbrance made by any railroad company upon their road, lands or property, must be recorded in the office of secretary of state.

Foreign railroad corporations, seeking to extend their lines into the state, must file certified copies of their articles of incorporation for record, in the office of secretary of state, and pay the incorporation fees required by chapter 225, general laws of 1889. The certified articles must also be recorded in the office of register of deeds of the county where the principal place of business of the railroad is located.

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 MANUFACTURING.

(Chapter 28, G. L. of 1876, and subsequent amendments. Sec. 144, General Statutes, Chapter 34.)

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, (not less than \$10,000) which shall be in shares of not more than \$100.00.

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

Publication.—This act does not require newspaper publication, which is evidently an omission.

Filing.—Articles are to be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be *deposited* for record in the office of 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. Such corporation

may sell at less than par value shares of stock purporting to be fully paid, and, if there be no fraud, the creditors of the corporation have no recourse against the holders of such stock for the difference between the par value and the price for which it was sold.

(Corporations organized under this act are not regarded as manufacturing corporations coming within the exemption from paying incorporation fees.)

OF CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MINING, ETC.
(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; or for producing the precious metals; or for quarrying or marketing any kind of ore, stone, slate or other mineral substance; or for constructing, leasing or operating docks, warehouses, public halls, grain elevators, or hotels; saving fund, loan or 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 name, nature of business and principal place of transacting business, duration, capital stock (not less than \$10,000), highest amount of indebtedness; names and residence of corporators, directors and officers, and number and amount of 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 the 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. Chapter 231, G. L. of 1889, provides that publications heretofore made for six successive days in a daily newspaper are legalized and valid as though the same had been published for four successive weeks.]

Record of Articles.—Must be in the 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 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 the 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; corporations for manufacture, farming, gardening, improvement of live stock, horticulture, raising of sugar beets, fruits or vegetables, local telephone companies, and township mutual fire insurance companies. [See G. L. 1889, ch. 225; also, G. L. 1891, ch. 127].

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.

CORPORATIONS FOR MECHANICAL OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

(Chapter 11, General Laws of 1873 and subsequent amendments, being Title 2, Ch. 34, Secs. 120 to 143.)

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 honest purpose.

[In a purely manufacturing or mechanical corporation, there is no personal liability to the stockholders, except for the amount of their stock subscribed and paid in. This does not authorize the organization of a corporation for the purpose of carrying on a manufacturing business and also another and independent business not properly incident to or connected with manufacturing, as for instance, the manufacturing of agricultural implements, including the "dealing in, holding and selling, either on commission or otherwise, of any and all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, wagons, lumber and timber, and any and all other articles that may be advantageous to the general business of the corporation," etc., or "for the manufacture of flour and feed, also buying and selling, either on account of such corporation or on commission, and receiv-

ing, shipping and storing of all kinds of grain, seeds, country and farm produce, lime, cement, coal, building material, hogs sheep, horses, cattle, and any and all other articles of merchandise." Such corporations are not exempt from the constitutional provision of personal liability for the debts of the corporation to an amount equal to the stock held by them.]

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 hereafter 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 (\$50) for the first fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or fraction thereof of the capital stock of such corporation or association, and the further sum of five dollars (\$5) for every additional ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or fraction thereof of its capital stock.

No increase of the capital stock of any corporation or association heretofore or hereafter formed, other than those excepted in section one of this act, shall be valid or effectual until such corporation or association shall have paid into the state treasury the sum of five dollars (\$5) for every ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or fraction thereof of such increase in the capital stock of such corporation or association.

It shall be the duty of every corporation or association hereafter organized, or which shall hereafter increase its capital stock, to file with the secretary of state, at the time of filing the articles of association, or instrument evidencing such increase, a duplicate receipt of the state treasurer for the payments herein required to be made, which receipt in duplicate it is hereby made the duty of such treasurer to furnish. (Chap. 225, G. L. 1889.)

Provided, None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any manufacturing corporation or association whose articles provide that its functions shall be limited to the business of manufacturing and to business essential thereto.

Provided further, That none of the provisions shall apply to, or in any manner affect corporations which may be organized for the purpose of raising and improving live stock, cultivating and improving farm, garden or horticultural lands, growing sugar beets, or any corporation formed or created for the purpose of canning fruits or vegetables or the local telephone companies connecting towns or villages of less than two thousand (2,000) inhabitants each. (Chapter 127, G. L. 1891.)

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, fifteen 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.

[This chapter is intended to make it comparatively easy for small partner co-operative stores to be established or co-operative mechanical manufacturing or farming to be carried forward. The capital

stock, however, is required to be paid in at once, and before certificates of shares can be issued. There is no record of incorporation required with the secretary of state. The law says such persons shall become a corporation, and enjoy all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws in relation to *similar* corporations, except so far as the same may be limited or enlarged by this act. There is an ambiguity about this sentence that can only be determined by judicial decision as to the limitations of the word *similar*, whether it is qualified by the term co-operative, or enlarged to embrace all mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural corporations.]

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 131, General Laws of 1891.)

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 deed's office. Affidavit of publication must be filed with secretary of state.

By-Laws.—Certified copy of by-laws to be filed with public examiner.

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 officers.

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, CYCLONES AND HURRICANES.

(Chapter 186, General Laws of 1885.)

Number.—Not less than twenty-five.

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 officers.

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.—Chap. 225, G. L. of 1889.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Chapter 13, G. L. of 1891.)

Same requirements as above, except no charter fees.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Are not required to file articles except with the town clerk where located.

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, or for the purpose of providing, leasing, furnishing, owning and managing buildings, halls or apartments for the use of any of the societies or bodies mentioned in this section, or for any or either of said purposes.

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.]

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(Chapter 22, General Laws of 1889.)

Members.—Not less than three.

Organization.—1. Name of persons associating and residence.

2. Name of corporation, principal offices, and duration.

3. Objects expressly stated.

4. Number of directors not less than five nor more than twenty, when elected, and time of holding annual meetings of members.

5. Terms of admission to active membership.

Record.—Articles to be executed in duplicate and filed with the secretary of state and register of deeds.

CAMP OR GROVE MEETINGS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT, MORAL AND LITERARY.

(Chapter 138, General Laws of 1881, and amended Chap. 238, General Laws of 1889.)

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.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(Chapter 21, General Laws of 1887, 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.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Chapter 183 of the General Laws of 1885, Section 8, provides that no foreign corporations now or hereafter, doing business in the state, shall have, possess or exercise any right, privileges or immunities not possessed by domestic corporations; but, unless otherwise provided by law, shall in all respects be deemed, if it shall remain in this state for sixty days next ensuing after the passage of this act, to be a domestic corporation, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of domestic corporations, subject to all laws of this state which are now in force, or may be hereafter enacted.

The natural construction of the foregoing section would be that any foreign corporation desiring to establish a business in this state, with a resident office, should practically comply with the laws of this state regulating domestic corporations engaged in the same general business. The Supreme court has declared that the franchises and privileges which a corporation may exercise within the jurisdiction of any state must, in all cases, be derived from the laws of that particular state; and this is equally true whether a corporation be admitted to act in the state by a statutory license, or by a grant of a complete charter. Therefore, where a domestic corporation is required to file articles of incorporation, and proofs of publication, and pay charter fees for the purpose of being incorporated, it would be a natural conclusion that a foreign corporation must do as much as a home corporation if it would enjoy all the powers, franchises and privileges enjoyed by the latter.

A foreign corporation having property in this state may be served with summons or other process on the president, secretary or any other officer, or on any agent of the corporation. If such corporation or association has, by appointment in writing filed with the secretary of state, appointed or designated some person or resident of this state upon whom service or process may be served, such summons or process shall be served upon such person so designated. Any action or proceeding may be commenced and tried in any county in which the cause of action arose.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.
SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

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 4, 1893.
Knute Nelson : January 4, 1893, to January 1895.

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 3, 1893.
 D. M. Clough : January 3, 1893, to January, 1895.

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 17, 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, 1895.

TREASURERS.

George W. Armstrong: May 24, 1858, 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, 1895.

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 18, 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 2, 1893.
 H. W. Childs: January 2, 1893, to January, 1895.

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, 1895.
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 26, 1893.
Wm. M. Liggett: January 22, 1891, to January, 1894.
Ira B. Mills: January 26, 1893, to January, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Edward D. Neill: March, 1860, to July, 1861.
B. F. Crary: July, 1861, to July 1862.
[The secretary of state, *ex officio*, superintended 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. Kiehl: September 1, 1881, to January 1895.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. M. Knox: May 1, 1878, to February 29, 1888.
M. D. Kenyon: February 29, 1888 to January, 1896.

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, 1895.

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 1895.

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. Sneedorf 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, 1895.

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.
 Herman Muehlberg: January, 1893, to January, 1895.

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, 1895.

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.

CHIEF CLERK AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

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. Kenvon: April 1, 1875, to April 21, 1885.

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 2, 1889.
Samuel H. Nichols: January 22, 1889, to May 18, 1891.
Henry B. Willis: June, 1891, to January, 1893.
Hiram W. Foote: January, 1893, to January, 1895.

John Lamb: April 14, 1887, to January 5, 1891.
J. P. McGaughey: January 5, 1891, to April, 1891.
L. G. Powers: April, 1891, to January, 1895.

W. F. Zwickey: appointed March 28, 1887, to January, 1891.
Law repealed 1889.

Robert O. Sweeney: appointed 1891 to January, 1893.
W. S. Timberlake: appointed 1891 to January, 1897.
W. P. Andrus: appointed 1891 to January, 1895.
A. F. Ferris: appointed 1891 to January, 1897.
William Bird: appointed 1891 to January, 1895.
Fred. von Baumbach: appointed 1893 to January, 1899.
F. L. Stetson: Game Warden, appointed 1891.

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, 1894.

Greenleaf Clark: March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882.

William Mitchell: March 14, 1881, to January, 1899.

C. E. Vanderburgh: January 12, 1882, to January, 1894.

Loren W. Collins: November 16, 1887, to January, 1895.

*Daniel Buck: January, 1894, to January, 1900.

*Thomas Canty: January, 1894, to January, 1900.

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 April 15, 1892.

C. C. Willson: April 15, 1892, 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.

W. C. Williston: January, 1891, to January, 1899.

*Elected to succeed Vanderburgh and Dickinson.

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. Kelley: 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: December 5, 1890, to January, 1893.
J. W. Willis: January, 1893, to January, 1899.

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, 1900.

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, 1894.

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, 1899.

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: October 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.
D. A. Dickinson: January 1, 1875, to June 27, 1881.
M. J. Severance: June 27, 1881, to January, 1900.

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, 1899.
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: February, 1891, to January, 1899.

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.
John Whytock: January, 1893, to January, 1899.

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.
*Samuel H. Moer: January, 1894, to January, 1900.
Charles L. Lewis: appointed March 14, 1893, to January, 1895.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to January, 1890.
Gorham Powers: January 31, 1890, to January, 1897.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. D. Perkins: March 17, 1885, to March 1, 1891.
P. E. Brown: February, 1891, to January, 1899.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ira B. Mills: March 8, 1887, to January, 1893.
Frank Ives: January, 1893, to January, 1899.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sleeper: March 10, 1887, to January 5, 1899.
Geo. W. Holland: January 5, 1889, to January, 1895.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Calvin L. Brown: March 10, 1887, to January, 1895.

*Succeeds O. P. Stearns, term expires January, 1894.

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, 1899.
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.
James A. Tawney: republican, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

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.
James T. McCleary: republican, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Eugene M. Wilson: democrat, March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
John T. Averill: republican, March 4, 1872, 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, 1895.

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.
Andrew R. Kiefer : republican, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

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.
Loren Fletcher : republican, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. R. Baldwin : democrat, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Haldor E. Boen : people's party, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

STATE GOVERNMENT, 1891.

Post Office Address, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONSISTING OF

THE GOVERNOR,	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
SECRETARY OF STATE,	AUDITOR,
TREASURER,	ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Governor—</i> Knute Nelson.....	Alexandria..	Douglas.....	Norway	1895
<i>Lieutenant Governor—</i> D. M. Clough	Minneapolis.	Hennepin....	N. Hampsh'e	1895
<i>Private Secretary—</i> Tams Bixby.....	Red Wing....	Goodhue.....	Virginia	1895
<i>Executive Clerk—</i> W. H. Angell	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Iowa.....	1895

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	B. Earth City	Faribault....	Norway	1895
<i>Ass't Secret'y of State and Com- missioner of Statistics—</i> Herman Stockenström.....	St. Paul	Ramsey.....	Sweden	1895
<i>Chief Clerk to Sec'y of State—</i> Jorgen J. Lomen	Ada.....	Norman.....	Iowa.....	1895
<i>Recording Clerk—</i> F. M. Trogstad	Harmony....	Fillmore.....	Norway	1895

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	1895
<i>Deputy Treasurer of State—</i> S. G. Iverson.....	Rushford	Fillmore.....	Minnesota..	1895
<i>Clerk—</i> M. Jensen.....	St. Paul	Ramsey.....	Minnesota...	1895

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> C. Bombach.....	St. Paul	Ramsey	Denmark	1895
Miss M. V. Gibbons.....	Farmington	Dakota.....	Minnesota...	1895
John A. Campbell.....	Litchfield ...	Meeker.....	Minnesota...	1895
<i>Clerks Land Department—</i> Aug. Anderson, land clerk.....	St. Paul	Ramsey	Sweden	1895
Wm. O. Mulcahy, ass't clerk.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey	Canada.....	1895
Thomas Kerker.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey	Minnesota...	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> H. W. Childs.....	St. Anthony			
<i>Assistant Attorney General—</i> George B. Edgerton.....	Park.....	Ramsey.....	New York...	1895
<i>Clerk—</i> Andrew Erwin.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Minnesota...	1895
<i>Stenographer—</i> Lucy E. Hatch.....	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail...	Tennessee...	1895
	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Minnesota...	1895

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Hon. F. P. Brown, Secretary of State, Commissioner.
 Hon. A. Biermann, State Auditor, Commissioner.
 Hon. Joseph Bobleter, State Treasurer, Commissioner.
 David Ramaley, St. Paul, State Printing Expert and Clerk.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Adjutant General—</i> Herman Muehlberg.....	Carver	Carver	Germany	1895
<i>Asst. Adj. General and Clerk—</i> H. T. Bevans.....	Morris.....	Stevens	Illinois.....	1895
<i>Military Storekeeper—</i> M. S. Converse	Detroit.....	Becker.....	New York....	1895

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.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin....	New York....	1895
<i>Assistant State Superintendent</i> C. W. G. Hyde.....	St. Cloud....	Stearns	New York....	1895
<i>Stenographer—</i> Georgina A. Baird.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Canada	1895
<i>Clerk—</i> Fred Kiehle.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin....	Minnesota...	1895

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.....	Worthingt'n	Nobles	Vermont.....	1895
<i>Deputy—</i> D. C. Lightbourn.....	Ada.....	Norman.....	Minnesota...	1895
<i>Clerk—</i> Miss A. B. Durfee.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Rhode Island	1895

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The deputy and clerk are appointed by the commissioner, and nominally hold office for the same term as the commissioner.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Public Examiner—</i>				
M. D. Kenyon	St. Paul.	Ramsey	New York....	1896
<i>Deputy—</i>				
J. P. West.....	Wells.....	Faribault....	Vermont	1896
<i>Assistant—</i>				
Oscar Longren.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey	Sweden	1906

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i>				
L. G. Powers.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin....	New York....	1895
<i>Clerk—</i>				
E. B. Evans.....	Garden City.	Blue Earth..	Massach'ette	1895
<i>Assistant Commissioners—</i>				
Frank J. Casserly.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Minnesota....	1895
Frank Valesh.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Bohemia.....	1895

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.....	1895

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term Expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i> Berndt Anderson.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Sweden	1885
<i>First Assistant Commissioner—</i> E. J. Graham.....	Preston ...	Fillmore ...	Iowa.....	1895
<i>Chemist—</i> W. S. Eberman.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Illinois.....	1895
<i>Secretary—</i> A. H. Bertram.....	Monticello...	Wright.....	New York...	1895

The commissioner 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.

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 Dep. Inspector, Minneapolis—</i>			
John Shely.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin...	Vermont.
<i>First Asst. Inspector, Minneapolis—</i>			
George F. Perkin.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin...	N Brunswick
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, Duluth—</i>			
Clark S. Fulton.....	Duluth.....	St. Louis.....	New York.
<i>First Assistant Inspector, Duluth—</i>			
J. N. Barnard.....	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'ke Andrew	Kyndiyohi...	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.....	Minneapolis.	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.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Railroad Commissioners—</i>				
Geo. L. Becker.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	New York....	1895
Wm. M. Liggett.....	Benson.....	Swift.....	Ohio.....	1894
Ira B. Mills.....	Moorhead....	Clay.....	New York....	1896
<i>Secretary—</i>				
A. K. Teisberg.....	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail...	Wisconsin...	
<i>Assistant Secretary—</i>				
Darius F. Reese.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Illinois.....	

The commissioners are appointed for three years by the governor. The secretary is appointed by the board, and holds office at its pleasure.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Custodian—</i>			
C. A. Rose.....	Bl. Earth C'y	Fairbault....	Canada.
<i>Janitors—</i>			
Owen Davis.....	St. Paul	Ramsey.....	Missouri.
Peter Larson.....	Pillsbury....	Todd.....	Sweden.
<i>Chief Engineer—</i>			
Alexander Nicoll, Jr.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Scotland.
<i>Assistant Engineer—</i>			
Lyle Herchmer.....	Minneapolis.	Hennepin...	
<i>Fireman—</i>			
Andrew Soderquist.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Sweden.
<i>Night Watchman—</i>			
S. Swanson.....	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 OF OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birth Place.	Term Expires.
	Post Office.	County.		
<i>Chief Justice—</i> James Gilfillan.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Scotland.....	1895
<i>Associate Justices—</i> *D. A. Dickinson.....	Mankato.....	Blue Earth..	Vermont.....	1894
Wm. Mitchell.....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Canada.....	1899
*C. E. Vanderburgh.....	Minneapolis..	Hennepin....	New York....	1894
L. W. Collins.....	St. Cloud....	Stearns.....	Mass.....	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>Assistant—</i> Miss M. Held.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Minnesota...	
<i>Reporter—</i> C. C. Willson.....	Rochester...	Olmsted....	Mass.....	
<i>Marshal—</i> K. N. Guiteau.....	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 the 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.

*Daniel Buck, of Mankato, Blue Earth county, and Thomas Canty, of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, elected 1893, term begins 1894, to succeed Dickinson and Vanderburgh.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

TERM SIX YEARS.

NO. OF DISTRICT.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
First.....	F. M. Crosby.....	Hastings.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
First.....	W. C. Williston.....	Red Wing.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Second.....	H. R. Brill.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Second.....	W. L. Kelly.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Second.....	C. D. Kerr.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Second.....	Chas. E. Otis.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Second.....	James J. Egan.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Second.....	J. W. Willis.....	St. Paul.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Third.....	Chas. M. Start.....	Rochester.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Fourth.....	Wm. Lochren.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Fourth.....	C. M. Pond.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Fourth.....	H. G. Hicks.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Fourth.....	Thomas Canty.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Fourth.....	Frederick Hooker.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Fourth.....	Seagrave Smith.....	Minneapolis.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Fifth.....	Thos. S. Buckham.....	Faribault.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Sixth.....	M. J. Severance.....	Mankato.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Seventh.....	D. B. Searle.....	St. Cloud.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Seventh.....	L. L. Baxter.....	Fergus Falls.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Eighth.....	Francis Cadwell.....	Le Sueur.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Ninth.....	B. F. Webber.....	New Ulm.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Tenth.....	John Whytock.....	Albert Lea.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Eleventh.....	Samuel H. Moore.....	Duluth.....	First Monday in Jan., 1894.
Eleventh.....	O. P. Stearns.....	Duluth.....	First Monday in Jan., 1888.
Eleventh.....	J. D. Ensign.....	Duluth.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Eleventh.....	Charles L. Lewis.....	Duluth.....	Appointed March 14, 1893.
Twelfth.....	Gorham Powers.....	Granite Falls.....	First Monday in Jan., 1891.
Thirteenth.....	P. E. Brown.....	Luverne.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Fourteenth.....	Frank Ives.....	Crookston.....	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Fifteenth.....	Geo. W. Holland.....	Brainerd.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.
Sixteenth.....	Calvin L. Brown.....	Morris.....	First Monday in Jan., 1889.

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Located at Minneapolis.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	Terms expire.
His Excellency, Gov. Knute Nelson, <i>ex officio</i>	1895
Hon. D. L. Kiehle, Supt. of Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	1895
Cyrus Northrop, President of the University, <i>ex officio</i>	
Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.....	1898
Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul.....	1898
Hon. John Lind, New Ulm.....	1898
Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.....	1898
Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield.....	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.

John S. Pillsbury, President.
D. L. Kiehle, Recording Secretary.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary.
H. P. Browne, Minneapolis, Treasurer.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
W. S. Pattee, Northfield, President.....	1895
John Cromb, Crookston.....	1895
C. A. Morey, Winona.....	1897
W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.....	1897
George H. Clark, Mankato.....	1897
Geo. N. Lamphere, Moorhead.....	1895
A. E. Engstrom, Cannon Falls.....	1897
Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.....	1895
D. L. Kiehle, Supt. Pub. Instruction, St. Paul, <i>ex officio</i> , Sec'y..	1895

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. Knute Nelson.
 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. Knute Nelson, President, *ex officio*.
 Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul, Secretary, (office at capitol.)
 George G. Cowie, St. Paul, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Terms expire.
John H. Rich, Red Wing.....	1895
George A. Brackett, Minneapolis.....	1896
S. G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul.....	1896
C. P. Maginnis, Duluth	1894
Chris. Amundson, St. Peter.....	1895
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 Goodhue County.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis, President.....	1897
Alexander Jamison, Vice President.....	1895
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.....	1896
Jesse McIntyre, Red Wing.....	1898
R. A. Costello, Duluth.....	1894

Superintendent, J. W. Brown.

Secretary, F. McCormick.

Treasurer, First National Bank, Red Wing.

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.....	1898
Robert A. Smith, of Ramsey county, President.....	1897
H. S. Griswold, Fillmore county, secretary	1896
Henry Poehler, of Sibley county.....	1895
C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.....	1899
Chas. Keith, Mille Lacs county.....	1894
D. E. Myers, 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.....	1897
James S. O'Brien, Stillwater.....	1896
M. O. Hall, Duluth.....	1894
John F. Norrish.....	1898
Edwin Dunn, Eyota.....	1895
Henry Wolfer, 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.
John Peterson, St. Peter.....	1898
A. L. Sackett, St. Peter, Secretary.....	1898
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.....	1899
Charles D. Wright, Fergus Falls.....	1899
John W. Mason, Fergus Falls.....	1894

HOSPITAL AT ST. PETER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., Acting Medical Superintendent.
George W. McIntyre, M. D., Assistant Physician.
C. F. Brown, Steward.
E. N. Flint, M. D., Assistant Physician.
Elizabeth C. Mallison, M. D., Assistant Physician.
First National Bank of St. Peter, Treasurer.

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 Linton Phelps, M. D., Assistant Physician.
G. W. Moore, M. D., Assistant Physician.
William H. Knapp, Steward.
F. H. Jones, 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.....	1894
Dr. D. B. Collins, St. Peter.....	1894
Dr. Charles E. Riggs, St. Paul.....	1899

HOSPITAL AT FERGUS FALLS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

G. O. Welch, M. D., acting 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.....	1897

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.....	1897
R. A. Mott, Faribault, Secretary.....	1898
Hudson Wilson, Faribault, Treasurer.....	1894
George E. Skinner, St. Paul.....	1896
Gov. Knute Nelson, <i>ex officio</i>	
D. L. Kiehle, Superintendent Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	

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.
 John R. Parshall, Steward.

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
John A. Gilman, Minneapolis.....	1899
Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.....	1899
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.....	1896
J. H. Upham, Duluth.....	1895

The trustees are appointed by the governor, to serve for the term of six years

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

	Terms expire.
J. H. Phillips, Preston, President	1896
Charles N. Hewitt, Red Wing, Secretary and executive officer..	1896
W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis.....	1897
Chas. F. McComb, Duluth	1896
W. J. Mayo, Rochester	1896
Franklin Staples, Winona	1897
Perry H. Millard, Stillwater	1896

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of four years.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
Dr. J. B. McGaughey, Winona	1894
Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, Minneapolis	1894
George F. Clark, Stillwater	1894
R. J. Hill, Minneapolis.....	1895
Thomas McDavitt, St. Paul	1895
Justus Ohage, St. Paul.....	1895
Dr. Harry F. M. Lufkin, St. Paul.....	1896
A. B. Cole, Fergus Falls	1896
Dr. D. L. Schoch, New Ulm	1896

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

	Terms expire.
William A. Frost, St. Paul	1895
Ray Humiston, Worthington.....	1896
L. A. Harding, Fergus Falls.....	1898
H. G. Webster, Minneapolis.....	1897
H. P. Barclay, Stillwater.....	1894

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of five years, one member annually.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
E. K. Clement, Faribault.....	1894
L. C. Davenport, Moorhead	1895
C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul	1894
H. A. Knight, Minneapolis.....	1896
Louis W. Lyon, St. Paul.....	1896

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years, one member annually.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

	Terms expire.
William Bird, Fairmont	1895
W. P. Andrus, Minneapolis.....	1895
W. S. Timberlake, St. Paul	1897
A. F. Ferris, Brainerd.....	1897
Fred von Baumbach, Alexandria	1899

These officers are appointed by the governor for a term of six years

GAME WARDEN.

Frank L. Stetson, Minneapolis.

FISH HATCHERY.

WILLOWBROOK HATCHERY, RAMSEY COUNTY.

S. S. Watkins, St. Paul, Superintendent.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, President.

Capt. R. Blakeley, Vice-President.

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 departments 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.....	1895
<i>Third District</i> —E. G. Bloomfield, Willmar.....	1895
<i>Fifth District</i> —W. D. Tomlin, Duluth.....	1895
<i>Fourth District</i> —R. C. Clark, St. Paul.....	1895
<i>Second District</i> —Charles T. Howe, Pipestone.....	1895

These inspectors are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

	Term expires.
H. W. Foote, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.....	1895

This officer is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

	Terms expire.
<i>First District</i> —Jacob Bean, Stillwater.....	1895
<i>Second District</i> —S. S. Brown, Minneapolis.....	1895
<i>Fourth District</i> —(appointment not made).....	
<i>Fifth District</i> —George F. Ash, Duluth.....	1895
<i>Seventh District</i> —Albert Kaiser, Fosston.....	1895

These officers are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President, J. M. Underwood, Lake City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea.

S. D. Richardson, Winnebago City.

L. E. Day, Farmington.

R. S. Mackintosh, Langdon.

Col. J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis.

J. O. Barrett, Brown's Valley.

Mrs. Jennie Stager, Sauk Rapids.

A. W. Latham, Secretary, Excelsior.

Titus Day, Treasurer, Farmington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(President, Secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio*.)

Wyman Elliott, Chairman, Minneapolis.

S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park.

J. S. Harris, La Crescent.

O. F. Brand, Faribault.

L. H. Wilcox, Hastings.

Prof. Otto Lugger, St. Anthony Park, Entomologist.

A. W. Latham, Librarian.

These officers are elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the society on the third Tuesday of January.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. H. Stevens, President, Minneapolis.

Ed. Weaver, First Vice-President, Mankato.

Dr. J. H. Murphy, Second Vice-President, St. Paul.

Wm. F. Cross, Secretary, Hamline.

A. B. Moffit, Treasurer, Le Sueur.

MANAGERS.

Wm. M. Liggett, Benson.

J. H. Letson, Alexandria.

C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.

Clarke Chambers, Owatonna.

J. J. Furlong, Austin.

E. W. Randall, Morris, Minn.

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. Knute Nelson, *ex officio*, President.

Hon. A. Biermann, state auditor, *ex officio*, secretary.

Hon. H. W. Childs, attorney general.

First District—O. J. Wing, Goodhue county.

Second District—Channing Seabury, Ramsey county.

Third District—J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha county.

Fourth District—D. Bassett, Hennepin county.

Fifth District—Obadiah Powell, Waseca county.

Sixth District—E. F. Wade, Martin county.

Seventh District—Homer Crocker, Otter Tail county.

Eighth District—D. A. Adams, McLeod county.

Ninth District—Edwin Paulson, Brown county.

Tenth District—Niles Carpenter, Fillmore county.

Eleventh District—J. E. Cooley, Duluth.

Twelfth District—L. O. Thorpe, Kandiyohi county.

Thirteenth District—Alex. Fiddes, Jackson county.

Fourteenth District—C. O. Christianson, Polk county.

Fifteenth District—E. B. Lowell, Aitkin county.

Sixteenth District—H. W. Stone, Sr., Stevens county.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE PRECEDING LIST OF OFFICERS.

In the office of governor, add Miss E. W. Baker, stenographer; residence, St. Paul.

In the grain inspection and weighing, for state weighmaster at Duluth, J. G. McGrew, of Crookston, succeeds Edwin McManus.

In the department of public property, Jacob Grevstad, of Minneapolis, is appointed an additional janitor.

In the judges of district court, Robert D. Russell, of Minneapolis, succeeds William Lochren as judge in the Fourth district.

In the board of regents of the University, S. M. Owen, of Minneapolis, succeeds Sloan M. Emery, of Lake City.

In the resident officers of the insane hospital at St. Peter, George W. McIntyre, E. M. Flint, Elizabeth C. Mallison, assistant physicians, and C. F. Brown, steward, have resigned.

In the resident officers of the hospital at Fergus Falls, A. S. Dolan, first assistant physician, has resigned.

In the state board of health and vital statistics, under a law of 1893, the terms of the present board will expire on the first of January, 1894, after which appointments will be for three years.

For game warden, Frank L. Stetson has resigned.

In the surveyors general of logs and lumber, for the Fourth district, J. H. Mullen, of Wabasha, has been appointed.

In the state board of equalization, in the Eighth district, G. A. Blair, of Le Sueur county, succeeds D. A. Adams.

In the Minnesota Hospitals for Insane, the old board has been superseded in accordance with the law of 1893, by the following new board:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
John W. Mason, President,	Fergus Falls,	January, 1895.
T. H. Titus, Secretary,	Rochester,	January, 1894.
Dr. W. A. Jones,	Minneapolis,	January, 1895.
J. F. Meagher,	Mankato,	January, 1894.
John Peterson,	St. Peter,	January, 1895.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

D. A. Monfort, President,	-	-	-	-	St. Paul.
C. McC. Reeve, Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Minneapolis.
Geo. N. Lamphere,	-	-	-	-	Moorhead.
Jay La Due,	-	-	-	-	Luverne.
A. L. Ward,	-	-	-	-	Fairmont.
J. J. Furlong, Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	Austin.
L. P. Hunt, Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	Mankato.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

H. B. Moore,	- - - - -	Duluth.
O. N. Tousley,	- - - - -	Minneapolis.
Mrs. M. A. Hulbut,	- - - - -	Duluth.
Mrs. H. F. Brown,	- - - - -	Minneapolis.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF BUREAU OF LABOR, 1893.

L. G. Powers, 2629 Third Ave. S., Minneapolis, Commissioner of Labor.

W. A. Hammond, 75 Hoag Ave., Minneapolis, Assistant Commissioner of Labor.

Frank Valesh, 278 West Seventh St., St. Paul, Deputy.

Henry Ekman, St. Paul, Deputy.

F. J. Casserly, 296 Aurora Ave., St. Paul, Factory Inspector.

E. B. Mayo, 905 Fremont Ave. N., Minneapolis, Assistant Factory Inspector.

Antoine Paul, 910 Tenth Ave. W., Duluth, Assistant Factory Inspector.

DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Berndt Anderson, Commissioner.

E. J. Graham, Assistant Commissioner.

A. H. Bertram, Assistant Commissioner and Secretary.

E. N. Eaton, Chemist.

J. M. Bohrer,

H. A. Hokemeier,

E. B. Williams,

C. B. Davis,

P. W. Wildt,

} Inspectors.

BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

First Congressional District—H. W. Lamberton, Winona.

Second Congressional District—James McHench, Fairmont.

Third Congressional District—George A. Du Toit, Chaska.

Fourth Congressional District—Channing Seabury, St. Paul.

Fifth Congressional District—John DeLaittre, Minneapolis.

Sixth Congressional District—C. H. Graves, Duluth.

Seventh Congressional District—E. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Name.	Address.	Term expires.
C. H. Pierce, President,	Minneapolis,	January, 1895.
Wm. M. Standish, Secretary,	Mankato,	January, 1895.
B. W. Kirby, Treasurer,	St. Paul,	January, 1895.
Wm. H. Scruby,	St. Cloud,	January, 1895.
J. J. Finley,	Duluth,	January, 1895.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

AITKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Aitkin.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	S. S. Luther.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Treasurer.....	John L. Spalding.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Ole N. Mansten.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	W. B. Gwathmey.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	N. P. Burman.....	Malmo.....	1895
Attorney.....	F. W. Hall.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Surveyor.....	U. O. Armstead.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Coroner.....	C. Graves.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	F. E. Seavey.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. W. Lott.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Miss Susie Maddy.....	Aitkin.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman at Large.....	P. J. Eklund.....	Attica.....	1897

ANOKA COUNTY.

County Seat, Anoka.

Auditor.....	G. W. Putnam.....	Anoka.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Henry Lee.....	Anoka.....	1895
Sheriff.....	John Tierney.....	Anoka.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Charles E. Green.....	Anoka.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	James C. Frost.....	Anoka.....	1895
Attorney.....	G. H. Wyman.....	Anoka.....	1895
Surveyor.....	L. P. Storms.....	Anoka.....	1895
Coroner.....	D. C. Dunham.....	Anoka.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	A. H. Fitch.....	Anoka.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	Hiram Thornton.....	Anoka.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	George D. Goodrich.....	Anoka.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman First District.....	M. V. Bean.....	Anoka.....	1897
Second District.....	M. V. Bean.....	Anoka.....	1897
Third District.....	H. W. Sterling.....	Anoka.....	1895
Fourth District.....	Franklin Whitney.....	Oak Grove.....	1897
Fifth District.....	John Coleman.....	Fridley.....	1895
	Richard Rickaby.....	Fridley.....	1897

BECKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Detroit.

Auditor.....	W. J. Morrow.....	Detroit.....	1895
Treasurer.....	M. Blewett.....	Detroit.....	1895
Sheriff.....	G. J. Norby.....	Detroit.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Hans Hanson.....	Detroit.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	James T. Bestick.....	Detroit.....	1895
Attorney.....	C. M. Johnston.....	Detroit.....	1895
Surveyor.....	W. K. Morton.....	Detroit.....	1895
Coroner.....	Hans Hanson.....	Detroit.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	L. C. McKinstry.....	Detroit.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	O. W. Dix.....	Detroit.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	F. B. Chapin.....	Detroit.....	1895
County Commissioners—			
First District.....	John Engstrom.....	Richwood.....	1897
Second District.....	A. Melle.....	Detroit.....	1895
Third District.....	H. R. Johnson.....	Detroit.....	1897
Fourth District.....	O. H. Aas.....	Lake Park.....	1895
Fifth District.....	L. H. Houge.....	Lake Park.....	1897

BENTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Sauk Rapids.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January,
Auditor	J. B. Galarneau	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Treasurer	H. Berg	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Sheriff	John F. Quinn	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Register of Deeds	S. E. Meagher	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Judge of Probate	Hugh Mulligan	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Attorney	J. A. Senn	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Surveyor	Felix Parrent	Foley	1896
Coroner	Wm. Orcutt	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Clerk of District Court	C. A. Moody	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Court Commissioner	Lewis Mayo	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Superintendent of Schools	A. E. Kasner	Sauk Rapids ..	1896
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	L. Wisniewski	Gilman	1897
First District	L. Wisniewski	Gilman	1896
Second District	Geo. Pappenfus	Gilman	1896
Third District	J. P. Barthelmy	Sauk Rapids ..	1897
Fourth District	Fred Dunkel	Rice's	1896
Fifth District	Erasmus Cross	Sauk Rapids ..	1897

BIG STONE COUNTY.

County Seat, Ortonville.

Auditor	C. H. L. Lange	Ortonville ..	1896
Treasurer	Ole Bolsta	Ortonville ..	1896
Sheriff	A. E. Randall	Ortonville ..	1896
Register of Deeds	John Michell	Ortonville ..	1896
Judge of Probate	A. J. Scofield	Ortonville ..	1896
Attorney	F. L. Cliff	Ortonville ..	1896
Surveyor	R. H. Chapman	Adelalde ..	1896
Coroner	Jacob Kurn	Ortonville ..	1896
Clerk of District Court	Hayden French	Ortonville ..	1896
Court Commissioner	D. K. J. Clark	Ortonville ..	1896
Superintendent of Schools	J. E. Keefe	Adelalde ..	1896
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. M. Finney	Clinton	1897
First District	A. Lannan	Graceville ..	1897
Second District	E. B. Hagaman	Coster	1896
Third District	J. M. Finney	Clinton	1897
Fourth District	A. P. Jackson	Ortonville ..	1896
Fifth District	Mons Danielson	Adelalde ..	1897

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

County Seat, Mankato.

Auditor	L. O. Randall	Mankato	1896
Treasurer	Peter Lloyd	Mankato	1896
Sheriff	W. J. Glynn	Mankato	1896
Register of Deeds	Oscar Bierbauer	Mankato	1896
Judge of Probate	Wm. B. Torrey	Mankato	1896
Attorney	O. L. Benedict	Mankato	1896
Surveyor	James R. Thompson	Garden City ..	1896
Coroner	James Shoemaker	Mankato	1896
Clerk of District Court	Stephen Thorne	Mankato	1896
Court Commissioner	E. Hughes	Mankato	1897
Superintendent of Schools	Geo. W. Scherer	Mankato	1896
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	John Mahowald	Mankato	1897
First District	Chas. Graf	Mankato	1896
Second District	John Mahowald	Mankato	1896
Third District	Robt. S. Hughes	Lake Crystal ..	1897
Fourth District	A. M. Hannay	Vernon Center ..	1896
Fifth District	James Mountain	Good Thunder ..	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

343

BROWN COUNTY.

County Seat, New Ulm.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Lewis B. Krook.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Frank Burg.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Nels Anderson.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Fred Pfaender.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. P. Bertrand.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Attorney.....	M. C. Robertson.....	Springfield.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Geo. Boock.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Coroner.....	J. C. Rothenburg.....	Springfield.....	1895
Clerk of District court.....	S. A. George.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	E. G. Koch.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Albert Stringhauser.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Jesse Palmer.....	New Ulm.....	1897
First District.....	E. G. Koch.....	Albin.....	1895
Second District.....	Hans Sigurdson.....	Sleepy Eye.....	1897
Third District.....	Hubert G. Hillesheim.....	Sleepy Eye.....	1895
Fourth District.....	Jesse Palmer.....	Springfield.....	1897
Fifth District.....	J. B. Augustin.....	Springfield.....	1897

CARLTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Carlton.

Auditor.....	Thomas H. Martin.....	Carlton.....	1895
Treasurer.....	William Gallagher.....	Carlton.....	1895
Sheriff.....	William McKinnor.....	Carlton.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Edward Page.....	Carlton.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	C. Bradley.....	Carlton.....	1895
Attorney.....	A. Woodward.....	Cloquet.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Wm. R. Mayer.....	Carlton.....	1895
Coroner.....	L. A. Sukeforth.....	Carlton.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Ed A. Page.....	Carlton.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	C. Bradley.....	Carlton.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. E. Greene.....	Carlton.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Wm. R. Mayer.....	Carlton.....	1895
First District.....	Alex. Esko.....	Thomson.....	1897
Second District.....	Wm. R. Mayer.....	Carlton.....	1895
Third District.....	A. Gowan.....	Cloquet.....	1897
Fourth District.....	H. M. Waldref.....	Mahtowa.....	1895
Fifth District.....	L. S. Gotchler.....	Moose Lake.....	1897

CARVER COUNTY.

County Seat, Chaska.

Auditor.....	Leonard Streukens.....	Chaska.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Gerhard Bongard.....	Chaska.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Frederick E. Du Toit.....	Chaska.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	L. K. Sexton.....	Chaska.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Julius Schaler.....	Chaska.....	1895
Attorney.....	Wm. C. Odell.....	Chaska.....	1895
Surveyor.....	J. C. Van Krevelen.....	Hollywood.....	1895
Coroner.....	H. R. Diessner.....	Waconia.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Gust Krayenbuhl.....	Chaska.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	F. H. Thomas.....	Chaska.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	T. F. Kiernan.....	Norwood.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	And. F. Schultz.....	Waconia.....	1895
First District.....	Frederick Iltis.....	Chaska.....	Mar., 1893
Second District.....	John F. Boylan.....	Watertown.....	1894
Third District.....	August Wittsack.....	Cologne.....	Mar., 1893
Fourth District.....	A. P. Nord.....	Carver.....	Mar., 1893

COUNTY OFFICERS.

345

COOK COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Marais.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Wm. Fisher	Grand Marais.	1895
Treasurer	Samuel B. Swank	Grand Marais.	1895
Register of Deeds	James A. Tucker	Grand Marais.	1895
Judge of Probate	H. Gilbertson	Grand Marais.	1895
Supt. of Schools	Mrs. J. E. Mayhew	Grand Marais.	1895
Coroner	A. J. Scott	Grand Marais.	1895
Surveyor	John L. Simmons	Grand Marais.	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Richard Domman	Gun Flint Lake	....
" "	Andrew J. Scott	Grand Marais.	....
" "	Godfrey Montferrand	Grand Portage	....

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Windom.

Auditor	Herman Teichroew	Windom	1895
Treasurer	H. A. Cone	Windom	1895
Sheriff	W. W. Barlow	Windom	1895
Register of Deeds	H. E. Hanson	Windom	1895
Judge of Probate	G. W. Laing	Windom	1895
Attorney	J. G. Redding	Windom	1895
Coroner	J. H. Tilford	Windom	1895
Clerk of District Court	W. H. Benbow	Windom	1895
Court Commissioner	E. C. Huntington	Windom	1895
Superintendent of Schools	L. I. Borgen	Mountain Lake	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	D. C. Davis	Bingham Lake	1895
First District	Lars Swenson	Lamberton	1897
Second District	C. Mead	Windom	1895
Third District	E. D. Mooers	Windom	1897
Fourth District	D. C. Davis	Bingham Lake	1895
Fifth District	H. M. Goss	Mountain Lake	1897

CROW WING COUNTY.

County Seat, Brainerd.

Auditor	Louis Tache	Brainerd	1895
Treasurer	John T. Frater	Brainerd	1895
Sheriff	Henry Spalding	Brainerd	1895
Register of Deeds	A. Mahlum	Brainerd	1895
Judge of Probate	M. McFadden	Brainerd	1895
Attorney	Leon E. Lum	Brainerd	1895
Surveyor	R. K. Whiteley	Brainerd	1895
Coroner	I. T. Dean	Brainerd	1895
Clerk of District Court	S. F. Alderman	Brainerd	1895
Court Commissioner	None elected .....	.....	....
Superintendent of Schools	J. A. Wilson	Brainerd	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. S. Gardner	Brainerd	1895
First District	Joel Smith	Brainerd	1897
Second District	J. S. Gardner	Brainerd	1895
Third District	Henry Mahle	Brainerd	1897
Fourth District	A. P. Farrar	Brainerd	1895
Fifth District	Harry Patterson	Deerwood	1897

DAKOTA COUNTY. .

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
M. O. Tautges	Hastings	1895
John Kane	Hastings	1895
John H. Hyland	Hastings	1895
John Weber	Hastings	1895
Thos. P. Moran	Hastings	1895
Jas. Millett	Hastings	1895
Chas. A. Forbes	St. Paul	1895
A. A. Finch	Hastings	1895
Michael Ryan	Hastings	1895
J. R. Claggett	Hastings	1895
Thos. B. McKelvy	Lakeville	1895
Geo. J. Hetherington	Hastings	1897
Geo. J. Hetherington	Hastings	1897
Jacob Horn	Hampton Sta'n	1895
Michael Farrell	Rosemount	1897
Patrick Derham	Rosemount	1895
Lewis Gilbertson	Hazelwood	1897

County Seat, Mantorville.

Auditor	Geo. A. Norton.....	Mantorville.....	1886
Treasurer	Frank O. Bey.....	Dodge Center.....	1895
Sheriff.....	W. A. Houston.....	Kasson.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	H. C. Culver.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. F. Way.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Attorney.....	Samuel Lord.....	Kasson.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Howard Crampton.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Coroner.....	S. H. Van Olevé.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Peter J. Schwarz.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. W. Slocum.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	A. M. Sperry.....	Wassioja.....	1895
Co. Commissioners.....	A. F. Curtis.....	Mantorville.....	1895
First District.....	M. E. Mallory.....	Mantorville.....	1897
Second District.....	A. F. Curtis.....	Mantorville.....	1895
Third District.....	T. D. Moulton.....	Dodge Center.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Thos. Thompson (appointed)	Dodge Center.....	
Fifth District.....	Ole O. Distad.....	Hayfield.....	1897

County Seat, Alexandria.

Auditor.....	Fred von Baumbach.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Theodore Bordsen.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Pheriff.....	A. W. DeFrate.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Nels E. Nelson.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	A. G. Sexton.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Attorney.....	C. J. Gunderson.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Surveyor.....	John Abercrombie.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Coroner.....	S. W. McEwan.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	H. K. White.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	W. E. Ohldesten.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	A. D. Gaines.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Jas. J. White.....	Alexandria.....	1895
First District.....	Ole J. Thorstad.....	Urness.....	1897
Second District.....	Chas. J. Johnson.....	Brandon.....	1895
Third District.....	Peter Sweet.....	Alexandria.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Jas. J. White.....	Alexandria.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Jas. Quinn.....	Belle River.....	1897

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

County Seat, Blue Earth City.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	G. B. Franklin.....	Elmore.....	1895
Treasurer.....	F. W. Willmert.....	B. Earth City.....	1895
Sheriff.....	O. H. Dolen.....	B. Earth City.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	A. Erdahl.....	B. Earth City.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. F. Winship.....	Winnebago Cy.....	1895
Attorney.....	J. H. Quinn.....	Wells.....	1895
Surveyor.....	L. Clough.....	Wells.....	1895
Coroner.....	J. P. Humes.....	Winnebago Cy.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	J. F. Mondahl.....	Clayton.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. W. Buswell.....	B. Earth City.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. M. Nye.....	Wells.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	F. W. Temple.....	B. Earth City.....	....
First District.....	Robert More.....	B. Earth City.....	....
Second District.....	F. W. Temple.....	B. Earth City.....	....
Third District.....	Gustave Buscho.....	Wells.....	....
Fourth District.....	H. D. Damon.....	Winnebago Cy.....	....
Fifth District.....	Jacob Luides.....	Easton.....	....

FILLMORE COUNTY.

County Seat, Preston.

Auditor.....	J. O. Mills.....	Preston.....	1895
Treasurer.....	L. O. Hamre.....	Preston.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Henry Nupson.....	Preston.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	W. C. Garrat.....	Preston.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. V. Farrington.....	Preston.....	1895
Attorney.....	G. W. Rockwell.....	Rushford.....	1895
Surveyor.....	O. H. Case.....	Fountain.....	1895
Coroner.....	J. H. Phillips.....	Preston.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	D. W. Bacon.....	Preston.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	A. R. Holman.....	Spring Valley.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	K. W. Buell.....	Preston.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	N. O. Henderson.....	Newburg.....	....
First District.....	O. H. Schansberg.....	Lanesboro.....	1897
Second District.....	W. A. Pease.....	Chatfield.....	1895
Third District.....	L. M. Ashley.....	Spring Valley.....	1897
Fourth District.....	A. H. Daniels.....	Harmony.....	1895
Fifth District.....	N. O. Henderson.....	Newburg.....	1897

FREEBORN COUNTY.

County Seat, Albert Lea.

Auditor.....	W. A. Higgins.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Treasurer.....	H. A. Hanson.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Sheriff.....	W. C. Mitchell.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Emil Nelson.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Heman Blackmer.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Attorney.....	Henry A. Morgan.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Surveyor.....	G. M. Miller.....	Freeborn.....	1895
Coroner.....	H. H. Wilcox.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	J. Q. Annis.....	Albert Lea.....	1897
Court Commissioners.....	Rolla Farnsworth.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	John W. Olson.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	N. T. Sandburg.....	.....	....
First District.....	Carl Hendrickson.....	Hartland.....	1897
Second District.....	C. J. Kennevan.....	Oakland.....	1895
Third District.....	N. T. Sandburg.....	Albert Lea.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John C. Ross.....	Albert Lea.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Ole I. Opdahl.....	Mansfield.....	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

County Seat, Red Wing.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O ADDRESS.	Term expires Monday in January,
Auditor	Carl N. Lien	Red Wing	1895
Treasurer	Hiram Howe	Red Wing	1895
Sheriff	A. Fred Anderson	Red Wing	1895
Register of Deeds	John H. Webster	Red Wing	1895
Judge of Probate	O. D. Anderson	Red Wing	1895
Attorney	S. J. Nilson	Red Wing	1895
Surveyor	Louis P. Wolf	Red Wing	1895
Coroner	Dr. Otis J. Brown	Red Wing	1895
Clerk of District Court	Albert Johnson	Red Wing	1895
Court Commissioner	S. J. Nilson	Red Wing	1895
Superintendent of Schools	A. E. Engstrom	Cannon Falls	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. F. Oliva		
First District	Adolphe Grosse	Hay Creek	
Second District	Andrew Larson	Vasa	
Third District	A. T. Kjos	Norway	
Fourth District	Henry Weiss	Zumbrota	
Fifth District	J. F. Oliva	Red Wing	

GRANT COUNTY.

County Seat, Elbow Lake.

Auditor	T. E. Dybdal	Elbow Lake	1895
Treasurer	Lars Lynne	Elbow Lake	1895
Sheriff	E. N. Nash	Elbow Lake	1895
Register of Deeds	John K. L.	Elbow Lake	1895
Judge of Probate	Louis O. Foss	Elbow Lake	1895
Attorney	E. J. Scofield	Elbow Lake	1895
Surveyor	John Ohlsson	Elbow Lake	1895
Coroner	L. M. Philney	Herman	1895
Clerk of District Court	L. J. Hauge	Elbow Lake	1895
Court Commissioner	Thos. Casey	Elbow Lake	1895
Superintendent of Schools	William H. Townsend	Herman	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	H. P. Hansen		
First District	A. E. Dybdal	Wendell	
Second District	Sam Olson	Hoffman	
Third District	M. F. Monson	Barrett	
Fourth District	H. P. Hansen	Elbow Lake	
Fifth District	Frank McNabb	Herman	

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Minneapolis.

Auditor	Clayton R. Cooley	Minneapolis ..	1895
Treasurer	Thomas J. Buxton	Minneapolis ..	1893
Sheriff	James H. Ege	Minneapolis ..	1895
Register of Deeds	Wilson A. Plummer	Minneapolis ..	1895
Judge of Probate	John H. Steele	Minneapolis ..	1895
Attorney	Frank M. Nye	Minneapolis ..	1895
Surveyor	Frank Plummer	Minneapolis ..	1895
Coroner	W. P. Spring	Minneapolis ..	1895
Clerk of District Court	Courtland N. Dickey	Minneapolis ..	1895
Court Commissioner	W. A. Kerr	Minneapolis ..	1895
Superintendent of Schools	James A. Lewis	Minneapolis ..	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Edward J. Conroy		
First District	E. J. Conroy, 914 14th av. S. E.	Minneapolis ..	1897
Second District	T. P. Dwyer, 2402 26th av. S.	Minneapolis ..	1895
Third District	M. W. Nash, 513 6th st. S.	Minneapolis ..	1897
Fourth District	H. y Oswald, cor. 44th & Lyn. S.	Minneapolis ..	1895
Fifth District	Edward Egan	Osseo	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

349

HOUSTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Caledonia.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	C. J. Scofield.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Treasurer.....	O. G. Laugen.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Sheriff.....	George N. Blexrud.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	James O. Donovan.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Thomas Ryan.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Attorney.....	O. S. Trask.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Wm. N. Amidon.....	Houston.....	1895
Coroner.....	L. K. Onsgard.....	Houston.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Moses Emery.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	E. N. Wheaton.....	Caledonia.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Fannie Lapham.....	Caledonia.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	G. F. Brenner.....	Caledonia.....	1895
First District.....	Fred Welch.....	La Crescent.....	1897
Second District.....	Geo. F. Brenner.....	Freeburg.....	1895
Third District.....	Edmund Stevens.....	Win'bugo Val.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Charles Lehmann.....	Mound Prairie.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Alexander Simpson.....	Sheldon.....	1897

HUBBARD COUNTY.

County Seat, Park Rapids.

Auditor.....	Ferdinand Mueller.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Treasurer.....	J. Y. Smith.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Sheriff.....	John Moran.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John S. Huntsinger.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. W. Jarvis.....	Hubbard.....	1895
Attorney.....	L. W. Bills.....	Hubbard.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Oliver Keay.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Coroner.....	P. A. Walling.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	E. M. Horton.....	Park Rapids ..	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	James G. La Rue.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Chas. O. Todd.....	Park Rapids ..	1895
First District.....	Chas. H. Rockwell.....	Park Rapids ..	1897
Second District.....	Chas. O. Todd.....	Park Rapids ..	1897
Third District.....	James A. Bayne.....	Hubbard.....	1897

ISANTI COUNTY.

County Seat, Cambridge.

Auditor.....	Daniel Anderson.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Treasurer.....	P. R. Danielson.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Chas A. Hokanson.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	A. L. Wilson.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	P. M. Torell.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Attorney.....	H. F. Barker.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Surveyor.....	W. H. Dunbar.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Coroner.....	H. J. Englund.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Geo. C. Starr.....	Cambridge.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	O. A. Ballin.....	Cambridge.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Chas. J. Dahl.....	Cambridge.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	John Ledlin.....	Dalbo.....	1895
First District.....	Andrew Peterson.....	Spring Vale.....	1894
Second District.....	O. H. Olson.....	Spencer Brook.....	1895
Third District.....	Andrew Olander.....	Cambridge.....	1894
Fourth District.....	John Sederberg.....	Spring Lake.....	1895
Fifth District.....	John Ledlin.....	Spring Lake.....	1895

ITASCA COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Rapids.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Angus McIntosh.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Treasurer.....	O. H. Duggin.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Sheriff.....	M. L. Toole.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Chas. Kearney.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. A. Arnold.....	La Prairie.	1895
Attorney.....	C. L. Pratt.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Surveyor.....	George Cox.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Coroner.....	M. H. Manson.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Wade Blaker.....	Grand Rapids.	1897
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. Bowman, Jr.....	La Prairie.	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Mrs. O. H. Stillson.....	Grand Rapids.	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	J. F. Killorin.....	Deer River..	1895
First District.....	F. L. Churchill.....	Swan River ..	1897
Second District.....	J. F. Killorin.....	Grand Rapids.	1897
Third District.....	D. M. Gunn.....	.....	....
Fourth District.....	.....	.....	....
Fifth District.....	.....	.....	....

JACKSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Jackson.

Auditor.....	Wm. V. King.....	Jackson.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Christian Lewis.....	Jackson.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Ole Anderson.....	Jackson.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John Baldwin.....	Jackson.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	O. H. Seldon.....	Jackson.....	1895
Attorney.....	W. A. Funk.....	Lakefield.....	1895
Surveyor.....	C. W. Gove.....	Lakefield.....	1895
Coroner.....	W. C. Portman.....	Jackson.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	A. H. Strong.....	Jackson.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. Goodrich.....	Jackson.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Flora J. Frost.....	Jackson.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	J. W. Cowing.....	Jackson.....	1895
First District.....	Henry Thielvoldt.....	Sioux Valley..	1897
Second District.....	J. W. Cowing.....	Jackson.....	1895
Third District.....	H. K. Rue.....	Orr.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Geo. Erbes.....	Heron Lake..	1897
Fifth District.....	Thos. Chesterson.....	Windom.....	1897

KANABEC COUNTY.

County Seat, Mora.

Auditor.....	Andrew Norum.....	Mora.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Andrew Larson.....	Mora.....	1895
Sheriff.....	N. E. Nelson.....	Mora.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	A. M. Anderson.....	Mora.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Louis Nelson.....	Brunswick.....	1895
Attorney.....	J. C. Pope.....	Mora.....	1895
Surveyor.....	John Nelson.....	Brunswick.....	1895
Coroner.....	Anton Smith.....	Mora.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	R. W. Sofford.....	Mora.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	J. C. Pope.....	Mora.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Alfred Sundeen.....	Mora.....	1895
County Commissioners—			
First District.....	A. G. Peterson.....	Grass Lake ..	1897
Second District.....	E. O. Olson.....	Brunswick.....	1895
Third District.....	N. M. O. Nilson.....	Mora.....	1897
Fourth District.....	.....	.....	....
Fifth District.....	.....	.....	....

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

County Seat, Willmar.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Aslak O. Nasset.....	Willmar.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Solomon Porter.....	Willmar.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Chas. W. Odell.....	Willmar.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	James Sanderson.....	Willmar.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Samuel Porter.....	Willmar.....	1895
Attorney.....	G. E. Qvale.....	Willmar.....	1895
Surveyor.....	B. F. Jenness.....	Willmar.....	1895
Coroner.....	Dr. E. S. Frost.....	Willmar.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	H. J. Ramsett.....	Willmar.....	1896
Court Commissioner.....	George Muller.....	Willmar.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	B. S. Covell.....	Willmar.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	A. Flygare.....		
First District.....	H. P. Lofgren.....	Kerkhoven.....	1897
Second District.....	Ole S. Reigstad.....	West Lake.....	1895
Third District.....	Warner L. Norin.....	Colfax.....	1897
Fourth District.....	A. Flygare.....	Atwater.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Chas. E. Johnson.....	L'ke Elizabeth.....	1897

KITTSO COUNTY.

County Seat, Hallock.

Auditor.....	G. A. Gunnarson.....	Hallock.....	1895
Treasurer.....	N. G. Brown.....	Hallock.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Oscar Younggren.....	Hallock.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John A. Vanstrum.....	Hallock.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	O. B. Eckman.....	Jadls.....	1895
Attorney.....	R. R. Hedenberg.....	Hallock.....	1895
Surveyor.....	W. G. Peters.....	St. Vincent.....	1895
Coroner.....	A. Campbell.....	St. Vincent.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Charles Clow, app. March '93	Hallock.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	E. S. Hammond.....	Hallock.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	W. G. Peters.....	St. Vincent.....	1895
Co Commissioners, Chairman.....	James Ford.....	St. Vincent.....	1893
First District.....	P. M. Henriks.....	Robin.....	1895
Second District.....	C. Molin.....	Kennedy.....	1897
Third District.....	Fred. McKenzie.....	Hallock.....	1895
Fourth District.....	O. McMillan.....	Hallock.....	1897
Fifth District.....	James Ford.....	St. Vincent.....	1895

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

County, Seat Madison.

Auditor.....	O. G. Dale.....	Madison.....	1895
Treasurer.....	P. K. Haslerud.....	Madison.....	1895
Sheriff.....	T. C. Farman.....	Madison.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	O. O. Hill.....	Madison.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. F. Rosenwald.....	Madison.....	1895
Attorney.....	K. O. Jerde.....	Madison.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Geo. Michel.....	Bellingham.....	1895
Coroner.....	Hugh J. Chalmers.....	Madison.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Wm. H. Blair.....	Madison.....	1896
Court Commissioner.....	W. S. Farnham.....	Madison.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. T. Hammar.....	Madison.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	A. J. Haugen.....	Atwater.....	1893
First District.....	A. J. Haugen.....	Freeland.....	1897
Second District.....	A. J. Foster.....	Bellingham.....	1895
Third District.....	Carl Hegna.....	Madison.....	1897
Fourth District.....	C. A. Bolstad.....	Dawson.....	1895
Fifth District.....	John O. Flaa.....	Boyd.....	1897

LAKE COUNTY.

County Seat, Two Harbors.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	M. Theodore Hannon	Two Harbors..	1895
Treasurer	George Munford.	Two Harbors..	1895
Sheriff	Henry H. Wilson	Two Harbors..	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Charles M. Floathe.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Roderick Stewart.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Attorney	John Dwan	Two Harbors..	1895
Surveyor	Nelson K. Coffman.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Coroner	Dr. J. D. Budd.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Theodore Tennyson.....	Two Harbors..	1897
Court Commissioner .....	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Schools.....	Carrie H. Woodward.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Nels C. Nelson.....	.....	.....
First District	A. H. Wegner.....	Beaver Bay...	1897
Second District	A. Headley.....	Two Harbors..	1895
Third District	Nels C. Nelson.....	Two Harbors..	1897
Fourth District.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth District.....	.....	.....	.....

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

County Seat, Le Sueur Center.

Auditor	Michael Keogh.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Treasurer	G. C. Wendelschafer	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Sheriff	Samuel I. Davis.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Frank Moudry.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Cornelius Kilduff.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Attorney	M. R. Everett.....	Waterville ..	1895
Surveyor	Edward Solberg	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Coroner	John Landenberger.....	New Prague...	1897
Clerk of District Court	Jacob Gish.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Court Commissioner	John Buttler.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1897
Superintendent of Schools	H. E. Gibbon.....	Ottawa.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	O. H. Chapman .....	.....	.....
First District	Thos. Byone.....	Kilkenny.....	1897
Second District	O. H. Chapman.....	Le Sueur C'ter	1895
Third District	E. H. Vonlehe.....	Le Sueur.....	1897
Fourth District.....	F. W. Domonoske.....	Waterville ..	1895
Fifth District.....	William Van Antwerp.....	Cleveland	1897

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Seat Lake Benton.

Auditor	H. R. Keeler.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Treasurer	Lars I. Fjeseth.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Sheriff	Charles Whitman.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Alfred Foderlund	Lake Benton..	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. G. D. Whipple.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Attorney	J. A. Bigham.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Surveyor	Matthew Lane	Wilno.....	1895
Coroner	J. B. Davidson	Lake Benton..	1895
Clerk of District Court	C. O. Hatchard.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Court Commissioner	W. H. Bradley.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Wm J. Wicker-helm.....	Idlewild.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Marcus Lauritsen	Tyler.....	1897
First District	Henry Potter.....	Lake Benton..	1897
Second District.....	Julius Reck.....	Lake Benton..	1895
Third District	H. B. Danielson.....	Hendricks	1897
Fourth District.....	P. O. Vine.....	Porter.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Marcus Lauritsen.....	Tyler.....	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

353

LYON COUNTY.

County Seat, Marshall.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Ole Kelson.....	Marshall.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Geo. Little.....	Marshall.....	1895
Sheriff.....	J. F. Remore.....	Marshall.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	J. B. Gibbons.....	Marshall.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	O. E. Maxon.....	Marshall.....	1895
Attorney.....	M. E. Mathews.....	Marshall.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Ole Sterk.....	Minneota.....	1895
Coroner.....	C. E. Persons.....	Marshall.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	E. S. Relshus.....	Marshall.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	D. G. Stuart.....	Marshall.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	S. L. Walt.....	Marshall.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	J. J. Hartigan.....	Tracy.....	1895
First District.....	Robert Hellman.....	Marshall.....	1897
Second District.....	O. J. Wignes.....	Minneota.....	1895
Third District.....	James Murrison.....	Balaton.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Hugh Neill.....	Marshall.....	1895
Fifth District.....	J. J. Hartigan.....	Tracy.....	1895

MCLEOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Glencoe.

Auditor.....	F. D. Stocking.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Treasurer.....	John Dean.....	Hutchinson.....	1895
Sheriff.....	August F. Neltzel.....	Brownston.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Frank Kasper.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	M. C. Tift.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Attorney.....	J. V. V. Lewis.....	Hutchinson.....	1895
Surveyor.....	C. J. Christlell.....	Hutchinson.....	1895
Coroner.....	D. W. Bolles.....	Brownston.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	John Lulten.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	L. W. Gilbert.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Carlos Avery.....	Hutchinson.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Fred Schultz.....	.....	.....
First District.....	Peter Olson.....	Plato.....	1897
Second District.....	Rupert Link.....	Glencoe.....	1895
Third District.....	John E. Kuni.....	Stewart.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John Filippi, Jr.....	Silver Lake.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Fred Schultz.....	Hutchinson.....	1897

MARSHALL COUNTY.

County Seat, Warren.

Auditor.....	R. Glavin.....	Warren.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Sam. Sorenson.....	Warren.....	1895
Sheriff.....	John Sinclair.....	Warren.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Hans B. Imsdahl.....	Warren.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Chas. S. Hull.....	Warren.....	1895
Attorney.....	Wm. C. Brown.....	Stephen.....	1895
Surveyor.....	P. Kirsch.....	Argyle.....	1895
Coroner.....	O. E. Belcourt.....	Argyle.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	W. A. Case.....	Warren.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	S. Cooke.....	Warren.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Ole G. Nelson.....	Warren.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	A. L. Nutting.....	.....	1895
First District.....	E. Dalquist.....	Warren.....	1895
Second District.....	Anton Hill.....	Stephen.....	1895
Third District.....	A. L. Nutting.....	Stephen.....	1895
Fourth District.....	Peder J. Holan.....	Englund.....	1895
Fifth District.....	D. B. Bakke.....	Fodvang P. O.....	1895

MARTIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Fairmont.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Edgar B. Shanks.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Treasurer.....	H. H. Bonney.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Sheriff.....	W. P. Hill.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	J. T. Swearingen.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. C. Pratt.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Attorney.....	F. S. Livermore.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Surveyor.....	C. T. Montgomery.....	Welcome.....	1895
Coroner.....	H. N. Rice.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Wm. Viesselman.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	A. J. Brown.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	W. A. McDonald.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	M. Garry.....		
First District.....	M. Garry.....	Pleasant Prairie.....	1897
Second District.....	C. W. Jones.....	Fairmont.....	1895
Third District.....	John Schrooten.....	Welcome.....	1897
Fourth District.....	T. A. Patton.....	Lake Belt.....	1895
Fifth District.....	S. Pope.....	Triumph.....	1897

MEEKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Litchfield.

Auditor.....	C. H. Bigelow.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Treasurer.....	C. H. Dart.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Sheriff.....	J. F. Maher.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Nils M. Holm.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Milton Forder.....	Dassel.....	1895
Attorney.....	Nelson D. March.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Surveyor.....	N. Y. Taylor.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Coroner.....	O. C. Bissell.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	J. E. Upham.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	J. B. Atkinson.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. Y. Winings.....	Litchfield.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Geo. W. Harding.....		
First District.....	Geo. W. Harding.....	Litchfield.....	1897
Second District.....	Daniel Jackman.....	Cosmor.....	1895
Third District.....	H. H. Pennoyer.....	Greenleaf.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Wm. Murphey.....	Kingston.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Thomas Stanton.....	Manannah.....	1895

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

County Seat, Princeton.

Auditor.....	Byron M. Van Alsteln.....	Princeton.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Robt. M. Neely.....	Princeton.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Arthur F. Howard.....	Princeton.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John W. Goulding.....	Princeton.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Richard W. Freer.....	Princeton.....	1895
Attorney.....	Joseph A. Ross.....	Princeton.....	1895
Surveyor.....	James P. Mitchell.....	Princeton.....	1895
Coroner.....	Dr. H. C. Cooney.....	Princeton.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Lemuel S. Briggs.....	Princeton.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	Henry C. Head.....	Princeton.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Mrs. Olive R. Barker.....	Princeton.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	George Buck.....	Princeton.....	1895
First District.....	Andrew J. Barrett.....	Milaca.....	1897
Second District.....	George Buck.....	Princeton.....	1897
Third District.....	John McCool.....	Princeton.....	1895
Fourth District.....			
Fifth District.....			

COUNTY OFFICERS.

355

MORRISON COUNTY. *County Seat, Little Falls.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Frank Ellenbecker	Little Falls....	1895
Treasurer	Jos. L. Meyer	Little Falls....	1895
Sheriff	Leon Houde	Little Falls....	1895
Register of Deeds	Henry Goulet	Little Falls....	1895
Judge of Probate	Donat Trettel	Little Falls....	1895
Attorney	Frank W. Lyon	Little Falls....	1895
Surveyor	H. S. Olyde	Little Falls....	1895
Coroner	G. M. A. Fortier	Little Falls....	1895
Clerk of District Court	I. E. Staples	Little Falls....	1895
Court Commissioner	Edward F. Shaw	Little Falls....	1895
Superintendent of Schools	J. H. Seal	Little Falls....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	John Stumpf	Pierz	1895
First District	W. M. Jones	Huff	1897
Second District	John Stumpf	Pierz	1895
Third District	George La Fond	Little Falls....	1897
Fourth District	Marcus Kobe	Royalton	1895
Fifth District	Dennis Sheedy	Ledoux	1897

MOWER COUNTY.

County Seat, Austin.

Auditor	R. L. Johnson	Austin	1895
Treasurer	G. Seebach	Austin	1895
Sheriff	A. Molleson	Austin	1895
Register of Deeds	E. Wood	Austin	1895
Judge of Probate	S. S. Washburn	Austin	1895
Attorney	S. D. Catherwood	Austin	1895
Surveyor	M. N. Clausen	Austin	1895
Coroner	W. L. Hollister	Austin	1895
Clerk of District Court	S. Sweningsen	Austin	1895
Court Commissioner	S. S. Washburn	Austin	1895
Superintendent of Schools	G. C. Ellis	Austin	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Wm. Brown	Grand Meadow .....	....
First District	M. Stephenson	Brownsdale	1897
Second District	Wm. Brown	Grand Meadow	1895
Third District	W. W. Sweet	LeRoy	1897
Fourth District	John Beach	Lyle	1895
Fifth District	J. W. C. Dinsmoor	Austin	1897

MURRAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Slayton.

Auditor	Charles E. Weld	Slayton	1895
Treasurer	Peter Peterson	Slayton	1895
Sheriff	James Lowe, Jr.	Slayton	1895
Register of Deeds	Wm. H. Bottoms	Slayton	1895
Judge of Probate	Z. W. Marsh	Currie	1895
Attorney	P. P. Smith	Slayton	1895
Surveyor	S. P. McIntyre	Currie	1895
Coroner	Thomas Lowe	Slayton	1895
Clerk of District Court	W. B. Stine	Slayton	1895
Court Commissioner	W. M. Davis	Fulda	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Edward Mott	Fulda	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	G. F. Norwood	Balaton	1895
First District	John McCormick	Currie	1897
Second District	C. F. Norwood	Balaton	1895
Third District	W. S. Pattinson	Lake Wilson	1897
Fourth District	Ole Open	Avoca	1895
Fifth District	A. J. Timlin	Fulda	1897

NICOLLET COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Peter.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Charles Hensel.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Treasurer.....	John Webster.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Sheriff.....	J. H. Block.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Register of deeds.....	A. Linstrom.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	John Peterson.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Attorney.....	A. A. Stone.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Surveyor.....	M. M. Cram.....	Mankato.....	1895
Coroner.....	C. M. Skinner.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	G. A. Blomberg, Jr.....	St. Peter.....	1897
Superintendent of schools.....	C. G. Schulz.....	St. Peter.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	W. N. C. Bushard.....		
First District.....	L. M. Erickson.....	St. Peter.....	1897
Second District.....	C. C. Nelson.....	New Sweden ..	1895
Third District.....	A. Volk, 2d.....	St. Peter.....	1897
Fourth District.....	W. N. C. Bushard.....	New Ulm.....	1895
Fifth District.....	H. C. Randall.....	Mankato.....	1897

NOBLES COUNTY.

County Seat, Worthington.

Auditor.....	John J. Kendlen.....	Worthington..	1895
Treasurer.....	E. W. Goff.....	Worthington..	1895
Sheriff.....	James C. Thom.....	Worthington..	1895
Register of deeds.....	J. A. Kennedy.....	Worthington..	1895
Judge of probate.....	C. M. Cory.....	Adrian.....	1895
Attorney.....	O. W. Freeman.....	Adrian.....	1895
Surveyor.....	M. S. Smith.....	Worthington..	1895
Coroner.....	R. B. Plotts.....	Worthington..	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	F. A. Stevens.....	Worthington..	1895
Court Commissioner.....	L. B. Bennett.....	Worthington..	1897
Superintendent of Schools...	T. B. Maguire.....	Ellsworth.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Peter Thompson.....	Worthington..	1897
First District.....	C. L. Peterson.....	Round Lake..	1897
Second District.....	F. T. Graves.....	Bigelow.....	1895
Third District.....	A. G. Lindgren.....	Adrian.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John Mock.....	Saint Killian..	1895
Fifth District.....	Peter Thompson.....	Worthington..	1897

NORMAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Ada.

Auditor.....	Joris C. Norby.....	Ada.....	1895
Treasurer.....	K. T. Knudson.....	Ada.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Ole Gunderson.....	Ada.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John M. Hetland.....	Ada.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	W. W. Calkins.....	Ada.....	1895
Attorney.....	E. B. Larson.....	Ada.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Emanuel Nielson.....	Fossum.....	1895
Coroner.....	Dr. F. L. Norlin.....	Ada.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	E. T. Salverson.....	Ada.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	H. M. Hunting.....	Ada.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools....	Miss Lottie A. Bradley.....	Ada.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	G. O. Gilbertson.....		
First District.....	M. E. Bjorge.....	Strand.....	1897
Second District.....	G. O. Gilbertson.....	Halstad.....	1895
Third District.....	Gust Sontag.....	Goldner.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Wesley Jenkins.....	Ada.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Julius Heier.....	Twin Valley ..	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

357

OLMSTED COUNTY. *County Seat, Rochester.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Geo. B. Doty.....	Rochester.....	1895
Treasurer.....	G. G. Coppersmith.....	Rochester.....	1895
Sheriff.....	C. N. Stewart.....	Rochester.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	C. H. Burbank.....	Rochester.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Thomas Fraser.....	Rochester.....	1895
Attorney.....	Geo. W. Granger.....	Rochester.....	1895
Surveyor.....	John Fraser.....	Dover.....	1895
Coroner.....	F. R. Mosse.....	Rochester.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	O. H. Heffron.....	Rochester.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	H. C. Butler (appointed).....	Rochester.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. H. Chapman.....	Rochester.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	L. W. Lull.....	Rochester.....	1897
First District.....	Patrick Norton.....	Byron.....	1895
Second District.....	B. A. Doherty.....	Byron.....	1895
Third District.....	L. W. Lull.....	Marion.....	1897
Fourth District.....	J. M. Duell.....	Eyota.....	1895
Fifth District.....	C. A. Hoffman.....	Potsdam.....	1897

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

County Seat, Fergus Falls.

Auditor.....	Frank J. Pfefferle.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Treasurer.....	Hans Nelson.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Sheriff.....	J. S. Billings.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Fred N. Field.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Davis Burbank.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Attorney.....	M. J. Daly.....	Perham.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Martin Aalberg.....	Henning.....	1895
Coroner.....	W. T. Duncan.....	Fergus Falls..	1897
Clerk of District Court.....	O. F. Hanson.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Court Commissioner.....	R. H. Marden.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Caroline S. Nygren.....	Fergus Falls..	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Knud Peterson.....	Underwood.....	1894
First District.....	Charles Miller.....	Perham.....	1897
Second District.....	A. T. Vigen.....	Pelican Rapids..	1895
Third District.....	Knud Peterson.....	Underwood.....	1897
Fourth District.....	O. S. Johnson.....	Henning.....	1895
Fifth District.....	William Hoefling.....	Fergus Falls..	1897

PINE COUNTY.

County Seat, Pine City.

Auditor.....	Fred A. Hodge.....	Pine City.....	1895
Treasurer.....	John D. Vaughn.....	Pine City.....	1895
Sheriff.....	James McLaughlin.....	Pine City.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John W. Hunt.....	Pine City.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. Venhoven.....	Pine City.....	1895
Attorney.....	R. C. Saunders.....	Hinckley.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Oscar Oswald.....	Sturgeon Lake..	1895
Coroner.....	D. W. Cowan.....	Hinckley.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	H. J. Rath.....	Pine City.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	John Hogan.....	Hinckley.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. H. Hay.....	Pine City.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	O. Kowalke.....	Pine City.....	1897
First District.....	John Bertsche.....	Pine City.....	1895
Second District.....	O. Kowalke.....	Pine City.....	1897
Third District.....	A. Hanson.....	Hinckley.....	1895
Fourth District.....	F. Chmielewski.....	Sturgeon Lake..	1897
Fifth District.....	J. Leyden.....	Sturgeon Lake..	1895

PIPESTONE COUNTY.
County Seat, Pipestone.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	C. Cunningham.....	Pipestone	1895
Treasurer.....	G. H. Gurley.....	Pipestone	1895
Sheriff.....	Edgar Shepherd.....	Pipestone	1895
Register of Deeds.....	C. C. Goodnow.....	Pipestone	1895
Judge of Probate.....	J. C. Marshall.....	Edgerton	1895
Attorney.....	C. W. Gilmore.....	Pipestone	1895
Surveyor.....	J. L. Miller.....	Edgerton	1895
Coroner.....	E. M. Carr.....	Pipestone	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	W. W. Robey.....	Pipestone	1895
Court Commissioner.....	L. H. Bugbee.....	Pipestone	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	F. M. Payne	Pipestone	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	.....	.....	.....
First District.....	Edward Gintel	Ruthon	1897
Second District.....	O. T. Gilson.....	Pipestone	1895
Third District.....	W. Harrison.....	Pipestone	1897
Fourth District.....	W. F. Tibbetts.....	Pipestone	1895
Fifth District.....	John Pearson.....	Pipestone	1897

POLK COUNTY.

County Seat, Crookston.

Auditor.....	C. U. Webster.....	Crookston	1895
Treasurer.....	J. T. Beaudry.....	Crookston	1895
Sheriff.....	Arne Grundysen.....	Crookston	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John Amundson.....	Crookston	1895
Judge of Probate.....	C. M. Benson.....	Crookston	1895
Attorney.....	A. R. Holston.....	Crookston	1895
Surveyor.....	O. L. Hamery.....	Crookston	1895
Coroner.....	H. Shepard.....	Crookston	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Nels Muus.....	Crookston	1895
Court Commissioner.....	W. H. Averill.....	Foston.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	A. A. Lommen.....	Crookston	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	M. E. Kersch.....	Crookston .....	.....
First District.....	John E. Oppegaard	Erskine.....	.....
Second District.....	Anthony Lindim.....	Fisher .....	.....
Third District.....	M. E. Kersch.....	Crookston .....	.....
Fourth District.....	C. P. Demers.....	Brooks.....	.....
Fifth District.....	A. C. Rhinehart.....	E. Grand Fo'ks.....	.....

POPE COUNTY.

County Seat, Glenwood.

Auditor.....	Peter I. Ronning.....	Glenwood	1895
Treasurer.....	Martin G. Riggs.....	Glenwood	1895
Sheriff.....	Theodore Thorson	Glenwood	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Ellert Koefod.....	Glenwood	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Tory Thorson.....	Glenwood	1895
Attorney.....	T. T. Ofsthun.....	Glenwood	1895
Surveyor.....	Kirk J. Kinney.....	Glenwood	1895
Coroner.....	N. S. Holterman.....	Glenwood	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Frank M. Eddy.....	Glenwood	1897
Court Commissioner.....	W. J. Carson.....	Glenwood	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Iver J. Lee.....	Glenwood	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	J. S. Johnson.....	Westport.....	.....
First District.....	Nels Spangrud.....	Starbuck.....	1897
Second District.....	J. S. Johnson.....	Westport.....	1895
Third District.....	Haagan Sather.....	Gilchrist.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John Anderson.....	Starbuck.....	1895
Fifth District.....	W. D. Brainerd.....	Glenwood	1895

COUNTY OFFICERS.

359

RAMSEY COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Paul.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	James H. Burns.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Andrew N. Nelson.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Chas. E. Chapel.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Chas. L. Haas.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	John B. Olivier.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Attorney.....	Pierce Butler.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Surveyor.....	David L. Curtice.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Coroner.....	E. H. Whitcomb.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	B. T. O'Connor.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	Benn Davis.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	John A. Hogan.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	F. P. Wright.....	St. Paul.....	1895
First District.....	Chas. F. McCarron.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Second District.....	David Hanna.....	St. Paul.....	1895
Third District.....	Paul A. Lavalley, R. H. Seng, Peter Daly, Charles Lauer.	St. Paul.....	1895
Fifth District.....			

REDWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Redwood Falls.

Auditor.....	A. H. Anderson.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Emil Kuenzli.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Casper Blethen.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Geo. L. Evans.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. D. French.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Attorney.....	M. M. Madigan.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Surveyor.....	D. L. Bigham.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Coroner.....	L. S. Orndall.....	Lamberton.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	J. L. Byram.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. Houghmaster.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	S. J. Race.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	F. W. Philbrick.....	Vesta.....	1897
First District.....	James Arnold.....	Lamberton.....	1895
Second District.....	Frank Schandera.....	Morgan.....	1897
Third District.....	Frank Billington.....	Redwood Falls.....	1895
Fourth District.....	F. W. Philbrick.....	Delhi.....	1897
Fifth District.....	E. A. Pease.....		

RENVILLE COUNTY.

County Seat, Beaver Falls.

Auditor.....	E. L. De Pue.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Hans Listerud.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Sheriff.....	William Wichman.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	P. B. Olson.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	John Garritty.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Attorney.....	S. R. Miller.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Chas. G. Johnson.....	Vicksburgh.....	1895
Coroner.....	W. H. Jewell.....	Birch Cooley.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	William W. McGowan.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	J. J. Durrell.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	Eric Ericson.....	Beaver Falls.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	A. H. Anderson.....	Sacred Heart.....	1897
First District.....	E. J. Butler.....	Hector.....	1897
Second District.....	Thyke E. Ytterboe.....	Bird Island.....	1895
Third District.....	A. D. Corey.....	Beaver Falls.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John Warner.....	Renville.....	1895
Fifth District.....	A. H. Anderson.....	Sacred Heart.....	1897

RICE COUNTY.

County Seat, Faribault.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	I. N. Donaldson	Faribault.....	1895
Treasurer	F. Laufenburger	Faribault.....	1895
Register	James Hunter	Faribault.....	1895
Sheriff	C. N. Stewart	Faribault.....	1895
Judge of Probate	R. A. Mott	Faribault.....	1895
Attorney	Robert Mee	Faribault.....	1895
Surveyor	W. S. Gloyd	Northfield.....	1895
Coroner	J. S. Seeley, M. D.	Faribault.....	1895
Clerk of District Court	C. O. Kleven	Faribault.....	1897
Court Commissioner	C. W. Pye	Northfield.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools	B. M. Reynolds	Northfield.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	A. W. Stockton	Faribault.....	1897
First District	C. Deike	Northfield.....	1895
Second District	David Ames	Faribault.....	1897
Third District	A. W. Stockton	Morristown.....	1895
Fourth District	H. H. Osterhout	Wheatland.....	1897
Fifth District	F. Benjamin		

ROCK COUNTY.

County Seat, Lu Verne.

Auditor	C. S. Bruce	Lu Verne	1895
Treasurer	P. O. Skyberg	Lu Verne	1895
Sheriff	J. E. Black	Lu Verne	1895
Register of Deeds	John Kelley	Lu Verne	1895
Judge of Probate	Albert Barck	Lu Verne	1895
Attorney	E. H. Canfield	Lu Verne	1895
Surveyor	H. H. Andrews	Lu Verne	1895
Coroner	E. J. Sheridan	Lu Verne	1895
Clerk of District Court	Gus Nelson	Lu Verne	1895
Court Commissioner			
Superintendent of Schools	S. S. Start, Jr.	Lu Verne	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Martin Webber	Lu Verne	1897
First District	A. M. Helgeson	Lu Verne	1897
Second District	Jacob Merkel	Beaver Creek	1895
Third District	C. Clementson	Steen	1897
Fourth District	Martin Webber	Lu Verne	1895
Fifth District	James Preston	Lu Verne	1897

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

County Seat, Duluth.

Auditor	Geo. N. La Vague	Duluth	1895
Treasurer	Ellis J. Crossett	Duluth	1895
Sheriff	Paul Sharvy	Duluth	1895
Register of Deeds	Amos Shephard	Duluth	1895
Judge of Probate	Phineas Ayer	Duluth	1895
Attorney	Chas. C. Tear	Duluth	1895
Surveyor	Wm. B. Patton	Duluth	1895
Coroner	J. J. Eklund	Duluth	1895
Clerk of District Court	D. J. Sinclair	Duluth	1895
Court Commissioner	Wm. C. McAdam, <i>appointed</i>	Duluth	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Wm. H. Stultz	Duluth	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	W. W. Butchart		
First District	Chas. G. Miller	Duluth	1897
Second District	Camille Poirier	Duluth	1895
Third District	W. W. Butchart	Duluth	1897
Fourth District	W. G. Bonham	Tower	1895
Fifth District	Albert Swenson	Smithville.....	1897

COUNTY OFFICERS.

361

SCOTT COUNTY.

County Seat, Shakopee.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Henry O. Koerner.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Treasurer.....	James Sullivan.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Peter Hilgers.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Joseph Hovorka.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Nicholas Meyer.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Attorney.....	Julius A. Collier.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Surveyor.....	George H. Hutton.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Coroner.....	Alois Hirscher.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	William F. Witt.....	Shakopee.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	H. H. Sistermans.....	Belle Plaine.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	Henry B. Conlon.....	Belle Plaine.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Patrick Egan.....	Belle Plaine.....	1897
First District.....	Martin Kelleher.....	Jordan.....	1895
Second District.....	Casper Roderig.....	Marystown.....	1897
Third District.....	Henry Brueggemann.....	Maple Glenn.....	1895
Fourth District.....	Peter Coyne.....	Hamilton St'n.....	1897
Fifth District.....	Patrick Egan.....	Hamilton St'n.....	1897

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

County Seat, Elk River.

Auditor.....	A. Bryant.....	Elk River.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Geo. E. Campbell.....	Elk River.....	1895
Sheriff.....	D. R. Houlton.....	Elk River.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Geo. C. Hill.....	Elk River.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	E. H. Davis.....	Elk River.....	1895
Attorney.....	H. M. Atkins.....	Elk River.....	1895
Surveyor.....	W. P. Upton.....	Big Lake.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	G. B. Upham.....	Elk River.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. H. Williams.....	Elk River.....	1897
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	Edward T. Cox.....	Elk River.....	1895
First District.....	B. F. Mable.....	Elk River.....	1897
Second District.....	Edward T. Cox.....	Becker.....	1897
Third District.....	S. G. Williams.....	St. Cloud.....	1897
Fifth District.....	Hans Damm.....	Orrock.....	1897

SIBLEY COUNTY.

County Seat, Henderson.

Auditor.....	H. A. Seigneuret.....	Henderson.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Charles Connick.....	Henderson.....	1895
Sheriff.....	William Dretchko.....	Henderson.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	J. P. Kirby.....	Henderson.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Louis Rothmund.....	Henderson.....	1895
Attorney.....	Ed. H. Huebner.....	Henderson.....	1895
Surveyor.....	S. F. Mullen.....	Green Isle.....	1895
Coroner.....	Charles Kelley.....	Henderson.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	John McGrann.....	Henderson.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	E. J. Ayer.....	Henderson.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	C. A. Kohrer.....	Henderson.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman.....	John Gelb.....	Henderson.....	1897
First District.....	John Gelb.....	Henderson.....	1897
Second District.....	Herman Schulenberg.....	Arlington.....	1895
Third District.....	H. F. Hoppenstedt.....	Gibbon.....	1897
Fourth District.....	John C. Whelan.....	Gaylord.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Thos. McMahon, Sr.....	Green Isle.....	1897

STEARNS COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Cloud.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Barney Vossberg	St. Cloud	1895
Treasurer	Bertus Mueller	St. Cloud	1895
Sheriff	John P. Hammerel	St. Cloud	1895
Register of Deeds	John M. Emmel	St. Cloud	1895
Judge of Probate	Theo. Bruener	St. Cloud	1895
Attorney	John D. Sullivan	St. Cloud	1895
Surveyor	John I. Morgan	St. Cloud	1895
Coroner	Dr. P. C. Pilon	Torah	1895
Clerk of District Court	E. P. Barnum	St. Cloud	1895
Court Commissioner	William Boulton	Sauk Centre	1895
Superintendent of Schools	L. J. Rocholl	St. Cloud	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Barth Pirz	Torah	1897
First District	Edward Miller	St. Cloud	1895
Second District	Frank Benolken	Freeport	1897
Third District	Barth Pirz	Torah	1897
Fourth District	Joseph Scheelar	Maine Prairie	1895
Fifth District	David Cleveland	Sauk Centre	1895

STEELE COUNTY.

County Seat, Owatonna.

Auditor	A. G. Leick	Owatonna	1895
Treasurer	W. E. Martin	Owatonna	1895
Sheriff	J. Z. Barnard	Owatonna	1895
Register of Deeds	George E. Sloane	Owatonna	1895
Judge of Probate	M. B. Chadwick	Owatonna	1895
Attorney	J. A. Sawyer	Owatonna	1895
Surveyor	A. M. Mitchell	Owatonna	1895
Coroner	J. H. Adair	Owatonna	1895
Clerk of District Court	G. W. Peachey	Owatonna	1895
Court Commissioner	L. Hazen	Owatonna	1895
Superintendent of Schools	W. E. Williams	Owatonna	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	H. Schmidt	Owatonna	1897
First District	Wm. Gamble	Lemond	1897
Second District	Fred Ahrens	Owatonna	1895
Third District	James F. Brady	Deerfield	1897
Fourth District	Robert Crickmore	Owatonna	1895
Fifth District	H. Schmidt	Owatonna	1897

STEVENS COUNTY.

County Seat, Morris.

Auditor	N. R. Spurr	Morris	1895
Treasurer	Carl Bichentin	Morris	1895
Sheriff	Geo. H. Munro	Morris	1895
Register of Deeds	T. E. Colihan	Morris	1895
Judge of Probate	Geo. E. Darling	Morris	1895
Attorney	S. A. Flaherty	Morris	1895
Surveyor	D. T. Wheaton	Morris	1895
Coroner	H. L. Hulburd	Morris	1895
Clerk of District Court	Thomas Thomasson	Morris	1895
Court Commissioner	R. C. Stevens	Morris	1895
Superintendent of Schools	L. K. Macintosh	Herman	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	G. C. Thorpe	Hancock	1895
First District	Peter Brandt	Hancock	1897
Second District	F. W. Heller	Graceville	1895
Third District	H. J. Schrapps	Morris	1897
Fourth District	G. C. Thorpe	Hancock	1895
Fifth District	A. P. Dye	Morris	1895

COUNTY OFFICERS.

363

SWIFT COUNTY.

County Seat, Benson.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	T. S. Bronnliche	Benson	1895
Treasurer	T. Knudson	Benson	1895
Sheriff	Otto J. Olsen	Benson	1895
Register of Deeds	J. C. Collins	Benson	1895
Judge of Probate	C. W. Stanton	Appleton	1895
Attorney	T. F. Young	Benson	1895
Surveyor	J. T. Van Slyke	Benson	1895
Coroner	Dr. C. L. Scofield	Benson	1895
Clerk of District Court	J. Moore	Benson	1895
Court Commissioner	J. Moore	Benson	1895
Superintendent of Schools	P. S. Gallagher	Benson	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	C. Alsaker	Benson .....	.....
First District	Wm. Austin	Appleton .....	.....
Second District	James O'Donnell	Clontarf .....	.....
Third District	C. Alsaker	Benson .....	.....
Fourth District	James O'Connor	Benson .....	.....
Fifth District	L. B. Anderson	Swift Falls .....	.....

TODD COUNTY.

County Seat, Long Prairie.

Auditor	Albert Rhoda	Long Prairie	1895
Treasurer	John Peterson	Long Prairie	1895
Sheriff	Geo. W. Maynard	Long Prairie	1895
Register of Deeds	Charles Harkens	Long Prairie	1895
Judge of Probate	Dana A. Tufts	Long Prairie	1895
Attorney	E. B. Wood	Long Prairie	1895
Surveyor	Geo. E. Kyes	Eagle Bend	1895
Coroner	John Nutting	Clarissa	1895
Clerk of District Court	C. E. Harkens	Long Prairie	1895
Court Commissioner	M. L. Smith	Long Prairie	1895
Superintendent of Schools	John G. Mock	Long Prairie	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Ell Woodman .....	.....	.....
First District	Sid. S. Taylor	Staples	1897
Second District	M. Sarff	Eagle Bend	1895
Third District	Henry Froelich	Long Prairie	1897
Fourth District	Ell Woodman	Grey Eagle	1895
Fifth District	Louis Anderson	West Union	1897

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

County Seat, Wheaton.

Auditor	Edward Rustad	Wheaton	1895
Treasurer	Richard Harvey	Wheaton	1895
Sheriff	P. J. Hopkins	Wheaton	1895
Register of Deeds	F. M. Barret (appointed)	Wheaton	1895
Judge of Probate	A. E. Ludwig	Wheaton	1895
Attorney	C. H. Colyer	Wheaton	1895
Surveyor	J. E. Dodds	Wheaton	1895
Coroner	Joseph Leasor	Wheaton	1895
Clerk of District Court	S. W. Frasier	Wheaton	1897
Court Commissioner	T. O. Thorson	Wheaton	1897
Superintendent of Schools	W. T. Williams	Wheaton	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. B. Miller .....	.....	.....
First District	S. W. Chadbourne	Browns Valley	1895
Second District	J. B. Miller	Graceville	1897
Third District	James Cunningham	Wheaton	1895
Fourth District	T. O. Torgerson	Wheaton	1897
Fifth District	Ole O. Steen	Tenny	1895

WABASHA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wabasha,

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	M. J. O'Laughlin.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Geo. F. Duerre.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Peter L. Welmerskirch.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	L. O. Cook.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Malcolm Kennedy.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Attorney.....	John F. McGovern.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Geo. H. Beatty.....	Oak Center.....	1895
Coroner.....	Chas. Gengnagle.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	C. J. Stauf.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	No election.		
Superintendent of Schools...	James Keating.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Anson Pierce.....	Lake City.....	1897
First District.....	John P. Nepper.....	Minneapolis.....	1897
Second District.....	James McGinn.....	Millville.....	1895
Third District.....	William Preble.....	Bear Valley.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Jacob Tenney.....	Wabasha.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Anson Peirce.....	Lake City.....	1897

WADENA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wadena.

Auditor.....	Frank C. Field.....	Wadena.....	1895
Treasurer.....	John Knight.....	Wadena.....	1895
Sheriff.....	John L. Eddy.....	Wadena.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Chris. Hunsinger.....	Wadena.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Asher Murray.....	Wadena.....	1895
Attorney.....	Frank Willson.....	Wadena.....	1895
Surveyor.....	I. N. Hodge.....	Wadena.....	1895
Coroner.....	L. W. Babcock, M. D.....	Wadena.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	John Mettel.....	Wadena.....	1895
Court Commissioner.....	Asher Murray.....	Wadena.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools...	Hannah Swindlehurst.....	Wadena.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. M. Fuller.....	Wadena.....	1895
First District.....	J. M. Fuller.....	Wadena.....	1895
Second District.....	Harrison Lyons.....	Verndale.....	1897
Third District.....	Thomas Sheridan.....	Verndale.....	1895
Fourth District.....	James Miller.....	Wadena.....	1897
Fifth District.....	David E. Jones.....	Menahga.....	1895

WASECA COUNTY.

County Seat, Waseca.

Auditor.....	A. J. Lohren.....	Waseca.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Walter Child.....	Waseca.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Henry Reynolds.....	Waseca.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	John M. Wollschlaeger.....	Waseca.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Eugene B. Colleser.....	Waseca.....	1895
Attorney.....	Peter McGovern.....	Waseca.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Orson L. Smith.....	Waseca.....	1895
Coroner.....	L. P. Leonard.....	Waseca.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	John M. Byron.....	Waseca.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	E. P. Latham.....	Waseca.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools...	John S. Abell.....	Waseca.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Oliver Peterson.....	Waseca.....	1895
First District.....	Jonas O. Sunde.....	New Richland.....	1897
Second District.....	Oliver Peterson.....	Waseca.....	1895
Third District.....	Henry F. Lewer.....	Waseca.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Henry C. Chase.....	Janesville.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Henry W. Bluhm.....	.....	1897

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Stillwater.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor.....	Charles H. Browne.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Samuel Bloomer.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Sheriff.....	Adam Marty.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Charles A. Lammers.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Rudolph Lehmcke.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Attorney.....	Louis L. Manwaring.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Joseph M. Oldham.....	Afton.....	1895
Coroner.....	E. O'B. Freligh.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	A. K. Doe.....	Stillwater.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	A. E. Doe.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	J. Q. Mackintosh.....	Langdon.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Otis Staples.....	Stillwater.....	1895
First District.....	Charles W. Grandstrand.....	Scandia.....	1897
Second District.....	Otis Staples.....	Stillwater.....	1895
Third District.....	Andrew Olson.....	Stillwater.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Daniel McKean.....	Lakeland.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Charles A. Parker.....	St. Paul Park.....	1897

WATONWAN COUNTY.

County Seat, St. James.

Auditor.....	Theodore Sonstebj.....	St. James.....	1895
Treasurer.....	A. S. Mellgren.....	.....	1895
Sheriff.....	G. W. Forsyth.....	.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	Thos. Torson.....	.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	F. W. Uhlhorn.....	.....	1895
Attorney.....	W. E. Allen.....	.....	1895
Surveyor.....	Otto Klose.....	.....	1895
Coroner.....	W. H. Rowe.....	.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Geo. P. Johnston.....	.....	1896
Court Commissioner.....	J. H. Roberts.....	.....	1897
Superintendent of Schools.....	O. A. Boston.....	.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	W. S. Crowley.....	.....	.....
First District.....	George Busser.....	Madella.....	1897
Second District.....	John Hammond.....	.....	1895
Third District.....	W. S. Crowley.....	St. James.....	1897
Fourth District.....	Swan Beck.....	.....	1895
Fifth District.....	Claus Melhelm.....	Butterfield.....	1897

WILKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Breckenridge.

Auditor.....	Chas. E. Hornbeck.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Treasurer.....	Robt. Glover.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Sheriff.....	G. F. Burau.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Register of Deeds.....	H. L. Shirley.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. W. Robinson.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Attorney.....	A. W. L. Woodland.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Surveyor.....	H. Champion.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Coroner.....	W. E. Truax.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Clerk of District Court.....	Robt. J. Wells.....	Breckenridge.....	1897
Court Commissioner.....	J. E. Pettit.....	Breckenridge.....	1895
Superintendent of Schools.....	O. A. Robertson.....	Campbell.....	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Geo. W. Wells.....	McCauleyville.....	1897
First District.....	Geo. W. Mace.....	Nashua.....	1895
Second District.....	Edward Connelly.....	Breckenridge.....	1897
Third District.....	Tolleff O. Gronseth.....	Rothsay.....	1895
Fourth District.....	Geo. W. Wells.....	McCauleyville.....	1897
Fifth District.....	James Strachan.....	Barnesville.....	1895

WINONA COUNTY.

County Seat, Winona.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	James O'Brien	Winona	1895
Treasurer	Paul Kemp	Winona	1895
Sheriff	John F. Gay	Winona	1895
Register of Deeds	Nels Pederson	Winona	1895
Judge of Probate	H. L. Buck	Winona	1895
Attorney	F. L. Randall	Winona	1895
Surveyor	Frank Bratka	Winona	1895
Coroner	D. A. Stewart	Winona	1895
Clerk of District Court	J. M. Sheardown	Winona	1895
Court Commissioner	W. A. Allen	Winona	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Harry C. Farrar	Almon	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	J. H. Perry	Utica	1895
First District	J. B. Bambenck	Winona	1897
Second District	J. H. Jenkins	Winona	1895
Third District	Nicholas Walch	Mt. Vernon	1897
Fourth District	J. H. Perry	Utica	1895
Fifth District	T. K. Page	Witoka	1897

WRIGHT COUNTY.

County Seat, Buffalo.

Auditor	F. B. Lamson	Cokato	1895
Treasurer	Frank McKnight	Buffalo	1895
Sheriff	George O. Carpenter	Buffalo	1895
Register of Deeds	Isaac S. Podas	Buffalo	1895
Judge of Probate	John T. Alley	Buffalo	1895
Attorney	William E. Oulkin	Buffalo	1895
Surveyor	H. T. Moland	Maple Lake	1895
Coroner	S. R. Wakefield	Monticello	1895
Clerk of District Court	John O'Leary	Buffalo	1895
Court Commissioner	S. A. Putnam	Buffalo	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Frank H. Lindsley	Delano	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	Ole Mattson	Ruscoe	1895
First District	George S. Ruscoe	South Haven	1897
Second District	Louis W. Haefer	Hanover	1895
Third District	Charles Bugbee	Rockford	1897
Fourth District	D. W. Flannigan	Waverly	1895
Fifth District	Ole Mattson	Cokato	1897

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

County Seat, Granite Falls.

Auditor	Malr Pointon	Granite Falls	1895
Treasurer	Arthur Hewitt	Granite Falls	1895
Sheriff	L. M. Jensvold	Granite Falls	1895
Register of Deeds	O. S. Relshus	Granite Falls	1895
Judge of Probate	John D. Otis	Granite Falls	1895
Attorney	Ole Hartwick	Granite Falls	1895
Surveyor	P. O. Westbye	Granite Falls	1895
Coroner	A. R. Torgerson	Clarkfield	1895
Clerk of District Court	John J. Olson	Granite Falls	1895
Court Commissioner	J. L. Putnam	Granite Falls	1895
Superintendent of Schools	Chas. F. Hall	Granite Falls	1895
Co. Commissioners, Chairman	O. N. Sherdal	Granite Falls	1895
First District	G. O. Homme	Yel'w Med. P.O.	1897
Second District	O. N. Sherdal	Granite Falls	1895
Third District	Olof Brusven	Stavanger	1897
Fourth District	E. N. Lindberg	Minneota	1895
Fifth District	K. K. Snortum	Canby	1897

STATE ELECTION IN 1892.

The political contest of 1892 brought four distinct parties into the field. The so-called Australian ballot law, enacted by the legislature of 1891, governed throughout the state. The platforms adopted by the respective political parties follow in the order in which the political conventions, nominating presidential electors, were held: "Republican," "Prohibition," "Democratic," and "Peoples Party." The "Peoples Party," not having been previously a political party under the terms of the law, filed with the secretary of state certificates of nomination of candidates signed by the required per cent. of resident electors. The "Alliance" party of 1890 held a convention for the nomination of state officers, and did nominate James H. Baker for governor and adopted a platform, but placed no ticket in the field.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED JULY 28, 1892, AT ST. PAUL.

The Republicans of Minnesota, through their delegates in convention assembled, do affirm and declare as follows:

First—We indorse and approve the platform of the Republican national convention adopted at Minneapolis, June 10, 1892.

Second—We indorse the wise, pure, firm and intensely American administration of President Harrison.

Third—From its very infancy and for upwards of a quarter of a century our state has been managed and guided by men and principles of the Republican party. During that period the state has grown from a mere out-post of scattered settlements to a commonwealth of 1,500,000 souls, prosperous and aggressive, and equal in moral, intellectual and commercial vigor to the best of the older states. Such a people, so prosperous and so growing, have not been badly governed. Our state administrations have been clean, able and loyal to the best interests of the people. The administration of Gov. William B. Merriam has been in no way inferior to those of his predecessors, and may justly be regarded as a model of faithfulness to a great public trust.

Fourth—Recognizing that in some states force and fraud are used to defeat the expression of the people, the Republicans of Minnesota are in favor of all wise means to secure to every citizen a free ballot and a free count.

Fifth—Trusts and combinations to control and unduly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil, the outgrowth of human cupidity, and exist in all civilized communities, regardless of all tariff laws. We are opposed to the same and in favor of all proper legislation to eradicate and repress the evil. In this connection we refer with pride to the establishment and maintenance at the state prison at Stillwater of the manufacture of binding twine, which has been the means of protecting and defending our farmers against one of the great trusts and monopolies.

Sixth—We believe in protecting the laboring man by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and limb of all employees of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies; (2) the establishment, in some form, of board or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all disputes and disagreements between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as pertain to the safety and physical and moral well-being of the laborer; (3) the exclusion from our shores by suitable laws and regulations of all paupers, criminals, contract labor and other dangerous classes; and (4) the preservation of the public domain for actual and bona fide settlers under the homestead law.

Seventh—Whenever the civil power, through its proper officers, is unable to preserve the peace and to properly protect life and property, and a resort to force becomes necessary, we believe that such forces, whether constabulary or military, should be resorted to and used only by the state. We regard the employment of armed forces by other than the proper authorities of the state as un-American and tending to promote lawlessness and a breach of the peace.

Eighth—The farmers of this state, who constitute the chief element of our productive, wealth-creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtainable elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination, at fair and reasonable rates, proper transportation facilities to all accessible markets.

Ninth—Railroad, telegraph and telephone companies, and all other corporations or individuals charged with and performing any public service or employment, are amenable to public control, and we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will compel them to render the best and most approved service at a fair, just and reasonable rate without discrimination as to persons or places.

Tenth—Realizing the importance to the people of good public highways, we are in favor of the enactment of laws for the systematic improvement and maintenance of the same.

Eleventh—The Republicans of the state are heartily in favor of the protection of its forests so far as consistent with its general interests.

Twelfth—This convention approves and re-adopts the resolution passed by the last Republican state convention, urging upon congress the passage of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill.

PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT HARMONIA HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, MAY 31, 1892.

Recognizing the necessity of Divine guidance to a wise administration, and believing that all government should be conducted for the common welfare of the people, we make the following declaration of principles:

The overshadowing question of the times is the suppression of the liquor traffic. The organized liquor traffic is the most formidable, insidious and dangerous of all foes of good government, social order and material prosperity.

We therefore demand the repeal by the state of all laws licensing, permitting the traffic in intoxicants, or deriving any revenue therefrom, and the absolute prohibition of their manufacture and sale for beverage purposes.

We also demand the entire prohibition by the federal government within its jurisdiction of the importation, exportation and manufacture of intoxicants and all traffic therein for beverage purposes, and also the repeal of all federal laws storing or taxing intoxicants, or licensing or permitting their manufacture, importation or sale for beverage purposes or deriving any revenue therefrom, and the enactment of adequate laws preventing the transportation thereof into states having prohibitory laws, to be used contrary to the laws of such states.

We believe that all laws legalizing the saloon are in direct conflict with the objects set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States and of the several states, and such laws should be, and we believe will be, declared void.

We believe in the political equality of all men and women, and in the right and duty of all citizens of proper age, possessed of adequate intelligence and education (not disqualified by crime, to share in the honors and responsibilities of government, including the elective franchise, without distinction of race or sex; but suffrage should be based upon full citizenship and a proper educational qualification. We favor the Australian system, so framed as to insure equal justice to all political parties and a free official ballot at public expense; and we denounce the political chicanery of the old party legislators in certain states that seek, by incorporation of unjust features into the system, to disfranchise voters of weaker organizations, or so discriminate against them as to render it extremely difficult for them to freely exercise their right of suffrage.

We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We demand the abolition of official patronage and the wretched "spoils of office" system, and the placing of the civil service upon a basis of merit alone, under supervision of a competent pan-partisan commission, the inhibition of all class legislation, and of the improvident granting away (or leasing) of people's franchises, the public domain, the state mineral lands, or other resources of the people; the suppression of lotteries, of gambling in options, futures, produce and stocks, and of all combinations for the control of production, transportation, or the people's markets.

Money should be in gold and silver, and of treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government; and all money should be equally a legal tender for all purposes. It should be issued by the general government only, and the volume of the currency should be increased to an amount sufficient to meet all the demands of the nation's business and to relieve all embarrassing monetary stringency.

The accumulation of vast fortunes, the centralization of wealth into a few hands the enormous increase of corporate wealth and power, and the acquisition of vast possessions in lands, should be discouraged as against public policy; and alien ownership thereof, land monopolies, and the holding of lands by railroad corporations free from taxation should be prohibited. The public lands should be appropriated in limited quantities to actual settlers only, and the distribution of real estate in small holdings in fee among the people should be aided and encouraged by the government, as a promotive of good citizenship and the general public welfare.

Every one enjoying the protection of government should share in the burdens of taxation for its support in proportion to his ability to bear them and to the magnitude of his material interests protected; and to permit the wealthy to evade this duty of fealty is to encourage the malign spirit of disloyalty and oppression.

We favor a graduated tax annually by the government upon all incomes above a reasonable exemption, upon the corporate property of every corporation exceeding such amount, not so already taxed; and we favor such amendment of the state laws as will effectually subject all private property, in excess of a reasonable exemption, including that of railroad companies, to a just proportion of all taxes.

We are opposed to all covert indirect taxation permitting the ostensible payer thereof to exact it again, with additional, and often oppressive, tribute from the consumers of the necessities of life; except only such duties upon imports as are made expedient or necessary by the conditions of discriminating tariffs imposed by foreign governments, and of differences of wages and cost of production; and the duties so imposed should be adjusted from time to time by a permanent pan-partisan commission of expert business men, upon the basis of an equitable adjustment of those differences only, and in the spirit of true reciprocity with all nations, and not with such countries as promise special advantages to favored classes.

Railroads should be made in the fullest sense public highways, and should be controlled in their management and rates, for the equal interest of all people, on the basis of a reasonable compensation to transportation companies in view of their actual necessary investments (not including any watered stock), and the state should in due time become the owner of the railroads as highways.

We also favor the establishment and control, by the Federal government, of a general postal telegraph and telephone system, and of postal savings bank under the management of the post office department, in the interest of the people.

We demand the complete suppression of polygamy, the social evil, and the indecent publication of scandalous details of immorality and crime; the entire equality of the sexes, before the law and in the field of industry, the vigilant protection of womanly virtue, the increasing of the "age of consent" to sixteen years; rigid and humane restriction and regulation in the employment of child labor; enforced, radical, healthful and just reform in labor employments, wherever needed in the promotion of justice, health and good morals; the settlement of disputes between capital and labor, or between employers and employees, by arbitration upon principles of mutual justice and equity.

We believe in the maintenance and constant improvement of free public schools, with free text books, for universal and mandatory education of the youth, including scientific instruction in the nature and evil effects of alcohol upon the human system, the complete separation of the public schools and all educational funds from the use or the control of every religious sect, or association; the protection alike of all sects

by equal laws, with entire freedom of faith and worship, and the preservation, and the guaranty to all persons, of a weekly Sabbath day of rest, in accordance with their own conscientious views as to the day to be observed.

As a check upon the corrupting power of the moneyed lobby and the alarming venality of municipal and legislative bodies, we favor a judicious referendum system, in state and municipal legislation touching police regulations and the political, economical and industrial interests of the people.

We denounce the barbarous practice of hanging, shooting and burning supposed criminals without trial by jury, especially as now practised on the colored citizens of this country.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

We most cordially commend the WESTERN LEADER, our English party organ, as an able and fearless representative of our party and its principles, and do declare our willingness to support and extend its influence, and increase its subscription list.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely appreciate the noble stand taken in behalf of the Prohibition cause and of the Prohibition party by the Scandinavian citizens of the state, and especially do we prize the aid given us by their newspapers and other publications.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED AT THE CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS, AUGUST 3.

The Democrats of Minnesota, gathered in delegate convention, mingle their rejoicing with that of their fellows in the nation, that the earnest voice of the rank and file of the party was heard and obeyed by the national convention, and found expression in the nomination of able and courageous Cleveland for our leader, and in the bold, explicit declaration that "Republican protection is a fraud," in proof of which we point to Homestead, where the militia of a state is keeping peace in a quarrel over the spoils between the real and the supposed beneficiaries of protection.

Second—We denounce the rapacious and conscienceless combination which has grown up in this state with the connivance of Republican legislatures between the elevator companies, the millers and the railroads, by which our grain markets have been monopolized and our farmers robbed of the fruits of their hard labors. We reaffirm our belief that this combination rests upon the fact that the railroads of this state have abjured one of their primary functions, the provision of suitable means of handling grain, and have given the same over to the control of private persons; and we again declare our belief that the remedy, simple but efficacious, lies in legislation requiring the roads to resume this proper function, thus giving to every station a free and open market.

Third—We recognize the great conspicuous fact that the property of the government rests upon labor, and that all legislation should be shaped, so far as possible, to relieve it from all unjust and oppressive burdens, and secure to it its just share of the benefits of our general prosperity.

Fourth—We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement on the fundamental Democratic doctrine, that the largest individual liberty, consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and best government.

Fifth—We again call the attention of the voters to the manifest injustice and inequality of our tax laws, under which wealth easily evades its share of the public burdens and compels moderate accumulations to bear the part it shirks; and we again invite the coming legislature to a serious consideration of the subject, to the end that a just, evenly bearing system may be adopted.

Sixth—The Democratic party has always been and is to-day the consistent opponent of all legislation the result of which is to create law-made wealth which impoverishes the poor and those of moderate means in order to enrich the few. We condemn all use of the taxing power for this purpose. We call the attention of the people of this state to the fact that the mineral wealth of the northern part of this state is not bearing its just share of the public burdens. The non-resident millionaires who own iron mines whose value is, at a moderate estimate, \$20,000,000, pay less than \$9,000 per annum in taxes. In exchange for the votes of 2,000 employees, coerced into voting the Republican ticket, the Republican party has covenanted to perpetuate this system, and to deliver to these men the government of one of the counties of this state.

We demand that this condition of things be rectified. We denounce all bounties and exemptions, and demand that all taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and that all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform throughout the state. And we call upon all good citizens, without distinction of party, to join with us in defeating the proposed constitutional amendment known as chapter 2 of the General Laws of 1891, to be voted upon this fall, which seeks to perpetuate this unjust system of taxation, and while it pretends to levy taxes upon sleeping car and other similar corporations, it repeals the existing constitutional tax of 3 per cent. upon the gross earnings of our railroads, now realizing for the state a revenue of \$725,000, and annually increasing, and places the rate of taxation upon the earnings of such railroads at the caprice of the legislature.

We especially call attention to and denounce the form of the ballot for this proposed amendment to be voted on at the coming election, which is known as "Senate File No. 124," as being especially designed to mislead the voters. And we call upon all honest citizens to assist in rebuking such trickery.

Seventh—We are in favor of a radical change in the laws of this state, and demand such legislation as will provide for intelligent and economical supervision of the building and maintenance of our country roads.

Eighth—For the better security of our government we recommend an amendment to the federal constitution extending the presidential term to six years, and making a president ineligible for re-election. We favor also the election of president and vice-president and senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

The following resolution, apart from the platform, was adopted:

Believing the contract system in force in the state penitentiary to be wrong in principle, prejudicial to the interests of the state, the welfare of the convicts, and an injustice to honest labor, we demand its discontinuance at the expiration of the present contracts, and that the legislature prohibit any future contracts and provide for the employment by the state, and for the state, of all convicts and persons confined in penal and reformatory institutions of the state.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Peoples Party of Minnesota affirms and emphasizes the principles and demands of our national platform, and declares its faith in the ability and integrity of our candidates for president and vice-president. We pledge to the citizens of Minnesota the fidelity of the nominees of this convention to the principles of reform, embracing an immediate and radical change in the state control of corporations and transportation facilities, with direct reference to the grain traffic and state taxation.

Resolved, That the constitution should be so amended that the people shall have the right to have all laws referred back to them for approval or disapproval.

WHEREAS, It appears from sworn testimony that gigantic frauds are perpetrated upon the grain growers of Minnesota under our present system of grain inspection and warehousing, therefore,

Resolved, That we demand that the transportation companies shall provide suitable shipping and warehousing facilities at every station on their lines; also, that the state shall erect terminal elevators at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth for the public storage of grain.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the oppressed workmen at Homestead, Pa., and all over the United States, in their fight against the oppressions of monopolistic employers, and we urge them to join with us in an attempt to overthrow at the polls our common enemy, the monopolistic millionaires, who are now, through their control of the government and the industries of a country, rapidly and surely reducing the people to a condition of political and industrial slavery.

WHEREAS, We believe there is corruption caused by the forming of political rings by officeholders, therefore be it

Resolved, That no man holding a salaried office shall have a right to become a delegate to a convention or serve as a committeeman.

Resolved, That we believe it should be the duty of the legislature to submit to the vote of the people any amendments to the constitution that are demanded by a reasonable number of the voters of the state.

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The Alliance party in Minnesota, in convention assembled, reaffirms its faith in Alliance principles as set forth in the platform of 1890. These principles gave us the unparalleled success of the year, and to discard, or substitute ill-advised measures in their place, weakens our cause and alienates our people. We, therefore, re-declare our faith in the following propositions:

First—We affirm our hostility to every species of class legislation, and demand that such as now exists shall be swept from the statutes. Equal justice to every citizen and special privilege to none, should control the letter and spirit of all legislation.

Second—We denounce the present cunningly devised scheme of a protective tariff as the most vicious form of class legislation, with a sole purpose in its use to build up some interest at the expense of all the others; and, therefore, we insist on radical reduction of tariff taxation.

Third—We demand a gradual increase of the national money for the people, to the minimum of \$50 per capita; and as a part of this increase we favor the issuance of legal tender treasury notes in sufficient volume to transact the growing business of the country on a cash basis without damage or advantage to any class; such notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, and to be paid out by the government for all purposes and to all classes of the people; and we insist that silver shall have all the rights in coinage, and the qualities of legal tender which gold possesses, as our fathers did before us.

THE WHEAT QUESTION.

Fourth—The wheat question is the paramount issue in this state, and by its importance overshadowing all other interests. We call especial attention to the minority report made by E. J. Moore, of the committee appointed by the last legislature to investigate the public elevators of the state. The evidence is sufficient to convince unprejudiced minds that the price of wheat is arbitrarily fixed each day and sent to producing points throughout the Northwest; also that the powerful combine embraces this entire continent, reaching to Liverpool and thence to continental Europe. To meet this gigantic trust the efforts of individual enterprise are futile, and all the natural laws of supply and demand are ignored. Therefore we invoke the power of the state, and ask our next legislature to make sufficient appropriation for the erection of elevators at deep water on Lake Superior where grain can be stored, unmixed, at a nominal cost by individual producers, awaiting sale and shipment to the markets of the world. We call attention to the report of the chief inspector, which shows that over \$80,000 of a surplus has accumulated from the weighing and inspection of grain. We ask that this fund be applied to this purpose. We also ask that whatever change is made in the grain laws that the inspecting and weighing of grain by the state shall be extended to the country stations. It is of the utmost importance to the wheat producers of this state that all farmers have equal facilities for reaching the tracks of railroads at country stations, and that a law be passed making it the duty absolute of every railway corporation, company or association, now or at any future time operating a railroad or acting as a common carrier, to furnish side track facilities for erection of private elevators or warehouses of a capacity of not less than 5,000 bushels each for the storage of grain awaiting shipment on such line of railway, and to permit and allow such elevators to be erected and controlled by any person, association or corporation desiring to erect, maintain, control and operate the same for said purpose, and further making it the duty of such railway to receive, transport and carry over its line promptly all grain offered for shipment in car lots without previous storage, and as offered.

THE "PASS" MUST GO.

Fifth—We insist that all forms of discrimination by railway corporations, including free passes, transient rates and terminal charges shall cease; and we demand such a schedule of charges as shall be based on actual cost with necessary expense and not on watered stocks; and we believe that both the state and nation should control such corporations with renewed vigor and force.

Sixth—We demand a radical reform in the present unequal system of taxation; that hidden property be made to pay equal taxes with visible property; that mortgage indebtedness be deducted from the tax on realty; that an equitable system of graduated tax on incomes shall be established, and also a residuary tax upon great estates.

Seventh—We favor a material reduction of interest and demand that severe penalties be attached to the practice of usury.

Eighth—We ask of congress the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of lands, and if possible to reclaim all so held by alien and foreign syndicates, and all held by railroad companies in excess of that absolutely necessary, and that these and all other lands be held for actual settlers only; and we favor protection to our forests.

Ninth—We believe that the government should own and operate the telegraph and telephone lines as part of the postal system.

Tenth—We favor laws for the suppression of option gambling and the abolition of all forms of trusts and combines.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

Eleventh—We demand the repeal of all laws which place capital above labor, and we favor an equitable lien law, a better convict labor law, a factory inspection law, an employers' liability act, the prohibiting the employment of children under fifteen years of age, free text books for public schools, and the eight-hour work day on all national, state or municipal work.

Twelfth—Regarding life as more sacred than property we hold that neither corporations nor private persons shall be permitted to retain in their employ armed bodies of men to take life for the sake of defending property.

Thirteenth—We demand a more vigorous immigration policy, to the end that European paupers, criminals and vicious classes shall not be permitted to enter this republic, and that protected interests shall be prohibited from importing labor to compete with free American labor.

Fourteenth—We insist that all great officers of the government whose duties directly affect the interests of the people, shall be made elective by the popular vote, and the president and vice-president of the United States should not be eligible to a second term.

Fifteenth—As the improvement of the public highways is of the most vital importance to all the people of the state, we therefore demand an immediate revision of our road law; and as an aid to such improvement, without increasing the farmers' taxes, we favor the appropriation of one-half of all moneys from the sale of liquor licenses so long as such laws exist, and a state tax on inheritances for the benefit of the fund for the betterment of the public roads.

Sixteenth—We hold the war for the union to be closed, and its issues adjusted therefore we oppose force bills, and all other measures calculated to reopen the fountains of bitterness, or renew fraternal strife.

Seventeenth—We do not believe that the Union soldier should receive all reward in gratitude, but that he richly deserves liberal pensions and tender care for his illustrious services.

Eighteenth—We favor the nationalization of the liquor traffic, the co-operative union of all the agricultural and laboring classes in this state and nation for the purpose of carrying into effect these principles, and we call upon every thoughtful and conservative member of the Alliance in Minnesota to assert his manhood and preserve his consistency in standing by the old and approved principles for which he has hitherto so nobly contended, and thus again secure success and save the Alliance from destruction by internal foes.

WHEREAS, Our fellow-laborers at Homestead, Pa., have been shot down by hired Pinkertons while engaged in a strike for living wages.

WHEREAS, Carnegie & Co.'s conduct in the affair is in keeping with the policy of the entire plutocratic ring of the country; and

WHEREAS, The strikers had exhibited long-suffering forbearance, seeking to adjust the pending difficulties without loss of property or life, until it became necessary to defend themselves against the armed detectives; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold Carnegie & Co. responsible for this bloody affray.

Resolved, That the event, deplorable as it is, but reveals the stern fact that something is wrong in the relation of labor with capital, and that it becomes the duty of orderly people, irrespective of party, to dispassionately inquire into the cause of such troubles, with a view to adjust them without recourse, if possible, to arms.

Resolved, That in the event of a strike or lock-out the state or national government should take possession of the property involved so as to prevent loss or bloodshed, leaving the civil authorities to settle the troubles satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

PARTY NOMINATIONS IN 1892.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Nominees in the order of the parties holding conventions, were:

REPUBLICAN—John S. Carlson, of Nicollet county; Patrick Fox, of Chisago county; Archibald D. Gray, of Fillmore county; Ebenezer C. Huntington, of Cottonwood county; Samuel P. Jenrison, of Goodhue county; Ernest L. Hospes, of Washington county; Henry F. Brown, of Hennepin county; William E. Culkin, of Wright county; Hugh W. Donaldson, of Kittson county.

PROHIBITION—Hugh Harrison, of Hennepin county; Martin Mahoney, of Ramsey county; James E. Childs, of Waseca county; S. S. Johnson, of Cottonwood county; A. T. Conley, of Goodhue county; C. B. Marshall, of Washington county; Frank Peterson, of Hennepin county; David Murdock, of Wright county; B. B. Haugan, of Otter Tail county.

***DEMOCRATIC**—Robert A. Smith, of Ramsey county; Benjamin F. Nelson, of Hennepin county; David N. Jones, of Sibley county; William Quinn, of Wright county; Martin Shea, of Otter Tail county.

PEOPLES PARTY—Wm. Melghen, peoples party and democratic, of Fillmore county; A. L. Stromberg, peoples party and democratic, of Washington county; H. W. Norton, peoples party, of Dodge county; Peter McGrath, peoples party, of Blue Earth county; Ole H. Thoen, peoples party, of Meeker county; James Dillon, peoples party and democratic, of Ramsey county; E. F. Clark, peoples party, of Morrison county; C. E. M. Brown, peoples party, of Hennepin county; A. H. Holloway, peoples party and democratic, of Olaf county.

STATE OFFICERS.

The nominees of the parties for state officers in the order of filing certificates with the secretary of state, respectively, were:

PEOPLES PARTY.

Governor—Ignatius Donnelly, of Dakota county.

Lieutenant Governor—Swan Nelson, of Kandiyohi county.

Secretary of State—Henry B. Martin, of Hennepin county.

State Treasurer—Peter M. Ringdal, of Polk county.

Attorney General—John L. MacDonald, of Ramsey county.

Associate Judges of Supreme Court—William N. Davidson, of Rock county; Daniel Buck, of Blue Earth county; Thomas Canty, of Hennepin county.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Governor—Daniel W. Lawler, of Ramsey county.

Lieutenant Governor—H. H. Hawkins, of Carleton county.

Secretary of State—Peter Nelson, of Goodhue county.

State Treasurer—Joseph Leicht, of Winona county.

Attorney General—John C. Nethaway, of Washington county.

Associate Judges of Supreme Court—Daniel Buck, of Blue Earth county; Thomas Canty, of Hennepin county; Wm. Mitchell, of Winona county.

*The democratic party endorsed four of the peoples party nominees, as indicated in the peoples party list of electors.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

Governor—William J. Dean, of Hennepin county.
 Lieutenant Governor—Ole Kron, of Douglas county.
 Secretary of State—H. H. Aaker, of Norman county.
 State Treasurer—D. H. Evans, of Lyon county.
 Attorney General—Robert Taylor, of Dodge county.
 Associate Judges of Supreme Court—Wm. Mitchell of Winona county; Daniel A. Dickinson, of Blue Earth county; C. E. Vanderburgh, of Hennepin county.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Governor—Knute Nelson, of Douglas county.
 Lieutenant Governor—David M. Clough, of Hennepin county.
 Secretary of State—F. P. Brown, of Faribault county.
 State Treasurer—Joseph Bobleter, of Brown county.
 Attorney General—H. W. Childs, of Ramsey county.
 Associate Judges of Supreme Court—Wm. Mitchell, of Winona county; Daniel A. Dickinson, of Blue Earth county; C. E. Vanderburgh, of Hennepin county.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

AITKIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	881	385	109	111	21	380	182	75	17	364	102	62	18	
Aitkin.....	347	55	137	80	58	7	137	102	27	9	131	90	28	9
Beaver.....	30	3	12	4	...	...	3	13	3	...	3	13	3	...
Dixon.....	32	5	10	1	...	...	6	9	...	...	6	8	...	...
Farm Island.....	32	10	...	5	3	...	10	...	6	2	12	2	3	...
Hazelton.....	32	9	...	2	17	4	...	12	...	...	6	4	12	...
Kimberley.....	72	45	7	3	1	...	42	6	3	3	42	7	1	3
Nordland.....	68	39	3	9	...	...	40	5	5	...	39	2	6	...
McKinny.....	53	14	11	3	...	...	12	12	2	...	10	12	2	...
Malmo.....	32	22	1	1	5	...	23	1	1	1	21	4	1	3
Miller.....	73	58	6	...	...	...	53	4	8	...	38	16	...	...
Sandy Lake.....	51	31	9	2	1	...	29	10	4	1	30	11	1	1
Secottes.....	27	7	8	1	...	...	8	7	1	...	8	5	2	...
Willow.....	36	5	14	11	7	...	13	13	3	1	18	9	3	...

ANOKA COUNTY.

The county.....	846	686	96	128	888	665	66	126	826	603	55	153		
Anoka, city, 1st ward.....	95	87	8	23	102	84	1	21	97	82	4	21		
Second ward.....	123	83	15	21	131	76	4	16	121	80	8	19		
Third ward, 1st precinct.....	69	50	10	20	72	45	7	23	70	48	6	42		
Third ward, 2d precinct.....	34	26	9	20	33	34	10	22	31	37	4	21		
Township.....	38	38	7	5	48	30	3	4	41	31	4	4		
Bethel.....	47	25	10	5	53	22	8	5	51	33	2	6		
Burns.....	58	56	...	2	64	56	...	5	61	58	...	4		
Blaine.....	24	24	2	1	26	21	1	...	27	21	...	...
Centerville.....	30	102	8	1	31	104	6	...	31	106	4	1		
Columbus.....	18	16	4	1	25	14	4	1	21	3	3	...		
Fridley.....	43	38	3	1	39	40	3	2	30	41	5	2		
Grow.....	67	25	13	8	74	22	10	7	68	25	7	11		
Ham Lake.....	50	9	2	7	38	12	6	8	34	20	3	8		
Linwood.....	26	22	1	1	28	21	...	1	27	20	1	2		
Oak Grove.....	41	35	2	...	39	32	2	...	36	32	2	...		
Ramsey.....	44	43	1	5	47	42	...	5	45	44	2	4		
St. Francis.....	39	8	1	7	38	10	1	6	35	12	...	8		

BECKER COUNTY.

The county.....	1576	461	849	396	609	144	778	386	506	169	761	442	550	171	
Atlanta.....	67	8	56	2	5	3	46	1	12	5	44	2	9	6	
Audubon.....	...	...	78	18	28	37	57	18	31	41	56	29	23	38	
Burlington.....	129	25	51	36	23	5	56	39	16	4	55	38	18	4	
Carsonville.....	49	9	14	9	23	1	11	6	24	1	12	7	22	1	
Cormorant.....	68	2	19	...	42	3	18	...	41	4	15	5	40	3	
Cuba.....	...	...	31	3	27	14	24	3	30	18	20	5	26	22	
Detroit.....	347	190	168	64	76	13	167	65	70	15	170	73	59	12	
Erie.....	...	...	23	17	10	2	28	19	5	...	26	19	4	1	
Evergreen.....	29	20	10	12	2	1	9	12	2	...	9	10	4	...	
Green Valley.....	34	21	3	1	21	...	2	1	22	...	2	1	22	...	
Hamden.....	96	9	30	13	37	9	26	10	34	14	25	15	30	15	
Height of Land.....	...	...	10	8	7	1	10	9	7	...	12	6	8	...	
Holmesville.....	41	...	12	1	25	...	11	1	24	2	13	10	15	...	
Lake Eunice.....	126	12	46	10	51	12	41	13	49	13	43	11	47	16	
Lake Park.....	208	80	125	20	22	28	102	22	29	33	88	31	26	40	
Lake View.....	132	...	19	23	41	2	24	21	36	1	23	20	38	1	
Osage.....	114	21	32	7	32	2	31	8	31	3	29	8	35	2	
Richwood.....	116	39	33	5	58	...	23	5	57	4	24	16	50	2	
Runeberg.....	54	8	14	11	21	7	16	10	17	7	18	15	16	5	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

.R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

AITKIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	369	182	77	16	378	195	64	15	263	274	409	207	215	84
Aitkin.....	132	98	28	10	135	102	28	6	103	97	161	100	104	39
Beaver.....	3	12	4	...	3	12	4	...	3	3	15	16	16	4
Dixon.....	6	8	...	...	6	8	...	...	3	5	11	8	9	...
Farm Island.....	13	...	3	...	12	1	2	...	7	11	9	2	2	2
Hazelton.....	5	5	12	...	6	16	13	...	3	3	9	15	15	10
Kimberley.....	42	7	2	2	44	7	1	2	38	58	47	8	8	4
Nordland.....	39	2	7	...	39	2	6	1	36	39	39	3	3	7
McKinny.....	9	12	3	1	11	11	1	2	7	7	11	9	5	3
Malmoe.....	23	2	1	3	23	1	1	3	21	11	11	1	1	4
Miller.....	39	6	10	...	42	6	1	...	8	26	43	16	23	...
Sandy Lake.....	33	10	3	...	32	10	3	...	20	21	33	11	12	5
Secottes.....	8	7	1	...	8	6	1	...	5	5	9	6	6	1
Willow.....	17	13	3	...	17	13	3	1	5	8	11	12	11	5

ANOKA COUNTY.

The county.....	877	694	61	128	877	675	58	135	804	750	1294	665	710	71
Anoka, city, 1st ward.....	98	83	4	20	98	82	2	21	103	93	143	70	78	4
Second ward.....	126	86	6	18	128	75	10	19	111	96	146	69	79	9
Third ward, 1st precinct.....	75	47	5	22	76	45	5	21	63	69	100	50	50	7
Third ward, 2d precinct.....	36	27	6	23	33	30	5	23	44	41	66	30	35	6
Township.....	44	34	4	4	45	33	4	4	41	36	67	39	37	4
Bethel.....	51	23	7	6	51	21	2	10	46	43	65	26	28	6
Burns.....	65	58	1	3	65	57	...	5	54	52	99	54	51	4
Blaine.....	28	20	...	...	28	20	...	...	19	21	38	19	21	...
Centerville.....	32	109	4	...	33	108	4	...	27	26	136	106	111	7
Columbus.....	22	14	5	...	23	12	5	...	21	21	27	14	11	3
Fridley.....	35	43	3	2	37	39	4	2	33	34	65	41	47	5
Grow.....	75	25	8	9	74	24	8	7	74	67	88	27	34	8
Ham Lake.....	39	16	3	9	35	17	5	10	40	38	48	16	21	4
Linwood.....	29	21	1	1	29	21	...	1	26	26	42	21	18	...
Oak Grove.....	39	33	1	...	40	37	1	...	33	28	63	30	37	3
Ramsey.....	45	44	1	4	44	44	1	5	37	35	76	41	39	...
St. Francis.....	38	11	2	7	38	10	2	7	32	33	35	12	13	1

BECKER COUNTY

The county.....	773	398	597	164	803	387	599	188	780	773	1009	845	804	650
Atlanta.....	47	1	10	5	47	1	10	5	46	48	49	9	10	9
Audubon.....	55	23	30	38	55	21	29	42	84	85	85	38	37	30
Burlington.....	55	39	18	4	53	39	18	6	53	54	80	49	48	24
Carsonville.....	13	9	22	...	14	8	...	1	10	11	13	22	19	23
Cormorant.....	19	...	41	4	21	...	40	3	23	19	13	35	35	41
Cuba.....	22	2	33	18	25	3	29	19	37	32	42	26	27	30
Detroit.....	168	62	70	16	170	64	64	15	149	143	176	113	110	75
Erle.....	27	19	4	...	27	17	6	...	21	19	26	22	20	10
Evergreen.....	10	10	4	...	12	12	3	...	6	9	14	11	12	5
Green Valley.....	2	1	22	...	2	1	22	...	2	2	4	23	22	22
Hamden.....	28	12	39	9	29	10	38	12	36	40	29	28	31	24
Height of Land.....	11	7	8	...	12	5	8	1	8	9	14	18	13	8
Holmesville.....	14	1	23	1	12	1	21	4	8	11	13	19	21	25
Lake Eunice.....	44	11	45	18	44	10	46	16	47	46	52	53	53	51
Lake Park.....	85	23	29	37	91	27	28	36	106	101	118	44	42	31
Lake View.....	24	21	27	1	23	18	41	1	20	22	34	50	45	45
Osage.....	32	6	30	4	31	8	35	2	29	27	31	28	28	33
Richwood.....	25	8	54	...	25	7	59	...	19	19	28	56	54	59
Runeberg.....	16	14	18	6	18	14	17	4	20	16	26	23	19	22

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

BECKER COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Silver Leaf.....	27	2	4	20	2	1	5	20	1	1	5	20	1	1
Spruce Grove.....	39	15	7	12	17	....	5	10	17	1	9	9	17	....
Toad Lake.....	4	6	1	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	4	....	2	....
Walworth.....	19	1	36	2	....	....	15	1	37	2	18	1	38	2
White Earth.....	41	97	2	1	....	....	43	92	2	....	41	91	2	....

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

The county.....	41	....	42	44	23	9	54	35	18	3	54	27	21	1
Red Lake post office	41	....	18	14	3	6	20	11	1	....	28	9	1	....
Tws. 147, 38; 147, 39; 148, 38.....	....	....	17	2	13	1	17	2	13	1	17	2	13	....
Tws. 143, 144, 145, 146, R. 36.....	....	....	7	28	7	2	8	22	4	2	9	16	7	1

BENTON COUNTY.

The county	1625	363	342	496	340	23	330	496	277	24	343	513	276	20
Alberta.....	120	63	4	49	42	1	6	55	30	1	6	54	30	1
Gilmanton.....	148	49	7	37	46	....	10	41	37	....	10	42	38	....
Graham.....	63	....	3	15	28	....	8	16	21	....	10	14	20	....
Glendora.....	73	2	19	15	17	2	17	13	15	3	21	16	12	3
Granite Ledge.....	22	13	4	9	4	1	2	10	4	....	4	11	2	....
Langola.....	145	....	31	51	13	4	33	48	13	3	34	50	13	3
Maywood.....	65	....	26	9	12	....	24	9	7	....	23	10	7	....
Minden.....	104	36	4	23	53	2	3	25	50	....	3	25	51	1
Mayhen Lake.....	104	1	10	53	9	....	10	51	8	1	12	50	8	1
Sauk Rapids.....	402	151	137	95	53	7	127	94	39	9	136	96	41	4
St. George.....	164	....	8	20	42	....	7	70	37	....	9	76	36	1
St. Cloud, Fifth ward.....	42	13	20	9	6	3	21	8	3	3	21	6	5	3
Sixth ward.....	138	27	58	48	14	3	50	46	12	4	42	52	12	4
Watab.....	26	....	11	12	1	....	12	10	1	....	12	11	1	....

BIG STONE COUNTY.

The county.....	1447	128	476	519	245	118	455	460	216	135	457	518	192	125
Akron.....	97	....	34	32	15	8	37	22	20	6	38	25	16	5
Almond.....	132	1	66	25	22	4	57	20	18	14	59	27	14	11
Artichoke.....	88	....	56	2	21	7	49	3	22	11	49	3	21	11
Big Stone.....	60	....	13	5	16	22	14	5	13	19	16	21	2	16
Browns Valley.....	111	22	32	58	11	3	31	54	10	5	32	50	11	7
Graceville.....	217	60	43	125	35	2	42	112	32	1	48	109	31	1
Malta.....	61	2	22	22	2	10	23	19	2	9	20	21	5	7
Moonsbine.....	76	....	4	50	19	....	7	47	11	1	6	47	12	1
Odessa.....	95	....	15	54	4	16	15	55	6	12	16	57	1	14
Ortonville.....	231	43	76	79	34	24	80	69	19	30	81	77	18	28
Otreys.....	78	....	50	7	8	10	40	9	10	10	40	13	6	11
Prior.....	130	....	62	22	32	12	58	21	29	14	47	41	24	13
Tokua.....	71	....	3	38	26	....	2	33	24	3	5	27	31	....

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The county	2369	2347	463	329	2325	2258	438	348	2361	2271	436	351	....	....
Danville.....	39	64	5	1	36	61	7	2	42	39	5	1	....	....
Medo.....	74	53	10	3	50	54	14	8	58	54	16	4	....	....
McPherson.....	82	122	13	4	90	116	15	4	93	119	13	7	....	....
Le Roy.....	139	92	26	20	141	83	25	19	145	84	25	21	....	....
Jamestown.....	30	79	40	4	35	69	35	6	34	65	39	8	....	....
Mapleton.....	77	110	29	39	78	106	29	41	77	108	31	43	....	....
Beauford.....	43	56	15	10	41	58	10	9	44	59	12	10	....	....
Decorla.....	45	28	62	1	32	30	56	1	32	28	55	1	....	....
Mankato.....	59	142	11	3	54	146	9	5	56	147	95	5	....	....

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

BECKER COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Silver Leaf.....	5	30	1	1	4	20	1	1	5	4	23	23	21	4
Spruce Grove.....	2	28	18	1	9	9	18	...	3	6	15	25	24	17
Toad Lake.....	5	5	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	4	5	6	5	2
Walworth.....	19	1	37	1	34	1	35	20	13	15	12	32	32	82
White Earth.....	39	95	1	...	41	91	7	...	31	31	99	89	76	18

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

The county.....	52	34	21	2	52	32	23	3	49	51	60	46	43	22
Red Lake post office.....	29	10	2	...	29	10	1	...	28	29	35	10	3	1
Tws. 147, 38; 147, 39; 148, 38.....	17	2	12	1	17	2	13	1	17	18	18	13	14	13
Tws. 143, 144, 145, 146, R. 36.....	6	22	7	1	6	20	9	2	4	4	16	23	20	8

BENTON COUNTY.

The county.....	335	516	265	30	343	507	277	31	284	293	644	648	603	287
Alberta.....	6	54	31	...	5	57	32	2	9	5	39	67	57	35
Gilmanton.....	11	42	37	...	9	42	40	1	7	10	36	67	64	30
Graham.....	8	17	19	...	11	15	19	...	7	7	19	25	24	24
Glendora.....	19	14	15	2	21	15	15	2	15	16	20	20	19	15
Granite Ledge.....	3	10	2	...	4	10	3	...	3	3	12	14	12	2
Langola.....	34	52	12	3	35	49	15	4	24	34	73	55	58	14
Maywood.....	26	10	7	...	26	8	7	...	23	20	29	14	11	7
Minden.....	3	26	50	1	4	29	48	...	3	1	21	56	59	49
Mayhen Lake.....	11	52	6	1	10	53	9	...	11	11	44	52	43	11
Sauk Rapids.....	128	97	36	11	131	94	40	13	111	112	176	113	98	37
St. George.....	8	77	34	...	9	73	35	1	5	8	67	93	97	38
St. Cloud, Fifth ward.....	21	10	2	4	20	8	4	3	18	21	27	12	10	4
Sixth ward.....	46	45	13	8	48	44	11	5	36	36	63	49	41	12
Watab.....	11	10	1	...	10	10	1	...	12	10	18	10	10	...

BIG STONE COUNTY.

The county.....	491	400	206	138	472	468	219	147	482	485	841	583	577	239
Akron.....	38	23	14	9	35	23	16	11	36	33	49	33	7	21
Almond.....	64	18	19	11	64	18	18	10	57	52	72	34	27	20
Artichoke.....	49	3	20	10	51	3	20	10	55	54	51	19	20	22
Big Stone.....	21	5	9	20	17	3	11	22	30	33	33	19	16	11
Browns Valley.....	27	54	11	7	31	53	11	6	30	32	79	59	62	8
Graceville.....	49	113	28	2	45	112	35	4	35	39	117	110	125	34
Malta.....	23	18	5	9	22	19	3	9	24	24	34	22	17	6
Moonshine.....	8	45	13	...	7	45	17	...	7	2	47	53	57	13
Odessa.....	18	51	5	14	17	55	3	14	22	20	68	55	55	10
Ortonville.....	86	67	23	29	82	74	22	28	73	80	129	79	88	23
Otrej.....	45	7	7	14	40	9	6	15	50	52	57	12	14	9
Prior.....	57	25	25	13	57	26	24	17	59	60	82	44	40	35
Tokua.....	6	31	27	...	4	28	33	1	4	4	23	44	49	27

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The county.....	2406	2279	437	366	2392	2276	490	387	2066	2263	3668	2075	2297	525
Danville.....	42	61	6	1	40	62	5	2	29	39	71	71	61	11
Medo.....	64	56	15	5	62	54	13	6	61	68	99	71	54	15
McPherson.....	93	118	13	4	91	118	16	5	79	74	164	134	117	17
Le Roy.....	149	81	27	21	150	96	27	19	116	126	172	121	90	34
Jamestown.....	42	69	35	5	39	68	37	8	34	33	82	99	84	36
Mapleton.....	77	109	31	44	74	109	24	55	91	95	164	162	115	135
Beauford.....	44	57	11	11	43	59	10	14	41	42	81	71	59	12
Decoria.....	31	31	61	...	34	30	57	2	24	25	47	74	59	54
Mankato.....	56	144	10	3	57	140	14	3	46	50	157	155	131	14

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., People; P., Prohibition.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Anker, P.
Lime	24	87	2	3	24	85	2	3	25	84	1	2	1	2
City of Mankato, First ward	79	152	8	4	78	142	10	6	72	148	6	4	4	4
Second ward	73	226	9	7	71	226	9	7	78	221	11	5	5	5
Third ward	100	190	9	8	99	179	7	7	96	180	6	7	7	7
Fourth ward	187	94	18	19	178	90	16	23	186	89	15	23	15	23
Fifth ward	219	99	14	25	220	87	11	29	234	81	13	30	13	30
Sixth ward	60	34	13	7	61	32	11	4	58	33	13	7	13	7
Sterling	78	29	29	8	77	27	28	12	81	25	29	12	29	12
Lyra	47	169	28	4	44	163	29	2	43	162	30	4	30	4
Rapidan	59	108	26	7	60	103	26	2	57	103	29	2	29	2
South Bend	67	19	7	10	67	19	8	10	66	18	7	9	7	9
Shelby	125	50	6	20	125	57	5	24	129	58	3	25	3	25
Vernon	72	47	7	26	72	45	7	27	69	51	7	26	7	26
Garden City	63	78	10	15	66	72	10	13	68	73	9	13	9	13
Lake Crystal	146	61	4	34	136	57	6	32	137	63	2	31	2	31
Judson	112	12	2	19	114	10	3	17	114	10	2	20	2	20
Pleasant Mound	38	53	5	2	37	54	5	3	36	54	6	3	6	3
Ceresco	27	38	23	1	27	38	21	2	27	33	21	2	21	2
Lincoln	59	23	4	10	49	24	3	10	53	29	2	7	2	7
Butternut Valley	92	18	19	9	92	20	12	9	93	28	10	18	10	18
Cambria	57	5	9	11	59	5	9	11	58	5	8	11	8	11

BROWN COUNTY.

The county	2953	300	991	1103	577	48	947	1074	574	62	943	1105	575	54
New Ulm City, First ward	308	70	93	176	14	2	94	167	15	1	101	167	13	...
Second ward	303	62	129	154	8	2	129	147	6	4	128	148	9	3
Third ward	253	24	82	139	7	...	81	138	10	2	87	139	7	...
Sleepy Eye	339	114	136	131	25	6	131	130	18	10	120	130	20	9
Springfield village	176	5	60	77	17	6	53	75	17	10	54	82	16	8
Albin	97	...	16	7	61	5	10	6	69	4	10	7	64	5
Bashaw	69	...	33	19	14	2	30	17	14	2	17	36	12	2
Burnstown	122	...	50	32	31	2	50	26	29	3	52	26	28	4
Cottonwood	116	...	34	51	18	2	31	55	15	2	32	55	19	2
Eden	110	4	36	42	19	2	35	39	20	5	35	44	23	1
Home	148	21	44	47	46	...	43	45	48	2	44	44	50	2
Lake Hanska	128	...	51	4	63	2	44	3	66	3	42	6	66	2
Leavenworth	89	...	12	31	38	5	14	34	33	4	11	31	38	4
Linden	115	...	60	8	42	1	48	8	47	2	52	9	43	2
Millford	138	...	38	62	27	...	39	60	25	1	41	57	28	...
Mulligan	46	...	10	23	10	1	10	22	6	1	10	24	6	1
North Star	75	...	25	20	20	1	25	19	20	...	23	19	21	...
Prairieville	96	...	43	21	19	3	41	21	19	2	42	21	16	2
Sigel	78	...	9	27	34	2	11	30	31	1	8	32	32	2
Stark	100	...	12	25	48	1	12	26	46	1	12	24	45	2
Stately	47	...	18	7	16	3	16	6	20	2	16	4	19	3

CARLTON COUNTY.

The county .....	...	...	525	406	167	46	494	521	118	47	578	305	138	37
Thomson .....	...	...	76	12	4	1	36	58	1	2	76	10	4	1
Twin Lakes, No. 1 .....	...	...	116	64	7	4	87	84	3	4	106	46	5	4
Twin Lakes, No. 2 .....	...	...	15	19	...	...	15	13	...	...	12	10	1	1
Knife Falls, No. 1 .....	...	...	125	151	40	18	116	170	22	23	129	100	23	17
Knife Falls, No. 2 .....	...	...	102	51	55	13	103	63	36	9	98	68	40	4
Mahtowa .....	...	...	16	32	1	...	14	32	2	...	16	25	5	...
Moose Lake, No. 1 .....	...	...	7	28	24	5	54	43	21	5	64	33	20	4
Moose Lake, No. 2 .....	...	...	53	23	33	5	51	24	32	3	55	21	33	5
Moose Lake, No. 3 .....	...	...	2	11	...	...	1	13	...	...	2	11	...	...
Moose Lake, No. 4 .....	...	...	13	24	3	...	17	21	1	1	20	11	7	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., People; P., Prohibition.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boileau, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Lime	24	87	1	4	25	87	1	3	19	27	94	88	77	7
City of Mankato, First ward	82	146	6	5	80	143	9	7	65	72	157	152	123	9
Second ward	82	224	8	5	81	220	13	6	58	64	225	239	234	20
Third ward	100	181	6	7	95	192	6	9	65	83	193	219	163	20
Fourth ward	183	85	17	30	189	89	16	26	160	188	210	134	89	19
Fifth ward	233	80	11	33	229	80	16	34	205	232	226	140	76	16
Sixth ward	58	35	12	5	59	33	13	6	45	51	60	54	36	15
Sterling	80	28	29	12	78	24	28	18	65	76	93	67	50	28
Lyra	43	164	30	4	45	164	30	4	34	38	153	182	161	29
Raplan	61	106	28	3	59	107	25	3	43	42	125	145	118	29
South Bend	67	18	6	11	69	16	7	9	63	68	78	34	24	7
Shelby	133	55	3	22	133	59	53	24	113	125	158	72	53	7
Vernon	72	50	8	27	69	45	8	29	72	80	115	61	46	19
Garden City	70	76	10	13	70	76	10	13	58	70	115	97	73	12
Lake Crystal	135	62	2	35	138	59	2	33	132	138	169	80	55	8
Judson	113	10	1	22	114	11	2	20	110	113	105	42	10	2
Pleasant Mound	38	53	6	3	37	55	6	2	33	36	85	64	57	8
Ceresco	26	37	22	1	26	40	21	1	21	19	50	50	42	20
Lincoln	54	28	2	8	55	26	2	7	42	46	62	38	27	2
Butternut Valley	91	23	13	11	93	25	11	8	81	79	95	44	30	21
Cambrina	63	5	7	11	58	5	8	11	61	64	63	15	13	8

BROWN COUNTY.

The county	1148	944	562	58	960	1074	587	52	764	774	1505	1448	1385	638
New Ulm City, First ward	144	127	12	2	92	168	17	1	77	78	206	171	162	28
Second ward	166	124	4	2	133	144	8	1	101	103	219	147	139	17
Third ward	138	91	3	1	85	136	8	4	90	83	184	122	115	11
Sleepy Eye	141	125	21	11	132	133	19	9	90	95	189	128	122	26
Springfield	63	74	14	6	57	53	21	8	45	48	113	80	78	21
Albia	10	8	66	4	12	6	68	4	9	13	13	61	64	64
Bashaw	30	18	17	2	35	19	12	2	26	29	46	26	27	15
Burnstown	50	27	28	3	48	29	26	3	33	34	44	43	42	26
Cottonwood	42	46	17	2	33	55	19	1	24	29	67	69	65	25
Eden	37	40	23	1	34	43	20	1	30	20	56	48	44	18
Home	46	46	48	...	42	44	52	...	26	31	61	79	79	49
Lake Hanska	46	3	66	2	45	3	67	3	40	38	45	63	62	66
Leavenworth	14	35	30	4	15	30	36	3	16	14	35	57	58	45
Linden	48	8	49	2	48	10	47	1	40	39	41	51	43	46
Millford	53	48	26	1	43	57	24	1	29	28	76	82	74	32
Mulligan	12	22	6	1	10	21	7	1	11	9	24	23	20	9
North Star	27	20	17	...	24	18	21	...	18	18	27	25	26	23
Prairieville	44	21	17	4	45	20	16	3	32	32	42	31	33	18
Sigel	9	33	30	3	8	34	31	1	7	7	34	59	56	32
Stark	14	21	47	4	13	23	49	2	9	10	28	65	59	46
Stately	14	7	21	3	15	8	19	3	11	16	15	18	17	17

CARLTON COUNTY.

The county	608	328	133	53	502	379	135	57	505	506	769	387	369	149
Thomson	76	10	3	4	77	12	4	3	71	65	85	16	16	7
Twin Lakes, No. 1	113	43	6	8	110	45	5	6	99	94	133	48	42	4
Twin Lakes, No. 2	15	10	...	...	16	9	...	...	12	10	11	7	5	1
Knife Falls, No. 1	133	140	26	25	126	155	25	24	133	129	229	127	121	31
Knife Falls, No. 2	106	55	43	8	102	57	42	9	84	87	130	81	82	44
Mahtowa	16	...	4	...	15	27	4	1	8	13	17	21	14	1
Moose Lake, No. 1	69	24	21	4	70	25	22	7	53	59	79	40	45	30
Moose Lake, No. 2	60	19	32	3	58	21	30	6	43	48	54	38	34	29
Moose Lake, No. 3	1	12	...	1	2	12	...	...	1	8	9	7	...	...
Moose Lake, No. 4	19	15	3	...	78	16	3	1	2	...	14	...	5	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

CARVER COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors-males.	Names on register of electors-females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county	1063	1445	224	41	1049	1420	225	39	972	1558	192	33		
Benton	53	164	3	2	54	162	3	4	52	169	1	...		
Camden	73	96	10	4	73	99	11	1	75	97	8	2		
Chaska, town	7	11	8	2	9	13	6	...	10	14	6	...		
Chaska, city, first ward	45	85	12	1	45	87	12	1	47	84	3	...		
Second ward	41	105	2	...	45	97	2	...	46	102	2	1		
Third ward	77	36	8	1	83	33	8	...	79	35	9	...		
Chanhasen	42	137	13	8	47	137	12	6	47	137	13	6		
Carver	59	67	1	...	52	69	2	...	51	75	...	...
Dahlgren	87	93	16	...	76	95	20	3	61	126	10	...		
Hancock	41	88	4	...	36	81	7	...	27	91	4	1		
Hollywood	76	73	27	4	76	63	27	5	70	71	27	3		
Laketown	27	70	45	2	29	69	40	2	32	75	35	4		
San Francisco	112	9	16	1	102	11	18	1	77	51	10	1		
Waconia	104	102	47	1	106	100	44	4	106	98	46	2		
Watertown	156	131	12	8	157	134	13	7	132	161	11	8		
Young America	63	178	10	7	59	170	10	5	60	172	7	5		

CASS COUNTY.

The county	742	227	204	67	9	230	177	56	11	221	165	59	11
Backus	140	31	40	4	1	30	25	8	...	26	28	5	...
Barelays	32	7	9	2	1	7	7	...	2	5	7	1	1
Collins	110	33	11	27	2	34	10	27	2	35	9	26	2
Gull River	72	24	17	5	...	30	16	2	...	25	15	3	1
Hackensack	38	16	4	5	...	17	5	...	...	15	2	...	1
Haynors	40	16	10	2	...	17	10	2	...	16	9	1	1
Leech Lake	39	28	7	...	...	26	5	...	1	28	5	...	1
Pillager	28	2	8	12	...	4	8	10	...	3	8	10	...
Ransom's	113	31	52	2	3	30	50	1	2	33	44	3	3
Swan River	46	19	13	1	...	17	12	...	1	17	12	...	...
134-32 and W 1/4, 135-32	12	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	...	3	4	1	...
135, 136, 137, R. 31	72	19	28	6	1	16	24	5	3	15	22	9	1

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

The county	1801	164	730	437	334	136	643	434	319	141	623	483	306	139
Big Bend	111	6	65	17	25	2	51	18	28	5	48	22	27	5
Crate	86	19	16	28	9	...	17	26	8	1	14	30	9	...
Grace	48	...	19	10	6	...	18	11	2	...	16	14	4	...
Granite Falls	153	25	48	26	69	10	34	19	63	11	34	26	57	11
Havelock	44	4	31	4	3	2	31	5	3	3	31	3	3	3
Kragero	166	8	73	27	41	16	54	33	46	20	51	34	51	18
Lauriston	44	2	23	8	2	10	23	6	4	10	13	23	2	2
Leenthrop	104	1	11	3	66	17	11	7	62	16	11	11	57	15
Lone Tree	28	3	7	17	...	...	7	17	...	...	5	17	1	1
Mandt	94	...	35	12	15	10	20	17	16	11	18	21	17	14
Rosewood	100	...	41	23	12	12	34	21	9	10	37	28	5	11
Rhelderland	88	...	34	43	2	2	35	41	2	1	36	39	3	1
Stoneham	69	...	29	25	5	7	29	24	4	8	29	24	4	9
Sparta	157	5	73	30	34	9	62	33	31	12	60	36	28	13
Tonsberg	119	2	64	31	16	3	46	36	23	4	48	35	22	4
V. of Montevideo, First ward	193	62	81	65	10	23	96	56	7	14	95	53	8	16
Second ward	162	20	66	61	13	13	59	57	10	15	61	59	7	16
Woods	35	7	14	7	6	...	16	7	1	...	16	8	1	...

ELECTION RETURNS, FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., People; P., Prohibition.

CARVER COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	McDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	1112	1458	197	37	1104	1380	356	42	884	878	1942	1435	1384	292
Benton	59	164	1	1	63	158	3	...	34	39	157	150	140	12
Camden	74	97	10	1	72	96	11	4	67	67	147	103	96	16
Chaska, town	10	14	6	...	9	11	8	...	8	7	18	18	19	7
Chaska, city, first ward	50	82	2	...	44	84	2	1	35	35	110	97	78	6
Second ward	45	106	3	1	44	103	4	1	35	34	114	77	92	5
Third ward	83	32	10	...	78	30	10	3	71	67	100	46	42	12
Chanbassen	47	138	14	6	46	129	21	7	36	30	114	132	110	26
Carver	59	69	1	...	58	67	2	...	44	44	108	67	65	2
Dahlgren	88	99	10	...	89	97	26	2	51	65	123	98	92	19
Hancock	44	87	4	1	44	80	9	...	34	40	95	84	80	16
Hollywood	79	65	29	4	80	62	33	4	68	65	108	80	79	30
Laketown	34	76	34	3	35	66	40	4	31	28	75	95	82	44
San Francisco	110	12	14	2	108	11	16	...	86	83	97	22	23	13
Waconia	111	105	44	2	111	90	58	2	99	98	174	128	125	60
Watertown	161	136	10	8	162	134	8	8	145	136	246	134	126	13
Young America	58	176	5	8	61	162	15	6	40	40	156	154	135	11

CASS COUNTY.

The county	239	173	55	15	229	167	51	13	177	169	258	180	173	63
Backus	24	26	7	...	27	26	4	2	16	16	32	18	21	4
Barclays	8	9	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	6	1
Collins	36	9	24	2	36	9	23	2	37	38	46	32	30	27
Gull River	28	15	3	1	28	16	3	...	15	14	28	15	14	3
Hackensack	30	4	1	...	20	5	...	...	14	2	1	5	4	1
Haynors	18	8	2	...	17	10	2	...	12	16	17	8	7	3
Leech Lake	26	7	...	2	27	7	...	2	29	28	30	6	7	...
Pillager .....	...	7	11	3	4	8	9	...	4	4	7	16	15	11
Ransom's	30	46	1	3	29	46	3	4	19	19	43	37	35	2
Swan River	18	13	...	...	18	11	...	...	12	14	24	10	11	...
134-32 and W $\frac{1}{2}$. 135-32	3	4	1	...	2	5	1	...	3	2	5	5	5	2
135, 136, 137, R. 31	18	24	5	3	18	23	5	1	14	12	19	20	18	9

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

The county	627	447	330	450	633	450	332	143	694	688	1073	708	670	1336
Big Bend	42	21	32	4	47	21	31	2	48	48	62	48	49	30
Orate	17	27	8	...	17	27	7	...	15	15	41	33	33	11
Grace	18	12	5	...	18	11	7	...	15	17	27	17	16	6
Granite Falls	35	21	56	11	34	21	59	11	32	34	54	62	59	56
Havelock	31	4	3	3	31	4	4	3	29	31	31	8	9	4
Kragero	55	31	52	18	52	39	52	20	64	65	96	87	85	51
Lauriston	25	7	3	7	25	7	2	9	31	32	37	6	5	4
Leenthrop	10	8	61	17	10	8	60	17	22	26	28	54	56	61
Lone Tree	5	17	2	...	5	17	2	...	4	5	17	13	15	2
Mandt	21	20	18	12	19	22	20	11	31	30	48	35	34	21
Rosewood	33	26	11	12	34	26	10	11	37	34	59	34	30	12
Rheidterland	35	41	2	...	33	42	...	1	37	28	67	44	39	3
Stoneham	28	25	4	9	29	25	4	8	36	33	62	29	29	4
Sparta	63	34	30	13	60	31	36	12	74	74	104	54	52	24
Tunberg	46	38	23	4	48	38	19	6	45	50	74	53	50	24
V. of Montevideo, First ward	90	53	9	18	94	53	9	18	96	96	104	58	51	11
Second ward	56	55	10	17	60	60	9	14	63	58	107	65	51	10
Woods	17	7	1	...	17	7	1	...	15	12	19	8	7	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS,	Names on register of electors—Males.		Names on register of electors—Females.		Governor.				Lt. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
					Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county	2600	86	1334	337	100	111	1260	319	116	133	1148	588	38	98		
Amandor.....	100		71	6	5	1	68	6	6	1	70	10	2	2	8	
Chisago Lake.....	322	6	251	16	12	11	227	14	15	15	185	98	13	12		
Fish Lake.....	289		108	6	26	15	101	5	28	17	98	33	3	3		
Franconia.....	212		128	15	5	4	118	14	8	5	109	36	2	2		
Franconia Village.....	54	10	31			2	25		2	3	27	2				
Harris Village.....	143		72	13	5	16	77	9	6	16	68	18	3	18		
Lent.....	69		38	14	1	2	38	13	1	3	33	20	2	2		
Nessel.....	240		67	59	21	22	55	57	29	25	58	92	4	15		
North Branch Village.....	255		126	42	4	6	117	43	4	6	86	79	4	6		
Rushseba.....	138		43	25	5	13	46	25	3	13	48	26	1	13		
Rush City Village.....	164		66	64	5	13	58	65	3	16	64	63	2	15		
Sunrise.....	183		80	21		3	85	16	5	4	82	21	4	1		
Shafer.....	176		119	5	2		116	4	1	1	111	14				
Taylor's Falls.....	139	70	70	22		2	69	21		2	63	25	1	3		
Wyoming.....	125		64	29	2	1	60	27	5	6	46	51	1	1		

CLAY COUNTY.

The county.....	982 460	869 81	780 452	896 112	778 513	850 114		
Alliance.....	40 1	8 7	19 2	8 8	20 1	9 7	17 2	
Barnesville.....	3 18	10	4	20 6	4 19	7	7	
Barnesville city—1st ward.....	18 37	13	19 36	12 2	18 39	8	8	
Barnesville city—2d ward.....	39 34	9	35 29	11 2	33 31	13	1	
Barnesville city—3d ward.....	50 34	9 2	54 28	4 2	48 26	7	1	
Cromwell.....	5 1	28 1	2 1	28 1	3 1	28 1	1	
Egion.....	48 2	54 3	40 3	56 3	36 10	54 3	3	
Elmwood.....	18 13	31 2	16 15	28 2	17 15	28 2	2	
Elkton.....	1 2	24 1	1 2	24 1	1 2	25 1	1	
Felton.....	24 13	4 1	20 12	6 1	22 12	5	5	
Flowing.....	4 1	15	1 16	2 3	3 1	15	1	
Glyndon.....	42 11	13 3	36 10	11 6	35 13	8	6	
Goose Prairie.....	20 1	32 1	18 1	32 1	17 2	32 2	2	
Georgetown.....	13 38	54 1	10 37	52 2	11 38	48	2	
Highland Grove.....	11 4	69	10 4	69	9 4	70 2	2	
Hagan.....	10 1	21 2	10	21 3	5 1	20 7	7	
Humboldt.....	1 12	29 2	1 13	17 2	13 17	1	1	
Hawley.....	40 24	46 9	35 24	36 11	36 27	32 14	14	
Holy Cross.....	54 6	20	29 10	36	42 10	24 2	2	
Keen.....	12 2	13 2	9 2	17	8 2	16 1	1	
Kragness.....	30 8	24	20 12	24 1	22 13	23	1	
Kurtz.....	17 8	10 1	15 5	12 1	16 5	12 1	1	
Moorhead.....	8 4	4 1	6 5	6	6 7	3	3	
Moorhead—first ward.....	89 34	11 5	81 34	9 4	81 38	12 3	3	
Moorhead—second ward.....	138 42	18 17	104 40	20 27	100 61	13 25	25	
Moorhead—third ward.....	89 63	15 4	69 58	19 5	65 65	15 7	7	
Moland.....	25 2	22 2	16 2	26 4	17 7	24 1	1	
Merken.....	16	27 1	10 1	32 1	11 1	31 1	1	
Oakport.....	8 12	12 3	9 8	14 3	7 8	13 6	6	
Parke.....	27 4	63 4	16 4	62 19	17 7	63 7	7	
Riverton.....	5 4	19	4 6	14 1	4 6	15	1	
Spring Prairie.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Skree.....	16 8	26 1	11 7	29 1	12 7	28 2	2	
Tansen.....	27 2	57 10	21 1	61 10	22 1	60 11	11	
Ulen.....	57 7	15	36 12	20 2	35 12	29 4	4	
Viding.....	9 1	20	5 1	24 5	6 2	22	22	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Rindal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	1333	322	72	118	1325	331	68	126	1207	1217	1428	357	354	83
Amandor.....	72	5	4	....	75	5	4	....	61	62	63	5	4	3
Chisago Lake.....	250	12	4	11	248	11	5	13	206	205	205	22	18	4
Fish Lake.....	106	7	21	14	107	6	23	15	100	110	111	19	23	23
Franconia.....	127	18	4	1	129	17	3	3	127	127	137	19	17	6
Franconia Village.....	29	1	1	1	30	1	....	2	24	26	29	....	3	....
Harris Village.....	79	10	4	16	77	10	5	16	69	69	73	10	11	6
Lent.....	38	13	2	2	38	14	1	2	30	30	41	15	14	....
Nessel.....	66	62	15	25	68	63	12	26	86	90	137	65	63	17
North Branch Village.....	118	40	5	8	115	46	3	8	95	93	121	48	44	6
Rushseba.....	48	26	1	15	47	26	1	15	48	54	70	26	27	3
Rush City Village.....	60	62	2	18	60	60	3	18	58	66	107	59	60	6
Sunrise.....	88	17	5	3	88	16	5	3	74	77	85	20	19	5
Shafer.....	116	5	1	1	112	6	....	2	103	99	100	5	7	....
Taylor Falls.....	68	18	1	3	66	23	....	3	65	64	79	17	17	....
Wyoming.....	68	26	3	....	65	27	3	....	55	45	70	27	27	4

CLAY COUNTY.

The county.	827	468	858	112	819	444	900	110	759	751	1018	1172	1152	915
Alliance.....	9	10	16	2	9	8	17	3	8	9	11	22	23	21
Barnesville.....	4	21	7	....	3	21	6	....	4	4	13	29	28	18
Barnesville city—1st ward..	18	35	12	....	20	33	12	2	14	8	38	44	45	18
Barnesville city—2d ward...	37	31	10	1	39	28	12	2	26	28	46	36	34	14
Barnesville city—3d ward...	46	29	4	4	40	27	7	1	47	41	57	31	29	8
Cromwell.....	3	1	28	1	3	1	28	1	2	3	4	26	27	27
Eglon.....	40	3	58	3	43	1	57	4	36	35	37	48	49	55
Elmwood.....	16	17	29	2	16	15	30	2	6	11	23	43	40	30
Elkton.....	1	2	23	2	1	2	25	1	3	2	4	21	21	25
Felton.....	20	13	6	1	20	14	5	1	22	19	29	16	15	7
Flowing.....	3	1	15	....	3	1	15	....	3	2	4	13	13	14
Glyndon.....	46	13	9	7	40	14	10	5	38	38	40	22	22	13
Goose Prairie.....	21	....	31	2	20	....	32	1	17	17	15	27	31	34
Georgetown.....	10	40	51	1	10	36	53	2	10	6	28	73	76	52
Highland Grove.....	8	3	71	....	9	3	72	....	12	8	12	65	64	70
Hagan.....	6	....	22	5	4	....	23	6	9	6	9	23	23	23
Humboldt.....	1	15	17	2	....	13	16	2	....	2	8	25	21	20
Hawley.....	37	22	36	10	39	22	39	11	38	39	48	38	41	34
Holy Cross.....	42	6	29	....	43	7	27	1	35	40	50	34	35	31
Keen.....	11	2	13	1	8	2	17	....	9	11	9	16	16	18
Kragness.....	24	10	24	1	22	9	29	....	20	16	25	34	27	30
Kurtz.....	16	6	10	2	17	6	11	1	14	14	14	16	16	18
Moorhead.....	7	4	6	....	6	3	6	1	6	4	9	10	6	6
Moorhead—first ward.....	82	39	9	9	80	37	10	2	72	68	92	36	35	14
Moorhead—second ward.....	112	46	16	22	113	45	12	24	104	113	135	54	50	16
Moorhead—third ward.....	72	57	14	10	76	55	18	6	61	65	90	60	55	26
Moland.....	19	4	35	4	16	4	25	3	19	17	21	23	25	21
Merken.....	9	1	34	....	9	1	32	2	9	9	8	32	31	34
Oakport.....	9	8	12	3	7	8	13	4	8	9	18	19	19	12
Parke.....	19	5	65	6	15	4	68	8	22	23	27	66	64	67
Riverton.....	5	5	15	....	4	5	15	1	3	3	8	17	17	16
Spring Prairie.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	21	21	22
Skree.....	13	6	32	1	13	7	31	1	16	17	17	28	28	27
Tanson.....	21	2	62	9	21	1	59	12	32	30	30	50	51	56
Ulen.....	36	11	22	1	37	10	21	....	30	31	39	32	31	22
Viding.....	4	1	25	....	4	1	25	....	4	3	2	22	23	26

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

COOK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of election—Males.	Names on register of election—Female.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	155	64	10	34	12	55	13	33	15	60	12	34	10	
District No. 2.....	54	31	2	17	...	26	3	17	2	29	3	17	...	
District No. 3.....	29	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	...	2	1	4	...	
Lutsen District.....	31	8	4	10	5	8	3	8	7	9	5	7	4	
Gunflint District.....	50	24	3	3	6	19	6	4	6	20	3	6	5	

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The County.....	1364	278	636	178	385	100	620	158	383	93	637	165	383	95
Amboy.....	58	40	21	2	15	1	19	2	15	2	20	2	14	2
Amo.....	67	39	13	3	30	...	22	2	26	...	12	...	26	1
Ann.....	74	...	38	1	28	5	34	1	31	4	34	1	31	5
Carson.....	42	...	19	4	4	1	20	4	1	1	20	4	2	1
Dale.....	43	1	20	...	15	2	20	...	14	1	20	...	16	2
Delton.....	49	3	8	3	22	5	11	3	15	7	14	3	13	7
Germantown.....	81	...	16	9	22	2	16	9	23	2	16	9	24	2
Great Bend.....	76	8	23	6	29	7	23	7	26	8	22	6	27	8
Highwater.....	111	...	31	...	24	7	24	...	33	5	29	1	27	5
Lakeside.....	...	...	67	13	26	4	66	12	24	2	69	12	27	3
Mountain Lake.....	70	2	31	7	18	3	31	7	30	2	31	7	19	2
Village of Mountain Lake..	96	32	63	15	2	...	64	11	3	...	69	5	4	...
Rose Hill.....	96	...	31	15	19	3	30	17	19	2	32	18	19	1
Selma.....	...	...	33	7	11	3	33	6	11	3	35	6	11	2
Springfield.....	63	8	21	9	29	1	19	8	26	1	20	8	27	1
Southbrook.....	54	...	18	27	5	3	18	23	6	3	16	26	4	3
Storden.....	78	...	7	7	39	9	5	6	39	10	6	7	40	9
Westbrook.....	...	...	22	4	31	11	19	3	36	9	20	4	33	9
Village of Windom.....	306	145	154	46	16	33	156	37	16	31	152	36	19	32

CROW WING COUNTY.

The County.....	2128	...	728	535	268	60	735	466	238	66	720	472	236	67
City of Brainerd, First ward	314	...	68	103	24	...	74	77	12	...	65	80	16	1
Second ward.....	380	...	133	107	42	11	150	93	34	9	148	91	32	8
Third ward.....	216	...	65	74	45	5	64	69	40	7	66	57	50	7
Fourth ward.....	194	...	81	24	51	6	71	20	52	11	64	30	49	9
Fifth ward.....	248	...	99	79	23	7	98	68	19	8	96	68	18	11
Crow Wing.....	44	...	21	4	7	2	21	3	5	2	23	4	4	1
Oak Lawn.....	52	...	16	8	5	1	13	9	8	1	13	10	5	4
Deerwood.....	115	...	42	14	14	8	40	13	13	10	34	20	13	10
Daggett Brook.....	51	...	7	14	17	...	10	12	16	...	11	11	16	...
Long Lake.....	48	...	20	15	1	2	18	14	1	2	17	13	3	2
Garrison.....	41	...	21	2	6	1	21	4	4	1	23	2	2	1
St. Mathias.....	87	...	21	30	4	3	22	27	5	2	21	28	4	2
Maple Grove.....	44	...	25	3	2	3	23	2	3	2	26	2	2	1
Fort Ripley.....	95	...	39	23	3	6	40	20	3	5	39	21	2	5
Fairbanks.....	15	...	6	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	5	7	...	...
Bag Lake.....	39	...	7	1	9	4	7	3	8	4	8	1	9	4
Polaton's.....	42	...	10	5	7	...	12	4	5	1	12	5	5	...
Davenport's.....	47	...	20	8	6	1	17	9	6	1	20	9	3	1
Kennedy's.....	17	...	11	4	...	...	10	3	1	...	11	3	...	...
Pine River.....	39	...	16	11	2	...	18	11	3	...	18	10	3	...

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

COOK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boileter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDoland, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	58	8	37	13	58	10	36	14	57	58	65	38	38	34
District No. 2	28	2	18	1	28	3	16	3	28	27	28	16	16	15
District No. 3	3	1	4	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	3	4	4
Lutsen District	8	4	...	6	8	4	6	6	11	11	16	10	11	8
Gunflint District	19	1	8	6	19	2	8	6	18	19	20	9	7	...

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The County	671	154	382	106	639	151	393	100	563	570	614	429	293	398
Amboy	23	2	14	2	21	2	14	2	14	15	12	9	6	13
Amo	13	2	25	...	11	1	27	1	7	8	10	19	14	25
Ann	36	1	31	4	34	1	31	5	27	26	27	25	24	33
Carson	20	4	1	1	18	4	3	1	17	16	1	3	3	2
Dale	21	...	14	...	22	...	15	...	18	19	16	9	9	16
Delton	13	3	15	6	12	3	15	9	13	13	16	11	11	16
Germantown	16	9	23	2	16	9	23	2	14	14	23	28	27	22
Great Bend	23	7	26	8	25	6	28	7	23	28	17	26	24	26
Highwater	27	...	31	4	27	...	31	4	28	24	26	23	22	34
Lakeside	72	10	24	5	69	10	26	3	52	57	52	31	29	28
Mountain Lake	32	6	19	2	29	7	19	3	26	29	32	20	20	18
Village of Mountain Lake	70	7	3	1	72	5	3	1	62	58	61	8	7	4
Rose Hill	50	18	39	17	30	16	20	3	30	27	37	28	24	19
Selma	34	6	11	2	34	6	11	3	27	27	32	14	10	11
Springfield	19	11	23	1	20	11	26	1	14	17	18	32	26	25
Southbrook	20	24	6	2	19	24	6	3	19	19	41	26	25	8
Storden	6	8	41	9	6	8	42	10	5	6	12	37	37	42
Westbrook	19	3	35	9	20	3	33	9	14	19	16	26	26	38
Village of Windom	157	33	21	31	154	35	20	33	153	148	163	54	49	18

CROW WING COUNTY.

The County	752	454	240	78	764	457	243	70	573	661	955	614	596	282
City of Brainerd, First ward	65	82	17	3	68	90	15	2	51	51	98	85	76	10
Second ward	148	99	32	12	149	88	33	10	39	140	206	108	104	37
Third ward	72	60	46	5	74	58	50	6	58	49	89	89	99	54
Fourth ward	81	17	49	12	83	17	50	9	76	77	85	64	65	52
Fifth ward	95	69	18	13	92	67	18	14	84	80	126	74	71	24
Crow Wing	20	3	7	1	23	3	6	1	14	12	19	7	8	7
Oak Lawn	13	8	7	2	14	9	6	2	12	12	19	14	13	8
Deerwood	39	15	14	9	44	16	14	8	45	47	60	26	23	14
Daggett Brook	11	11	16	...	9	11	17	...	10	11	21	21	19	17
Long Lake	19	13	3	2	19	14	3	2	19	17	29	16	16	2
Garrison	24	3	1	1	23	2	4	1	19	23	23	5	4	5
St. Mathias	23	27	4	4	23	24	6	2	19	19	39	33	28	7
Maple Grove	27	2	2	2	26	3	2	3	20	13	17	4	5	4
Fort Ripley	39	21	3	6	41	21	2	5	40	42	36	20	18	4
Fairbanks	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	5	11	5	5	...
Bag Lake	10	2	7	4	9	2	8	4	12	12	12	8	8	8
Polaton's	10	4	6	1	11	4	6	...	10	10	12	11	11	8
Davenport's	19	7	5	1	23	8	2	1	20	21	23	9	11	6
Kennedy's	12	3	...	...	11	3	1	...	9	8	10	2	1	1
Pine River	19	11	3	...	16	11	3	...	11	12	20	13	11	5

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION. 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	1162	1720	867	227	1200	1764	401	170	1230	1868	430	170		
Burnsville.....	2	60	17	1	2	61	9	2	5	60	11	1		
Castle Rock.....	79	16	43	10	75	16	33	15	75	19	27	16		
Douglas.....	9	77	5	2	10	79	2	1	8	83	1	2		
Eagan.....	64	53	44	...	63	35	30	2	69	58	27	...		
Empire.....	120	82	60	9	121	85	44	9	123	87	42	10		
Eureka.....	78	17	26	17	59	21	25	18	71	20	21	17		
Green Vale.....	26	51	23	15	25	48	12	15	26	47	15	16		
Hampton.....	32	78	12	2	31	70	8	2	32	72	8	2		
Hastings, First ward.....	23	91	27	1	31	99	8	1	31	102	4	1		
Second ward.....	71	83	52	4	79	89	22	8	84	103	11	6		
Third ward First P.....	75	55	48	13	82	65	12	18	78	73	11	17		
Third ward, Second P.....	74	47	38	5	78	48	17	7	74	61	13	4		
Fourth ward.....	28	34	16	1	33	37	5	...	31	36	4	2		
Inver Grove.....	60	120	22	91	64	112	10	6	67	117	9	5		
Lakeville.....	56	128	55	4	57	137	33	6	54	141	34	8		
Lebanon.....	9	41	11	...	9	39	8	...	9	44	5	...		
Marshall.....	5	51	30	...	18	56	8	1	18	58	6	1		
Mendota.....	55	55	34	1	65	54	16	1	68	51	15	2		
New Trier.....	1	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...
Nininger.....	12	6	35	6	14	16	15	9	19	16	9	8		
Randolph.....	38	18	1	6	34	17	1	8	35	18	...	9		
Ravenna.....	16	14	26	3	18	14	21	3	20	14	17	3		
Rosemount.....	31	74	105	...	33	99	56	1	32	111	49	1		
Sciotia.....	3	6	27	11	4	8	18	15	5	8	17	14		
South St. Paul, First ward..	60	20	26	3	57	20	17	2	56	22	15	1		
Second ward.....	37	128	9	6	41	115	6	5	37	122	2	7		
Third ward.....	14	34	8	2	13	32	8	2	13	31	6	3		
Vermillion.....	20	89	25	1	20	102	15	...	20	101	20	2		
Waterford.....	29	17	12	11	20	12	9	11	26	16	9	11		
West St. Paul, First ward..	10	25	9	...	9	26	7	1	12	27	6	...		
Second ward.....	10	108	15	2	12	109	12	1	17	107	13	...		
Third ward.....	15	20	6	...	14	21	4	...	15	21	3	1		

DODGE COUNTY.

The county.....	2732	191	1159	541	375	130	1120	527	389	134	1128	520	404	140
Ashland.....	140	3	60	10	15	9	66	11	15	8	68	9	16	7
Canisteo.....	230	8	104	22	15	3	89	25	16	5	94	24	18	4
Claremont.....	174	9	63	28	40	24	64	30	37	22	67	29	36	23
Concord.....	235	17	82	48	55	21	83	47	57	19	79	46	60	21
Dodge Center.....	275	23	134	65	24	10	135	60	22	15	132	60	23	17
Ellington.....	125	6	39	14	61	2	32	13	61	3	34	12	62	2
Hayfield.....	162	8	114	10	25	1	105	15	27	2	100	17	28	1
Kasson.....	295	33	160	71	19	15	163	64	20	15	159	66	25	17
Mantorville.....	243	34	100	86	12	17	102	80	15	16	106	76	12	17
Milton.....	290	...	47	104	8	5	51	103	10	3	52	104	10	3
Ripley.....	84	3	24	26	9	1	24	24	9	1	27	24	10	2
Vernon.....	178	2	123	16	29	1	104	18	38	4	105	21	58	1
Wasioja.....	142	41	48	19	43	17	50	16	46	16	48	16	41	21
Westfield.....	159	4	61	22	20	4	52	21	16	5	57	16	28	4

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bohler, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, F.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh P.	Dickinson, P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & P.	Davison, Peo.
The County.....	1273	1855	404	179	1285	1810	487	183	1139	1164	2344	2021	1885	546
Burnsville.....	2	62	9	2	4	53	20	2	5	3	56	66	68	11
Castle Rock.....	78	15	30	16	80	17	30	14	68	67	81	38	38	39
Douglas.....	9	83	2	2	10	80	5	3	9	10	69	75	72	1
Eagan.....	69	61	22	1	66	59	31	2	64	64	101	74	74	38
Empire.....	127	92	37	9	123	90	43	10	117	111	182	115	107	35
Eureka.....	65	16	25	19	70	18	19	21	68	71	80	38	38	29
Green Vale.....	23	50	15	15	28	51	15	14	32	29	67	58	58	17
Hampton.....	33	74	7	1	33	75	7	1	20	34	85	69	68	11
Hastings, First ward.....	30	104	4	1	31	102	8	...	23	13	95	104	91	9
Second ward.....	87	98	12	7	91	92	12	10	77	81	159	96	88	18
Third ward, First P.....	87	66	9	20	88	62	15	18	83	89	128	71	65	12
Third ward, Second P.....	79	50	14	6	84	51	13	8	77	80	111	57	52	18
Fourth ward.....	32	36	6	2	32	36	5	2	25	31	50	38	...	10
Inver Grove.....	70	117	8	4	70	111	14	5	63	66	66	108	106	16
Lakeville.....	55	140	31	6	56	130	44	6	47	48	158	161	143	34
Lebanon.....	11	43	4	...	10	43	7	1	7	8	43	41	39	6
Marshall.....	16	62	6	1	19	57	10	...	13	13	56	54	52	10
Mendota.....	69	52	13	5	68	50	17	4	53	53	94	64	54	23
New Trier.....	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	21	22	22	...
Nininger.....	20	18	8	8	19	17	8	9	24	24	40	24	20	9
Randolph.....	35	15	...	9	36	16	1	7	35	30	47	13	14	...
Ravenna.....	23	14	16	4	21	14	17	5	19	17	28	23	20	13
Rosemount.....	37	109	47	1	34	108	55	2	21	26	111	141	137	51
Sciotia.....	7	5	19	13	6	5	19	16	20	31	30	20	19	18
South St. Paul, First ward.....	56	21	14	2	55	20	16	2	43	47	51	32	35	24
Second ward.....	44	118	4	7	43	118	8	6	36	36	21	93	100	15
Third ward.....	15	30	6	3	15	33	4	3	11	7	25	33	35	19
Vermillion.....	22	106	10	2	21	105	14	1	17	20	95	105	89	13
Waterford.....	27	14	8	13	31	16	10	10	31	32	30	21	19	11
West St. Paul, First ward.....	14	27	5	...	14	25	6	...	9	10	28	31	31	11
Second ward.....	15	112	10	...	11	113	11	1	8	11	101	115	113	22
Third ward.....	16	22	3	...	16	20	3	...	14	12	26	21	18	3

DODGE COUNTY.

The county.....	1141	526	393	146	1122	501	393	188	995	997	1315	797	702	415
Ashland.....	6	10	14	9	35	11	15	10	50	47	58	22	16	14
Canisteo.....	95	23	18	3	90	21	18	8	75	80	92	41	34	17
Claremont.....	63	33	38	24	63	29	38	24	62	61	85	62	55	40
Concord.....	77	47	56	23	80	46	55	28	73	76	111	84	75	60
Dodge Center.....	135	60	21	17	133	58	21	22	127	122	172	67	65	24
Ellington.....	35	14	62	3	33	12	64	3	23	24	35	65	59	61
Hayfield.....	106	14	29	3	106	14	30	2	81	96	92	40	40	29
Kasson.....	163	63	23	17	157	55	22	32	146	148	171	74	67	23
Mantorville.....	0	79	13	15	102	75	15	20	97	92	154	80	72	14
Milton.....	52	102	10	5	53	104	8	3	46	39	98	98	79	16
Ripley.....	28	25	9	1	29	23	8	3	22	21	35	30	24	13
Vernon.....	107	21	36	3	105	22	36	3	95	92	100	49	46	38
Wasioja.....	52	16	43	20	50	15	41	24	51	51	58	52	39	43
Westfield.....	55	19	21	3	56	16	22	7	47	48	54	33	31	23

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P. Prohibition.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males voting.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Anker, P.
The county.....	3410	504	1303	434	601	234	1018	431	635	334	999	679	540	225
Alexandria village, 1st pre.	222	19	135	38	18	19	102	39	20	26	106	47	17	20
Second precinct.....	287	123	158	34	22	33	126	35	24	44	125	48	19	40
Alexandria.....	119	1	44	3	27	16	30	4	29	24	17	25	22	14
Belle River.....	165	4	32	57	34	4	122	57	37	5	22	77	23	1
Brandon village.....	61	33	46	8	...	1	37	12	1	4	39	12	1	1
Brandon.....	145	6	70	11	17	7	52	9	19	13	57	13	18	11
Carlos.....	113	46	20	8	59	5	19	9	58	5	16	9	61	5
Evansville village.....	99	6	45	21	15	7	33	19	12	20	37	22	13	8
Evansville.....	101	...	34	8	8	9	25	7	7	15	27	8	5	11
Hudson.....	151	70	46	11	60	5	37	10	69	7	40	14	54	7
Holmes City.....	193	...	70	8	13	30	55	6	21	30	35	43	11	28
Ida.....	184	14	80	20	20	13	60	60	20	20	53	48	17	13
La Grand.....	144	2	71	6	17	12	57	6	32	18	62	11	20	11
Lake Mary.....	116	92	22	14	36	4	21	14	37	4	21	14	40	1
Leaf Valley.....	108	...	7	41	29	...	2	37	27	2	8	42	25	1
Lund.....	129	...	35	4	12	31	32	3	8	38	27	24	8	21
Milona.....	68	...	13	13	15	3	9	12	12	4	9	13	13	5
Millerville.....	129	...	20	73	5	2	16	73	4	3	15	73	3	...
Moore.....	136	...	75	6	26	6	65	5	32	6	67	9	28	6
Orange.....	47	37	16	3	43	1	17	3	42	2	15	3	43	2
Osakis village.....	167	45	74	16	8	5	67	18	7	7	64	21	6	4
Osakis.....	87	1	26	1	43	2	15	2	42	7	13	17	36	3
Spruce Hill.....	131	1	34	14	32	9	20	14	35	13	27	28	26	5
Salem.....	158	4	76	16	9	7	49	12	29	13	52	41	5	6
Urness.....	150	4	54	...	33	3	50	1	30	4	60	7	26	1

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

The county.....	3500	405	1769	1062	108	262	1744	903	95	265	1906	967	82	223
Barber.....	103	...	25	70	...	...	21	70	1	1	27	68	...	...
Brush Creek.....	147	...	78	8	2	2	76	9	...	3	81	8	...	3
Blue Earth City, 1st precinct	361	124	173	119	2	35	169	107	3	34	181	110	8	24
Second precinct.....	242	60	107	79	2	18	118	69	1	15	138	60	...	14
Clark.....	400	58	169	145	4	25	173	130	3	25	182	124	3	22
Delavan.....	...	...	166	36	30	19	97	38	28	18	108	41	23	14
Dunbar.....	73	...	24	40	1	...	26	40	...	1	27	42	...	1
Elmore.....	279	20	154	70	3	13	141	72	4	13	156	67	2	14
Emerald.....	188	...	101	14	...	8	86	16	1	15	107	12	...	7
Foster.....	79	3	38	29	1	4	38	27	2	4	40	24	2	4
Jo Davies.....	125	9	32	66	1	2	34	61	...	1	41	61	...	1
Klester.....	65	...	48	7	2	6	46	7	2	3	48	8	...	3
Lura.....	204	94	80	54	13	15	74	46	10	19	84	47	10	15
Minnesota Lake.....	...	...	43	89	1	3	43	88	1	3	50	84	3	...
Pilot Grove.....	90	9	46	31	2	4	50	25	3	5	52	26	1	3
Prescott.....	135	12	47	55	9	3	46	55	8	1	44	59	5	6
Rome.....	100	...	78	16	2	2	73	14	2	3	83	12	...	2
Seely.....	120	4	97	8	...	9	98	5	1	7	101	6	...	9
Verona.....	180	28	82	35	18	35	85	33	15	35	91	32	14	31
Walnut Lake.....	82	2	45	26	...	4	46	25	1	4	52	23	1	3
Winnebago City.....	521	72	106	64	15	55	204	56	9	55	213	53	10	47

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	1138	453	621	529	1132	434	612	261	1088	1101	1361	834	851	740
Alexandria village, 1st pre.	106	44	20	25	108	41	20	23	106	101	124	53	60	121
Second precinct.....	128	41	21	39	127	36	20	43	126	126	154	56	53	23
Alexandria.....	31	3	32	20	20	4	33	21	47	49	41	29	30	34
Belle River.....	35	56	31	1	38	53	26	2	38	31	65	65	67	37
Brandon village.....	39	12	1	1	39	12	1	3	37	36	45	13	14	3
Brandon.....	62	10	20	9	60	11	20	9	58	57	64	20	22	18
Carlos.....	17	8	60	6	16	8	61	7	20	18	22	58	57	61
Evansville village.....	37	20	14	9	38	20	14	9	38	40	54	29	30	13
Evansville.....	26	6	8	9	28	5	6	11	28	26	33	14	13	10
Hudson.....	42	9	58	6	41	10	58	8	31	28	31	52	54	62
Holmes City.....	61	8	18	26	64	5	16	29	76	76	73	9	11	16
Ida.....	70	24	20	15	71	24	18	15	66	66	92	34	38	19
La Grand.....	63	5	22	13	66	4	21	14	58	65	69	20	23	19
Lake Mary.....	20	13	41	1	20	13	41	3	16	17	26	39	34	41
Leaf Valley.....	4	41	26	...	3	41	26	...	2	1	25	54	52	21
Lund.....	43	3	10	23	39	3	9	28	52	62	57	10	16	10
Miltona.....	10	16	11	3	9	15	12	4	4	5	15	19	16	12
Millerville.....	12	74	3	1	14	72	2	1	9	12	53	58	58	4
Moe.....	68	5	34	3	67	4	34	4	60	61	68	34	36	33
Orange.....	16	3	42	1	17	3	43	1	15	15	15	37	40	46
Osakis village.....	70	21	4	4	69	18	6	4	58	55	60	16	15	9
Osakis.....	23	1	45	2	23	...	45	3	34	23	23	32	31	43
Spruce Hill.....	34	14	33	5	50	14	33	9	25	30	41	39	35	33
Salem.....	70	14	15	6	65	17	16	8	66	67	71	24	24	18
Urnass.....	51	2	33	1	51	1	31	2	38	34	30	20	22	34

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

The county.....	1825	978	98	258	1815	994	100	263	1442	1574	2146	1079	875	12
Barber.....	25	69	...	...	25	68	1	1	15	20	71	66	58	2
Brush Creek.....	79	9	1	2	80	9	...	2	67	63	77	12	10	...
Blue Earth City, 1st precinct	177	108	4	30	179	115	5	29	153	168	224	115	95	5
Second precinct.....	117	68	1	16	118	72	2	15	87	94	143	69	61	5
Clark.....	182	123	1	23	180	125	3	26	133	161	227	135	113	10
Delavan.....	98	41	30	16	98	41	27	19	73	77	102	59	48	22
Dunbar.....	27	42	...	...	27	40	1	...	16	19	44	39	37	5
Elmore.....	148	70	4	14	147	70	6	14	130	121	152	69	59	8
Emerald.....	93	15	...	15	93	12	...	14	83	90	90	14	11	1
Foster.....	38	27	2	6	37	28	3	5	20	25	40	26	23	4
Jo Davies.....	34	63	2	4	34	63	1	4	24	25	67	61	48	4
Klester.....	48	7	1	3	48	7	2	3	46	47	48	7	6	1
Lura.....	76	48	12	18	78	49	11	19	60	64	91	74	40	14
Minnesota Lake.....	48	84	2	1	46	84	4	2	31	40	101	92	71	2
Pilot Grove.....	51	25	4	6	51	26	1	6	36	42	48	29	19	7
Prescott.....	45	56	6	4	41	58	7	4	26	31	74	62	57	5
Rome.....	77	12	3	2	77	11	2	2	59	60	69	10	12	1
Seely.....	90	3	...	9	162	2	...	8	83	85	95	5	4	2
Verona.....	92	35	12	35	87	36	14	36	78	97	112	49	39	16
Walnut Lake.....	53	22	1	3	50	22	...	4	30	45	50	24	17	2
Winnebago City.....	218	53	12	52	215	56	10	50	183	200	221	64	47	13

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	5387	.....	2775	1298	536	322	2027	1252	598	343	2054	1242	614	344
Amherst.....	152	.....	104	17	12	6	97	16	5	4	98	16	15	5
Arendahl.....	142	.....	110	5	15	6	94	8	23	9	100	8	21	8
Bristol.....	192	.....	73	64	30	7	70	66	39	3	60	63	38	5
Beaver.....	120	.....	80	10	9	8	84	10	9	6	86	10	11	6
Bloomfield.....	173	.....	89	36	26	12	89	31	25	15	90	29	27	14
Canton.....	287	.....	128	75	12	46	111	73	15	49	114	74	18	48
Carrollton.....	325	.....	178	103	13	3	168	91	18	3	166	91	20	4
Carlmona.....	154	.....	23	45	67	5	22	31	72	5	22	31	73	4
Chatfield.....	388	.....	163	167	17	7	161	160	19	8	163	171	17	6
Fountain.....	205	.....	94	64	34	3	97	49	34	5	99	45	40	5
Forestville.....	130	.....	38	20	43	8	36	23	45	7	40	22	47	6
Fillmore.....	235	.....	44	118	29	10	48	115	31	10	49	118	30	11
Holt.....	164	.....	99	33	5	11	89	31	5	11	87	35	7	11
Harmony.....	239	.....	133	55	19	7	121	61	18	7	126	64	17	5
Jordan.....	139	.....	60	37	24	2	60	34	26	4	58	36	26	4
Newburg.....	212	.....	122	18	22	35	113	20	24	34	116	18	24	33
Norway.....	159	.....	131	2	10	4	113	5	18	4	116	8	15	5
Preble.....	120	.....	83	12	3	13	68	14	8	18	62	14	7	22
Preston.....	383	.....	149	116	65	21	137	107	75	20	143	104	70	18
Pilot Mound.....	138	.....	96	11	18	2	86	11	21	2	87	12	23	1
Rushford.....	185	.....	131	25	3	18	123	27	3	19	123	27	2	19
Rushford City.....	213	.....	130	51	1	18	126	51	3	23	131	53	1	23
Spring Valley, 1st.....	327	.....	173	85	6	32	183	80	3	33	177	76	5	36
Spring Valley, 2d.....	257	.....	107	79	8	15	107	72	11	18	108	70	12	21
Sumner.....	190	.....	123	29	3	18	126	23	4	20	125	23	3	19
York.....	182	.....	105	21	42	5	98	43	44	6	99	24	45	5

FREEBORN COUNTY.

The County.....	3667	356	1917	692	298	170	1753	622	331	201	1854	638	349	187
Alden.....	124	82	46	14	11	4	44	10	14	4	40	7	17	2
Albert Lea.....	170	2	89	21	25	14	88	21	24	18	90	22	28	10
Alden village.....	101	18	61	26	2	3	61	27	3	3	64	22	4	3
City of Albert Lea.....	745	99	437	183	20	27	403	168	25	38	412	161	30	34
Bancroft.....	200	52	88	9	15	21	76	11	20	17	76	9	18	21
Bath.....	132	4	66	28	10	13	54	27	12	16	55	26	15	16
Carlston.....	85	1	32	21	23	3	32	19	26	1	31	23	23	2
Freeman.....	135	...	89	26	5	2	80	26	6	3	84	26	6	5
Freeborn.....	114	20	40	33	15	9	44	33	13	8	45	37	9	10
Geneva.....	115	15	43	38	6	8	42	35	12	12	45	34	11	10
Hayward.....	132	4	54	23	34	10	48	22	38	12	47	24	40	11
Hartland.....	135	10	71	25	27	2	62	26	30	2	62	30	29	3
London.....	143	...	65	21	10	...	63	19	11	...	60	18	12	1
Moscow.....	127	...	76	20	17	3	71	20	20	...	73	19	20	3
Mansfield.....	122	...	81	10	23	...	88	...	7	...	88	8	17	...
Manchester.....	122	11	99	11	12	11	93	12	14	9	102	12	10	10
Newry.....	133	...	50	50	12	9	42	40	14	16	46	47	17	11
Nunda.....	203	...	81	32	8	8	81	29	9	8	78	29	11	10
Oakland.....	120	...	53	51	2	...	59	43	6	...	57	39	10	2
Pickrel Lake.....	87	...	61	18	1	1	...	16	3	65	64	15	3	...
Rice land.....	136	10	123	2	5	3	114	1	12	3	119	3	6	3
Shell Rock.....	286	28	112	30	15	19	108	27	12	22	109	27	13	20

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The County.....	2681	1236	613	352	2688	1219	626	354	2541	2409	3416	1741	1714	687
Amherst.....	98	16	18	4	97	13	18	5	94	91	100	27	25	23
Arendahl.....	101	8	22	9	101	8	20	8	89	86	93	25	27	22
Bristol.....	70	65	37	6	68	61	40	6	70	67	120	96	90	40
Beaver.....	87	10	12	4	89	10	9	5	82	75	82	18	18	7
Bloomfield.....	94	31	22	14	90	28	26	15	88	89	105	49	54	29
Canton.....	116	70	13	51	112	72	15	50	136	129	189	86	81	21
Carrollton.....	174	89	23	3	175	87	20	3	146	148	185	105	107	39
Carlmona.....	24	35	69	7	25	31	74	5	18	15	42	99	102	81
Chatfield.....	165	169	19	6	162	166	20	9	129	123	268	183	175	19
Fountain.....	98	46	40	6	100	44	42	5	91	90	118	77	76	42
Forestville.....	40	22	47	6	40	21	48	7	37	40	58	61	59	45
Fillmore.....	49	115	32	11	49	111	34	12	48	48	151	135	137	33
Holt.....	90	31	7	11	90	34	9	13	86	81	111	44	43	11
Harmony.....	122	64	16	9	126	64	16	8	115	114	153	72	66	8
Jordan.....	58	36	26	4	59	37	26	3	51	51	75	57	57	27
Newbury.....	115	18	24	34	115	18	24	35	126	127	138	44	40	25
Norway.....	109	7	19	5	112	6	18	5	106	103	104	21	17	16
Preble.....	66	12	6	19	66	14	7	18	73	73	72	19	20	11
Preston.....	144	106	69	20	145	104	70	20	127	127	205	169	170	82
Pilot Mound.....	89	10	23	3	90	11	22	3	77	79	77	30	28	21
Rushford.....	124	30	2	17	120	29	2	20	118	118	142	29	29	6
Rushford City.....	130	50	3	24	132	53	1	23	133	134	171	50	50	5
Spring Valley, 1st.....	183	75	4	36	185	73	6	34	183	179	245	78	78	9
Spring Valley, 2d.....	105	73	11	20	107	75	10	18	102	100	161	88	83	19
Sumner.....	128	25	3	19	129	25	3	20	125	126	153	28	30	2
York.....	102	23	46	4	104	24	46	4	91	86	98	51	52	44

FREEBORN COUNTY.

The County.....	1866	630	346	203	1847	622	368	211	1638	1608	2049	883	814	438
Alden.....	49	8	15	2	49	9	16	2	43	40	48	19	20	15
Albert Lea.....	87	22	25	17	88	21	27	16	78	81	90	44	41	32
Alden village.....	63	25	3	3	62	26	3	4	49	48	64	24	22	7
City of Albert Lea.....	422	160	22	42	409	159	29	42	357	358	453	171	169	49
Bancroft.....	76	9	17	21	74	10	22	20	74	69	69	22	24	26
Bath.....	59	25	11	14	54	21	17	16	54	54	62	32	25	14
Carlston.....	33	19	24	2	33	17	27	2	27	29	39	43	36	28
Freeman.....	86	27	7	2	83	26	8	6	69	69	95	30	28	10
Freeborn.....	43	35	11	9	41	34	10	10	42	42	65	43	36	16
Geneva.....	46	35	12	11	47	36	12	9	32	40	60	45	39	13
Hayward.....	47	21	46	9	46	22	43	11	50	47	68	51	50	40
Hartland.....	61	29	31	2	64	27	31	1	56	57	76	56	48	35
London.....	60	18	4	...	58	19	14	...	50	52	73	25	24	14
Moscow.....	74	17	22	5	77	18	22	2	62	59	74	38	37	28
Mansfield.....	88	7	19	1	92	7	16	2	76	75	83	22	24	20
Manchester.....	95	11	14	11	101	11	11	10	89	87	98	18	22	13
Newry.....	46	48	19	14	43	43	17	16	48	46	77	52	44	16
Nunda.....	78	31	11	9	78	31	11	10	70	71	106	40	33	8
Oakland.....	60	41	10	1	58	39	10	1	50	44	65	48	46	31
Pickeral Lake.....	67	16	2	...	66	16	4	...	57	47	66	17	11	3
Rice land.....	118	2	10	4	118	4	7	4	109	102	107	10	9	6
Shell Rock.....	108	28	11	24	106	26	11	27	96	91	111	33	26	14

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	6160	4	3303	1564	346	310	3086	1529	301	357	2802	2153	199	282
Belle Creek	209		81	104	9	7	69	101	9	9	71	120	4	5
Belvidere.....	173		39	109	5	6	34	110	4	8	35	115	2	6
Burnside.....	92		50	14	12	6	51	12	13	7	44	30	4	6
Cannon Falls Township	172		112	17	17	18	104	17	13	18	85	58	4	15
Cannon Falls Village.....	311		139	75	3	28	132	75	3	32	128	79	1	28
Central Point.....	27		19	6	1		18	6	1	1	19	7		1
Cherry Grove.....	140		61	49	14	4	52	43	14	7	56	42	14	4
Featherstone.....	161		82	46	6	10	77	46	2	14	54	81	4	12
Florence.....	177		106	55	3	3	103	54	2	6	98	63	1	4
Goodhue.....	246		97	103	3	12	69	105	8	15	76	111	3	12
Hay Creek.....	160		77	63	6	3	71	66	4	3	65	75	4	3
Holden.....	236		149	26	2		138	20	1	4	137	24	1	5
Kenyon Town.....	183		100	14	12	2	93	12	13	2	95	11	13	2
Kenyon Village.....	204		132	50	2	5	133	47		6	134	49	1	6
Leon.....	216		153	28	12	11	141	28	9	12	125	66	6	4
Minneola.....	212		150	34	12	5	151	32	13	6	154	35	9	5
Pine Island Town.....	148		31	65	43		27	73	3		31	69	37	
Pine Island Village.....	139		42	52	19	6	44	53	5	9	48	56	4	10
Red Wing, First ward.....	418		223	117	10	11	208	104	9	12	187	146	9	11
Second ward.....	344		218	63	7	19	207	58	8	19	175	118	1	14
Third ward.....	366		212	82	11	24	188	73	16	26	130	171	5	16
Fourth ward.....	413		240	106	7	24	237	101	7	21	161	196	4	15
Roscoe.....	173		93	18	33	8	87	24	30	8	91	23	29	6
Stanton.....	103	4	132	42	7	11	39	39	3	11	38	38	4	11
Vasa.....	245		161	16	10	37	153	14	29	34	96	108	6	20
Wacouta.....	27		18	7		1	17	7		2	12	11		2
Wanamingo.....	186		146	23	3	8	132	25	2	15	133	27	3	16
Warsaw.....	178		113	35	2	14	108	37	4	14	105	35	5	14
Welch.....	149		41	38	49	6	34	38	41	12	29	81	11	8
Zumbrota Town.....	142		67	47	12	3	63	50	5	4	65	49	7	4
Zumbrota Village.....	210		119	60	5	18	116	50	3	20	125	59	3	17

GRANT COUNTY.

The county.....	1571	190	790	303	194	96	660	235	253	171	660	332	213	124
Delaware.....	43	1	9	23	9	1	8	12	15	5	10	20	8	3
Elbow Lake.....	79	5	57	5	7	9	51	3	9	9	53	3	7	10
Elk Lake.....	58		38	2	10	8	30	1	12	12	33	6	9	8
Erdahl.....	71	5	30	8	30	2	21	5	28	10	22	10	28	4
Gorton.....	65	4	29	8	10	4	26	8	9	5	27	8	8	5
Land.....	159	5	109	20	10	14	82	16	22	30	65	70	7	12
Lawrence.....	44		6	11	3	3	9	9	4	3	9	7	7	3
Lien.....	131	6	75	27	7	14	66	20	9	20	63	28	10	20
Logan.....			44	62	9	5	49	38	12	10	52	41	13	8
Macsville.....	47		9	19	3	2	5	16	17	3	5	22	1	2
North Ottawa.....	46	3	28	11	5	2	28	6	8	2	27	8	8	2
Pelican Lake.....	137	10	89	28	8	11	62	24	10	21	62	27	11	15
Pomme de Terre.....	114	77	20	7	52	4	10	7	59	7	13	4	60	7
Roseville.....	64	5	20	32	6	4	12	28	7	7	17	32	6	2
Sanford.....	209	57	139	38	16	6	120	36	17	18	119	39	18	14
Stony Brook.....	119	6	97	2	9	7	81	6	15	9	83	7	12	9

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canby, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	3221	1545	283	349	3236	1528	264	361	2922	2909	4016	1578	1494	331
Belle Creek.....	72	105	11	8	77	105	8	7	61	65	157	103	105	7
Belvidere.....	36	109	6	7	38	110	4	7	30	50	126	109	106	6
Burnside.....	53	12	11	8	53	14	11	7	51	48	56	15	13	14
Cannon Falls Township.....	114	18	7	17	117	17	9	16	117	119	132	18	15	7
Cannon Falls Village.....	138	72	....	34	138	75	1	34	134	140	196	72	72	7
Central Point.....	18	6	....	3	19	7	....	1	18	18	23	6	4	1
Cherry Grove.....	65	38	15	2	61	41	16	5	47	40	65	51	47	15
Featherstone.....	79	46	3	15	78	44	3	17	77	72	165	40	38	5
Florence.....	100	57	1	3	105	55	....	3	83	58	116	50	43	7
Goodhue.....	78	100	4	14	76	97	6	14	56	70	118	87	82	6
Hay Creek.....	70	65	4	4	73	68	3	4	68	63	123	68	64	8
Holden.....	139	21	3	3	136	20	5	3	116	120	136	25	24	6
Kenyon Town.....	94	13	13	2	92	12	13	2	90	89	100	12	18	12
Kenyon Village.....	132	48	3	7	132	49	2	7	118	123	165	48	51	4
Leon.....	147	28	10	13	148	30	8	13	144	145	170	30	28	9
Minneola.....	153	35	12	5	156	34	10	6	143	136	154	38	37	12
Pine Island Town.....	27	70	41	....	30	70	30	....	24	23	86	98	95	43
Pine Island Village.....	50	55	5	10	50	51	6	12	45	43	83	55	54	6
Red Wing, First ward.....	218	112	10	12	217	108	10	12	173	174	233	102	89	16
Second ward.....	216	60	4	20	217	61	4	23	194	196	233	59	41	9
Third ward.....	201	76	7	30	204	71	10	26	178	173	212	74	66	18
Fourth ward.....	230	100	6	25	232	99	4	25	205	209	277	93	85	15
Roscoe.....	89	24	34	4	89	24	31	5	89	88	101	41	39	28
Stanton.....	40	39	4	11	38	37	5	11	42	41	72	35	35	5
Vasa.....	170	14	17	29	169	13	13	31	163	157	175	22	22	16
Wacouta.....	15	10	....	1	18	8	....	1	15	17	22	6	8	....
Wanamingo.....	136	26	2	13	136	26	2	14	137	137	155	25	27	2
Warsaw.....	107	37	5	13	105	37	4	15	107	104	127	42	39	5
Welch.....	52	43	27	11	47	39	27	15	38	42	60	49	44	24
Zumbrota Town.....	63	47	9	4	62	47	7	6	55	55	90	50	48	13
Zumbrota Village.....	119	59	9	21	123	59	3	19	104	108	118	55	55	5

GRANT COUNTY.

The county.....	727	235	249	123	726	234	245	135	712	717	853	444	420	267
Delaware.....	8	16	12	4	9	17	11	3	19	15	26	20	17	11
Elbow Lake.....	54	4	6	10	51	3	8	11	59	60	61	13	11	10
Elk Lake.....	31	2	12	8	33	2	12	9	25	30	28	14	16	16
Erdhal.....	23	6	33	4	22	6	33	5	21	19	27	39	41	33
Gorton.....	28	6	12	4	28	7	10	5	20	21	23	15	14	12
Land.....	101	19	14	19	108	16	11	17	104	108	112	30	24	22
Lawrence.....	9	8	6	3	10	7	6	3	11	11	16	10	8	6
Lien.....	74	21	10	16	75	21	11	15	72	74	86	31	31	14
Logan.....	63	32	10	10	56	34	18	8	51	55	75	51	43	11
Maseville.....	6	15	6	3	13	11	4	2	13	6	21	20	16	5
North Ottawa.....	27	7	9	2	27	5	10	2	26	29	32	16	14	10
Pelican Lake.....	64	28	10	14	61	28	11	16	64	71	79	26	34	11
Pomme de Terre.....	12	6	61	5	12	5	59	7	11	12	14	64	58	60
Roseville.....	18	29	7	4	19	25	7	6	18	14	27	25	22	14
Sanford.....	122	31	25	11	118	33	19	16	114	111	142	50	50	18
Stony Brook.....	87	5	16	6	84	4	15	10	84	81	84	20	21	14

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.		Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.		Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	50366		18248	14800	3589	2113	17525	14401	3551	2222	17619	15170	3070	1879
Bloomington...	183	14	82	48	8	22	94	47	3	12	96	43	4	12
Brooklyn.....	252	32	117	60	4	24	113	60	3	24	114	66	4	26
Champlin.....	133	10	77	24	9	10	82	21	7	9	79	19	2	11
Corcoran.....	320		104	118	3	2	116	113	1	...	106	124	2	1
Crystal Lake...	19	5	9	2	...	7	11	2	...	5	11	...	...	4
Dayton.....	165	4	39	107	4	1	42	166	1	1	42	105	2	1
Eden Prairie...	178		56	29	23	13	57	27	20	10	55	26	23	10
Excelsior T.&V	264	72	121	56	13	39	119	62	13	38	120	60	10	38
Greenwood....	109	6	45	69	6	4	49	70	4	4	48	67	4	3
Hassan.....	151	3	28	109	3	1	29	107	2	2	32	106	1	2
Independence..	291	69	75	43	11	29	75	43	10	26	65	53	7	25
Maple Grove...	311	35	94	89	5	8	100	86	5	7	101	94	2	5
Medina.....	220		35	111	13	3	48	111	5	1	41	114	8	3
Minnetonka...	352	19	163	122	19	10	164	121	20	9	158	125	25	5
Minnetrista...	169		41	99	7	7	40	103	6	8	44	103	4	7
Orono.....	238	40	52	57	25	17	63	57	16	13	61	70	15	10
Plymouth.....	271	5	28	111	33	8	38	116	28	4	34	116	30	2
Richfield.....	184	29	60	73	4	31	62	71	6	26	67	70	7	26
St. Anthony...	16	2	8	3	...	2	10	2	...	2	12	1	...	2
Crystal.....	229	3	125	59	8	10	118	66	8	8	113	69	6	8
Edina.....	110	9	44	31	3	7	51	25	3	6	58	27	2	4
Golden Valley.	132		30	49	5	6	31	47	4	6	30	50	7	5
Osseo.....	83	56	25	48	1	...	30	40	1	...	32	41	...	...
St. Louis Park	316	10	154	80	26	13	142	83	24	14	148	87	18	12
Wayzata.....	61		32	20	1	3	32	21	...	2	32	22	1	1
Towns.....	4817	403	1644	1617	233	277	1716	1607	190	239	1699	1658	189	223
Minneapolis—														
1st w'rd, 1st p'ct	460	6	113	235	19	12	124	231	10	9	118	222	19	11
1st w'rd, 2d p'ct	350	4	65	217	13	2	69	217	14	3	60	205	25	4
1st w'rd, 3d p'ct	505	10	23	196	19	2	31	180	18	2	32	166	33	2
1st w'rd, 4th p'ct	195	3	32	124	1	1	32	121	6	...	34	117	19	...
1st w'rd, 5th p'ct	141		35	146	12	4	39	135	14	4	59	118	19	6
1st w'rd, 6th p'ct	450	2	59	279	10	...	66	267	7	...	67	253	18	...
1st w'rd, 7th p'ct	317	4	81	133	29	6	85	132	25	5	79	134	21	4
1st w'rd, 8th p'ct	315	4	92	138	24	7	98	134	18	9	99	123	21	6
1st w'rd, 9th p'ct	294	5	99	109	18	6	121	84	10	5	114	81	22	6
	3027	38	590	1577	151	40	665	1501	122	37	642	1419	187	39
2d w'rd, 1st p'ct.	247		39	91	15	2	58	81	7	1	48	78	12	1
2d w'rd, 2d p'ct.	470		187	131	41	13	208	121	30	8	189	125	31	8
2d w'rd, 3d p'ct.	410		175	68	28	20	175	65	29	16	175	73	24	15
2d w'rd, 4th p'ct*	669		222	104	19	24	228	96	18	22	227	93	23	18
2d w'rd, 5th p'ct	756		320	122	46	41	317	124	22	61	319	128	25	46
2d w'rd, 6th p'ct	238		84	42	15	22	85	37	10	23	79	42	13	22
2d w'rd, 7th p'ct	478		193	105	40	31	168	108	41	41	181	113	29	37
	3268		1220	663	204	153	1239	632	157	172	1218	652	157	147

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Robleter, R.	Leitch, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	17903	14747	3196	2410	18120	14872	2938	2239	17261	16389	26194	15388	16866	3791
Bloomington...	98	42	4	12	97	44	4	11	97	91	114	40	49	7
Brooklyn.....	111	67	4	26	112	63	4	24	102	101	151	62	63	5
Champlin.....	79	18	6	12	78	19	7	12	79	81	89	25	23	12
Corcoran.....	109	130	1	...	109	124	1	2	92	92	177	120	111	3
Crystal Lake...	11	2	...	5	10	2	...	6	17	16	12	2	5	...
Dayton.....	42	106	1	3	42	108	2	14	41	36	121	95	92	1
Eden Prairie...	57	25	23	12	58	25	26	12	55	52	67	32	31	20
Excelsior T.&V.	117	63	13	40	123	60	11	38	125	119	160	62	64	14
Greenwood.....	48	69	2	4	49	70	2	3	50	48	102	63	58	7
Hassan.....	31	106	1	3	31	103	4	2	31	29	118	101	102	4
Independence...	70	47	9	26	66	46	11	26	84	77	110	53	56	15
Maple Grove...	103	90	3	6	105	90	2	6	82	83	141	77	77	4
Medina.....	43	116	6	1	44	118	6	1	31	29	126	107	102	5
Minnetonka....	168	116	19	7	161	121	19	9	151	134	220	118	127	21
Minnetrista....	43	102	5	10	42	101	7	10	38	30	127	102	102	8
Orono.....	62	57	18	14	68	59	18	11	56	57	89	72	63	23
Plymouth.....	34	121	28	5	37	119	30	3	32	32	125	129	131	36
Richfield.....	68	70	7	24	70	70	5	26	87	77	133	71	68	7
St. Anthony....	9	2	...	3	11	2	...	1	9	7	8	...	2	...
Crystal.....	108	75	7	12	111	73	6	12	109	104	174	67	71	16
Edina.....	54	28	4	7	47	27	5	10	45	40	53	23	31	4
Golden Valley..	27	50	7	4	32	45	5	6	32	32	63	42	51	8
Osseo.....	30	42	...	...	28	43	2	...	26	26	54	38	49	...
St. Louis Park..	148	86	22	16	145	86	19	12	126	129	184	82	88	23
Wayzata.....	33	23	...	1	35	23	...	...	23	26	36	17	19	2
Towns.....	1703	1653	100	255	1711	1641	196	257	1620	1548	2754	1600	1635	245
Minneapolis—														
1st w'rd, 1st p'ct.	117	235	11	10	114	240	10	10	99	97	258	209	232	23
1st w'rd, 2d p'ct.	59	222	15	4	60	221	19	3	55	60	220	212	211	19
1st w'rd, 3d p'ct.	27	181	23	2	27	180	30	2	18	20	161	178	188	20
1st w'rd, 4th p'ct.	36	122	7	...	34	124	7	...	30	31	133	119	117	6
1st w'rd, 5th p'ct.	31	143	8	6	35	142	8	4	36	130	145	133	133	14
1st w'rd, 6th p'ct.	64	271	8	...	62	269	10	...	53	54	271	252	262	15
1st w'rd, 7th p'ct.	79	138	15	5	82	137	18	7	74	70	163	134	137	26
1st w'rd, 8th p'ct.	97	128	16	10	99	132	14	10	68	73	126	120	124	19
1st w'rd, 9th p'ct.	115	92	12	7	124	88	11	5	111	96	171	93	106	15
	625	1532	115	44	637	1593	127	41	544	631	1648	1450	1510	166
2d w'rd, 1st p'ct.	46	90	7	3	48	87	8	2	35	29	80	80	78	14
2d w'rd, 2d p'ct.	198	125	25	19	201	133	29	15	167	156	254	130	146	33
2d w'rd, 3d p'ct.	175	69	29	18	180	73	22	16	172	164	197	80	81	33
2d w'rd, 4th p'ct.	228	93	22	20	239	99	21	19	228	215	296	107	102	22
2d w'rd, 5th p'ct.	316	125	24	52	325	127	25	45	315	303	394	141	142	31
2d w'rd, 6th p'ct.	84	38	11	25	88	39	7	25	95	96	120	46	40	16
2d w'rd, 7th p'ct.	177	106	36	43	185	111	33	43	209	191	267	113	132	36
	1224	646	154	180	1256	669	145	165	1221	1154	1608	698	721	185

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Anker, P.
Minneapolis—														
3d w'rd, 1st p'et	386	....	143	148	33	11	108	151	43	15	105	172	31	16
3d w'rd, 2d p'et	643	....	245	188	56	18	191	195	73	20	195	224	50	20
3d w'rd, 3d p'et	769	....	269	180	49	43	258	170	50	44	273	174	47	35
3d w'rd, 4th p'et	353	....	97	113	14	20	95	113	8	21	94	116	10	18
3d w'rd, 5th p'et	457	....	126	205	19	9	119	200	17	9	113	202	23	6
3d w'rd, 6th p'et	456	....	104	216	23	2	93	215	23	5	95	224	20	5
3d w'rd, 7th p'et	324	....	80	154	25	4	77	150	18	5	77	143	19	5
3d w'rd, 8th p'et	346	....	88	175	14	6	90	166	7	5	96	158	16	3
3d w'rd, 9th p'et	169	....	54	70	10	4	59	64	7	3	72	57	13	3
3d w'rd, 10th p'et	474	....	131	210	49	17	132	206	34	18	130	203	34	17
3d w'rd, 11th p'et	389	....	153	119	28	20	129	120	38	21	130	119	36	17
3d w'rd, 12th p'et	460	....	200	106	25	7	192	101	28	12	184	113	24	8
3d w'rd, 13th p'et	413	....	117	163	28	9	119	156	21	8	122	151	30	7
3d w'rd, 14th p'et	205	....	62	91	16	2	63	83	12	4	68	74	16	4
3d w'rd, 15th p'et	433	....	141	148	31	6	130	135	38	7	136	141	29	5
	6257	....	2010	2286	420	178	1855	2231	417	197	1890	2271	398	109
4th w'rd, 1st p'et	467	....	114	169	24	5	103	162	18	9	105	157	13	6
4th w'rd, 2d p'et	355	....	94	157	34	7	100	155	20	6	153	140	23	7
4th w'rd, 3d p'et	443	....	147	146	35	20	172	142	13	13	179	132	20	14
4th w'rd, 4th p'et	256	....	72	107	24	5	82	102	11	4	79	94	22	2
4th w'rd, 5th p'et	259	....	98	87	9	11	97	79	8	12	104	60	15	9
4th w'rd, 6th p'et	404	....	106	157	34	13	108	153	26	14	109	141	28	12
4th w'rd, 7th p'et	180	....	54	52	29	3	45	59	24	5	41	58	25	8
4th w'rd, 8th p'et	523	....	154	162	40	33	147	160	38	36	158	169	33	30
4th w'rd, 9th p'et	209	....	75	67	7	5	77	63	7	8	82	67	4	5
4th w'rd, 10th p'et	484	....	227	82	8	22	240	78	6	13	244	77	9	13
4th w'rd, 11th p'et	311	....	162	74	3	16	157	73	6	12	171	71	7	4
4th w'rd, 12th p'et	570	....	273	122	26	21	273	118	13	22	294	98	14	21
4th w'rd, 13th p'et	562	....	239	124	23	29	257	114	13	21	272	95	24	17
4th w'rd, 14th p'et	529	....	254	110	27	23	259	114	13	16	270	110	13	12
4th w'rd, 15th p'et	336	....	132	114	19	11	147	102	8	5	150	89	22	6
4th w'rd, 16th p'et	365	....	121	114	21	11	140	101	8	9	114	100	19	8
4th w'rd, 17th p'et	238	....	68	92	14	3	74	88	5	1	71	87	8	2
	6653	....	2390	1936	371	238	2478	1863	237	206	2596	1745	304	176
5th w'd, 1st p'et	333	....	103	113	20	3	95	108	18	4	99	108	16	3
5th w'rd, 2d p'et	197	....	67	73	12	1	65	78	6	...	63	81	6	2
5th w'rd, 3d p'et	691	....	133	174	39	9	137	168	31	11	145	156	38	6
5th w'd, 4th p'et	343	....	105	123	28	6	95	124	20	7	160	113	22	6
5th w'd, 5th p'et	413	....	130	122	77	7	124	121	71	10	123	121	64	9
5th w'd, 6th p'et	289	....	77	93	50	9	72	90	47	8	72	97	42	7
5th w'd, 7th p'et	539	....	249	134	15	19	249	125	13	19	266	118	13	14
5th w'd, 8th p'et	408	....	231	106	27	11	245	102	20	13	245	98	20	7
5th w'd, 9th p'et	488	....	204	114	52	18	204	107	45	21	191	124	40	14
5th w'd, 10th p'et	558	....	222	88	18	19	219	83	17	11	226	84	11	8
5th w'd, 11th p'et	762	....	243	113	16	41	263	103	9	34	276	88	13	28
5th w'd, 12th p'et	333	....	326	151	22	22	326	142	24	28	339	138	24	18
5th w'd, 13th p'et	418	....	144	65	13	19	144	72	7	4	160	56	12	5
5th w'd, 14th p'et	324	....	170	65	18	27	185	60	16	21	177	59	20	22
5th w'd, 15th p'et	124	....	61	19	4	7	64	19	...	9	67	17	1	7
	6190	....	2465	1553	411	200	2487	1502	344	200	2549	1458	342	156

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Robleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, Pro.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Minneapolis—														
3d w'rd, 1st p'et.	113	160	36	11	117	164	28	11	103	94	215	163	181	41
3d w'rd, 2d p'et.	191	201	71	23	202	208	57	21	189	174	302	218	244	55
3d w'rd, 3d p'et.	265	181	44	42	265	175	45	41	266	246	354	180	201	55
3d w'rd, 4th p'et.	99	114	5	22	96	117	6	22	107	94	167	97	109	15
3d w'rd, 5th p'et.	120	205	19	6	117	201	19	5	103	98	255	201	202	26
3d w'rd, 6th p'et.	94	217	24	6	95	219	24	7	71	68	236	221	228	32
3d w'rd, 7th p'et.	80	148	17	3	76	150	17	6	57	56	153	136	144	24
3d w'rd, 8th p'et.	94	161	11	4	90	170	11	3	73	77	183	161	163	21
3d w'rd, 9th p'et.	58	64	6	3	60	64	7	3	50	52	97	67	68	15
3d w'rd, 10th p'et.	135	207	30	19	141	195	20	17	133	111	240	182	212	41
3d w'rd, 11th p'et.	130	120	35	20	137	122	20	22	135	126	206	133	147	34
3d w'rd, 12th p'et.	186	110	29	13	191	110	23	13	187	169	248	120	124	27
3d w'rd, 13th p'et.	120	160	23	9	115	161	33	10	113	197	213	146	172	35
3d w'rd, 14th p'et.	61	84	14	4	66	88	13	2	55	53	109	80	88	19
3d w'rd, 15th p'et.	136	141	28	6	136	144	27	6	102	103	181	143	155	36
	1882	2273	332	191	1904	2288	368	189	1741	1628	3159	2248	2438	476
4th w'rd, 1st p'et.	102	164	17	10	98	162	19	9	71	73	157	147	160	29
4th w'rd, 2d p'et.	111	154	14	7	104	158	21	6	88	91	189	140	167	37
4th w'rd, 3d p'et.	178	138	13	17	171	138	20	18	161	147	235	137	157	23
4th w'rd, 4th p'et.	77	104	13	5	77	106	14	6	70	71	137	100	111	18
4th w'rd, 5th p'et.	108	76	9	9	100	75	12	12	100	93	149	76	87	15
4th w'rd, 6th p'et.	108	157	22	14	110	147	26	14	104	95	198	147	158	37
4th w'rd, 7th p'et.	44	58	21	6	49	56	22	6	43	46	78	59	67	23
4th w'rd, 8th p'et.	156	166	23	36	150	162	33	30	156	153	259	174	194	44
4th w'rd, 9th p'et.	74	69	5	6	82	69	3	5	84	79	125	59	63	6
4th w'rd, 10th p'et.	245	75	7	14	245	86	6	9	257	242	288	69	85	6
4th w'rd, 11th p'et.	166	67	6	7	171	70	6	6	182	165	207	65	61	7
4th w'rd, 12th p'et.	280	115	10	25	286	115	11	20	278	276	333	107	120	17
4th w'rd, 13th p'et.	267	107	19	25	269	102	21	23	274	254	328	117	124	27
4th w'rd, 14th p'et.	271	108	9	14	264	111	12	18	254	242	305	96	116	19
4th w'rd, 15th p'et.	149	97	10	9	159	102	12	6	136	127	186	101	109	20
4th w'rd, 16th p'et.	136	119	10	11	135	112	14	6	115	105	181	118	128	25
4th w'rd, 17th p'et.	76	87	5	3	71	90	9	4	56	52	103	82	80	9
	2548	1852	226	218	2541	1861	261	198	2423	2311	3449	1794	1999	362
5th w'rd, 1st p'et.	99	111	14	5	100	113	15	4	83	78	144	97	118	21
5th w'rd, 2d p'et.	69	75	6	...	66	79	7	1	51	53	97	72	74	13
5th w'rd, 3d p'et.	141	160	27	13	144	169	28	10	106	104	213	169	193	48
5th w'rd, 4th p'et.	96	123	18	9	103	126	16	5	88	78	148	121	133	26
5th w'rd, 5th p'et.	122	122	70	10	117	120	68	11	100	97	161	157	172	79
5th w'rd, 6th p'et.	69	98	46	7	75	93	43	12	59	62	117	116	131	55
5th w'rd, 7th p'et.	269	124	11	16	259	132	10	14	261	233	320	123	148	25
5th w'rd, 8th p'et.	249	99	16	12	245	103	17	11	246	218	281	109	114	25
5th w'rd, 9th p'et.	211	106	41	20	208	107	34	26	219	195	266	124	140	42
5th w'rd, 10th p'et.	228	86	15	8	233	89	13	7	234	195	259	87	92	19
5th w'rd, 11th p'et.	278	95	8	31	276	95	11	26	284	268	331	99	111	12
5th w'rd, 12th p'et.	355	131	20	25	357	135	22	21	362	326	413	138	156	25
5th w'rd, 13th p'et.	156	62	6	4	155	63	8	6	154	145	188	65	67	8
5th w'rd, 14th p'et.	190	54	16	23	190	53	18	18	193	169	204	68	78	23
5th w'rd, 15th p'et.	65	19	...	9	68	20	1	5	67	65	82	19	20	1
	2597	1463	314	192	2596	1497	311	177	2497	2286	3224	1564	1741	422

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Minneapolis—														
6th w'd. 1st p'et	176	....	45	45	31	5	36	47	28	6	28	60	16	3
6th w'd. 2d p'et.	375	....	118	106	46	13	85	112	55	16	82	163	30	11
6th w'd. 3d p'et.	280	....	95	75	34	5	77	74	40	6	72	100	18	6
6th w'd. 4th p'et.	368	....	22	182	17	5	19	185	13	7	21	191	10	4
6th w'd. 5th p'et.	156	....	38	80	12	4	22	76	21	6	24	89	8	2
6th w'd. 6th p'et.	299	....	133	80	37	12	89	94	48	20	78	132	31	12
6th w'd. 7th p'et.	399	....	175	99	39	10	125	112	47	20	108	148	28	14
6th w'd. 8th p'et.	253	....	78	100	21	14	52	101	30	13	49	120	18	13
6th w'd. 9th p'et.	386	....	114	119	71	8	82	13	71	10	71	156	61	10
6th w'd. 10th p'et.	316	....	107	84	47	5	70	54	53	8	72	105	48	5
6th w'd. 11th p'et.	386	....	135	126	43	6	99	140	54	12	96	166	34	5
6th w'd. 12th p'et.	459	....	155	125	68	16	101	132	81	24	91	179	56	19
	3843	....	1215	1221	466	103	857	1140	541	148	792	1618	358	104
7th w'd. 1st p'et	520	....	246	95	33	33	200	96	42	46	205	121	29	31
7th w'd. 2d p'et.	566	....	213	128	43	35	214	122	36	37	223	122	33	32
7th w'd. 3d p'et.	497	....	188	125	25	38	198	111	20	35	193	114	24	32
7th w'd. 4th p'et.	387	....	157	72	26	29	146	65	26	41	148	79	18	31
7th w'd. 5th p'et.	294	....	76	45	8	17	70	45	12	20	76	43	11	19
7th w'd. 6th p'et.	296	....	102	57	17	26	94	54	18	25	102	54	16	19
	2470	..	982	522	152	172	922	493	154	204	947	533	131	164
8th w'd. 1st p'et	478	....	230	93	13	25	237	86	9	24	231	83	15	25
8th w'd. 2d p'et.	516	....	243	86	25	27	239	88	19	27	242	87	21	24
8th w'd. 3d p'et.	510	....	234	82	14	36	246	76	9	32	268	65	9	23
8th w'd. 4th p'et.	328	....	137	65	7	21	146	62	3	16	149	59	5	20
8th w'd. 5th p'et.	668	....	205	135	43	42	292	120	43	42	291	138	34	32
8th w'd. 6th p'et.	437	....	256	108	20	39	263	105	10	38	282	91	16	26
8th w'd. 7th p'et.	455	....	221	89	12	33	255	82	12	32	234	79	9	25
8th w'd. 8th p'et.	414	....	183	83	21	26	181	87	14	22	188	73	21	20
	3706	....	1799	741	155	249	1829	706	119	233	1885	675	130	195
9th w'd. 1st p'et	253	....	86	53	39	14	83	54	32	14	85	54	42	10
9th w'd. 2d p'et.	442	....	135	84	47	11	123	81	40	13	112	109	34	14
9th w'd. 3d p'et.	491	....	182	130	42	30	176	125	46	22	169	154	31	19
9th w'd. 4th p'et.	379	....	98	165	51	7	89	160	52	13	87	174	38	9
9th w'd. 5th p'et.	461	....	141	157	49	14	152	140	41	17	147	150	33	16
9th w'd. 6th p'et.	316	....	75	122	31	6	71	133	24	5	70	132	31	1
9th w'd. 7th p'et.	388	....	104	86	117	9	97	92	104	17	85	126	86	12
9th w'd. 8th p'et.	326	....	148	64	31	24	128	69	35	22	123	81	29	23
9th w'd. 9th p'et.	378	....	184	103	45	23	199	86	36	27	184	96	39	31
	3434	....	1153	964	452	138	1118	940	410	150	1062	1076	363	135
10th w'd. 1st p'et	506	....	157	96	18	31	152	96	20	26	143	112	22	27
10th w'd. 2d p'et.	349	....	180	123	26	15	159	133	28	15	163	137	22	12
10th w'd. 3d p'et.	568	....	204	187	63	30	233	195	65	39	237	232	41	36
	1423	....	601	406	107	76	544	424	113	80	543	481	85	75

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Minneapolis—														
6th w'd, 1st p'ct	29	54	28	7	36	53	21	7	36	35	64	58	65	25
6th w'd, 2d p'ct	91	125	48	13	97	124	39	13	82	89	180	142	155	47
6th w'd, 3d p'ct	76	77	32	6	76	83	26	9	69	61	126	95	97	29
6th w'd, 4th p'ct	19	186	18	6	19	191	12	6	14	21	176	187	191	17
6th w'd, 5th p'ct	28	77	17	4	27	78	14	6	30	98	87	83	86	20
6th w'd, 6th p'ct	89	99	49	16	97	107	32	15	95	90	170	128	137	46
6th w'd, 7th p'ct	120	119	49	14	119	128	35	23	115	107	189	140	178	45
6th w'd, 8th p'ct	57	103	34	13	108	104	27	102	55	52	128	121	138	34
6th w'd, 9th p'ct	85	129	64	114	92	133	58	13	90	73	158	166	185	80
6th w'd, 10th p'ct	74	92	52	10	99	90	53	6	51	53	99	130	145	69
6th w'd, 11th p'ct	100	141	52	10	98	145	40	10	82	76	184	165	182	52
6th w'd, 12th p'ct	97	139	85	23	101	151	67	25	85	92	188	171	201	76
	865	1341	528	236	969	1387	424	235	804	777	1752	1584	1760	540
7th w'd, 1st p'ct	312	101	37	38	213	103	36	39	223	197	261	111	146	41
7th w'd, 2d p'ct	214	126	28	44	215	122	31	43	216	196	275	147	159	37
7th w'd, 3d p'ct	194	111	18	38	193	108	24	32	194	184	270	116	137	29
7th w'd, 4th p'ct	142	80	24	30	152	82	22	28	159	148	191	92	108	28
7th w'd, 5th p'ct	77	46	8	17	72	46	10	22	80	72	100	47	58	14
7th w'd, 6th p'ct	98	56	17	27	100	50	19	22	102	102	130	59	69	24
	1037	529	132	194	945	511	142	186	974	899	1230	572	674	172
8th w'd, 1st p'ct	236	82	9	26	232	85	11	24	233	217	282	80	90	18
8th w'd, 2d p'ct	243	91	18	25	245	89	19	21	245	222	284	89	105	21
8th w'd, 3d p'ct	268	72	7	25	265	73	7	23	258	241	272	65	79	17
8th w'd, 4th p'ct	156	56	3	19	156	57	5	14	151	147	183	52	72	9
8th w'd, 5th p'ct	301	119	35	45	317	75	35	40	300	270	331	131	149	45
8th w'd, 6th p'ct	280	95	9	34	286	94	9	34	262	258	305	90	124	17
8th w'd, 7th p'ct	200	81	10	27	237	83	6	25	241	233	278	82	93	15
8th w'd, 8th p'ct	186	80	16	27	187	83	16	21	186	180	237	86	89	21
	1870	676	107	228	1925	639	110	202	1876	1768	2172	675	801	163
9th w'd, 1st p'ct	84	52	38	15	84	53	34	15	85	89	114	69	74	39
9th w'd, 2d p'ct	113	84	43	20	117	93	38	17	105	110	169	113	122	47
9th w'd, 3d p'ct	185	128	41	24	179	129	31	33	167	173	251	145	163	44
9th w'd, 4th p'ct	82	167	52	10	84	171	47	9	75	71	193	186	200	51
9th w'd, 5th p'ct	150	146	35	16	154	150	33	15	135	135	222	145	170	43
9th w'd, 6th p'ct	72	136	26	3	71	141	24	4	66	58	166	144	159	26
9th w'd, 7th p'ct	85	98	111	14	92	102	89	23	85	91	159	158	171	97
9th w'd, 8th p'ct	125	74	37	21	135	70	32	21	126	117	160	85	105	47
9th w'd, 9th p'ct	192	92	31	30	195	92	28	29	186	186	222	101	110	44
	1088	977	414	153	1111	1001	356	166	1030	1030	1656	1146	1274	438
10th w'd, 1st p'ct	146	101	29	34	151	108	16	28	154	149	222	107	124	26
10th w'd, 2d p'ct	166	131	30	12	171	134	23	15	162	166	248	139	141	23
10th w'd, 3d p'ct	256	192	63	31	264	194	54	36	240	241	371	216	222	65
	568	424	113	77	586	436	93	79	556	556	841	462	487	114

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.—Continued

ELECTION DISTRICTS,	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Minneapolis—														
11th w'd, 1st p'ct	362	....	139	66	41	26	112	61	49	36	108	105	32	16
11th w'd, 2d p'ct	287	....	123	61	26	11	116	64	29	14	105	79	18	15
11th w'd, 3d p'ct	219	....	153	65	22	9	132	64	24	12	117	80	14	16
11th w'd, 4th p'ct	243	....	103	64	13	11	80	63	26	15	84	67	17	18
11th w'd, 5th p'ct	367	....	152	85	30	20	139	101	33	23	132	102	26	22
11th w'd, 6th p'ct	235	....	106	102	35	15	99	109	24	16	102	109	27	10
11th w'd, 7th p'ct	280	....	115	84	27	12	84	87	41	18	84	105	30	16
11th w'd, 8th p'ct	241	....	71	71	21	9	70	76	19	9	62	70	30	10
11th w'd, 9th p'ct	367	....	162	81	33	26	104	91	55	33	118	129	36	20
11th w'd, 10th p'ct	409	....	169	80	50	14	125	85	59	25	119	117	41	20
11th w'd, 11th p'ct	309	....	135	43	24	52	68	54	42	74	79	80	20	70
	3310	....	1428	805	322	205	1129	855	401	275	1110	1044	291	233
12th w'd, 1st p'ct	525	....	156	161	52	17	116	169	66	27	113	186	54	16
12th w'd, 2d p'ct	362	....	121	139	38	12	113	138	38	10	107	150	33	9
12th w'd, 3d p'ct	276	....	67	48	14	7	65	50	15	5	64	46	18	5
12th w'd, 4th p'ct	266	....	128	55	13	6	135	49	9	4	131	47	11	5
	1429	....	472	403	117	42	429	397	128	46	415	429	116	35
13th w'd, 1st p'ct	217	....	103	31	13	9	102	33	5	14	105	33	9	9
13th w'd, 2d p'ct	422	....	167	75	15	25	155	77	13	23	160	78	10	19
	639	....	270	106	28	34	257	110	18	37	271	111	19	28

*John H. Randall, John L. Sullivan and Vincent Reeves each received one vote for Governor.

+P. Wilson received one vote for Secretary of State. Scattering one vote.

ELECTION RETURNS, FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Minneapolis—														
11th w'd, 1st p'ct	123	63	46	30	122	65	36	28	143	129	167	82	96	39
11th w'd, 2d p'ct	121	58	27	13	126	64	26	11	124	109	143	77	82	28
11th w'd, 3d p'ct	134	67	20	15	133	69	16	17	145	122	160	73	95	19
11th w'd, 4th p'ct	78	71	14	22	88	67	11	21	80	80	131	73	84	18
11th w'd, 5th p'ct	143	101	28	27	136	102	23	26	139	123	198	113	130	30
11th w'd, 6th p'ct	103	101	29	19	112	103	22	14	104	91	166	113	136	30
11th w'd, 7th p'ct	87	91	43	10	91	93	30	16	105	91	144	101	118	44
11th w'd, 8th p'ct	65	74	26	8	66	74	22	14	77	71	109	81	90	28
11th w'd, 9th p'ct	120	98	52	24	128	103	29	26	116	104	170	124	143	41
11th w'd, 10th p't	130	92	58	22	132	98	44	22	127	120	173	131	150	51
11th w'd, 11th p't	78	62	32	73	78	70	20	73	135	124	160	78	90	31
	1182	878	375	263	1212	908	279	268	1295	1164	1721	1046	1212	359
12th w'd, 1st p'ct	119	159	61	23	132	163	52	21	122	120	234	189	206	55
12th w'd, 2d p'ct	116	145	33	11	117	145	31	11	104	92	193	151	161	41
12th w'd, 3d p'ct	67	50	14	6	65	46	17	6	63	65	98	50	57	18
12th w'd, 4th p'ct	140	49	6	6	141	46	7	6	122	121	147	44	53	11
	442	403	114	46	455	400	105	44	411	398	672	434	477	125
13th w'd, 1st p'ct	108	32	9	10	104	31	9	12	105	91	112	36	44	11
13th w'd, 2d p'ct	164	77	13	23	168	70	12	20	161	157	196	82	93	13
	272	109	22	33	272	101	21	32	266	242	308	118	137	24

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on Register of electors - Males.	Names on register of electors - Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county	1478	348	1413	1197	203	63	1346	1209	207	84	1360	1218	208	72
Black Hammer			136	14	12	1	133	13	11	2	132	14	11	2
Brownsville			43	145	9		41	150	6		38	150	7	
Caledonia township			38	125	6	2	24	127	6	1	35	125	8	1
Caledonia village			66	120	3	2	67	121			69	121	1	1
Crooked Creek			22	88	8		21	88	9		23	88	10	
Houston township			75	31	8	12	66	33	8	16	65	33	9	13
Houston village	145	35	90	32	3	7	85	34	3	8	83	35	2	8
Hokah			82	73	12	2	85	73	14	4	89	76	7	3
Jefferson	82	13	26	39	11	1	28	37	12		31	36	12	
La Crescent			60	62	30	4	68	64	23	4	67	61	23	6
Mayville	124	18	20	88	7		20	87	7		20	89	7	
Money Creek			85	60	2	7	87	61	2	7	89	62	4	7
Mound Prairie	187	33	59	32	31	5	53	34	29	6	53	39	31	2
Spring Grove township			120	16	23	1	107	14	29	1	111	14	28	1
Spring Grove village	94	50	66	21			61	22	1	1	63	21		1
Sheldon	138	13	66	40	11	9	46	40	18	16	50	44	18	13
Union	119	18	41	68	1		45	64	3		41	62	5	
Winnebago	180	126	62	70	19	1	60	70	17	1	58	71	16	2
Wilmington	216	49	150	35	4	3	139	35	4	8	145	39	3	6
Yucatan	193	7	106	38	3	6	100	42	5	8	98	40	6	6

HUBBARD COUNTY.

The county	515	52	155	120	193	10	138	114	193	11	152	116	192	12
Elbow Lake	63		14	10	35	2	13	7	36	2	13	8	36	3
Hay Creek	8	2	3		5		3		4		3	1	4	
Hubbard	165	19	35	26	81	6	34	24	76	5	34	25	76	4
Straight River	37		6	8	25		6	8	26		6	8	26	
Todd	242	31	97	76	47	2	82	75	51	4	96	74	50	5

ISANTI COUNTY.

The county	1860	185	619	92	333	203	643	84	287	233	569	211	258	199
Athens	108		51		16	9	48		14	11	47	7	12	9
Bradford	123		30	8	32	1	30	8	34	1	26	10	30	1
Cambridge	346	57	127	6	33	56	130	7	19	64	122	31	10	55
Dalbo	62		8	3	18	8	8	1	17	10	5	11	13	8
Isanti	183	9	41		52	38	41		50	38	39	10	50	32
Maple Ridge	142		43	4	11	22	41	5	10	26	34	21	6	22
North Branch	206	10	124	15	17	8	125	16	13	5	92	55	12	3
Oxford	55		38			3	36		1	3	37	1		3
Spencer Brook	102	1	20	26	24	7	39	11	21	8	27	15	24	7
Spring Vale	133	85	50	1	35	8	51	1	31	8	46	2	33	10
Stanchfield	155	6	25	3	39	27	18	5	26	43	25	15	19	35
Stanford	112		37	11	10	2	39	15	6	2	40	12	7	1
Wyonett	133	17	25	15	46	14	37	15	45	14	29	21	42	13

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	1375	1212	209	78	1385	1211	210	89	1226	1217	2247	1328	1263	232
Black Hammer.....	134	14	11	1	135	13	11	1	130	128	139	23	21	9
Brownsville.....	35	150	8	2	39	151	9	2	32	31	160	153	139	11
Caledonia township.....	37	127	5	1	38	123	6	2	30	27	129	123	117	6
Caledonia village.....	67	123	1	1	68	123	1	1	59	56	159	118	112	1
Crooked Creek.....	23	86	10	1	21	87	9	9	20	18	93	90	88	12
Houston township.....	70	29	12	14	71	30	9	14	65	71	93	36	35	12
Houston village.....	86	34	3	8	87	34	3	9	84	80	107	35	36	3
Hokah.....	90	75	9	3	92	77	7	3	71	76	137	77	76	11
Jefferson.....	30	35	14	1	30	36	13	1	23	25	52	45	41	16
La Crescent.....	71	64	22	6	71	63	24	7	60	60	110	74	70	25
Mayville.....	20	88	6	1	20	88	6	1	18	18	103	91	87	7
Money Creek.....	87	61	3	7	90	60	3	9	86	80	136	63	58	2
Mound Prairie.....	53	35	34	1	55	36	35	1	44	48	77	66	60	33
Spring Grove township.....	107	14	28	2	106	16	29	1	91	89	100	35	35	30
Spring Grove village.....	63	21	1	1	62	21	1	1	55	58	68	19	18	1
Sheldon.....	49	42	16	15	52	42	20	13	42	45	77	60	54	20
Union.....	40	63	4	1	42	61	4	1	36	36	111	66	64	3
Winnebago.....	63	72	14	2	62	73	14	2	50	48	107	78	70	22
Wilmington.....	145	39	4	8	147	37	2	6	134	130	159	39	41	4
Yucatan.....	102	40	6	7	97	40	5	8	96	93	130	39	41	4

HUBBARD COUNTY.

The county ..	154	115	193	14	152	115	200	9	111	122	177	238	230	198
Elbow Lake.....	13	8	36	4	13	8	37	2	11	12	16	41	42	37
Hay Creek.....	2	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	4	4	6
Hubbard.....	38	26	78	5	38	25	79	4	31	29	38	71	71	76
Straight River.....	6	9	25	1	5	6	28	1	5	5	9	27	27	26
Todd.....	95	72	50	4	94	75	51	3	62	75	113	95	86	53

ISANTI COUNTY.

The county	636	88	290	222	621	89	283	239	717	728	754	298	366	282
Athens.....	51	13	11	52	13	11	59	57	52	9	12	10	10	10
Bradford.....	27	8	34	1	28	9	33	1	26	22	27	40	36	33
Cambridge.....	129	11	19	62	126	9	15	68	160	166	155	18	45	17
Dalbo.....	7	1	20	9	7	2	20	8	12	12	18	12	14	16
Isanti.....	42	49	38	45	46	38	67	75	71	31	43	42	42	42
Maple Ridge.....	37	5	10	29	30	5	9	28	52	54	59	9	9	7
North Branch.....	130	16	15	4	125	18	12	4	121	117	126	23	26	14
Oxford.....	36	3	3	36	4	38	39	38	38	39	38	34	40	26
Spencer Brook.....	29	17	24	4	29	16	24	7	25	23	29	34	40	26
Spring Vale.....	51	1	31	11	51	1	32	10	55	57	53	26	30	33
Stanchfield.....	27	3	29	33	25	4	21	44	42	38	43	28	41	28
Stanford.....	39	11	8	4	38	10	10	3	31	32	37	12	12	7
Wyonett.....	31	15	47	13	30	15	48	13	29	36	46	56	58	49

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

ITASCA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Anker, P.
The county			451	622	56	21	523	479	77	22	438	527	51	19
Bass Lake.....			15	35	2	2	15	30	2	1	14	32	1	1
Bass Brook.....	77		13	17	2		13	19			13	17	1	
Crooked Lake			9	15	5	1	19	8	4		6	13	5	
Decker.....			8	2	1		6	1			5	3	1	
Deer River.....	79		36	22	5		34	19	4	1	36	18	2	1
Deary.....			35	17			37	14			5	45		
Grand Rapids.....	426		116	195	17	9	145	156	16	7	139	138	9	9
Hanson Brook.....			6	7			7	5			8	5		1
Hartley Lake.....			10	17	1		10	16			9	14	2	
Iron Mines.....			11	10			9	10			11	8		
Long Lake.....	84		21	24	2	2	24	21	4	1	21	24	2	1
Loper Precinct.....			4	25	4	3	6	1	27	1	6	27	2	
Leightons Camp.....			13	38	1		16	36	4		13	37	3	
McCormick.....	77		19	39	2		33	18	2		19	22	2	
Powers Camp.....			29	44	1	1	29	35	3	4	28	34	3	2
Pokegama.....			18	35	4		26	24	5	2	12	28	10	
Swan Lake.....			32	19		1	35	15		3	36	13		2
Swan River.....			33	40	9	2	30	40	6	2	32	36	8	1
Quadinaw.....			23	21			29	11			25	13		1

JACKSON COUNTY.

The county	2524	839	680	312	54	778	658	318	57	802	665	321	60
Alba.....	62	9	28	3		10	27	3		9	27	4	
Belmont.....	146	67	4	39	1	62	5	34		63	5	37	
Christiania.....	131	31	2	64		27	1	67		26	1	67	
Delafield.....	128	70	8	17	7	62	8	17	6	62	10	17	7
Des Moines.....	118	32	42	15	2	24	44	14	3	27	44	14	4
Enterprise.....	89	33	19	10	1	30	19	12	2	31	20	10	2
Ewington.....	74	9	20	14	3	6	21	13	2	8	22	12	2
Heron Lake.....	138	56	36	10		52	32	11	2	53	39	7	
Hunter.....	82	10	36	8	3	7	38	8	2	10	35	9	3
Kimball.....	98	22	2	37		23	1	39		22	2	38	
La Crosse.....	98	12	57	4		14	57	6		15	61	5	
Middletown.....	99	17	25	7	8	18	27	5	6	17	26	6	7
Minneota.....	74	27	17	2	2	26	16	3	2	27	15	4	3
Petersburg.....	148	35	21	28	2	26	23	32	2	31	21	31	2
Rost.....	81	19	36	7		19	33	5		19	31	6	1
Round Lake.....	89	29	23	13	3	27	21	13	3	26	25	15	2
Sioux Valley.....	91	13	48	10	1	12	45	11	2	13	46	11	1
Weimar.....	226	127	66	6	4	125	59	6	4	128	61	7	3
West Heron Lake.....	53	17	14	5		14	12	7	1	15	11	8	
Wisconsin.....	82	18	36	2	1	19	33	2	2	19	34	2	2
Village of Jackson.....	290	132	86	11	13	124	82	8	13	130	77	9	15
Village of Lakefield.....	127	54	54		3	51	54	2	5	51	52	2	6

KANABEC COUNTY.

The county	448	13	158	42	83	60	152	35	74	88	133	84	55	69
Arthur.....	201	5	71	28	31	12	67	24	25	19	66	27	18	15
Comfort.....	44		1	6	14	9	2	6	13	11	1	16	13	2
Brunswick.....	85	5	37	7	19	16	34	4	20	22	29	22	15	17
Grass Lake.....	118	3	49	1	19	32	49	1	16	36	37	19	9	35

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

ITASCA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	398	550	42	45	403	553	61	46	263	283	646	516	522	72
Bass Lake	15	33	1	1	15	32	...	2	11	10	27	29	19	3
Bass Brook	12	19	...	...	12	18	1	...	11	11	19	17	14	1
Crooked Lake	5	15	4	...	6	14	5	...	6	5	10	13	15	5
Decker	4	3	1	1	5	3	1	...	5	4	8	4	5	1
Deer River	35	19	3	...	35	17	5	2	20	21	35	24	17	2
Deary	1	47	...	...	2	46	1	...	2	1	47	46	47	1
Grand Rapids	132	143	10	11	134	147	18	11	81	88	159	130	126	82
Hanson Brook	6	5	...	...	8	5	...	...	3	4	5	2	...	...
Hartley Lake	7	15	1	...	7	13	4	...	6	4	15	11	10	2
Iron Mines	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	1	4	4	10	8	9	1
Long Lake .....	...	26	...	21	21	28	2	...	13	11	34	24	28	3
Loper Precinct	6	27	3	...	6	27	2	1	3	3	21	27	23	2
Leightons Camp	14	35	3	...	13	34	2	...	5	6	33	28	25	5
McCormick	20	28	2	...	...	28	2	19	16	14	32	24	27	1
Powers Camp	28	34	...	3	26	35	4	4	26	21	48	32	34	6
Pokegama	12	30	5	...	13	32	4	2	6	4	34	32	34	5
Swan Lake	34	13	...	3	35	14	1	2	7	34	47	13	39	4
Swan River	32	37	9	3	29	38	9	2	24	27	41	39	35	7
Quadnaw	27	13	...	2	28	14	...	...	14	11	20	13	12	1

JACKSON COUNTY.

The county	811	650	327	61	808	660	332	60	645	641	1073	860	773	407
Alba	11	27	3	...	10	28	3	...	6	7	29	32	29	9
Belmont	64	3	39	...	63	4	38	...	51	45	54	33	34	40
Christiania	27	1	68	...	24	1	69	...	16	14	18	52	51	62
Dalafeld	63	9	17	7	64	8	16	7	54	49	59	25	22	16
Des Moines	26	34	13	4	29	41	14	4	25	23	53	47	43	20
Enterprise	33	18	11	1	31	18	12	2	25	29	37	29	26	33
Ewington	8	22	13	2	9	22	13	2	7	9	21	30	26	14
Heron Lake	52	38	9	2	51	38	11	1	39	40	59	47	31	13
Hunter	10	36	9	2	9	36	10	2	9	8	28	40	32	15
Kimball	23	1	40	...	22	1	41	...	18	19	23	30	30	39
La Crosse	17	58	5	1	17	59	4	...	15	14	72	60	58	5
Middletown	18	24	6	7	18	26	7	6	12	17	30	25	28	13
Minneota	26	16	3	3	25	15	4	3	15	15	23	20	14	6
Petersburg	29	23	29	3	27	24	32	1	23	24	39	33	29	34
Rost	20	32	5	...	20	34	4	...	16	15	32	32	28	7
Round Lake	29	24	16	2	28	24	15	3	19	18	24	24	22	15
Sioux Valley	13	45	13	1	15	44	12	1	11	9	43	54	49	17
Weimar	129	61	6	3	127	59	7	5	109	108	154	62	56	8
West Heron Lake	14	11	9	...	15	12	7	...	16	12	23	18	17	7
Wisconsin	20	34	2	2	20	34	2	2	14	14	35	31	27	3
Village of Jackson	127	80	10	15	130	79	10	15	97	108	139	86	73	21
Village of Lakefield	52	53	1	6	54	53	1	6	48	44	78	50	48	10

KANABEC COUNTY.

The county	153	36	65	80	155	42	57	93	173	179	207	87	109	77
Arthur	68	22	22	18	66	29	17	20	59	61	69	35	38	37
Comfort	1	6	6	11	1	6	14	10	2	9	16	15	21	13
Brunswick	33	7	7	24	37	6	15	23	46	44	49	20	25	18
Grass Lake	51	1	1	37	51	1	11	40	66	65	73	17	25	19

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D, Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of election—Males.	Names on register of election—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	2870	128	1380	298	779	246	1162	265	915	278	1009	543	690	274
Arctander.....	131	6	86	2	34	8	70	2	44	10	71	6	36	12
Burbank.....	84	6	26	1	52	4	15	12	58	3	16	8	59	4
Colfax.....	77	1	37	1	31	3	33	12	28	8	32	8	27	4
Doore.....	106	68	2	13	19	49	2	23	27	46	12	10	13	13
Edwards.....	48	26	8	13	13	17	6	17	4	21	7	10	6	6
Fahlun.....	79	44	23	8	33	31	31	7	30	13	25	6	28	28
Genesee.....	227	28	113	36	39	27	99	34	49	26	90	68	24	17
Green Lake.....	139	5	65	32	26	10	46	31	36	14	42	40	24	17
Harrison.....	119	72	20	14	3	70	20	8	3	68	21	10	2	2
Holland.....	28	17	4	2	3	14	5	2	5	13	9	3	2	2
Irving.....	100	3	48	2	27	13	37	4	27	18	39	5	26	17
Kandiyohi.....	163	79	18	53	8	73	19	56	8	53	54	39	7	7
Lake Andrew.....	122	55	53	5	51	55	7	52	6	49	6	49	6	6
Lake Elizabeth.....	83	22	1	42	13	20	2	40	16	18	25	21	12	12
Lake Lillian.....	119	25	4	83	5	20	6	83	6	19	10	82	4	4
Mamre.....	114	52	5	21	23	42	3	35	21	44	21	20	16	16
New London.....	153	42	102	8	24	8	96	8	34	8	85	25	23	7
Norway Lake.....	112	34	4	67	3	31	2	73	1	28	3	71	2	2
Roseland.....	36	18	13	4	9	23	3	10	14	10	14	10	1	1
Roseville.....	96	28	15	40	4	22	14	35	3	25	20	33	5	5
St. Johns.....	59	34	6	13	4	31	4	15	4	29	7	14	5	5
Whitefield.....	97	37	3	39	17	27	3	55	10	24	25	28	15	15
Willmar.....	579	44	301	127	57	54	257	98	88	66	244	149	53	63

KITTSOON COUNTY.

The County.....	1750	40	337	291	607	68	298	243	539	88	301	357	535	71
Clow.....	30	13	15	1	2	15	11	3	15	12	4	7	6	1
Badger.....	29	5	8	3	1	7	6	4	7	6	4	7	6	1
Davis.....	50	12	12	19	1	14	10	14	11	18	14	11	18	2
Deer Wood.....	42	4	22	10	4	21	11	4	5	21	4	5	21	5
Dieter.....	55	1	4	25	1	5	24	1	5	23	1	5	23	1
Granville.....	106	2	12	23	25	8	12	17	25	11	10	32	14	10
Hallock.....	250	15	78	64	28	5	80	48	29	8	81	64	15	8
Hampden.....	119	10	32	26	15	2	30	19	18	1	31	28	11	2
Hazelton.....	48	9	7	27	4	8	5	37	7	9	9	24	5	5
Jadis.....	153	7	3	92	4	4	2	9	5	6	4	89	4	4
Jupiter.....	105	19	2	42	4	13	4	47	2	15	9	37	4	4
Red River.....	88	17	4	46	1	16	4	45	2	11	13	40	2	2
Ross.....	30	13	16	4	4	20	3	5	2	18	2	18	2	2
Skane.....	68	3	23	17	4	6	20	17	2	4	28	11	4	4
Spring Brook.....	70	6	4	40	4	5	4	39	5	3	12	36	3	3
Stafford.....	45	11	20	4	7	15	10	9	9	14	9	14	3	3
Svea.....	28	7	18	5	1	20	5	3	18	5	3	18	5	5
St. Vincent.....	162	10	35	37	50	32	33	44	2	37	33	45	1	1
Tegner.....	71	23	19	10	3	22	15	11	4	18	25	8	4	4
Telen.....	74	11	3	54	1	6	2	58	1	7	3	56	1	1
Thompson.....	97	19	34	22	9	11	29	21	13	13	35	16	9	9
Pelan.....	30	10	4	1	2	9	4	4	11	5	3	1	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The County	1240	298	792	280	1224	288	790	309	1349	1346	1487	865	841	786
Arctander.....	69	6	43	7	67	3	45	9	69	70	68	35	35	38
Burbank.....	15	...	59	3	15	...	58	3	12	11	12	42	39	58
Colfax.....	33	2	31	4	33	2	30	4	35	39	38	24	25	26
Doore.....	49	12	30	47	5	14	34	67	68	66	17	17	19	19
Edwards.....	22	8	12	3	22	8	13	2	18	21	24	16	16	16
Fahlun.....	43	1	24	8	39	1	27	7	40	41	42	21	20	27
Genesee.....	106	41	30	32	106	37	39	33	128	114	139	54	51	30
Green Lake.....	57	31	27	15	58	31	27	14	60	66	80	46	43	28
Harrison.....	70	23	7	5	68	19	12	5	60	59	79	20	20	8
Holland.....	15	6	2	2	16	6	2	2	17	20	21	5	5	3
Irving.....	40	4	25	17	39	4	24	19	58	56	52	19	16	21
Kandiyohi.....	73	18	53	10	67	16	53	12	83	79	89	60	58	48
Lake Andrew.....	50	1	55	5	50	1	57	6	50	53	50	52	48	56
Lake Elizabeth.....	23	1	31	22	24	1	30	22	44	45	47	25	26	31
Lake Lillian.....	20	5	84	7	22	4	82	5	17	24	19	81	80	87
Mamre.....	49	2	29	7	44	4	23	23	68	66	65	20	15	21
New London.....	102	7	22	10	100	7	23	11	103	95	100	20	29	26
Norway Lake.....	29	2	71	2	30	2	72	3	24	25	22	64	62	70
Roseland.....	19	...	14	1	17	...	15	3	15	12	14	10	10	16
Roseville.....	25	22	32	3	24	20	34	3	22	17	34	47	39	29
St. Johns.....	29	6	14	4	32	6	14	3	35	34	34	16	18	15
Whitefield.....	30	4	42	14	35	3	38	16	40	38	47	31	28	38
Willmar.....	272	206	68	69	269	108	67	70	284	293	345	140	141	75

KITTSOON COUNTY.

The County	329	256	604	76	312	259	504	86	296	322	516	656	651	596
Clow.....	3	15	12	...	2	15	12	...	2	2	14	23	23	12
Badger.....	5	7	5	1	4	8	5	1	4	3	10	11	12	4
Davis.....	14	10	20	1	14	10	19	1	13	12	22	28	26	18
Deer Wood.....	4	...	22	10	4	...	22	10	9	11	14	14	18	24
Dieter.....	1	4	24	1	1	4	24	1	1	1	5	20	17	23
Granville.....	14	20	22	10	10	21	20	12	21	22	29	29	28	23
Hallock.....	87	48	23	9	86	50	21	10	68	71	108	61	51	16
Hampden.....	34	20	15	2	34	19	15	2	33	35	49	31	32	15
Hazelton.....	9	8	27	3	7	9	23	7	12	14	38	34	33	21
Jadis.....	4	2	92	5	3	2	92	5	4	7	3	66	67	94
Jupiter.....	19	2	43	2	17	4	43	2	13	19	15	38	41	49
Red River.....	13	5	46	2	14	5	43	3	12	13	17	30	30	43
Ross.....	4	3	19	3	4	...	20	2	5	7	6	21	21	20
Skane.....	7	21	16	4	6	20	17	4	6	5	23	27	29	15
Spring Brook.....	5	3	41	4	4	5	39	4	4	4	9	31	30	42
Stafford.....	10	...	20	4	9	...	19	4	9	7	12	12	15	19
Svea.....	5	1	20	...	5	1	20	...	6	7	8	12	15	18
St. Vincent.....	33	38	47	...	32	34	48	1	25	22	49	64	60	49
Tegner.....	27	12	11	3	29	12	12	4	23	27	39	19	19	12
Telen.....	7	2	56	2	7	3	56	1	9	10	10	51	52	53
Thompson.....	12	32	20	9	10	32	21	11	9	15	27	29	26	24
Pelan.....	12	3	3	1	10	5	3	1	8	8	9	5	6	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P. Prohibition.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Gov.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aker, P.
The county.....	2407	295	1202	375	653	67	1061	373	671	100	1103	411	627	94
Agassiz.....	56	...	36	12	2	4	33	12	2	5	35	10	4	5
Arena.....	81	18	19	27	24	...	11	29	26	...	11	32	20	...
Augusta.....	65	8	20	18	23	...	23	16	12	...	26	12	23	...
Baxter.....	104	...	82	3	10	3	73	9	8	2	73	13	4	3
Bellingham.....	118	6	62	27	9	10	59	25	9	9	63	29	10	5
Camp Release.....	69	...	18	9	34	5	12	5	40	7	16	5	35	7
Cerro Gordo.....	143	2	93	4	39	3	84	6	40	5	83	6	41	5
Dawson village.....	168	74	107	26	23	4	97	16	29	6	101	20	19	7
Freeland.....	64	4	8	2	52	...	3	3	54	1	3	4	55	...
Garfield.....	59	...	32	6	14	1	27	3	17	2	28	4	19	1
Hamlin.....	85	...	35	6	39	...	30	3	40	...	33	7	39	...
Hantho.....	92	...	80	1	4	4	78	4	4	5	79	5	4	5
Lac qui Parle.....	101	12	60	6	28	3	55	8	23	8	58	9	21	6
Lake Shore.....	125	7	87	18	32	4	66	18	35	6	65	22	31	9
Madison.....	132	2	70	7	46	1	66	7	47	3	64	6	50	3
Madison village.....	208	113	171	63	37	9	142	58	46	14	153	63	37	13
Manfred.....	25	...	9	2	11	...	9	2	12	...	8	2	12	...
Maxwell.....	77	21	9	64	2	...	8	72	62	4	11	3	58	3
Mehurin.....	42	...	24	7	9	...	22	7	10	...	23	9	6	...
Perry.....	73	...	15	41	13	1	11	43	13	1	11	43	14	2
Providence.....	83	4	24	3	51	1	24	2	55	1	22	11	48	1
Riverside.....	81	10	46	2	29	2	41	4	26	6	42	3	28	4
Ten Mile Lake.....	101	14	34	15	36	7	26	17	37	11	25	25	36	11
Walton.....	76	...	27	34	7	2	24	37	5	2	29	34	4	3
Yellow Bank.....	89	...	34	34	17	1	37	33	9	2	41	34	9	1

LAKE COUNTY.

The county.....	591	...	242	138	33	23	221	125	40	32	230	147	31	18
Beaver Bay.....	12	...	3	3	1	...	5	2	1	...	5	2	1	...
Two Harbors, Dis. No. 2.....	170	...	67	58	4	...	60	55	6	3	67	53	7	2
District No. 3.....	469	...	172	77	28	23	156	68	33	20	158	92	23	16

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

The county.....	4176	240	1199	1875	409	134	1264	1837	332	136	1274	1839	325	138
City of New Prague.....	79	...	29	47	...	...	21	49	...	...	20	49	...	...
Cordova.....	268	34	86	67	43	3	103	72	29	2	99	74	27	4
Cleveland.....	290	27	109	107	1	8	114	102	2	9	114	101	2	8
Derrynane.....	270	...	7	177	7	2	10	173	9	...	8	166	12	1
Elysian.....	371	1	99	106	46	7	103	104	39	6	110	103	34	8
Kilkenny.....	...	...	25	168	35	...	29	159	27	1	28	160	30	...
Kasota.....	421	18	162	135	11	12	167	126	12	11	165	126	13	12
Lanesburg.....	310	...	43	150	4	1	40	153	2	2	40	158	2	2
Le Sueur, first ward.....	254	25	81	84	4	21	80	84	3	20	82	79	5	18
Second ward.....	234	20	75	72	2	22	87	62	1	21	88	66	1	19
Lexington.....	353	31	65	137	70	8	70	140	60	8	69	146	53	11
Montgomery.....	...	...	50	211	38	1	64	197	32	2	65	202	34	2
Ottawa.....	122	46	50	42	2	15	53	41	1	12	51	39	1	13
Sharon.....	287	16	95	56	24	15	94	61	16	18	96	62	15	20
Tyrone.....	287	1	46	92	23	3	42	94	22	4	48	91	32	1
Washington.....	93	22	10	48	15	1	12	47	9	3	12	47	8	3
Waterville.....	263	...	49	73	40	4	46	75	31	5	52	77	29	4
Waterville village.....	344	8	127	103	44	11	129	98	37	12	127	93	37	12

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	1099	353	699	89	1084	370	685	92	1065	1086	1317	940	956	732
Agassiz	38	9	2	4	38	9	2	5	37	37	42	11	9	5
Arena.....	13	28	26	...	11	30	24	1	9	10	32	46	49	25
Augusta.....	24	12	24	...	22	14	23	...	23	23	33	30	29	22
Baxter.....	70	10	10	3	71	12	9	2	71	72	82	19	19	13
Bellingham	58	30	8	10	60	29	10	8	49	51	64	32	33	14
Camp Release.....	17	5	37	5	15	7	37	4	24	23	29	36	36	33
Cerro Gordo.....	88	4	39	7	86	5	41	6	86	88	87	39	41	42
Dawson village.....	100	16	23	7	100	17	23	7	97	98	98	32	32	28
Freeland.....	2	3	58	...	2	4	57	...	2	1	5	50	52	56
Garfield	27	3	21	2	29	5	16	2	26	28	28	20	23	21
Hamlin.....	32	5	42	...	32	6	41	...	30	32	50	43	33	44
Hantho.....	78	3	5	4	78	4	6	3	75	74	77	8	8	8
Lac qui Parle.....	50	7	24	5	56	8	23	6	56	61	60	34	27	25
Lake Shore.....	66	15	42	9	69	14	38	8	61	60	79	51	50	42
Madison.....	60	6	51	2	60	5	52	2	63	67	65	48	53	46
Madison village	152	54	54	8	148	56	49	10	139	141	170	104	108	60
Manfred.....	9	3	11	...	8	2	12	...	10	10	10	13	13	11
Maxwell.....	16	2	61	2	9	2	58	3	12	12	10	54	57	60
Mehurin.....	24	6	7	...	24	7	8	...	20	24	28	12	15	8
Perry.....	13	44	12	1	14	42	13	2	8	9	48	54	53	18
Providence.....	25	1	54	2	23	1	56	1	30	28	29	41	44	52
Riverside.....	42	1	30	4	42	2	28	5	43	43	43	27	25	31
Ten Mile Lake....	25	20	43	8	22	22	41	12	32	34	48	54	58	41
Walton.....	27	35	5	3	27	35	8	2	22	21	57	44	42	12
Yellow Bank.....	42	31	10	3	38	32	10	3	40	39	63	38	41	15

LAKE COUNTY.

The county.....	232	127	33	30	239	128	33	31	210	222	283	145	147	71
Beaver Bay.....	5	3	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	4	4	3	2	1
Two Harbors, Dis. No. 2....	65	55	3	3	66	55	7	3	56	60	92	55	53	14
District No. 3	162	69	30	27	168	71	25	28	152	158	187	87	92	56

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

The county.....	1203	1855	329	149	1303	1762	453	136	1115	1159	2573	1985	1885	401
City of New Prague.....	22	48	...	...	21	48	...	...	15	13	58	47	45	3
Cordova.....	104	71	28	4	101	66	41	4	90	92	142	87	78	33
Cleveland.....	117	102	3	8	117	103	9	8	97	94	168	100	102	8
Derrynane.....	8	166	11	1	7	159	22	...	3	7	150	160	161	11
Elysian.....	108	105	36	9	110	104	40	7	74	101	161	126	118	43
Kilkenny.....	30	159	30	2	26	155	44	...	20	25	166	179	170	32
Kasota.....	179	125	9	11	180	116	11	11	156	158	259	129	119	9
Lanesburg.....	43	159	3	...	43	157	1	3	36	36	160	142	138	3
Le Sueur, first ward.....	83	85	3	19	83	78	9	19	87	83	136	78	71	8
Second ward.....	88	67	1	24	88	60	9	18	85	90	136	62	53	2
Lexington.....	60	149	57	13	68	131	72	9	59	60	178	187	176	71
Montgomery.....	63	203	36	1	64	188	52	1	56	57	201	208	207	40
Ottawa.....	53	39	1	16	51	38	2	14	52	53	82	31	32	4
Sharon.....	93	62	16	19	96	59	22	18	79	80	125	77	68	22
Tyrone.....	46	97	23	1	44	92	29	3	37	34	112	102	99	27
Washington.....	14	49	7	3	14	43	14	4	8	13	47	56	52	10
Waterville.....	51	80	29	5	54	72	36	4	39	43	107	100	89	32
Waterville village.....	131	77	36	13	136	93	40	13	122	120	188	114	107	43

**ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL.
ELECTION, 1892.**

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.		Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
		Names on register of electors—Females.	Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County	1483	42	307	312	377	72	257	297	407	72	271	326	374	68
Alta Vista	81	5	9	3	40	2	7	1	41	3	9	1	40	4
Ash Lake	81		11	10	29	5	8	12	30	5	6	23	19	8
Drammen	65		11	13	23		7	10	26	1	10	15	21	
Diamond Lake	74	6	15	13	24	7	10	9	31	6	9	11	28	7
Hansonville	78		9	11	26		10	10	26		10	12	24	
Hendricks	96		38	4	25	4	24	3	32	10	27	5	28	8
Hope	202	2	47	52	41	13	42	55	42	12	40	59	41	12
Lake Stay	55	4	9	9	4	8	9	9	6	7	7	8	9	5
Limestone	76		11	22	14	2	11	19	14	1	14	22	12	
Lake Benton	64		14	11	11	5	11	10	14	4	11	15	11	3
Lake Benton village	136	19	60	34	11	12	55	32	13	10	58	31	10	10
Marshfield	96		12	43	7	2	12	42	7	1	15	41	7	
Marble	78	3	6	3	39	1	5	5	36	1	6	4	38	1
Royal	118		11	39	44	1	6	40	44	2	7	41	42	
Shaokaton	76		29	4	21	7	25	5	20	6	26	2	21	8
Verdi	107	3	15	41	18	3	15	35	25	3	16	36	23	2

LYON COUNTY.

The County	1009	515	319	257	894	484	356	205	919	401	336	287
Amiret	19	13	9	15	20	12	8	15	23	9	8	15
Olifton	19	13	10	4	17	14	11	3	18	13	11	3
Coon Creek	22	24	7	7	22	18	9	7	22	21	6	9
Custer	22	3	33	13	23	4	34	9	20	6	34	10
Eidsvold	14	13	26	8	7	13	27	11	10	14	27	10
Fairview	25	8	20	4	30	7	19	4	28	7	16	6
Grandview	27	35	10	4	25	34	12	4	25	28	16	4
Island Lake	29	8	13	5	22	10	16	5	25	10	13	6
Lake Marshall	19	19	8	12	19	19	9	12	20	18	9	12
Lucas	18	15	20	4	17	14	22	4	17	15	21	4
Lynd	38	23	1	4	35	20	4	4	36	20	4	5
Lyons	49	15	3	6	50	15	1	6	52	14	1	5
Monroe	25	6	12	7	23	5	10	10	27	4	10	8
Nordland	35	10	4	9	27	8	9	13	27	7	8	15
Rock Lake	53	16	5	18	44	17	9	20	45	22	3	18
Shelburne	49	8	6	3	43	11	6	4	41	15	6	3
Sodus	22	13	12	7	22	11	12	7	22	8	12	8
Stanley	7	9	23	8	8	8	24	8	7	8	26	8
Vallers	41	4	29	6	26	4	39	11	28	7	36	10
Westerheim	25	47	3	5	13	45	7	12	16	44	6	9
Village of Marshall	187	105	20	36	181	91	19	42	187	88	18	39
Village of Minneota	45	17	3	28	29	18	5	33	29	20	6	39
Village of Tracy	180	84	23	42	160	76	24	47	162	82	20	48
Village of Cottonwood	39	8	19	2	31	10	20	4	32	11	19	2

MCLEOD COUNTY.

The County ...	3870	819	1515	377	111	790	1525	338	111	799	1541	330	110
Aconia	166	23	52	22	6	25	55	18	4	25	52	22	3
Bergen	331	105	76	19	5	94	77	20	7	99	79	14	3
Collins	153	61	24	24	4	62	25	16	4	62	27	18	5
Glencoe town	166	24	95	10	3	22	91	12	3	24	90	13	3
Glencoe village	458	103	253	5	7	105	244	4	5	105	244	5	6

ELECTION RETURNS.

413

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R, D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The County.....	269	303	403	72	278	303	388	82	282	293	516	601	595	431
Alta Vista.....	6	2	42	3	6	2	41	4	7	7	7	36	36	41
Ash Lake.....	13	11	25	5	13	9	27	6	10	13	24	30	32	28
Drammen.....	11	13	22	...	11	16	18	1	12	13	18	29	26	24
Diamond Lake.....	10	8	32	6	10	10	32	6	10	9	19	37	32	31
Hansonville.....	10	8	26	1	11	9	23	1	11	11	14	32	32	28
Hendricks.....	25	1	33	11	26	3	31	13	30	35	26	26	30	35
Hope.....	39	56	45	12	40	54	40	18	42	43	84	83	81	48
Lake Stay.....	7	9	7	7	6	10	7	7	12	12	21	15	14	7
Limestone.....	12	23	11	2	12	24	12	1	12	15	27	32	34	15
Lake Benton.....	12	9	14	3	12	11	12	2	13	12	14	16	19	19
Lake Benton village.....	58	35	13	11	59	32	12	11	59	56	91	42	42	10
Marshfield.....	13	43	8	...	15	42	6	1	9	12	52	44	47	9
Marble.....	6	5	37	1	6	4	38	1	6	7	9	37	36	37
Royal.....	8	41	42	1	8	39	44	1	5	5	40	69	65	44
Shaokaton.....	27	3	22	7	29	3	21	7	30	28	29	19	17	20
Verdi.....	12	36	24	2	14	35	24	2	14	15	39	54	52	35

LYON COUNTY.

The County.....	891	486	328	345	909	477	345	312	924	950	1272	737	723	443
Amiret.....	17	9	4	28	25	13	5	15	22	28	34	18	14	9
Clifton.....	17	13	13	4	18	12	13	4	19	20	30	24	25	19
Coon Creek.....	22	21	9	8	22	20	8	10	29	31	41	24	26	10
Custer.....	21	6	31	13	22	7	31	11	26	25	29	29	27	35
Eidsvold.....	8	14	29	10	8	11	28	10	10	13	22	34	33	29
Fairview.....	28	6	16	7	28	6	17	6	29	29	29	21	16	22
Grandview.....	24	32	12	4	23	28	19	4	21	22	38	42	40	23
Island Lake.....	26	11	10	7	26	11	13	6	24	21	28	20	16	12
Lake Marshall.....	19	17	9	12	20	18	8	11	25	25	33	21	20	17
Lucas.....	16	15	22	3	17	14	23	3	15	16	28	23	34	26
Lynd.....	34	21	2	5	36	21	2	4	31	28	47	25	25	7
Lyons.....	52	15	2	5	51	14	1	6	42	47	51	17	14	7
Monroe.....	22	5	8	12	26	4	9	9	23	26	30	8	8	10
Nordland.....	27	8	10	12	29	8	8	13	31	34	38	14	16	12
Rock Lake.....	47	18	5	22	49	18	3	19	50	57	71	20	22	7
Shelburne.....	41	11	9	4	41	12	6	5	40	39	47	20	18	12
Sodus.....	21	8	12	9	21	8	12	9	16	17	27	16	14	14
Stanley.....	6	9	25	8	7	7	25	8	11	10	19	22	20	24
Vallers.....	23	8	36	13	21	8	39	13	31	33	33	45	47	44
Westerhelm.....	15	48	3	10	16	43	6	11	18	18	48	50	45	11
Village of Marshall.....	188	92	16	44	186	86	20	43	168	183	237	105	101	30
Village of Minneota.....	29	19	8	31	26	23	7	32	43	46	62	20	25	8
Village of Tracy.....	157	71	17	69	160	76	21	55	165	156	215	89	91	31
Village of Cottonwood.....	31	9	20	5	31	9	21	5	35	35	35	30	26	24

MCLEOD COUNTY.

The County.....	830	1526	329	117	794	1498	408	107	695	668	1634	1433	1304	334
Aconia.....	25	54	28	4	25	51	22	4	20	22	66	64	55	23
Bergen.....	109	75	18	2	101	69	30	3	96	88	138	87	76	20
Collins.....	62	26	19	5	60	27	21	5	53	42	68	31	31	20
Glencoe town.....	22	93	11	3	21	90	13	4	20	19	95	91	76	11
Glencoe village.....	118	234	4	8	108	250	4	7	91	86	281	229	216	8

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MCLEOD COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Hale	320	...	41	118	48	3	39	126	42	1	41	133	40	1
Helen	226	...	62	94	12	...	61	96	11	...	64	93	7	...
Hutchinson, district 1	343	...	90	164	20	23	79	170	14	22	79	178	14	23
Hutchinson, district 2	439	...	123	134	19	41	118	141	13	46	121	141	10	44
Lynn	197	...	30	57	31	10	27	54	28	9	25	52	30	12
Penn.	123	...	20	51	5	...	16	49	5	1	19	51	3	...
Round Grove	140	...	12	47	36	1	13	46	37	...	14	46	32	1
Rich Valley	230	...	71	101	42	1	13	103	39	1	12	103	42	1
Sumter	241	...	81	72	28	7	82	70	25	6	79	73	24	6
Winstead	337	...	33	177	58	...	34	179	54	2	30	179	56	2

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The county	2571	237	502	313	1145	76	429	296	1117	101	438	438	996	96
Alma	58	12	...	3	40	1	...	1	40	1	1	2	39	2
Augsburg	47	...	16	2	34	5	11	3	37	5	12	11	32	2
Big Woods	130	...	18	2	74	2	6	3	73	1	7	6	70	2
Boxville	30	...	11	2	12	...	8	2	15	...	7	5	12	1
Bloomer	80	...	6	5	49	...	5	7	45	...	5	12	41	1
Comstock	61	...	4	21	28	1	4	20	25	2	4	36	14	...
Cedar	37	...	12	1	7	...	9	1	8	...	10	2	8	...
Donnelly	24	...	3	2	14	...	2	1	14	1	2	3	12	1
Excel	75	...	18	17	17	2	16	13	22	2	19	16	19	1
Eagle Point	42	...	...	4	29	2	...	3	24	7	...	5	23	7
Foldahl	64	...	14	3	24	2	8	4	27	2	8	13	20	2
Holt	94	...	6	21	37	7	3	18	39	8	3	20	38	8
Lincoln	22	...	12	...	7	3	11	...	6	3	10	6	4	2
Marsh Grove	61	...	10	...	40	...	9	...	49	...	10	1	39	...
McCrea	52	...	9	4	29	...	6	6	30	...	5	11	25	...
Middle River	200	70	52	74	56	6	51	72	40	12	54	74	33	13
Nelson Park	40	...	6	...	21	1	3	...	24	1	4	1	22	1
New Sohem	129	...	12	1	78	2	11	...	79	4	10	...	77	4
New Folden	102	...	13	2	58	2	7	3	63	2	9	12	51	3
Oak Park	143	...	14	2	84	2	11	3	80	7	14	14	75	2
Parker	65	...	1	6	40	1	...	2	42	...	...	3	41	...
Spruce Valley	65	...	10	12	21	3	8	10	21	5	8	15	20	4
Sennott	68	4	16	9	36	1	13	6	36	2	12	9	37	2
Tamarac	224	89	64	50	41	5	63	45	36	3	64	51	33	4
Vega	102	...	34	4	52	10	26	2	53	12	23	16	45	12
Viking	49	...	5	...	32	4	5	...	33	3	3	20	13	5
West Valley	33	2	0	...	18	...	8	...	19	...	8	...	20	...
Wright	54	...	1	13	29	...	1	21	21	...	1	23	20	...
Wanger	69	...	5	1	50	...	3	1	49	1	4	5	45	1
Warrenton	82	43	31	7	20	...	25	8	18	1	26	11	15	...
Warren	266	17	100	45	68	15	93	41	58	16	95	55	53	16

MARTIN COUNTY.

The county .....	...	...	1044	639	143	117	1028	606	149	123	1028	661	116	126
Cedar .....	...	...	35	9	16	4	28	10	15	4	32	14	12	4
Centre Creek .....	...	...	65	40	6	9	63	37	9	9	66	34	6	10
East Chain .....	...	...	44	13	4	4	42	10	6	4	44	19	...	5
Elm Creek .....	...	...	15	10	39	1	17	10	35	1	14	18	34	...
Fairmont .....	...	...	248	145	12	10	257	122	15	12	260	128	8	13
Fraser .....	...	...	28	39	1	4	29	35	1	4	25	36	2	4
Fox Lake .....	...	...	31	18	5	2	29	16	5	...	27	15	5	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peop'les; P., Prohibition.

MCLEOD COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Hale	38	134	42	1	41	132	42	...	32	37	110	149	113	43
Helen	65	93	10	...	65	90	11	...	56	53	128	88	84	14
Hutchinson, district 1.	81	173	16	24	81	163	24	23	73	72	218	172	165	25
Hutchinson, district 2.	120	140	10	49	117	137	32	44	126	123	120	133	118	18
Lynn	29	52	30	12	28	52	32	10	29	30	66	62	57	30
Penn.	18	51	3	...	6	51	5	...	16	14	61	51	47	2
Round Grove	15	46	34	...	15	35	45	...	13	10	66	60	65	39
Rich Valley	12	106	41	1	11	101	51	1	10	10	92	128	126	49
Sumter	81	73	25	6	81	75	26	6	66	62	125	79	75	32
Winstead	35	176	56	2	34	175	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The county	462	306	1131	97	473	308	1104	105	439	445	531	1093	1049	1138
Alma	1	2	38	2	...	2	40	2	1	2	3	40	39	39
Augsburg	14	5	34	4	15	4	32	4	14	10	16	28	25	31
Big Woods	8	2	74	1	9	2	71	1	11	6	7	54	54	72
Boxville	9	2	14	...	11	2	12	...	6	8	8	4	6	11
Bloomer	4	...	46	3	5	8	47	...	10	10	11	38	39	48
Comstock	4	...	26	1	3	23	25	3	2	3	14	43	37	28
Cedar	10	1	9	...	11	1	8	...	11	11	9	9	9	10
Donnelly	3	2	13	...	3	2	14	...	1	4	5	11	11	14
Excel	17	11	25	1	18	14	21	2	14	11	20	28	30	28
Eagle Point .....	...	4	23	8	...	4	24	7	5	5	9	28	26	24
Foldahl	9	5	26	4	14	4	22	3	8	12	10	13	9	20
Holt	3	18	41	8	4	18	41	6	9	10	20	51	49	43
Lincoln	12	...	7	3	13	1	4	4	13	14	73	8	7	7
Marsh Grove	10	1	41	...	9	1	41	...	8	10	8	25	23	40
McCreia	8	4	29	1	9	4	29	...	7	8	11	38	30	29
Middle River	54	70	38	13	55	74	37	14	53	52	109	88	78	39
Nelson Park	3	...	24	1	4	...	23	1	2	4	3	19	19	24
New Sohem	11	1	80	3	10	...	89	4	11	13	12	51	43	74
New Folden	8	1	65	2	9	...	63	2	9	13	13	47	47	60
Oak Park	14	3	82	3	6	3	82	4	14	13	13	56	55	81
Parker .....	...	2	42	...	...	2	42	...	...	...	2	33	33	41
Spruce Valley	8	12	22	4	7	12	24	3	6	8	13	26	25	24
Sennott	14	7	38	1	14	7	37	3	14	14	18	37	38	39
Tamarac	63	47	39	5	61	44	35	9	49	42	78	57	51	36
Vega	30	3	51	1	29	4	50	11	32	32	32	41	40	53
Viking	6	...	31	3	16	...	33	2	8	10	9	24	28	33
West Valley	8	...	20	...	8	...	19	...	5	6	4	17	15	23
Wright	1	22	21	...	1	22	21	...	1	2	2	44	43	41
Wanger	3	...	52	...	4	...	49	1	4	4	8	41	42	47
Warrenton	27	5	21	...	25	7	21	2	27	24	30	23	21	23
Warren	100	45	59	15	100	40	57	17	84	84	112	71	77	56

MARTIN COUNTY.

The county	1061	610	133	126	1059	611	124	131	811	849	1217	676	597	174
Cedar	31	11	15	4	29	10	17	4	34	33	39	21	17	12
Centre Creek	65	34	6	10	66	25	5	13	52	58	79	37	25	6
East Chain	44	10	5	5	45	11	3	6	32	31	35	11	12	5
Elm Creek	15	13	36	1	15	13	35	1	13	12	23	42	43	39
Fairmont	268	119	11	12	262	120	9	17	191	211	250	124	108	16
Fraser	29	35	1	5	27	37	1	5	20	26	50	39	34	6
Fox Lake	29	18	6	1	30	17	6	1	21	18	33	19	20	10

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MARTIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Galena.....	26	13	4	2	37	13	3	2	36	13	2	3	2	3
Jay.....	28	17	15	4	22	20	13	7	25	19	14	6	3	3
Lake Belt.....	45	9	3	2	43	10	5	2	43	10	5	2	3	3
Lake Fremont.....	43	9	4	2	39	7	10	2	30	27	1	1	1	1
Mamyaska.....	101	55	10	22	96	57	10	22	99	59	9	25	2	2
Nashville.....	77	17	9	26	81	18	5	24	77	20	5	27	2	2
Pleasant Prairie.....	34	56	2	2	35	54	2	3	34	53	2	2	4	4
Rutland.....	35	36	3	5	39	34	1	5	39	35	1	5	5	5
Rolling Green.....	35	24	2	4	23	23	2	7	36	24	2	9	9	9
Silver Lake.....	41	29	1	9	41	30	2	9	41	32	1	9	3	3
Tenhasen.....	33	26	3	3	33	24	4	2	31	26	2	3	1	1
Westford.....	44	42	3	2	42	42	4	4	43	44	6	1	1	1
Waverly.....	26	32	1	2	22	34	2	4	26	36	1	1	1	1

MEEKER COUNTY.

The county	3885	1090	1114	547	228	1029	1065	531	236	1019	1366	424	204	
Acton.....	238	98	44	61	7	88	46	56	10	84	60	52	5	
Collinwood.....	376	139	42	16	45	137	38	22	43	123	72	11	36	
Cedar Mills.....	172	20	59	26	17	27	50	29	16	80	54	29	13	
Cosmos.....	85	12	2	48	...	4	1	51	...	8	15	37	...	
Darwin.....	133	21	62	26	1	24	55	22	4	25	57	21	2	
Danielson.....	127	21	41	55	4	18	42	54	3	16	53	47	4	
Dassel.....	400	135	72	31	36	124	76	28	37	127	98	14	32	
Ellsworth.....	144	40	61	26	2	35	59	23	7	37	68	23	1	
Forest City.....	177	36	95	7	6	35	88	5	7	41	91	4	5	
Forest Prairie.....	216	30	120	3	1	32	115	2	1	32	114	2	2	
Greenleaf.....	167	29	35	57	9	29	31	52	9	25	45	44	7	
Harvey.....	171	41	73	10	7	37	71	13	6	38	73	12	8	
Kingston.....	323	72	98	48	15	65	96	52	18	68	116	36	18	
Litchfield, First precinct.....	362	140	101	28	34	134	97	19	33	141	111	12	28	
Second precinct.....	300	125	35	70	21	109	32	62	21	102	55	51	19	
Manannah.....	226	48	117	5	3	50	112	8	3	52	108	9	3	
Swede Grove.....	122	45	42	5	7	41	44	12	4	37	58	1	6	
Union Grove.....	141	38	15	25	13	40	14	21	14	36	18	19	15	

MILLE LAKE COUNTY.

The county	1231	396	203	128	38	438	150	97	37	361	190	100	37	
Borgholm.....	67	37	1	8	7	34	...	10	8	34	4	7	8	
Greenbush.....	168	35	20	31	1	39	17	29	...	32	18	28	...	
Isle Harbor.....	67	30	1	3	3	30	...	1	3	30	1	2	3	
Milo.....	159	54	23	32	2	46	21	30	3	44	23	26	4	
Milaca.....	180	60	25	10	12	54	24	6	15	53	28	6	11	
Princeton.....	506	154	114	39	9	194	81	20	5	135	101	28	9	
Robbins.....	39	11	11	3	2	19	4	1	2	12	6	3	2	
South Harbor.....	45	15	8	2	2	22	3	...	1	21	9	...	...

MORRISON COUNTY.

The county	2583	944	1555	210	80	949	1509	197	157	961	1554	178	75	
Alexandria.....	33	16	15	...	...	14	14	...	...	13	14	...	1	
Agram.....	...	7	42	...	1	9	40	...	...	9	41	...	...
Buckman.....	165	34	73	7	2	33	70	6	7	31	74	7	2	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MARTIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Klingdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Galena.....	38	12	3	2	37	13	3	2	30	31	39	11	14	4
Jay.....	25	19	13	6	26	18	12	6	23	23	30	27	27	17
Lake Belt.....	43	10	4	3	43	10	5	2	29	26	31	9	10	3
Lake Fremont....	45	12	3	2	45	11	4	2	34	36	43	12	9	6
Manyaska.....	95	58	10	25	102	57	10	23	80	84	128	67	57	16
Nashville.....	78	22	5	27	83	15	5	26	64	73	77	23	15	5
Pleasant Prairie.....	35	53	1	2	35	52	1	2	28	31	74	53	50	3
Rutland.....	40	31	2	4	39	36	1	4	34	30	40	32	27	3
Rolling Green.....	37	23	2	5	35	25	1	5	20	13	52	27	17	5
Silver Lake.....	42	30	....	10	41	30	1	9	33	32	60	22	26	2
Tenhassen.....	35	24	2	2	28	24	3	2	26	29	32	18	14	2
Westford.....	41	42	5	....	45	41	4	1	30	32	57	45	40	11
Waverly.....	26	34	3	....	26	36	1	....	17	20	45	37	32	3

MEEKER COUNTY.

The county	1117	1070	483	251	1112	1040	516	246	1047	1028	1827	1307	1256	507
Acton.....	94	43	57	11	91	44	60	10	80	76	111	84	88	58
Collinwood.....	147	33	15	41	144	37	18	42	158	151	175	44	43	24
Cedar Mills.....	29	49	32	16	30	48	33	17	40	37	69	68	53	29
Cosmos.....	7	2	49	3	7	2	50	2	5	7	5	44	42	40
Darwin.....	23	56	23	2	25	47	28	3	20	22	56	69	64	27
Danielson.....	24	40	51	4	23	42	53	3	21	22	60	76	69	47
Dassel.....	136	77	22	35	134	80	22	35	129	115	184	77	79	20
Ellsworth.....	46	58	18	5	42	51	27	5	32	36	79	73	68	26
Forest City.....	40	90	4	6	42	84	5	7	35	34	106	85	74	5
Forest Prairie.....	34	117	2	1	31	113	3	1	29	23	114	99	92	7
Greenleaf.....	32	31	50	12	33	31	48	11	38	30	60	65	66	44
Harvey.....	40	66	14	9	39	64	16	10	30	31	90	75	70	15
Kingston.....	75	96	43	18	78	96	42	18	73	78	147	111	112	42
Litchfield, First precinct.....	142	102	17	30	142	98	19	32	145	144	215	112	108	18
Second precinct.....	116	32	54	34	119	32	58	23	108	107	130	65	66	55
Manannah.....	48	115	7	4	49	109	10	4	43	43	122	101	90	9
Swede Grove.....	45	47	4	6	43	47	5	6	27	32	67	40	44	8
Union Grove.....	39	16	21	14	40	15	19	17	34	40	37	19	28	24

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

The county	390	181	94	43	402	182	108	44	315	311	430	242	252	132
Borgholm.....	37	1	9	8	36	1	7	7	41	42	43	6	6	11
Greenbush.....	34	19	28	....	33	19	29	1	23	18	37	41	46	30
Isle Harbor.....	32	1	1	3	28	....	4	4	28	27	21	2	1	2
Milo.....	47	24	27	4	50	19	28	2	30	30	44	47	46	32
Milaca.....	56	24	6	12	54	24	6	16	49	50	65	23	29	10
Princeton.....	150	99	23	12	168	108	28	10	122	117	189	107	108	43
Robbins.....	12	7	....	2	12	5	6	2	7	10	7	6	5	3
South Harbor.....	22	6	....	2	21	6	....	2	15	17	24	10	11	1

MORRISON COUNTY.

The county	1011	1478	195	78	989	1539	204	86	766	849	1998	1557	1480	402
Alexandria.....	14	14	....	....	13	14	....	....	13	11	25	17	16	....
Agram.....	9	41	1	....	9	42	....	....	8	8	46	42	43	2
Buckman.....	36	33	6	....	33	74	6	1	27	25	78	61	66	9

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo, People; P., Prohibition.

MORRISON COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Belle village.....	22	4	118	56	15	9	118	55	12	11	122	52	12	10
Belle Prairie.....	21	8	21	81	8	3	25	80	5	4	24	81	6	3
Culdrum.....	63	56	63	56	5	3	63	63	5	3	64	65	1	3
Clough.....	38	7	7	8	...	...	6	7	9	...	7	7	8	...
Cushing.....	40	9	20	9	3	...	21	7	1	1	23	7	1	...
City Little Falls, 1st ward..	229	70	165	15	2	...	70	150	17	5	73	154	16	4
Second ward.....	529	9	120	194	29	3	126	176	26	71	134	178	22	10
Third ward.....	193	2	87	32	15	6	83	29	17	9	78	46	14	2
Elm Dale.....	159	107	19	8	18	...	91	19	13	24	91	31	9	20
Green Prairie.....	52	28	8	14	2	...	19	8	13	4	20	10	13	22
Little Falls.....	67	28	20	10	1	...	27	18	6	2	28	18	10	...
Morrill.....	30	9	10	1	...	...	8	10	2	...	7	11	1	...
Motley.....	...	66	44	10	3	...	71	43	8	4	70	41	9	5
Piery.....	...	19	261	8	...	...	21	262	6	...	22	261	7	...
Parker.....	...	15	23	3	1	...	13	22	4	1	17	22	1	1
Pike Creek.....	191	15	97	16	3	...	16	95	17	4	19	98	13	5
Ripley.....	113	9	73	13	9	...	10	76	11	5	10	78	13	4
Rails Prairie.....	67	10	12	9	1	...	16	8	7	...	16	8	8	1
Randall.....	85	27	35	10	1	...	31	27	9	1	27	29	13	1
Swan River.....	174	43	115	2	1	...	45	112	2	1	45	110	2	1
Two Rivers.....	133	40	13	107	2	1	13	118	1	...	12	118	1	...

MOWER COUNTY.

The county.....	2054	1297	183	209	1963	1227	197	226	1001	1241	187	224
City of Austin, First ward..	149	120	20	17	148	102	20	13	149	97	18	14
Second ward.....	161	95	11	20	157	88	12	19	159	83	13	19
Third ward.....	120	146	8	9	122	121	9	7	127	122	8	7
Town of Austin.....	97	34	5	5	89	35	8	7	96	33	8	7
Town of Adams.....	68	87	2	...	63	88	2	1	65	90	1	...
Village of Adams.....	29	51	...	...	27	51	...	1	25	51	...	1
Town of Bennington.....	31	27	11	6	25	26	17	6	27	30	17	3
Town of Clayton.....	33	19	6	3	33	18	5	2	32	19	6	3
Town of Dexter.....	60	30	4	1	59	30	4	...	56	31	2	2
Village of Dexter.....	31	12	8	1	27	11	7	2	34	11	6	1
Town of Frankford.....	81	31	2	6	66	41	4	7	69	40	1	7
Town of Grand Meadow..	50	38	10	7	49	40	10	5	46	43	8	8
Village of Grand Meadow..	82	17	1	2	87	12	1	2	86	12	2	1
Town of Lansing.....	74	50	9	6	81	38	9	7	81	36	10	7
Town of Le Roy.....	72	36	...	16	65	39	2	18	63	39	...	17
Village of Le Roy.....	67	42	3	29	67	36	2	31	68	37	5	31
Town of Lodi.....	39	56	1	...	34	56	...	1	36	57	1	1
Town of Lyle.....	82	27	5	4	79	24	5	2	80	28	4	3
Village of Lyle.....	46	27	1	2	45	28	1	2	45	28	1	2
Town of Marshall.....	98	14	5	3	88	15	10	4	90	19	5	4
Town of Nevada.....	76	37	2	28	60	36	4	37	63	33	5	37
Town of Pleasant Valley..	47	43	4	3	45	44	4	5	44	44	5	3
Town of Racine.....	77	41	13	10	67	40	12	14	72	45	11	9
Town of Red Rock.....	108	47	8	7	112	47	5	8	116	49	6	9
Town of Sargeant.....	64	24	...	2	63	24	1	...	59	25	...	3
Village of Taopi.....	16	11	...	...	17	9	1	...	18	7	1	1
Town of Udolpho.....	67	18	3	11	67	16	2	12	65	14	2	13
Town of Waltham.....	56	56	25	1	56	55	23	1	55	55	24	1
Town of Windom.....	73	63	16	10	65	57	17	12	65	63	17	10

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS. GENERAL
ELECTION 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MORRISON COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bohler, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Belle village.....	124	56	12	10	123	55	12	8	114	112	156	59	55	19
Belle Prairie.....	28	78	4	3	28	78	4	3	28	24	95	79	78	12
Culdrum.....	64	64	2	5	67	65	3	4	54	56	94	58	54	5
Clough.....	6	6	9	1	6	7	9	1	4	5	7	12	11	9
Cushing.....	23	7	12	...	23	8	11	1	18	17	24	8	7	1
City Little Falls, 1st ward.....	71	149	16	5	72	151	17	4	57	54	164	152	145	27
Second ward.....	145	175	21	10	132	185	24	11	112	102	218	179	153	142
Third ward.....	83	31	18	4	84	31	14	7	72	75	84	36	36	21
Elm Dale.....	98	18	16	20	101	19	11	20	102	109	102	28	31	17
Green Prairie.....	23	10	13	3	21	10	14	2	20	18	25	20	16	13
Little Falls.....	31	17	7	...	31	16	8	1	24	27	27	22	20	13
Morrill.....	8	11	1	...	7	10	2	...	27	5	16	10	8	3
Motley.....	68	41	10	5	71	42	10	6	56	59	87	50	41	16
Perry.....	28	221	7	1	23	266	7	1	18	19	241	250	246	9
Parker.....	18	22	2	1	16	22	3	1	15	15	31	20	20	5
Pike Creek.....	16	97	16	3	18	97	17	4	19	19	97	104	96	21
Ripley.....	10	76	14	6	10	77	12	6	14	12	71	80	79	25
Rails Prairie.....	19	10	5	...	16	9	5	1	11	9	11	15	14	10
Randall.....	31	29	10	...	30	31	11	1	27	21	44	34	35	17
Swan River.....	45	116	2	1	46	114	3	2	40	41	144	110	100	2
Two Rivers.....	13	116	1	...	12	116	1	1	8	7	111	111	110	4

MOWER COUNTY.

The county.....	2063	1246	182	219	2028	1238	185	246	1760	1795	2640	1251	1209	226
City of Austin, First ward.....	161	99	15	13	153	100	19	16	122	124	174	101	90	20
Second ward.....	162	83	9	25	159	81	12	30	143	152	199	83	75	16
Third ward.....	130	125	8	6	122	120	9	12	101	106	169	102	106	12
Town of Austin.....	91	35	8	8	93	34	9	8	75	81	109	35	36	7
Town of Adams.....	67	90	2	...	66	88	1	...	58	63	139	82	85	3
Village of Adams.....	27	48	...	...	27	50	...	...	21	23	59	48	45	2
Town of Bennington.....	28	28	17	4	28	28	13	8	20	19	41	37	36	18
Town of Clayton.....	34	19	6	3	34	19	6	3	34	35	44	19	17	8
Town of Dexter.....	59	29	3	...	58	31	3	1	48	46	75	31	32	7
Village of Dexter.....	33	10	6	1	31	10	8	1	25	27	36	14	11	8
Town of Frankford.....	71	39	3	8	73	40	3	7	62	68	96	42	37	7
Town of Grand Meadow.....	50	44	9	7	47	41	8	9	43	42	69	39	48	6
Village of Grand Meadow.....	85	13	3	...	89	13	2	1	74	68	77	17	15	5
Town of Lansing.....	91	36	9	7	85	37	11	7	71	77	92	42	34	10
Town of Le Roy.....	65	38	...	16	67	38	...	18	56	56	84	34	32	2
Village of Le Roy.....	69	40	4	29	67	39	3	33	79	80	104	39	39	3
Town of Lodi.....	38	54	...	2	37	57	1	...	32	36	82	53	52	...
Town of Lyle.....	88	30	1	4	86	27	4	4	62	68	62	19	20	3
Village of Lyle.....	45	28	1	1	46	28	...	1	38	35	65	29	26	...
Town of Marshall.....	94	16	7	2	95	14	5	2	90	90	95	15	17	9
Town of Nevada.....	63	36	4	36	53	34	5	37	84	85	109	37	34	4
Town of Pleasant Valley.....	44	44	7	3	48	44	5	3	37	34	66	45	41	8
Town of Racine.....	74	44	12	8	73	46	11	9	65	62	103	51	50	13
Town of Red Rock.....	118	50	5	10	119	48	7	8	91	87	122	46	47	9
Town of Sargeant.....	62	26	...	2	64	25	...	1	52	54	78	24	24	1
Village of Taopi.....	18	8	...	1	17	9	...	1	15	17	23	8	9	...
Town of Udolpho.....	68	17	3	11	68	18	1	13	64	63	75	13	9	3
Town of Waltham.....	58	55	24	1	57	56	23	1	43	42	93	72	71	23
Town of Windom.....	67	62	16	11	66	63	16	12	55	55	100	74	71	19

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MURRAY COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—males.	Names on register of electors—females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	1793	210	513	529	439	57	467	476	480	64	474	500	469	54
Belfast.....	63	6	15	30	11	...	19	26	9	1	18	30	8	...
Bowdin.....	210	41	83	91	6	10	83	86	5	10	88	84	8	9
Cameron.....	43	...	1	15	17	...	...	13	20	...	...	14	18	...
Chanarambie.....	68	1	18	16	12	...	16	18	14	5	18	16	14	5
Des Moines River.....	75	52	9	21	17	6	9	17	18	6	9	19	18	5
Dovray.....	59	2	19	16	19	3	18	16	19	3	18	14	20	4
Ellsborough.....	74	...	34	3	15	3	29	2	18	4	20	11	16	2
Fenton.....	73	4	18	9	25	2	15	13	22	2	15	13	21	4
Holly.....	72	...	12	11	19	4	14	9	19	1	13	8	19	2
Iowa.....	86	3	14	49	19	4	11	45	22	1	11	45	25	1
Lake Sarah.....	67	...	25	...	38	2	19	1	41	3	14	11	39	2
Leeds.....	85	...	27	15	34	...	23	15	35	...	26	14	33	...
Lime Lake.....	136	7	48	65	16	1	36	50	30	5	40	53	26	2
Lowville.....	49	2	9	14	23	1	11	13	21	1	11	13	22	...
Mason.....	74	7	13	4	32	1	9	3	32	2	12	3	32	1
Moulton.....	43	3	14	12	9	4	11	8	16	4	12	9	16	2
Murray.....	129	16	18	63	35	2	18	59	33	3	19	57	38	2
Skandia.....	69	...	9	2	51	...	6	2	54	1	3	11	45	...
Shetek.....	97	...	26	28	13	1	21	22	20	2	24	18	21	1
Slayton.....	232	66	101	65	28	9	99	58	32	10	103	57	32	12

NICOLLET COUNTY.

The County.....	2401	225	979	949	213	65	914	876	228	76	824	1112	161	76
Belgrade.....	257	1	95	103	5	13	91	96	6	12	80	106	6	14
Bernadotte.....	147	...	57	16	64	4	56	13	59	6	48	47	39	5
Brighton.....	54	9	23	28	...	...	24	25	...	...	24	25	1	...
Courtland.....	123	...	39	48	17	5	45	37	18	2	45	38	16	5
Granby.....	98	12	48	42	...	...	47	40	...	...	49	41	...	...
Lafayette.....	145	...	50	69	19	...	46	69	19	1	39	90	9	...
Lake Prairie.....	702	14	105	60	26	2	93	60	30	3	76	83	24	6
New Sweden.....	155	7	97	6	34	3	94	4	33	9	94	35	21	4
Nicollet.....	125	...	28	74	2	6	28	71	5	6	31	74	1	7
Nicollet village.....	49	9	16	28	...	4	15	25	...	4	16	25	...	4
Oshawa.....	113	3	45	50	14	2	28	45	19	3	33	66	9	1
Ridgely.....	38	...	12	16	5	...	11	16	6	1	11	18	7	...
St. Peter, First ward.....	315	30	99	173	5	11	91	156	8	9	84	170	7	11
Second ward.....	348	121	188	127	3	11	174	104	9	14	127	175	1	13
Traverse.....	110	19	51	32	18	3	49	28	16	3	44	35	17	3
West Newton.....	122	...	26	85	1	1	22	86	...	3	23	84	3	3

NOBLES COUNTY.

The County.....	2727	28	810	614	373	126	753	588	388	139	797	616	355	130
Adrian village.....	255	9	124	66	27	5	116	61	31	4	126	62	30	3
Bigelow.....	119	...	37	18	12	12	32	15	19	11	34	22	12	11
Bloom.....	61	...	3	12	5	3	2	15	4	1	3	13	6	3
Dewald.....	122	17	39	20	19	7	35	17	18	10	43	16	14	8
Ellsworth village.....	138	...	23	54	3	3	23	53	2	3	23	54	1	3
Elk.....	72	...	24	7	16	...	20	7	19	...	22	13	11	2
Grand Prairie.....	147	...	22	42	9	3	18	42	10	5	21	43	9	3
Graham Lakes.....	148	...	33	22	8	7	31	21	10	7	31	24	5	7
Hersey.....	85	...	11	39	12	...	10	37	11	...	13	38	11	...
Indian Lake.....	117	...	43	26	12	11	34	26	15	14	40	29	11	12

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

MURKAY COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	511	453	478	80	510	453	486	65	440	472	767	850	823	564
Belfast.....	20	26	9	....	23	25	9	2	15	14	27	27	30	15
Bowdin.....	87	85	9	12	88	88	7	10	67	77	130	94	87	21
Cameron.....	1	14	18	....	....	13	19	....	....	2	9	27	25	23
Chanaramble.....	19	16	13	5	20	14	15	4	20	19	33	24	24	17
Des Moines River.....	10	19	18	6	9	18	19	6	10	13	25	33	34	24
Dovray.....	15	11	21	8	16	14	19	4	19	16	27	29	32	22
Ellsborough.....	32	3	17	3	34	3	16	3	29	30	34	18	18	17
Fenton.....	17	12	22	2	18	11	22	3	17	13	19	29	26	26
Holly.....	14	9	18	1	14	9	19	1	10	10	18	25	22	22
Iowa.....	13	44	25	2	12	44	26	2	13	15	45	66	59	33
Lake Sarah.....	21	....	40	5	21	1	39	5	19	18	17	39	36	38
Leeds.....	25	15	32	1	26	15	35	....	22	22	33	40	41	33
Lime Lake.....	42	46	30	5	45	44	29	1	39	40	77	71	75	36
Lowville.....	12	12	24	....	12	13	21	1	12	12	20	26	30	24
Mason.....	12	3	32	2	12	2	32	2	6	11	10	28	27	33
Moulton.....	13	8	16	3	11	7	17	4	12	14	21	19	17	19
Murray.....	17	57	34	6	17	54	39	2	16	18	59	85	74	43
Skandla.....	10	2	50	....	8	2	51	....	5	5	9	54	50	53
Shetek.....	24	17	19	8	22	19	22	3	17	21	29	39	34	26
Slayton.....	107	54	31	11	102	57	30	12	92	102	125	77	82	39

NICOLLET COUNTY.

The County.....	1018	872	204	79	974	875	218	88	868	876	1532	1072	960	236
Belgrade.....	98	93	6	15	98	98	6	14	77	83	145	114	84	8
Bernadotte.....	63	15	55	5	62	13	55	6	56	57	58	68	58	60
Brighton.....	24	26	....	....	22	27	1	1	19	17	40	25	24	1
Courtland.....	56	32	15	3	46	38	18	4	35	33	58	45	37	17
Granby.....	49	42	....	1	50	41	1	....	42	42	76	42	40	2
Lafayette.....	51	69	18	1	50	70	18	2	46	46	105	88	85	23
Lake Prairie.....	98	57	26	6	95	54	29	5	87	89	124	75	74	31
New Sweden.....	97	3	33	4	94	3	33	8	87	86	88	31	26	31
Nicollet.....	31	73	2	7	30	71	3	7	30	30	90	78	72	2
Nicollet village.....	15	27	1	4	16	26	....	3	18	16	40	27	24	....
Oshawa.....	44	46	17	3	40	42	19	6	43	45	66	68	51	19
Ridgely.....	13	16	5	....	12	17	5	....	11	11	19	16	14	7
St. Peter, First ward.....	103	156	6	12	97	154	7	12	81	82	201	157	140	9
Second ward.....	196	106	3	13	187	103	3	15	167	170	256	112	107	5
Traverse.....	51	31	15	3	52	31	18	4	47	47	70	40	39	17
West Newton.....	29	80	2	2	23	87	2	1	22	22	102	86	85	4

NOBLES COUNTY.

The County.....	799	589	365	143	810	592	370	135	756	774	1221	863	804	392
Adrian village.....	119	65	29	5	126	60	31	3	104	105	160	87	81	28
Bigelow.....	37	15	14	12	37	16	15	13	40	42	52	28	26	15
Bloom.....	3	13	5	2	3	12	5	....	3	2	11	15	13	5
Dewald.....	42	18	14	9	43	18	14	9	37	41	56	30	30	16
Ellsworth village.....	22	53	1	3	21	53	1	3	19	18	65	52	45	3
Elk.....	24	10	11	3	25	10	11	3	94	24	30	19	20	14
Grand Prairie.....	20	46	9	4	20	46	9	4	16	16	60	47	46	11
Graham Lakes.....	33	22	7	7	32	22	7	8	30	26	44	28	26	8
Hersey.....	13	36	12	....	13	35	13	....	10	12	47	44	43	12
Indian Lake.....	39	23	15	13	40	26	12	12	52	54	64	33	30	13

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P. Prohibition.

NOBLES COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males voting.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Larkin.....	58	...	3	22	12	2	4	22	10	2	4	22	11	2
Leota.....	75	...	19	10	21	...	19	7	22	...	19	6	24	...
Lismore.....	84	...	20	16	38	...	15	16	30	1	21	19	34	...
Little Rock.....	134	...	54	22	16	...	47	27	11	1	45	26	13	1
Lorain.....	62	...	6	15	12	8	7	14	14	10	8	12	14	11
Olney.....	73	...	27	27	16	1	30	24	16	1	29	25	16	1
Ransom.....	73	...	43	5	2	3	40	7	2	4	42	7	3	3
Seward.....	108	...	33	17	1	7	34	17	...	6	29	19	...	4
Summit Lake.....	54	...	10	7	10	1	9	10	9	1	10	9	10	1
Westside.....	87	...	14	16	40	2	14	16	38	1	14	14	39	1
Willmont.....	82	...	9	37	24	...	6	36	28	...	7	37	28	...
Worthington Twp.....	83	1	30	12	16	6	31	11	13	9	32	11	14	7
Worthington vill. First dis.	265	...	97	60	28	21	90	50	33	25	93	57	25	23
Second district.....	206	1	86	42	15	24	86	37	14	23	88	38	14	24

NORMAN COUNTY.

The County.....	2213	46	783	199	731	172	590	100	738	226	642	207	713	259
Ada.....	205	...	109	35	21	12	91	34	21	17	94	38	16	18
Anthony.....	55	...	31	2	14	7	17	1	22	14	21	3	16	14
Bear Park.....	134	1	21	...	94	11	17	...	94	13	15	...	95	14
Flom.....	138	...	70	...	23	3	65	...	22	5	68	1	16	9
Fossum.....	52	4	30	3	18	...	2	5	18	1	25	4	19	2
Green Meadow.....	44	...	23	14	2	2	18	13	3	2	19	14	3	3
Halstad.....	190	...	71	8	53	35	48	7	54	47	48	8	54	50
Hegne.....	89	...	20	3	27	3	17	3	24	6	19	4	20	9
Hendrum.....	146	6	44	5	62	25	33	4	59	32	33	7	55	33
Home Lake.....	69	...	33	6	24	5	30	6	28	5	29	7	20	13
Lake Ida.....	86	3	34	8	14	7	30	7	13	7	32	7	15	6
Lee.....	127	...	8	6	56	5	6	5	57	6	6	4	50	7
Lockhart.....	29	...	3	16	...	2	4	10	...	2	6	8	...	1
Mary.....	60	...	13	33	20	2	10	36	13	1	8	39	12	2
McDonaldsville.....	58	4	24	14	16	1	22	14	13	3	21	14	13	5
Pleasant View.....	47	...	17	24	4	1	14	25	5	...	16	24	5	...
Rockwell.....	42	...	8	1	28	3	4	1	28	3	6	1	28	2
Shely.....	175	...	46	...	53	12	41	...	50	13	36	1	53	16
Spring Creek.....	33	3	10	...	12	1	9	...	12	1	9	...	12	1
Strand.....	78	10	25	...	42	10	20	...	45	12	18	1	45	13
Sundal.....	83	...	8	...	72	...	7	...	74	...	6	1	72	2
Waukon.....	97	...	39	1	46	7	27	1	53	8	32	1	56	6
Wild Rice.....	112	15	59	11	20	18	24	10	19	27	42	12	19	31
Winchester.....	41	...	27	8	6	...	25	8	7	...	25	8	6	...
Good Hope.....	14	...	10	...	4	...	9	...	4	1	8	...	4	2

OLMSTED COUNTY.

The County.....	5403	274	2052	1943	150	131	2029	1861	145	153	2079	1873	139	147
Byron village.....	90	71	47	10	2	16	45	8	2	18	44	9	1	18
Cascade.....	171	...	62	80	4	5	63	81	1	5	65	83	1	4
Dover.....	213	29	92	80	1	5	96	72	6	5	98	72	3	6
Elmira.....	267	...	107	96	6	1	110	83	6	2	113	86	8	2
Eyota.....	190	103	66	76	12	3	69	74	9	5	65	73	12	5
Eyota village.....	103	28	45	41	4	5	47	39	1	5	47	40	1	6
Farlington.....	212	...	81	83	1	3	78	84	1	4	78	87	1	3
Haverhill.....	179	...	36	87	6	3	37	81	2	5	41	80	2	4
High Forest.....	347	...	124	155	2	3	122	150	6	4	122	151	6	5

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition,

NOBLES COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Larkin.....	4	21	11	2	4	20	12	2	5	6	20	29	26	13
Leota.....	18	8	22	....	19	18	23	....	15	16	22	27	26	24
Lismore.....	19	17	36	1	18	18	35	1	14	14	30	50	47	31
Little Rock.....	46	25	12	2	49	26	14	1	41	40	62	33	32	14
Lorain.....	7	12	14	13	7	11	15	12	14	19	24	22	24	17
Olney.....	30	24	17	2	30	24	17	2	24	25	44	36	30	17
Ransom.....	39	6	2	4	41	5	2	4	33	35	36	8	6	3
Seward.....	34	18	1	5	32	19	1	5	29	29	43	19	18	3
Summit Lake.....	9	8	11	2	8	9	10	1	9	10	14	15	18	11
Westside.....	16	15	37	1	15	15	36	1	14	11	23	45	41	38
Willmont.....	7	34	28	....	7	36	29	....	4	5	29	56	53	31
Worthington Twp.....	31	12	14	8	32	13	14	7	26	31	39	26	24	18
Worthington vill. First dis.	97	53	29	22	99	52	28	22	99	97	130	68	60	32
Second district.....	90	35	14	24	89	39	16	22	94	96	116	46	39	15

NORMAN COUNTY.

The County.....	613	206	784	223	625	204	777	226	753	756	880	796	757	751
Ada.....	82	40	19	22	87	37	20	22	90	90	113	43	42	27
Anthony.....	20	5	18	12	20	3	18	14	28	20	36	17	17	21
Bear Park.....	14	....	90	10	15	1	97	13	22	25	22	73	71	92
Flom.....	63	1	22	3	66	2	23	3	64	59	63	15	15	20
Fossum.....	24	3	24	....	24	5	19	....	20	20	25	20	18	22
Green Meadow.....	20	15	3	2	19	14	3	3	15	17	26	18	17	8
Halstad.....	50	9	55	50	47	7	56	51	85	80	85	55	49	58
Hegne.....	13	2	33	3	16	4	27	4	17	21	18	20	20	26
Hendrum.....	34	3	62	32	29	6	63	31	50	53	53	53	51	57
Home Lake.....	26	5	28	9	28	7	27	7	35	32	35	30	27	26
Lake Ida.....	28	8	16	6	28	8	16	6	29	31	35	33	18	15
Lee.....	6	5	57	6	7	3	59	6	34	31	31	36	33	36
Lockhart.....	5	10	....	1	5	10	1	1	4	4	14	9	9	....
Mary.....	7	41	15	3	9	34	20	2	8	12	40	47	43	15
McDonaldsville.....	21	14	17	3	23	14	15	3	18	22	30	28	24	17
Pleasant View.....	16	21	6	2	17	25	6	....	14	11	24	29	32	13
Rockwell.....	3	2	29	4	5	1	29	3	7	5	6	27	29	32
Shely.....	41	....	55	13	40	....	55	13	44	48	47	40	35	50
Spring Creek.....	8	....	12	1	9	....	11	2	10	12	8	8	9	13
Strand.....	17	1	51	8	18	1	49	9	31	28	27	40	39	42
Sundal.....	7	....	74	....	7	....	73	1	5	6	7	67	69	75
Waukon.....	28	1	57	7	27	1	59	6	31	28	30	47	47	56
Wild Rice.....	45	11	22	26	43	12	21	26	58	59	66	24	28	19
Winchester.....	25	9	6	....	26	9	6	....	24	24	28	13	12	8
Good Hope.....	10	....	4	....	10	....	4	....	10	9	11	4	3	3

OLMSTED COUNTY.

The County.....	2089	1905	143	159	2035	1882	138	166	1770	1783	3249	1885	1774	171
Byrm village.....	47	9	1	17	49	9	2	17	53	49	63	11	11	3
Cascade.....	62	84	1	6	6	81	2	5	51	50	114	83	73	2
Dover.....	97	77	4	5	95	77	4	5	77	78	104	72	63	7
Elmira.....	117	83	6	4	115	83	6	3	92	93	160	88	80	8
Eyota.....	67	73	13	8	67	72	13	4	61	61	132	82	77	9
Eyota village.....	48	42	1	6	48	40	2	6	48	45	78	41	39	1
Farmington.....	78	88	1	3	82	88	1	4	78	74	139	83	81	6
Haverhill.....	42	82	1	4	43	80	1	4	33	39	95	76	74	5
High Forest.....	130	148	3	5	129	144	7	4	91	102	200	148	149	8

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION. 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

OLMSTED COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
High Forest village.....	50	24	9	1	1	25	10	2	26	13	2	2	2	2
Kalmar.....	123	82	87	1	10	87	86	1	87	87	2	8	8	8
Marion.....	187	54	101	5	10	50	97	6	15	53	99	5	14	14
New Haven.....	293	83	70	9	...	85	69	6	1	88	71	4	...	...
Orion.....	157	58	47	6	3	61	44	4	4	61	42	6	2	2
Oronoco.....	232	86	86	2	4	89	82	2	2	83	86	3	4	4
Pleasant Grove.....	252	102	51	15	13	113	49	10	15	113	47	7	15	15
Quincy.....	192	56	65	22	4	57	62	22	3	61	65	19	2	2
Rochester.....	190	34	82	2	2	34	76	2	1	33	77	3	1	1
Rock Dell.....	227	146	25	1	140	31	...	...	...	137	32	...	1	1
Salem.....	169	96	53	5	2	82	56	10	2	80	62	5	3	3
Viola.....	299	88	60	23	6	87	61	21	7	92	59	22	6	6
City of Rochester, 1st ward.....	414	3	154	163	5	5	139	151	10	8	158	147	7	6
1st prec't, 2d ward.....	225	83	89	6	2	78	81	6	3	79	83	6	3	3
2d prec't, 2d ward.....	318	144	110	6	13	132	103	5	8	146	95	8	16	16
3d ward.....	324	102	137	5	11	103	131	6	11	109	130	7	11	11

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

The county.....	6112	434	2025	1344	1844	358	1761	1338	1847	455	1773	1554	1723	420
Aastad.....	100	3	37	1	41	1	20	1	50	5	18	2	55	3
Amor.....	59	11	27	1	24	4	18	1	28	6	12	16	19	7
Aurdal.....	124	...	25	8	75	13	27	6	70	13	26	9	73	13
Blowers.....	37	...	6	10	16	2	7	12	14	3	6	12	14	4
Bluffton.....	88	...	17	18	17	...	15	23	14	...	15	23	13	...
Buse.....	...	...	28	4	27	2	26	5	24	4	27	3	24	6
Buttler.....	26	...	6	11	8	...	6	12	7	...	6	12	6	...
Candor.....	44	...	10	28	1	1	8	32	...	1	9	31	...	...
Carlisle.....	62	...	24	7	6	3	19	5	11	4	20	8	10	1
Clitherall.....	125	12	55	7	50	8	51	6	47	9	51	24	32	9
Compton.....	171	108	50	50	21	6	51	56	14	6	45	67	12	6
Corliss.....	41	...	11	26	1	...	12	27	...	...	11	26	1	...
Dane Prairie.....	90	16	25	6	21	23	16	3	27	30	12	4	30	35
Deer Creek.....	...	...	51	46	6	2	48	42	3	1	46	47	3	3
Dora.....	69	2	29	35	1	1	27	33	1	2	26	34	1	1
Dunn.....	47	...	29	7	7	2	29	7	8	1	30	7	6	3
Eagle Lake.....	109	1	33	7	33	29	29	4	30	37	30	13	27	31
Eastern.....	92	4	23	2	28	5	22	3	25	3	19	22	15	2
Edna.....	...	...	48	9	...	...	51	7	...	...	51	7	...	...
Effington.....	...	...	5	55	24	...	3	55	25	...	2	57	27	...
Elizabeth.....	145	...	39	42	21	2	26	41	26	5	31	40	18	2
Village of Elizabeth.....	44	24	8	8	17	1	11	13	7	1	12	13	8	1
Elmo.....	72	...	21	4	36	4	17	6	38	3	17	15	28	6
Erhards Grove.....	130	...	29	22	27	1	19	18	36	1	22	25	26	1
Everts.....	113	23	45	7	33	...	40	6	30	5	42	7	32	1
Fergus Falls.....	107	3	17	12	17	7	16	14	15	9	17	14	16	6
Fergus Falls, city, 1st ward.....	158	4	67	29	28	11	58	28	31	13	63	34	25	14
Second ward.....	202	...	105	57	19	10	102	52	13	13	101	53	13	11
Third ward.....	262	8	128	65	37	14	122	56	41	16	124	60	38	17
Fourth ward.....	123	3	52	20	23	14	48	20	29	14	49	25	28	12
Folden.....	97	...	4	4	87	...	3	4	86	1	3	4	87	...
Freiberg.....	...	...	25	14	24	4	17	18	21	6	23	18	19	7
Girard.....	33	...	13	6	9	2	12	5	8	2	14	7	7	2
Gorman.....	90	...	7	26	23	...	7	23	23	...	7	24	21	...
Henning.....	168	4	36	15	86	15	30	10	80	21	33	23	71	17
Hobart.....	136	8	25	12	33	...	24	13	26	...	28	14	26	...
Homestead.....	...	...	28	4	3	...	27	6	3	...	26	5	3	...

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

OLMSTED COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, F.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh P.	Dickinson, P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & P.	Davidson, Peo.
High Forest village	26	10	...	2	26	10	...	2	23	22	32	10	11	...
Kalmar	85	88	1	9	85	87	2	9	80	79	148	6	79	3
Marion	57	99	5	14	57	98	7	15	49	54	136	95	91	4
New Haven	88	73	4	1	88	72	4	1	70	73	133	73	67	4
Orion	60	43	6	3	60	43	7	3	53	49	85	42	41	7
Oronoco	88	88	3	1	86	90	2	3	68	63	131	84	69	3
Pleasant Grove	114	47	11	15	114	48	8	17	104	106	137	52	54	12
Quincy	59	63	21	2	59	62	20	3	55	56	105	77	73	21
Rochester	34	78	3	1	34	79	1	1	24	26	99	75	73	3
Rock Dell	138	32	...	...	139	32	...	...	129	124	151	31	29	...
Salem	79	62	8	5	79	62	5	7	65	68	128	67	63	6
Viola	92	61	22	6	91	60	21	6	83	86	134	72	68	22
City of Rochester, 1st ward.	150	156	9	8	49	152	7	13	116	122	225	130	125	9
1st prec't, 2d ward	84	81	6	5	82	81	6	4	67	60	125	78	73	11
2d prec't, 2d ward	141	106	4	17	146	101	3	18	118	116	199	105	93	10
3d ward	106	132	9	12	106	131	7	12	91	88	186	124	118	7

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

The county	1856	1368	1839	430	1911	1345	1794	445	1995	1990	2956	2706	2660	1866
Aastad	15	1	59	2	15	2	57	3	22	22	20	49	49	56
Amor	24	1	24	6	25	1	20	8	23	21	22	22	24	28
Aurdal	25	9	74	13	29	8	73	12	31	29	36	61	61	70
Blowers	6	12	14	4	7	13	13	3	7	10	13	23	23	19
Bluffton	21	23	11	...	17	25	12	...	14	5	30	30	29	11
Buse	27	4	22	5	27	2	23	6	26	27	30	23	23	25
Buttler	4	13	6	...	5	13	6	...	5	4	13	22	18	8
Candor	11	30	...	...	10	29	1	...	9	9	33	28	27	1
Carlisle	17	7	10	5	18	3	10	7	21	20	23	12	12	10
Clitherall	60	6	41	9	61	6	42	10	56	48	59	39	38	45
Compton	52	58	14	7	48	58	15	8	57	56	102	67	67	19
Corliss	11	27	...	1	11	28	...	...	9	10	33	28	27	5
Dane Prairie	14	4	34	30	12	5	31	33	47	49	52	25	23	28
Deer Creek	44	45	3	3	44	45	6	2	32	35	75	46	47	5
Dora	31	34	...	...	27	35	...	1	23	25	46	37	27	6
Dunn	32	7	6	1	29	9	5	2	23	27	25	7	7	11
Eagle Lake	33	5	32	32	34	4	32	32	59	64	61	31	35	30
Eastern	25	2	28	1	25	4	24	3	23	23	29	21	18	25
Edna .....	...	52	7	...	...	51	7	...	...	...	48	57	59	10
Effington	4	57	25	...	4	56	25	...	5	3	55	79	78	26
Elizabeth	37	36	22	3	37	38	21	4	43	46	65	43	39	24
Village of Elizabeth	11	15	9	1	12	12	9	2	10	10	16	20	19	12
Elmo	23	5	34	4	22	6	33	4	18	18	18	37	35	36
Erhards Grove	21	20	30	3	22	19	31	3	17	16	27	45	45	32
Everets	43	6	30	4	44	5	32	1	37	40	49	30	30	33
Fergus Falls	17	17	14	6	18	14	16	7	21	19	35	24	26	15
Fergus Falls, city, 1st ward.	62	28	27	15	62	28	30	14	60	61	70	41	44	28
Second ward	97	55	17	12	111	49	14	11	105	106	137	52	49	17
Third ward	128	54	37	20	135	45	36	18	131	117	148	70	73	38
Fourth ward	55	17	28	13	54	15	28	14	66	67	72	30	32	31
Folden	3	3	88	2	4	4	88	1	4	4	8	87	87	84
Friberg	26	17	19	6	25	17	18	8	30	26	43	30	33	22
Girard	15	6	7	2	15	6	7	2	13	14	17	13	10	9
Gorman	7	26	19	1	7	28	17	1	7	10	32	40	38	21
Henning	32	13	78	18	34	18	75	17	46	43	51	78	84	76
Hobart	26	13	26	...	27	14	26	...	22	20	32	34	33	26
Homestead	27	6	2	...	26	6	3	1	22	25	27	8	8	4

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of election—Males.	Names on register of election—Female.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Inman	58	1	26	5	18	2	27	4	15	1	29	8	13	3
Leaf Lake	149	3	14	23	71	1	14	23	70	1	14	27	65	1
Leaf Mountain	107	9	10	27	49	4	10	29	48	6	11	33	46	3
Lida	35	1	20	7	4	3	19	6	5	2	30	7	4	2
Maine	92	2	40	23	22	4	35	21	25	5	36	23	23	5
Maplewood	103	79	30	6	20	5	31	5	20	4	33	11	15	2
Newton	137	10	53	47	19	2	49	54	17	5	49	54	15	6
Nidaros .....	...	...	30	3	70	7	26	2	66	11	27	8	64	7
Norwegian Grove	96	...	22	2	65	4	15	3	66	5	16	2	73	1
Oak Valley	46	10	24	3	12	4	21	6	8	6	21	7	8	6
Orwell	40	...	16	3	15	4	15	2	13	5	14	9	13	3
Oscar	138	...	42	3	33	11	32	3	36	17	35	5	34	14
Otter Tail .....	...	...	29	10	8	1	29	13	9	...	29	12	11	...
Otto	130	1	8	29	56	2	8	33	52	2	9	32	53	1
Paddock	69	...	20	16	29	2	18	17	31	1	18	16	30	1
Parker's Prairie	163	122	72	8	24	4	47	9	35	3	41	39	14	4
Pelican	147	6	60	11	30	4	54	8	29	8	59	8	29	5
Pelican Rapids	159	14	93	30	13	15	86	29	15	18	80	30	18	18
Perham	124	2	13	105	1	1	14	101	1	3	12	102	1	1
Perham village	177	2	18	137	4	1	18	135	3	1	18	137	4	...
Pine Lake	55	...	5	20	10	...	3	21	8	...	3	22	9	1
Rush Lake	60	...	3	55	1	...	6	53	...	...	5	53	...	1
Saint Olaf	116	8	54	2	35	17	24	3	50	22	26	5	48	22
Scambler	57	...	27	3	16	6	18	2	24	7	17	3	24	6
Star Lake	20	...	12	3	3	2	13	3	1	2	13	4	1	2
Sverdrup	123	2	13	1	77	26	14	...	80	25	13	1	78	28
Tordenskjold	166	20	20	17	38	16	14	10	42	22	13	14	37	23
Trondhjem	139	...	12	...	101	2	10	...	101	3	11	...	39	5
Tumuli	96	8	46	5	32	10	31	4	31	18	29	3	30	19
Western	55	...	21	8	14	8	23	9	14	4	25	8	11	5
Woodside	91	...	32	9	10	3	24	13	14	8	24	13	12	5

PINE COUNTY.

The County	465	495	104	46	426	473	103	61	442	498	63	46
Chengeratand	5	1	5	...	3	1	6	...	5	1	5	...
Hinckley District No. 1	18	18	5	2	19	20	5	1	20	16	5	1
District No. 2	56	48	10	1	50	43	8	2	52	44	6	...
District No. 3	73	97	12	3	70	89	14	5	69	92	12	3
District No. 4	54	36	3	4	42	34	7	7	43	41	3	5
District No. 5	19	10	1	...	10	9	...	1	10	5	1	...
Kettle River District No. 1	20	13	10	...	15	15	11	1	18	15	1	1
District No. 2	23	33	2	3	19	34	2	5	21	33	1	4
District No. 3	28	50	3	1	28	47	3	1	35	39	3	4
District No. 4	11	30	1	3	12	29	3	1	11	34	1	1
Mission Creek	1	8	1	1	5	4	2	...	3	6	1	...
Pine City town	12	19	16	1	15	18	11	4	14	21	7	1
Pine City village	35	81	13	...	35	80	9	17	32	84	8	...
Rock Creek	50	20	8	15	40	19	9	17	43	24	4	16
Royalton	37	27	8	8	38	26	7	8	38	32	1	7
Windemere	32	4	6	4	25	5	6	8	28	11	4	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Inman	28	4	16	2	27	5	15	2	23	24	23	15	13	15
Leaf Lake	14	24	70	1	17	21	68	1	14	16	38	83	84	66
Leaf Mountain	11	29	51	4	11	29	49	4	13	14	42	71	71	48
Lida	29	6	5	2	19	5	5	3	16	17	22	8	9	6
Maine	36	20	23	8	40	17	23	6	44	39	53	35	34	24
Maplewood	32	5	20	4	35	4	17	4	30	28	32	21	17	19
Newton	56	51	15	4	56	52	14	5	52	43	77	54	53	18
Nidaros	27	5	67	8	29	3	69	8	30	32	31	60	62	66
Norwegian Grove	14	2	74	2	14	2	75	1	15	15	17	61	61	68
Oak Valley	25	6	7	5	24	6	7	5	23	25	25	11	8	9
Orwell	16	3	14	6	16	2	15	6	20	21	20	12	14	13
Oscar	34	3	37	14	36	2	37	14	47	43	44	34	36	33
Otter Tail	30	12	10	..	28	13	10	..	24	26	32	18	16	9
Otto	8	34	52	1	8	32	52	4	11	10	39	82	83	58
Paddock	18	16	30	2	16	16	30	2	15	17	27	32	29	30
Parker's Prairie	51	11	31	4	67	9	19	4	51	54	48	23	29	29
Pelican	53	8	32	9	59	9	28	7	54	56	62	28	30	25
Pelican Rapids	85	31	15	17	87	34	14	17	85	86	112	39	39	19
Perham	12	105	1	1	13	104	..	1	9	19	98	105	95	2
Perham village	18	141	3	..	18	142	2	1	21	18	123	123	117	7
Pine Lake	3	22	9	..	5	21	9	..	3	3	22	29	29	10
Rush Lake	6	51	1	1	6	52	1	..	3	5	50	51	50	3
Saint Olaf	28	3	48	22	25	3	48	23	42	42	46	43	39	46
Scambler	19	2	25	5	21	2	24	5	19	23	22	23	20	24
Star Lake	13	4	1	2	12	2	3	2	14	13	17	1	2	2
Sverdrup	12	..	80	28	12	..	77	29	35	34	32	67	63	79
Tordenskjold	12	12	44	19	14	13	41	20	32	30	38	38	39	38
Trondhjem	10	..	102	3	13	..	99	3	13	13	14	93	88	94
Tumuli	30	3	33	19	30	2	35	19	49	48	47	20	23	31
Western	25	9	12	4	24	10	11	5	25	24	25	20	16	12
Woodside	24	12	14	4	26	12	11	6	20	23	27	19	14	17

PINE COUNTY.

The County	459	477	85	58	463	480	76	56	377	388	693	490	468	116
Chengeratand	5	1	5	..	5	1	5	..	2	4	3	6	6	6
Hinckley District No. 1	20	17	5	1	20	17	4	1	9	9	16	15	18	5
District No. 2	51	48	8	3	52	50	8	1	42	43	69	39	40	8
District No. 3	72	91	14	4	74	93	13	3	60	58	119	92	88	23
District No. 4	47	36	5	6	46	36	3	6	43	38	60	36	37	10
District No. 5	10	8	..	..	10	7	..	..	8	8	14	8	5	1
Kettle River District No. 1	16	15	7	2	18	13	5	2	11	18	18	18	16	7
District No. 2	18	35	1	6	17	36	1	6	16	18	45	34	30	3
District No. 3	37	41	3	1	38	40	3	1	28	29	60	41	39	7
District No. 4	14	31	1	1	14	30	2	..	9	10	26	25	23	4
Mission Creek	4	6	1	..	5	4	1	1	6	5	8	3	3	1
Pine City town	18	18	10	2	17	20	8	2	15	16	30	25	25	8
Pine City village	32	80	7	1	36	81	7	..	26	27	82	81	73	10
Rock Creek	46	20	5	18	44	22	5	18	37	39	52	25	22	5
Royalton	39	25	7	8	37	26	4	11	42	43	65	33	33	9
Windemere	30	5	6	5	30	4	7	4	23	23	26	9	10	9

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.		Governor				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
	Names on register of electors—Females.		Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	1471	323	559	289	359	44	561	259	365	43	581	240	360	45
Aetna.....	55	7	19	11	9	4	18	9	12	4	17	9	13	4
Altoona.....	56	7	9	3	33	4	8	3	36	3	8	5	37	3
Burke.....	120	20	47	19	36	4	48	13	36	3	51	16	37	5
Eden.....	241	21	119	27	39	3	121	25	40	2	119	29	39	2
Elmer.....	114	7	36	14	32	2	32	14	32	3	32	15	30	2
Fountain Prairie.....	63	5	22	11	24	.....	23	11	25	.....	24	11	24	.....
Gray.....	69	8	13	19	19	.....	12	19	19	.....	14	20	17	.....
Grange.....	76	8	35	8	20	1	32	12	18	1	33	10	18	1
Osborne.....	164	50	49	38	33	14	49	38	28	17	53	26	31	17
Pipe Stone village.....	357	160	147	97	62	10	155	79	65	10	65	65	60	10
Rock.....	47	3	11	10	13	.....	14	7	12	.....	14	5	14	.....
Sweet.....	60	12	12	22	19	.....	11	20	22	.....	12	20	21	.....
Tray.....	79	22	40	10	20	2	38	9	20	.....	38	9	19	1

POLK COUNTY.

The county.....	1287	1310	3183	175	1112	1163	3221	222	1110	1206	3221	214
Andover.....	13	8	24	2	12	9	25	2	10	8	28	2
Angus.....	7	11	21	.....	9	10	20	2	8	8	21	2
Black River.....	13	9	13	2	14	9	13	1	11	14	11	1
Bray.....	8	3	18	1	5	4	19	1	4	11	14	1
Badger.....	14	.....	52	4	12	.....	54	4	12	.....	56	1
Brandsvold.....	25	1	68	3	20	2	69	3	20	.....	70	4
Belgium.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Brislet.....	6	4	13	2	7	5	7	4	5	6	11	3
Bygland.....	7	.....	57	1	4	1	60	1	5	3	57	1
Crookston.....	19	23	8	.....	20	24	5	.....	21	22	6	.....
City of Crookston, 1st ward.....	69	83	46	5	59	70	43	10	56	72	44	12
Second ward.....	57	94	44	3	55	84	38	6	55	87	38	4
Third ward.....	40	53	11	2	33	45	17	4	37	41	16	7
Fourth ward.....	121	106	45	13	120	100	42	15	121	91	43	16
Fifth ward.....	7	10	7	2	6	10	6	4	7	9	5	5
Columbia.....	10	3	60	4	8	2	60	7	9	8	57	3
Chester.....	6	.....	24	.....	4	.....	25	.....	7	1	24	.....
Emardville.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Euclid.....	11	12	15	3	11	11	12	2	12	12	13	2
Eden.....	2	1	42	1	2	1	41	1	1	3	41	1
Fairfax.....	17	11	13	3	13	11	13	4	14	12	11	4
Farley.....	9	11	10	1	7	13	8	3	7	13	7	3
Fanny.....	3	4	10	1	2	4	9	3	4	4	11	1
Fisher.....	56	35	89	2	50	28	95	2	49	31	91	7
Grand Forks.....	9	9	30	1	9	8	26	4	8	9	29	2
City E. Grand Forks, 1st w'd.....	8	21	.....	.....	7	19	.....	.....	8	20	.....	.....
Second ward.....	2	15	5	.....	2	17	2	.....	3	16	2	.....
Third ward.....	5	10	.....	3	8	8	2	1	6	9	.....	1
Fourth ward.....	60	121	11	4	53	110	10	2	60	104	9	3
Garfield.....	72	13	75	1	60	10	83	5	63	16	74	5
Garden.....	2	.....	141	1	2	.....	143	1	2	1	142	1
Gentilly.....	.....	18	58	.....	1	18	57	.....	.....	17	60	.....
Gervais.....	2	4	31	1	2	2	34	.....	2	1	35	.....
Grove Park.....	.....	3	60	5	6	1	58	.....	7	.....	61	.....
Godfrey.....	25	.....	48	.....	12	2	54	2	17	4	48	3
Hammond.....	9	3	10	2	11	4	9	1	11	3	9	2
Higdem.....	15	13	43	9	7	7	44	9	9	6	45	9
Hill River.....	3	2	89	3	2	2	89	3	1	2	89	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The County.....	584	247	365	48	578	241	380	52	482	506	604	521	502	423
Ætna.....	17	9	12	4	16	9	12	5	17	19	23	20	18	11
Altoona.....	9	5	36	2	8	6	34	3	8	8	11	36	34	35
Burke.....	48	15	39	5	49	16	38	5	46	47	54	45	43	41
Eden.....	124	26	40	2	121	25	41	4	101	105	116	50	51	42
Elmer.....	34	14	32	2	33	14	33	2	20	27	31	40	36	36
Fountain Prairie.....	26	11	23	2	25	11	23	1	21	20	26	27	28	31
Gray.....	15	18	20	1	13	19	20	1	12	14	19	27	25	21
Grange.....	33	10	17	1	34	9	17	1	26	26	24	21	20	20
Osborne.....	54	31	30	17	54	30	33	18	47	49	66	58	53	40
Pipe Stone village.....	161	75	60	12	160	70	72	12	132	136	158	121	122	85
Rock.....	15	6	14	1	16	5	14	1	13	13	19	14	15	14
Sweet.....	12	18	21	1	11	19	22	1	6	9	21	37	34	25
Tray.....	36	9	21	1	38	8	21	1	33	33	36	25	23	22

POLK COUNTY.

The county	1087	1150	3451	202	1112	1166	3286	214	1004	1110	1927	3837	3765	3348
Andover.....	11	8	27	2	9	8	27	4	13	13	19	28	30	27
Angus.....	9	9	20	2	9	10	21	1	8	9	16	26	26	21
Black River.....	14	10	13	1	11	8	17	1	12	13	18	19	20	18
Bray.....	7	3	19	1	6	3	20	1	6	5	8	22	19	23
Badger.....	13	55	2	12	55	2	14	14	14	15	4	40	52	
Brandsvold.....	17	1	74	4	17	74	4	4	22	22	19	60	59	71
Belgium.....	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	17	17	13	13
Brislet.....	5	5	9	5	6	6	8	4	8	7	13	11	12	13
Bygland.....	3	2	60	4	4	2	50	1	3	4	5	53	53	50
Crookston.....	19	24	6	20	22	8	8	19	19	20	40	24	24	7
City of Crookston, 1st ward.....	46	70	68	4	56	70	48	8	53	54	105	90	90	40
Second ward.....	57	80	47	3	60	84	39	4	43	42	90	105	93	46
Third ward.....	32	42	25	2	38	47	14	4	32	34	58	45	50	20
Fourth ward.....	111	91	65	13	121	100	44	15	115	113	185	117	111	47
Fifth ward.....	5	9	6	3	8	9	4	3	11	9	19	13	12	3
Columbia.....	8	2	60	7	8	1	61	5	10	8	10	55	56	61
Chester.....	4	26	1	5	25	25	1	4	4	5	6	25	23	25
Emardville.....	11	12	1	12	12	12	12	12	7	10	10	10	10	13
Euclid.....	11	11	14	2	9	12	13	2	7	10	14	17	16	13
Eden.....	3	40	1	1	1	42	2	3	3	4	4	40	39	41
Fairfax.....	17	10	11	4	14	11	13	4	13	16	23	23	19	14
Farley.....	7	13	11	8	8	12	9	2	8	7	15	19	19	11
Fanny.....	3	4	9	2	6	4	8	1	3	2	3	8	8	10
Fisher.....	49	30	92	4	48	29	94	3	45	43	65	103	103	89
Grand Forks.....	10	6	30	3	9	8	28	3	7	8	16	31	29	29
City E. Grand Forks, 1st w'd.....	8	20	1	6	20	1	1	5	9	20	15	16	16	9
Second ward.....	3	17	1	3	13	4	4	2	2	2	6	14	14	9
Third ward.....	6	11	1	5	9	2	2	7	5	11	7	5	1	1
Fourth ward.....	56	105	7	57	103	11	3	29	32	91	93	88	88	22
Garfield.....	60	13	80	5	62	10	80	5	54	60	65	69	71	78
Garden.....	1	141	1	1	1	140	2	3	3	5	129	129	139	
Gentilly.....	11	65	1	16	60	1	1	1	17	65	66	66	59	
Gervais.....	2	1	34	2	1	35	1	3	2	2	33	33	35	
Grove Park.....	5	62	1	6	61	1	1	4	4	4	51	53	60	
Godfrey.....	15	2	57	13	3	57	1	15	17	17	44	44	53	
Hammond.....	11	3	9	10	4	9	1	8	9	10	13	10	12	
Hgdem.....	10	5	46	8	7	45	14	20	22	25	38	40	49	
Hill River.....	2	1	89	2	2	90	3	6	3	7	81	78	88	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

POLK COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Huntsville.....	35	28	15	6	35	13	14	3	36	30	12	4		
Hubbard.....	32	2	38	1	29	1	42	1	28	1	44	2		
Keystone.....	9	22	7	1	11	19	6	1	9	16	8	3		
Kertsonville.....	5	33	6	...	3	25	14	...	3	23	17	3		
King.....	52	24	103	15	29	26	105	17	31	27	106	23		
Knute.....	8	...	117	5	6	1	117	5	6	3	113	5		
Lake Pleasant.....	...	2	45	...	...	1	44	...	...	2	43	...		
Lambert.....	1	35	43	1	1	10	65	...	...	1	9	69	...	
Liberty.....	4	...	56	...	4	...	56	...	3	...	54	...		
Lessor.....	12	...	89	5	8	1	87	10	6	6	91	3		
Lowell.....	15	14	51	1	10	9	51	6	12	12	50	2		
Louisville.....	...	31	24	...	2	31	22	...	1	31	22	...		
Nesbit.....	19	4	13	4	22	3	12	2	21	3	13	2		
Norden.....	6	1	41	5	5	...	42	5	4	1	43	5		
North.....	40	59	30	3	37	52	30	5	38	54	32	3		
Northland.....	10	13	14	1	7	9	20	1	5	13	18	2		
Numedal.....	...	2	21	...	...	2	21	...	1	1	21	...		
Onstad.....	11	2	34	...	10	2	34	1	8	5	31	...		
Parnell.....	2	7	12	...	2	8	11	...	2	7	11	...		
Poplar River.....	1	...	61	...	1	1	61	...	1	1	61	...		
Polk Center.....	22	25	8	2	22	23	8	3	14	34	6	3		
Queen.....	2	2	75	1	2	...	79	1	1	1	77	2		
Red Lake Falls village.....	30	123	24	2	30	119	22	4	31	116	21	3		
Red Lake Falls.....	2	16	32	...	4	9	36	...	4	9	37	...		
Reis.....	35	5	8	3	31	5	7	4	32	5	8	3		
River Falls.....	7	3	35	3	5	1	37	5	5	6	34	3		
Rocksburg.....	6	1	65	3	7	1	64	4	8	3	61	4		
Roome.....	16	3	59	1	12	2	60	4	10	2	61	4		
Rosebud.....	59	13	89	1	48	14	87	4	46	8	89	...		
Russia.....	5	10	11	...	2	9	12	2	3	8	15	...		
Rhinehart.....	1	9	1	2	1	9	1	1	1	8	1	2		
Sanders.....	12	2	40	4	10	2	40	5	7	9	37	3		
Sandsville.....	3	2	31	2	2	1	32	2	2	2	31	2		
St. Hilaire village.....	18	13	17	4	17	12	16	5	16	16	14	6		
Sletten.....	2	...	119	1	1	...	118	1	1	...	120	1		
Sullivan.....	2	16	16	1	2	13	16	...	2	16	14	1		
Tabor.....	3	25	21	1	2	28	19	...	3	26	15	...		
Terrebonne.....	4	7	56	2	6	9	55	...	5	7	56	...		
Tilden.....	4	6	29	...	4	4	29	...	6	5	26	2		
Tynsid.....	6	9	29	3	3	8	22	3	4	7	22	2		
Vineland.....	13	2	76	2	8	1	73	7	8	1	75	5		
Winger.....	4	1	118	1	2	4	116	1	2	4	118	1		
Woodside.....	1	...	88	...	1	...	88	...	1	...	88	...		
Wyandotte.....	16	6	20	2	12	5	24	2	13	5	25	1		

POPE COUNTY.

The County	2115	207	1070	205	491	95	894	191	501	140	909	280	459	118
Barsness.....	75	12	41	2	22	1	30	4	28	2	29	7	26	2
Blue Mounds.....	87	3	64	1	12	9	58	3	13	13	57	9	10	9
Bangor.....	85	3	21	2	60	...	17	4	56	...	17	7	53	2
Benwade.....	128	1	67	6	32	17	43	3	45	28	38	38	21	10
Chippewa Falls.....	115	...	77	2	12	2	73	...	11	2	75	4	12	...
Gilchrist.....	95	...	32	4	30	1	30	4	28	...	31	4	27	...
Glenwood.....	245	113	132	63	25	8	113	51	27	17	118	61	21	13
Grove Lake.....	87	8	20	13	39	5	20	11	34	8	20	16	32	6
Hoff.....	89	27	24	14	27	...	20	14	23	2	21	12	24	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

POLK COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Hobler, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Huntsville	36	30	12	4	35	29	13	3	32	32	53	39	35	16
Hubbard	29	1	44	1	29	1	44	1	30	26	33	37	36	39
Keystone	10	18	6	3	10	17	9	1	7	11	26	24	18	10
Kertsonville	2	23	17	...	3	23	15	...	3	3	16	37	39	23
King	26	24	115	19	34	28	102	20	46	41	59	109	105	109
Knute	5	3	116	5	7	2	116	4	6	7	9	103	102	115
Lake Pleasant	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	37	37	45
Lambert	1	9	70	...	1	8	71	...	1	1	7	78	78	73
Liberty	3	...	57	...	3	...	56	...	2	3	3	48	48	55
Lessor	5	1	95	5	6	1	94	5	9	7	11	94	93	95
Lowell	14	8	52	4	14	12	50	2	11	12	21	55	52	51
Louisville	...	31	23	...	2	30	23	...	1	2	26	46	43	28
Nesbit	20	4	11	2	16	3	13	4	17	17	22	15	15	14
Norden	5	...	43	5	6	...	41	5	8	9	9	33	35	41
North	36	54	31	5	38	54	30	6	33	37	70	65	63	30
Northland	7	8	20	3	6	12	18	2	6	11	15	24	22	22
Numedal	...	2	21	...	1	1	21	...	1	...	1	20	22	22
Onstad	9	2	36	...	8	2	36	...	10	11	12	33	32	35
Parnell	2	6	12	...	2	7	12	...	3	2	5	15	14	13
Poplar River	1	1	61	...	1	1	61	...	1	1	3	58	58	60
Polk Center	21	25	8	3	21	26	6	4	21	24	48	31	31	8
Queen	1	1	76	2	1	1	77	2	4	3	5	72	73	77
Red Lake Falls village	30	117	24	2	30	116	23	3	23	23	116	121	113	30
Red Lake Falls	4	9	36	...	4	9	37	...	4	4	12	42	41	37
Reis	31	5	8	4	31	5	8	4	29	31	26	11	10	11
River Falls	7	3	36	3	6	3	36	3	7	6	10	29	30	35
Rocksburg	5	1	66	3	5	1	68	3	10	10	13	61	60	63
Roome	11	3	61	3	9	2	61	5	15	13	17	55	56	59
Rosebud	46	16	92	2	48	13	92	1	42	35	46	90	90	81
Russia	3	10	13	...	2	8	14	1	2	2	12	19	18	14
Rhinehart	1	8	1	2	1	8	1	2	2	3	8	9	9	3
Sanders	12	2	39	4	13	3	37	4	12	12	15	34	30	39
Sandsville	2	1	32	2	2	1	32	2	3	5	5	24	31	32
St. Hilaire village	18	12	16	6	19	12	16	5	12	18	22	31	24	21
Sletten	...	...	120	2	...	1	120	1	2	2	2	110	110	118
Sullivan	1	14	19	...	2	14	18	1	4	4	11	22	17	21
Tabor	3	30	17	...	3	30	17	...	1	1	17	48	46	33
Terrebonne	6	9	55	...	5	8	56	1	6	6	13	62	62	56
Tilden	7	5	27	1	4	4	29	2	6	4	10	28	26	29
Tynsid	3	8	19	7	3	8	24	3	10	7	7	27	27	23
Vineland	7	2	76	4	6	1	76	6	20	18	19	60	58	69
Winger	2	3	119	...	2	3	120	...	3	3	4	110	109	118
Woodside	1	...	88	...	1	...	88	...	1	...	1	85	84	88
Wyandotte	14	2	26	2	13	3	25	2	13	12	15	25	24	29

POPE COUNTY.

The County	919	210	509	122	922	212	507	128	811	779	938	510	509	521
Barsness	29	4	31	3	29	2	33	1	22	25	24	26	25	31
Blue Mounds	56	5	11	9	57	5	12	9	51	46	58	5	6	10
Bangor	18	4	56	1	18	3	54	1	13	13	22	49	47	55
Benwade	46	8	40	22	48	7	40	25	81	73	39	25	23	47
Chippewa Falls	74	1	13	2	74	...	14	2	61	60	61	11	9	14
Gilchrist	29	5	26	...	29	4	29	...	20	22	29	24	23	29
Glenwood	119	57	26	11	113	64	24	13	86	87	130	66	66	26
Grove Lake	20	13	33	7	22	12	33	6	15	18	31	36	37	37
Hoff	24	12	23	1	20	13	22	2	17	17	25	26	29	23

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

POPE COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Leven.....	108	29	21	51	4	26	19	51	5	25	18	49	6	
Lake Johanna	78	46	2	24	2	32	5	25	6	36	3	29	2	
Langhie	95	50	2	28	13	38	6	29	16	35	7	27	21	
Minnewaska	57	37	1	12	1	34	1	10	4	35	2	9	3	
New Prairie.....	138	5	100	3	5	1	87	4	8	4	86	5	7	2
Nora	85	69	3	3	7	55	1	6	6	59	12	2	9	
Rolling Forks.....	87	6	42	3	37	3	37	3	37	1	37	6	37	1
Reno	93	19	19	15	7	16	18	17	7	18	24	14	4	4
Westport	91	10	29	13	44	1	25	13	37	1	25	13	39	1
Walden.....	87	7	59	6	3	53	6	3	3	54	8	3	3	3
White Bear Lake.....	190	112	25	10	13	90	21	13	20	93	24	15	16	16

RAMSEY COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	8887	12304	3578	846	9634	11252	2655	944	9952	11280	2511	902		
St. Paul—														
1st w'd, 1st dis...	71	96	19	7	81	88	15	4	81	88	17	1		
1st w'd, 2d dis...	113	97	17	4	112	82	17	5	108	92	10	3		
1st w'd, 3d dis...	168	125	41	26	144	110	55	29	112	183	28	21		
1st w'd, 4th dis...	134	92	28	11	127	82	32	15	130	97	23	11		
1st w'd, 5th dis...	218	126	75	42	197	109	70	54	195	161	44	45		
1st w'd, 6th dis...	177	108	79	63	155	95	69	76	155	160	30	66		
1st w'd, 7th dis...	74	51	26	16	70	41	23	20	69	51	14	19		
1st w'd, 8th dis...	156	108	91	23	158	103	65	37	149	136	50	29		
1st w'd, 9th dis...	80	34	18	18	66	30	24	20	70	37	17	20		
1st w'd, 10th dis...	182	61	84	57	157	55	93	56	160	110	47	55		
.....	1373	898	478	267	1267	795	463	316	1229	1115	280	290		
2d w'd, 1st dis...	71	94	17	7	74	89	10	5	78	82	16	7		
2d w'd, 2d dis...	65	113	32	3	76	126	16	7	85	118	23	3		
2d w'd, 3d dis...	18	118	21	5	119	102	14	4	126	101	12	6		
2d w'd, 4th dis...	92	92	26	2	86	87	17	3	93	82	16	3		
2d w'd, 5th dis...	89	46	35	12	75	42	43	15	72	69	23	14		
2d w'd, 6th dis...	90	89	35	7	90	89	25	8	90	94	16	8		
2d w'd, 7th dis...	96	154	58	12	113	133	36	15	118	131	40	12		
2d w'd, 8th dis...	52	89	30	8	59	88	21	10	56	91	17	10		
2d w'd, 9th dis...	55	45	34	11	59	44	25	8	57	46	21	10		
2d w'd, 10th dis...	22	27	1	1	25	25	1	1	25	23	3	3		
2d w'd, 11th dis...	96	133	48	5	108	122	34	9	101	126	35	8		
.....	836	1000	337	72	884	947	242	84	901	963	222	81		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

POPE COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Leven.....	25	18	53	6	28	18	50	7	28	24	44	50	51	53
Lake Johanna.....	36	3	30	2	36	2	31	3	31	29	39	27	24	30
Langhite.....	40	6	28	16	38	6	29	18	45	45	50	22	26	30
Minnewaska.....	34	2	11	3	32	2	13	2	31	30	25	8	8	10
New Prairie.....	35	5	7	4	85	5	8	3	64	54	70	12	11	7
Nora.....	64	4	6	7	65	3	6	7	56	45	56	5	6	8
Rolling Forks.....	33	5	40	1	37	5	39	1	30	28	35	32	35	39
Reno.....	17	18	18	7	17	19	17	8	18	22	34	26	22	17
Westport.....	27	12	39	...	25	12	39	1	27	26	27	36	37	44
Walden.....	51	7	3	1	53	7	3	...	49	52	53	7	6	3
White Bear Lake.....	92	21	15	19	96	23	11	19	66	63	86	17	18	13

RAMSEY COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	10842	10751	2198	1078	10433	10599	2841	1027	9925	9888	17260	12300	11672	3730
St. Paul—														
1st w'd, 1st dis..	89	83	7	6	89	82	14	4	85	87	146	93	87	15
1st w'd, 2d dis..	118	78	14	6	117	82	13	6	104	104	167	93	85	27
1st w'd, 3d dis..	176	110	32	27	178	105	35	25	178	182	260	120	119	40
1st w'd, 4th dis..	138	82	25	15	135	81	25	15	134	136	197	103	98	33
1st w'd, 5th dis..	214	112	47	63	222	100	63	59	240	250	312	147	142	75
1st w'd, 6th dis..	184	105	39	77	190	101	42	78	223	230	162	119	127	74
1st w'd, 7th dis..	75	44	16	21	75	45	12	23	84	79	99	50	45	26
1st w'd, 8th dis..	169	95	57	33	172	97	52	34	156	163	211	155	146	87
1st w'd, 9th dis..	72	27	20	25	74	27	16	23	75	81	86	41	31	29
1st w'd, 10th dis.	183	58	73	55	191	49	62	62	210	216	154	108	103	90
	1418	794	330	325	1443	769	335	329	1489	1528	1793	1029	983	505
2d w'd, 1st dis..	87	82	40	8	86	83	12	6	75	82	141	91	87	23
2d w'd, 2d dis..	79	125	19	3	74	144	26	6	72	73	167	131	131	30
2d w'd, 3d dis..	125	101	7	7	119	107	12	7	114	112	197	114	110	21
2d w'd, 4th dis..	100	77	13	4	93	80	15	7	86	79	141	96	87	32
2d w'd, 5th dis..	88	43	28	12	90	41	25	17	96	86	118	64	61	42
2d w'd, 6th dis..	97	90	19	5	96	57	20	9	88	89	159	102	91	21
2d w'd, 7th dis..	129	133	26	13	129	127	33	16	112	112	195	160	151	54
2d w'd, 8th dis..	61	85	18	11	60	86	18	11	56	54	124	100	96	21
2d w'd, 9th dis..	63	44	20	14	63	46	22	10	58	57	95	67	61	30
2d w'd, 10th dis.	21	26	1	...	23	26	1	...	21	21	42	27	23	2
2d w'd, 11th dis.	120	118	30	6	111	119	33	8	95	99	183	141	128	44
	973	926	221	83	944	946	217	97	973	864	1562	1093	1028	323

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin Peo.	Aaker, P.
St. Paul—														
3d w'd, 1st dis...			67	77	23	...	61	73	17	3	66	79	13	1
3d w'd, 2d dis...			37	51	22	1	41	41	16	1	46	45	14	...
3d w'd, 3d dis...			28	72	12	...	36	59	6	1	36	57	7	1
3d w'd, 4th dis...			64	88	18	...	62	80	23	6	67	84	10	5
3d w'd, 5th dis...			86	106	16	...	92	89	12	6	91	91	10	4
3d w'd, 6th dis...			57	87	30	...	48	93	23	...	48	100	21	1
3d w'd, 7th dis...			88	114	23	1	96	99	19	2	98	100	21	1
3d w'd, 8th dis...			116	159	40	3	131	130	33	3	138	132	32	5
.....			543	754	184	14	567	664	149	24	590	688	118	18
4th w'd, 1st dis...			62	152	21	1	76	130	11	5	90	113	15	3
4th w'd, 2d dis...			63	141	23	1	80	117	15	2	81	113	21	2
4th w'd, 3d dis...			46	98	21	...	48	93	16	1	54	91	16	2
4th w'd, 4th dis...			46	118	20	1	57	101	16	...	62	104	16	...
4th w'd, 5th dis...			60	112	12	2	62	100	9	2	74	90	8	...
4th w'd, 6th dis...			69	237	42	7	114	218	39	4	115	205	34	5
4th w'd, 7th dis...			146	161	31	10	166	142	17	6	169	133	23	8
4th w'd, 8th dis...			74	145	36	...	84	133	27	1	88	132	31	1
4th w'd, 9th dis...			64	97	27	2	73	93	19	3	86	78	18	2
4th w'd, 10th dis...			44	63	20	3	44	59	16	2	57	58	10	2
4th w'd, 11th dis...			99	100	26	3	96	100	16	5	111	88	19	5
4th w'd, 12th dis...			64	97	21	...	81	89	15	1	89	80	15	...
.....			837	1521	300	30	981	1375	216	32	1076	1285	226	30
5th w'd, 1st dis...			35	85	16	2	40	74	11	3	38	80	13	5
5th w'd, 2d dis...			80	105	21	2	84	88	20	3	94	88	11	5
5th w'd, 3d dis...			29	69	22	...	32	64	15	1	37	62	14	...
5th w'd, 4th dis...			62	111	43	4	75	96	27	3	79	92	29	2
5th w'd, 5th dis...			44	94	21	1	42	92	12	2	50	79	18	1
5th w'd, 6th dis...			55	162	60	2	77	134	29	3	78	137	40	4
5th w'd, 7th dis...			37	117	33	3	43	107	19	2	49	104	24	2
5th w'd, 8th dis...			42	144	46	2	56	140	25	1	65	126	32	2
5th w'd, 9th dis...			22	90	18	1	24	86	13	...	24	89	20	1
5th w'd, 10th dis...			23	62	11	1	96	57	7	1	23	58	8	2
5th w'd, 11th dis...			9	58	15	2	11	60	14	2	12	51	16	3
5th w'd, 12th dis...			33	154	30	3	37	152	17	2	41	146	21	4
5th w'd, 13th dis...			28	157	50	6	37	145	40	5	34	137	47	5
5th w'd, 14th dis...			31	96	29	3	41	91	18	1	45	90	16	2
.....			530	1504	415	32	695	1386	267	20	660	1339	309	38
6th w'd, 1st dis...			57	137	37	4	70	126	31	4	70	122	31	2
6th w'd, 2d dis...			88	137	44	3	97	132	26	5	101	129	27	8
6th w'd, 3d dis...			55	124	44	4	61	118	28	2	65	114	32	2
6th w'd, 4th dis...			46	76	19	3	55	76	13	...	54	73	43	1
6th w'd, 5th dis...			10	12	7	1	7	12	6	...	12	11	4	...
6th w'd, 6th dis...			25	70	26	5	35	74	15	3	35	71	15	5
6th w'd, 7th dis...			70	114	44	8	86	107	25	8	92	97	28	7
6th w'd, 8th dis...			67	118	31	1	75	110	18	3	87	100	29	2
6th w'd, 9th dis...			63	155	49	3	74	130	35	6	77	118	41	5
6th w'd, 10th dis...			85	107	58	8	94	99	46	8	97	104	41	9
6th w'd, 11th dis...			24	89	24	4	29	84	13	5	32	83	14	4
6th w'd, 12th dis...			39	58	30	1	43	52	16	...	48	43	22	3
6th w'd, 13th dis...			83	98	29	7	100	87	17	5	112	76	18	6
.....			712	1205	442	53	826	1207	289	49	882	1141	315	54

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdall, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
St. Paul—														
3d w'd, 1st dis...	72	68	16	2	65	71	17	....	56	54	97	82	78	25
3d w'd, 2d dis...	49	40	15	....	48	37	17	....	38	36	62	60	49	24
3d w'd, 3d dis...	29	66	6	....	38	56	10	1	26	29	72	67	61	15
3d w'd, 4th dis...	64	82	17	....	69	83	11	6	55	60	124	95	92	33
3d w'd, 5th dis...	100	78	9	7	98	84	8	7	95	99	154	91	83	15
3d w'd, 6th dis...	59	93	12	3	53	90	18	2	44	47	104	97	95	34
3d w'd, 7th dis...	109	90	18	1	101	99	16	1	90	88	150	106	106	104
3d w'd, 8th dis...	145	122	21	5	143	123	27	5	121	118	201	144	131	41
	627	639	114	27	615	643	124	20	525	531	964	742	695	291
4th w'd, 1st dis..	99	114	9	5	88	113	19	5	74	78	168	124	118	26
4th w'd, 2d dis..	89	109	14	3	82	110	26	3	73	78	161	123	117	28
4th w'd, 3d dis..	54	91	11	15	51	89	17	4	48	51	121	96	95	22
4th w'd, 4th dis..	62	101	14	....	57	101	16	....	48	51	112	101	119	21
4th w'd, 5th dis..	69	91	11	3	66	94	14	2	49	48	109	94	92	16
4th w'd, 6th dis..	126	207	28	5	107	207	37	11	94	98	249	221	207	48
4th w'd, 7th dis..	186	132	15	11	170	136	25	9	163	171	260	150	142	43
4th w'd, 8th dis..	91	122	27	4	92	124	34	1	81	86	184	152	137	37
4th w'd, 9th dis..	87	78	16	4	80	69	32	3	72	76	127	84	83	25
4th w'd, 10th dis	55	59	14	2	52	58	14	2	44	43	91	61	57	23
4th w'd, 11th dis	217	82	18	4	216	86	22	4	102	105	168	101	100	25
4th w'd, 12th dis	92	84	13	....	89	82	15	1	78	81	149	92	87	20
	1227	1270	189	56	1150	1269	271	45	926	966	1899	1399	1354	334
5th w'd, 1st dis..	51	76	4	3	41	76	13	4	40	37	93	84	81	19
5th w'd, 2d dis..	102	86	11	3	99	77	20	2	85	191	139	91	83	27
5th w'd, 3d dis..	38	61	16	....	35	61	17	....	34	35	81	73	62	17
5th w'd, 4th dis..	89	94	2	4	76	92	26	8	72	71	139	115	98	32
5th w'd, 5th dis..	60	77	14	2	51	80	23	1	47	41	107	88	85	22
5th w'd, 6th dis..	89	131	34	4	80	137	43	6	69	57	59	172	152	51
5th w'd, 7th dis..	63	95	19	4	49	95	27	4	44	46	123	113	104	34
5th w'd, 8th dis..	74	124	22	3	69	118	43	1	58	50	150	156	152	55
5th w'd, 9th dis..	30	80	16	2	24	79	20	1	18	18	72	95	90	20
5th w'd, 10th dis	29	58	7	1	24	55	12	2	23	20	62	60	57	12
5th w'd, 11th dis	19	52	12	2	13	53	14	3	16	15	53	59	55	19
5th w'd, 12th dis	42	154	16	4	38	135	33	3	31	33	157	171	157	32
5th w'd, 13th dis	45	147	32	7	37	139	53	6	35	35	135	169	154	54
5th w'd, 14th dis	49	92	18	4	45	89	19	1	35	39	111	97	100	23
	779	1327	223	43	681	1286	363	42	598	688	1581	1543	1430	417
6th w'd, 1st dis..	87	120	23	3	74	120	27	4	65	62	141	136	135	50
6th w'd, 2d dis..	109	130	21	6	104	125	30	7	80	84	171	132	132	42
6th w'd, 3d dis..	65	114	28	4	65	116	29	6	62	58	143	132	124	37
6th w'd, 4th dis..	57	76	9	1	54	72	15	3	52	51	97	74	72	23
6th w'd, 5th dis..	8	9	4	2	11	8	6	....	7	5	16	14	12	7
6th w'd, 6th dis..	38	73	11	6	36	73	15	2	31	33	83	77	78	23
6th w'd, 7th dis..	100	100	22	9	98	94	27	9	86	90	166	120	107	29
6th w'd, 8th dis..	83	104	20	5	77	106	27	2	69	69	151	122	112	35
6th w'd, 9th dis..	80	127	35	4	74	129	38	3	67	65	148	149	136	58
6th w'd, 10th dis	97	103	42	11	93	100	46	14	99	95	166	128	121	61
6th w'd, 11th dis	28	86	13	5	28	87	16	5	32	32	99	95	89	21
6th w'd, 12th dis	46	45	18	5	44	44	24	3	42	36	74	60	64	31
6th w'd, 13th dis	103	79	16	10	104	74	21	9	100	101	157	98	90	31
	901	1166	262	71	862	1148	321	67	792	781	1612	1337	1272	448

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
St. Paul—														
7th w'd, 1st dis..	146	181	31	9	179	152	16	10	185	141	21	6
7th w'd, 2d dis..	160	164	8	8	208	117	14	5	209	116	10	5
7th w'd, 3d dis..	120	80	4	2	137	57	1	5	141	52	4	4
7th w'd, 4th dis..	146	142	17	4	189	95	7	3	189	92	8	8
7th w'd, 5th dis..	124	133	18	10	154	108	9	12	158	98	11	13
7th w'd, 6th dis..	118	114	15	11	146	94	7	8	186	85	7	8
7th w'd, 7th dis..	191	144	23	8	226	111	13	7	230	100	12	4
7th w'd, 8th dis..	38	24	5	2	41	23	4	2	47	18	2	1
.....	1062	962	121	54	1273	752	71	52	1327	700	75	49
8th w'd, 1st dis..	80	109	25	3	93	97	18	3	87	98	23	2
8th w'd, 2d dis..	91	227	30	8	108	215	25	7	117	203	31	7
8th w'd, 3d dis..	110	165	47	16	126	143	32	15	134	121	26	13
8th w'd, 4th dis..	60	164	78	8	93	140	49	10	107	127	54	10
8th w'd, 5th dis..	99	134	40	8	105	122	32	7	114	110	33	7
8th w'd, 6th dis..	80	154	64	5	92	133	53	5	98	128	55	4
8th w'd, 7th dis..	81	130	56	4	89	125	42	4	92	129	35	4
8th w'd, 8th dis..	91	226	83	5	104	220	50	6	104	209	62	5
8th w'd, 9th dis..	33	111	45	2	40	103	31	2	43	102	33	1
8th w'd, 10th dis..	46	218	61	3	48	209	37	3	54	201	44	3
8th w'd, 11th dis..	124	97	56	17	110	97	47	22	105	107	42	23
8th w'd, 12th dis..	41	89	22	12	32	87	16	14	35	95	15	13
8th w'd, 13th dis..	71	101	59	7	71	101	52	5	76	102	49	5
.....	1007	1925	675	98	1100	1792	484	100	1166	1740	512	97
9th w'd, 1st dis..	94	141	35	5	109	126	24	5	122	118	25	2
9th w'd, 2d dis..	63	53	11	3	65	50	9	8	68	50	5	3
9th w'd, 3d dis..	89	20	25	3	81	92	22	6	80	87	22	6
9th w'd, 4th dis..	86	85	35	7	76	79	29	12	88	79	24	10
9th w'd, 5th dis..	69	96	29	2	64	90	18	5	82	86	16	6
9th w'd, 6th dis..	37	59	12	1	44	43	6	1	51	39	8	1
9th w'd, 7th dis..	43	101	26	5	55	88	23	3	54	83	29	2
9th w'd, 8th dis..	74	91	39	4	69	89	35	8	67	91	29	7
9th w'd, 9th dis..	62	107	42	4	62	102	24	6	70	85	25	9
9th w'd, 10th dis..	38	58	28	4	38	54	19	7	42	50	20	7
9th w'd, 11th dis..	51	143	35	4	58	135	22	16	64	121	25	10
9th w'd, 12th dis..	39	56	16	17	34	52	9	2	44	50	10	2
9th w'd, 13th dis..	55	56	31	4	54	53	18	4	50	55	16	7
.....	806	1066	364	65	812	1063	258	78	885	996	254	73
10th w'd, 1st dis..	80	54	29	31	69	51	25	41	78	48	28	31
10th w'd, 2d dis..	109	108	49	50	109	106	42	45	99	107	47	47
10th w'd, 3d dis..	94	102	32	13	115	82	26	13	106	88	23	14
10th w'd, 4th dis..	63	30	2	5	61	28	5	5	61	31	3	4
.....	346	294	112	89	354	267	97	104	344	274	104	96
11th w'd, 1st dis..	25	47	31	1	21	58	19	8	23	54	20	1
11th w'd, 2d dis..	187	116	36	9	209	102	24	9	224	98	18	8
11th w'd, 3d dis..	60	32	10	17	61	27	7	21	64	24	5	19
11th w'd, 4th dis..	18	30	8	1	19	29	3	1	21	26	7	1
.....	290	235	85	28	310	216	53	34	332	212	50	29

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer.				Attorney General				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
St. Paul—														
7th w'd, 1st dis..	195	138	18	8	183	123	48	5	176	178	283	160	136	28
7th w'd, 2d dis..	226	108	6	5	214	109	13	5	230	243	288	93	83	21
7th w'd, 3d dis..	153	47	...	4	147	52	1	4	157	159	185	44	37	5
7th w'd, 4th dis.	210	84	9	1	206	81	16	8	208	206	258	91	83	19
7th w'd, 5th dis.	163	92	9	16	150	95	25	11	157	157	226	101	90	18
7th w'd, 6th dis.	159	80	6	11	150	80	19	8	150	163	207	93	83	20
7th w'd, 7th dis.	243	94	11	8	230	81	39	4	212	229	208	166	96	21
7th w'd, 8th dis.	46	18	2	3	47	14	5	1	49	47	57	20	17	4
	1395	161	61	56	1332	635	166	46	1429	1382	1812	718	625	136
8th w'd, 1st dis..	102	89	19	4	94	85	28	5	91	90	163	110	94	31
8th w'd, 2d dis..	128	206	19	7	121	189	36	6	107	101	268	229	221	55
8th w'd, 3d dis.	147	129	33	15	138	130	42	15	130	130	231	150	148	56
8th w'd, 4th dis.	121	118	43	10	100	118	61	11	90	91	198	177	163	56
8th w'd, 5th dis.	128	111	26	10	118	109	36	8	98	105	178	137	133	43
8th w'd, 6th dis.	104	124	45	6	100	121	60	7	86	92	195	167	162	59
8th w'd, 7th dis.	105	129	29	6	99	122	40	7	91	92	166	144	136	54
8th w'd, 8th dis.	123	214	46	8	113	212	56	7	88	85	255	251	228	74
8th w'd, 9th dis.	50	105	27	3	41	101	30	5	39	40	105	118	111	40
8th w'd, 10th dis	63	211	38	3	60	205	41	3	49	48	113	227	223	50
8th w'd, 11th dis	116	95	44	25	113	95	44	26	125	113	186	121	115	58
8th w'd, 12th dis	31	91	13	12	37	88	20	10	46	44	117	97	92	19
8th w'd, 13th dis	87	94	46	8	80	99	47	7	76	73	156	128	124	55
	1398	1720	422	117	1214	1682	541	117	1114	1122	2321	1956	1950	650
9th w'd, 1st dis..	115	116	18	7	119	106	34	6	107	107	205	136	125	34
9th w'd, 2d dis..	70	48	7	5	70	46	13	2	61	57	98	59	52	14
9th w'd, 3d dis..	88	83	22	7	85	84	25	9	83	83	139	99	93	38
9th w'd, 4th dis.	93	71	22	12	91	75	22	8	88	91	140	90	80	33
9th w'd, 5th dis.	81	84	12	12	82	77	18	10	68	71	132	98	88	33
9th w'd, 6th dis.	54	49	7	1	47	41	13	2	41	41	74	52	53	14
9th w'd, 7th dis.	60	88	21	4	56	82	25	5	54	50	125	109	99	38
9th w'd, 8th dis.	68	89	28	6	74	87	35	5	70	64	138	101	100	36
9th w'd, 9th dis.	74	92	19	8	67	92	32	6	62	62	126	107	97	33
9th w'd, 10th dis	44	49	15	11	40	53	19	10	42	44	84	67	60	24
9th w'd, 11th dis	66	121	20	15	62	118	33	11	58	61	138	131	127	32
9th w'd, 12th dis	48	59	9	4	44	52	8	5	37	36	85	61	62	17
9th w'd, 13th dis	56	55	13	8	55	54	18	8	47	45	83	63	61	27
	927	986	213	100	892	967	296	88	818	812	1557	1174	1097	373
10th w'd, 1st dis	80	51	21	38	77	50	26	36	115	108	147	70	65	28
10th w'd, 2d dis.	114	96	39	55	119	95	41	51	143	150	205	119	115	45
10th w'd, 3d dis.	112	81	22	16	128	71	21	13	111	109	161	92	92	25
10th w'd, 4th dis	65	20	3	5	68	26	4	2	70	70	84	23	23	5
	371	251	85	114	392	242	92	102	430	537	507	304	295	103
11th w'd, 1st dis	29	52	18	3	28	43	32	...	23	24	67	68	66	25
11th w'd, 2d dis.	228	84	17	10	273	91	24	9	207	205	276	106	101	21
11th w'd, 3d dis.	64	28	16	20	61	33	3	21	77	72	90	37	33	9
11th w'd, 4th dis	21	27	5	1	21	30	5	1	17	19	43	32	30	9
	342	192	46	34	333	197	64	31	324	320	476	243	230	74

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of elec- tors—Males.	Names on register of elec- tors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
St. Paul—														
T. Mounds View	65	88	8	2			58	84	7	...	52	91	9	3
Town of Rose...	81	126	5	5			66	129	7	7	62	141	2	5
V. New Brighton	57	108	4	...			62	100	4	2	66	99	3	1
T. New Canada	89	117	23	6			86	107	20	5	89	109	14	6
T. White Bear..	39	100	8	10			44	106	8	8	40	109	7	10
V. White Bear..	93	135	5	4			102	121	5	4	104	121	3	4
V. Nor. St. Paul	131	152	13	19			138	151	15	16	138	155	11	18

REDWOOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county	2688	25	1010	608	333	111	975	559	319	125	992	585	321	118
Brooksville	122	...	33	4	20	1	28	4	18	1	27	6	21	1
Charlestown	148	...	47	49	16	...	47	39	16	...	45	45	18	...
Delhi	123	...	53	28	12	11	48	29	12	12	53	25	13	11
Gales	83	...	26	4	26	1	32	3	25	3	21	7	27	1
Granite Rock	61	...	10	11	27	1	9	11	26	1	10	12	24	1
Homer	64	...	25	17	8	4	27	13	8	3	26	14	8	5
Johnsonville	81	...	31	11	5	...	27	11	5	2	28	13	5	...
Kintire	123	...	70	31	1	5	64	31	2	7	67	28	1	7
Lamberton .....	...	...	27	23	7	15	25	22	6	14	27	25	6	13
Morgan	51	...	9	6	4	1	11	8	3	...	9	7	3	...
North Hero .....	...	...	18	10	8	3	13	11	8	5	14	13	7	5
New Avon	91	1	28	6	14	2	25	7	16	2	26	6	18	2
Paxton	120	5	50	9	4	10	48	7	4	11	49	6	4	13
Redwood Falls	65	3	23	8	13	11	26	10	7	12	26	9	8	11
Swede's Forest	81	...	50	...	...	...	42	1	...	2	43	1	1	1
Sheridan	98	...	25	26	27	4	29	25	25	1	29	26	25	2
Sherman	67	...	12	17	9	1	13	16	8	1	13	17	7	1
Sundown	102	...	33	23	6	1	31	18	9	1	33	17	9	2
Springdale	102	16	28	7	21	4	27	6	21	3	25	10	21	2
Three Lakes	43	...	15	19	2	2	15	18	1	3	15	18	4	2
Underwood	62	...	16	6	16	...	15	6	17	1	18	7	13	1
Vall.	72	...	18	19	20	...	18	17	16	...	18	18	15	1
Vesta	80	...	19	5	22	1	13	6	23	1	16	7	22	1
Waterbury	47	...	10	7	9	...	9	7	7	...	8	7	8	...
Westline	41	...	5	25	3	1	5	25	4	1	7	23	4	...
Willow Lake	75	...	12	28	16	...	10	30	16	...	11	32	15	...
Village of Walnut Grove	45	...	24	10	1	6	24	10	2	6	23	14	1	5
Village of Lambertton	108	...	44	45	...	5	41	44	...	6	39	46	2	6
Village of Morgan	104	...	41	36	4	2	43	33	3	4	45	33	3	4
City of Redwood Falls, 1st w'd	220	...	116	56	6	10	120	43	8	9	116	46	5	10
Second ward	209	...	92	62	6	9	100	48	3	13	105	47	3	10

ELECTION RETURNS, FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RAMSEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treasurer				Attorney General				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
St. Paul—														
T. Mounds Vi'w	61	94	4	1	61	89	5	2	48	36	93	78	74	8
Town of Rose ..	65	132	3	9	69	130	6	3	60	55	175	126	121	7
V. New Briton ..	68	98	3	3	68	101	3	2	50	58	119	78	77	6
T. New Canada ..	95	118	10	5	93	111	13	5	83	76	160	114	106	23
T. White Bear ..	46	98	8	10	44	102	8	10	39	34	109	105	90	8
V. White Bear ..	105	121	3	5	99	125	5	6	89	89	182	112	105	10
V. Nor. St. Paul	134	155	10	16	140	157	11	15	129	129	248	149	140	14

REDWOOD COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	984	567	316	147	1018	558	324	123	854	879	1225	747	670	353
Brooksville.....	26	6	19	2	25	4	24	1	22	19	22	19	17	18
Charlestown.....	43	46	17	2	46	45	16	...	39	38	71	54	47	19
Delhi.....	51	26	15	14	53	27	13	11	57	54	71	34	29	13
Gales.....	23	4	27	2	23	3	28	2	15	18	20	23	20	30
Granite Rock.....	10	12	25	1	10	12	24	1	6	6	10	31	26	26
Homer.....	24	14	7	5	26	13	8	6	26	28	40	20	19	10
Johnsonville.....	29	11	5	1	28	11	5	2	25	26	39	16	16	5
Kintire.....	67	31	1	7	67	31	...	7	53	58	70	27	25	2
Lamberton.....	25	22	7	16	29	23	6	3	33	31	47	24	22	5
Morgan.....	9	3	3	1	10	7	2	...	11	8	15	7	8	3
North Hero.....	15	10	6	6	15	10	7	5	21	19	19	11	14	13
New Avon.....	25	5	16	2	26	6	15	4	21	21	30	17	13	16
Paxton.....	51	7	4	11	52	7	3	11	55	50	59	12	7	2
Redwood Falls.....	23	10	11	10	26	9	9	11	24	29	29	15	14	11
Swede's Forest.....	43	1	1	2	44	1	1	1	37	37	37	2	1	2
Sheridan.....	29	25	24	4	27	23	29	4	22	22	35	44	41	29
Sherman.....	13	17	7	1	15	17	7	1	9	11	26	24	23	10
Sundown.....	32	18	8	1	34	17	8	1	19	18	32	20	21	12
Springdale.....	29	6	16	7	30	6	19	3	28	31	31	14	12	19
Three Lakes.....	15	19	2	2	15	19	2	2	14	14	26	19	21	4
Underwood.....	16	4	16	2	18	6	14	...	15	20	22	12	12	13
Vall.....	20	16	13	3	15	17	22	...	10	16	21	29	26	20
Vesta.....	16	6	22	1	16	6	22	1	14	13	13	19	14	21
Waterbury.....	10	7	8	...	10	...	7	...	7	9	12	11	13	8
Westline.....	7	22	3	2	7	21	3	1	6	6	17	25	17	6
Willow Lake.....	13	31	16	...	10	32	15	...	7	6	39	46	41	16
Village of Walnut Grove.....	22	10	2	9	26	12	1	5	23	22	32	15	12	4
Village of Lambertson.....	42	42	1	7	42	42	2	6	35	31	54	37	28	2
Village of Morgan.....	43	33	3	5	42	34	3	4	32	33	62	32	28	4
City of Redwood Falls, 1st w'd	114	59	7	11	123	44	5	9	88	95	110	44	38	5
Second ward.....	99	49	4	13	108	46	4	11	80	90	114	44	42	5

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	4122	464	1243	890	1120	103	1151	851	1074	132	1156	913	1113	118
Baudon.....	182	1	63	7	57	...	54	8	54	2	59	8	59	...
Beaver Falls.....	126	37	50	42	7	...	56	38	7	6	58	32	8	7
Bird Island.....	318	18	92	159	28	5	80	148	28	11	91	152	23	11
Brookfield.....	88	31	16	3	35	11	14	6	32	13	17	6	32	12
Boon Lake.....	128	11	19	26	32	9	21	25	31	8	21	25	31	7
Birch Cooley.....	208	6	60	41	80	...	54	34	73	3	55	32	77	5
Calro.....	324	...	74	90	35	11	67	88	33	13	76	87	35	11
Camp.....	115	...	66	4	38	2	65	3	38	2	62	2	39	2
Crooks.....	53	4	15	2	30	2	13	3	30	2	9	8	39	2
Ericsen.....	93	4	43	2	43	3	43	3	12	4	42	2	41	5
Emmett.....	267	37	81	93	63	10	76	92	62	12	77	98	59	13
Flora.....	110	...	27	19	53	6	25	18	54	1	28	16	54	2
Henryville.....	157	106	2	37	58	1	5	36	56	...	6	36	58	...
Hector.....	284	56	81	31	75	11	83	30	63	17	78	42	62	12
Hawk Creek.....	127	20	94	8	19	2	91	9	19	4	83	14	22	3
Kingman.....	45	...	12	18	9	1	11	18	8	2	13	19	10	1
Martinsburg.....	88	7	18	8	49	2	15	8	46	2	18	9	46	3
Melville.....	77	3	26	14	29	2	21	10	32	2	20	15	32	2
Morton.....	143	11	54	61	10	4	50	58	10	5	56	50	11	5
Norfolk.....	100	...	4	63	30	...	6	59	30	1	8	57	32	...
Osceola.....	64	8	3	11	24	...	2	13	22	...	2	12	21	...
Palmyra.....	140	89	38	5	67	3	31	5	71	4	11	25	70	5
Preston Lake.....	124	4	36	37	33	4	34	34	34	4	37	36	34	2
Sacred Heart.....	306	...	139	30	69	3	121	23	79	5	121	39	76	2
Troy.....	80	2	14	43	10	2	10	46	11	3	13	44	12	2
Winfield.....	93	2	31	18	5	2	26	16	7	2	24	22	5	2
Wang... ..	180	5	72	5	67	1	64	7	67	3	58	13	71	3
Wellington.....	102	2	13	16	35	...	13	13	65	1	13	12	64	...

RICE COUNTY.

The County.....	...	...	2037	1750	424	222	1982	1681	411	256	1978	1725	376	250
Bridgewater, East prec't...	166	...	71	60	3	6	72	60	3	3	70	62	3	4
West prec't.....	186	2	74	50	17	9	77	50	18	7	78	57	16	6
Cannon City.....	199	21	114	88	21	3	110	41	48	4	112	42	19	4
Erin.....	190	3	11	108	44	2	9	97	30	1	7	98	37	1
Faribault, First ward.....	373	54	162	173	11	7	162	159	11	9	157	163	6	7
Second ward.....	...	...	163	104	14	12	158	94	18	13	166	96	16	10
Third ward.....	289	68	138	114	5	8	130	110	7	12	137	111	7	8
Fourth ward.....	...	...	141	150	6	7	158	147	8	13	129	146	6	12
Forest.....	181	...	78	41	41	7	72	43	40	10	62	63	30	10
Morristown.....	325	46	140	80	58	4	141	80	48	4	148	75	51	3
Northfield, town.....	174	7	92	45	11	8	89	47	10	8	92	45	9	9
City, First ward.....	222	85	103	36	11	55	92	35	11	60	93	41	7	60
City, Second ward.....	185	48	88	41	17	23	88	40	9	27	87	41	12	26
City, Third ward.....	266	38	91	94	17	31	78	88	15	42	85	87	14	39
Richland.....	143	2	78	43	7	2	71	43	7	2	71	44	7	4
Shieldsville.....	...	...	11	95	42	2	14	68	35	1	15	63	46	6
Walcott.....	216	12	114	48	11	11	109	45	13	13	110	49	12	15
Warsaw.....	...	...	80	39	24	3	80	41	18	4	83	40	20	3
Webster.....	185	...	78	38	38	14	60	38	37	17	69	40	36	16
Wells.....	...	...	43	115	15	1	42	108	13	1	43	114	13	...
Wheatland.....	...	...	28	225	8	3	28	236	7	3	27	231	9	5
Wheeling.....	...	...	139	13	3	4	133	17	5	2	137	17	...	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Netbaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	1243	853	1128	109	1215	814	1167	118	1036	1031	1632	1619	1560	1145
Baudon.....	59	8	58	...	59	5	63	...	53	53	50	54	51	59
Beaver Falls.....	57	37	7	3	58	35	9	3	45	47	72	39	30	12
Bird Island.....	97	157	25	8	93	147	30	10	70	71	175	148	145	29
Brookfield.....	16	6	33	13	18	6	31	12	21	22	21	27	25	35
Roon Lake.....	23	25	30	8	21	23	32	8	22	23	44	44	38	29
Birch Cooley.....	55	34	77	8	54	30	83	5	38	40	55	77	66	74
Cairo.....	75	92	33	11	72	88	36	10	73	65	128	104	86	53
Camp.....	68	1	36	1	67	2	38	1	58	57	60	33	33	35
Crooks.....	11	3	31	2	12	3	30	2	7	10	11	30	30	29
Ericson.....	43	3	44	3	42	3	42	5	35	34	42	38	41	42
Emmett.....	90	86	58	13	82	95	58	11	70	67	136	128	133	62
Flora.....	30	18	53	1	29	17	52	5	16	18	34	57	55	52
Henryville.....	6	36	58	...	5	34	61	...	5	7	33	82	80	61
Hector.....	88	32	65	14	81	29	67	15	76	74	100	71	71	63
Hawk Creek.....	91	8	23	2	91	9	21	3	84	80	92	22	27	20
Kingman.....	14	19	9	1	12	19	10	2	14	12	27	24	21	11
Martinsburg.....	17	7	48	3	17	7	48	3	12	10	15	36	36	46
Melville.....	23	13	31	1	22	11	31	1	12	15	20	33	33	38
Morton.....	56	53	10	2	57	51	13	4	42	41	78	56	56	14
Norfolk.....	6	57	34	...	6	49	39	1	4	3	47	83	78	34
Osceola.....	3	13	22	...	2	13	23	...	1	2	13	30	28	23
Palmyra.....	29	5	73	4	27	5	75	5	27	30	30	65	68	75
Preston Lake.....	37	36	36	1	41	34	34	2	31	31	57	47	43	32
Sacred Heart.....	128	25	81	4	130	23	80	6	118	116	132	86	88	84
Troy.....	13	45	12	2	12	43	14	2	10	10	45	52	49	17
Winfield.....	30	17	6	2	31	16	7	1	18	21	28	19	18	7
Wang.....	63	7	72	2	63	6	76	1	62	60	67	74	72	69
Wellington.....	15	10	63	...	12	11	64	...	12	12	20	60	58	60

RICE COUNTY.

The County.....	2059	1689	342	255	2032	1676	413	275	1861	1832	3105	1835	1757	431
Bridgewater, East prec't....	74	63	2	4	72	61	3	4	61	61	106	62	55	6
West prec't.....	78	55	17	7	79	54	20	8	70	67	113	61	60	15
Cannon City.....	115	34	21	4	114	38	21	3	91	84	111	53	50	23
Erin.....	6	97	37	1	7	89	47	1	8	11	88	113	119	32
Faribault, First ward.....	167	158	8	8	159	169	5	12	140	140	263	153	146	9
Second ward.....	176	88	14	14	173	88	18	12	150	147	212	95	99	21
Third ward.....	141	110	6	8	134	114	6	12	115	115	197	102	101	9
Fourth ward.....	138	144	6	10	129	144	7	13	115	115	232	130	133	11
Forest.....	79	46	32	9	82	42	35	8	78	71	100	65	64	35
Morristown.....	150	77	51	4	163	76	50	4	123	120	171	107	99	59
Northfield, town.....	97	47	9	7	92	46	9	10	87	82	122	54	53	11
City, First ward.....	89	36	5	68	87	38	7	73	131	131	163	47	42	10
City, Second ward.....	87	38	9	30	89	41	9	28	88	90	123	41	40	12
City, Third ward.....	85	95	14	37	84	89	17	39	101	103	149	84	72	15
Richland.....	73	46	4	3	75	45	5	3	62	67	101	51	47	7
Shieldsville.....	17	64	17	2	16	57	57	2	...	...	60	92	90	42
Walcott.....	111	49	13	12	110	52	12	13	105	103	131	57	43	18
Warsaw.....	87	42	17	2	87	40	21	2	74	76	101	48	38	21
Webster.....	71	39	38	19	71	37	40	20	80	73	95	69	69	44
Wells.....	43	114	13	...	45	112	13	2	37	33	135	118	114	13
Wheatland.....	27	231	7	3	27	228	9	4	30	26	210	215	204	13
Wheeling.....	139	16	2	3	137	16	2	2	115	117	122	18	19	4

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

ROCK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	1806	348	868	351	200	63	814	329	215	68	844	335	194	62
Battle Plaine.....	64	2	36	1	18	3	37	2	18	2	37	2	18	1
Beaver Creek.....	235	52	118	27	10	12	116	23	13	11	116	27	11	11
Clinton.....	126	33	59	24	5	7	52	21	6	13	53	21	7	10
Denver.....	102	50	31	22	11	...	26	22	12	2	28	22	10	...
Kamaranzl.....	82	4	41	19	8	2	38	21	8	2	44	19	7	2
Lu Verne, township.....	95	16	51	23	4	6	49	22	5	5	50	22	5	6
Village, North district	202	82	96	57	8	11	96	52	12	8	101	44	10	7
Village, South district	273	84	131	74	26	8	121	62	27	9	121	64	22	11
Magnolia.....	98	8	33	12	38	2	29	13	38	2	32	14	34	3
Martin.....	212	...	138	8	5	7	131	6	5	10	134	9	4	7
Mound.....	76	2	41	27	4	1	38	27	3	...	39	30	4	1
Rose Dell.....	88	4	33	5	38	1	26	6	41	...	27	10	38	...
Springwater.....	106	4	39	47	8	1	35	45	11	2	42	45	7	1
Vienna.....	47	7	21	5	17	2	20	7	16	2	20	6	17	2

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

The county.....	16946	59	4674	3089	1262	524	4297	3216	1134	543	4363	3462	929	509
Breitung—1st precinct....	230	...	94	44	5	14	96	41	7	13	97	47	6	13
Breitung—2d precinct....	278	...	79	35	...	7	77	39	1	5	79	38	1	5
Breitung—3d precinct....	310	...	80	98	1	2	82	100	2	3	86	101	1	3
Breitung—4th precinct....	239	...	81	44	...	8	83	48	...	6	82	52	...	6
Biwabik.....	679	...	97	48	12	5	93	57	6	2	101	54	7	4
Canosia.....	61	...	18	4	3	...	13	5	6	...	14	6	5	...
Duluth.....	19	...	7	3	4	...	3	3	7	...	4	5	5	...
Duluth city—1st ward....	760	...	147	181	82	8	127	196	82	8	130	193	74	9
Duluth city—2d ward....	916	20	370	157	62	21	355	161	45	24	352	176	43	25
Duluth city—3d ward....	2333	12	765	545	239	64	706	555	209	66	736	575	171	52
Duluth city—4th ward....	2534	23	838	501	193	45	787	603	145	50	792	618	133	52
Duluth city—5th ward....	1649	9	470	266	211	67	348	280	212	81	354	345	171	69
Duluth city—6th ward....	905	...	219	142	110	52	169	150	109	56	179	176	77	59
Ely city—1st ward....	420	...	135	62	4	10	137	60	6	11	144	61	3	11
Ely city—2d ward....	217	...	87	15	2	4	95	24	2	3	89	25	2	2
Ely city—3d ward....	261	...	54	58	2	...	57	57	1	1	63	62	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	119	...	41	19	4	6	30	18	8	7	21	35	4	5
Gnesen.....	31	...	13	15	...	...	13	15	...	...	13	15	...	...
Hermann.....	84	...	31	12	2	4	31	11	3	2	30	12	1	3
Industrial.....	32	...	2	3	10	...	1	4	9	...	2	5	7	1
Lake Side city.....	487	...	156	59	36	19	156	72	26	13	157	71	24	11
Morse.....	73	...	18	7	2	1	23	4	1	2	23	4	1	2
Missabe Mountain.....	...	...	67	29	20	2	59	26	29	2	58	58	6	2
Mesaba.....	96	...	27	16	10	...	25	16	9	3	28	17	7	4
Nichols.....	364	...	43	53	13	4	42	52	8	2	45	49	7	4
New Independence.....	...	...	2	12	1	...	...	1	13	1	...	2	13	...
New Duluth village.....	222	...	49	45	13	13	46	50	10	15	47	50	8	14
Oneota.....	93	...	25	11	7	1	23	12	6	2	20	22	4	...
Rice Lake.....	78	...	21	17	12	4	20	18	14	...	21	19	7	2
Tower city.....	633	...	132	138	36	19	137	134	31	16	133	151	22	15
West Duluth vil.—1st w'rd	162	...	67	17	7	8	70	21	4	9	66	21	5	12
West Duluth vil.—2d w'rd.	700	...	178	199	45	51	166	202	35	53	166	207	35	48
West Duluth vil.—3d w'rd.	623	...	205	112	74	62	180	134	61	65	186	136	56	58
West Duluth vil.—4th w'rd	230	...	49	38	27	22	39	44	26	22	38	51	21	18
Floodwood voting pr'ct....	...	...	9	4	2	...	8	4	1	...	7	3	2	...

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

ROCK COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	County, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The County	865	328	200	65	823	332	205	64	707	737	823	460	437	351
Battle Plaine.....	38	2	17	2	39	2	17	2	33	38	31	15	15	22
Beaver Creek.....	118	25	9	12	112	25	12	13	96	111	117	35	34	21
Clinton.....	54	22	8	10	50	20	8	10	52	52	64	28	26	21
Denver.....	30	21	12	...	27	25	9	...	16	17	24	27	29	20
Kamaranzi.....	39	22	6	4	45	19	6	4	31	33	45	25	24	10
Lu Verne, township.....	54	22	4	6	51	22	4	6	55	58	56	22	20	15
Village, North district..	104	47	11	8	98	50	10	8	84	84	91	58	48	45
Village, South district..	136	59	22	10	123	61	23	9	96	96	113	69	58	49
Magnolia.....	31	13	35	2	32	13	36	3	25	25	29	41	42	39
Martin.....	134	9	5	7	130	8	7	6	117	117	111	15	13	10
Mound.....	58	30	3	1	39	30	3	1	33	33	51	32	27	7
Rose Dell.....	28	7	41	...	24	7	41	...	24	22	22	32	35	43
Springwater.....	40	44	9	1	40	44	11	...	27	33	47	45	46	29
Vienna.....	21	5	17	2	18	6	18	2	18	17	22	24	20	20

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

The county	4449	3149	1080	594	4488	3175	1015	597	3951	4010	6064	3591	3410	1271
Breitung—1st precinct.....	98	44	5	17	102	39	6	14	92	92	115	45	45	16
Breitung—2d precinct.....	82	39	1	6	81	39	1	5	75	73	104	37	35	1
Breitung—3d precinct.....	83	101	2	2	85	100	1	2	87	84	180	98	98	3
Breitung—4th precinct.....	79	51	...	7	81	50	...	7	84	83	118	39	40	...
Biwabik.....	101	51	7	7	100	55	5	5	56	55	74	53	47	16
Canosla.....	15	6	4	...	15	5	4	...	17	15	20	9	11	7
Duluth.....	4	3	7	...	4	5	5	...	4	2	7	9	9	6
Duluth city—1st ward.....	129	188	81	11	130	195	75	8	106	114	258	240	228	76
Duluth city—2d ward.....	363	161	45	27	369	163	47	25	335	327	433	180	167	68
Duluth city—3d ward.....	754	525	201	65	732	538	190	69	626	640	1031	631	589	233
Duluth city—4th ward.....	802	605	147	59	812	613	147	61	680	678	1044	637	594	185
Duluth city—5th ward.....	357	267	211	89	377	268	193	91	336	348	502	370	357	212
Duluth city—6th ward.....	182	145	104	57	184	152	93	62	182	194	281	195	180	111
Ely city—1st ward.....	141	59	6	12	140	57	5	9	136	131	155	55	57	5
Ely city—2d ward.....	97	24	3	3	95	24	2	2	91	91	105	24	25	2
Ely city—3d ward.....	61	63	1	...	61	61	2	...	36	41	86	52	48	4
Fond du Lac.....	29	21	4	6	30	20	4	5	29	29	43	21	21	6
Gnesen.....	13	15	...	...	13	15	...	...	13	11	26	15	13	...
Herman.....	32	12	1	3	31	12	1	3	28	28	38	15	14	4
Industrial.....	3	6	6	...	3	4	9	...	2	2	5	11	9	10
Lake Side city.....	158	64	26	17	156	58	29	14	146	147	175	67	62	41
Morse.....	22	5	1	2	22	4	2	1	20	22	21	5	6	3
Missabe Mountain.....	77	29	7	4	83	29	2	6	64	72	95	28	26	12
Mesaba.....	28	19	5	2	24	18	4	4	21	21	27	14	15	6
Nichols.....	40	49	9	5	41	55	7	5	31	35	62	47	45	15
New Independence.....	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	13	1	1	1	13	13	13
New Duluth village.....	48	53	7	15	46	48	11	16	47	52	83	51	54	15
Oneota.....	23	11	6	4	21	10	10	2	16	17	20	12	13	7
Rice Lake.....	20	15	9	1	18	20	8	2	14	16	28	28	20	12
Tower city.....	135	138	26	21	148	133	22	16	122	128	220	139	139	38
West Duluth vil.—1st ward..	69	18	5	11	76	18	3	10	52	56	57	18	14	7
West Duluth vil.—2d ward..	170	194	38	53	170	197	31	61	165	167	291	204	196	43
West Duluth vil.—3d ward..	181	125	64	66	191	122	59	70	186	188	273	165	159	62
West Duluth vil.—4th ward..	45	40	27	21	41	43	23	21	51	50	86	63	61	32
Floodwood voting precinct..	8	3	1	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

SCOTT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register election—Males.	Names on register election—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Cough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county.....	3355	.....	648	1853	158	43	640	1850	121	38	650	1867	104	34
Belle Plaine	523	.....	62	273	39	1	65	266	34	.....	66	266	38	.....
Blakely	299	.....	70	39	9	5	63	43	8	4	67	41	6	3
Cedar Lake	253	.....	4	135	23	.....	4	139	22	.....	4	138	20	.....
Credit River	99	.....	2	70	4	1	2	72	.....	1	4	73	.....	.....
Eagle Creek	164	.....	15	86	2	10	17	86	3	5	17	85	3	6
Glendale	108	.....	21	63	.....	2	21	64	1	1	20	66	.....	1
Helena	265	.....	9	181	4	4	13	182	4	.....	13	184	4	2
New Prague, second ward	106	.....	16	79	.....	.....	16	78	1	1	17	77	1	.....
Jackson	66	.....	3	58	.....	.....	3	58	.....	.....	2	59	.....	.....
Louisville	91	.....	12	51	5	2	13	56	1	.....	13	58	1	.....
New Market	318	.....	87	111	5	4	62	114	7	11	63	122	1	12
Sand Creek .....	.....	.....	40	138	5	5	45	136	6	4	45	136	4	2
Jordan City, 1st ward	208	.....	40	123	21	1	45	126	7	.....	46	129	5	.....
Second ward	177	.....	55	70	14	1	59	71	8	1	58	71	8	1
Spring Lake	288	.....	79	82	8	.....	79	84	6	1	79	80	4	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	28	14	3	2	32	10	4	2	27	11	4	4
Shakopee City, 1st ward	170	.....	19	110	2	1	19	106	2	2	20	107	.....	1
Second ward	160	.....	31	105	3	2	27	99	5	3	33	102	5	2
Third ward	146	.....	55	65	1	2	55	60	2	2	56	62	.....	.....

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

The county	1705	116	559	271	254	33	405	239	233	34	546	239	233	42
Baldwin	83	.....	15	4	29	.....	23	5	21	.....	19	5	24	1
Becker	249	.....	67	34	47	.....	62	29	51	4	59	32	51	4
Big Lake*	167	78	55	34	10	10	52	30	8	11	60	26	6	10
Blue Hill	82	.....	24	10	18	3	23	12	16	2	21	10	17	3
Clear Lake	235	.....	56	55	7	4	57	51	10	5	55	47	11	12
Elk River	301	83	126	80	16	6	143	66	10	6	135	64	10	6
Haven	90	.....	25	12	33	1	26	13	32	1	24	12	31	1
Livonia	122	.....	32	9	35	1	35	7	33	1	32	7	35	3
Orrock	101	.....	52	3	18	1	49	4	16	.....	46	4	16	.....
Palmer	42	.....	12	6	5	.....	10	5	5	.....	12	5	4	.....
Santiago	117	5	60	.....	17	1	55	.....	17	1	57	.....	18	1
St. Cloud (7th ward)	116	.....	35	24	19	1	30	17	14	3	26	27	10	1

*1 vote scattering.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

The county	2164	281	850	1181	455	45	862	1157	423	52	865	1235	304	39
City of Hendrson	209	127	89	104	.....	.....	90	103	1	1	95	99	.....	.....
Henderson	176	.....	37	69	3	3	39	68	4	3	37	70	4	3
Kelso .....	.....	.....	58	35	7	3	61	32	6	4	62	31	7	4
Sibley	87	.....	35	38	4	.....	34	37	1	2	37	37	2	2
Alfsborg .....	.....	.....	56	11	25	3	55	9	26	4	41	34	20	1
Winthrop	135	20	71	41	8	1	76	38	8	2	69	48	6	2
Cornish .....	.....	.....	44	5	43	8	40	6	43	9	33	25	34	9
Severance	94	.....	43	16	22	6	35	15	21	9	34	24	17	7
Gibbon	98	14	45	39	1	.....	42	43	2	1	45	46	.....	.....
Jessenland	168	4	28	98	24	1	31	98	24	.....	32	98	24	1
Arlington	168	.....	40	90	18	4	44	86	16	2	45	89	17	1
Village of Arlington .....	.....	.....	36	68	4	2	38	59	3	.....	39	60	2	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

SCOTT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	663	1877	111	37	639	1831	238	33	541	535	2019	1812	1741	150
Belle Plaine	66	269	39	2	66	256	55	...	51	48	264	284	268	42
Blakely	64	44	6	3	70	45	5	...	56	57	87	45	44	13
Cedar Lake	3	144	21	...	3	121	41	...	3	6	115	141	138	21
Credit River	3	73	1	...	3	50	26	...	14	3	57	65	54	1
Eagle Creek	17	86	2	...	16	80	11	...	16	15	79	78	77	...
Glendale	23	64	...	...	21	62	3	...	16	14	65	60	55	1
Helena	13	187	3	...	11	183	7	...	11	11	168	179	172	1
New Prague, second ward ..	16	77	1	...	16	78	1	...	15	13	76	75	70	3
Jackson	3	59	...	...	2	57	3	...	3	3	58	57	55	...
Louisville	14	57	1	...	13	54	3	...	9	10	56	52	51	6
New Market	63	121	5	11	63	120	2	13	46	52	131	114	108	10
Sand Creek	43	137	3	3	40	131	11	2	42	39	155	128	129	5
Jordan City, 1st ward	52	124	6	...	48	124	11	...	39	42	142	123	118	10
Second ward	59	70	8	1	55	70	10	1	44	44	106	69	70	7
Spring Lake	84	80	7	2	80	75	15	1	63	71	125	81	78	12
St. Lawrence	29	12	4	3	30	11	4	3	22	22	30	13	13	4
Shakopee City, 1st ward	18	108	1	2	19	107	6	1	14	16	104	104	97	4
Second ward	35	102	3	1	27	95	17	1	31	28	115	93	94	6
Third ward	58	63	...	...	56	58	7	...	46	41	86	53	50	4

Scattering for State Treasurer, 1 vote. Wm. W. Davidson, for Att'y Gen., 10 votes.

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

The county	556	235	239	42	557	235	245	37	501	503	677	408	404	253
Baldwin	19	5	24	1	19	9	22	...	15	17	21	22	26	22
Becker	61	31	51	5	61	30	50	6	60	63	89	70	68	47
Big Lake	56	26	9	11	58	27	10	10	56	55	78	32	31	10
Blue Hill	21	11	18	2	23	12	17	1	20	22	22	25	25	19
Clear Lake	58	48	12	5	56	43	16	6	48	47	93	58	53	18
Elk River	143	68	10	7	137	68	11	7	126	125	175	62	62	13
Haven	24	13	30	2	24	13	33	1	20	19	27	40	33	31
Livonia	31	7	34	2	33	6	33	2	26	25	28	33	33	36
Orrock	45	2	15	...	47	3	16	...	45	45	49	14	19	17
Palmer	11	5	4	...	11	6	4	...	5	5	8	9	10	4
Santiago	58	...	17	1	56	...	17	2	56	56	54	15	15	17
St. Cloud (7th ward)	29	19	15	6	32	18	16	2	24	24	33	28	29	19

SIBLEY COUNTY.

The county	924	1171	400	47	891	1131	450	51	718	713	1532	1417	1309	479
City of Henderson	97	98	...	1	94	96	1	1	83	78	157	94	84	3
Henderson	41	67	3	4	39	68	2	2	31	31	82	67	50	7
Kelso	62	33	6	5	63	28	10	4	44	50	62	38	35	7
Sibley	37	38	2	1	35	33	5	...	31	27	48	36	35	6
Alfsborg	59	9	24	3	62	7	25	2	44	46	58	32	32	25
Winthrop	78	37	6	3	73	37	8	5	58	62	79	45	40	15
Cornish	46	5	41	8	47	9	39	7	40	38	36	42	33	39
Severance	41	15	18	6	39	15	18	10	35	38	43	36	33	25
Gibbon	48	42	...	...	47	40	...	...	39	35	67	39	35	1
Jessenland	35	99	26	...	33	92	30	...	29	29	103	106	96	25
Arlington	46	91	16	2	46	94	12	1	29	26	101	94	78	16
Village of Arlington	38	63	2	1	40	62	4	...	34	28	74	61	59	8

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

SIBLEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on Register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Dryden.....	91	69	15	57	4	2	18	51	6	1	18	51	5	1
Gaylord.....	106	69	44	49	1	1	47	48	2	2	49	46	1	1
Transit.....	81	35	36	3	4	4	24	60	8	1	29	63	3	3
Bismark.....	135	37	36	3	3	3	27	35	3	4	28	36	4	1
Moltke.....	151	18	5	29	83	1	6	35	73	3	6	38	73	3
Faxon.....	209	24	25	93	53	1	28	93	49	1	27	89	52	3
Washington Lake	53	4	6	36	9	1	6	37	5	3	6	37	3	3
Village of Green Isle	203	1	14	102	34	2	16	103	27	3	16	103	28	1
Green Isle.....	52	43	2	57	60	3	57	60	38	3	65	60	38	1
New Auburn.....	17	9	55	3	16	9	54	3	3	3	18	12	51	3
Grafton.....														

STEARNS COUNTY.

The county.....	7166	4	1417	4347	681	158	1335	4290	611	167	1334	4349	606	175
Albany.....	216	8	188	1	2	10	184	2	1	9	185	4	1	1
Ashley.....	100	10	13	61	2	11	10	61	2	10	11	60	2	1
Avon.....	112	7	99	2	2	7	97	2	2	6	97	2	2	2
Brockway.....	140	15	100	11	1	14	104	6	1	14	104	4	1	1
Collegeville.....	157	2	148	1	1	3	148	1	1	2	149	1	1	1
Crow Lake.....	73	16	43	13	14	40	15	14	14	41	15	17	15	15
Crow River.....	175	56	30	70	9	42	36	66	13	40	36	61	17	17
Eden Lake.....	138	38	74	5	5	36	75	2	7	33	75	2	8	8
Fair Haven.....	124	42	18	44	9	42	23	32	12	43	20	32	13	13
Farming.....	116	2	105	2	2	107	2	2	2	3	106	2	2	2
Getty.....	106	19	52	19	2	18	48	21	3	18	53	3	17	17
Grove.....	148	3	138	3	3	5	139	3	3	3	141	1	1	1
Holding.....	162	27	112	6	2	24	112	6	2	25	118	6	2	2
Krahn.....	121	14	90	2	2	14	88	3	2	12	87	3	2	2
Lake George.....	101	4	70	20	3	3	73	20	3	3	73	19	3	3
Lake Henry.....	110	13	87	2	1	12	89	2	1	12	88	2	1	1
Le Sauk.....	76	26	36	4	1	28	36	3	1	27	40	2	1	1
Luxemburg.....	118	7	97	2	2	8	97	3	2	9	99	2	1	1
Lynden.....	90	1	20	56	6	21	55	6	2	21	54	6	1	1
Maine Prairie.....	209	42	87	19	31	43	85	11	31	42	86	14	30	30
Melrose.....	245	37	176	13	1	34	172	13	1	34	172	12	2	2
Millwood.....	94	5	80	1	2	8	80	1	2	8	81	1	2	2
Munson.....	248	8	235	1	1	9	232	1	1	9	233	1	1	1
North Fork.....	150	58	12	89	1	30	13	87	2	26	14	88	5	5
Oak.....	176	11	152	2	2	10	154	2	2	10	155	2	2	2
Paynesville.....	234	98	52	50	14	94	49	39	20	97	51	40	19	19
Raymond.....	84	10	19	47	1	10	19	48	1	13	18	44	1	1
Rockville.....	129	11	100	3	3	9	98	3	3	11	100	3	1	1
St. Augusta.....	131	5	106	4	2	3	105	9	2	3	113	4	1	1
St. Cloud.....	219	55	123	10	2	39	120	8	2	37	125	7	3	3
St. Cloud City, 1st ward	361	181	109	18	11	168	104	16	10	163	110	14	13	13
Second ward.....	277	107	123	14	2	97	116	13	2	95	121	9	5	5
Third ward, 1st precinct	221	45	131	11	3	43	116	9	5	47	120	13	2	2
Third ward, 2d precinct	182	16	143	3	2	13	138	3	1	13	140	7	2	2
Fourth ward, 1st pre	317	1	55	193	19	57	183	21	1	55	175	26	1	1
Fourth ward, 2d pre	143	34	70	16	4	33	64	12	6	37	64	15	3	3
St. Joseph.....	198	11	161	1	1	10	157	1	1	11	159	5	1	1
St. Martin.....	148	3	140	1	1	3	139	1	1	3	141	1	1	1
St. Wendel.....	106	4	98	1	1	4	98	1	1	3	98	1	1	1
Sauk Center.....	103	43	27	14	5	45	28	9	7	47	26	8	6	6
Sauk Center City, 1st ward	163	59	58	15	12	58	53	11	11	58	58	9	10	10
Second ward.....	263	131	66	28	12	123	69	21	9	129	71	21	8	8
Spring Hill.....	125	6	110	1	1	7	112	1	1	11	108	1	1	1
Wakefield.....	243	17	202	3	3	14	203	1	1	12	211	1	1	1
Zion.....	122	56	61	2	2	57	62	1	1	56	63	1	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

SIBLEY COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Dryden.....	20	48	5	1	16	50	6	2	11	12	60	59	54	10
Gaylord.....	49	46	1	2	45	47	1	1	40	38	70	43	42	3
Transit.....	21	62	5	1	27	58	9	1	22	22	73	64	63	11
Bismark.....	35	40	4	3	32	36	4	4	27	29	57	38	36	7
Moltke.....	28	37	2	1	26	35	4	1	21	24	56	39	33	4
Faxon.....	9	34	68	2	6	30	86	...	5	6	22	80	74	67
Washington Lake.....	30	93	48	...	28	90	53	...	23	19	72	128	125	69
Village of Green Isle.....	7	38	4	...	6	34	8	...	5	4	34	38	39	7
Green Isle.....	14	104	29	...	14	100	34	...	8	9	90	115	109	32
New Auburn.....	63	61	36	1	58	61	38	5	45	46	91	76	66	36
Grafton.....	14	11	54	3	15	9	53	5	14	16	17	47	49	56

STEARNS COUNTY.

The county.....	1368	4321	582	181	1347	4288	634	187	1082	1116	4424	4428	4176	737
Albany.....	9	188	1	...	9	186	3	1	5	5	151	173	158	9
Ashley.....	10	10	58	1	12	12	62	...	6	10	12	48	48	57
Avon.....	7	98	1	...	7	96	2	...	4	6	78	96	89	12
Brockway.....	14	104	5	...	14	101	7	...	12	11	96	101	90	9
Collegeville.....	31	118	1	...	3	146	...	...	2	2	134	141	132	3
Crow Lake.....	14	...	41	16	13	1	41	16	19	19	20	40	40	4
Crow River.....	44	38	66	12	49	39	62	13	45	42	78	93	86	65
Eden Lake.....	35	78	1	7	35	73	2	7	19	22	88	75	65	6
Fair Haven.....	42	24	29	14	43	21	32	12	34	34	51	36	31	33
Farming.....	2	108	...	...	1	105	1	1	2	3	90	96	93	...
Getty.....	19	50	18	2	17	48	21	4	12	15	56	62	56	21
Grove.....	3	142	...	...	4	139	1	...	4	4	126	132	128	1
Holding.....	22	117	7	4	24	113	8	4	19	22	95	109	86	8
Krahn.....	14	90	3	2	13	89	3	1	9	13	69	76	74	3
Lake George.....	3	73	19	...	3	73	19	...	2	2	69	94	92	22
Lake Henry.....	12	88	3	...	13	86	3	...	12	12	90	87	82	3
Le Sauk.....	25	38	3	1	25	39	2	1	22	24	54	37	36	4
Luxemburg.....	8	100	3	...	6	97	3	...	1	2	91	102	92	3
Lynden.....	23	53	6	...	21	54	5	2	18	16	61	60	52	7
Maine Prairie.....	44	87	11	31	43	88	12	34	51	48	115	86	84	14
Melrose.....	37	180	11	...	35	175	10	2	25	24	165	159	151	15
Millwood.....	5	80	...	1	7	80	...	2	4	3	78	75	76	3
Munson.....	8	232	...	1	8	232	...	...	6	9	225	225	218	...
North Fork.....	28	12	90	3	29	11	87	3	30	16	25	88	86	85
Oak.....	9	155	...	1	11	154	...	...	8	9	152	149	143	2
Paynesville.....	98	53	38	19	96	51	41	20	89	80	121	71	66	38
Raymond.....	12	19	45	1	11	9	54	1	9	10	27	60	59	46
Rockville.....	19	97	3	1	10	96	4	1	4	8	54	81	63	5
St. Augusta.....	3	110	3	4	5	109	6	...	2	2	108	105	104	7
St. Cloud.....	34	123	7	3	38	122	7	2	25	24	113	111	105	16
St. Cloud city—First ward.....	164	114	16	10	165	107	20	13	149	142	212	103	97	21
Second ward.....	97	121	11	2	96	120	12	3	82	78	165	112	113	10
Third ward, 1st precinct.....	47	119	6	4	43	118	14	3	40	36	107	98	94	19
Third ward, 2d precinct.....	14	139	2	3	14	135	6	2	8	10	111	135	119	12
Fourth ward, 1st pr'ct.....	60	167	20	3	58	177	21	2	22	25	167	188	189	34
Fourth ward, 2d precinct.....	30	68	10	5	38	63	12	6	25	58	58	57	55	21
St. Joseph.....	12	163	1	...	11	164	1	1	9	9	129	145	145	10
St. Martin.....	3	138	...	...	3	139	2	...	4	2	129	134	130	3
St. Wendel.....	5	98	1	...	5	95	3	...	4	5	...	84	77	5
Sauk Center.....	48	26	7	7	48	26	8	7	36	41	49	28	22	11
Sauk Center city—1st ward.....	59	56	11	10	57	53	10	12	46	44	90	56	53	12
Second ward.....	128	70	20	12	128	67	22	9	105	103	150	68	72	23
Spring Hill.....	8	110	1	...	7	110	2	1	6	6	88	102	94	6
Wakefield.....	12	205	2	...	14	206	2	...	6	12	170	196	192	6
Zion.....	55	62	1	1	55	63	1	1	50	48	104	54	48	3

**ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL.
ELECTION, 1892.**

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

STEELE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The county	3512	482	1276	1268	51	106	1254	1269	43	112	1289	1266	49	105
Aurora	208	17	70	74	5	2	67	70	4	1	68	68	4	1
Village of Blooming Prairie	139	...	73	43	1	5	65	46	1	8	65	47	1	10
Blooming Prairie	150	...	78	48	3	5	75	47	3	5	77	48	3	5
Berlin	195	13	85	32	3	4	76	34	8	4	81	34	9	3
Clinton Falls	137	104	38	66	...	8	37	66	...	10	37	63	...	7
Deerfield	196	20	50	76	8	2	50	73	6	4	51	75	...	1
Havanna	173	36	57	92	1	4	56	94	...	4	58	95	...	4
Lemond	195	...	100	46	...	1	94	47	...	5	101	48	...	2
Medford	188	142	98	34	4	9	102	35	2	8	99	33	2	9
Merton	167	10	63	40	5	1	67	34	5	2	66	35	6	1
Meriden	189	4	62	79	1	1	64	78	2	2	61	78	2	2
Town of Owatonna	118	4	45	58	3	3	42	61	2	2	43	62	2	2
City of Owatonna, 1st ward	250	...	111	56	1	20	111	50	1	18	118	49	1	22
Second ward	455	57	144	173	6	22	147	174	2	21	153	166	4	18
Third ward	247	22	73	104	3	12	70	102	1	11	74	105	...	11
Fourth ward	176	27	38	97	1	5	36	100	1	6	38	103	1	6
Somerseset	202	26	39	100	3	1	38	105	3	1	40	104	4	1
Summit	137	...	54	50	3	1	57	53	2	...	59	53	1	...

STEVENS COUNTY.

The county	1437	48	587	484	188	51	550	432	305	62	539	448	200	64
Moore	46	6	14	23	4	2	13	22	3	1	14	23	2	...
Hodges	40	...	24	6	4	3	25	6	4	2	23	6	4	2
Franmas	71	...	45	9	7	2	35	8	12	3	32	10	11	4
Swan Lake	86	...	56	19	5	1	53	21	9	1	52	24	16	1
Horton	54	...	11	20	6	3	10	19	5	3	10	17	5	3
Darwin	91	1	18	37	14	3	18	29	13	4	18	32	10	2
Morris	68	2	21	33	5	4	17	26	5	5	17	30	6	5
Rendville	32	...	19	20	31	1	15	14	37	1	12	18	39	...
Synnes	73	...	28	35	6	2	28	34	8	2	28	33	9	2
Scott	70	9	25	21	22	...	23	18	21	2	23	19	24	1
Pepperton	42	...	8	7	19	5	9	7	17	4	10	7	17	4
Donnelly	82	...	28	34	6	10	21	32	8	14	22	32	6	16
Stevens	93	...	25	15	18	...	20	15	24	...	20	12	23	1
Baker	57	...	12	22	14	...	13	24	11	1	15	23	10	...
Everglade	40	...	6	14	13	...	4	12	15	1	3	15	15	...
El Dorado	41	...	27	9	2	1	26	9	2	2	27	9	1	2
Morris	367	19	175	131	11	11	174	110	11	13	169	115	12	16
Hancock	84	11	45	29	1	3	46	26	...	3	44	23	...	5

SWIFT COUNTY.

The County	1922	371	708	686	568	99	598	643	586	131	622	708	541	122
Appleton	332	17	139	101	43	19	140	95	25	22	142	97	29	19
Benson .....	...	...	18	26	17	7	11	29	21	7	15	31	14	8
Benson village	230	131	108	64	44	4	88	65	46	9	88	76	38	9
Camp Lake .....	...	...	42	7	50	7	37	6	50	7	36	7	49	6
Cashel	64	11	8	29	26	...	11	23	27	...	12	18	29	1
Clontarf	68	12	11	50	3	...	12	46	5	...	14	48	4	...
Dublin	43	10	3	34	3	2	3	30	5	2	2	33	5	...
Edison	110	9	31	35	7	7	20	36	9	3	25	35	6	4
Fairfield	54	...	7	36	8	1	7	37	6	1	7	34	10	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

STEELE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	1294	1292	44	111	1294	1274	48	120	1125	1093	2074	1201	1129	86
Aurora	68	73	1	1	70	68	4	...	52	49	113	69	62	5
Village of Blooming Prairie	71	47	1	8	69	45	1	12	59	56	94	40	41	4
Blooming Prairie	76	47	4	5	73	47	3	7	75	72	111	47	44	3
Berlin	82	35	5	4	82	36	5	3	73	68	85	34	31	4
Clinton Falls	38	65	1	2	36	66	1	2	40	41	102	63	61	2
Deerfield	51	78	7	3	52	78	8	3	42	33	102	79	67	2
Havanna	58	100	1	4	60	99	...	4	46	42	125	88	93	2
Lemond	16	48	...	6	97	47	2	3	78	79	118	41	40	3
Medford	102	35	2	9	101	34	3	9	95	92	134	37	35	6
Merton	65	39	5	1	71	39	5	1	40	44	62	45	42	16
Meriden	62	82	2	1	61	75	1	1	52	50	101	72	64	6
Town of Owatonna	43	63	2	2	43	62	2	2	59	42	83	58	55	6
City of Owatonna, 1st ward	117	47	1	22	112	49	1	23	112	107	141	45	40	...
Second ward	153	173	4	22	151	170	5	23	127	128	239	155	143	6
Third ward	79	102	1	9	81	102	1	9	70	69	146	93	91	4
Fourth ward	39	99	1	6	38	101	1	6	35	36	111	89	85	2
Somerset	38	105	5	1	41	105	4	3	40	35	117	95	89	6
Summit	56	54	1	...	56	51	1	3	50	50	90	51	46	3

STEVENS COUNTY.

The county	559	442	198	67	566	436	204	65	491	485	789	553	577	236
Moore	16	23	2	...	17	23	1	...	12	13	29	25	24	8
Hodges	25	5	3	3	23	5	5	2	23	22	28	8	10	5
Franmas	36	8	13	2	36	8	11	2	30	29	28	17	17	15
Swan Lake	55	19	7	2	55	18	6	3	50	48	60	22	20	10
Horton	9	17	7	4	11	16	8	2	5	9	19	21	21	7
Darwin	19	34	9	2	17	32	11	3	19	18	43	39	39	10
Morris	16	29	6	6	19	31	6	4	19	18	41	34	35	7
Rendsville	14	15	39	2	13	17	39	2	13	11	26	45	46	40
Synnes	28	34	8	2	28	33	8	2	23	16	49	40	40	10
Scott	25	17	24	1	25	16	26	1	21	19	34	24	40	26
Pepperton	10	8	17	4	9	8	17	5	11	12	16	21	23	21
Donnelly	21	32	6	16	21	31	9	16	36	35	55	38	34	9
Stevens	21	16	18	3	22	13	18	3	19	24	33	29	32	24
Baker	13	25	11	1	16	24	10	...	11	12	29	31	29	12
Everglade	7	12	14	...	7	12	15	...	2	2	11	19	19	14
El Dorado	28	9	2	1	28	7	2	1	22	17	25	8	9	3
Morris	173	113	12	14	155	115	13	13	139	141	202	106	113	15
Hancock	43	26	...	4	44	27	1	5	36	39	61	27	27	...

SWIFT COUNTY.

The County	635	652	600	110	641	603	636	119	622	606	1111	1072	1083	650
Appleton	148	90	30	19	139	95	28	21	139	128	192	95	112	36
Benson	11	30	19	8	12	29	20	7	12	15	42	45	42	21
Benson village	92	76	40	8	92	66	49	11	94	78	147	99	105	40
Camp Lake	37	6	49	7	37	5	55	6	35	33	36	52	51	51
Caskel	13	16	30	...	11	15	35	...	11	11	24	43	42	32
Clontarf	15	47	4	...	15	44	5	...	13	14	53	45	47	4
Dublin	2	31	6	2	2	26	8	2	5	6	32	31	31	7
Edison	25	35	10	1	26	33	9	3	22	20	47	41	33	11
Fairfield	8	37	6	1	7	35	10	1	3	6	36	41	46	8

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P. Prohibition.

SWIFT COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Gov.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Hayes	125	...	22	3	60	2	18	5	56	7	21	12	51	5
Hegbert	130	10	27	10	25	12	17	9	27	17	20	15	26	15
Kerkhoven	106	...	39	1	54	5	23	...	61	7	29	6	40	9
Kildare .....	...	...	21	76	11	2	19	63	16	3	15	62	22	3
Marysland	68	26	6	10	32	...	2	12	32	...	3	12	31	...
Moyer	68	8	30	24	9	2	31	24	5	1	32	24	4	2
Pillsbury	130	23	64	35	12	12	54	33	11	18	58	39	10	15
Svenoda	100	15	18	15	28	3	16	14	28	5	16	21	23	7
Six Mile Grove	70	9	21	12	32	2	14	11	35	7	15	15	32	5
Shible	60	4	23	20	13	2	24	16	15	2	24	17	14	2
Tara	63	20	3	49	10	...	3	50	8	...	3	50	10	...
Torning	87	14	13	15	48	6	6	9	56	7	8	22	45	5
West Bank	78	3	37	13	24	3	26	13	30	4	24	15	30	4
Village of Murdock .....	...	...	17	21	12	1	16	17	12	2	13	24	10	2

TODD COUNTY.

The County	3899	341	1094	1069	565	104	1073	1032	513	128	1087	1059	488	116
Bartlett	52	...	10	3	9	...	9	3	7	...	9	6	7	...
Bertha	119	...	29	10	41	1	28	11	36	...	29	15	35	...
Birchdale	103	...	19	34	20	2	22	33	14	...	29	26	14	...
Burleene	31	...	9	1	10	...	9	1	10	...	9	1	10	...
Burnhamville	253	...	92	47	16	7	87	42	14	8	87	43	14	8
Eagle Valley	175	11	48	40	34	3	41	38	36	5	41	49	25	5
Fawn Lake	49	4	19	10	...	...	17	11	...	...	16	11	...	...
Germania	65	3	24	17	11	1	25	17	9	1	24	20	8	1
Gordon	170	...	70	5	26	36	68	3	29	40	69	8	25	39
Grey Eagle	120	66	60	30	3	2	63	25	2	2	58	23	2	3
Hartford	197	...	14	119	7	...	14	121	5	1	15	122	2	1
Iona	129	3	27	44	17	1	23	42	20	4	23	26	22	2
Kandota	90	...	12	1	54	3	11	1	54	3	11	3	54	2
Leslie	124	6	26	6	44	2	26	8	40	2	27	10	41	2
Little Sauk	174	1	59	7	41	5	47	5	41	11	49	8	39	9
Long Prairie	158	...	20	96	19	...	21	99	16	1	22	101	18	...
Moran	61	...	12	32	2	1	13	33	1	1	12	33	3	...
Reynolds	137	3	32	22	33	2	27	22	31	1	31	22	30	2
Round Prairie	125	...	15	42	25	5	15	48	20	4	15	50	19	5
Staples	498	40	162	157	20	4	172	139	15	6	175	130	18	6
Stowe Prairie	141	...	44	5	53	2	46	4	49	2	47	6	49	3
Turtle Creek	24	6	5	13	3	...	...	14	2	5	5	14	3	...
Villard	61	...	27	13	2	1	28	12	...	1	28	13	1	1
Ward	176	54	25	77	6	1	27	75	6	2	24	81	4	2
West Union	141	3	26	43	26	16	22	43	29	18	23	51	15	15
Wykeham	192	48	97	39	22	4	96	33	18	4	97	36	17	4
Village of Browerville	108	72	25	62	9	...	29	61	5	...	29	60	4	...
Village of Long Prairie	226	21	86	94	12	5	87	88	10	6	83	91	9	6

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

The County	1367	20	315	257	388	40	269	247	387	44	271	311	330	39
Arthur	70	...	11	23	8	1	13	23	7	...	13	25	6	1
Brown's Valley village	112	...	47	41	4	4	47	38	4	4	48	30	3	4
Clifton	85	...	4	13	28	4	2	13	26	3	3	14	25	4
Croke	59	...	9	14	31	2	8	13	30	2	11	13	29	3
Dollymount	51	...	1	16	15	...	3	17	12	...	3	15	13	...
Folsom	33	...	14	5	4	2	10	6	5	4	12	4	4	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

SWIFT COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Boeleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Hayes.....	19	6	59	4	23	4	54	7	18	20	21	51	49	62
Hegbert.....	19	13	29	13	19	6	28	15	29	31	38	33	34	29
Kerkhoven.....	26	...	61	8	27	...	61	8	25	24	26	44	41	62
Kildare.....	25	56	18	3	24	47	31	2	21	33	64	65	70	27
Marysland.....	3	11	32	...	3	8	35	...	2	1	11	43	41	34
Moyer.....	32	21	4	2	32	24	4	1	32	31	47	24	21	6
Pillsbury.....	56	37	14	11	63	34	12	15	56	57	86	42	50	20
Swenoda.....	16	14	30	4	17	15	29	4	16	18	27	39	38	33
Six Mile Grove.....	18	13	31	6	17	12	33	4	20	16	22	39	38	38
Shible.....	21	20	15	2	23	19	14	2	20	33	36	27	26	18
Tara.....	3	48	11	...	3	46	13	...	3	2	45	56	53	12
Torning.....	7	10	60	5	9	9	57	5	15	14	20	49	51	57
West Bank.....	24	16	31	3	25	14	33	3	21	24	30	39	35	29
Village of Murdock.....	15	19	11	3	16	17	13	2	12	11	29	29	27	13

TODD COUNTY.

The County.....	1108	1042	513	119	1006	1043	520	133	967	952	1729	1327	1299	574
Bartlett.....	9	3	9	1	9	5	9	1	10	9	11	10	9	9
Bertha.....	29	10	39	...	31	10	38	...	25	22	33	32	34	40
Birchdale.....	27	28	15	1	27	30	17	...	18	17	43	40	38	20
Burleene.....	8	2	9	...	9	2	9	...	8	8	10	7	7	9
Burnhamville.....	89	45	14	10	92	42	14	9	78	76	106	54	46	17
Eagle Valley.....	44	36	36	3	45	36	32	5	43	42	72	39	55	38
Fawn Lake.....	16	11	...	1	17	11	...	1	10	13	18	10	11	...
Germania.....	29	20	6	...	25	21	8	1	17	21	33	27	26	13
Gordon.....	69	4	26	41	68	4	25	42	98	96	99	26	25	29
Grey Eagle.....	65	22	3	2	62	24	5	4	48	50	71	26	24	4
Hartford.....	14	123	3	3	16	122	4	1	12	10	110	113	107	11
Iona.....	24	45	18	2	21	45	20	3	18	24	55	57	52	24
Kandota.....	12	1	54	2	12	1	55	2	9	9	9	52	51	54
Leslie.....	30	9	41	1	29	8	42	1	21	22	20	38	36	43
Little Sauk.....	45	7	45	12	49	7	42	11	51	45	50	39	41	43
Long Prairie.....	21	100	18	1	21	90	18	...	17	17	110	107	106	17
Moran.....	12	33	3	...	12	33	2	...	10	8	32	32	33	5
Reynolds.....	29	24	30	1	27	23	33	3	17	17	38	43	40	29
Round Prairie.....	14	51	20	4	14	49	20	5	18	20	58	59	57	26
Staples.....	168	137	13	6	165	139	16	10	131	131	205	132	121	29
Stowe Prairie.....	47	3	49	3	49	2	50	3	35	39	38	47	45	46
Turtle Creek.....	5	14	3	...	...	14	3	5	6	5	15	12	12	3
Villard.....	28	12	1	1	27	13	2	1	23	22	31	13	12	2
Ward.....	26	80	6	1	28	80	6	2	22	23	82	71	73	9
West Union.....	28	43	22	14	27	46	22	14	38	36	65	49	52	20
Wykeham.....	104	31	18	1	101	32	16	3	81	72	99	43	40	17
Village of Browerville.....	30	60	3	...	29	62	4	...	21	22	70	60	55	5
Village of Long Prairie.....	86	88	9	8	84	92	8	6	82	76	146	89	91	12

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

The county.....	305	255	355	50	302	238	374	56	274	279	450	521	523	390
Arthur.....	9	23	6	2	13	23	9	1	9	11	23	29	31	10
Brown's Valley village.....	51	38	2	5	50	40	2	5	42	45	77	40	37	4
Clifton.....	2	14	26	5	3	11	27	6	4	4	9	31	32	25
Croke.....	10	15	28	2	9	11	30	5	7	10	15	33	30	35
Dollymount.....	4	17	12	...	4	14	15	...	3	3	20	24	23	16
Folsom.....	12	6	4	3	12	5	3	3	10	10	15	8	10	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Leonardsville.....	72	.....	3	9	46	....	1	11	45	....	1	11	43	....
Lake Valley.....	280	.....	115	41	70	5	87	41	72	10	91	59	53	10
Monson.....	107	.....	31	3	48	5	23	3	54	7	21	22	40	5
Parnell.....	95	.....	14	19	13	2	5	17	19	3	4	25	16	....
Redpath.....	55	20	15	5	21	11	12	4	22	8	10	17	14	7
Taylor.....	93	.....	20	29	9	1	24	25	7	1	24	27	5	1
Tintah.....	41	.....	8	15	10	2	10	13	9	1	10	14	8	1
Tara.....	77	.....	3	14	26	....	7	9	24	1	5	9	20	....
Windros.....	41	.....	12	2	9	1	12	2	8	....	10	5	8	....
Walls.....	96	.....	8	8	46	....	5	12	43	....	5	12	43	....

WABASHA COUNTY.

The County.....	4178	.....	1348	1698	230	119	1337	1638	199	136	1345	1701	198	137
Chester.....	207	.....	68	73	4	4	68	73	3	4	68	75	1	4
Elgin.....	222	.....	82	82	4	7	88	81	3	7	87	82	3	8
Gilford.....	162	.....	58	55	21	5	55	56	20	5	55	60	19	5
Glasgow.....	123	.....	20	58	12	1	20	57	11	1	19	59	13	....
Greenfield.....	184	.....	46	90	10	1	43	96	6	2	48	96	6	3
Highland.....	130	.....	31	70	17	2	26	64	18	3	29	62	23	3
Hyde Park.....	120	.....	33	34	9	....	33	34	8	1	33	37	8	....
Lake.....	111	.....	22	40	22	1	22	38	17	3	21	41	16	3
Lake City, First ward.....	323	.....	170	75	19	30	158	66	14	34	148	91	9	32
Second ward.....	258	.....	93	110	8	17	89	107	9	19	95	113	5	23
Mazeppa.....	189	.....	72	77	6	6	76	71	6	7	74	71	6	5
Minneapolis.....	160	.....	55	52	4	4	58	50	2	4	53	49	3	4
Mt. Pleasant.....	168	.....	44	48	21	2	45	49	8	2	41	65	17	3
Oakwood.....	200	.....	40	103	11	4	37	101	14	3	34	103	14	4
Pepin.....	84	.....	15	59	2	....	15	59	2	....	13	60	1	1
Plainview.....	375	.....	179	140	5	8	178	138	5	11	184	136	4	12
Reeds.....	123	.....	60	31	3	6	57	31	3	7	63	28	1	5
Wabasha, First ward.....	198	.....	70	101	3	6	65	95	3	5	69	94	4	6
Second ward.....	225	.....	72	133	2	1	78	126	4	4	81	126	1	3
Third ward.....	112	.....	30	65	....	4	30	57	....	4	32	60	....	4
Watopa.....	138	.....	19	77	8	1	24	69	7	2	23	70	7	1
West Albany.....	140	.....	27	54	36	4	26	48	34	4	26	52	35	4
Zumbro.....	226	.....	42	71	3	5	46	72	2	4	49	71	2	4

WADENA COUNTY.

The County.....	1300	570	408	287	237	45	387	297	198	45	387	310	188	45
Aldrich.....	289	224	131	46	12	14	122	49	10	16	123	45	8	15
Blueberry.....	121	7	27	22	36	3	24	26	26	2	28	23	30	1
Bullard.....	22	12	6	3	6	1	7	3	6	....	7	4	5	....
Leaf River.....	86	15	24	37	13	2	23	42	8	2	22	48	4	1
Nimrod.....	22	12	5	....	9	1	8	3	6	....	8	2	7	....
Rockwood.....	66	....	23	19	8	1	19	21	4	....	23	22	3	....
Red Eye.....	43	....	4	4	17	....	5	4	18	....	5	4	19	....
Shell River.....	67	....	11	2	28	2	13	1	27	....	11	3	26	....
Thomastown.....	115	81	35	7	29	1	35	7	28	1	32	8	27	2
Wadena.....	377	201	118	129	62	18	106	122	50	22	105	131	46	25
Wing River.....	92	18	24	18	17	2	25	19	15	2	23	20	13	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D, Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Hobler, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
Leonardsville	3	11	42	1	3	10	44	1	1	1	11	46	49	43
Lake Valley	102	39	61	13	102	39	62	14	88	91	115	81	92	65
Monson	27	2	51	6	27	4	48	7	32	28	32	47	47	51
Parnell	9	19	16	2	7	17	18	1	7	6	13	32	29	20
Redpath	17	5	20	9	14	6	19	10	19	21	22	21	18	21
Taylor	24	26	6	1	25	26	5	1	16	19	41	38	23	11
Tintah	10	15	8	1	11	12	9	2	13	8	24	17	13	8
Tara	9	11	21	...	5	6	31	...	6	6	15	28	32	26
Windsor	11	4	8	...	11	4	8	...	11	12	15	8	11	8
Walls	5	10	44	...	6	10	44	...	6	4	12	48	46	44

WABASHA COUNTY.

The county	1397	1659	195	140	1376	1654	207	148	1133	1160	2533	1663	1549	253
Chester	71	76	2	2	68	75	3	4	48	49	105	68	66	5
Elgin	88	81	2	9	90	83	3	7	79	79	145	72	67	2
Gillford	56	60	18	8	62	56	16	6	35	35	92	69	56	28
Glasgow	17	58	14	2	18	58	14	3	16	18	64	58	63	17
Greenfield	50	88	4	4	49	98	5	4	43	32	115	90	86	7
Highland	29	63	21	4	30	64	21	2	23	26	80	76	73	19
Hyde Park	35	38	7	...	33	37	8	1	24	23	57	44	42	9
Lake	25	41	16	...	21	40	16	3	20	24	58	53	50	22
Lake City, First ward	168	60	10	32	163	63	10	34	158	171	205	66	60	10
Second ward	98	108	6	23	95	108	7	22	88	94	187	108	98	6
Mazeppa	75	73	4	6	74	74	4	8	62	60	112	69	62	9
Minneiska	55	47	2	4	55	46	3	4	49	49	92	47	43	1
Mount Pleasant	47	51	17	2	44	51	18	2	36	36	82	63	54	19
Oakwood	36	100	17	4	36	99	20	2	24	25	115	99	93	18
Peplin	14	62	2	...	14	58	2	1	10	13	57	57	55	9
Plainview	184	138	4	11	181	139	4	11	160	156	267	123	115	9
Reeds	64	30	...	6	63	29	...	7	49	50	79	28	25	3
Wabasha, First ward	73	94	4	7	72	95	4	7	60	60	139	87	88	2
Second ward	83	130	1	2	80	129	...	3	51	61	169	117	104	1
Third ward	32	62	...	5	32	61	...	5	27	27	75	56	55	2
Watopa	24	69	8	2	22	72	9	1	12	14	89	74	68	10
West Albany	25	55	34	3	26	46	37	6	17	18	59	75	62	38
Zumbro	48	75	2	4	48	73	3	5	42	40	90	64	64	7

WADENA COUNTY.

The county	393	299	199	54	392	297	199	48	324	323	561	382	368	216
Aldrich	123	47	11	15	123	46	10	15	119	114	138	42	44	13
Blueberry	25	24	33	3	27	23	33	3	20	24	39	30	23	33
Bullard	8	3	5	...	8	3	5	...	5	7	8	7	7	5
Leaf River	21	40	9	5	20	43	10	1	14	13	51	47	47	8
Nimrod	8	...	5	2	7	2	6	2	5	6	10	5	5	6
Rockwood	21	23	3	...	19	22	4	1	18	16	36	18	18	6
Red Eye	5	4	18	...	5	4	18	...	5	4	0	21	21	20
Shell River	11	2	26	1	11	2	26	1	6	7	11	18	18	27
Thomastown	36	6	26	2	36	8	27	1	25	24	35	19	19	27
Wadena	110	131	49	24	110	126	28	22	91	90	189	140	140	53
Wing River	25	19	14	2	26	18	12	2	16	18	35	26	26	18

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

WASECA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	2688	72	900	1018	205	117	921	976	202	126	939	980	205	119
New Richmond, town.....	153	11	106	30	2	3	105	35	1	6	100	38	1	5
New Richmond, village.....	105	48	56	35	1	1	52	35	1	1	56	39	1	1
Byron.....	103	29	29	46	13	3	28	43	17	1	32	39	16	1
Vivian.....	108	26	67	7	3	3	27	67	8	2	26	66	8	1
Otisco.....	144	3	71	30	6	21	58	23	12	29	52	40	9	22
Wilton.....	145	28	62	37	3	3	25	58	36	5	28	54	37	2
Freedom.....	179	61	72	20	9	9	62	32	18	6	63	74	15	6
Woodville.....	113	57	26	7	6	6	53	26	5	8	57	27	6	8
Waseca City, First ward ..	196	91	72	6	13	13	97	60	3	13	97	59	3	12
Second ward.....	172	78	58	2	15	15	77	53	12	17	84	49	2	17
Third ward.....	152	46	84	3	5	5	40	73	4	5	42	70	3	6
St. Mary.....	149	30	97	12	1	1	31	99	18	1	31	100	10	1
Alton.....	182	64	83	18	6	6	62	85	18	6	58	84	18	7
Bloomington.....	144	55	34	34	7	7	41	32	39	8	48	33	38	5
Iosco.....	213	44	67	21	2	2	41	64	25	2	44	64	23	4
Janesville, First precinct..	230	61	91	10	8	8	63	90	9	7	64	86	11	10
Second precinct.....	200	58	64	6	12	12	59	61	4	11	57	58	4	13

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The county	6080	2029	1650	553	109	1965	1551	422	151	1979	1963	338	108
Afton.....	312	116	70	18	11	111	72	15	9	111	84	11	9
Baytown	235	37	43	29	1	32	41	28	2	37	44	21	3
Cottage Grove.....	236	118	48	22	4	126	54	6	6	124	57	5	2
Denmark	183	56	41	25	1	53	49	13	1	58	49	11	3
Forest Lake.....	145	63	23	17	1	60	19	16	7	55	39	9	1
Grant.....	167	32	37	30	5	31	37	28	7	37	39	25	4
Lakeland.....	206	96	66	8	....	95	63	3	1	101	63	2	....
Marine.....	164	71	22	18	1	64	16	20	2	50	43	12	1
Scandia.....	220	159	1	10	4	139	2	13	6	123	33	4	8
Maple Island.....	140	42	25	29	5	42	20	23	7	46	28	18	5
Newport.....	370	137	86	52	13	154	85	21	12	162	76	21	15
Oakdale.....	255	42	99	44	3	48	95	36	2	45	100	35	2
Oneka.....	159	32	48	12	1	37	48	9	1	37	47	7	1
Stillwater.....	324	59	64	39	3	58	66	31	4	57	65	38	2
So. Stillwater, First prec't..	151	61	45	11	5	60	46	7	5	63	49	6	2
Second prec't.....	163	79	41	7	1	78	38	3	5	81	42	5	1
Woodbury.....	310	89	70	26	4	94	74	14	3	96	78	12	5
City of Stillwater—													
First ward, 1st prec't....	302	60	159	21	1	62	147	11	4	68	140	11	3
First ward, 2d prec't	182	51	89	9	2	54	81	19	5	60	77	6	5
First ward, 3d prec't	298	67	135	16	6	69	126	11	4	79	126	8	6
Second ward, 1st prec't..	270	103	71	19	3	87	59	19	5	81	84	10	2
Second ward, 2d prec't..	256	91	99	10	1	83	82	11	5	92	86	10	2
Second ward, 3d prec't..	200	69	64	14	3	59	50	11	5	55	65	12	2
Third ward, 1st prec't....	309	96	92	15	9	104	80	10	6	106	85	11	6
Third ward, 2d prec't	262	101	50	24	10	79	44	29	18	77	76	13	7
Third ward, 3d prec't	261	102	64	28	11	86	57	25	19	78	88	15	11

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R, Republican; D, Democrat; Peo, Peoples; P, Prohibition.

WASECA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	979	906	190	120	966	969	214	127	812	821	1459	1085	936	265
New Richland, town	105	34	1	5	103	34	1	5	92	91	111	31	30	3
New Richland, village	52	42	1	1	54	37	1	2	46	48	74	33	30	5
Byron	32	42	15	1	32	40	18	2	25	19	42	49	40	24
Vivian	26	67	8	1	27	66	7	1	23	21	72	66	61	8
Otisco	66	27	8	26	69	23	11	23	67	63	72	35	23	11
Wilton	27	59	37	3	26	57	34	4	29	23	54	81	71	48
Freedom	71	74	10	6	63	77	15	6	50	49	97	76	65	19
Woodville	55	28	5	6	57	27	6	6	45	46	53	40	27	13
Waseca City, First ward	98	58	4	15	97	55	4	17	83	89	129	65	54	3
Second ward	84	55	2	18	87	49	2	18	69	75	102	47	43	4
Third ward	43	77	2	4	44	77	5	6	35	33	79	74	66	12
St. Mary	34	99	8	...	32	98	12	...	31	29	97	98	90	13
Alton	64	85	16	7	61	82	19	6	46	51	109	97	80	16
Blooming Grove	51	34	37	5	49	32	40	7	33	41	68	64	53	42
Iosco	47	66	22	1	43	65	25	2	36	36	77	77	64	26
Janesville, First precinct	63	91	9	8	63	89	9	8	55	50	123	87	89	11
Second precinct	61	58	5	13	59	61	5	14	47	57	100	65	50	7

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The county	2090	1556	363	134	2081	1577	410	139	1645	1675	2744	1676	1465	440
Afton	122	73	11	7	122	75	8	8	87	94	154	73	62	11
Baytown	34	43	21	4	30	46	27	3	26	36	51	57	50	25
Cottage Grove	129	58	1	5	130	57	4	4	103	117	146	51	48	8
Denmark	62	42	12	2	60	44	12	...	51	49	79	48	43	14
Forest Lake	73	14	14	1	66	21	13	...	44	51	72	33	33	11
Grant	37	33	26	3	31	37	28	4	21	20	51	50	45	24
Lakeland	103	65	2	...	104	64	1	1	81	80	131	50	57	6
Marine	68	16	18	1	64	20	16	3	45	38	50	24	21	16
Scandia	150	2	11	6	151	2	6	5	122	124	116	7	10	9
Maple Island	41	19	21	3	50	21	20	3	32	39	53	36	35	22
Newport	162	78	19	16	163	81	20	15	128	128	189	95	76	27
Oakdale	46	100	36	4	46	98	40	3	43	40	110	115	98	37
Oneka	37	50	8	1	39	46	9	...	32	32	63	48	40	7
Stillwater	59	68	31	3	60	56	42	4	48	52	91	83	74	31
So. Stillwater, First prec't	63	45	6	4	66	42	9	5	59	62	85	48	36	6
Second prec't	86	38	3	2	85	36	4	3	77	74	98	36	34	3
Woodbury	98	83	11	3	101	78	13	1	80	83	138	87	68	20
City of Stillwater—														
First ward, 1st prec't	70	143	9	3	64	148	15	3	46	50	154	138	120	17
First ward, 2d prec't	57	79	4	4	55	77	12	4	45	46	107	82	72	8
First ward, 3d prec't	71	131	7	6	67	130	17	9	56	58	148	122	104	15
Second ward, 1st prec't	97	58	12	6	91	66	17	6	68	64	110	58	48	17
Second ward, 2d prec't	86	77	11	6	90	80	13	6	65	61	105	88	64	21
Second ward, 3d prec't	59	50	11	6	65	49	13	8	40	38	78	47	41	18
Third ward, 1st prec't	97	82	12	12	104	83	10	10	88	81	132	82	72	20
Third ward, 2d prec't	91	48	24	9	89	53	20	12	72	75	107	52	56	22
Third ward, 3d prec't	92	61	22	17	88	67	21	19	86	83	126	57	58	25

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

WATONWAN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—males.	Names on register of electors—females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor.				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	2146	306	920	366	93	76	764	349	147	95	729	443	127	94
Antrim.....	113	...	23	23	6	9	23	22	7	6	25	23	6	8
Adrian.....	98	...	42	6	7	1	32	5	11	5	27	21	7	...
Butterfield.....	104	...	52	9	5	1	49	9	5	1	47	8	8	...
Feldon.....	118	...	20	38	2	...	20	32	2	1	23	31	1	...
Long Lake.....	159	...	88	3	11	2	72	5	19	4	65	23	13	1
Madellia.....	425	196	191	96	5	31	176	92	9	35	182	87	8	37
Nelson.....	143	...	76	3	16	6	47	1	37	6	20	46	4	4
Odin.....	109	...	50	2	2	...	37	3	5	4	31	11	1	5
Rosendale.....	112	...	50	18	3	1	37	18	7	2	35	20	6	3
Riverdale.....	144	...	52	14	11	2	34	16	20	4	39	24	14	2
South Branch.....	114	...	29	28	7	3	19	28	7	3	19	25	7	4
St. James.....	107	4	44	28	5	4	34	29	9	4	32	35	7	4
St. James village.....	400	106	203	98	13	16	184	89	9	20	184	89	7	20

WILKIN COUNTY.

The County.....	1085	401	374	339	211	41	349	326	185	59	370	342	191	43
Akron.....	68	...	15	10	32	7	7	12	35	9	5	17	35	7
Andrea.....	24	2	9	9	5	...	11	9	3	1	12	9	3	...
Atherton.....	53	3	6	18	18	2	6	23	10	2	8	21	13	1
Bradford.....	42	...	10	7	5	8	10	4	6	8	8	6	7	8
Brandrup.....	77	2	43	19	6	3	40	19	8	3	41	23	5	1
Breckenridge.....	232	...	72	88	46	3	82	72	35	5	86	77	36	3
Campbell.....	104	7	33	44	7	1	38	40	3	1	38	38	5	2
Champion.....	60	2	10	41	3	2	11	38	3	...	14	37	5	...
Deerhorn.....	49	...	20	6	14	3	20	9	6	2	20	9	11	1
McCauleyville.....	71	19	27	34	6	...	24	35	6	...	27	37	4	...
Manston.....	20	4	13	3	2	...	12	6	...	...	12	5	1	...
Meadows.....	15	...	4	5	5	...	1	6	6	1	2	7	5	...
Mitchell.....	28	...	6	17	1	2	5	17	1	2	7	17	1	1
Nordick.....	26	...	5	19	...	...	5	20	...	...	5	18	...	...
Prairieview.....	38	...	13	3	16	2	12	3	17	2	13	3	16	2
Roberts.....	29	1	22	4	2	...	21	5	1	1	21	6	1	...
Rothsay.....	35	...	14	6	11	1	9	5	11	4	9	5	13	3
Tanberg.....	62	...	14	3	28	2	11	...	25	5	12	...	27	5
Wolverson.....	52	...	38	3	4	5	24	3	9	13	30	7	3	9

J. M. Castle received one vote for secretary of state.

WINONA COUNTY.

The County.....	...	...	2426	3600	272	118	2420	3534	263	112	2503	3558	257	115
Dresbach.....	...	...	46	55	6	4	48	54	2	3	46	57	3	5
Elba.....	...	...	34	94	7	...	34	96	7	1	32	97	6	1
Fremont.....	...	...	95	34	3	1	97	36	3	1	97	35	4	2
Hart.....	...	...	26	95	4	...	24	93	5	...	28	97	3	...
Homer.....	...	...	100	65	9	2	104	66	3	1	107	60	4	2
Hillsdale.....	...	...	42	62	...	3	42	61	1	2	43	61	1	3
Mt. Vernon.....	...	...	22	76	4	...	18	78	3	...	16	79	3	1
New Hartford.....	...	...	67	72	11	5	76	65	7	3	74	69	7	2
Norton.....	...	...	18	125	2	2	20	128	1	2	22	128	...	...
Pleasant Hill.....	...	...	50	47	36	2	46	41	33	3	52	46	34	3
Richmond.....	...	...	19	21	1	1	26	19	2	1	23	21	1	1
Rollingstone.....	...	...	38	140	4	2	38	139	6	1	42	143	3	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS. GENERAL ELECTION 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

WATONWAN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen'l				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	Macdonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. & P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county.....	821	329	127	96	809	330	122	97	640	695	871	443	371	148
Antrim.....	26	20	5	9	25	21	7	9	20	22	40	24	21	14
Adrian.....	38	4	9	3	39	5	9	3	31	33	34	15	15	9
Butterfield.....	51	9	7	1	51	8	6	1	43	44	43	15	11	5
Fieldon.....	22	30	1	2	22	31	2	1	10	16	32	32	21	2
Long Lake.....	78	4	16	3	79	4	15	2	58	61	60	23	28	23
Madella.....	182	91	10	35	182	85	10	36	162	174	227	107	84	13
Nelson.....	61	1	25	7	61	3	23	7	56	61	57	20	19	23
Odin.....	40	3	4	2	40	3	3	4	27	31	26	5	2	5
Rosendale.....	33	17	11	3	36	19	9	3	27	27	33	27	22	11
Riverdale.....	45	13	16	3	41	18	15	2	29	35	42	23	19	15
South Branch.....	20	26	7	5	20	26	7	4	11	16	37	32	32	7
St. James.....	38	27	8	4	37	29	8	4	27	30	55	35	26	9
St. James village.....	187	84	8	19	176	78	8	21	139	145	185	85	71	12

WILKIN COUNTY.

The county	368	346	196	43	362	331	203	57	338	340	629	477	463	238
Akron	9	18	34	6	5	15	36	8	12	13	18	45	46	37
Andrea	10	10	2	1	12	8	3	1	11	11	17	10	9	3
Atherton	7	23	11	2	5	21	14	2	4	5	15	32	31	19
Bradford	9	5	7	8	10	4	8	7	9	9	15	7	7	8
Brandrup	41	21	6	1	44	19	5	1	42	39	50	23	16	9
Breckenridge.....	83	81	38	3	85	77	40	2	65	70	176	106	99	50
Campbell.....	40	38	4	1	38	38	5	3	31	28	55	40	36	9
Champion.....	12	41	2	1	11	42	2	1	12	11	50	42	42	4
Deerhorn.....	22	7	10	2	18	10	9	6	19	18	20	18	13	13
McCauleyville.....	27	34	6	....	23	35	9	....	20	20	40	32	34	9
Mauston.....	13	5	1	....	13	5	1	....	8	10	12	6	7	1
Meadows.....	1	7	6	....	1	5	8	....	1	5	7	12	10	8
Mitchell.....	7	18	1	....	7	16	1	2	7	8	24	18	17	1
Nordick.....	6	20	....	....	5	20	....	1	4	3	20	18	19	1
Prairieview.....	12	4	16	2	14	4	15	2	12	14	15	18	19	17
Roberts.....	21	5	2	....	21	5	1	1	20	19	22	5	5	4
Rothsay.....	6	6	15	2	9	5	15	2	10	10	15	17	19	10
Tanberg.....	12	....	27	5	13	....	27	5	13	13	16	24	23	27
Wolverton.....	30	3	8	9	28	2	4	13	38	34	42	4	11	8

WINONA COUNTY.

The county	2402	3714	263	119	2486	3543	272	158	1883	1861	4707	3417	3097	348
Dresbach	44	57	3	6	48	58	4	5	32	37	78	51	49	7
Elba	30	98	6	1	32	99	6	2	27	29	101	89	81	9
Fremont	94	36	4	2	99	32	8	1	76	78	104	33	28	5
Hart	28	93	4	3	28	95	5	....	22	21	96	98	91	7
Homer	108	64	3	2	109	64	3	1	67	67	111	50	45	5
Hillsdale.....	43	62	....	4	43	61	....	4	42	37	94	60	57	2
Mt. Vernon.....	17	78	3	1	16	75	4	1	12	15	77	75	68	5
New Hartford.....	76	73	6	2	76	71	8	4	52	59	107	71	61	9
Norton.....	21	129	1	1	21	127	1	3	16	17	100	117	103	5
Pleasant Hill.....	46	43	40	3	52	42	37	4	40	41	64	68	52	39
Richmond.....	23	20	1	2	22	21	1	2	17	18	34	20	21	1
Rollingstone.....	36	147	2	1	40	143	4	2	27	27	149	135	120	6

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

WINONA COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
Saratoga	84	24	28	3	89	23	24	3	89	21	26	3		
St. Charles, town	67	56	1	1	65	55	1	2	72	55	1	1		
St. Charles, city	181	119	2	3	182	120	1	...	186	121	2	4		
Utica	85	163	10	1	87	165	8	1	89	172	10	1		
Wisconsin	59	42	3	4	62	42	4	3	60	43	3	4		
Wilson	32	97	5	...	32	91	8	3	36	93	6	3		
Warren	59	57	23	9	61	57	20	3	63	60	20	5		
Whitewater	57	76	1	4	60	74	1	3	59	79	2	3		
Winona, town	15	35	5	...	14	30	5	...	15	28	6	...		
Winona, First ward, 1st pre.	176	211	25	23	175	209	18	21	186	200	17	20		
First ward, 2d prec't.	151	206	9	10	154	200	7	10	155	199	6	8		
First ward, 3d prec't.	166	167	7	6	158	153	14	12	160	155	9	12		
Second ward, 1st prec't.	102	119	3	6	105	112	2	6	107	109	5	6		
Second ward, 2d prec't.	150	172	9	8	148	165	7	7	148	168	6	9		
Third ward, 1st prec't.	123	216	7	4	116	217	9	5	122	214	10	3		
Third ward, 2d prec't.	120	224	13	8	110	222	15	7	121	214	16	6		
Fourth ward, 1st prec't.	90	203	19	4	83	201	23	4	92	199	20	4		
Fourth ward, 2d prec't.	83	217	13	2	75	211	20	2	83	218	19	1		
Fourth ward, 3d prec't.	69	310	2	...	77	311	3	2	78	317	4	1		

WRIGHT COUNTY.

The County	1984	1674	558	208	1927	1695	527	219	1883	1983	374	203
Albion	91	58	50	4	94	62	43	2	83	68	45	4
Buffalo	72	48	16	6	73	49	12	6	68	63	5	7
Chatham	29	58	6	...	32	53	4	...	29	60	2	...
Clearwater	89	41	6	6	92	39	9	4	89	35	8	3
Cokato	111	51	52	21	92	53	56	31	86	102	22	28
Corinna	34	49	31	1	37	51	20	1	40	56	18	1
Frankfort	17	193	6	...	19	193	3	...	19	193	7	...
Franklin	89	128	6	6	94	131	2	5	92	132	3	4
French Lake	133	56	19	3	115	66	37	2	115	93	8	4
Maple Lake	10	62	42	...	25	64	23	...	26	69	18	1
Marysville	89	85	7	5	84	84	7	7	68	109	8	5
Middleville	74	63	48	6	71	58	42	8	75	63	38	9
Monticello	82	36	11	11	75	41	10	12	81	42	7	11
Otsego	79	59	2	5	85	57	3	5	86	62	2	5
Rockford	114	68	13	19	109	79	11	22	111	93	4	19
Silver Creek	52	12	33	12	51	10	35	12	51	19	23	12
South Side	70	50	5	20	65	51	7	17	68	60	2	16
Stockholm	157	8	60	9	144	9	65	9	128	53	43	7
Victor	52	61	50	3	53	63	46	3	51	71	39	2
Woodland	34	103	37	13	35	100	34	16	35	113	27	14
Annandale	52	34	2	7	54	35	1	5	50	35	3	5
Buffalo	73	45	18	9	69	48	15	10	63	65	11	8
Cokato	69	16	10	8	51	14	22	10	50	39	5	7
Delano	67	113	1	2	71	113	1	...	69	115	...	1
Howard Lake	65	29	9	16	70	31	5	15	70	31	7	15
Maple Lake	9	34	11	...	11	30	9	...	14	28	10	...
Monticello	112	25	4	13	104	24	3	11	113	24	2	11
Montrose	39	22	1	2	37	22	1	4	39	24	1	2
Waverly	11	67	2	1	15	65	1	2	14	66	1	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL
ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

WINONA COUNTY.-Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Attorney Gen.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, F.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh P.	Dickinson, P.	Mitchell, R. D. & P.	Buck, D. & Peo.	Canty, D. & P.	Davidson, Peo.
Saratoga.....	91	25	26	3	91	24	24	5	71	72	95	46	42	25
St. Charles, town.....	66	58	1	3	71	55	1	1	56	43	97	55	49	3
St. Charles, city.....	186	123	1	2	184	121	2	4	145	140	237	111	108	5
Utica.....	84	181	7	1	86	176	8	1	58	61	192	166	146	10
Wiscoy.....	64	43	1	4	60	41	4	6	52	54	81	43	40	3
Wilson.....	30	98	8	3	33	91	6	3	25	21	104	87	78	11
Warren.....	63	63	20	4	62	59	20	5	38	48	85	64	60	28
Whitewater.....	60	78	1	1	61	75	1	3	50	54	119	67	62	1
Winona, town.....	11	33	8	1	15	27	8	1	11	9	32	33	26	9
Winona, First ward, 1st pre.	175	218	15	19	180	205	16	28	131	136	310	196	160	20
First ward, 2d prec't...	145	211	10	10	156	195	7	13	116	116	275	182	158	15
First ward, 3d prec't...	142	179	9	11	156	149	12	14	128	133	256	142	119	10
Second ward, 1st prec't.	102	120	6	6	109	109	7	6	82	76	181	97	92	5
Second ward, 2d prec't.	145	176	11	6	147	160	13	11	136	107	276	142	131	15
Third ward 1st prec't...	110	226	9	3	119	214	9	5	98	85	277	202	176	15
Third ward, 2d prec't...	114	225	21	8	116	222	14	11	83	90	260	217	188	19
Fourth ward, 1st prec't.	94	204	18	5	93	196	18	10	68	58	222	193	166	30
Fourth ward, 2d prec't.	76	235	14	2	83	220	19	2	49	49	155	201	118	18
Fourth ward, 3d prec't.	78	318	4	1	78	316	3	2	62	63	329	306	293	6

WRIGHT COUNTY.

The County.....	2093	1765	418	219	2088	1753	406	227	2010	1906	3236	1941	1925	453
Albion.....	91	63	42	3	94	62	44	3	81	77	132	101	102	45
Buffalo.....	76	51	7	7	77	50	6	8	74	59	114	53	53	8
Chatham.....	30	61	1	1	32	60	1	1	31	30	72	50	49	3
Clearwater.....	96	38	8	4	91	37	8	6	85	79	106	37	35	8
Cokato.....	118	55	40	27	121	59	34	29	123	123	167	75	78	36
Corinna.....	39	57	19	2	38	57	19	1	36	35	84	66	66	21
Frankfort.....	18	198	5	1	21	197	3	1	21	18	84	183	179	8
Franklin.....	94	132	4	5	94	133	3	6	84	79	188	125	120	6
French Lake.....	140	65	11	3	139	65	12	4	137	136	190	69	73	10
Maple Lake.....	29	67	18	1	28	72	17	1	20	20	71	78	74	26
Marysville.....	93	88	5	6	80	84	8	6	80	81	149	86	83	12
Middleville.....	81	67	36	7	82	64	39	8	70	64	116	89	83	42
Monticello.....	81	38	9	12	85	38	8	11	82	81	109	45	42	10
Otsego.....	86	62	3	5	87	60	2	4	79	71	129	63	59	3
Rockford.....	117	83	5	23	117	87	3	23	117	107	178	78	82	4
Silver Creek.....	56	13	31	13	58	13	20	13	55	55	62	37	38	30
South Side.....	76	54	4	17	76	53	3	19	79	71	113	49	48	2
Stockholm.....	159	11	55	9	155	12	53	9	155	156	166	55	59	51
Victor.....	58	66	42	3	57	66	41	4	53	50	107	93	93	39
Woodland.....	41	102	37	15	39	99	40	14	48	43	128	125	126	39
Annandale.....	54	33	2	8	53	32	2	5	52	50	74	30	29	5
Buffalo.....	75	48	10	10	74	40	11	12	78	76	97	54	55	10
Cokato.....	67	18	7	8	70	15	5	11	64	68	80	30	27	8
Delano.....	72	116	1	1	69	111	1	1	65	58	153	104	103	6
Howard Lake.....	72	31	6	14	70	32	7	15	65	56	81	29	29	6
Maple Lake.....	13	32	7	1	12	31	10	1	9	6	32	36	31	9
Monticello.....	108	24	2	13	110	24	3	11	113	105	123	25	20	1
Montrose.....	40	24	1	2	38	26	1	2	39	39	56	23	25	2
Waverly.....	13	68	1	2	12	65	3	2	15	13	75	63	64	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Names on register of electors—Males.	Names on register of electors—Females.	Governor.				Lieut. Governor				Sec'y of State.			
			Nelson, R.	Lawler, D.	Donnelly, Peo.	Dean, P.	Clough, R.	Hawkins, D.	Nelson, Peo.	Kron, P.	Brown, R.	Nelson, D.	Martin, Peo.	Aaker, P.
The County.....	2207	184	890	304	473	163	848	288	476	195	811	363	458	193
Canby.....	152	29	117	10	6	8	105	13	6	13	109	12	5	12
Burton.....	65	...	5	21	11	...	5	21	12	...	6	21	10	...
Echo.....	122	...	66	29	8	15	66	24	11	13	69	26	9	13
Fortier.....	54	3	12	...	27	...	12	1	27	...	12	1	27	...
Florida.....	40	...	26	8	5	...	24	8	5	2	24	8	5	1
Friendship.....	126	8	55	5	35	26	38	4	38	31	38	9	34	32
Hammer.....	67	4	24	5	36	1	20	5	36	1	20	5	35	2
Hazel Run.....	108	...	23	1	24	1	17	1	24	3	17	5	24	2
Lisbon.....	74	...	38	...	3	26	22	1	4	34	22	2	4	33
Minnesota Falls.....	99	...	25	6	43	4	24	6	39	4	27	6	38	4
Norman.....	53	1	12	...	36	...	9	1	35	1	10	3	32	1
Normania.....	112	...	39	6	23	13	29	6	25	15	30	7	24	17
Oshkosh.....	71	...	38	8	17	3	38	8	16	2	38	10	16	2
Omro.....	61	...	13	26	10	1	14	27	8	1	13	27	7	1
Otis.....	210	54	104	55	26	14	98	46	26	12	108	46	25	11
Posen.....	61	...	15	36	4	1	12	34	6	2	11	36	6	1
Sandnes.....	138	26	77	21	21	8	66	22	24	9	63	20	29	11
Sioux Agency.....	131	4	59	1	5	3	46	3	8	7	48	4	5	8
Stony Run.....	92	...	31	6	20	16	21	6	20	20	25	7	27	21
Swede Prairie.....	66	...	7	4	28	3	7	3	26	5	9	4	26	3
Tyro.....	47	...	25	9	10	2	27	8	9	1	28	8	7	2
Wergeland.....	113	11	18	4	59	2	16	4	56	2	19	3	57	3
Wood Lake.....	146	45	61	43	7	16	62	34	6	17	65	33	6	14

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, GENERAL ELECTION, 1892.

R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	State Treas.				Att'y General.				Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	Bobleter, R.	Leicht, D.	Ringdal, Peo.	Evans, P.	Childs, R.	Nethaway, D.	MacDonald, Peo.	Taylor, P.	Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Dickinson, R. and P.	Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Buck, D. and Peo.	Canty, D. and Peo.	Davidson, Peo.
The county	825	276	489	196	792	293	476	212	832	834	1029	653	631	506
Canby	109	13	7	12	103	18	3	16	99	94	102	12	11	8
Burton	6	21	10	1	5	22	11	...	4	5	25	28	28	12
Echo	67	25	9	15	68	24	11	13	82	81	94	23	26	12
Fortier	12	...	28	...	12	1	27	...	11	11	12	21	20	25
Florida	25	7	7	...	24	7	6	2	22	21	25	11	9	8
Friendship	41	3	39	30	38	4	37	32	55	65	52	26	24	36
Hammer	23	4	36	1	22	6	34	2	19	21	20	34	32	37
Hazel Run	18	2	26	3	18	1	22	4	17	17	18	25	26	26
Lisbon	23	...	4	36	21	...	4	35	45	46	49	5	5	6
Minnesota Falls	28	6	38	3	28	6	39	3	28	29	35	44	43	40
Norman	10	2	34	1	10	2	34	1	10	10	14	33	30	33
Normania	31	5	25	17	32	5	25	17	25	31	32	29	30	27
Oshkosh	38	11	16	2	36	11	15	3	38	34	43	21	18	17
Omro	14	27	9	1	15	26	9	2	7	9	35	29	27	8
Otis	110	38	25	15	106	44	24	13	101	98	121	66	67	26
Posen	13	34	6	1	12	35	5	3	13	11	39	41	40	8
Sandnes	65	20	32	9	61	22	29	9	63	63	76	42	42	30
Sioux Agency	47	3	9	7	46	2	10	8	43	45	52	6	7	7
Stony Run	24	5	33	20	23	4	34	22	36	30	34	33	34	33
Swede Prairie	9	3	27	3	9	4	26	3	12	10	7	26	22	28
Tyro	29	9	6	2	27	9	8	2	27	25	26	15	13	11
Wergeland	19	4	57	3	15	5	57	3	15	17	19	46	42	57
Wood Lake	64	34	6	14	61	35	6	19	60	61	89	37	35	11

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE
OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Governor.				For Lieutenant Governor.			
	Knute Nelson, R.	Daniel W. Lawler, D.	Ignatius Donnelly, Peo.	William J. Dean, P.	David M. Clough, R.	H. H. Hawkins, D.	Swan Nelson, Peo.	Ole Kron, P.
Aitkin	385	169	111	21	380	182	75	17
Anoka.....	846	686	96	128	888	665	66	126
Becker.....	849	396	609	144	778	386	596	169
Beltrami.....	42	44	23	9	54	35	18	3
Benton.....	342	496	340	23	330	496	277	24
Big Stone.....	476	519	245	118	455	469	216	135
Blue Earth.....	2,369	2,347	463	329	2,328	2,258	438	348
Brown.....	991	1,103	577	48	947	1,074	574	62
Carlton.....	525	406	167	46	494	521	119	47
Carver.....	1,063	1,445	224	41	1,049	1,420	225	39
Cass.....	227	204	67	9	230	177	56	11
Chippewa.....	730	437	334	136	643	434	219	141
Chisago.....	1,334	337	100	111	1,260	319	116	133
Clay.....	982	460	869	81	780	452	896	112
Cook.....	64	10	34	12	55	13	33	15
Cottonwood.....	636	178	385	100	620	158	383	93
Crow Wing.....	728	535	268	60	735	466	238	66
Dakota.....	1,162	1,720	887	227	1,200	1,764	491	170
Dodge.....	1,159	541	375	130	1,120	527	389	134
Douglas.....	1,303	434	601	234	1,018	431	635	334
Faribault.....	1,769	1,062	108	262	1,744	993	95	265
Fillmore.....	2,775	1,298	536	322	2,627	1,252	598	343
Freeborn.....	1,917	692	298	170	1,753	622	331	261
Goodhue.....	3,303	1,564	346	310	3,086	1,529	301	357
Grant.....	790	303	194	96	660	235	253	171
Hennepin.....	18,248	14,800	3,589	2,113	17,525	14,401	3,351	2,232
Houston.....	1,413	1,197	203	63	1,346	1,209	207	84
Hubbard.....	155	120	193	10	138	114	193	11
Isanti.....	619	92	333	203	643	84	289	233
Itasca.....	451	622	56	21	523	479	77	22
Jackson.....	839	680	312	54	778	658	312	57
Kanabec.....	158	42	83	69	152	35	74	88
Kandiyohi.....	1,389	298	779	276	1,162	265	915	278
Kittson.....	337	291	607	68	298	243	539	88
Lac qui Parle.....	1,202	375	653	67	1,061	373	671	100
Lake.....	242	138	33	23	221	125	40	32
Le Sueur.....	1,199	1,875	409	134	1,264	1,837	332	136
Lincoln.....	307	312	377	72	257	297	407	72
Lyon.....	1,009	515	319	257	894	484	356	295
McLeod.....	819	1,515	377	111	790	1,525	338	111
Marshall.....	502	313	1,145	76	429	296	1,117	101
Martin.....	1,044	639	143	117	1,028	606	149	123
Meeker.....	1,090	1,114	547	228	1,029	1,065	531	236
Mille Lacs.....	396	203	128	38	438	150	97	37
Morrison.....	944	1,555	210	80	949	1,509	197	157
Mower.....	2,054	1,297	183	209	1,963	1,227	197	226
Murray.....	513	529	439	57	467	476	480	64
Nicollet.....	979	949	213	65	914	876	228	76
Nobles.....	810	614	373	126	753	588	388	139
Norman.....	783	199	731	172	590	190	738	226
Olmsted.....	2,052	1,943	150	131	2,029	1,861	145	153
Otter Tail.....	2,025	1,344	1,844	358	1,761	1,338	1,847	445

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE
OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Governor.				For Lieutenant Governor.			
	Knute Nelson, R.	Daniel W. Lawler, D.	Ignatius Donnelly, Peo.	William J. Dean, P.	David M. Clough, R.	H. H. Hawkins, D.	Swan Nelson, Peo.	Ole Kron, P.
Pine.....	465	495	104	46	426	473	103	61
Pipestone.....	559	289	359	44	561	259	365	43
Polk.....	1,267	1,310	3,183	175	1,112	1,163	3,221	222
Pope.....	1 070	205	491	95	894	191	501	140
Ramsey.....	8,887	12,304	3,578	846	9,634	11,252	2,655	944
Redwood.....	1,010	608	333	111	975	559	319	125
Renville.....	1,243	890	1,120	103	1,151	851	1,074	132
Rice.....	2,037	1,750	424	222	1,982	1,681	411	256
Rock.....	868	351	200	63	814	329	215	68
St. Louis.....	4,674	3,089	1,262	524	4,297	3,216	1,134	543
Scott.....	648	1,853	158	43	640	1,850	121	38
Sherburne.....	559	271	254	33	465	239	233	34
Sibley.....	850	1,181	455	45	862	1,157	423	52
Stearns.....	1,417	4,347	681	158	1,335	4,290	611	167
Steele.....	1,276	1,268	51	106	1,254	1,269	43	112
Stevens.....	587	484	188	51	550	432	205	62
Swift.....	708	686	568	99	598	643	586	131
Todd.....	1,094	1,069	565	104	1,073	1,032	513	128
Traverse.....	315	257	388	40	269	247	387	44
Wabasha.....	1,348	1,698	230	119	1,337	1,638	199	136
Wadena.....	408	287	237	45	387	297	198	45
Waseca.....	960	1,018	205	117	921	976	202	126
Washington.....	2,029	1,650	553	109	1,965	1,551	422	151
Watsonwan.....	920	366	93	76	764	349	147	95
Wilkin.....	374	339	211	41	349	326	185	59
Winona.....	2,426	3,600	272	118	2,420	3,534	263	112
Wright.....	1,984	1,674	558	208	1,927	1,695	527	219
Yellow Medicine...	890	304	473	163	848	288	476	195
Totals.....	109,220	94,600	39,863	12,239	104,446	90,992	37,691	13,828

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE
OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Secretary of State.				For State Treasurer.			
	F. P. Brown, R.	Peter Nelson, D.	Henry B. Martin, Peo.	H. H. Aaker, P.	Joseph Bobleter, R.	Joseph Leicht, D.	Peter M. Ringdal, Peo.	D. H. Evans, P.
Aitkin.....	364	192	62	18	369	182	77	16
Anoka.....	826	693	55	153	877	694	61	128
Becker.....	761	442	550	171	773	398	597	164
Beltrami.....	54	27	21	1	52	34	21	2
Benton.....	343	513	276	20	325	516	265	30
Big Stone.....	457	518	192	125	491	460	206	138
Blue Earth.....	2,361	2,271	437	351	2,406	2,279	437	366
Brown.....	943	1,105	575	54	1,148	944	562	58
Carlton.....	578	395	138	37	608	328	138	43
Carver.....	972	1,558	192	33	1,112	1,458	197	37
Cass.....	221	165	59	11	259	173	55	15
Chippewa.....	623	483	306	139	627	447	330	145
Chisago.....	1,148	588	38	98	1,333	322	72	118
Clay.....	778	513	850	114	827	468	856	112
Cook.....	60	12	34	10	58	8	37	13
Cottonwood.....	637	165	383	95	671	154	382	106
Crow Wing.....	720	472	236	67	752	454	240	78
Dakota.....	1,230	1,868	430	170	1,273	1,855	404	109
Dodge.....	1,128	520	404	140	1,141	526	393	146
Douglas.....	999	679	540	225	1,138	453	621	229
Faribault.....	1,906	967	82	223	1,825	978	98	258
Fillmore.....	2,564	1,242	614	344	2,681	1,236	613	352
Freeborn.....	1,354	638	349	187	1,866	630	346	203
Goodhue.....	2,802	2,153	199	282	3,221	1,545	283	349
Grant.....	660	332	213	124	727	235	249	123
Hennepin.....	17,619	15,170	3,070	1,879	17,903	14,747	3,196	2,410
Houston.....	1,360	1,218	208	72	1,375	1,212	209	78
Hubbard.....	152	116	192	12	154	115	193	14
Isanti.....	569	211	258	199	636	88	299	222
Itasca.....	438	527	51	19	398	550	42	45
Jackson.....	802	665	312	60	811	650	327	61
Kanabec.....	133	84	55	69	153	26	65	80
Kandiyohi.....	1,099	543	699	274	1,240	298	792	280
Kittson.....	301	357	535	71	321	256	604	76
Lac qui Parle.....	1,103	411	627	94	1,099	353	699	89
Lake.....	230	147	31	18	232	127	33	30
Le Sueur.....	1,274	1,839	325	138	1,293	1,855	329	149
Lincoln.....	271	326	374	68	269	303	403	72
Lyon.....	919	491	336	287	891	486	328	345
McLeod.....	799	1,541	330	110	830	1,526	329	117
Marshall.....	438	458	996	96	462	306	1,131	97
Martin.....	1,028	661	116	126	1,061	610	133	126
Meeker.....	1,019	1,266	424	204	1,117	1,070	483	251
Mille Lacs.....	361	190	100	37	390	181	94	43
Morrison.....	961	1,554	187	75	1,011	1,478	195	78
Mower.....	1,991	1,241	187	224	2,063	1,246	182	219
Murray.....	474	500	469	54	511	453	478	80
Nicollet.....	824	1,112	161	76	1,018	872	204	79
Nobles.....	797	616	355	130	799	589	365	142
Norman.....	642	207	713	259	613	206	784	223
Olmsted.....	2,079	1,873	139	147	2,089	1,905	143	159
Otter Tail.....	1,773	1,554	1,723	420	1,856	1,368	1,839	430

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE
OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Secretary of State.				For State Treasurer.			
	F. P. Brown, R.	Peter Nelson, D.	Henry B. Martin, Peo.	H. H. Aaker, P.	Joseph Bobleter, R.	Joseph Leicht, D.	Peter M. Ringdal, Peo.	D. H. Evans, P.
Pine.....	442	498	63	46	459	477	85	58
Pipestone.....	580	240	360	45	584	247	365	48
Polk.....	1,110	1,206	3,221	214	1,087	1,150	3,331	202
Pope.....	909	280	459	118	919	210	509	122
Ramsey.....	9,952	11,280	2,511	902	10,842	10,751	2,198	1,078
Redwood.....	992	585	321	118	984	567	316	147
Renville.....	1,156	913	1,113	118	1,243	853	1,128	109
Rice.....	1,978	1,725	376	250	2,050	1,689	342	255
Rock.....	844	335	194	62	865	328	200	65
St. Louis.....	4,363	3,462	927	509	4,449	3,149	1,080	594
Scott.....	650	1,867	104	34	663	1,877	111	37
Sherburne.....	546	239	233	42	556	235	239	42
Sibley.....	865	1,235	394	39	924	1,171	400	47
Stearns.....	1,334	4,349	609	175	1,368	4,321	582	181
Steele.....	1,289	1,266	49	105	1,294	1,292	44	111
Stevens.....	539	448	200	64	559	442	198	67
Swift.....	622	708	541	122	635	652	600	110
Todd.....	1,087	1,059	488	116	1,108	1,042	513	119
Traverse.....	271	311	330	39	305	255	355	50
Wabasha.....	1,345	1,701	198	137	1,397	1,659	195	140
Wadena.....	387	310	188	45	393	299	199	54
Waseca.....	939	980	205	119	979	996	190	120
Washington.....	1,979	1,763	338	108	2,090	1,556	363	134
Watsonwan.....	729	443	127	94	821	329	127	96
Wilkin.....	370	342	191	43	368	246	196	43
Winona.....	2,503	3,558	257	115	2,402	3,714	263	119
Wright.....	1,883	1,983	374	203	2,093	1,765	418	219
Yellow Medicine.....	811	303	458	193	825	276	489	196
Totals.....	105,010	96,758	35,047	12,585	109,415	91,311	36,455	12,796

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE
OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Attorney General.				For Associate Justice of Supreme Court.					
	H. W. Childs, R.	John C. Nethaway, D.	John L. MacDonald, Peo.	Robert Taylor, P.	C. E. Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Daniel A. Dickinson, R. & P.	Wm. Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Daniel Buck, D. & Peo.	Thomas Canty, D. & Peo.	Wm. N. Davidson, Peo.
Aitkin	378	195	64	15	263	274	409	207	215	84
Anoka	877	675	58	135	804	759	1,294	665	710	71
Becker	803	387	599	188	780	773	1,009	845	804	650
Beltrami	52	32	23	3	49	51	69	46	43	22
Benton	343	507	277	31	284	293	644	648	603	287
Big Stone	472	468	219	147	482	485	841	583	577	239
Blue Earth	2,392	2,276	490	387	2,066	2,263	3,668	2,975	2,297	525
Brown	969	1,074	587	52	764	774	1,565	1,448	1,385	638
Carlton	592	378	135	57	505	506	760	387	369	149
Carver	1,104	1,380	256	42	884	878	1,942	1,485	1,384	292
Cass	229	167	51	13	177	169	258	180	173	63
Chippewa	633	450	332	143	694	688	1,073	709	670	336
Chisago	1,335	331	68	126	1,207	1,217	1,428	357	354	83
Clay	819	444	900	110	759	751	1,018	1,172	1,152	945
Cook	58	10	36	14	57	58	65	38	38	34
Cottonwood	639	151	393	100	563	570	614	429	393	398
Crow Wing	764	457	243	70	573	661	955	614	596	282
Dakota	1,285	1,810	487	185	1,339	1,164	2,344	2,021	1,885	546
Dodge	1,122	501	393	188	995	997	1,315	797	702	415
Douglas	1,132	439	612	261	1,088	1,101	1,361	834	851	740
Faribault	1,815	994	100	263	1,442	1,574	2,146	1,079	875	129
Fillmore	2,688	1,219	626	354	2,541	2,499	3,416	1,741	1,714	687
Freeborn	1,847	622	368	211	1,638	1,608	2,049	883	814	438
Goodhue	3,236	1,528	264	361	2,922	2,909	4,016	1,578	1,494	331
Grant	726	224	245	135	712	717	853	444	420	267
Hennepin	18,120	14,872	2,938	2,239	17,261	16,389	26,194	15,388	16,866	3,791
Houston	1,385	1,211	210	89	1,226	1,217	2,247	1,328	230	232
Hubbard	152	115	200	9	111	122	177	238	233	198
Isanti	622	89	283	239	717	728	754	298	366	282
Itasca	403	553	61	46	263	283	646	516	522	72
Jackson	808	660	332	60	643	641	1,073	860	773	407
Kanabec	155	42	57	93	173	179	207	87	109	77
Kandiyohi	1,224	288	790	309	1,349	1,346	1,487	865	841	786
Kittson	312	259	594	86	296	322	516	656	651	596
Lac qui Parle	1,084	370	685	92	1,065	1,086	1,317	940	956	732
Lake	239	128	33	31	210	222	283	145	147	71
Le Sueur	1,301	1,762	453	136	1,115	1,159	2,573	1,985	1,885	401
Lincoln	268	303	388	82	282	393	516	601	595	431
Lyon	909	477	345	312	924	959	1,272	737	723	443
McLeod	794	1,498	408	107	695	668	1,634	1,433	1,304	334
Marshall	473	308	1,104	105	439	445	531	1,093	1,049	1,138
Martin	1,059	611	124	131	811	849	1,217	676	597	174
Meeker	1,112	1,040	516	246	1,047	1,028	1,827	1,307	1,256	507
Mille Lacs	402	182	108	44	315	311	430	242	252	132
Morrison	989	1,539	204	86	766	849	1,998	1,557	1,480	402
Mower	2,028	1,238	185	246	1,760	1,795	2,640	1,251	1,209	226
Murray	510	453	486	65	440	472	767	850	823	564
Nicollet	974	875	218	88	868	876	1,532	1,072	960	236
Nobles	810	592	370	135	756	774	1,221	863	804	392
Norman	625	204	777	226	753	756	880	796	757	751
Olmsted	2,035	1,882	138	166	1,779	1,783	3,249	1,885	1,774	171
Otter Tail	1,911	1,345	1,794	445	1,995	1,990	2,956	2,706	2,660	1,866

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR STATE OFFICERS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	For Attorney General.				For Associate Justices of Supreme Court.					
	H. W. Childs, R.	John C. Nethaway, D.	John L. MacDonald, Peo.	Robert Taylor, P.	C. E. Vanderburgh, R. & P.	Daniel A. Dickinson, R. & P.	Wm. Mitchell, R., D. & P.	Daniel Buck, D. & Peo.	Thomas Canty, D. & Peo.	Wm. N. Davidson, Peo.
Pine.....	463	480	76	56	377	388	693	490	468	116
Pipestone.....	578	241	380	52	483	506	604	521	502	423
Polk.....	1,112	1,166	3,286	214	1,094	1,110	1,927	3,837	3,765	3,348
Pope.....	922	212	507	128	811	779	938	510	509	521
Ramsey.....	10,482	10,599	2,841	1,027	9,925	9,888	17,260	12,300	11,672	3,730
Redwood.....	1,018	558	324	123	854	879	1,225	747	670	353
Renville.....	1,215	814	1,167	118	1,036	1,031	1,632	1,619	1,560	1,145
Rice.....	2,032	1,676	413	275	1,861	1,832	3,105	1,835	1,757	431
Rock.....	823	332	205	64	707	737	823	469	437	351
St. Louis.....	4,488	3,175	1,018	597	3,951	4,010	6,064	3,591	3,410	1,271
Scott.....	639	1,831	238	33	541	535	2,019	1,812	1,741	150
Sherburne.....	557	235	245	37	501	503	677	408	404	253
Sibley.....	891	1,131	450	51	718	713	1,552	1,417	1,309	479
Stearns.....	1,347	4,288	634	187	1,082	1,116	4,424	4,428	4,176	737
Steele.....	1,294	1,274	48	120	1,125	1,093	2,074	1,201	1,129	86
Stevens.....	566	436	204	65	491	485	789	553	577	236
Swift.....	641	603	636	119	632	606	1,111	1,072	1,083	650
Todd.....	1,096	1,043	520	133	967	952	1,729	1,326	1,299	574
Traverse.....	302	238	374	56	274	279	459	521	523	390
Wabasha.....	1,376	1,654	207	148	1,133	1,160	2,533	1,663	1,549	253
Wadena.....	392	297	199	48	324	323	561	382	368	216
Waseca.....	966	969	214	127	812	821	1,459	1,085	936	265
Washington.....	2,081	1,577	410	139	1,645	1,675	2,744	1,676	1,465	440
Watsonwan.....	809	330	122	97	640	695	871	443	371	148
Wilkin.....	362	331	203	57	338	340	629	477	463	238
Winona.....	2,486	3,543	272	158	1,883	1,861	4,707	3,417	2,997	348
Wright.....	2,088	1,753	406	227	2,010	1,906	3,236	1,941	1,925	453
Yellow Medicine..	792	293	476	212	832	834	1,029	653	631	506
Total.....	108,785	90,690	37,702	14,000	100,064	101,148	163,541	113,194	109,166	42,084

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; F., Fusion; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	Presidential Electors.				
	Harrison, R.	Cleveland, D.	Weaver, F.	Weaver, Peo.	Bidwell, P.
Aitkin.....	445	217	188	33	16
Anoka.....	1,002	720	662	44	133
Becker.....	853	266	352	239	181
Beltrami.....	57	44	60	25	1
Benton.....	426	577	183	632	27
Big Stone.....	576	498	536	170	138
Blue Earth.....	2,680	2,399	2,386	385	362
Brown.....	1,080	1,174	1,457	494	59
Carlton.....	737	370	405	108	45
Carver.....	1,191	1,462	1,403	246	53
Cass.....	311	233	214	221	18
Chippewa.....	730	507	685	244	159
Chisago.....	1,480	338	340	45	110
Clay.....	959	594	1,134	710	123
Cook.....	68	19	.....	31	14
Cottonwood.....	727	202	469	333	126
Crow Wing.....	916	519	567	193	97
Dakota.....	1,481	1,989	1,954	264	168
Dodge.....	1,219	536	767	309	139
Douglas.....	1,315	533	911	484	252
Faribault.....	1,992	1,070	991	86	286
Fillmore.....	2,925	1,346	1,715	542	361
Freeborn.....	2,004	743	854	281	243
Goodhue.....	3,574	1,659	1,589	212	357
Grant.....	776	319	415	182	125
Hennepin.....	20,603	16,448	15,001	2,326	1,883
Houston.....	1,509	1,243	1,268	170	88
Hubbard.....	164	129	255	161	6
Isanti.....	728	105	307	308	256
Itasca.....	520	686	553	50	23
Jackson.....	901	721	852	267	63
Kanabec.....	182	38	71	35	85
Kandiyohi.....	1,341	391	917	601	300
Kittson.....	408	307	667	446	96
Lac qui Parle.....	1,164	457	876	510	94
Lake.....	290	126	130	38	29
Le Sueur.....	1,465	1,821	1,836	255	146
Lincoln.....	318	396	616	310	86
Lyon.....	1,068	486	699	280	265
McLeod.....	902	1,523	579	252	117
Marshall.....	526	354	1,141	892	113
Martin.....	1,189	661	618	103	125
Meeker.....	1,274	1,146	1,303	348	259
Mille Lacs.....	463	223	246	103	37
Morrison.....	1,135	1,585	1,443	160	126
Mower.....	2,234	1,310	1,257	169	251
Murray.....	586	517	773	412	73
Nicollet.....	1,098	937	983	184	83
Nobles.....	894	664	844	318	145
Norman.....	724	294	803	596	244
Olmsted.....	2,344	1,931	1,822	159	181
Otter Tail.....	2,140	1,642	2,808	1,466	474
Pine.....	538	458	479	70	45
Pipestone.....	648	295	520	346	62
Polk.....	1,376	1,510	3,948	2,775	231
Pope.....	1,037	282	558	361	129
Ramsey.....	11,307	12,817	11,770	1,725	1,077
Redwood.....	1,155	645	257	734	119
Renville.....	1,370	984	1,657	925	150

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

[R., Republican; D., Democrat; F., Fusion; Peo., Peoples; P., Prohibition.]

COUNTIES.	Presidential Electors.				
	Harrison, R.	Cleveland, D.	Weaver, F.	Weaver, Peo.	Bidwell, P.
Rice	2,245	1,794	1,756	352	258
Rock	940	383	459	176	77
St. Louis	5,157	3,586	3,486	985	655
Scott	760	1,937	1,784	99	33
Sherburne	632	290	412	202	49
Sibley	950	1,191	1,400	325	48
Stearns	1,624	4,461	4,446	551	223
Steele	1,396	1,299	1,165	55	116
Stevens	622	509	563	144	71
Swift	762	712	1,017	434	130
Todd	1,251	1,118	1,348	460	143
Traverse	413	317	480	258	62
Wabasha	1,580	1,774	1,668	151	156
Wadena	454	332	403	161	54
Waseca	1,090	1,042	1,020	164	134
Washington	2,451	1,733	1,632	298	116
Watonwan	934	388	385	75	93
Wilkin	434	363	455	169	51
Winona	2,734	3,701	3,418	256	153
Wright	2,271	1,829	1,900	337	240
Yellow Medicine	911	364	655	379	201
Total	122,823	100,920	110,465	29,313	14,182

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

COUNTIES.	MEMBER OF CONGRESS.				CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.			
	Republican.	Democrat.	Peoples.	Prohibition.	Amendment to article four (4) of the constitution, to prohibit special legislation.—YES.	Amendment to article four (4) of the constitution to prohibit special legislation.—NO.	Amendment to section three (3) of article nine (9) of the constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies.—YES.	Amendment to section three (3) of article nine (9) of the constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies.—NO.
Aitkin.....	363	224	70	18	298	70	257	118
Anoka.....	936	706	42	156	472	396	374	542
Becker.....	781	356	641	180	703	264	610	404
Beltrami.....	53	42	24	6	25	26	81	7
Benton.....	392	607	222	31	388	181	218	356
Big Stone.....	489	441	221	145	366	294	336	407
Blue Earth.....	2,565	2,244	380	296	1,459	1,235	957	2,024
Brown.....	1,015	1,125	577	58	962	651	393	1,338
Carlton.....	653	391	124	53	303	135	306	180
Carver.....	1,141	1,480	209	41	800	722	420	1,280
Cass.....	273	181	52	15	145	95	187	62
Chippewa.....	702	455	294	147	519	353	345	568
Chisago.....	1,413	323	44	142	510	333	466	465
Clay.....	804	495	854	148	716	339	558	512
Cook.....	63	18	33	11	14	14	29	11
Cottonwood.....	712	165	360	93	435	150	425	198
Crow Wing.....	778	490	216	68	533	240	504	277
Dakota.....	1,461	1,998	256	182	1,032	917	798	1,334
Dodge.....	1,221	578	368	139	870	424	232	1,456
Douglas.....	1,135	435	590	264	715	687	344	1,201
Faribault.....	2,046	1,080	123	715	745	738	534	1,024
Fillmore.....	2,750	1,368	536	349	2,058	1,045	1,040	1,651
Freeborn.....	1,854	781	278	214	927	449	731	782
Goodhue.....	3,373	1,941	153	271	2,103	812	1,390	1,781
Grant.....	696	207	283	131	561	134	325	392
Hennepin.....	18,463	15,910	3,151	2,458	9,030	8,403	8,913	9,228
Houston.....	1,422	1,309	158	77	1,143	407	535	1,235
Hubbard.....	166	128	186	9	110	166	94	225
Isanti.....	671	117	230	269	378	211	353	334
Itasca.....	510	566	31	152	343	102	314	169
Jackson.....	883	690	344	.....	748	339	578	547
Kanabec.....	165	47	33	92	165	34	124	59
Kandiyohi.....	1,334	245	857	269	797	471	547	847
Kittson.....	274	488	479	65	503	283	363	234
Lac qui Parle.....	1,175	343	734	.....	832	470	615	755
Lake.....	265	132	31	29	153	61	81	88
Le Sueur.....	1,465	1,869	280	140	1,152	557	532	1,342
Lincoln.....	321	293	384	67	282	204	253	281
Lyon.....	981	452	353	282	472	513	486	632
McLeod.....	875	1,585	309	139	665	582	460	1,119
Marshall.....	485	352	1,078	110	526	325	408	519
Martin.....	1,126	646	102	125	579	343	417	539
Meeker.....	1,174	1,220	410	244	1,190	536	444	1,540
Mille Lacs.....	469	167	95	44	161	233	129	316
Morrison.....	1,012	1,521	158	88	806	817	539	1,030
Mower.....	2,137	1,309	176	115	1,140	709	619	1,466
Murray.....	544	454	524	.....	437	304	292	542
Nicollet.....	1,101	920	166	74	809	393	291	1,031
Nobles.....	793	584	446	135	742	291	473	627
Norman.....	635	206	728	286	487	374	322	621
Olmsted.....	2,118	1,944	157	144	1,454	596	880	1,530
Otter Tail.....	1,918	1,307	1,806	461	1,983	1,065	1,235	2,018

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

COUNTIES.	MEMBER OF CONGRESS.				CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.			
	Republican.	Democrat.	Peoples.	Prohibition.	Amendment to article four (4) of the constitution, to prohibit special legislation.—YES.	Amendment to article four (4) of the constitution, to prohibit special legislation.—NO.	Amendment to section three (3) of article nine (9) of the constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies.—YES.	Amendment to section three (3) of article nine (9) of the constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies.—NO.
Pine.....	485	544	63	50	283	170	240	222
Pipestone.....	608	220	384	51	385	267	319	434
Polk.....	1,114	1,215	3,201	222	2,359	1,132	1,294	2,210
Pope.....	893	205	528	152	577	322	361	633
Ramsey.....	12,083	11,099	1,666	1,285	7,344	4,517	5,943	6,672
Redwood.....	1,109	603	292	112	623	354	526	552
Renville.....	1,293	951	1,061	112	796	812	586	1,065
Rice.....	2,243	1,729	331	191	1,227	913	895	1,397
Rock.....	846	314	211	116	524	166	352	459
St. Louis.....	4,332	4,178	767	536	2,021	2,062	1,844	2,133
Scott.....	691	1,938	69	39	1,289	514	213	1,923
Sherburne.....	605	284	210	36	330	194	215	406
Sibley.....	1,001	1,179	386	56	797	614	390	1,251
Stearns.....	1,963	4,154	546	156	2,721	1,218	1,071	3,098
Steele.....	1,361	1,348	45	84	971	351	353	1,213
Stevens.....	579	436	215	55	395	343	249	514
Swift.....	671	594	592	129	672	509	398	810
Todd.....	1,143	1,007	516	125	852	731	558	1,152
Traverse.....	352	224	340	52	341	205	236	332
Wabasha.....	1,526	1,697	187	113	942	690	679	1,286
Wadena.....	442	299	190	47	302	170	262	315
Waseca.....	982	1,015	216	127	987	412	356	1,216
Washington.....	2,292	1,849	240	175	1,138	570	895	1,037
Watonwan.....	796	443	107	82	333	351	528	415
Wilkin.....	369	331	201	52	290	186	211	269
Winona.....	2,775	3,646	221	92	2,016	1,203	1,156	2,055
Wright.....	2,037	1,678	397	199	1,761	762	771	2,063
Yellow Medicine....	884	268	487	195	495	363	476	445
Total.....	115,637	96,388	34,025	13,646	77,614	19,583	53,372	82,910

STATE SENATORS.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

The Senators are elected for four years.

1st Dist.: Houston—		15th Dist.: Winona—	
J. C. Kelley, Dem.....	1,263	J. A. Tawney, Rep.....	3,156
Tosten Johnson, Rep.....	1,232	J. Ludwig, Dem.....	2,765
J. Pendergast, All.....	474	Tawney's majority.....	391
Kelley's plurality.....	31	16th Dist.: Lyon, Lincoln, Yellow	
2nd Dist.: Fillmore—		Medicine—	
E. D. Hammer, Rep.....	2,351	O. Mott, All.....	1,556
T. Tousley, Dem.....	1,983	H. M. Burchard, Ind.....	1,301
Hammer's majority.....	468	H. Lavesson, Rep.....	1,338
3d Dist.: Mower—		D. J. Larson, Ind.....	189
Oscar Ayers, Rep.....	1,725	Mott's plurality.....	170
O. W. Gibson, Dem.....	1,704	17th Dist.: Nicollet—	
Ayers' majority.....	21	C. R. Davis, Rep.....	1,407
4th Dist.: Freeborn—		H. C. Randall, Dem.....	1,118
H. C. Nelson, All.....	1,639	Davis' majority.....	289
F. V. Knatwold, Rep.....	1,497	18th Dist.: Sibley—	
Nelson's majority.....	142	T. Streissguth, Rep.....	1,251
5th Dist.: Faribault—		Pat. Bray, Dem.....	1,091
J. A. Kiester, Rep.....	1,893	J. A. Solomonson, All.....	580
C. S. Dunbar, All.....	744	Streissguth's plurality.....	169
G. E. Francisco, Ind.....	113	19th Dist.: LeSueur—	
D. H. Morse, Dem.....	41	E. R. Smith, Rep.....	1,814
Kiester's plurality.....	1,149	D. Doyle, Dem.....	1,675
6th Dist.: Martin and Watonwan—		J. Burns, All.....	500
F. A. Day, Rep.....	1,776	Alex Kenrick, Ind.....	82
E. Grogan, Dem.....	1,224	Smith's plurality.....	139
J. D. McBroom, Ind.....	39	20th Dist.: Rice—	
Day's majority.....	552	A. W. Stockton, Rep.....	2,011
7th Dist.: Nobles, Murray, Rock,		S. L. Crocker, Dem.....	1,761
Pipestone—		T. O'Grady, All.....	576
J. LaDue, All.....	2,342	R. Plummer, Ind.....	155
H. J. Miller, Rep.....	1,871	Stockton's plurality.....	250
A. M. Becker, Dem.....	572	21st Dist.: Goodhue—	
LaDue's plurality.....	471	J. W. Peterson, Rep.....	2,078
8th Dist.: Jackson, Cottonwood—		P. Nelson, Dem.....	2,043
Eric Sevaton, All.....	1,666	A. T. Conley, All.....	912
J. J. Knox, Rep.....	715	T. Wilson, Ind.....	2
W. C. Portman, Dem.....	278	Peterson's plurality.....	35
J. T. Wallace, Ind.....	25	22d Dist.: Wabasha—	
Sevaton's plurality.....	951	H. Burkhardt, Rep.....	1,776
9th Dist.: Brown and Cottonwood—		E. D. Southard, Dem.....	1,674
S. D. Peterson, Rep.....	2,209	G. B. Arbertson, Ind.....	74
W. E. Baker, Dem.....	1,271	Burkhardt's plurality.....	102
O. D. Stewart, All.....	1,378	23d Dist.: Washington—	
Peterson's plurality.....	831	J. N. Searles, Rep.....	2,115
10th Dist.: Blue Earth—		J. S. O'Brien, Dem.....	*2,011
G. T. Barr, Rep.....	2,823	A. Richmond, All.....	447
A. R. Pfau, Dem.....	2,698	Searles' plurality.....	4
Barr's majority.....	134	24th Dist.: Dakota—	
11th Dist.: Waseca—		Ignatius Donnelly, All.....	1,647
R. O. Craig, Dem.....	1,292	E. C. Libbey, Dem.....	1,305
C. Wagner, Rep.....	1,214	W. Hodgson, Rep.....	951
Craig's majority.....	78	C. P. Nichols, Ind.....	78
12th Dist.: Steele—		25th Dist.: 1st, 2d and 3d wards of	
C. S. Crandall, Rep.....	1,285	St. Paul—	
E. M. Morehouse, Dem.....	1,252	J. B. Sanborn, Citizens Rep.....	5,103
D. J. Amos, Ind.....	68	J. Lindstrom, Pro.....	535
Crandall's plurality.....	32	26th Dist.: 4th, 5th and 6th wards	
13th Dist.: Dodge—		of St. Paul—	
Senator to succeed Hon. J. Grin-		C. H. Leinaw, Citizens Dem.....	4,471
nell, deceased—		27th Dist.: 7th and 8th wards of	
J. T. Little, Rep.....	1,306	St. Paul—	
B. T. Chase, Ind.....	872	W. B. Dean, Citizens Rep.....	4,283
A. R. Cohoon, Pro.....	137	28th Dist.: St. Paul—	
Little's plurality.....	434	H. F. Stevens, Rep.....	2,327
14th Dist.: Olmsted—		C. H. Benedict, Dem.....	2,243
W. W. Mayo, Dem.....	2,131	J. W. Rhines, Pro.....	149
A. T. Stebbins, Rep.....	1,956	Stevens, plurality.....	34
D. D. Kimball, Ind.....	52	29th Dist.: 1st and 3d wards of	
P. H. Marsh, Ind.....	2	Minneapolis—	
Mayo's plurality.....	175	S. A. March, Dem.....	4,062
		T. H. Lucas, All.....	512
		W. Cilley, Ind.....	265
		March's majority.....	3,550

* Senate declared O'Brien elected.

STATE SENATORS.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

The Senators are elected for four years.

30th Dist.: 2d and 9th wards of Minneapolis—		42d Dist.: Renville—	
F. G. McMillan, Dem.....	1,784	T. Borchert, All....	1,423
E. M. Johnson, Rep.....	1,223	J. T. Brooks, Rep.....	1,289
W. B. Hammond, All.....	244	P. F. Walstrom, Ind.....	376
C. M. Way, Ind.....	141	M. B. Foster, Ind.....	69
McMillan's plurality.....	561	Borchert's plurality.....	134
31st Dist.: 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis—		43d Dist.: Lac qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa—	
F. L. Morse, Dem.....	2,835	Erick O. Erickson, All.....	3,479
A. J. Boardman, Rep.....	2,573	M. F. Barber, Rep.....	1,907
G. R. Whitcomb, Ind.....	260	Erickson's majority.....	1,572
Morse's plurality.....	262	44th Dist.: Chisago, Kanabec and Pine—	
32d Dist.: 5th and 6th wards of Minneapolis—		W. S. Dedon, All.....	1,636
A. Phillips, Dem.....	3,722	L. H. McKusick, Rep.....	1,523
J. A. Wolverton, Rep.....	2,399	Dedon's plurality.....	113
M. W. Morgan, All.....	318	45th Dist.: Stearns, Benton—	
W. M. Lawrence, Ind.....	272	H. Keller, Dem.....	4,213
Phillips' plurality.....	1,320	C. A. Gilman, Rep.....	2,173
33d Dist.: 7th, 11th and 12th wards of Minneapolis—		J. L. Robbins, All.....	993
J. W. Bell, Dem.....	2,992	Keller's plurality.....	2,040
S. Ellingson, Rep.....	1,806	46th Dist.: Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, Mille Lacs—	
E. B. Miller, All.....	469	G. Geissel, Dem.....	5,167
Bell's plurality.....	1,186	J. C. Flynn, Rep.....	1,985
34th Dist.: 8th and 13th wards of Minneapolis—		Geissel's majority.....	3,182
J. Day Smith, Rep.....	2,062	47th Dist.: Pope, Douglas—	
E. S. Barnes, Dem.....	1,933	H. A. Grafe, All.....	2,606
H. D. Knapp, Ind.....	198	H. H. Wilson, Rep.....	623
Smith's plurality.....	129	Grafe's majority.....	1,983
35th Dist.: Anoka and Isanti—		48th Dist.: Otter Tail—	
C. S. Guderian, Rep.....	1,692	J. B. Hompe, All.....	3,865
E. L. Reed, Dem.....	1,416	F. M. Mosher, Rep.....	1,924
E. L. Curiol, Ind.....	15	Hompe's majority.....	1,941
J. W. Steed, Ind.....	14	49th Dist.: Big Stone, Grant, Stev- ens, Traverse—	
Guderian's plurality.....	277	O. O. Canestorp, Ind. Rep.....	2,298
36th Dist.: Scott—		D. W. Hixon, Rep.....	1,767
J. McHale, Dem.....	1,797	L. Peterson, Dem.....	1,095
M. Nachbar, Ind. Dem.....	1,038	A. A. Stone, Ind.....	90
McHale's majority.....	759	Canestorp's plurality.....	534
37th Dist.: Carver—		50th Dist.: Wilkins, Clay, Becker—	
J. W. Craven, Dem.....	1,955	R. M. Probstfield, All.....	2,312
C. G. Halgren, Rep.....	1,207	E. G. Holmes, Rep.....	2,308
Craven's plurality.....	748	Probstfield's majority.....	505
38th Dist.: Sherburne and Wright—		51st Dist.: Polk, Beltrami, Norman—	
A. Y. Eaton, Ind. Rep.....	3,044	E. E. Lommen, All.....	4,790
W. H. Houlton, Rep.....	2,482	Alex. McKinnon, Dem.....	1,396
D. Murdock, All.....	333	J. Crompt, Rep.....	1,443
Eaton's plurality.....	562	Lommen's plurality.....	3,347
39th Dist.: Meeker—		52d Dist.: Marshall and Kittson—	
S. W. Leavitt, Dem.....	1,566	L. G. Wood, All.....	1,984
P. E. Hanson, Rep.....	1,334	H. O. Hanson, Rep.....	1,111
S. S. Squire, Ind.....	86	Wood's majority.....	873
Leavitt's plurality.....	232	53d Dist.: Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Hubbard, Wadena, Carlton—	
40th Dist.: McLeod—		W. P. Allen, Rep.....	2,226
S. P. Brown, Dem.....	1,636	H. H. Hawkins, Dem.....	2,053
A. H. Reed, Rep.....	930	Allen's majority.....	173
C. N. Perkins, All.....	370	54th Dist.: St. Louis, Lake, Ocok—	
B. M. Record, Ind.....	65	F. B. Dougherty, Rep.....	3,572
Brown's plurality.....	706	C. P. Magginnis, Dem.....	2,903
41st Dist.: Kandiyohi—		J. A. Mannheim, All.....	1,512
G. A. Glader, Ind. Rep.....	1,228	Dougherty's plurality.....	669
N. Quam, Rep.....	1,204		
C. E. Johnson, Ind.....	211		
Glader's plurality.....	24		

REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

1st District: Houston—		10th District—Continued—	
John J. Hohl, Rep.....	1,405	William Webb, Peo.....	729
D. L. Buel, Dem.....	1,395	F. M. Currier, Peo.....	682
L. O. Weorn, Peo.....	184	Joseph S. Burwell, Peo.....	357
Hohl's plurality.....	10	Gutterson's plurality.....	171
2d District: Fillmore—		Brule's ".....	127
J. R. Nelson, Rep.....	2,801	Comstock's ".....	15
C. C. Woolridge, Rep.....	2,706	11th District: Waseca—	
S. A. Langum, Rep.....	2,740	Henry M. Buck, Rep.....	1,186
O. P. Hadland, Fus.....	2,002	John T. Jordan, Dem.....	1,175
A. H. Gilmore, Fus.....	1,904	Buck's majority.....	11
H. M. Smith, Fus.....	1,894	12th District: Steele—	
Nelson's plurality.....	799	John Virtue, Dem.....	1,484
Woolridge's ".....	704	Clarke Chambers, Rep.....	1,347
Langum's ".....	738	Virtue's majority.....	137
3d District: Mower—		13th District:	
J. J. Furlong, Dem.....	1,157	J. G. Briggs, Rep.....	1,293
H. L. Knight, Rep.....	1,042	Fred Cartwright, Fus.....	940
Furlong's plurality.....	115	Briggs' majority.....	353
G. W. Benner, Rep.....	988	14th District: Olmsted—	
H. Webber, Jr., Dem.....	570	H. M. Richardson, Rep.....	2,198
A. Van Hammert, Peo.....	116	Joseph Underleak, Rep.....	1,916
Benner's plurality.....	418	C. French, Dem.....	1,870
4th District: Freeborn—		W. G. Scott, Dem.....	1,740
William Christie, Rep.....	1,838	R. G. Richardson, Peo.....	174
John M. Geissler, Rep.....	1,730	J. L. Wright, Peo.....	130
E. E. Knatvold, Fus.....	1,192	M. L. Sawyer, Pro.....	162
Elliot Ash, Fus.....	914	Richardson's plurality.....	328
Christie's plurality.....	646	Underleak's ".....	46
Geissler's ".....	538	15th District: Winona—	
5th District: Faribault—		S. R. Van Sant, Rep.....	956
S. J. Abbott, Rep.....	2,100	L. L. Brown, Dem.....	892
A. Schultes, Dem.....	1,208	Van Sant's majority.....	64
Abbott's majority.....	892	L. Sikorski, Dem.....	1,043
6th District: Martin and Waton-		C. P. Van Alstine, Rep.....	761
wan—		Sikorski's majority.....	282
D. C. Hopkins, Rep.....	1,794	Frank Monahan, Dem.....	846
Charles O. Cooley, Dem.....	819	W. J. Lamson, Rep.....	709
George M. Johnson, Peo.....	574	Monahan's majority.....	137
J. B. K. McCurdy, Pro.....	257	M. McGrath, Dem.....	766
Hopkin's plurality.....	975	S. C. McElhany, Rep.....	667
7th District: Nobles, Murray, Pipe-		J. R. Campbell, Peo.....	46
stone and Rock—		McGrath's plurality.....	99
William Lockwood, Rep.....	2,840	16th District: Lincoln, Lyon and	
Daniel Shell, Rep.....	2,880	Yellow Medicine—	
O. O. Holman, Rep.....	2,881	Ole O. Lende, Rep.....	1,970
George McGillevray, Fus.....	2,777	L. S. Tyler, Rep.....	2,002
J. H. Maxwell, Fus.....	2,775	O. C. Wilson, Fus.....	1,961
Patrick Gildea, Fus.....	2,730	J. F. Gibb, Fus.....	1,752
Lockwood's plurality.....	63	A. R. Chace, Pro.....	581
Shell's ".....	103	A. L. Foster, Pro.....	503
Holman's ".....	104	Lende's plurality.....	9
8th District: Jackson and Cotton-		Tyler's ".....	41
wood—		17th District: Nicollet—	
John Paulson, Rep.....	1,677	Joseph Diepolder, Rep.....	1,274
E. J. Meilicke, Fus.....	1,566	E. St. Julien Cox, Dem.....	944
Paulson's majority.....	111	Diepolder's majority.....	330
9th District: Redwood—		18th District: Sibley—	
O. B. Turrell, Rep.....	1,221	Thomas McKasy, Dem.....	1,324
A. D. Stewart, Fus.....	851	Daniel Munro, Peo.....	346
Turrell's majority.....	364	H. Guigsberg, Rep.....	981
Brown—		McKasey's plurality.....	343
William Skinner, Dem.....	1,154	19th District: Le Sueur—	
John C. Peterson, Rep.....	1,004	E. E. Salls, Dem.....	1,804
Jessie Palmer, Peo.....	645	John Wacek, Dem.....	1,641
Skinner's plurality.....	150	Job W. Lloyd, Rep.....	1,578
10th District: Blue Earth—		Jacob Krenik, Rep.....	1,302
Nicholas Brules, Dem.....	2,348	S. S. Dickinson, Peo.....	304
James H. Baker, Dem.....	2,143	E. Lammers, Peo.....	308
W. L. Comstock, Dem.....	2,236	B. B. Rees, Pro.....	133
Gilbert Gutterson, Rep.....	2,392	E. T. Jones, Pro.....	171
A. C. Wilbur, Rep.....	2,221	Salls' plurality.....	226
John Saurisch, Rep.....	2,182	Wacek's ".....	63
Daniel Brooks, Pro.....	443		

REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

20th District: Rice—		26th District: 4th Ward, St. Paul—	
A. B. Kelly, Rep.....	2,243	C. Williams, Dem.....	1,220
E. F. Oliver, Rep.....	2,039	Henry Johns, Rep.....	1,147
J. C. Temple, Rep.....	2,046	Daniel Barnard, Peo.....	151
Joseph Roach, Dem.....	2,051	Williams' plurality ..	73
Joseph Kelly, Dem.....	1,700	5th Ward, St. Paul—	
W. D. Shinota, Dem.....	1,589	John H. Ives, Dem.....	1,254
G. Fish, Peo.....	402	Walter Bock, Rep.....	837
S. W. Birdsall, Peo.....	356	J. A. Black, Peo.....	214
H. T. Detent, Peo.....	398	W. H. Holden, Pro.....	65
Kelly's plurality.....	204	Ives' plurality.....	417
Temple's ".....	7	6th Ward, St. Paul—	
Roach's ".....	12	John V. I. Dodd, Dem.....	883
21st District: Goodhue—		F. C. Tallboys, Rep.....	843
James L. Schofield, Rep.....	1,220	A. Glosser, Peo.....	212
Jas. H. Harrison, Peo.....	239	W. W. Nichollas, Pro.....	56
Schofield's majority.....	981	F. F. Wilde, Ind. Dem.....	165
John H. Boxrud, Rep.....	760	Samuel Dearing, Ind. Dem.....	216
W. H. Hammond, Dem.....	697	Dodd's plurality.....	40
O. T. Berg, Peo.....	103	27th District, 7th Ward, St. Paul—	
Boxrud's plurality.....	63	H. H. Horton, Rep.....	1,323
F. M. Wilson, Rep.....	1,232	C. H. Kellogg, Dem.....	764
W. F. Cross, Ind.....	669	C. F. Hammond, Pro.....	47
W. J. Featherstone, Pro.....	408	Horton's plurality.....	559
Wilson's plurality.....	563	8th Ward, of St. Paul—	
22d District: Wabasha—		William Rodger, Dem.....	1,741
Andrew French, Dem.....	896	A. F. Gauger, Rep.....	1,258
H. I. Whitman, Rep.....	803	Louis Nash, Peo.....	404
M. Kinsella, Peo.....	265	C. W. Finwall, Pro.....	133
French's plurality.....	93	Rodger's plurality.....	483
A. J. Greer, Rep.....	1,081	28th District: 9th Ward, St. Paul—	
H. B. McKenny, Dem.....	445	R. A. Walsh, Dem.....	866
J. J. Beatty, Peo.....	104	Karl Simmon, Rep.....	851
Greer's plurality.....	636	J. M. McClelland, Peo.....	399
23d District: Washington—		I. E. Reeves, Pro.....	96
A. P. Noyes, Rep.....	696	D. J. McEvoy, Ind.....	56
John McCarthy, Dem.....	672	Walsh's plurality.....	15
John Thelander, Peo.....	160	10th and 11th Wards and Country	
Noyes' plurality.....	24	Towns—	
August Boreen, Rep.....	685	D. M. Sullivan, Rep.....	1,436
Samuel Register, Dem.....	486	M. Doran, Dem.....	1,338
Boreen's majority.....	199	A. C. Wright, Peo.....	118
John Zelch, Rep.....	987	A. Z. Drew, Pro.....	167
H. J. Fall, Dem.....	729	Sullivan's plurality.....	98
Geo. Van Alstyne, Peo.....	101	29th District: 1st and 3d Wards of	
Zelch's plurality.....	258	Minneapolis—	
24th District: Dakota—		R. C. Hinrichs, Dem.....	2,353
N. P. Rogers, Dem.....	1,493	Geo. W. Bleecker, Dem.....	1,645
Jas. McDonough, Dem.....	1,572	J. A. Bidderman, Rep.....	1,136
C. F. Staples, Rep.....	1,543	L. O. Merriam, Rep.....	1,501
M. H. Sullivan, Rep.....	1,421	Addison Douglas.....	212
Ara Barton, Peo.....	465	A. K. Graves.....	160
M. Johnson, Peo.....	520	Wm. L. Priebe.....	213
McDonough's plurality.....	79	Hinrichs' majority.....	852
Staples' ".....	50	Bleecker's ".....	144
25th District: Ramsey, 1st Ward of		30th District: 2d and 9th Wards,	
St. Paul—		Minneapolis—	
Charles Wallblom, Rep.....	1,475	E. F. Comstock, Rep.....	2,329
Louis Ferguson, Dem.....	831	J. T. Wyman, Rep.....	2,333
J. E. Froiseth, Pro.....	230	N. P. Nelson, Dem.....	1,975
J. A. Frees.....	218	Fred. Salisbury, Dem.....	1,854
Michael Wicker, Ind., Rep.....	94	W. P. Chase, Peo.....	407
Wallblom's plurality.....	644	Geo. W. York, Peo.....	288
2d Ward, St. Paul—		Comstock's plurality.....	354
P. H. Kelly, Dem.....	1,107	Wyman's ".....	358
F. H. Dayton, Rep.....	965	31st District: 4th and 10th Wards,	
J. W. Westfall, Pro.....	133	Minneapolis and towns—	
Kelly's plurality.....	142	A. C. Pray, Rep.....	3,405
3d Ward, St. Paul—		Chas. F. Cairns, Rep.....	3,255
J. A. Nilsson, Dem.....	680	Emerson Cole, Rep.....	3,369
G. M. Orr, Rep.....	644	E. B. Ames, Fus.....	2,721
F. A. Freise, Peo.....	75	W. E. Noxon, Dem.....	2,569
Nilsson's plurality.....	36	C. S. Miller, Dem.....	2,675

REPRESENTATIVES.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

31st District—*Continued*—

A. E. Edwards, Peo.	374
John C. McIntyre, Pro	434
J. A. Sanborn, Pro.	379
J. R. Farnham Pro.	366
Pray's plurality	684
Cairn's "	534
Cole's "	648

32d District: 5th and 6th Wards,
Minneapolis—

John E. Holmberg, Rep.	3,257
Geo. H. Fletcher Rep	3,417
W. B. McIntyre, Rep.	3,233
C. A. Carlson, Rep.	3,321
P. B. Winston, Dem.	3,585
Geo. W. Myer, Dem.	2,900
L. H. Lucker, Dem.	2,633
Peter Gunderson, Dem.	2,729
Jas. E. Holmes, Peo.	711
John R. Fallis, Peo.	518
Jos. Chapman, Jr., Pro.	396
Peter S. Skold, Pro.	379
Wm. Gibson, Pro.	333
Holmberg's plurality	24
Fletcher's "	184
Winston's "	352
Carlson's "	88

33d District: 7th, 11th and 12th
Wards, Minneapolis and country
towns—

W. S. Elliott, Rep.	2,935
Geo. Wilson, Rep.	2,557
S. A. Stockwell, Fus.	2,503
A. M. Goodrich, Fus.	2,319
D. D. Jones, Pro.	681
W. W. Satterlee, Pro.	681
Elliott's plurality	432
Wilson's "	34

34th District: 8th and 13th Wards,
Minneapolis, and country towns

S. B. Howard, Rep.	3,122
J. J. Basten, Rep.	2,620
B. F. Christlieb, Dem.	1,782
J. E. Woodford, Dem.	1,658
J. B. Howe, Peo.	243
F. Finsterboch, Peo.	152
S. A. Lentz, Pro.	340
S. A. Archibald, Pro.	52
Howard's plurality	1,340
Basten's "	838

35th District: Anoka and Isanti—

G. Wahlund, Rep.	1,691
O. A. Lindberg, Peo.	869
Wahlund's majority	822

36th District: Scott—

F. J. Leonard, Dem.	1,898
F. J. Vogel, Rep.	864
Leonard's majority	1,034

37th District: Carver—

John F. Boylan, Dem.	1,554
H. Muehlberg, Rep.	1,294
Boylan's majority	260

38th District: Wright and Sher-
burne—

H. E. Craig, Rep.	2,709
S. J. Swanson, Rep.	2,726
W. D. McDonald, Rep.	2,778
John A. Holler, Rep.	2,407
J. L. Harwick, Dem.	1,907
H. C. Bull, Dem.	1,927
T. J. Catlin, Dem.	1,748
H. Boerning, Dem.	1,931
H. Gonnitz, Peo.	648
J. A. Laughlin, Peo.	810

38th District—*Continued*—

R. Bennett, Peo.	627
J. T. Plant, Peo.	672
Craig's plurality	982
Swanson's plurality	595
McDonald's "	847
Holler's "	476

39th District: Meeker—

A. P. Koerner, Rep.	1,245
Henry Ames, Dem.	1,153
Andrew Emerson, Peo.	703
Koerner's plurality	92

40th District: McLeod—

P. E. Barrett, Dem.	1,550
Carl Hagen, Rep. and Peo.	1,280
Barrett's majority	270

41st District: Kandiyohi—

Andrew Railson, Rep.	1,377
O. N. Grew, Fus.	1,300
Railson's majority	77

42d District: Renville—

C. D. McEwen, Rep.	1,167
P. H. Kerwan, Dem.	1,142
James Hanna, Peo.	1,140
McEwen's plurality	45

43d District: Chippewa, Swift and
Lac qui Parle—

F. E. Bentley, Rep.	2,014
E. T. Young, Rep.	2,387
J. F. Jacobson, Rep. and Pro.	2,387
L. J. Lageson Dem.	1,413
G. H. Claggett, Dem.	1,590
John McGuire, Dem. and Peo.	2,717
A. F. Teigen, Peo.	1,775
Oliver Olson, Peo.	1,460
John O. Anderson, Pro.	330
Joseph Hogg, Pro.	238
McGuire's plurality	703
Young's "	373
Jacobson's "	373

44th District: Chisago, Kanabec,
Pine—

A. J. Anderson, Rep.	2,102
Robert Nassel, Dem.	1,028
S. E. Tallman, Pro.	282
Anderson's plurality	1,074

45th District: Stearns and Benton—

P. B. Gorman, Dem.	1,170
Edward Maybury, Rep.	953
Gorman's majority	217
J. H. Linneman, no opposition.	2,280
Frank E. Minnette, Dem.	937
M. Hogan, Rep.	550
T. A. H. Kildahl, Peo.	610
Jos. Capser, Ind.	71
Minnette's plurality	387

Benton County—

C. A. Hunk, Dem.	382
W. L. Nieman, Rep.	309
J. H. Coates, Ind. Dem.	230
W. H. Adams, Pro.	73
Hunk's plurality	73

46th District: Crow Wing, Morrison.
Mille Lacs and Todd—

W. M. Fuller, Rep.	3,381
W. A. Fleming, Rep.	3,305
Robert C. Dunn, Rep.	3,290
Wm. E. Lee, Rep.	3,281
H. C. Stevens, Dem.	3,228
J. H. Sheets, Dem.	2,992
Henry Rasicot, Dem.	2,858
A. D. Cater, Dem.	2,675
F. I. Lafond, Peo.	1,319
Thomas P. Kerr, Peo.	1,011

REPRESENTATIVES.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, STATE ELECTION HELD
NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

46th District—*Continued*—

C. F. Bohall, Peo.....	1,029
Peter Walter, Peo.....	1,124
Fuller's plurality.....	153
Fleming's plurality.....	77
Dunn's ".....	62
Lee's ".....	53

47th District: Douglas—

A. G. Johnson, Rep.....	1,317
H. G. Lewis, Fus.....	871
J. F. McCullough, Pro.....	246
Johnson's plurality.....	446

Pope County—

J. E. Johnson, Rep.....	1,050
L. B. Cantleberry, Fus.....	630
Scott Morris, Pro.....	137
Johnson's plurality.....	420

48th District: Otter Tail—

H. P. Borge, Dem. and Peo.....	2,775
A. O. Richardson, Dem. and Peo...	2,669
S. H. Ongstad, Dem. and Peo.....	2,690
Thos. Cole, Dem. and Peo.....	2,540
E. A. Everts, Rep.....	1,910
F. M. Mosier, Rep.....	1,846
W. H. Dash, Rep.....	1,702
A. Paulson, Rep.-All.....	1,759
Henry Kemper, All.....	874
J. A. McConkey, All.-Pro.....	715
J. H. Brandvold, All.-Pro.....	576
Bjorge's plurality.....	865
Ongstad's ".....	780
Richardson's plurality.....	759
Cole's ".....	630

49th District: Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse—

D. P. O'Neil, Dem. and Peo.....	1,978
George I. Becker, Dem.....	1,370
G. C. Thorpe, Rep.....	1,749
A. Peterson, Rep.....	1,961
A. Setterlund, Ind. Rep.....	820
L. J. Schattman, Peo.....	1,005
O'Neil's plurality.....	229
Peterson's ".....	212

50th District: Becker, Clay and Wilkin—

E. J. Moore, Fus.....	2,282
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50th District—*Continued*—

Joseph Gunn, Fus.....	2,359
O. J. Farsdale, Peo.....	1,931
R. T. Evans, Dem.....	833
John H. Smith, Rep.....	2,266
A. B. Mathews, Rep.....	1,953
P. E. Thompson, Rep.....	2,158
Moore's plurality.....	124
Gunn's ".....	201
Smith's ".....	108

51st District: Beltrami, Norman, Polk—

B. M. Chesley, Peo.....	4,280
H. Juelson, Peo.....	4,097
J. D. Knuteson, Peo.....	4,028
J. R. McKinnon, Dem.....	1,839
H. Steenerson, Rep.....	1,976
Peter Ramstad, Rep.....	1,686
L. E. Nordby, Rep.....	1,477
H. O. Rask, Pro.....	578
A. Thompson Pro.....	612
Chesley's plurality.....	2,304
Juelson's ".....	2,121
Knutson's ".....	2,052

52d District: Kittson and Marshall—

F. W. Wagner, Dem. and Peo.....	2,066
Jas. Westerson, Rep.....	1,061
Wagner's majority.....	1,005

53d District: Aitkin, Cass, Carlton, Hubbard, Wadena and Itasca—

J. M. Markham, Rep.....	2,788
F. E. Krech Dem.....	1,474
A. Anderson, Peo.....	806
Markham's plurality.....	1,014

54th District: St. Louis, Cook and Lake—

Joseph B. Cotton, Rep.....	5,228
L. J. Merritt, Rep.....	5,153
J. A. Boggs, Rep.....	4,858
John Jenswold, Jr., Fus.....	4,424
Charles Canning, Fus.....	3,862
J. Adam Bede, Fus.....	4,038
Cotton's plurality.....	804
Merritt's ".....	729
Boggs' ".....	434

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

POLLED IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
HELD IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF SAID STATE, ON THE FIRST
TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY, BEING THE EIGHTH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, A. D. 1892, TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James A. Tawney.	William H. Harries.	James I. Vermilya.	P. H. Harsh.
Dodge.....	1,221	578	368	139
Fillmore.....	2,750	1,368	536	349
Freeborn.....	1,854	781	278	214
Houston.....	1,422	1,309	158	77
Mower.....	2,137	1,309	176	215
Olmsted.....	2,118	1,944	157	144
Steele.....	1,361	1,348	45	84
Wabasha.....	1,526	1,697	187	113
Waseca.....	982	1,015	216	127
Winona.....	2,775	3,646	221	92
Totals.....	18,146	14,995	2,342	1,554
Tawney's plurality.....	3,151			

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James T. McCleary.	Winfield S. Hammond	S. C. Long.	E. H. Bronson.
Blue Earth.....	2,565	2,244	380	296
Brown.....	1,015	1,125	577	58
Chippewa.....	702	455	294	147
Cottonwood.....	712	165	360	93
Faribault.....	2,046	1,080	123	.....
Jackson.....	883	690	344	.....
Lac qui Parle.....	1,175	343	734	.....
Lincoln.....	321	293	384	67
Lyon.....	981	452	353	282
Martin.....	1,126	646	102	125
Murray.....	544	454	524	.....
Nicollet.....	1,101	920	166	74
Nobles.....	793	584	446	135
Pipestone.....	608	220	384	51
Redwood.....	1,109	602	292	112
Rock.....	846	314	211	116
Watsonwan.....	796	443	107	82
Yellow Medicine.....	884	268	487	195
Totals.....	18,207	11,299	6,268	1,833
McCleary's plurality.....	6,908			

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Joel P. Heatwole.	O. M. Hall	Ferdin'nd Borchert.	Wm. B. Reed.
Carver.....	1,141	1,480	209	41
Dakota.....	1,461	1,998	256	182
Goodhue.....	3,373	1,941	153	271
Le Sueur.....	1,465	1,869	280	140
McLeod.....	875	1,585	309	139
Meeker.....	1,174	1,220	410	244
Renville.....	1,293	951	1,061	112
Rice.....	2,243	1,729	331	191
Scott.....	701	1,938	69	39
Sibley.....	1,001	1,179	386	56
Totals.....	14,727	15,890	3,464	1,415
Hall's plurality.....	1,163			

ABSTRACT OF VOTES.—Continued.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Andrew E. Kiefer.	James N. Castle.	James G. Dougherty	David Morgan.
Chisago.....	1,413	323	44	142
Isanti.....	671	117	230	209
Kanabec.....	165	47	33	92
Ramsey.....	12,083	11,099	1,666	1,285
Washington.....	2,292	1,849	240	175
Totals.....	16,824	13,435	2,213	1,963
Kiefer's plurality.....	3,189			

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	Loren Fletcher.	James W. Lawrence.	Thos. H. Lucas.	J. T. Caton.
Hennepin.....	18,463	15,960	3,151	2,458
Fletcher's plurality.....	2,547			

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Dolson B. Searle.	M. R. Baldwin.	A. C. Parsons.	Edward L. Curial.
Altkin.....	363	224	70	18
Anoka.....	936	706	42	156
Beltrami.....	53	42	24	6
Benton.....	392	607	222	31
Carlton.....	653	391	124	53
Cass.....	273	181	52	15
Cook.....	63	18	33	11
Crow Wing.....	778	490	216	68
Hubbard.....	166	128	186	9
Itasca.....	510	566	31	15
Lake.....	265	133	31	29
Mille Lacs.....	469	167	96	44
Morrison.....	1,012	1,521	158	88
Pine.....	486	544	63	50
St. Louis.....	4,332	4,178	767	536
Sherburne.....	606	294	210	36
Stearns.....	1,963	4,154	546	156
Todd.....	1,143	1,007	516	125
Wadena.....	442	299	190	47
Wright.....	2,037	1,678	397	199
Totals.....	16,941	17,317	3,973	1,692
Baldwin's plurality.....	376			

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Henry Feig.	W. F. Kelso.	Haldor E. Boen.	L. F. Hampson.
Becker.....	781	356	641	180
Big Stone.....	489	441	221	145
Olay.....	804	491	854	148
Douglas.....	1,135	425	590	264
Grant.....	696	207	288	131
Kandiyohi.....	1,334	245	857	269
Kittson.....	274	488	479	65
Marshall.....	485	352	1,078	110
Norman.....	636	206	728	286
Otter Tail.....	1,918	1,307	1,406	471
Polk.....	1,114	1,215	3,201	222
Pope.....	893	205	528	152
Stevens.....	579	436	215	56
Swift.....	671	594	562	129
Traverse.....	352	224	340	52
Wilkin.....	300	331	201	52
Totals.....	12,529	7,536	12,614	2,731
Boen's plurality.....	85			

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	W. C. Williston.
Chisago	1,084
Dakota	1,796
Goodhue	3,973
Kanabec	258
Pine	737
Washington	2,625
Total	10,463

W. C. Williston declared elected.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	W. D. Cornish.	J. W. Willis
Ramsey	12,181	12,537

J. W. Willis was declared elected.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Chas. M. Start.
Olmsted	2,649
Wabasha	2,024
Winona	3,738
Total	8,411

Chas. M. Start was declared elected.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Thos. S. Buckham.	T. Stickland Fisk.
Dodge	1,500	453
Rice	2,879	798
Steele	1,550	439
Waseca	1,528	362
Total	7,547	2,052

Thos. S. Buckham was declared elected.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	M. J. Severance.
Blue Earth	3,692
Faribault	2,073
Martin	1,307
Watsonwan	938
Total	8,010

M. J. Severance was declared elected.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	L. L. Baxter.
Benton	962
Douglas	1,653
Mille Lacs	583
Morrison	1,739
Otter Tail	4,219
Pope	1,410
Sherburne	690
Stearns	3,973
Todd	1,714
Total	16,902

L. L. Baxter was declared elected.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Francis Cadwell.
Carver	1,781
Le Sueur	2,531
McLeod	1,526
Scott	1,730
Sibley	1,871
Total	9,448

Francis Cadwell was declared elected.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	John Whytock.	Henry B. Wells.
Fillmore	2,667	1,834
Freeborn	2,396	566
Houston	1,481	947
Mower	2,238	971
Total	8,782	4,318

John Whytock was declared elected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

481

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Sam'l H. Moer.
Carlton.....	1,015
Cook.....	85
Lake.....	371
St. Louis.....	7,444
Total.....	8,515

Sam'l H. Moer was declared elected.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	P. E. Brown.
Cottonwood.....	984
Jackson.....	1,242
Murray.....	1,153
Nobles.....	899
Pipestone.....	672
Rock.....	1,163
Total.....	6,113

P. E. Brown was declared elected.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Ira B. Mills.	Frank Ives.
Becker.....	869	810
Beltrami.....	72	33
Clay.....	1,289	880
Kittson.....	510	595
Marshall.....	761	1,150
Norman.....	741	923
Polk.....	1,051	3,330
Total.....	6,193	7,721

Frank Ives was declared elected.

Total vote cast for governor.....	255,922
Nelson's plurality.....	14,620
Total vote cast for lieutenant-governor.....	246,957
Clough's plurality.....	13,454
Total vote cast for secretary of state.....	249,400
Brown's plurality.....	8,252
Total vote cast for state treasurer.....	249,977
Robleter's plurality.....	18,104
Total vote cast for attorney general.....	241,177
Child's plurality.....	18,095
Total vote for associate justices supreme court.....	214,342
Mitchell received.....	163,541
Buck received.....	113,194
Canby received.....	109,166
Total vote cast for presidential electors.....	267,238
Republican plurality (Carlson's).....	21,903
Vote cast for constitutional amendments—	
Amendment to article four (4) of the constitution, to prohibit special legislation.....	
Voting "yes".....	77,614
Voting "no".....	49,583
Majority for repeal.....	28,031
Amendment to section three (3) of article nine (9) of the constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies.....	
Voting "yes".....	53,372
Voting "no".....	82,910
Majority against adoption.....	29,538

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1857.		
Henry H. Sibley.....	17,790	
Alexander Ramsey.....	17,530	35,340
1859.		
Alexander Ramsey.....	21,335	
George L. Becker.....	17,582	38,917
1861.		
Alexander Ramsey.....	16,274	
E. O. Hamblin.....	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	
O. E. Flandrau.....	29,502	64,376
1869.		
Horace Austin.....	27,348	
George 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.		
O. 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	96,611
1879.		
J. S. Pillsbury.....	57,524	
Edmund Rice.....	41,524	99,048
1881.		
L. F. Hubbard.....	65,025	
R. W. Johnson.....	37,168	102,193
1883.		
L. F. Hubbard.....	72,462	
A. Biermann.....	58,251	130,713
1885.		
A. R. McGill.....	107,064	
A. A. Ames.....	104,464	
James E. Child.....	9,030	220,558
1888.		
W. R. Merriam, Republican.....	134,855	
Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat.....	110,251	
Hugh Harrison, Prohibitionist.....	17,026	261,632
1890.		
W. R. Merriam, Republican.....	88,111	
Thomas Wilson, Democrat.....	85,844	
S. M. Owen, Alliance.....	58,513	
James P. Plinkham, Prohibition.....	8,424	240,892
1892.		
Knute Nelson, Republican.....	100,220	
Daniel W. Lawler, Democrat.....	94,600	
Ignatius Donnelly, Peoples Party.....	39,862	
William J. Dean, Prohibition.....	12,239	256,922

ELECTION RETURNS.

483

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.....	72,965	
S. J. Tilden.....	48,587	
Peter Cooper, Greenback.....	2,389	
1880.		
James A. Garfield.....	98,902	
W. S. Hancock.....	53,315	
Weaver, Greenback.....	3,267	
1884.		
Grover Cleveland.....	70,085	
James G. Blaine.....	111,685	
St. John, Prohibitionist.....	4,684	
Butler, Greenback.....	3,583	
1888.		
B. H. Harrison, Republican.....	142,492	
Grover Cleveland, Democrat.....	104,385	
Fisk, Prohibitionist.....	15,311	
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Democrat.....	100,920	
B. H. Harrison, Republican.....	122,823	
James B. Weaver, Peoples Party ..	29,313	
John Bidwell, Prohibition.....	14,182	
Weaver (fusion vote).....	107,077	
		262,188
		267,238

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1891.

This bulletin gives the population of the state of Minnesota in detail by counties, townships, cities, wards of cities, and villages, according to the official count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census, taken as of June 1, 1890. The population of the same divisions as returned under the Tenth Census is also given for purposes of comparison.

The population of the state as returned in 1880 was 780,773; under the present census a population of 1,301,826 is returned, an increase of 521,053, or 66.74 per cent.

Of the eighty counties in the state six show decreases. Norman county was formed in 1881 from part of Polk, and Hubbard county was formed in 1883 from part of Cass.

The totals for Fillmore and Olmsted counties have been changed from the first announcement. This change was made necessary by the fact that the population of Chatfield village, which lies in Fillmore and Olmsted counties, was returned as being in Fillmore county only, while 372 inhabitants should have been and are now credited to Olmsted county.

The following summary gives in detail the population of each county according to the census of 1890 and 1880, together with the increase or decrease in number and per cent. during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	STATE CENSUS, 1885.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State.....	*1,117,798	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Aitkin.....	1,388	2,462	366	2,096	572.68
Anoka.....	10,089	9,884	7,108	2,776	39.05
Becker.....	7,433	9,401	5,218	4,183	80.16
Beltrami.....	111	312	10	302	3,020.00
Benton.....	4,721	6,284	3,012	3,272	108.63
Bigstone.....	4,697	5,722	3,688	2,034	55.15
Blue Earth.....	26,462	29,210	22,889	6,321	27.62
Brown.....	13,976	15,817	12,018	3,799	31.61
Carlton.....	3,189	5,272	1,230	4,042	328.62
Carver.....	15,965	16,532	14,140	2,392	16.92
Cass.....	1,135	1,247	486	761	156.58
Chippewa.....	6,561	8,555	5,408	3,147	58.19
Chisago.....	9,765	10,359	7,982	2,377	29.78
Clay.....	10,362	11,517	5,887	5,630	95.63
Cook.....	322	98	65	33	50.77
Cottonwood.....	5,894	7,412	5,533	1,879	33.96
Crow Wing.....	8,743	8,852	2,319	6,533	281.72
Dakota.....	18,599	20,240	17,391	2,849	16.38
Dodge.....	10,487	10,864	11,344	a480	a4.23
Douglas.....	12,924	14,606	9,130	5,476	59.98
Faribault.....	15,163	16,708	13,016	3,692	28.37
Fillmore.....	26,677	25,966	28,162	a2,196	a7.80
Freeborn.....	17,364	17,962	16,069	1,893	11.78
Goodhue.....	31,113	28,806	29,651	a845	a2.85
Grant.....	5,197	6,875	3,004	3,871	128.86
Hennepin.....	148,737	185,204	67,013	118,281	176.50

*For further comparison, the totals of 1885 are added to the general table.
a Decrease.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	STATE CENSUS 1885.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Houston	15,482	14,653	16,332	a1,679	a10.28
Hubbard	853	1,412	.....	1,412	.....
Isanti	7,031	7,607	5,063	2,544	50.25
Itasca	273	743	124	619	499.19
Jackson	6,110	8,924	4,806	4,118	85.68
Kanabec	1,109	1,579	505	1,074	212.67
Kandiyohi	12,849	13,997	10,159	3,838	37.78
Kittson	3,462	5,387	905	4,482	495.25
Lac qui Parle	7,842	10,382	4,891	5,491	112.27
Lake	453	1,299	106	1,193	1,125.47
Le Sueur	18,559	19,057	16,103	2,954	18.34
Lincoln	4,362	5,691	2,945	2,746	93.24
Lyon	7,936	9,501	6,257	3,244	51.85
McLeod	15,311	17,026	12,342	4,684	37.96
Marshall	5,560	9,130	992	8,138	820.36
Martin	6,426	9,403	5,249	4,154	79.14
Meeker	14,501	15,456	11,739	3,717	31.66
Mille Lacs	1,897	2,845	1,501	1,344	89.54
Morrison	9,406	13,325	5,875	7,450	126.81
Mower	15,277	18,019	16,799	1,220	7.26
Murray	5,046	6,692	3,604	3,088	85.68
Nicollet	13,434	13,382	12,333	1,049	8.51
Nobles	5,639	7,958	4,435	3,523	79.44
Norman	8,335	10,618	.....	10,618	.....
Olmsted	20,518	19,806	21,543	a1,737	a8.06
Otter Tail	31,520	34,232	18,675	15,557	83.30
Pine	2,186	4,052	1,365	2,687	196.85
Pipestone	3,956	5,132	2,092	3,040	145.32
Polk	23,475	30,192	11,433	18,759	16.41
Pope	8,707	10,032	5,874	4,158	70.79
Ramsey	116,227	139,796	45,890	93,906	204.62
Redwood	6,488	9,386	5,375	4,011	74.62
Renville	13,153	17,099	10,791	6,308	58.46
Rice	24,941	23,968	22,481	1,487	6.61
Rock	5,239	6,817	3,609	3,148	85.80
St. Louis	20,453	44,862	4,504	40,358	896.05
Scott	14,181	13,831	13,516	315	2.33
Sherburne	5,647	5,908	3,855	2,053	53.26
Sibley	13,126	15,199	10,637	4,562	42.89
Stearns	28,712	34,844	21,956	12,888	58.70
Steele	12,733	13,232	12,460	772	6.20
Stevens	4,511	5,251	3,911	1,340	34.26
Swift	8,373	10,161	7,473	2,688	35.97
Todd	9,643	12,630	6,133	6,797	110.83
Traverse	2,860	4,516	1,507	3,009	199.67
Wabasha	17,999	16,972	18,206	a1,234	a6.78
Wadena	3,565	4,053	2,080	1,973	94.86
Waseca	13,342	13,313	12,385	928	7.49
Washington	29,751	25,992	19,563	6,429	32.86
Watonswan	5,995	7,746	5,104	2,642	51.76
Wilkin	3,734	4,346	1,906	2,440	128.02
Winona	31,928	33,797	27,197	6,600	24.27
Wright	22,790	24,164	18,104	6,060	33.47
Yellow Medicine	7,863	9,854	5,884	3,970	67.47

aDecrease.

There has been a very great increase in urban population in the state during the last ten years. The largest numerical increases are found in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. Duluth shows the largest percentage of increase. Large increases are found in Little Falls, South St. Paul, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Crookston, Fergus Falls, and Chaska, each showing an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The population of the thirty-one cities and villages having 2,000 or more inhabitants, is as follows:

CITIES AND VILLAGES.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1900.	Number.	Percent.
Anoka city.....	Anoka.....	4,252	2,706	1,546	57.13
Alexandria, village.....	Douglas.....	2,118	1,355	763	56.31
Albert Lea city.....	Freeborn.....	3,305	1,966	1,339	68.11
Austin city.....	Mower.....	3,901	2,305	1,596	69.24
Brainerd city.....	Crow Wing.....	5,703	1,865	3,838	205.79
Chaska village.....	Carver.....	2,210	1,068	1,142	106.93
Cloquet village.....	Carlton.....	2,530	.....	2,530	.....
Crookston city.....	Polk.....	3,457	1,227	2,230	181.74
Duluth city.....	St. Louis.....	33,115	838	32,277	3,851.67
Faribault city.....	Rice.....	6,520	5,415	1,105	20.41
Fergus Falls city.....	Otter Tail.....	3,772	1,635	2,137	130.70
Hastings city.....	Dakota.....	3,705	3,809	104	2.73
Lake City.....	Wabasha.....	2,128	2,596	468	21.93
Little Falls village.....	Morrison.....	2,354	508	1,846	363.39
Mankato city.....	Blue Earth.....	8,838	5,550	3,288	59.24
Minneapolis city.....	Hennepin.....	164,738	46,887	117,851	251.35
Moorhead city.....	Clay.....	2,068	.....	2,068	.....
New Ulm city.....	Brown.....	3,741	2,471	1,270	51.40
Northfield city.....	Rice.....	2,659	2,296	363	15.81
Owatonna city.....	Steele.....	3,840	3,161	688	21.77
Red Wing city.....	Goodhue.....	6,294	5,876	418	7.11
Rochester city.....	Olmsted.....	5,321	5,103	218	4.27
St. Paul city.....	Ramsey.....	133,156	41,473	91,683	221.07
South St. Paul city.....	Dakota.....	2,242	489	1,753	358.49
St. Cloud city.....	Benton, Sherburne and Stearns.....	7,686	2,462	5,224	212.19
St. Peter city.....	Nicollet.....	3,671	3,436	235	6.84
Stillwater city.....	Washington.....	11,260	9,055	2,205	24.35
Waseca city.....	Waseca.....	2,482	1,706	776	45.32
Wabasha city.....	Wabasha.....	2,487	2,068	399	19.11
West Duluth village.....	St. Louis.....	3,368	.....	3,368	.....
Winona city.....	Winona.....	18,208	10,206	8,000	78.37

aDecrease

The following table shows the population of each county in detail by minor civil divisions. The population of all incorporated places, and of all unincorporated places having 300 inhabitants or more is shown, so far as it has been possible to make the separation from the returns of the enumerators.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
AITKIN COUNTY.....	2,462	366	BECKER COUNTY—Continued.		
Aitkin (a).....	305	366	Runeberg (b).....	276	.....
Aitkin village (a).....	737	136	Silver Leaf.....	142	.....
Kimberly (b).....	39	.....	Spruce Grove (b).....	157	.....
Nordland (b).....	121	.....	Township 139, range 38.	57	.....
Remainder of county, not returned by twps.	1,260	.....	Township 140, range 39.	97	.....
ANOKA COUNTY.....	9,884	7,108	Township 141, range 36.	17	.....
Anoka city.....	4,252	2,706	Unorganized twps, 1880.	.....	41
Ward 1.....	1,377	.....	Walworth (b).....	300	.....
Ward 2.....	1,310	.....	White Earth agency and Indian reservation (part of) (c).....	207	810
Ward 3.....	1,565	.....	BELTRAMI COUNTY (unorganized)....	312	10
Anoka.....	360	261	BENTON COUNTY....	6,284	3,012
Bethel.....	419	423	Alberta.....	566	413
Blaine.....	205	128	Gilmanton.....	643	461
Burns.....	650	522	Glendorado.....	297	211
Centerville.....	1,134	876	Granite Ledge (b).....	134	.....
Columbus.....	262	92	Langola.....	785	312
Fridley.....	476	257	Mayhew Lake (b).....	336	.....
Grow.....	485	419	Maywood.....	284	126
Ham Lake.....	384	235	Minden.....	370	207
Linwood.....	242	227	St. Cloud city (wards 5 and 6).....	798	.....
Oak Grove.....	203	305	St. George.....	528	453
Ramsey.....	398	387	Sauk Rapids (g).....	216	698
Saint Francis.....	324	270	Sauk Rapids village (g).....	1,185	598
BECKER COUNTY....	9,401	5,218	Watab.....	147	131
Atlanta.....	345	241	BIG STONE COUNTY.	5,722	3,688
Audubon (c).....	574	410	Akron (h).....	345	.....
Audubon village.....	159	91	Almond.....	450	235
Burlington.....	603	338	Artichoke.....	370	161
Carsonville (b).....	432	.....	Big Stone.....	265	227
Cormorant.....	504	234	Brown Valley.....	486	336
Cuba.....	470	369	Graceville.....	341	304
Detroit (d).....	.....	240	Graceville village.....	508	40
Detroit village (d).....	1,510	554	Malta (i).....	279	207
Erle.....	263	177	Moonshine (j).....	198	.....
Evergreen (b).....	146	.....	Odessa.....	334	185
Green Valley (b).....	123	.....	Ortonville city (k).....	768	.....
Hamden.....	437	316	Ortonville (k).....	113	709
Height of Land (b).....	218	.....	Otrey (l).....	290	138
Holmesville (b).....	141	.....	Prior.....	552	578
Lake Eunice.....	479	250	Tokna.....	323	269
Lake Park, including Lake Park village.....	913	529	Unorganized twps, 1880.....	.....	299
Lake Park village.....	349	.....		
Lakeview.....	318	179			
Richwood.....	513	439			

a Aitkin village, formerly in Aitkin township, incorporated since 1880.

b Organized since 1880.

c Formerly Oak Lake.

d Detroit township annexed to Detroit village since 1880.

e Part has been thrown open to settlement since 1880.

g Sauk Rapids village, formerly in Sauk Rapids township, incorporated since 1880.

h Organized since 1880 from fractional township 120, range 44, and township 121, range 44.

i Formerly Clarksville.

j Organized since 1880 from township 124, range 45.

k Ortonville city, formerly in Ortonville township, incorporated since 1880.

l Formerly Trenton.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	29,210	22,889	CARLTON COUNTY...	5,272	1,230
Amboy village (m).....	215	56	Barnum village (d).....	417	49
Beauford.....	725	598	Cloquet village (e).....	2,530	.....
Butternut Valley.....	659	614	Knife Falls (f).....	50	.....
Cambria.....	356	344	Mahtowa (g).....	194	.....
Ceresco.....	560	520	Moose Lake (d).....	474	613
Danville.....	738	707	Moose Lake village (d).....	169	100
Decoria.....	1,011	673	N.P. Junction village (h).....	612	.....
Garden City.....	774	817	Thomson.....	586	319
Jamestown.....	861	503	Twin Lake (h).....	240	298
Judson.....	676	651			
Lake Crystal village..	824	483	CARVER COUNTY....	16,532	14,140
Leroy.....	1,576	1,170	Benton.....	1,175	1,282
Lime.....	610	592	Benton village.....	39	97
Lincoln.....	458	515	Camden.....	1,421	908
Lyra.....	1,159	900	Carver (co-extensive		
McPherson.....	1,242	1,017	with Carver village).....	625	683
Mankato city.....	8,838	5,550	Chanbassen.....	1,202	1,178
Ward 1.....	3,423		Chaska.....	366	187
Ward 2.....	1,444		Chaska village.....	2,210	1,068
Ward 3.....	1,310		Cologne village.....	193	60
Ward 4.....	2,661		Dahlgren.....	1,146	1,220
Mankato.....	1,364	1,284	Hancock.....	550	681
Mapleton.....	610	586	Hollywood.....	1,042	900
Mapleton village.....	607	351	Laketown.....	1,007	1,056
Medo.....	865	850	Norwood village.....	385	338
Pleasant Mound.....	688	595	San Francisco.....	667	736
Rapidan.....	1,060	796	Waconia (i).....	1,206	1,288
Shelby (a).....	728	882	Waconia village (i).....	441	218
South Bend.....	547	514	Watertown.....	1,102	1,032
Sterling.....	730	704	Watertown village.....	362	316
Vernon.....	729	673	Young America.....	1,106	979
			Young America village	287	151
BROWN COUNTY....	15,817	12,018	CASS COUNTY (j)....	1,247	486
Albin.....	600	409	Gull River village.....	439	.....
Bashaw.....	410	295			
Burnstown (b).....	517	432	CHIPPEWA COUNTY....	8,555	5,408
Cottonwood.....	697	713	Big Bend.....	622	471
Eden.....	878	740	Crate (g).....	268	.....
Home.....	1,056	1,060	Grace (k).....	165	.....
Lake Hanska.....	742	336	Granite Falls.....	759	621
Leavenworth.....	431	432	Havelock.....	226	164
Linden.....	762	731	Kragero.....	880	379
Millford.....	751	728	Leenthrop.....	509	387
Mulligan.....	393	343	Lone Tree.....	185	128
New Ulm city.....	3,741	2,471	Louriston.....	271	300
Ward 1.....	1,342		Mandt.....	450	172
Ward 2.....	1,333		Montevideo village.....	1,437	862
Ward 3.....	1,066		Rheiderland (g).....	248	.....
North Star.....	366	294	Rosewood.....	631	448
Prairieville.....	730	552	Sparta.....	821	594
Sigel.....	680	652	Stoneham (k).....	362	.....
Sleepy Eye Lake vil-			Tunberg.....	631	494
lage (c).....	1,513	997	Unorganized town-		
Springfield village (b).....	716	167	ships in 1880.....		308
Stark.....	623	513	Woods.....	90	80
Stately.....	211	153			

m Amboy village, formerly in Shelby township, incorporated in 1886.

a Amboy village, formerly in Shelby township, incorporated in 1886.

b Springfield village, formerly Burns, in Burnstown township, incorporated since 1880.

c Formerly Lorenzo.

d Barnum and Moose Lake villages, formerly in Moose Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

e Formerly in Knife Falls township, incorporated since 1880.

f Organized since 1880; Cloquet village, formerly in Knife Falls township, incorporated since 1880.

g Organized since 1880.

h N. P. Junction village, formerly in Twin Lakes township, incorporated since 1880.

i Waconia village, formerly in Waconia township, incorporated since 1880.

j Part taken to form Hubbard county in 1883; not subdivided into civil townships.

k Not separately returned in 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
CHISAGO COUNTY....	10,359	7,982	COTTONWOOD COUNTY	7,412	5,533
Amador.....	453	178	Amboy.....	222	139
Branch (b).....	.....	191	Amo.....	173	142
Chisago Lake.....	1,561	1,362	Ann.....	338	290
Fish Lake (m).....	957	983	Carson.....	556	456
Franconia (n).....	816	944	Dale.....	213	227
Franconia village (n).....	252	150	Delton.....	298	223
Harris village (m).....	504	.....	Germantown.....	374	258
Lent.....	245	175	Great Bend.....	274	234
Nessel.....	1,065	867	Highwater.....	511	407
North Branch village (b).....	685	142	Lakeside.....	305	357
Rush City village.....	707	580	Mountain Lake (a).....	884	1,043
Rushseba.....	529	394	Mountain Lake village (a).....	323	.....
Shafer.....	812	580	Rose Hill.....	407	123
Sunrise.....	626	271	Selma.....	310	292
Taylor Falls village.....	567	1,007	South Brook.....	263	211
Wyoming.....	580	450	Springfield.....	272	283
			Storden.....	356	209
			West Brook.....	408	196
			Windom village.....	835	443
CLAY COUNTY (o)...	11,517	5,887	CROW WING COUNTY	8,852	2,319
Alliance.....	183	.....	Brainerd city (b).....	5,703	1,885
Barnesville city.....	1,069	.....	Ward 1.....	1,054	.....
Ward 1.....	427	.....	Ward 2.....	1,602	.....
Ward 2.....	366	.....	Ward 3.....	995	.....
Ward 3.....	276	.....	Ward 4.....	742	.....
Barnesville.....	141	.....	Ward 5.....	1,310	.....
Cromwell.....	161	.....	Brainerd (b).....	.....	2,319
Egton.....	652	.....	Crow Wing (c).....	211	.....
Elkton.....	141	.....	Daggit Brook (c).....	240	.....
Elmwood.....	368	.....	Deerwood (c).....	268	.....
Felton.....	232	.....	Fairbanks (c).....	122	.....
Georgetown.....	448	.....	Garrison (c).....	187	.....
Glyndon (p).....	104	.....	Long Lake (c).....	249	.....
Glyndon village (p).....	275	406	Mooersville (c).....	787	.....
Goose Prairie.....	270	.....	Oak Lawn (c).....	202	.....
Hagen.....	213	.....	Township 42, range 29..	2	.....
Hawley (q).....	258	.....	Township 44, range 29..	122	.....
Hawley village (q).....	270	77	Township 45, range 28..	126	.....
Highland Grove.....	523	.....	Township 45, range 29..	116	.....
Holy Cross.....	156	.....	Township 46, range 29..	7	.....
Humboldt.....	268	.....	Township 46, range 30..	26	.....
Keene.....	199	.....	Township 47, range 28..	141	.....
Kragues.....	249	.....	Township 47, range 30..	13	.....
Moland.....	356	.....	Township 133, range 28..	86	.....
Moorhead city.....	2,088	.....	Township 133, range 29..	100	.....
Ward 1.....	502	.....	Township 134, range 28..	83	.....
Ward 2.....	990	.....	Township 134, range 29..	31	.....
Ward 3.....	596	.....	Township 135, range 27..	11	.....
Moorhead.....	294	.....	Township 135, range 28..	19	.....
Morken.....	232	.....		
Oakport.....	176	.....	DAKOTA COUNTY...	20,240	17,391
Park.....	403	.....	Burnsville.....	309	388
Riverton.....	296	.....	Castle Rock.....	704	706
Skree.....	300	.....	Douglas.....	666	861
Tansem.....	614	.....	Egan.....	743	645
Ulen.....	430	.....		
Viding.....	148	.....		
COOK COUNTY (un-organized).....	98	65			

l Branch township formerly included North Branch village; village incorporated and township annexed since 1880.

m Harris village, formerly in Fish Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

n Franconia village, formerly in Franconia township, incorporated since 1880.

o Not returned by townships in 1880.

p Glyndon village, formerly in Glyndon township, incorporated since 1880.

q Hawley village, formerly in Hawley township, incorporated since 1880.

a Mountain Lake village, formerly in Mountain Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

b Brainerd township formerly included Brainerd city; city incorporated and township annexed since 1880.

c Organized since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
DAKOTA COUNTY. Continued.			DOUGLAS COUNTY. Continued.		
Empire.....	482	608	Carlos.....	435	200
Eureka.....	761	895	Evansville (d).....	580	554
Farmlington village.....	657	688	Evansville village (d).....	452	.....
Greenvale.....	705	836	Holmes City.....	746	582
Hampton.....	725	805	Hudson.....	509	452
Hastings city.....	3,705	3,809	Ida.....	746	477
Ward 1.....	817		La Grand.....	545	209
Ward 2.....	882		Lake Mary.....	506	331
Ward 3.....	1,649		Leaf Valley.....	614	413
Ward 4.....	357		Lund.....	627	348
Invergrove.....	1,211	791	Millerville.....	673	547
Lakeville.....	701	802	Miltona.....	228	162
Lakeville village.....	258	168	Moe.....	672	559
Lebanon.....	242	252	Orange.....	343	273
Marshan.....	499	563	Osakis.....	479	462
Mendota (d).....	741	741	Osakis village.....	472	252
Mendota village (d).....	248	348	Solem.....	714	353
New Trier village.....	129	104	Spruce Hill.....	530	231
Nininger.....	276	239	Urnass.....	641	388
Randolph.....	218	235			
Ravenna.....	264	283	FARIBAULT COUNTY.	16,708	13,016
Rosemount.....	589	842	Barber.....	598	649
Rosemount village.....	198	116	Blue Earth City.....	662	620
Sciota.....	239	276	Blue Earth City village.....	1,569	1,066
South St. Paul city (e).....	2,242	489	Brush Creek.....	719	561
Ward 1.....	812		Clark.....	405	248
Ward 2.....	956		Delavan.....	687	612
Ward 3.....	474		Delavan village.....	252	251
Vermilion.....	780	819	Dunbar.....	512	369
Waterford.....	352	424	Easton village.....	180	68
West St. Paul city (f).....	1,596	.....	Elmore (a).....	689	439
Ward 1.....	383		Elmore village (a).....	488	.....
Ward 2.....	964		Emerald.....	791	861
Ward 3.....	249		Foster.....	521	406
DODGE COUNTY.	10,864	11,344	Jo Daviess.....	452	372
Ashland.....	552	589	Kiester.....	372	123
Canisteo.....	832	914	Lara.....	487	580
Claremont.....	704	582	Minnesota Lake.....	608	576
Claremont village (g).....	704	269	Minnesota Lake village.....	340	208
Concord.....	1,024	1,040	Pilot Grove.....	386	324
Dodge Center village.....	633	726	Prescott.....	613	605
Ellington.....	585	667	Rome.....	641	505
Hayfield.....	642	500	Seely.....	577	441
Kasson village.....	992	1,054	Verona.....	710	580
Mantorville.....	749	832	Walnut Lake.....	557	440
Mantorville village.....	460	477	Wells village.....	1,208	661
Milton.....	995	957	Winnebago City.....	486	478
Ripley.....	323	384	Winnebago City village.....	1,108	993
Vernon.....	895	937			
Wasioja.....	897	875	FILLMORE COUNTY.	25,966	28,162
Westfield.....	581	541	Amherst.....	815	931
DOUGLAS COUNTY.	14,606	9,130	Arendahl.....	814	1,002
Alexandria.....	470	139	Beaver.....	665	667
Alexandria village.....	2,118	1,355	Bloomfield.....	849	885
Belle River.....	711	472	Bristol.....	969	1,010
Brandon (h).....	570	361	Canton (b).....	1,069	1,347
Brandon village (h).....	225	.....	Canton village (b).....	281	.....
			Carlmona.....	727	898
			Carrollton.....	726	985

d Mendota village, formerly in Mendota township, incorporated since 1880.

part taken to form West Saint Paul city in 1889.

f Organized in 1889 from part of South Saint Paul city.

g Not separately returned.

^h Brandon village, formerly in Chipewa township (now Brandon), incorporated since 1880.

of Evansville village, formerly in Evansville township. Incorporated since 1880.

a Elmore village, formerly in Elmore township, incorporated since 1880.

b Canton village, formerly in Canton township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
FILLMORE COUNTY. —Continued.			GOODHUE COUNTY.	28,806	29,651
Chatfield.....	647	720	Belle Creek.....	937	1,078
Chatfield village (part of).....	963	827	Belvidere.....	930	950
Total for Chatfield village, in Fillmore and Olmsted counties.....	1,335	1,166	Burnside.....	529	558
Fillmore.....	875	1,119	Cannon Falls.....	855	1,046
Forestville.....	755	874	Cannon Falls village.....	1,078	942
Fountain.....	659	922	Central Point.....	107	178
Fountain village.....	248	266	Cherry Grove.....	901	1,086
Harmony.....	1,051	1,026	Featherstone.....	874	954
Harmony village. (c).....	823	901	Florence.....	900	977
Jordan.....	616	651	Goodhue.....	1,110	1,013
Lanesboro.....	898	1,032	Hay Creek.....	868	920
Mabel village (d).....	273	.....	Holden.....	1,005	1,183
Newburg (d).....	882	1,094	Kenyon (f).....	796	1,042
Norway.....	982	1,105	Kenyon village (f).....	666	.....
Pilot Mound.....	781	1,002	Leon.....	1,083	1,138
Preble.....	780	900	Minneola.....	916	1,079
Preston.....	1,580	1,825	Pine Island.....	739	949
Preston village.....	968	939	Pine Island village.....	548	656
Rushford city.....	929	873	Red Wing city.....	6,294	5,876
Rushford.....	813	850	Ward 1.....	1,470	.....
Spring Valley.....	1,381	1,256	Ward 2.....	1,389	.....
Spring Valley village.....	824	900	Ward 3.....	1,718	.....
Sumner.....	98	134	Ward 4.....	1,717	.....
Whalan village.....	335	272	Roscoe.....	1,056	1,106
Wykoff village.....	890	862	Stanton.....	542	512
York.....	.....	.....	Vasa.....	1,208	1,157
			Wacouta.....	106	88
			Wanamingo.....	1,215	1,377
			Warsaw.....	909	1,148
			Welsh.....	867	928
			Zumbrota.....	830	904
			Zumbrota village.....	867	797
			GRANT COUNTY.	6,875	3,004
FREEBORN COUNTY.	17,962	16,069	Ashby village (g).....	231	.....
Albert Lea city.....	3,305	1,966	Delaware.....	224	112
Ward 1.....	1,026	.....	Elbow Lake (h).....	440	375
Ward 2.....	1,420	.....	Elbow Lake village (i).....	267	.....
Ward 3.....	859	.....	Elk Lake.....	416	208
Albert Lea.....	917	878	Erdahl.....	500	172
Alden.....	594	474	Gorton.....	203	129
Alden village.....	276	235	Herman village.....	322	184
Bancroft.....	879	959	Land.....	714	213
Bath.....	899	919	Lawrence.....	120	79
Carlston.....	593	500	Lien.....	630	295
Freeborn.....	515	414	Logan.....	126	86
Freeborn village.....	89	72	Maesville.....	241	159
Freeman.....	740	772	North Ottawa (j).....	237	.....
Geneva.....	485	454	Pelican Lake (g).....	471	367
Hartland.....	768	699	Pomme de Terre.....	426	150
Hayward.....	735	659	Roseville.....	372	194
London.....	664	614	Sanford (j).....	384	.....
Manchester.....	850	784	Stony Brook.....	551	281
Mansfield.....	653	552			
Moscow.....	639	650	HENNEPIN COUNTY.	185,294	67,013
Newry.....	648	737	Bloomington.....	959	819
Nunda.....	772	776	Brooklyn.....	1,254	1,060
Oakland.....	639	629	Champlin, including	.....	.....
Pickrel Lake.....	613	530	Champlin village.....	620	456
Rice land.....	727	783	Champlin village.....	325	246
Shell Rock.....	962	1,013	Corcoran.....	1,212	1,174

c Not separately returned; Harmony village, formerly in Harmony township, incorporated since 1880.

d Mabel village, formerly in Newburg township, incorporated since 1880.

e Not separately returned; Preston village, formerly in Preston township, incorporated since 1880.

f Kenyon village, formerly in Kenyon township, incorporated since 1880.

g Ashby village, formerly in Pelican Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

h Parts taken to form North Ottawa and Sanford townships since 1880; Elbow Lake village, formerly in Elbow Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

i Formerly in Elbow Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

j Organized since 1880 from part of Elbow Lake township.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
HENNEPIN COUNTY. —Continued.			HUBBARD COUNTY (i)	1,412	.....
Crystal Lake (a).....	48	1,019	Elbow Lake.....	217	.....
Crystal village (a).....	1,074	.....	Hubbard.....	533	.....
Dayton.....	1,075	1,197	Hubbard village.. } (j)	.....	.....
Eden Prairie.....	769	744	Park Rapids vill. } (j)	415	.....
Edina village (b).....	531	.....	Todd.....	157	.....
Excelsior.....	468	513	Straight River.....	90	.....
Excelsior village.....	619	417	Township 139, range 33.	.....	.....
Golden Valley vill'ge. (c)	509	.....		
Greenwood.....	704	604	ISANTI COUNTY.....	7,607	5,063
Hassan.....	740	735	Athens.....	421	46
Independence.....	1,035	842	Bradford.....	468	375
Maple Grove.....	1,197	1,155	Cambridge.....	928	698
Medina (d).....	840	1,462	Cambridge village.....	258	136
Minneapolis city (e).....	164,738	46,887	Dalbo (k).....	266	.....
Ward 1.....	10,376	.....	Isanti.....	798	769
Ward 2.....	9,458	.....	Maple Ridge.....	554	376
Ward 3.....	23,647	.....	North Branch.....	885	707
Ward 4.....	22,649	.....	Oxford.....	235	91
Ward 5.....	20,528	.....	Spencer Brook.....	386	206
Ward 6.....	15,827	.....	Springvale.....	570	350
Ward 7.....	13,265	.....	Stanchfield.....	759	491
Ward 8.....	13,391	.....	Stanford.....	531	360
Ward 9.....	12,559	.....	Wyanett.....	550	369
Ward 10.....	4,514	.....		
Ward 11.....	14,333	.....	ITASCA COUNTY (l)	743	124
Ward 12.....	1,901	.....	Grand Rapids.....	277	.....
Ward 13.....	2,310	.....	Township 53, range 23.	90	.....
Minneapolis (e).....	.....	2,753	Township 53, range 24.	2	.....
Minnetonka (f).....	1,441	1,069	Township 54, range 24.	19	.....
Minnetrista.....	995	844	Township 55, range 24.	15	.....
Orono (g).....	872	.....	Township 55, range 25.	340	.....
Osseo village.....	353	206			
Plymouth.....	1,053	1,072	JACKSON COUNTY...	8,024	4,806
Richfield (b), including	.....	.....	Alba.....	233	139
Fort Snelling village.	1,324	1,501	Belmont.....	628	369
Fort Snelling village.	550	352	Christiana.....	588	435
Saint Anthony (c).....	92	485	Delafield.....	477	325
St. Louis Park village (c)	499	.....	Des Moines.....	441	295
Wayzata village (f)...	273	132	Enterprise.....	328	179
			Ewington.....	202	88
HOUSTON COUNTY...	14,653	16,332	Heron Lake (m).....	491	226
Black Hammer.....	770	859	Heron Lake village (n).	496	163
Brownsville.....	396	706	Hunter (m).....	359	80
Brownsville village..	447	607	Jackson village.....	720	501
Caledonia.....	920	996	Kimball.....	465	239
Caledonia village.....	927	894	La Crosse.....	454	373
Crooked Creek.....	621	656	Lakefield village (m)...	275	.....
Hokah.....	357	515	Middleton.....	374	154
Hokah village.....	582	961	Minneota.....	225	119
Houston.....	643	691	Petersburg.....	481	243
Houston village.....	536	510	Rost.....	319	124
Jefferson.....	357	483	Round Lake.....	316	116
La Crescent.....	793	844	Stoupe Valley.....	327	89
Mayville.....	624	712	Welmar (n).....	311	459
Money Creek.....	700	764	West Heron Lake.....	144	96
Mound Prairie.....	716	756	Wisconsin.....	270	157
Sheldon.....	726	856			
Spring Grove (h).....	905	1,281	KANABEC COUNTY (l)	1,579	505
Spring Grove village (h)	394	293	Arthur.....	707	.....
Union.....	440	496			
Wilmington.....	1,087	1,047			
Winnebago.....	842	854			
Yucatan.....	870	844			

a Crystal village, formerly in Crystal Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

b Edina village, formerly in Richfield township, incorporated since 1880.

c Golden Valley and Saint Louis Park villages, formerly in Saint Anthony township, incorporated since 1880.

d Part taken to form Orono township since 1880.

e Minneapolis township annexed to Minneapolis city since 1880.

f Wayzata village, formerly in Minnetonka township, incorporated since 1880.

g Organized since 1880 from part of Medina township.

h Spring Grove village, formerly in Spring Grove township, incorporated since 1880.

i Organized in 1883 from a part of Cass county.

j Not separately returned.

k Organized since 1880.

l Not subdivided into civil townships in 1880.

m Lakefield village, formerly in Heron Lake and Hunter townships, incorporated since 1880.

n Heron Lake village, formerly in Welmar township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
KANABEC COUNTY.—			LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.		
Continued.			10,382 4,891		
Brunswick.....	340	.....	Agassiz (f).....	552	.....
Grass Lake.....	451	.....	Arena.....	317	94
Township 40, range 24..	54	.....	Augusta.....	246	83
Township 41, range 24..	27	.....	Baxter.....	676	483
KANDIYOHI COUNTY			Bellingham village (g).....	166	.....
13,907 10,159			Camp Release.....	475	319
Arctander.....	709	614	Cerro Gordo.....	727	447
Atwater village.....	429	302	Dawson village (h).....	418	.....
Burbank.....	523	408	Freeland.....	263	179
Colfax.....	443	363	Garfield (f).....	149	.....
Dovre.....	585	553	Hamline.....	292	146
Edwards (a).....	132	163	Hantho.....	514	243
Fahum.....	473	395	Lac qui Parle.....	497	460
Genessee.....	618	543	Lake Shore.....	718	349
Green Lake.....	710	408	Madison (i).....	486	222
Harrison.....	655	624	Madison village (i).....	625	.....
Holland (b).....	136	.....	Manfred.....	138	138
Irving.....	540	426	Maxwell.....	251	180
Kandiyohi.....	807	658	Mehurin.....	169	76
Lake Andrew.....	509	435	Perry (g).....	445	139
Lake Elizabeth.....	473	250	Providence.....	400	177
Lake Lillian.....	677	283	Riverside (h).....	434	319
Mamre.....	608	556	Ten Mile Lake.....	551	211
New London (c).....	308	302	Unorganized twps, 1880.....	.....	69
New London village (c).....	211	55	Walter (f).....	288	.....
Norway Lake.....	667	492	Yellow Bank.....	585	557
Roseland (d).....	183	.....	LAKE COUNTY.....		
Roseville.....	463	286	1,299 106		
St. John.....	312	167	Beaver Bay.....	75	106
Whitefield (e).....	509	434	Two Harbors.....	1,224	.....
Willmar.....	492	495	Two Harbors vill (j).....	.....	.....
Willmar village.....	1,825	1,002	LE SUEUR COUNTY..		
KITTSO COUNTY...			19,057 16,103		
5,387 905			Cleveland.....	859	991
Clow (f).....	130	.....	Cleveland village.....	132	156
Davis (f).....	171	.....	Cordova.....	1,046	786
Deer Woods (f).....	146	.....	Cordova village (k).....	140	140
Granville (f).....	148	.....	Derrynane.....	970	899
Hallock (f) including	.....	.....	Elysian.....	1,604	837
Hallock village.....	496	.....	Elysian village.....	348	167
Hallock village.....	302	.....	Kasota.....	1,038	1,071
Hampden.....	242	416	Kasota village.....	655	156
Hazelton (f).....	203	.....	Kilkenny.....	905	905
Jupiter (f).....	242	.....	Kilkenny village (l).....	89	89
Red River (f).....	259	.....	Lanesburg (m).....	1,374	1,637
St. Vincent.....	507	489	Le Sueur borough.....	1,763	1,414
Skane (f).....	177	.....	Le Sueur Center vill. (n).....	169	73
Spring Brook (f).....	269	.....	Lexington (n).....	1,337	1,047
Svea (f).....	77	.....	Montgomery.....	993	1,092
Tegner (f).....	241	.....	Montgomery village.....	1,086	261
Telen (f).....	321	.....	New Prague village	.....	.....
Thompson (f).....	362	.....	(part of) (m).....	399	197
Township 160, range 46..	101	.....	Total for New Prague	.....	.....
Township 161, range 46..	55	.....	village (m) in Le	.....	.....
Township 162, range 47..	83	.....	Sueur and Scott Cos	955	384
Township 162, range 50..	67	.....	Ottawa.....	451	567
Township 163, range 47..	34	.....	Sharon.....	1,142	1,202
Township 163, range 48..	55	.....	Tyrone.....	1,008	1,042
All that part of Kittson	.....	.....	Washington.....	347	409
county east of the	.....	.....	Waterville.....	1,004	826
west line of range 45..	1,001	.....	Waterville village.....	937	498

a Part taken to form Holland township in 1885.

b Organized in 1885 from part of Edwards township.

c New London village, formerly in New London township, incorporated in 1889.

d Organized in 1889 from part of Whitefield township.

e Part taken to form Roseland township in 1889.

f Organized since 1880.

g Bellingham village, formerly in Perry township, incorporated since 1880.

h Dawson village, formerly in Riverside township, incorporated since 1880.

i Madison village, formerly in Madison township, incorporated since 1880.

j Organized since 1880; not separately returned.

k Not separately returned.

l Not separately returned; Kilkenny village, formerly in Kilkenny township, incorporated since 1880.

m New Prague village, formerly Prague, in Lanesburg township, Le Sueur county, and Helena township, Scott county, incorporated since 1880.

n Le Sueur Center village, formerly in Lexington township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
LINCOLN COUNTY...	5,691	2,945	MCLEOD COUNTY.—		
Alta Vista.....	287	221	Continued.		
Ash Lake.....	273	155	Plato village (d).....	130	49
Diamond Lake.....	221	186	Rich Valley.....	1,172	991
Dramment.....	258	142	Round Grove.....	589	386
Hansonville (o).....	403	152	Stewart village (c).....	166	80
Hendricks (p).....	436	218	Sumter (b).....	597	740
Hope (q).....	382	169	Winsted (e).....	1,251	1,211
Lake Benton (r).....	236	369	Winsted village (e).....	267	140
Lake Benton village (r).....	513	184			
Lake Stay.....	229	172	MARSHALL COUNTY		
Limestone.....	444	201	(r).....	9,130	992
Marble (s).....	386	211	Alma.....	299	
Marshfield.....	259	170	Argyle village (g).....	306	
Royal.....	550	221	Augsburg.....	313	
Shaokatan.....	298	163	Btg Woods.....	484	
Tyler village (q).....	137	81	Bloomer.....	259	
Verdi.....	379	195	Boxville.....	86	
			Comstock.....	214	
LYON COUNTY.....	9,501	6,257	Excel.....	336	
Amiret.....	294	282	Foldahl.....	290	
Clifton.....	245	204	Holt.....	277	
Ooon Creek (t).....	258	106	McCrean.....	191	
Custer.....	321	293	Marsh Grove.....	258	
Eidsvoid.....	413	378	Middle River (g).....	385	
Fairview.....	266	287	Nelson Park.....	242	
Grandview.....	443	267	New Folden.....	356	
Island Lake.....	300	177	New Solum.....	546	
Lake Marshall.....	233	265	Oak Park.....	453	
Lucas.....	466	226	Parker.....	161	
Lynd.....	380	308	Sinnot.....	183	
Lyons.....	344	226	Spruce Valley.....	212	
Marshall village.....	1,203	961	Stephen village (h).....	265	
Minneota village.....	325	113	Tamarac (h).....	340	
Monroe.....	252	281	Township 156, range 42.....	56	
Nordland.....	357	343	Township 157, range 42.....	83	
Rock Lake.....	395	248	Township 157, range 44.....	15	
Shelburne.....	275	140	Township 158, range 42.....	4	
Sodus.....	280	213	Township 158, range 45.....	114	
Stanley.....	198	188	Township 158, range 49.....	33	
Tracy village.....	1,400	322	Township 158, range 50.....	143	
Vallers.....	397	146	Vega.....	454	
Westerhelm.....	456	283	Viking.....	182	
			Warrenton (i).....	248	
MCLEOD COUNTY.....	17,026	12,342	Warren village (i).....	648	108
Acoma.....	716	588	Wauger.....	349	
Bergen (a).....	1,215	1,022	West Valley.....	137	
Brownton village (b).....	384	75	Wright.....	208	
Collins (c).....	507	404			
Glencoe.....	817	680	MARTIN COUNTY.....	9,403	5,249
Glencoe village.....	1,649	1,078	Cedar.....	275	182
Hale.....	1,729	1,233	Center Creek.....	497	263
Helen (d).....	1,045	967	East Chain.....	394	142
Hutchinson.....	1,869	1,368	Elm Creek.....	306	107
Hutchinson village.....	1,414	580	Fairmont.....	437	385
Lester Prairie village			Fairmont village.....	1,205	541
(a).....	189		Fox Lake.....	351	173
Lynn.....	728	598	Fraser.....	470	269
Penn.....	592	496	Galena.....	248	188

o Formerly township 113, range 46.
p Formerly Lake Hendricks.
q Tyler village, formerly in Hope township, incorporated since 1880.
r Lake Benton village, formerly in Lake Benton township, incorporated since 1880.
s Formerly township 113, range 45.
t Formerly township 110, range 43.
a Lester Prairie village, formerly in Bergen township, incorporated since 1880.
b Brownton village, formerly in Sumter township, incorporated since 1880.

c Stewart village, formerly in Collins township, incorporated since 1880.
d Plato village, formerly in Helen township, incorporated since 1880.
e Winsted village, formerly in Winsted township, incorporated since 1880.
f Not returned by townships in 1880.
g Argyle village, formerly in Middle River township, incorporated since 1880.
h Stephen village, formerly in Tamarac township, incorporated since 1880.
i Warren village, formerly in Warrenton township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
MARTIN COUNTY.— Continued.			MORRISON COUNTY.	13,325	5,875
Jay.....	400	217	Agram (a).....	221	.....
Lake Belt.....	388	189	Belle Prairie.....	605	991
Lake Fremont.....	343	165	Bellevue (b).....	302	246
Manyaska (j).....	460	271	Buckman (c).....	679	390
Nashville.....	624	465	Coldrum (d).....	675	223
Pleasant Prairie.....	334	238	Elmdale (e).....	932	.....
Rolling Green.....	438	323	Green Prairie.....	834	214
Rutland.....	414	254	Little Falls.....	217	484
Sherburne village.....	316	131	Little Falls village.....	2,354	508
Silver Lake.....	469	250	Morrill (f).....	132	.....
Tenhassen.....	386	227	Motley (g).....	365	205
Waverly.....	248	84	Motley village (g).....	525	199
Welcome village (j).....	140	.....	Parker.....	252	74
Westford.....	260	186	Pierz.....	1,387	924
			Pike Creek (h).....	809	.....
MEEKER COUNTY ..	15,456	11,739	Ripley (a).....	614	.....
Acton.....	657	726	Royalton village (b).....	582	.....
Cedar Mills.....	695	474	Swan River.....	983	560
Collinwood.....	1,393	899	Two Rivers (i).....	857	1,056
Cosmos.....	311	113			
Danielson.....	705	421	MOWER COUNTY....	18,019	16,700
Darwin.....	504	469	Adams (j).....	842	971
Dassel.....	1,164	844	Adams village (j).....	216	96
Dassel village.....	552	247	Austin city.....	3,901	2,305
Eden Valley village (k).....	327	.....	Ward 1.....	1,388	.....
Ellsworth.....	630	499	Ward 2.....	1,361	.....
Forest City.....	640	538	Ward 3.....	1,152	.....
Forest Prairie.....	814	506	Austin.....	770	657
Greenleaf.....	719	668	Bennington.....	495	541
Grove City village.....	349	230	Brownsdale village.....	282	346
Harvey.....	634	568	Clayton.....	324	390
Kingston.....	1,165	865	Dexter.....	348	316
Litchfield.....	501	498	Dexter village.....	750	168
Litchfield village.....	1,899	1,250	Frankford.....	539	741
Mannanah (k).....	562	650	Grand Meadow.....	566	639
Mannanah village (l).....	.....	114	Grand Meadow village.....	373	374
Swede Grove.....	635	657	Lansing.....	710	652
Union Grove.....	600	503	Lansing village (k).....	.....	144
			Leroy.....	602	769
MILLE LACS COUNTY.	2,845	1,501	Leroy village.....	523	432
Foreston village (m).....	287	.....	Lodi.....	529	519
Greenbush.....	438	412	Lyle.....	683	636
Milaca (n), including	.....	.....	Lyle village.....	306	182
Milaca village.....	413	.....	Marshall.....	608	578
Milaca village.....	404	.....	Nevada.....	857	877
Milo.....	252	172	Pleasant Valley.....	528	599
Princeton.....	519	330	Racine.....	781	885
Princeton village.....	816	587	Red Rock.....	525	488
Township 37, range 26..	11	.....	Sergeant.....	473	524
Township 38, range 26..	91	.....	Taopi village (k).....	.....	115
Township 39, range 27..	10	.....	Udolpho.....	623	668
Township 41, range 26..	3	.....	Waltham.....	717	555
Township 41, range 27..	5	.....	Windom.....	748	737

j Welcome village, formerly in Manyaska township, incorporated since 1880.

k Eden Valley village, formerly in Mannanah township, incorporated since 1880.

l Not separately returned.

m Incorporated since 1880.

n Organized since 1880.

a Organized since 1880.

b Royalton village, formerly in Bellevue township, incorporated since 1880.

c Part taken to form Morrill township since 1880.

d Part taken to form Pike Creek township since 1880.

e Organized since 1880 from part of Two Rivers township.

f Organized since 1880 from part of Buckman township.

g Motley village, formerly in Motley township, incorporated since 1880.

h Organized since 1880 from part of Coldrum township.

i Part taken to form Elmdale township since 1880.

j Adams village, formerly in Adams township, incorporated since 1880.

k No corporate existence in 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
MURRAY COUNTY...	6,602	3,604	NOBLES COUNTY.—		
Avoca village (l).....	170	135	Continued.		
Belfast.....	329	193	Lorain.....	234	159
Bondin (m).....	318	326	Olney (q).....	257	284
Cameron.....	115	124	Ransom..	249	165
Chanarambie.....	232	131	Seward.....	324	226
Des Moines River.....	316	153	Summit Lake.....	148	68
Dovray.....	318	153	Westside (q).....	310	330
Ellsboro.....	234	116	Wilmont.....	329	111
Fenton (n).....	222	35	Worthington.....	289	182
Fulda village (m).....	348	150	Worthington village..	1,164	6.6
Holly.....	258	255			
Iona.....	341	112	NORMAN COUNTY (u)	10,618	
Lake Sarah.....	314	217	Ada village (v).....	622	138
Leeds.....	300	213	Anthony.....	329	147
Lime Lake (l).....	411	373	Bear Park.....	531	
Lowville.....	172	71	Flour.....	653	
Mason.....	252	148	Fossum.....	388	606
Moulton.....	144	69	Green Meadow.....	213	116
Murray.....	544	288	Halstad.....	790	292
Shetek.....	346	242	Hegme.....	408	
Skandia.....	302	197	Hendrum.....	884	257
Slayton (o).....	326	188	Home Lake.....	398	
Slayton village (o).....	380		Lake Ida.....	371	125
			Lee.....	544	
NICOLLET COUNTY..	13,382	12,333	Lockhart.....	182	
Belgrade.....	1,232	609	McDonaldsville (a).....	322	500
Bernadotte.....	680	565	Mary.....	435	248
Brighton.....	285	235	Pleasant View.....	321	
Courtland.....	927	854	Rockwell.....	197	
Granby.....	490	526	Shely.....	774	369
Lafayette.....	1,018	904	Spring Creek.....	128	
Lake Prairie.....	1,110	1,241	Strand.....	443	118
New Sweden.....	724	775	Sundahl.....	437	
Nicollet (p).....	766	939	Township 146, range 47.	4	
Nicollet village (p).....	263	99	Waukon.....	493	143
Oshawa.....	579	581	Wild Rice.....	507	
Ridgely.....	363	348	Winchester.....	235	
St. Peter city.....	3,671	3,436			
Ward 1.....	1,369		OLMSTED COUNTY...	19,806	21,543
Ward 2.....	2,302		Byron village.....	291	222
Traverse.....	583	550	Cascade.....	687	767
West Newton.....	691	680	Chatfield village (part		
			of.....	372	339
NOBLES COUNTY...	7,958	4,435	Total for Chatfield vil-		
Adrian village (q).....	671	193	lage, in Olmsted and		
Bigelow.....	408	215	Filmore counties..	1,335	1,166
Bloom.....	175	83	Dover.....	935	1,005
Dewald.....	320	210	Elmira.....	557	656
Elk.....	248	176	Eyota.....	610	708
Ellsworth village (r).....	258		Eyota village.....	377	404
Graham Lake.....	361	300	Farmington.....	748	849
Grand Prairie (r).....	475	301	Haverhill.....	618	704
Hersey.....	282	199	High Forest.....	834	962
Indian Lake.....	320	200	High Forest village.....	163	180
Larkin (s).....	185	45	Kalmar.....	763	883
Leota.....	185	97	Marion.....	751	873
Lismore (t).....	328	119	New Haven.....	716	1,011
Little Rock.....	438	320	Orion.....	639	645
			Oronoco.....	789	916
			Pleasant Grove.....	864	1,044

l Avoca village, formerly in Lime Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

m Fulda village, formerly in Bondin township, incorporated since 1880.

n Formerly township 105, range 42.

o Slayton village, formerly in Center township (now Slayton) incorporated since 1880.

p Nicollet village, formerly in Nicollet township, incorporated since 1880.

q Adrian village, formerly in Olney and Westside townsh'ps, incorporated since 1880.

r Ellsworth village, formerly in Grand Prairie township, incorporated since 1880.

s Formerly township 103, range 42.

t Formerly township 103, range 43.

u Organized in 1881 from part of Polk county.

v Ada village, formerly in McDonaldsville township, incorporated since 1880.

a Ada village, formerly in McDonaldsville township, incorporated since 1880.

b Includes Pleasant Grove village, returned as independent in 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
OLMSTED COUNTY—Continued.			OTTER TAIL COUNTY—Continued.		
Quincy.....	687	745	Homestead (m).....	174	39
Rochester city.....	5,321	5,103	Inman.....	292	174
Ward 1.....	1,611		Leaf Lake.....	640	159
Ward 2.....	2,970		Leaf Mountain.....	623	289
Ward 3.....	740		Lida.....	321	109
Rochester.....	612	612	Maine.....	510	340
Rock Dell.....	877	1,008	Maplewood (n).....	436	113
Salem.....	765	900	Newton (o).....	353	300
Viola.....	830	917	New York Mills village (o).....	260	
OTTERTAIL COUNTY.			Nidaros.....	684	311
Aastad.....	486	227	Norwegian Grove.....	744	550
Amor.....	361	208	Oak Valley.....	357	262
Ausdal.....	787	464	Orwell (p).....	191	
Blowers (c).....	216	15	Oscar.....	742	648
Bluffton.....	333	326	Ottertail.....	226	46
Buse (d).....	333	315	Otto (f).....	456	
Butler (e).....	179	27	Paddock (g).....	317	14
Candor.....	300	180	Parker Prairie.....	643	431
Carlisle (f).....	288		Pelican Rapids village (r).....	624	
Clitherall.....	831	574	Pelican (r).....	629	544
Compton.....	694	528	Perham (s).....	637	919
Corliss (p).....	294	54	Perham village (s).....	761	209
Dane Prairie.....	525	437	Pine Lake (f).....	233	
Deer Creek.....	474	302	Rush Lake.....	341	448
Dora.....	433	135	Saint Olaf.....	681	658
Dunn.....	252	137	Scambler.....	445	375
Eagle Lake.....	692	457	Star Lake.....	150	180
Eastern.....	385	244	Swerdrip.....	680	276
Edna (f).....	411		Tordenskjold.....	624	444
Effington.....	655	312	Trondhjem.....	794	633
Elizabeth (h).....	744	577	Tumult.....	615	302
Elizabeth village (h).....	135	128	Western (d).....	273	288
Elmo.....	403	177	Woodside.....	329	319
Erhard Grove.....	686	415			
Everts.....	366	117			
Fergus Falls city (i).....	3,772	1,635	PINE COUNTY.....	4,052	1,365
Ward 1.....	965		Chengwatana.....	93	115
Ward 2.....	944		Finlayson village (b).....	121	
Ward 3.....	1,051		Hinckley (t).....	173	142
Ward 4.....	812		Hinckley village (t).....	618	
Fergus Falls (i).....	479	1,014	Kettle River.....	377	161
Folden (j).....	435	74	Mission Creek.....	85	71
Friberg.....	574	178	Pine city (u).....	255	600
Girard (k).....	193	110	Pine city village (u).....	535	
Gorman.....	562	386	Rock Creek.....	464	221
Henning (l).....	466	209	Royalton.....	342	55
Henning village (l).....	254		Sandstone village (t).....	517	
Hobart.....	449	246	Windermere (f).....	472	

c Formerly township 136, range 36.
d Part taken to form Orwell township since 1880.

e Formerly township 137, range 37.
f Organized since 1880.
g Formerly township 137, range 38.
h Elizabeth village, formerly in Elizabeth township, incorporated since 1880.
i Fergus Falls village, formerly in Fergus Falls township, incorporated as a city since 1880.

j Formerly township 132, range 38.
k Formerly township 133, range 49.
l Henning village, formerly in East Battle Lake township (now Henning), incorporated since 1880.
m Formerly township 136, range 37.

n Formerly township 135, range 42.
o New York Mills village, formerly in New York Mills township (now Newton), incorporated since 1880.

p Organized since 1880 from parts of Buse and Western townships.
q Formerly township 137, range 36.
r Pelican Rapids village, formerly in Pelican township, incorporated since 1880.
s Perham village, formerly in Perham township, incorporated since 1880.
t Finlayson, Hinckley, and Sandstone villages, formerly in Hinckley township, incorporated since 1880.

u Pine City village, formerly in Pine City township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
PIPESTONE COUNTY.			POLK COUNTY.—Continued.		
Ætna.....	147	72	Garfield (f).....	615	.....
Altona.....	282	145	Gentilly (d).....	514	.....
Burke.....	337	152	Gervais (d).....	277	.....
Eden (a).....	476	134	Godfrey (d).....	516	.....
Edgerton village (b).....	178	86	Grand Forks (e).....	330	.....
Elmer.....	314	125	Grove Park (d).....	305	.....
Fountain Prairie.....	232	157	Hammond (d).....	100	.....
Grange.....	308	172	Higdem (k).....	541	200
Gray.....	228	223	Hill River (d).....	446	.....
Jasper village (a).....	372	.....	Hubbard (d).....	530	.....
Osborne (b).....	267	244	Huntsville (b).....	629	724
Pipestone City village.....	1,232	222	Kertsonville (d).....	250	.....
Rock.....	150	103	Keystone (d).....	243	.....
Sweet.....	241	167	King (d).....	747	.....
Troy.....	368	176	Knute (d).....	565	.....
POLK COUNTY (c).....			Lake Pleasant.....	345	164
Andover.....	304	286	Lambert (d).....	401	.....
Angus.....	171	79	Lessor (d).....	515	.....
Badger (d).....	433	.....	Liberty (d).....	275	.....
Belgium (d).....	83	.....	Louisville (d).....	467	.....
Black River (d).....	262	.....	Lowell.....	498	329
Brandsvold (d).....	580	.....	Nesbit (d).....	248	.....
Bray (d).....	114	.....	Norden (d).....	309	.....
Brislet (d).....	116	.....	Northland (d).....	287	.....
Bygland.....	433	188	North (m).....	95	.....
Columbia (d).....	451	.....	Numedal (d).....	90	.....
Crookston city.....	3,457	1,227	Onstad (d).....	178	.....
Ward 1.....	537	.....	Parnell (d).....	140	.....
Ward 2.....	889	.....	Polk Center (d).....	307	.....
Ward 3.....	410	.....	Poplar River (d).....	378	.....
Ward 4.....	1,333	.....	Queen (d).....	373	.....
Ward 5.....	288	.....	Red Lake Falls (n).....	306	.....
Crookston.....	251	109	Red Lake Falls village (o).....	774	32
East Grand Forks city (e).....	795	.....	Reis.....	203	206
Ward 1.....	196	.....	River Falls (p).....	250	.....
Ward 2.....	128	.....	Rocksburg (d).....	425	.....
Ward 3.....	59	.....	Rome.....	391	321
Ward 4.....	412	.....	Rosebud (q).....	620	.....
Eden (d).....	210	.....	Russia (d).....	166	.....
Emardsville (d).....	84	.....	Saint Hilaire village (r).....	193	.....
Euclid.....	262	200	Sanders (d).....	383	.....
Euclid village (f).....	67	.....	Sandsville (d).....	127	.....
Fairfax (d).....	295	.....	Sletten (d).....	533	.....
Fanny (d).....	158	.....	Sullivan.....	238	178
Farley (d).....	176	.....	Tabor (d).....	388	.....
Fertile village (g).....	273	.....	Terrebonne.....	419	155
Fisher (h).....	385	583	Thief River Falls vil- lage (s).....	191	.....
Fisher village (h).....	481	239	Tilden (d).....	219	.....
Fosston village (i).....	207	.....	Township 147, range 47.....	59	.....
Garden (d).....	638	.....	Township 150, range 40.....	130	.....

a Jasper village, formerly in Eden town-
ship, incorporated since 1880.

b Edgerton village, formerly in Osborne
township, incorporated since 1880.

c Part taken to form Norman county in
1881.

d Organized since 1880.

e Organized since 1880 from part of
Huntsville township.

f Not separately returned; Euclid vil-
lage formerly in Euclid township, incor-
porated since 1880.

g Formerly in Garfield township, incor-
porated since 1880.

h Fisher village, formerly Fisher Land-
ing, in Fisher township, incorporated
since 1880.

i Formerly in Rosebud township, incor-
porated since 1880.

j Organized since 1880; Fertile village,
formerly in Garfield township, incorpo-
rated since 1880.

k Formerly Riddervold.

l Parts taken to form East Grand Forks
city and Grand Forks township since 1880.

m Organized since 1880; Thief River Falls
village, formerly in North township, in-
corporated since 1880.

n Not separately returned in 1880; Red
Lake Falls village, formerly in Red Lake
Falls township, incorporated since 1880.

o Formerly in Red Lake Falls township,
incorporated since 1880.

p Organized since 1880; Saint Hilaire
village, formerly in River Falls township,
incorporated since 1880.

q Organized since 1880; Fosston village,
formerly in Rosebud township, incorpo-
rated since 1880.

r Formerly in River Falls township, in-
corporated since 1880.

s Formerly in North township, incor-
porated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
POLK COUNTY.— Continued.			RAMSEY COUNTY.— Continued.		
Township 151, range 41.	37	.....	Ward 7.....	10,134	.....
Township 152, range 41.	43	.....	Ward 8.....	23,337	.....
Township 153, range 46.	36	.....	Ward 9.....	13,257	.....
Township 154, range 46.	14	.....	Ward 10.....	3,019	.....
Townships not separately returned in 1880.	.....	3,395	Ward 11.....	2,620	.....
Tynsld.....	280	180	White Bear Lake vill..	1,356	435
Vineland (d).....	471	.....	White Bear.....	1,037	700
White Earth Indian reservation (part of) (b)	.....	186	REDWOOD COUNTY..		
Winger (d).....	509	.....	.....	9,386	5,375
Woodside (d).....	351	.....	Brookville.....	582	326
Wyandotte (d).....	204	.....	Charleston.....	546	304
POPE COUNTY.....			Delhi.....	391	156
.....	10,032	5,874	Gales.....	272	195
Bangor (d).....	280	.....	Granite Rock (d).....	140	50
Barnes.....	309	282	Honner.....	167	96
Ben Wade.....	790	494	Johnsonville.....	249	124
Blue Mounds.....	565	315	Kintire.....	253	71
Chippewa Falls.....	449	273	Lamberton.....	350	224
Gilchrist.....	378	333	Lamberton village.....	202	149
Glenwood (u).....	410	464	Morgan (e).....	196	56
Glenwood village (u.)..	627	.....	Morgan village (e).....	301	.....
Grove Lake.....	403	381	New Avon.....	284	140
Hoff.....	417	283	North Hero.....	255	196
Lake Johanna.....	358	253	Paxton.....	423	259
Langhel.....	512	297	Redwood Falls.....	189	100
Leven (v).....	371	207	Redwood Falls village..	1,238	981
Minnewaska (d).....	210	.....	Sheridan.....	317	155
New Prairie.....	543	217	Sherman.....	249	142
Nora.....	611	309	Springdale.....	299	307
Reno.....	468	342	Sundown.....	453	231
Rolling Fork.....	399	296	Swedes Forest.....	370	251
Starbuck village (w)....	224	.....	Three Lakes.....	274	162
Villard village (v).....	203	.....	Underwood.....	238	157
Walden.....	435	323	Vail.....	213	61
Westport.....	457	291	Vesta.....	190	53
White Bear Lake (w)...	553	514	Walnut Grove village..	127	153
RAMSEY COUNTY....			Waterbury.....	175	54
.....	139,796	45,890	West Line.....	141	168
McLean (a).....	.....	348	Willow Lake.....	293	114
Moundsview, including	.....	.....	RENVILLE COUNTY..		
New Brighton village	1,047	573	.....	17,099	10,791
New Brighton village	355	.....	Bandon.....	827	454
New Canada (b).....	1,246	994	Beaver Falls.....	614	585
N St. Paul village (b)...	1,099	.....	Birch Cooley (f).....	653	681
Reserve (a).....	.....	490	Bird Island (g).....	278	537
Rose.....	825	877	Bird Island village (g)...	441	289
St. Paul (c).....	133,156	41,473	Boon Lake.....	578	454
Ward 1.....	17,080	.....	Brookfield.....	227	178
Ward 2.....	13,667	.....	Buffalo Lake vill. (h)...	457	.....
Ward 3.....	7,514	.....	Preston Lake.....	.....	256
Ward 4.....	12,642	.....	Calro (i).....	650	402
Ward 5.....	15,119	.....	Camp.....	622	585
Ward 6.....	14,767	.....	Crooks (j).....	256	.....
d Organized since 1880.	.....	.....	Emmett (k).....	625	812
t Not separately returned.	.....	.....	Erlson.....	558	343
u Glenwood village, formerly in Glenwood township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....	Fairfax village (l).....	351	.....
v Villard village, formerly in Leven township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....	e Morgan village, formerly in Morgan township, incorporated in 1887.	.....	.....
w Starbuck village, formerly in White Bear Lake township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....	f Franklin and Morton villages, formerly in Birch Cooley township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....
a Annexed to St. Paul city since 1880.	.....	.....	g Bird Island and Olivia villages, formerly in Bird Island township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....
b North St. Paul village, formerly in New Canada township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....	h Not separately returned; Buffalo Lake village, formerly in Preston Lake township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....
c McLean and Reserve townships annexed since 1880.	.....	.....	i Fairfax village, formerly in Calro township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....
d Formerly township 111, range 38.	.....	.....	j Organized since 1880.	.....	.....
			k Renville village, formerly in Emmett township, incorporated since 1880.	.....	.....

d Organized since 1880.
t Not separately returned.
u Glenwood village, formerly in Glenwood township, incorporated since 1880.
v Villard village, formerly in Leven township, incorporated since 1880.
w Starbuck village, formerly in White Bear Lake township, incorporated since 1880.
a Annexed to St. Paul city since 1880.
b North St. Paul village, formerly in New Canada township, incorporated since 1880.
c McLean and Reserve townships annexed since 1880.
d Formerly township 111, range 38.

e Morgan village, formerly in Morgan township, incorporated in 1887.
f Franklin and Morton villages, formerly in Birch Cooley township, incorporated since 1880.
g Bird Island and Olivia villages, formerly in Bird Island township, incorporated since 1880.
h Not separately returned; Buffalo Lake village, formerly in Preston Lake township, incorporated since 1880.
i Fairfax village, formerly in Calro township, incorporated since 1880.
j Organized since 1880.
k Renville village, formerly in Emmett township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
RENVILLE COUNTY. —Continued.			ROCK COUNTY.....	6,817	3,609
Flora.....	734	602	Battle Plain.....	248	142
Franklin village (f)...	284	.....	Beaver Creek (p).....	633	483
Hawk Creek.....	687	609	Beaver Creek vill. (p)...	232	37
Hector (l).....	360	394	Clinton.....	473	237
Hector village (l).....	354	198	Denver.....	290	104
Henryville.....	644	337	Kanaranzi.....	343	192
Kingman.....	132	78	Luverne.....	304	221
Martinsburg.....	360	150	Luverne village.....	1,466	879
Melville.....	384	161	Magnolia.....	407	240
Morton village (f).....	453	.....	Martin.....	1,010	545
Norfolk.....	426	296	Mound.....	325	244
Olivia village (g).....	263	48	Rose Dell.....	307	196
Osceola.....	153	72	Springwater.....	415	198
Palmyra.....	552	308	Vienna.....	274	158
Renville village (k).....	413	232			
Sacred Heart (m).....	1,098	1,171			
Sacred Heart vill. (m)...	327	76			
Troy.....	426	167			
Wang.....	876	675			
Wellington.....	586	335			
Winfield.....	452	149			
			ST. LOUIS COUNTY..	44,862	45,504
RICE COUNTY.....	23,968	22,481	Bretlung (a).....	6	.....
Bridgewater (n).....	1,058	1,683	Canosla (b).....	170	.....
Cannon City.....	1,057	1,188	Duluth city (c).....	33,115	838
Dundas village (n).....	554	569	Ward 1.....	3,255	.....
Erin.....	910	846	Ward 2.....	2,227	.....
Faribault city.....	6,520	5,415	Ward 3.....	9,832	.....
Ward 1.....	2,121	.....	Ward 4.....	8,730	.....
Ward 2.....	1,547	.....	Ward 5.....	5,623	.....
Ward 3.....	1,280	.....	Ward 6.....	3,448	.....
Ward 4.....	1,572	.....	Duluth (d).....	345	160
Forest.....	822	853	Duluth village (c).....	.....	2,645
Morristown, including	.....	.....	Ely village (e).....	901	.....
Morristown village.....	1,557	1,422	Fond du Lac.....	.....	150
Morristown village.....	517	517	Fond du Lac vil. } (f)	525	200
Northfield, including	.....	.....	Gnesen.....	191	29
Northfield city.....	3,485	3,150	Herman.....	492	293
Northfield city.....	2,659	2,296	Independence (b).....	85	.....
Ward 1.....	895	.....	Industrial (h).....	61	.....
Ward 2.....	737	.....	Lakeside village (d)...	897	.....
Ward 3.....	1,027	.....	Morse (a).....	702	.....
Richland.....	743	967	Oneota (g).....	74	123
Shieldsville.....	875	771	Rice Lake.....	100	63
Vesell village (o).....	182	.....	Tower city (e).....	1,110	.....
Warsaw.....	867	1,018	Vermilion Lake (h).....	.....	3
Webster.....	1,010	872	West Duluth village (g)	3,368	.....
Wells.....	979	1,100	Remainder of county	.....	.....
Wheatland (o).....	1,448	1,464	not organized in civil	.....	.....
Wheeling.....	873	917	townships.....	2,720	.....
Wolcott.....	1,028	825			

f Franklin and Morton villages, formerly in Birch Cooley township. Incorporated since 1880.

g Bird Island and Olivia villages, formerly in Bird Island township, incorporated since 1880.

^a Not separately returned; Buffalo Lake village, formerly in Preston Lake township, incorporated since 1890.

k Renville village, formerly in Emmett township, incorporated since 1880.

m Sacred Heart village, formerly in Sacred Heart township, incorporated since 1880.

n Dundas village, formerly in Bridge-
water township, incorporated since 1880.
o Vesell village, formerly in Wheatland

township, incorporated since 1880.

p Beaver Creek village, formerly in Beaver Creek township, incorporated since 1884.

Organized since 1880 from part of Vermilion Lake township.

c Duluth village annexed to Duluth city

the Duluth village annexed to Duluth city since 1880.

d Lakeside village, formerly in Duluth township, incorporated since 1880.

Formerly in Vermillion Lake township
Incorporated since 1880.

g West Duluth village, formerly in Oneota township, incorporated since 1860.

A Formed into Breitung and Morse townships since 1880; Ely village and Tower city, formerly in Vermilion Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
SCOTT COUNTY.....	13,831	13,516	SIBLEY COUNTY.....	15,199	10,637
Belle Plaine borough..	814	629	Alfsborg (d).....	631	477
Belle Plaine	980	1,054	Arlington (m).....	925	916
Blakely	857	799	Arlington village (m)...	417	.....
Cedar Lake.....	879	944	Bismarck	639	261
Credit River.....	347	383	Cornish.....	700	274
Eagle Creek.....	716	759	Dryden (n).....	656	625
Glendale.....	327	375	Faxon	498	558
Helena (h).....	1,245	1,383	Gaylord village (n)....	387	.....
Jackson	209	270	Gibbon village (o).....	282	.....
Jordan village.....	1,233	915	Grafton	562	259
Louisville.....	422	408	Green Isle borough (p)	219	.....
Newmarket.....	1,009	955	Green Isle.....	892	878
New Prague village			Henderson borough....	909	964
(part of), (h).....	556	187	Henderson	719	684
Total for New Prague			Jessenland.....	871	973
village (h), in Scott			Kelso	1,033	716
and Le Sueur Cos..	955	384	Moltke	553	145
Saint Lawrence	334	297	New Auburn.....	980	670
Sand Creek.....	1,045	1,168	Severance (o).....	650	331
Shakopee city.....	1,757	2,011	Sibley	731	499
Ward 1.....	604		Transit.....	684	527
Ward 2.....	625		Washington Lake (p)...	823	880
Ward 3.....	528		Winthrop village (l)....	438	.....
Spring Lake	1,101	1,166			
			STEARNS COUNTY...	34,844	21,956
SHERBURNE COUNTY	5,908	3,855	Albany.....	1,092	580
Baldwin.....	285	256	Ashley	494	247
Becker	758	500	Avon	644	468
Big Lake.....	574	330	Belgrade village (q)....	306	.....
Bluehill.....	280	255	Brockway	923	743
Clear Lake.....	562	302	Collegeville	506	318
Elk River	389	260	Crow Lake.....	438	225
Elk River village.....	679	635	Crow River (q).....	417	137
Haven (j).....	379	290	Eden Lake.....	641	325
Livonia.....	388	321	Fairhaven	606	420
Orrock.....	469	358	Farming.....	623	285
Palmer.....	204	105	Getty.....	619	538
Saint Cloud city (j),			Grove.....	738	726
(ward 7).....	495	.....	Holding	1,021	603
Total for St. Cloud city			Krain	734	214
(k), in Sherburne,			Lake George.....	457	185
Benton and Stearns			Lake Henry.....	548	346
counties.....	7,686	2,462	Le Sauk	305	293
Ward 1.....	1,645		Luxemburg.....	860	299
Ward 2.....	1,091		Lynden.....	396	286
Ward 3.....	1,715		Maine Prairie.....	1,186	1,105
Ward 4.....	1,947		Melrose (r).....	485	611
Ward 5.....	156		Melrose village (r)....	780	.....
Ward 6.....	637		Millwood.....	519	283
Ward 7.....	495		Munson.....	973	810
Santiago	446	243	North Fork.....	683	470
			Oak	931	682
			Paynesville (a).....	597	405
			Paynesville village (a)	352	127

i New Prague village, formerly Prague, in Helena township, Scott county, and Lanesburg township, Le Sueur county, incorporated since 1880.

j Part of Haven township taken to form ward 7, of Saint Cloud city since 1880.

k In 1880 in Stearns county only.

l Winthrop village, formerly in Alfsborg township, incorporated since 1880.

m Arlington village, formerly in Arlington township, incorporated since 1880.

n Gaylord village, formerly in Dryden township, incorporated since 1880.

o Gibbon village, formerly in Severance township, incorporated since 1880.

p Green Isle borough, formerly in Washington Lake township, incorporated since 1880.

q Belgrade village, formerly in Crow River township, incorporated since 1880.

r Melrose village, formerly in Melrose township, incorporated since 1880.

a Paynesville village, formerly in Paynesville township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
STEARNS COUNTY.— Continued.			STEVENS COUNTY.— Continued.		
Raymond.....	478	389	Horton.....	181	212
Rockville.....	569	560	Moore.....	230	236
St. Augusta.....	791	798	Morris.....	237	269
St. Cloud city (wards 1, 2, 3 and 4).....	6,398	2,462	Morris village.....	1,266	743
Total for St. Cloud city (b) in Stearns, Benton and Sher- burne counties.....	7,686	2,462	Pepperton.....	147	196
Ward 1.....	1,645		Rendsville.....	304	231
Ward 2.....	1,091		Scott.....	280	202
Ward 3.....	1,715		Stevens.....	240	101
Ward 4.....	1,947		Swan Lake (f).....	412	210
Ward 5.....	156		Synnes (g).....	197	102
Ward 6.....	637				
Ward 7.....	495				
St. Cloud.....	774	598	SWIFT COUNTY.....		
St. Joseph.....	562	571	Appleton.....	199	232
St. Joseph village.....	503	292	Appleton village.....	994	400
St. Martin.....	692	516	Benson.....	474	405
St. Wendel.....	531	510	Benson village.....	877	456
Sauk Center city.....	1,695	1,201	Camp Lake.....	609	377
Ward 1.....	581		Cashel.....	273	248
Ward 2.....	1,114		Clontarf.....	342	266
Sauk Center.....	517	398	Dublin (h).....	151	484
Spring Hill.....	771	548	Edison (i).....	380	365
Wakefield.....	938	848	Fairfield.....	450	304
Zion.....	751	661	Hayes.....	576	409
			Hegbert.....	368	336
STEELE COUNTY.....			Kerkhoven.....	638	440
Aurora.....	754	600	Kildare.....	420	556
Berlin.....	739	683	Marysland.....	248	218
Blooming Prairie.....	686	562	Moyer.....	388	258
Blooming Prairie vil.....	308	338	Murdock village (h).....	130	
Clinton Falls.....	503	502	Pillsbury.....	613	231
Deerfield.....	793	858	Shible.....	343	233
Havana.....	791	851	Six Mile Grove.....	291	269
Lemond.....	672	648	Swenoda.....	270	200
Medford.....	554	761	Tara.....	267	225
Meriden.....	834	809	Torning.....	453	356
Merton.....	657	756	West Bank.....	404	205
Owatonna city.....	3,849	3,161			
Ward 1.....	828		TODD COUNTY.....		
Ward 2.....	1,579		Bartlett (j).....	670	393
Ward 3.....	795		Stowe Prairie (k).....	456	247
Ward 4.....	647		Bertha.....	385	266
Owatonna.....	556	584	Birchdale.....	86	
Somerset.....	878	811	Brower village (m).....	117	
Summit.....	658	536	Burleene (n).....	779	392
			Burnhamville.....	696	156
STEVENS COUNTY.....			Eagle Valley.....	128	
Baker (c).....	98	123	Fawn Lake (n).....	256	81
Darnen.....	322	250	Germania.....	725	425
Donnelly.....	296	211	Gordon.....	408	159
Eldorado (d).....	139	127	Grey Eagle.....	1,051	534
Everglade (e).....	158	54	Hartford (m).....	456	
Framnas.....	362	247	Iowa (n).....	298	244
Hancock village.....	218	91	Kandota.....	510	199
Hodges.....	165	306	Leslie.....	594	363
			Little Sauk.....	1,206	570
			Long Prairie.....	273	464
			Long Prairie v'ge (o).....	443	470
			Moran.....		
			Reynolds.....		

b In 1880 in Stearns county only.
c Formerly township 124, range 44.
d Formerly township 126, range 44.
e Formerly township 125, range 44.
f Formerly Sahlmark.
g In 1880 given as Symes.
h Murdock village, formerly in Dublin township, incorporated since 1880.
i Formerly New Posen.
j Organized since 1880 from part of Stowe Prairie township.

k Not separately returned.
l Part taken to form Bartlett township since 1880.
m Browerville village, formerly in Hartford township, incorporated since 1880.
n Organized since 1880.
o Not separately returned; Long Prairie village, formerly in Long Prairie township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
TODD COUNTY.— Continued.			WADENA COUNTY....	4,053	2,080
Round Prairie.....	503	440	Aldrich (c).....	252	592
Staples (n), including			Aldrich village (c).....	69	
Presto village.....	842		Blueberry (d).....	99	
Presto village.....	585		Bullard (d).....	95	
Villard (n).....	225		Leaf River.....	321	323
Ward.....	634	248	Red Eye (d).....	92	
West Union.....	537	407	Rockwood (d).....	183	
Wykeham, including			Shell River (d).....	183	
Eagle Bend village..	652	84	Thomastown.....	387	251
Bagle Bend village....	306		Verndale village (c)....	635	
			Wadena.....	457	450
			Wadena village.....	895	307
			Wing River.....	385	177
TRAVERSE COUNTY (p)	4,516	1,507			
Arthur.....	321		WASECA COUNTY....	13,313	12,385
Brown valley village (q)	498	64	Alton.....	1,042	947
Clifton.....	179		Blooming Grove.....	847	807
Croke.....	223		Byron.....	418	418
Dallymount.....	162		Freedom.....	910	989
Folsom (q).....	175		Iosco.....	942	1,058
Lake Valley (r).....	379		Janesville.....	950	752
Leonardville.....	241		Janesville village.....	921	1,021
Monson.....	364		New Richland.....	764	746
Parnell.....	318		New Richland village..	423	304
Redpath.....	180		Otisco.....	934	916
Tara.....	264		Saint Mary.....	699	767
Taylor.....	263		Vivian.....	618	544
Tintah.....	158		Waseca city.....	2,482	1,708
Walls.....	287		Ward 1.....	797	
Wheaton village (r)...	383		Ward 2.....	832	
Windsor.....	121		Ward 3.....	853	
			Wilton.....	743	767
WABASHA COUNTY..	16,972	18,206	Woodville.....	620	641
Chester.....	973	1,067			
Elgin.....	885	940	WASHINGTON COUN-		
Glasgow.....	566	604	TY.....	25,902	19,563
Greenfield..... (a)...	736	476	Afton.....	1,097	928
Kellogg village.....		221	Baytown (e), including		
Gullford.....	325	955	Oak Park village....	797	1,252
Highland.....	738	858	Oak Park village....	390	159
Hyde Park.....	472	423	Cottage Grove.....	717	783
Lake city.....	2,128	2,596	Denmark.....	725	711
Ward 1.....	1,108		Forest Lake.....	536	233
Ward 2.....	1,020		Grant.....	687	518
Lake.....	398	445	Lakeland township, in-		
Mazeppa.....	707	377	cluding Lakeland vil-		
Mazeppa village (a)...		460	lage.....	880	732
Minneiska (b).....	254	385	Lakeland village....	523	303
Minneiska village (b)...	325		Marine.....	1,687	1,467
Mount Pleasant.....	662	642	Marine village.....	679	460
Oakwood.....	764	988	Newport township, in-		
Pepin.....	689	365	cluding Saint		
Plainview.....		675	Paul Park vil-		
Plainview village (a)...	1,392	668	lage..... (f)	1,691	
Read village.....	446	579	Saint Paul Park		
Wabasha city.....	2,487	2,088	village...1.173		
Ward 1.....	789		Newport village....		
Ward 2.....	1,120		Oakdale.....	964	841
Ward 3.....	578		Oneka.....	717	379
Watopa.....	467	637	South Stillwater vil-		
West Albany.....	621	829	lage (e).....	1,304	601
Zumbro.....	672	838			

n Organized since 1880.

p Not subdivided into civil townships in 1880.

q Brown Valley village, formerly in Folsom township, incorporated since 1880.

r Wheaton village, formerly in Lake Valley township, incorporated since 1880.

a Not separately returned.

b Minneiska village, formerly in Minneiska township, incorporated since 1880.

c Aldrich and Verndale villages, formerly in Aldrich township, incorporated since 1880.

e South Stillwater village, formerly in Baytown township, incorporated since 1880.

f Not separately returned; Newport village, formerly in Newport township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Continued.			WILKIN COUNTY.—Continued.		
Stillwater city.....	11,280	9,055	Breckenridge village(k).....	655	.....
Ward 1.....	3,703	.....	Campbell (l).....	407	463
Ward 2.....	3,235	.....	Champion (h).....	208	.....
Ward 3.....	4,322	.....	Deerhorn (d).....	147	.....
Stillwater.....	1,085	603	McCauleyville (m).....	270	291
Woodbury.....	1,168	1,169	Manston.....	241	237
			Mitchell (n).....	152	.....
			Prairie View.....	283	154
			Roberts (n).....	204	.....
			Rothsay village (o).....	174	.....
			Tanberg (o).....	324	198
WATONWAN COUNTY			WINONA COUNTY		
Adrian.....	443	317		33,797	27,197
Antrim.....	573	430	Dresbach.....	525	326
Butterfield.....	366	149	Elba.....	645	754
Fieldon.....	487	383	Fremont.....	708	893
Long Lake.....	538	369	Hart.....	818	906
Madella.....	541	578	Hillsdale.....	549	684
Madella village.....	852	489	Homer.....	867	860
Nelson.....	733	462	Lewiston.....	324	241
Odin.....	543	500	Mount Vernon.....	545	703
Riverdale.....	509	301	New Hartford.....	803	1,004
Rosendale.....	369	211	Norton.....	776	827
Saint James.....	473	282	Pleasant Hill.....	791	819
Saint James village.....	939	444	Richmond.....	252	284
South Branch.....	380	189	Rollingstone.....	923	808
			Saint Charles city.....	1,178	1,155
			Saint Charles.....	661	740
			Saratoga.....	724	907
			Utica.....	968	1,094
			Warren.....	837	1,006
			Whitewater.....	706	659
			Wilson.....	1,013	1,066
			Winona city.....	18,208	10,208
			Ward 1.....	5,983	.....
			Ward 2.....	2,432	.....
			Ward 3.....	3,605	.....
			Ward 4.....	6,188	.....
			Winona.....	275	592
			Wisconsin.....	611	761
WILKIN COUNTY..	4,348	1,906			
Akron (g).....	330	.....		
Andrea (g).....	107	.....		
Atherton.....	210	95			
Bradford (h).....	109	.....		
Brandrup (i).....	225	.....		
Breckenridge (j).....	300	436			

d Organized since 1880.

g Organized since 1880 from part of Breckenridge township.

h Organized since 1880 from part of Campbell township.

i Organized since 1880 from parts of Breckenridge and Campbell townships.

j Parts taken to form Akron, Andrea and Brandrup townships since 1880.

k Formerly in Breckenridge township, incorporated since 1880.

l Parts taken to form Bradford, Brandrup and Champion townships since 1880.

m Parts taken to form Mitchell and Roberts townships since 1880.

n Organized since 1880 from part of McCauleyville township.

o Rothsay village, formerly in Tanberg township, incorporated since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
WRIGHT COUNTY	24,164	18,104	YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	9,854	5,884
Albion.....	1,373	786	Burton.....	242	143
Annandale (a).....	211	.....	Canby village.....	470	331
Buffalo.....	719	575	Clarkfield village (c).....	178	.....
Buffalo village.....	606	143	Echo.....	547	110
Chatham.....	498	274	Florida.....	189	155
Clearwater (b).....	451	658	Fortier (d).....	190	66
Clearwater village (b).....	248	218	Friendship (c).....	348	178
Cokato.....	1,551	1,342	Granite Falls city.....	800	578
Cokato village.....	363	274	Hammer.....	315	238
Corinna (a).....	564	386	Hazel Run.....	163	117
Delano village.....	889	407	Lisbon.....	682	573
Frankfort.....	1,148	868	Minnesota Falls.....	368	306
Franklin.....	1,169	1,508	Normania.....	529	253
French Lake.....	1,189	589	Norman.....	378	340
Howard Lake village.....	610	477	Omro.....	407	139
Maple Lake.....	599	576	Oshkosh.....	349	207
Marysville.....	1,242	1,112	Otis.....	36	48
Middleville.....	1,300	1,174	Posen.....	351	133
Monticello.....	729	616	Sannes.....	601	426
Monticello village.....	503	290	Sioux Agency.....	392	171
Montrose village.....	214	141	Stony Run.....	679	630
Moritzius village.....	161	104	Swede Prairie.....	304	152
Otsego.....	819	740	Tyro.....	290	177
Rockford.....	1,175	901	Wergeland.....	403	215
Silver Creek.....	657	381	Wood Lake.....	643	228
Southside.....	706	312			
Stockholm.....	1,412	1,126			
Victor.....	1,159	1,093			
Waverly village.....	370	124			
Woodland.....	1,229	1,037			

a Anandale village, formerly in Corinna township, incorporated since 1880.

b Clearwater village, formerly in Clearwater township, incorporated since 1880.

c Clarkfield village, formerly in Friendship township, incorporated in 1887.

d Formerly township 114, range 46.

ROBERT P. PORTER,

Superintendent of Census.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.

Population by Counties in Eight Census Years.

COUNTIES.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
Aitkin.....	2,462	1,388	366	205	178	.....	2	.....
Anoka.....	9,884	10,089	7,108	5,709	3,940	2,260	2,106	.....
Becker.....	9,401	7,433	5,218	2,256	308	.....	386	.....
Beltrami.....	312	111	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Benton.....	6,284	4,721	3,012	1,971	1,558	565	627	418
Big Stone.....	5,722	4,697	3,688	305	24	.....	.....	.....
Blue Earth.....	29,210	26,462	22,889	20,942	17,302	9,201	4,803	.....
Brown.....	15,817	13,976	12,018	9,815	6,396	2,211	2,339	.....
Carlton.....	5,272	3,189	1,230	495	286	28	51	.....
Carver.....	16,532	15,965	14,140	13,033	11,586	8,704	5,106	.....
Cass.....	1,247	1,135	486	239	380	37	150	.....
Chippewa.....	8,555	6,561	5,408	2,977	1,467	.....	.....	.....
Chisago.....	10,359	9,765	7,982	6,046	4,358	2,175	1,743	.....
Clay.....	11,517	10,362	5,887	1,451	92	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	98	322	65	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood.....	7,412	5,894	5,533	2,870	534	.....	12	.....
Crow Wing.....	8,852	8,743	2,319	1,031	200	178	269	.....
Dakota.....	20,240	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.....	14,606	12,024	9,130	6,319	4,230	.....	195	.....
Faribault.....	16,708	15,163	13,016	11,131	9,940	4,735	1,335	.....
Fillmore.....	25,966	26,677	28,162	28,347	24,887	17,524	13,542	.....
Freeborn.....	17,962	17,364	16,069	13,189	10,578	5,688	3,307	.....
Goodhue.....	28,806	31,113	29,651	28,500	22,618	14,860	8,977	.....
Grant.....	6,875	5,197	3,004	1,191	340	.....	.....	.....
Hennepin.....	185,294	148,737	67,013	48,725	31,566	17,087	12,849	.....
Houston.....	14,653	15,482	16,334	16,566	14,936	9,787	6,645	.....
Hubbard.....	1,412	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isanti.....	7,607	7,031	5,063	3,901	2,035	453	284	.....
Itasca.....	743	273	124	.....	96	.....	51	97
Jackson.....	8,924	6,110	4,806	3,506	1,825	234	181	.....
Kanabec.....	1,579	1,109	505	311	93	31	30	.....
Kittson.....	5,387	3,462	905	.....	64	.....	1,612	.....
Kandiyohi.....	13,997	12,849	10,159	8,083	1,760	.....	76	.....
Lac qui Parle.....	10,382	7,842	4,891	1,428	145	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	1,299	453	106	161	135	154	248	.....
Le Sueur.....	19,667	18,559	16,108	13,237	11,607	7,834	5,318	.....
Lincoln.....	5,691	4,362	2,945	413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon.....	9,501	7,936	6,257	2,543	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLeod.....	17,026	15,311	12,342	8,651	5,643	2,457	1,286	.....
Marshall.....	9,130	5,560	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin.....	9,403	6,426	5,249	3,738	3,867	1,430	151	.....
Meeker.....	15,456	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.....	18,019	15,277	16,799	13,682	10,447	5,150	3,217	.....
Murray.....	6,692	5,046	3,604	1,329	209	.....	29	.....
Nicollet.....	13,382	13,434	12,333	11,525	8,362	5,019	3,773	.....
Nobles.....	7,958	5,639	4,435	2,750	117	.....	35	.....
Norman.....	10,618	8,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olmsted.....	19,806	20,518	21,543	20,946	19,793	15,107	9,524	.....
Otter Tail.....	34,232	31,520	18,675	9,174	1,068	.....	240	.....
Pine.....	4,052	2,186	1,365	795	648	64	92	.....
Pipestone.....	5,132	3,956	2,092	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Polk.....	30,192	23,475	11,433	937	.....	.....	240	.....
Pope.....	10,032	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.....	17,099	13,153	10,791	6,876	3,219	.....	245	.....
Rice.....	23,968	24,941	22,481	20,622	16,083	10,977	7,543	.....
Rock.....	6,817	5,239	3,669	1,861	138	23	.....	.....

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
St. Louis.....	44,862	20,453	4,504	3,517	4,561	294	406	.....
Scott.....	13,831	14,181	13,516	12,094	11,042	8,621	4,505	.....
Sherburne.....	5,908	5,647	3,855	3,018	2,050	819	723	.....
Sibley.....	15,199	13,126	10,637	8,884	6,725	4,786	3,609	.....
Stearns.....	34,844	28,712	21,956	17,797	14,206	7,367	4,505	.....
Steele.....	13,232	12,733	12,460	10,739	8,271	4,932	2,863	.....
Stevens.....	5,251	4,511	3,911	786	174	.....	.....	.....
Swift.....	10,161	8,373	7,473	2,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Todd.....	12,930	9,643	6,133	3,818	2,086	117	430	.....
Traverse.....	4,516	2,860	1,507	100	13	.....	.....	.....
Wabasha.....	16,972	17,999	18,206	17,296	15,859	11,363	7,228	243
Wadena.....	4,053	3,565	2,080	210	6	.....	.....	.....
Waseca.....	13,313	13,342	12,385	14,751	7,854	4,174	2,601	.....
Washington.....	25,992	29,751	19,536	9,794	11,809	6,780	6,123	1,056
Watsonwan.....	7,746	5,995	5,104	4,024	2,426	248	.....	.....
Wilkin.....	4,346	3,734	1,906	528	205	.....	40	.....
Winona.....	33,797	31,928	27,197	27,385	22,319	15,277	9,208	.....
Wright.....	24,164	22,790	18,104	13,775	9,457	5,028	3,729	.....
Yellow Medicine.....	9,854	7,863	5,884	2,484	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Breckenridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....
*Buchanan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
*Mankato.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
*Manomlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	136	.....
*Pembina.....	.....	.....	.....	202	64	.....	1,612	1,134
*Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
*Wahnata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Totals.....	1,301,826	1,117,796	780,773	507,407	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.

**COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF CITIES AND VILLAGES OF 1,000
INHABITANTS AND OVER IN TEN YEARS.**

CITY OR VILLAGE.	1890.	1885.	1880.
Anoka, city of.....	4,252	4,620	2,706
Albert Lea, city of.....	3,305	3,365	1,966
Alexandria, village of.....	2,118	.....	1,355
Austin, city of.....	3,901	2,506	2,305
Brainerd, city of.....	5,703	7,110	1,865
Barnesville, city of.....	1,069	.....	.....
Blue Earth City, village of.....	1,569	.....	1,066
Crookston, city of.....	3,457	4,063	1,227
Chaska, village of.....	2,210	.....	1,068
Cloquet, village of.....	2,530	.....	.....
Chatfield, village of.....	1,335	.....	1,166
Cannon Falls, village of.....	1,078	.....	942
Crystal, village of.....	1,074	.....	.....
Duluth, city of.....	33,115	4,063	838
Detroit, village of.....	1,510	.....	554
Fergus Falls, city of.....	3,772	4,284	1,635
Faribault, city of.....	6,520	6,459	5,415
Fairmont, village of.....	1,205	.....	541
Glencoe, village of.....	1,649	.....	1,078
Hastings, city of.....	3,705	3,984	3,809
Hutchinson, city of.....	1,414	.....	.....
Jordan, village of.....	1,233	.....	915
Le Sueur, borough.....	1,763	1,774	1,414
Lake City, city of.....	2,128	2,496	2,596
Little Falls, city of.....	2,354	.....	508
Litchfield, village of.....	1,890	.....	1,250
Luverne, village of.....	1,466	.....	679
Mankato, city of.....	8,838	8,845	5,550
Moorhead, city of.....	2,088	2,536	.....
Minneapolis, city of.....	164,738	129,200	46,887
Montevideo, village of.....	1,437	.....	862
Montgomery, village of.....	1,086	.....	261
Marshall village of.....	1,203	.....	961
Morris, village of.....	1,266	.....	743
New Ulm, city of.....	3,741	3,335	2,471
Northfield, city of.....	2,659	2,948	2,296
North St. Paul, village of.....	1,099	.....	.....
Owatonna, city of.....	3,849	3,280	3,161
Red Wing, city of.....	6,294	6,870	5,876
Rochester, city of.....	5,321	5,313	5,103
Redwood Falls, village of.....	1,238	.....	961
St. Paul, city of.....	133,156	111,397	41,473
St. Peter, city of.....	3,671	4,036	3,436
St. Paul Park, village of.....	1,173	.....	.....
St. Charles, city of.....	1,178	.....	1,155
St. Cloud, city of.....	7,686	4,360	2,462
Shakopee, city of.....	1,748	1,833	2,011
Stillwater, city of.....	11,280	16,437	9,055
South Stillwater, village of.....	1,304	.....	601
Sauk Center, city of.....	1,695	.....	1,201
South St. Paul, city of.....	2,242	.....	489
Spring Valley, village of.....	1,381	.....	1,252
Tracy, village of.....	1,400	.....	322
Wabasha, city of.....	2,487	2,514	2,088
Waseca, city of.....	2,482	2,513	1,708
Winona, city of.....	18,208	15,624	10,208
West St. Paul, city of.....	1,596	.....	.....
Wells, village of.....	1,208	.....	661
Winnebago City, village of.....	1,108	.....	993
Willmar, village of.....	1,825	.....	1,002
Worthington, village of.....	1,164	.....	636

**THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY
OF BIRTH, IN THE STATE IN 1890.**

Total foreign born.....			467,356
Canada and New Foundland.....	43,580	Denmark.....	14,133
South American countries.....	160	Russia.....	7,233
Ireland.....	28,011	Hungary.....	1,256
England.....	14,730	Bohemia.....	9,655
Scotland.....	5,315	Poland.....	7,503
Wales.....	1,470	France.....	1,869
Great Britain (not specified).....	15	Italy.....	828
Germany.....	116,955	Spain.....	36
Austria.....	5,168	Portugal.....	22
Holland.....	1,796	Greece.....	14
Belgium.....	910	Asia (not specified).....	57
Luxemburg.....	670	China.....	106
Switzerland.....	3,745	Japan.....	3
Norway.....	101,169	India.....	71
Sweden.....	90,913	All others.....	963

**FOREIGN BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY
OF BIRTH, IN 1890, IN FOLLOWING CITIES:**

Total foreign born	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.	Duluth.
	60,558	53,177	16,222
Canada and New Foundland.....	7,773	4,828	3,728
South American countries.....	34	38	3
Ireland.....	3,756	6,040	767
England.....	2,487	2,565	779
Scotland.....	950	840	480
Wales.....	240	64	23
Germany.....	7,719	16,250	1,657
Austria.....	571	734	65
Holland.....	106	155	8
Belgium.....	41	71	6
Luxemburg.....	18	23	.....
Switzerland.....	443	581	28
Norway.....	12,624	3,521	2,389
Sweden.....	19,398	11,787	4,102
Denmark.....	1,542	1,445	301
Russia.....	994	654	734
Hungary.....	269	410	10
Bohemia.....	393	1,279	22
Poland.....	381	1,015	798
France.....	232	355	58
Italy.....	140	317	212
Spain.....	6	5	4
Portugal.....	3	1	.....
Greece.....	8	5	.....
Asia (not specified).....	1	11	1
China.....	22	37	18
Japan.....	1	2	.....
India.....	8	15	2
All others.....	399	129	27

TABLES SHOWING POPULATION BY SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY
AND VOTING AGES.

Total population	SEX.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.	
	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
1,301,826	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356

Aggregate white.	Native white.			Foreign white	Total colored.
	Total.	Parents native.	Parents foreign.		
1,296,159	829,102	310,951	518,151	467,057	5,667

MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1890.

Total.	Foreign born.	Native.	Naturalized.	First papers.	Unknown.
376,036	221,309	154,727	140,902	25,720	17,390

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:

RESERVATIONS.	Total.	Males.	Females.
White 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 Winnebagoish....	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.

STATE FINANCES.

The sources of revenue into the state treasury, during the years 1891 and 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1891.	1892.
State taxes.....	\$1,767,397.87	*\$1,150,175.96
Railroad taxes.....	743,440.86	894,091.43
Telegraph and telephone taxes.....	6,246.08	17,230.00
Insurance taxes.....	116,067.82	127,244.25
Mining taxes.....	8,682.52	8,930.38
Reform school taxes.....	356.40	158.53
Insurance fees.....	15,797.10	16,223.00
Secretary's fees.....	1,063.35	1,328.60
Dairy commission fees.....	914.85	525.00
Repayment seed grain loan, 1887.....	2,990.99	474.09
Repayment seed grain relief bonds 1889.....	26,387.52	19,098.15
Repayment seed grain relief bonds 1891.....	350.46	8,330.37
Fees received from new incorporations.....	38,005.00	123,140.00
Interest on deposits revenue fund.....	25,453.86	29,383.04
U. S. Government per capita allowance soldiers home.....	13,806.26	13,383.56
Miscellaneous earnings reform school.....	4,392.72	2,591.97
Miscellaneous earnings soldiers home.....	4,437.42	2,140.02
Miscellaneous earnings state prisons.....	26,743.01	71,662.25
Miscellaneous earnings St. Cloud normal school.....	1,727.91	1,419.03
Miscellaneous earnings Winona normal school.....	3,304.65	3,876.83
Miscellaneous earnings Moorhead normal school.....	882.52	1,428.75
Miscellaneous earnings Mankato normal school.....	1,564.52	2,740.85
Miscellaneous earnings hospitals for insane.....	5,223.90	8,271.94
Miscellaneous earnings institute for defectives.....	5,003.89	5,503.65
Miscellaneous earnings state public school.....	510.07	451.43
Miscellaneous earnings state university.....	85,702.05	65,061.10
Counties for school text books.....	26,551.27	34,884.78
Principal on school land contracts.....	172,521.82	183,253.11
Principal on university land contracts.....	13,195.92	15,383.21
Principal on internal improvement land contracts.....	41,768.43	17,347.45
Interest on internal improvement land contracts.....	129,243.65	11,335.42
Interest on university land contracts.....	25,164.44	24,076.47
Interest on school land contracts.....	277,260.60	354,169.64
Reform school lands.....	11,077.12	9,130.75
Mineral lands.....	9,975.00	48,800.00
Sale of pine timber on state institutions lands.....	132,321.10	197,545.92
County and school district bonds repaid.....	54,257.64	65,448.56
Interest on invested school fund.....	208,214.54	28,231.83
Grain inspection fees.....	107,143.45	164,498.95
United States 5 per cent. for cash sales on public lands.....	17,500.22	.....
Loan on reform school land certificates.....	127,000.00	75,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	123,206.52	190,841.58
Total.....	\$4,382,412.63	\$3,995,857.16

* Increased to \$2,045,265.42 by Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis county taxes not received until after August 1, 1892.

The total disbursements of funds during the fiscal year 1891, were \$4,105,830.48. and in 1892, \$4,107,267.43.

Estimated Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Years 1893, 1894,
1895, taken from the State Auditor's Report for 1892.

RECEIPTS.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cash, July 31, 1892.....	\$546,078.53	* \$559,138.07	* \$618,138.07
State taxes	1,675,000.00	† 975,000.00	† 975,000.00
Railroad taxes	850,000.00	875,000.00	900,000.00
Insurance taxes.....	115,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Insurance fees	15,000.00	16,000.00	17,000.00
Telegraph and telephone taxes	18,000.00	20,000.00	21,000.00
Incorporation fees	20,000.00	32,000.00	35,000.00
Interest on deposits	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Seed grain loans.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Mining taxes	9,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00
Earnings of State institutions.....	95,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Forestry transfer	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00
Miscellaneous	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	\$3,321,078.53	\$2,784,138.07	\$2,881,138.07

DISBURSEMENTS.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Outstanding warrants, August 1, 1892.....	\$66,012.90	.....	.....
Outstanding warrants, August 1, 1893.....	.....	* \$50,000.00	.....
Outstanding warrants, August 1, 1894.....	.....	.....	* \$50,000.00
Unpaid appropriations, August 1, 1892.....	665,927.56	.....	.....
Unpaid appropriations, August 1, 1893.....	.....	* 600,000.00	.....
Unpaid appropriations, August 1, 1894.....	.....	.....	* 550,000.00
Executive expenses.....	95,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Judicial expenses.....	135,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
Printing and paper	60,000.00	20,000.00	70,000.00
State institutions support	825,000.00	835,000.00	840,000.00
Improvements, repairs, etc.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Buildings	250,000.00	.....	.....
Boards and commissions.....	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Societies, etc	40,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Fire companies.....	30,000.00	31,000.00	32,000.00
Legislative expenses	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
Printing laws in newspapers.....	35,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	220,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Deficiencies as follows:	.....	.....	.....
Judges' salaries.....	45,000.00	.....	.....
Wolf bounties	5,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,761,940.46	\$2,166,000.00	\$2,347,000.00

* Estimated.

† Estimates for state taxes of 1894 and 1895 are based on a reduced tax levy.

**ABSTRACT OF THE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE
YEAR 1891.**

COUNTIES.	No. of acres of land ex- clusive of town lots	Value of land (other than town lots) in- cluding structures thereon.	Value of town and city lots, in- cluding structures thereon.	Value of taxable personal property.	Total value of all property.
Aitkin.....	195,662	\$428,996	\$93,844	\$90,506	\$613,346
Anoka.....	247,197	1,379,174	1,131,214	543,561	3,053,949
Becker.....	303,304	1,210,537	260,908	321,408	1,792,853
Beltrami.....	160,895	475,988	.....	.....	475,988
Benton.....	210,193	950,860	325,919	122,343	1,399,122
Big Stone.....	256,571	1,216,573	171,018	250,402	1,637,993
Blue Earth.....	463,393	5,314,835	2,247,373	1,550,986	9,113,194
Brown.....	374,326	2,468,614	661,328	691,294	3,821,236
Carlton.....	217,175	981,381	495,761	640,994	2,118,136
Carver.....	221,705	2,833,662	318,444	611,561	3,763,667
Cass.....	582,638	1,800,365	565	136,762	1,937,692
Chippewa.....	311,356	1,613,363	184,957	444,360	2,242,680
Chisago.....	251,753	1,086,336	233,432	456,325	1,776,093
Clay.....	411,807	2,102,446	756,076	675,292	3,533,814
Cook.....	172,797	472,805	8,290	1,800	482,895
Cottonwood.....	356,702	1,641,698	123,182	462,765	2,227,645
Crow Wing.....	218,124	534,398	1,210,203	458,885	2,203,486
Dakota.....	358,444	5,830,680	2,379,862	1,244,149	9,454,691
Dodge.....	276,705	2,796,156	291,912	729,040	3,817,108
Douglas.....	373,427	2,020,396	497,645	781,424	3,299,465
Faribault.....	447,123	3,781,546	646,709	1,040,099	5,458,354
Fillmore.....	547,257	5,722,963	729,905	1,759,421	8,212,289
Freeborn.....	434,715	3,695,755	664,133	878,614	5,238,502
Goodhue.....	486,198	6,105,270	1,510,739	2,071,659	9,687,668
Grant.....	299,995	1,362,968	123,932	405,328	1,892,228
Hennepin.....	306,930	18,724,064	112,831,470	19,818,592	151,374,126
Houston.....	353,496	2,172,891	290,610	935,001	3,398,502
Hubbard.....	179,362	572,419	26,544	81,384	680,347
Isanti.....	243,848	714,621	12,647	175,014	902,282
Itasca.....	595,542	1,815,516	115,010	82,864	2,013,395
Jackson.....	432,794	2,145,103	186,304	398,164	2,710,571
Kanabec.....	189,987	496,781	14,380	35,060	546,221
Kandiyohi.....	450,097	2,708,677	366,652	876,359	3,951,688
Kittson.....	265,240	1,037,534	74,822	318,190	1,430,546
Lac qui Parle.....	446,598	2,044,227	115,855	677,906	2,837,988
Lake.....	302,873	1,508,078	135,136	24,000	1,667,223
Le Sueur.....	279,116	3,303,282	445,364	641,930	4,390,576
Lincoln.....	267,710	1,230,020	74,300	260,745	1,565,065
Lyon.....	377,125	1,844,479	281,859	618,098	2,744,436
McLeod.....	303,828	3,079,401	497,828	891,340	4,468,569
Marshall.....	343,684	1,280,697	126,661	398,822	1,806,180
Martin.....	436,861	2,627,003	215,350	488,657	3,330,410
Meeker.....	368,395	2,941,531	469,403	646,725	4,057,659
Mille Lacs.....	259,505	915,329	117,408	171,609	1,204,346
Morrison.....	468,677	1,976,787	376,151	391,319	2,744,257
Mower.....	444,926	3,958,163	793,513	984,702	5,736,378
Murray.....	393,563	1,893,017	130,846	357,327	2,381,190
Nicollet.....	275,036	2,849,804	436,184	861,100	4,147,178
Nobles.....	416,420	2,042,564	310,938	539,442	2,892,944
Norman.....	415,947	1,649,504	112,880	543,042	2,305,426
Olmsted.....	417,750	5,345,877	1,112,877	1,766,019	8,224,773
Otter Tail.....	985,175	4,217,942	839,942	1,141,390	6,199,274
Pine.....	491,304	1,250,412	109,597	198,243	1,558,252
Pipe Stone.....	266,975	1,201,560	384,150	335,147	1,920,857
Polk.....	1,053,276	4,249,018	947,312	1,437,709	6,634,039
Pope.....	391,840	1,620,510	125,001	521,670	2,267,181
Ramsey.....	54,152	3,306,602	109,032,416	16,739,343	129,078,361
Redwood.....	494,937	2,557,887	285,884	586,416	3,430,187
Renville.....	603,890	3,266,234	168,045	759,834	4,194,113
Rice.....	314,624	3,778,191	1,496,365	1,572,281	6,846,837
Rock.....	295,280	1,836,592	256,350	479,025	2,571,967
St. Louis.....	1,046,690	14,329,602	24,308,598	4,989,813	43,628,013
Scott.....	219,246	2,263,935	321,653	641,191	3,226,779
Sherburne.....	228,009	972,224	184,669	214,559	1,371,452

**ABSTRACT OF THE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, FOR THE
YEAR 1891.—Continued.**

COUNTIES.	No. of acres of land ex- clusive of town lots.	Value of land (other than town lots) in- cluding structures thereon.	Value of town and city lots, in- cluding structures thereon.	Value of taxable personal property.	Total value of all property.
Sibley	365,363	3,219,395	183,184	714,627	4,117,206
Stearns	789,722	4,512,761	2,789,538	1,658,373	8,980,572
Steele	268,775	2,910,355	559,967	915,932	4,416,254
Stevens	272,681	1,281,723	196,852	369,965	1,848,570
Swift	332,851	1,605,143	210,980	513,906	2,330,069
Todd	471,153	1,915,569	260,744	354,162	2,530,475
Traverse	222,251	1,013,306	101,086	201,019	1,315,411
Wabasha	336,061	3,106,191	887,487	875,553	4,863,234
Wadena	141,836	601,146	156,750	225,529	983,425
Waseca	264,778	2,576,095	395,905	521,944	3,493,844
Washington	241,571	4,244,820	4,479,545	2,377,618	11,101,983
Watsonwan	272,246	1,608,012	254,819	514,603	2,467,434
Wilkin	285,608	1,343,362	109,330	285,611	1,738,243
Winona	394,230	4,445,276	4,361,197	2,933,521	11,739,904
Wright	411,773	3,689,549	409,375	937,031	5,035,955
Yellow Medicine	408,680	2,099,559	267,066	675,534	2,982,159
Total.....	29,342,758	\$213,842,048	\$298,732,050	\$93,014,432	\$595,588,530

The tax levy for the year figures \$13,670,010.67, distributed as follows:

STATE TAXES.		
Revenue, soldiers' relief and forestry funds.....	\$1,548,535.34	
School text books.....	1,817.82	\$1,550,353.16
SCHOOL TAXES.		
State, 1 mill.....	\$595,672.43	
County, 1 mill	565,207.03	
Special districts	2,622,971.20	
Interest and principal on state loans.....	101,589.71	\$3,915,440.37
COUNTY TAXES.		
Revenue	\$1,502,197.82	
Interest	242,505.88	
Poor	185,414.40	
Special taxes	142,863.09	\$2,162,981.19
CITY AND TOWN TAXES.		
City	\$3,847,182.78	
Township	497,207.73	
Delinquent road tax	197,072.59	
Interest on railroad bonds.....	118,817.48	
Other special taxes.....	1,380,975.37	\$5,041,235.95
Total.....		\$13,670,010.67

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, 1891:

Western Union Telegraph Company	\$10,500.00
North American Telegraph Company	1,060.00
Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co.—2 per cent. tax on gross earnings less royalties paid.....	5,250.00
Duluth Telephone Co.—2 per cent. tax on gross earnings less royalties paid.....	420.00
Total.....	\$17,230.00
Railroad taxes collected.....	\$894,091.43

STATE TREASURY RECEIPTS, (INCLUDING BALANCES.)

DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES IN TREASURY FROM JANUARY 1, 1858,
TO JULY 31, 1892, DURING EACH YEAR SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE
STATE GOVERNMENT.

YEAR.	Receipts.	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	96,392.02	95,377.86	1,014.16
1860	139,522.62	138,846.84	675.78
1861	106,462.38	101,732.86	4,729.42
1862	221,091.75	184,535.88	36,555.87
1863	605,864.85	576,539.32	119,325.93
1864	496,482.53	402,952.15	93,530.38
1865	489,120.46	410,526.24	78,594.22
1866	529,455.22	461,265.29	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	736,351.59	243,300.06
1873	1,384,102.65	1,165,704.30	218,398.35
1874	1,331,210.87	1,148,059.96	183,150.91
1875	1,163,755.07	1,033,509.78	130,245.29
1876	1,151,649.79	1,035,385.50	116,264.29
1877	1,271,783.64	1,138,511.79	133,271.85
1878	1,610,909.17	1,562,409.97	48,499.20
1879	1,465,673.60	1,343,644.17	122,029.43
1880	1,685,055.88	1,420,903.80	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.	2,018,297.57	1,714,711.13	303,586.44
1884	3,366,149.16	2,729,354.12	936,795.04
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	2,759,814.98	648,860.66
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
1891	6,020,635.72	4,105,830.48	1,914,805.24
1892	5,910,662.40	4,107,267.43	1,803,394.97

Total receipts exclusive of balances.....\$53,136,860.03

Total disbursements.....51,333,465.06

Balance.....\$ 1,803,394.97

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION OTHER THAN RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CO'S.

	1891.	1890.	Increase.
Acres of land assessed.....	29,342,758	28,785,038	557,720
Value of land with structures.....	\$213,842,048.00	\$211,901,442.00	\$1,940,606.00
Value of city property.....	288,732,050.00	284,657,214.00	4,074,836.00
Value of taxable personal property...	93,014,432.00	92,261,847.00	752,585.00
Total value of taxable property...	\$595,588,530.00	\$588,820,530.00	\$6,768,027.00

TAXES OF 1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.
State	\$1,788,009.78	\$1,550,353.16
School	3,960,970.55	3,915,440.37
County	2,145,584.08	2,162,981.19
City and town	5,413,005.00	6,041,235.95
Totals	\$12,707,569.41	\$13,670,010.67

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

MILES OF RAILWAY IN MINNESOTA, JUNE 30TH, OF EACH YEAR, SINCE 1862.

YEAR.	Total miles of all roads for the year.	Number of miles built each year.	YEAR.	Total miles of all roads for the year.	Number of miles built each year.
1862.....	10.00	10.00	1878.....	2,549.28	350.78
1863.....	57.00	47.00	1879.....	2,941.33	392.05
1864.....	100.00	43.00	1880.....	3,099.32	157.99
1865.....	210.00	110.00	1881.....	3,217.26	117.94
1866.....	315.00	105.00	1882.....	3,332.93	115.67
1867.....	429.00	114.00	1883.....	3,767.95	435.00
1868.....	560.00	131.00	1884.....	3,908.98	141.03
1869.....	766.00	206.00	1885.....	4,226.42	317.44
1870.....	1,092.50	326.50	1886.....	4,368.36	141.94
1871.....	1,500.25	407.75	1887.....	4,871.04	502.68
1872.....	1,900.00	399.75	1888.....	5,042.74	171.70
1873.....	1,907.25	7.25	1889.....	5,303.07	260.33
1874.....	1,947.25	40.00	1890.....	5,400.11	106.04
1875.....	1,957.25	10.00	1891.....	5,527.55	118.44
1876.....	1,966.75	99.50	1892.....	5,615.77	88.22
1877.....	2,198.50	231.75			

The capital stock, bonds and debt of all railroads in the state on June 30, 1892 were for entire lines, \$998,545,782, an increase since 1891, of \$30,771,045.

GROSS EARNINGS IN MINNESOTA.

Freight receipts, year ending June 30, 1892, were \$27,317,521, an increase of \$6,690,761, over the previous year.

Passenger earnings in 1892 were \$6,616,994, an increase of \$612,549 over the previous year. Miscellaneous earnings for 1892 were \$2,213,319, an increase of \$153,966 over the previous year.

The total gross earnings of the railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1892, were \$36,178,334, an increase of \$7,457,276 over 1891.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The total operating expenses of all the railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1892, were \$20,438,105, an increase of \$2,869,293 over the previous year.

NET INCOME.

The net income of the railroads on Minnesota business for year ending 1892, was \$15,740,229, an increase of \$4,587,993 over the previous year.

TAXES.

Amount of taxes received from the railroads in Minnesota for year ending December 31, 1891, was \$682,155.78, an increase of \$139,079.91 over the previous year.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Total number of tons carried by all the roads in Minnesota year ending June 30, 1892, was 17,966,597, an increase of 3,975,585 tons over the previous year. The total ton mileage, or tons carried one mile in Minnesota in 1892, was 2,349,850,279, an increase of 581,312,496 over the previous year. The average rate per ton per mile in 1892, was 1.162 cents; the previous year it was 1.166 cents.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The total number of passengers carried on all railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1892, was 7,967,352, a decrease of 300,831 as compared with 1891. The total passenger mileage or passengers carried one mile in Minnesota in 1892, was 269,675,945, an increase of 20,237,903 over 1891. Average distance traveled in 1892 was 33 miles; same in 1891, 30 miles. The average rate per passenger per mile in 1892, was 2.43 cents; in 1891 it was 2.37 cents.

STATE BANKS.

STATE BANKS, MARCH 6, 1893.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capital Sto'k Paid In.
1. Minneapolis.....	Bank Minneapolis, of.....	April 20, 1883	\$300,000.00
2. Minneapolis.....	Bank New England, of.....	Jan. 20, 1892	100,000.00
3. Minneapolis.....	Citizens Bank, of.....	Nov. 19, 1876	250,000.00
4. Minneapolis.....	City Bank, of.....	Oct. 15, 1872	300,000.00
5. Minneapolis.....	Commercial Bank, of.....	Dec. 29, 1884	200,000.00
6. Minneapolis.....	Farmers & Merchants State Bk, of	Jan. 9, 1888	75,000.00
7. Minneapolis.....	German American Bank, of.....	Aug. 14, 1886	60,000.00
8. Minneapolis.....	Irish American Bank, of.....	Nov. 1, 1887	100,000.00
9. Minneapolis.....	Metropolitan Bank, of.....	May 4, 1889	200,000.00
10. Minneapolis.....	Peoples Bank, of.....	June 30, 1886	100,000.00
11. Minneapolis.....	Scandia Bank, of.....	Oct. 5, 1883	60,000.00
12. Minneapolis.....	Security Bank, of.....	Oct. 30, 1877	1,000,000.00
13. Minneapolis.....	Standard Bank, of.....	Oct. 26, 1887	35,000.00
14. Minneapolis.....	State Bank, of.....	Aug. 3, 1885	100,000.00
15. Minneapolis.....	Swedish American Bank, of.....	June 11, 1888	250,000.00
16. Minneapolis.....	Washington Bank, of.....	May 2, 1892	100,000.00
17. Minneapolis.....	American Exchange Bank, of.....	July 28, 1892	65,000.00
			\$3,295,000.00
1. St. Paul.....	Bank Minnesota, of.....	Oct. 28, 1882	\$600,000.00
2. St. Paul.....	Capital Bank, of.....	Aug. 28, 1890	100,000.00
3. St. Paul.....	Commercial Bank, of.....	Oct. 27, 1890	400,000.00
4. St. Paul.....	Germania Bank, of.....	May 31, 1884	400,000.00
5. St. Paul.....	Peoples Bank, of.....	Dec. 16, 1882	200,000.00
6. St. Paul.....	Scandinavian American Bank, of..	June 2, 1887	100,000.00
7. St. Paul.....	Seven Corners Bank, of.....	Sept. 14, 1886	100,000.00
8. St. Paul.....	State Bank, of.....	Sept. 22, 1890	50,000.00
9. St. Paul.....	Union Bank, of.....	May 15, 1891	100,000.00
10. St. Paul.....	West Side Bank, of.....	Aug. 24, 1886	100,000.00
11. St. Paul.....	Bank Merriam Park, of.....	July 1, 1890	50,000.00
12. North St. Paul..	Bank North St. Paul, of.....	May 3, 1888	25,000.00
13. South St. Paul..	Union Stock Yards Bank, of.....	Feb. 3, 1888	50,000.00
			\$2,275,000.00
1. Duluth.....	American Exchange Bank, of.....	Dec. 15, 1879	\$500,000.00
2. Duluth.....	Commercial Bank, of.....	May 11, 1891	25,000.00
3. Duluth.....	Security Bank, of.....	Nov. 4, 1889	100,000.00
4. Duluth.....	State Bank, of.....	May 10, 1887	100,000.00
5. West Duluth.....	Manufacturers Bank, of.....	May 23, 1889	50,000.00
6. West Duluth.....	Iron Exchange Bank, of.....	May 31, 1892	100,000.00
7. West Duluth.....	Merchants Bank, of.....	Nov. 28, 1892	25,000.00
			\$900,000.00
1. Ada.....	Bank Ada, of.....	June 27, 1890	\$25,000.00
2. Adrian.....	State Bank, of.....	Oct. 23, 1889	25,000.00
3. Alexandria.....	Douglas County Bank, of.....	July 1, 1886	50,000.00
4. Anoka.....	State Bank, of.....	Feb. 1, 1892	25,000.00
5. Appleton.....	Citizens Bank, of.....	Sept. 11, 1891	25,000.00
6. Atwater.....	Security Bank, of.....	Sept. 15, 1890	25,000.00
7. Barnesville.....	Barnesville State Bank, of.....	June 1, 1888	25,000.00
8. Beaver Creek....	Bank Beaver Creek, of.....	Aug. 31, 1886	25,000.00
9. Benson.....	Bank Benson, of.....	Nov. 17, 1883	25,000.00
10. Billingham.....	Billingham State Bank, of.....	Jan. 18, 1892	25,000.00
11. Bird Island....	Renville County Bank, of.....	July 16, 1890	25,000.00
12. Brainerd.....	Northern Pacific Bank, of.....	Oct. 7, 1889	25,000.00
13. Browns Valley..	Browls Valley State Bank, of.....	June 1, 1892	30,000.00
14. Canby.....	Bank Canby, of.....	April 13, 1891	50,000.00
15. Canby.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	May 12, 1892	35,000.00
16. Crookston.....	Scandia American Bank, of.....	Oct. 28, 1887	50,000.00
17. Cokato.....	State Bank, of.....	Mar. 1, 1892	30,000.00
18. Clara City.....	Clara City State Bank, of.....	Nov. 15, 1892	25,000.00
19. Clarkfield.....	Clarkfield State Bank, of.....	Aug. 20, 1892	30,000.00
20. Dawson.....	Bank Dawson, of.....	July 12, 1886	50,000.00

STATE BANKS—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capital Stock Paid In.
21. Delano.....	Wright County Bank, of.....	Dec. 31, 1883	\$25,000.00
22. Elbow Lake.....	Bank Elbow Lake, of.....	Nov. 10, 1890	35,000.00
23. Fairfax.....	State Bank, of.....	Nov. 16, 1891	25,000.00
24. Fairmont.....	Martin County Bank, of.....	May 18, 1891	25,000.00
25. Fertile.....	Fertile State Bank, of.....	May 2, 1892	25,000.00
26. Fulda.....	State Bank, of.....	May 18, 1892	25,000.00
27. Glencoe.....	Bank Glencoe, of.....	Mar. 22, 1893	50,000.00
28. Good Thunder...	State Bank, of.....	Jan. 16, 1893	25,000.00
29. Graceville.....	Big Stone County Bank, of.....	May 4, 1892	25,000.00
30. Granite Falls...	Granite Falls Bank, of.....	June 17, 1889	50,000.00
31. Granite Falls...	Yellow Medicine County Bank, of	Dec. 27, 1887	50,000.00
32. Hastings.....	German American Bank, of.....	April 1, 1882	50,000.00
33. Hector.....	State Bank, of.....	Aug. 8, 1887	25,000.00
34. Hubbard.....	Hubbard County Bank, of.....	Dec. 1, 1891	25,000.00
35. Hutchinson.....	Bank Hutchinson, of.....	Aug. 22, 1892	25,000.00
36. Hutchinson.....	Citizens Bank, of.....	June 6, 1892	30,000.00
37. Heron Lake.....	Bank Heron Lake, of.....	June 3, 1892	25,000.00
38. Heron Lake.....	Peoples State Bank, of.....	July 6, 1892	25,000.00
39. Jackson.....	State Bank, of.....	May 15, 1890	25,000.00
40. Jasper.....	State Bank, of.....	Aug. 16, 1892	25,000.00
41. Kenyon.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	July 20, 1891	30,000.00
42. Lake City.....	Lake City Bank, of.....	Nov. 4, 1873	50,000.00
43. Lake City.....	Merchants Bank, of.....	Feb. 20, 1886	50,000.00
44. Litchfield.....	Bank Litchfield, of.....	Feb. 27, 1891	50,000.00
45. Litchfield.....	Meeker County Bank, of.....	June 7, 1878	32,000.00
46. Long Prairie.....	Bank Long Prairie, of.....	Oct. 6, 1890	25,000.00
47. Luverne.....	Rock County Bank, of.....	May 20, 1882	50,000.00
48. Luverne.....	Security Bank, of.....	April 14, 1888	25,000.00
49. Lambertson.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	June 1, 1892	25,000.00
50. Madison.....	Farmers State Bank, of.....	July 1, 1891	25,000.00
51. Madison.....	Lacqui Parle County Bank, of...	July 12, 1886	50,000.00
52. Mantorville.....	Bank Mantorville, of.....	Feb. 23, 1891	35,000.00
53. Mazeppa.....	Bank Mazeppa, of.....	Jan. 2, 1892	25,000.00
54. Montevideo.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	Dec. 30, 1889	30,000.00
55. Mountain Lake..	Bank Mountain Lake, of.....	Nov. 11, 1889	28,000.00
56. Minnesota.....	State Bank, of.....	Aug. 2, 1892	30,000.00
57. Madella.....	State Bank, of.....	July 5, 1892	25,000.00
58. New London.....	State Bank, of.....	May 13, 1890	25,000.00
59. Northfield.....	Citizens Bank, of.....	Sept. 18, 1878	50,000.00
60. Norwood.....	Bank Norwood, of.....	Nov. 2, 1891	25,000.00
61. New Ulm.....	Brown County Bank, of.....	July 1, 1892	50,000.00
62. New Paynesville	Bank Paynesville, of.....	Oct. 19, 1892	25,000.00
63. Ortonville.....	Bank Ortonville, of.....	Nov. 28, 1883	25,000.00
64. Pelican rapids..	Bank Pelican Rapids, of.....	May 20, 1882	25,000.00
65. Pipestone.....	Pipestone County Bank, of.....	May 14, 1883	50,000.00
66. Pine Island.....	Pine Island State Bank, of.....	June 1, 1892	25,000.00
67. Princeton.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	Sept. 20, 1892	30,000.00
68. Red Wing.....	Goodhue County Bank, of.....	May 31, 1887	51,000.00
69. Red Wing.....	Bank Pierce, Simmons & Co., of...	June 12, 1891	60,000.00
70. Redwood Falls..	Bank Redwood Falls, of.....	Feb. 4, 1891	25,000.00
71. Redwood Falls..	Citizens Bank, of.....	Aug. 14, 1886	50,000.00
72. Redwood Falls..	Redwood County Bank, of.....	Jan. 20, 1891	25,000.00
73. Renville.....	Renville State Bank, of.....	Jan. 2, 1890	25,000.00
74. Renville.....	Security Bank, of.....	Oct. 17, 1892	25,000.00
75. Sleepy Eye.....	State Bank, of.....	April 10, 1891	25,000.00
76. Springfield.....	State Bank, of.....	Dec. 23, 1891	35,000.00
77. St. Peter.....	Nicollet County Bank, of.....	Mar. 22, 1883	50,000.00
78. Slayton.....	State Bank, of.....	Nov. 14, 1884	30,000.00
79. Tracy.....	First State Bank, of.....	July 31, 1891	25,000.00
80. Trosky.....	Trosky State Bank, of.....	Feb. 4, 1893	27,000.00
81. Wabasha.....	Peoples Bank, of.....	Feb. 12, 1887	30,000.00
82. Waseca.....	Peoples Bank, of.....	Nov. 22, 1881	50,000.00
83. Waseca.....	Citizens State Bank, of.....	Jan. 9, 1893	25,000.00
84. Willmar.....	Bank Willmar, of.....	Aug. 14, 1884	40,000.00
85. Willmar.....	Kandiyohi County Bank, of.....	April 8, 1870	50,000.00
86. Windom.....	Bank Windom, of.....	May 5, 1885	65,000.00
87. Windom.....	Cottonwood County Bank, of.....	June 29, 1889	50,000.00
88. Winona.....	Merchants Bank, of.....	Sept. 13, 1879	50,000.00
89. Winona.....	German American Bank, of.....	Dec. 18, 1892	50,000.00
90. Winthrop.....	State Bank Winthrop, of.....	Mar. 5, 1889	25,000.00

STATE BANKS.

519

STATE BANKS—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capital Sto'k Paid in.
91. Warren	State Bank, of.....	July 2, 1892	\$25,000.00
92. Wadena.....	Wadena State Bank, of.....	Sept. 15, 1892	30,000.00
93. Zumbrota.....	Bank Zumbrota, of.....	July 11, 1878	25,000.00
			\$83,123,000.00
Total 130 State Banks.....			\$9,593,000.00
Total 75 National Banks.....			16,175,230.00
Grand Total 205 Banks in Minnesota.....			\$25,768,230.00

NATIONAL BANKS.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$15,166,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,908,573.00
Other undivided profits.....	2,499,703.00
	\$20,564,276.00

PRIVATE BANKS.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits.....	\$3,359,540.00
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SAVINGS BANKS.

	Dec. 31, 1891.
Capital stock.....	\$225,000.00
Surplus fund.....	180,000.00
Undivided profits.....	64,967.51
Deposits.....	8,786,878.59
	\$9,256,846.10

TRUST COMPANIES.

Capital stock.....	\$3,570,936.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits..	540,773.00
	\$4,111,709.00

TABLE OF COUNTIES.

SHOWING DATE ESTABLISHED, ORGANIZED, AND AREA.

COUNTIES.	Established.	Organized.	Area in square miles.
Aitkin.....	May 23, 1857....	1871, ch. 96.....	190.0
Anoka.....	May 23, 1857....	.....	43.0
Becker.....	March 18, 1858....	1871, ch. 100.....	140.0
Beltrami.....	Feb. 28, 1866....	.....	504.0
Benton.....	Oct. 27, 1849....	.....	39.0
Big Stone.....	Feb. 20, 1862....	1881, ch. 106.....	45.0
Blue Earth.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	75.0
Brown.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	58.5
Carlton.....	May 23, 1857....	1870, ch. 96.....	86.0
Carver.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	34.0
Cass.....	Sept. 1, 1851....	Not organized.....	299.0
Chippewa.....	Feb. 20, 1862....	.....	57.5
Chisago.....	Sept. 1, 1851....	.....	43.5
Clay.....	March 2, 1862....	1872, ch. 80.....	100.9
Cook.....	March 9, 1874....	.....	152.0
Cottonwood.....	May 23, 1857....	1870, ch. 89, and 1873, ch. 92.....	64.0
Crow Wing.....	May 23, 1857....	.....	55.0
Dakota.....	Oct. 27, 1849....	.....	57.5
Dodge.....	Feb. 25, 1850....	.....	43.0
Douglas.....	March 8, 1858....	.....	72.0
Faribault.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	72.0
Fillmore.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	86.4
Freeborn.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	72.0
Goodhue.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	75.5
Grant.....	March 6, 1868....	February 28, 1873, ch. 91.....	57.6
Hennepin.....	March 6, 1852....	.....	58.0
Houston.....	Feb. 23, 1854....	.....	56.5
Hubbard.....	Feb. 26, 1883....	.....	57.5
Isanti.....	Feb. 23, 1857....	.....	45.0
Itasca.....	Oct. 29, 1849....	1891.....	543.0
Jackson.....	May 23, 1857....	1881, ch. 87, extra session.....	72.0
Kanabec.....	Mar. 13, 1858....	.....	52.2
Kandiyohi.....	Mar. 20, 1858....	.....	86.0
Kittson.....	Feb. 25, 1878....	February 25, 1879, ch. 10.....	224.5
Lac qui Parle.....	March 6, 1871....	.....	65.0
Lake.....	March 1, 1856....	May 10, 1866.....	238.0
Le Sueur.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	46.0
Lincoln.....	1870, ch. 93.....	March 6, 1873.....	50.0
Lyon.....	Nov. 2, 1869....	.....	72.0
McLeod.....	March 1, 1856....	.....	50.4
Marshall.....	Feb. 25, 1879....	.....	181.0
Martin.....	May 23, 1857....	.....	72.0
Meeker.....	Feb. 23, 1856....	.....	63.0
Mille Lacs.....	May 23, 1857....	.....	58.0
Morrison.....	Feb. 25, 1858....	.....	97.0
Mower.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	67.5
Murray.....	May 23, 1857....	1872, ch. 82.....	72.0
Nicollet.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	45.5
Nobles.....	May 23, 1857....	1874, ch. 83.....	72.0
Norman.....	Nov. 29, 1881....	.....	144.0
Olmsted.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	64.8
Otter Tail.....	Mar. 18, 1858....	.....	220.0
Pine.....	Mar. 31, 1856....	.....	140.0
Pipe Stone.....	May 23, 1857....	1879, ch. 63.....	46.0
Polk.....	July 20, 1858....	1873, ch. 98.....	303.0
Pope.....	Feb. 20, 1862....	1866, ch. 44.....	72.0
Ramsey.....	Oct. 27, 1849....	.....	16.2
Redwood.....	Feb. 6, 1862....	.....	87.0
Renville.....	Feb. 20, 1855....	.....	90.0
Rice.....	March 5, 1853....	.....	50.5
Rock.....	Mar. 23, 1857....	1870, ch. 91.....	47.0
St. Louis.....	March 1, 1856....	February 27, 1873, ch. 93.....	586.0
Scott.....	March 5, 1858....	.....	35.5

TABLE OF COUNTIES,—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Established.	Organized.	Area in square miles.
Sherburne.....	Feb. 25, 1856.....	.....	42.4
Sibley.....	March 5, 1853.....	.....	58.8
Stearns.....	Feb. 20, 1855.....	.....	133.4
Steele.....	Feb. 20, 1855.....	.....	43.0
Stevens.....	Feb. 20, 1860.....	.....	57.6
Swift.....	March 4, 1870.....	.....	65.3
Todd.....	Feb. 20, 1862.....	.....	97.2
Traverse.....	Feb. 20, 1862.....	1881, ch. 130.....	55.2
Wabasha.....	Oct. 27, 1849.....	.....	54.0
Wadena.....	July 11, 1858.....	1873, ch. 97.....	54.0
Waseca.....	Feb. 27, 1857.....	.....	43.0
Washington.....	Oct. 27, 1860.....	.....	40.0
Watsonwan.....	Nov. 6, 1860.....	.....	43.0
Wilkin.....	March 6, 1868.....	.....	72.5
Winona.....	Feb. 23, 1849.....	.....	63.0
Wright.....	Feb. 20, 1855.....	.....	68.4
Yellow Medicine.....	March 6, 1871.....	.....	61.2
Total area.....	.....	.....	7,920.5

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial.	COUNTIES.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial.
Altkin.....	53	6	15	McLeod.....	40	3	8
Anoka.....	35	6	4	Marshall.....	52	7	14
Becker.....	50	7	7	Martin.....	6	2	6
Beltrami.....	51	6	14	Meeker.....	39	3	12
Benton.....	45	6	7	Mille Lacs.....	46	6	7
Big Stone.....	49	7	16	Morrison.....	46	6	7
Blue Earth.....	10	2	6	Mower.....	3	1	10
Brown.....	9	2	9	Murray.....	7	2	13
Carlton.....	53	6	11	Nicollet.....	17	2	9
Carver.....	37	3	8	Nobles.....	7	2	13
Cass.....	53	6	15	Norman.....	51	7	14
Chippewa.....	43	2	12	Olmsted.....	14	1	3
Chisago.....	44	4	1	Otter Tail.....	48	7	7
Clay.....	50	7	7	Pine.....	44	6	1
Cook.....	54	6	11	Pipestone.....	7	2	13
Cottonwood.....	8	2	13	Polk.....	51	7	14
Crow Wing.....	46	6	15	Pope.....	47	7	16
Dakota.....	24	3	1		25		
Dodge.....	13	1	5	Ramsey.....	26	4	2
Douglas.....	47	7	7		27		
Faribault.....	5	2	6		28		
Fillmore.....	2	1	10	Redwood.....	9	2	9
Freeborn.....	4	1	10	Renville.....	42	3	9
Goodhue.....	21	3	1	Rice.....	20	3	5
Grant.....	49	7	16	Rock.....	7	2	13
	29			St. Louis.....	54	6	11
	30			Scott.....	36	3	8
Hennepin.....	31	5	4	Sherburne.....	38	6	7
	32			Sibley.....	18	3	8
	33			Stearns.....	45	6	7
	34			Steele.....	12	1	5
Houston.....	1	1	10	Stevens.....	49	7	16
Hubbard.....	53	6	15	Swift.....	43	7	12
Isanti.....	35	4	14	Todd.....	46	6	7
Itasca.....	53	6	15	Traverse.....	49	7	16
Jackson.....	8	2	13	Wabasha.....	22	1	3
Kanabec.....	44	4	1	Wadena.....	53	6	15
Kandiyohi.....	41	7	12	Waseca.....	11	1	5
Kittson.....	52	7	14	Washington.....	23	4	1
Lac qui Parle.....	43	2	12	Watsonwan.....	6	2	6
Lake.....	54	6	11	Wilkin.....	50	7	16
Le Sueur.....	19	3	8	Winona.....	15	1	3
Lincoln.....	16	2	9	Wright.....	38	6	4
Lyon.....	16	2	9	Yellow Medicine.....	16	2	12

WEATHER REVIEW.

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW.

STATION, ST. PAUL, MINN.

During the year there was a deficiency in temperature, but excess of precipitation; in other respects there was no material departure from the general average. The greatest deficiencies in temperature occurred during April, May, November and December; while February, September and October had a decided excess of temperature. June and July had an excess of precipitation of 9.02 inches. The excess for the year was 4.73 inches. The highest temperature was 90.4 degrees on July 23d. The lowest 25 degrees below zero on January 19th, and the mean 42.8. The number of days on which the temperature fell below zero was 31; the number on which it rose above 90 degrees, 2; the number on which it was at or below 32—the freezing point of water—the entire day, 87; and the number on which it was at or below 32 during some part of the day, 159. The last "killing frost" in spring occurred on May 20th, and the first in autumn on October 8th. The total precipitation was 32.55 inches. The greatest in 24 hours was 5.67 inches on July 26th and 27th, the heaviest ever recorded at this station. The number of days on which .01 inch or more fell, 106. There were 96 clear, 149 partly cloudy and 121 cloudy days. The average cloudiness was 5.6, reckoned on a scale of 0 to 10.

Total wind movement, 63,531 miles; prevailing direction, S E; maximum velocity, 48 miles an hour from the west on March 9th.

Thunder storms were quite frequent during the summer months; in April there were 2, May 2, June 8, July 8, August 7, September 3, October 1; total, 31.

A heavy hailstorm occurred during the afternoon of October 1, which did some damage in the city; hail fell to the depth of three-fourths of an inch.

The stage of water in the river was very high during the early part of the season, reaching 12.6 feet on May 28th, only 1.4 feet below the danger line. The lowest point measured was one foot on November 24th.

For detailed report see the following tables.

E. C. THOMPSON,

Observer Weather Bureau.

TABLE NO. I.—Barometer and temperature, St. Paul, 1892.

YEAR, 1892. MONTH.	BAROMETER CORRECTED TO SEA LEVEL.			TEMPERATURE.				
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January.....	30.19	30.71	29.88	10.0	44	30	-25	19
February.....	30.17	30.67	29.54	20.8	42	26	-18	15
March.....	30.14	30.74	29.16	27.9	56	25	-2	16
April.....	30.04	30.44	29.14	42.2	65	1	17	9
May.....	29.93	30.46	29.36	50.8	72	17&24	30	20
June.....	29.92	30.25	29.61	65.2	90	11&12	43	2
July.....	30.02	30.44	29.72	71.3	90	23	51	3
August.....	30.01	30.29	29.72	69.4	87	16	44	31
September.....	30.03	30.28	29.72	62.6	86	23	42	16
October.....	30.05	30.46	29.60	51.2	83	2	24	25
November.....	30.11	30.72	29.46	27.4	62	5	1	23
December.....	30.17	30.65	29.69	14.8	41	2	-17	26
Sums.....	360.78			513.6				
Average.....	30.06			42.8				

TABLE II.

YEAR, 1892. MONTH.	DAYS.			Mean cloudiness on a scale of 0 to 10.	No. of days with .01 inch of rain or melted snow.	Total precipita- tion, inches and hundredths.	Mean relative humidity.	MISSISSIPPI RIVER, RANGE OF WATER IN FEET AND TENTHS.			
	Clear.	Pt. Cloudy.	Cloudy.					Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January.....	14	12	5	3.5	1	.02	77	.....	Frozen	.....	.....
February.....	7	8	16	6.8	10	1.44	89	.....	Frozen	.....	.....
March.....	13	7	11	5.1	8	.75	83	5.0	11,12,13	2.0	26
April.....	4	13	18	6.7	7	.97	63	5.7	3&4	3.1	25
May.....	0	14	17	7.7	21	5.17	68	12.6	26	4.1	1
June.....	3	16	11	6.6	15	7.50	71	11.5	1	8.6	15&30
July.....	7	20	4	4.9	11	9.04	70	8.4	1	4.5	17&18
August.....	10	12	9	4.9	8	3.66	72	6.4	1	3.3	29
September.....	13	10	7	4.3	5	1.72	74	4.1	14	2.9	28
October.....	15	12	4	4.0	6	1.39	68	3.1	2	2.2	29,30,31
November.....	4	13	13	6.8	6	.36	71	2.1	1&2	1.0	24
December.....	6	14	11	6.1	8	.53	72	.....	Frozen	.....	.....
Sums.....	96	149	121	67.4	106	32.55	878	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6	.....	.....	73.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—Wind data.

MONTH.	Total wind movement in miles.	Wind direction. Number of times observed blowing from the									Highest velocity.	Prevailing direction of wind.
		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm		
January.....	4,049	0	0	1	8	4	13	20	5	11	28	SW
February.....	5,354	5	5	6	17	1	5	12	6	1	24	SE
March.....	4,545	1	4	7	16	3	1	5	18	7	48	NW
April.....	7,381	1	12	7	9	4	9	9	7	2	40	NE
May.....	6,580	7	13	5	9	2	5	6	15	0	36	NW
June.....	4,964	3	7	8	11	4	9	8	9	1	30	SE
July.....	4,360	2	4	4	26	5	4	5	11	1	25	SE
August.....	4,167	2	5	2	24	2	3	8	10	6	42	SE
September...	5,094	2	5	4	23	6	3	11	8	3	24	SE
October.....	4,963	1	3	7	14	2	11	9	11	4	44	SE
November.....	6,184	1	6	2	21	1	6	14	9	0	35	SE
December.....	4,900	0	2	4	16	5	5	13	17	0	24	NW
Sums.....	63,531	25	66	57	194	39	74	120	121	36	.....	.....

**METEOROLOGICAL REPORT AT ST. PAUL STATION BY
MONTHS FOR TEN YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.**

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.				Prevailing direc- tion of wind.	Number of clear days.	Number of part- ly cloudy days.	Number of cloudy days.	Number of days on which .01 or more of pre. fell	Total precipita- tion.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly range.	Monthly mean.						
January—										
1883.....	29.5	-31	60.5	1.1	SE.	11	12	8	14	0.6
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
1891.....	46	-2	48	21.2	NW.	8	12	11	6	1.01
1892.....	44	-25	69	10.0	SW.	14	12	5	1	0.02
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
1891.....	44	-25	69	11.2	NW.	9	11	8	11	1.18
1892.....	42	-18	60	20.8	SE.	7	6	16	10	1.44
March—										
1883.....	52	-8	60	24.4	NW.	10	16	5	9	0.60
1884.....	59.5	-12	71.5	28.2	NWSE.	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
1891.....	48	-9	57	23.5	NW.	9	5	17	10	0.94
1892.....	56	-2	58	27.9	NW.	13	7	11	8	0.75
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
1891.....	83	13	70	48.2	NW.	13	6	11	9	1.71
1892.....	65	17	48	42.2	NE.	4	13	13	7	0.97
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	10	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
1891.....	83	28	55	57.7	SE.	13	11	7	7	1.33
1892.....	72	30	42	50.8	NW.	.....	14	17	21	5.17
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	69.9	NW.	11	16	3	12	3.63
1887.....	89.6	48.3	41.3	69.6	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.	.....	21	9	6	1.61
1890.....	94	51	43	69.8	SE.	8	11	11	18	5.29
1891.....	89	40	49	65.5	SE.	4	11	15	13	4.08
1892.....	90	43	47	65.2	SE.	3	16	11	15	7.5

**METEOROLOGICAL REPORT AT ST. PAUL STATION BY
MONTHS FOR TEN YEARS ENDING DEC 31, 1892.**

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.				Prevailing direction of wind.	Number of clear days.	Number of partly cloudy days.	Number of cloudy days.	Number of days on which .01 or more of pre. fell.	Total precipitation.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly range.	Monthly mean.						
July -										
1883.....	100	52	48	70.2	S.	10	16	5	14	4.33
1884.....	88	51.5	36.5	69.2	W.	5	12	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	5	6	1.44
1887.....	93.9	51.3	42.6	74.1	SW.	7	19	5	10	8.89
1888.....	94	55.5	38.5	72	SW.	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
1891.....	84	47	37	65.7	SE.	6	17	8	9	2.07
1892.....	90	51	39	71.3	SE.	7	20	4	11	9.04
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	6	3.56
1890.....	92	43	49	65	SE.	11	12	8	12	2.20
1891.....	95	40	55	67.5	SE.	6	21	4	9	3.42
1892.....	87	44	43	69.4	SE.	10	12	9	8	3.66
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	36.4	52.8	59.1	SE.	11	16	3	7	3.52
1886.....	88.1	34	55.1	58.1	E.	3	17	10	12	8.69
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	50.2	W.	8	13	9	10	0.51
1890.....	84	31	53	58	SE.	14	4	12	10	2.73
1891.....	92	39	53	65.6	SE.	10	12	8	6	0.58
1892.....	86	42	44	62.6	SE.	13	10	7	5	1.72
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
1891.....	76	24	52	48.2	SE.	8	12	11	8	1.57
1892.....	83	24	59	51.2	SE.	15	12	4	6	1.39
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	59.8	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
1891.....	58	-12	70	25.8	SE.	7	11	12	5	1.03
1892.....	52	1	51	27.4	SE.	4	13	13	6	0.36
December -										
1883.....	53	15.8	68.8	10.8	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	0.10
1891.....	53	-8	61	27.3	SE.	8	12	11	11	2.87
1892.....	41	-17	58	14.8	NW.	6	14	11	8	0.53

—Below zero.

E. O. THOMPSON, Observer Weather Bureau.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Statement showing the times and places of holding the terms of the district courts in the several counties, with reference to the laws fixing the time for holding the same.

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, Center City, first Wednesday in October. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)
Kanabec county, Mora, first Tuesday in September. (1889; c. 147, sec. 1.)

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—H. R. Brill, Wm. L. Kelly, C. D. Kerr, Chas. E. Otis, J. J. Egan, J. W. Willis, St. Paul.
Ramsey county, St. Paul, first Monday of each month except July, August and September. (1889; c. 144, sec. 1.)

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Chas. M. Start, Rochester.
Olmsted county, Rochester, first Monday in June; first Monday in December. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)
Wabasha county, Wabasha, third Monday in May; second Monday in November. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)
Winona county, Winona, second Monday in January; first Monday in May; third Monday in September. (1889; c. 137, sec. 1.)

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—William Lochren, H. G. Hicks, C. M. Pond, Seagrave Smith, Frederick Hooker and Thomas Canty, Minneapolis.
Anoka county, Anoka, third Monday in March, second Monday in October. (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 April; first Monday in October. (1893.)
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; c. 139, sec. 1.) Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Perham. (1887; c. 105, 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; c. 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; c. 139, sec. 1.)

Clay county, Moorhead. (1893.)

Becker county, Detroit. (1893.)

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Francis Cadwell, Le Sueur. (1893. c. 136.)

Carver county, Chaska, first Monday in March; third Monday in September.

Le Sueur county, Le Sueur Centre, fourth Monday in April; third Monday in October.

McLeod county, Glencoe, second Monday in May; second Monday in November.

Scott county, Shakopee, third Monday in March; first Monday in October.

Sibley county, Henderson, first Monday in June; first Monday in December.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—B. F. Webber, New Ulm.

Renville county, Beaver Falls, second Tuesday in April; second Tuesday in October. (1887; c. 130, 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—John Whytock, Albert Lea.

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. (1880; c. 31, 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, J. D. Ensign, and Charles L. Lewis, Duluth.

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.)

Judge—Gorham Powers, Granite Falls.

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. (1880; 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.)

Judge—P. E. Brown, Luverne.

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. 133.)

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.)

Judge—Frank Ives, Crookston.

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. 100, 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.)

Judge—Geo. W. Holland, Brainerd.

Aitkin county, Aitkin, second Monday in October. (1887; c. 109, sec. 1.)

Itasca county, Grand Rapids, second Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November. (1893.)

Crow Wing county, Brainerd, third Monday in March, third Monday in September. (1887; c. 100, 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, first Tuesday in June. (c. 140, 1893.)

Judge—Calvin L. Brown, Morris.

Stevens county, Morris, third Tuesday in March and third Tuesday in October.
(1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Big Stone county, Ortonville, third Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.
(1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Traverse county, Wheaton, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
(1880: c. 146, sec. 1)

Wilkin county, Breckenridge, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December.
(1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Grant county, Elbow Lake, fourth Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in November, except such day is election day, then Wednesday following (1889; c. 146, sec. 1.)

Pope county, Glenwood, first Monday after first Tuesday in June and first Monday after first Tuesday in December. (1893.)

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Chief Justice—**MELVILLE W. FULLER**, Illinois, 4th Circuit. Appointed in 1888.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

DUTIES, ETC.

Counties having eight hundred or more legal voters, elect five commissioners; and under eight hundred elect three, and the term of office is four years, and until successors are elected and qualified. They are paid at the rate of three dollars per day and mileage ten cents for each mile travelled going and returning. Pay is to be allowed not exceeding twenty-five days, and for not exceeding six sessions annually, except where special laws have been passed for individual counties. When extra meetings are rendered necessary to protect the property and interests of the county, because of default malfeasance or misconduct in office, payment for services of commissioners may be made in excess of twenty-five days. They are required to publish their proceedings in one county newspaper.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In the State of Minnesota, the area of a township is designated as a congressional township, and is nominally six miles square, and containing thirty-six sections of land, except where the lines are narrowed by meandered lakes or streams. Where streams divide a township, so as to make it inconvenient to do the township business, one portion may be attached to the adjoining township whenever two-thirds of the voters in the fractional part petition therefore. A township may be divided when it contains two or more villages of over two hundred inhabitants each.

The name of a township may be designated by a majority of the legal voters, subject to the restriction that it is not a name already designated.

A legal voter in a township organization must possess all the qualifications of a voter in county or state affairs.

The officers of a town are: three supervisors, the chairman being designated on the ballot, a town clerk, treasurer, assessor, two justices, two constables and one overseer of highways for each road district. The supervisors have the general control of the town affairs, subject to the action of the voters at annual or special town meetings. The powers of town meetings are limited by the statutes; but in a general way they determine the amount of money to be raised for town purposes; may restrain cattle, etc., for certain portions of the year; may institute or defend action in behalf of the town; may create other offices to carry out the intentions of the voters in the adoption of by-laws for the welfare of the town.

Each township is a general election district, unless divided by law in case of incorporated villages, or by reason of containing more than four hundred voters. The town board are the judges of election, and the town clerk is one of the clerks of the election, by virtue of office, in all undivided townships.

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.
Jared Benson, Storekeeper.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Arthur W. Lyman, Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk.....	St. Paul, Minn.
F. A. Krch, Clerk and Inspector.....	St. Paul, Minn.
C. E. Thurston, Storekeeper, P. O. W.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Jacob Stadfield, Laborer, etc.....	St. Paul, Minn.
George W. Marchant Deputy Collector.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Nils Michlet, 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. G. Brinkerhoff, Inspector.....	St. Vincent, Minn.
H. R. Prosser, Deputy Collector, etc.....	Lake of the Woods, Minn.
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.
Jerry Webber, Watchman.....	St. Paul, Minn.
John Blasonette, Engineer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Edwin R. Nafie, Laborer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
John Hemmegren, Laborer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Bertha Swenson, Charwoman.....	St. Paul, Minn.

CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS FOR MINNESOTA.

Statement by quarters showing the revenue derived from dutiable merchandise entered for consumption at the port of St. Paul, during the year ending December 31st, 1892. 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:

QUARTERS.	Value of free goods imported.	Value of dutiable goods imported.	Total imports	Amount of duties collected.
First.....	\$19,872.00	\$265,117.00	\$284,989.00	\$120,520.64
Second.....	20,172.00	173,022.00	193,194.00	85,485.44
Third.....	207,783.00	243,635.00	451,418.00	113,303.17
Fourth.....	73,631.00	220,531.00	294,162.00	104,868.15
Totals.....	\$321,458.00	\$902,305.00	\$1,223,763.00	\$424,177.40

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT IN MINNESOTA.

Collector—Marcus Johnson.

Office Deputies—J. W. Vars, L. C. Simons, Henry Ekman, P. T. Jurgens, E. J. Heimbach.

Clerk—Agnes Behr.

Division Deputies—Chr. Brandt, St. Paul; W. G. Dye, Winona; S. M. West, Faribault; H. O. Gullickson, Spring Valley; S. L. Trussell, Minneapolis; J. H. Nordby, Duluth; Ole Hanson, Crookston; Swan Nelson, Willmar.

Stamp Deputy—N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.

United States Gaugers—H. Bogart, E. L. Farnham, C. D. Brumfield, John Rice, John Peterson, L. D. Frost.

United States Storekeepers—R. Bradley, M. C. Listoe, Thomas O'Grady, O. E. Reese, D. O'Connor, John A. Blom.

COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Collections from penalties	\$2,199.56
Collections from fermented liquors.....	373,797.85
Collections from spirits	1,979,080.30
Collections from cigars and cigarette stamps.....	144,996.54
Collections from snuff.	2,538.60
Collections from tobacco.....	15,610.62
Collections from special taxes.....	116,557.95
Total collections.....	\$2,634,781.42

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 23, 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. O. 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.

*William Auglim has been appointed—not yet commissioned.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 15, 1892.

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 (B) are authorized to issue postal notes, but not money orders, nor to pay either postal notes or money orders.

By the letters c. h. in parenthesis, thus: (c. h.) county seats are indicated.

Aastad.....	Otter Tail	Barrett.....	Grant	*Blue Earth City (c. h.).....	Faribault
Ada (c. h.).....	Norman	Barry.....	Big Stone	Bluffton.....	Otter Tail
Adams.....	Mower	Batavia.....	Todd	Bock.....	Mille Lacs
Adelaide.....	Big Stone	Bath.....	Freeborn	Bockersville.....	Polk
Adrian.....	Nobles	*Battle Lake.....	Otter Tail	Bongard.....	Carver
Afton.....	Washington	Bay Lake.....	Crow Wing	Bonniwell's Mills.....	Meeker
Airlie.....	Pipestone	Beardsley.....	Big Stone	Boon Lake.....	Renville
Aitkin (c. h.).....	Aitkin	Bear Valley.....	Wabasha	Boyd.....	Lac qui Parle
Albany.....	Stearns	Beaton.....	Kittson	Bradford.....	Isanti
*Albert Lea (c. h.).....	Freeborn	Beaudry.....	Polk	Braham.....	Isanti
Albin.....	Brown	Beauford.....	Blue Earth	*Brainerd (c. h.).....	Crow Wing
Alden.....	Freeborn	Beaulieu.....	Norman	Brandon.....	Douglas
Aldrich.....	Wadena	Beaver.....	Winona	Bratsberg.....	Fillmore
*Alexandria (c. h.).....	Douglas	Beaver Bay (c. h.).....	Lake	Bray.....	Polk
Alma City.....	Waseca	Beaver Creek.....	Rock	Breckenridge (c. h.).....	Wilkin
Almelund.....	Chisago	Beaver Falls (c. h.).....	Renville	Breese.....	Marshall
Alton.....	Faribault	Bechyn.....	Renville	Brenner.....	Lyon
Amador.....	Chisago	Becker.....	Sherburne	Brewster.....	Nobles
Amboy.....	Blue Earth	Bee.....	Houston	Bridgewater.....	Rice
Ames.....	Hubbard	Belgrade.....	Stearns	Brighton.....	Nicollet
Amherst.....	Fillmore	Belle Chester.....	Wabasha	Bristol.....	Fillmore
Amiret.....	Lyon	Belle Plaine.....	Scott	Brockway.....	Stearns
Amor.....	Otter Tail	Belle Prairie.....	Morrison	Bronson.....	Kanabec
Angus.....	Polk	Bell River.....	Douglas	Brooklyn Centre.....	Hennepin
Annandale.....	Wright	Bellingham.....	Lac qui Parle	Brooks.....	Polk
*Anoka (c. h.).....	Anoka	Belvidere Mills.....	Goodhue	Brooten.....	Stearns
Antrim.....	Watsonwan	Belview.....	Redwood	Brownsburgh.....	Jackson
Appleton.....	Swift	Ben Franklin.....	Murray	Brownsdale.....	Mower
Arendahl.....	Fillmore	Bennington.....	Mower	Browns Valley.....	Traverse
Argyle.....	Marshall	Benson (c. h.).....	Swift	*Brownsville.....	Houston
Arlington.....	Sibley	Berg.....	Rice	Brownton.....	McLeod
Armstrong.....	Freeborn	Bergen.....	Jackson	Bruce.....	Rock
Artichoke Lake.....	Big Stone	Berlin.....	Steele	Brunswick.....	Kanabec
Ashby.....	Grant	Bernadotte.....	Nicollet	Buckeye.....	Freeborn
Ash Creek.....	Rock	Berne.....	Dodge	Buckman.....	Morrison
Ashford.....	Redwood	Bertha.....	Todd	Buck's Mills.....	Becker
Ashton.....	Winona	Bethany.....	Winona	Buffalo (c. h.).....	Wright
Aspelund.....	Goodhue	Bethel.....	Anoka	Buffalo Lake.....	Renville
Assumption.....	Carver	Big Bend.....	Cottonwood	Buffington.....	Polk
Athens.....	Isanti	Bigelow.....	Nobles	Bullan.....	Polk
Attica.....	Wilkin	Big Lake.....	Sherburne	Bureau.....	Wilkin
Atwater.....	Kandiyohi	Big Stone.....	Big Stone	Burbank.....	Kandiyohi
Audubon.....	Becker	Big Woods.....	Marshall	Burchard.....	Lyon
August.....	Carver	Bingham Lake.....	Cottonwood	Burschville.....	Hennepin
Aurora.....	Steele	Birch Cooley.....	Renville	Burns.....	Anoka
*Austin (c. h.).....	Mower	Birch Lake.....	Todd	Burtrum.....	Todd
Avoca.....	Murray	Bird Island.....	Renville	Bushnell.....	Hennepin
Avon.....	Stearns	Biscay.....	McLeod	Butterfield.....	Watsonwan
Badger.....	Kittson	Blismarck.....	Sibley	Byron.....	Olmsted
Baker.....	St. Louis	Blxby.....	Steele	Cable.....	Sherburne
Balaton.....	Lyon	Black Hammer.....	Houston	*Caledonia (c. h.).....	Houston
Balmoral.....	Otter Tail	Blakeley.....	Scott	Cambridge (c. h.).....	Isanti
Bandon.....	Renville	Blomford.....	Isanti	Camden.....	Lyon
Banks.....	Faribault	Bloomfield.....	Hennepin	Camden Place.....	Hennepin
Barker.....	Traverse	Blooming Prairie.....	Steele	Camp.....	Renville
Barnesville.....	Clay	Bloomington.....	Hennepin	Campbell.....	Wilkin
Barnum.....	Carlton	Bloomington Fer.....	Hennepin		

*Canby.....	Yellow Medicine	Correll.....	Big Stone	Effington.....	Otter Tail
Cannon Falls.....	Goodhue	Cosmos.....	Meeker	Eggleson.....	Goodhue
Canosla.....	St. Louis	Cottage Grove.....	Washington	Eitzen.....	Houston
Canton.....	Fillmore	Cottonwood.....	Lyon	Elba.....	Winona
Carlmona.....	Fillmore	Courtland.....	Nicollet	Elbow Lake (c h).....	Grant
Carlisle.....	Otter Tail	Credit River.....	Scott	*Elgin.....	Wabasha
Carlson.....	Swift	Cress.....	Winona	Elizabeth.....	Otter Tail
Carlton.....	Carlton	*Crookston (c h).....	Polk	Elk Lake.....	Grant
Carman.....	Polk	Cromwell.....	Carlton	Elk River (c h).....	Sherburne
Caroline.....	Le Sueur	Crown.....	Isanti	Elkton.....	Mower
Carrollsville.....	Olmsted	Crow River.....	Meeker	Ellington.....	Dodge
*Carver.....	Carver	Crow Wing.....	Crow Wing	Ellis.....	Cass
Cascade.....	Goodhue	Crystal.....	Hennepin	Ellsworth.....	Nobles
Castle Rock.....	Dakota	Current Lake.....	Murray	Elm Dale.....	Morrison
Cazenovia.....	Pipestone	Currie.....	Murray	Elmore.....	Faribault
Cedar Lake.....	Scott	Cushing.....	Morrison	Klysian.....	Le Sueur
Cedar Mills.....	Meeker	Custer.....	Big Stone	Ely.....	St. Louis
Cedarville.....	Martin	Cyrus.....	Pope	Emard.....	Polk
Centre City (c h).....	Chisago	*Dakota.....	Winona	Emerald.....	Faribault
*Centre Chain.....	Martin	Dalbo.....	Isanti	Emmons.....	Freeborn
Centreville.....	Anoka	Dale.....	Cottonwood	Empire City.....	Dakota
Cereal.....	Watsonwan	Dalstrop.....	Chisago	Englund.....	Marshall
Ceresco.....	Blue Earth	Dalton.....	Otter Tail	Enterprise.....	Winona
Cerro Gordo.....	Lac qui Parle	Danewood.....	Chisago	Erhard.....	Otter Tail
Champlin.....	Hennepin	Danvers.....	Swift	Erickson.....	Pope
Chandler.....	Murray	Danville.....	Blue Earth	Erskine.....	Polk
Chanhausen.....	Carver	Darwin.....	Meeker	Essex.....	Otter Tail
*Chaska (c h).....	Carver	Dassel.....	Meeker	Essig.....	Brown
*Chatfield.....	Fillmore	*Davies.....	Otter Tail	Estes Brook.....	Mille Lacs
Chatham.....	Wright	*Dawson.....	Lac qui Parle	Esteville.....	Mille Lacs
Chehalis.....	Le Sueur	*Dayton.....	Hennepin	Etna.....	Fillmore
Cheney.....	Dodge	Dean.....	Rice	Etter.....	Dakota
Cherry Grove.....	Fillmore	Deep Haven.....	Hennepin	Eucild.....	Polk
Chester.....	Olmsted	Deer Creek.....	Otter Tail	Eunice.....	Becker
Chisago City.....	Chisago	Deerfield.....	Steele	Eureka.....	Hennepin
Childs.....	Wilkin	Deerwood.....	Crow Wing	Evan.....	Brown
Chokio.....	Stevens	DeGraft.....	Swift	Evansville.....	Douglas
Choise.....	Fillmore	Delano.....	Wright	Excel.....	Marshall
Chowen.....	Hennepin	Delavan.....	Faribault	Excelsior.....	Hennepin
Christiana.....	Dakota	Delhi.....	Redwood	Eyota.....	Olmsted
Clara City.....	Chippewa	Dell.....	Faribault	Fairfax.....	Renville
Claremont.....	Dodge	Denmark.....	Washington	Fairfield.....	Swift
Clarissa.....	Todd	Dennison.....	Goodhue	Fair Haven.....	Stearns
*Clarkfield.....	Yellow Medicine	*Detroit City (c h).....	Becker	*Fairmont (c h).....	Martin
Clark's Grove.....	Freeborn	Dexter.....	Mower	Fair Point.....	Goodhue
Claybank.....	Goodhue	Dibley.....	Wilkin	Fairview.....	Kittson
Clayton.....	Faribault	Ditter.....	Hennepin	Fairwater.....	Winona
Clear Lake.....	Sherburne	Dodge Centre.....	Dodge	Faith.....	Norman
Clear Water.....	Wright	Dodge City.....	Steele	*Faribault (c h).....	Rice
Cleveland.....	Le Sueur	Donaldson.....	Kittson	Farming.....	Stearns
Clifford.....	Becker	Donnelly.....	Stevens	*Farmington.....	Dakota
Climax.....	Polk	Dora.....	Otter Tail	Farwell.....	Pope
Clinton.....	Big Stone	Douglas.....	Olmsted	Fay.....	Todd
Clinton Falls.....	Steele	Dover.....	Olmsted	Faxon.....	Sibley
Clitheral.....	Otter Tail	Downer.....	Clay	Felton.....	Clay
Clontarf.....	Swift	Doyle.....	Le Sueur	Fergus Falls (c h).....	Otter Tail
Cloquet.....	Carlton	Dresbach.....	Winona	Fertile.....	Polk
Clotho.....	Todd	Dresselville.....	Le Sueur	Fillmore.....	Fillmore
Clyde.....	Winona	Duelm.....	Benton	Finlayson.....	Pine
Cobden.....	Brown	Dugdale.....	Polk	Fir.....	Marshall
Cochran's Mills.....	Wright	*Duluth (c h).....	St. Louis	Fisher.....	Polk
Cohasset.....	Itasca	Dumont.....	Traverse	Flensburg.....	Morrison
Cokato.....	Wright	Dundas.....	Rice	Floodwood.....	St. Louis
Cold Spring.....	Stearns	Dundee.....	Nobles	Florence.....	Lyon
Colenso.....	Norman	Dunnell.....	Martin	Florida.....	Renville
Colfax.....	Kandiyohi	Eagle Bend.....	Todd	Fodvang.....	Marshall
Collegeville.....	Stearns	Eagle Lake.....	Blue Earth	Foldal.....	Marshall
Collis.....	Traverse	Earl.....	Martin	Foley.....	Benton
Cologne.....	Carver	East Cattle Rock.....	Dakota	Folkedahl.....	Norman
Columbia.....	Polk	East Chain Lake.....	Martin	Fond du Lac.....	St. Louis
Combs.....	Washington	East Grand Forks.....	Polk	Forest City.....	Meeker
Comfrey.....	Brown	Easton.....	Faribault	Forest Lake.....	Washington
Concord.....	Dodge	East Union.....	Carver	Forest Mills.....	Goodhue
Cook's Valley.....	Wabasha	Echo.....	Yellow Medicine	Foreston.....	Mille Lacs
Cooleysville.....	Steele	Eckvall.....	Marshall	Forestville.....	Fillmore
Coon Creek.....	Anoka	Eddsville.....	Renville	Fort Ridgely.....	Nicollet
Corcoran.....	Hennepin	Rden Prairie.....	Hennepin	Fort Ripley.....	Crow Wing
Cordova.....	Le Sueur	Eden Valley.....	Meeker	Fort Snelling.....	Hennepin
Cork.....	Grant	Edgerton.....	Pipestone	Fosston.....	Polk
Cormorant.....	Becker	Edina Mills.....	Hennepin	Fossum.....	Norman
Cornet.....	Faribault	Edna.....	Polk	Fountain.....	Fillmore
Cerro.....	Olmsted	Edward.....	Otter Tail	Fowlds.....	Pope

POST OFFICES.

537

Fox.....	Kittson	Hader.....	Goodhue	Horicon.....	Martin
Franconia.....	Chisago	Hadley.....	Murray	Horton.....	Olmsted
Frankford.....	Mower	Hagan.....	Chippewa	Houston.....	Houston
Frank Hill.....	Winona	Hailcock (c. h.).....	Kittson	Hoverud.....	Pope
Franklin.....	Renville	Haltstad.....	Norman	Hovland.....	Cook
Frazee City.....	Becker	Hamburg.....	Carver	Howard Lake.....	Wright
Freeborn.....	Freeborn	Hamel.....	Hennepin	Hubbard.....	Hubbard
Freeburgh.....	Houston	Hamilton.....	Fillmore	Huff.....	Morrison
Freedom.....	Waseca	Hamilton Station.....	Scott	Hugo.....	Washington
Freeland.....	Lac qui Parle	Hamline.....	Ramsey	Humboldt.....	Marshall
Freeport.....	Stearns	Hammond.....	Wabasha	Huntley.....	Faribault
Fremont.....	Winona	Hampton.....	Dakota	Huot.....	Polk
French.....	Otter Tail	Hancock.....	Stevens	Hurdal.....	Fillmore
French Lake.....	Wright	Handy.....	Martin	Hutchinson.....	McLeod
Fridberg.....	Otter Tail	Hanley Falls.....	Yellow Med.	Hutton.....	Fillmore
Fridley.....	Anoka	Hanover.....	Wright	Ibsen.....	Murray
Frontenac.....	Goodhue	Hanska.....	Brown	Idlewild.....	Lincoln
Fulda.....	Murray	Hansville.....	Polk	Ihlen.....	Pipestone
Garden City.....	Blue Earth	Hardwick.....	Rock	Independence.....	St. Louis
Garfield.....	Douglas	Harlin.....	Jackson	Ingalls.....	Marshall
Garrison.....	Crow Wing	Harmony.....	Fillmore	Inver Grove.....	Dakota
Garvin.....	Lyon	Harris.....	Chisago	Iona.....	Murray
Gary.....	Norman	Harrison.....	Kandiyohi	Irving.....	Kandiyohi
Gates.....	Stearns	Hart.....	Winona	Isanti.....	Isanti
Gaylord.....	Sibley	Hartford.....	Todd	Isinours.....	Fillmore
Geneva.....	Freeborn	Hartland.....	Freeborn	Island Lake.....	Lyon
Genoa.....	Olmsted	Hartshorn.....	Wadena	*Jackson (c. h.).....	Jackson
Gentilly.....	Polk	Hassan.....	Hennepin	Jadis.....	Kittson
Georgetown.....	Clay	*Hastings (c. h.).....	Dakota	Janesville.....	Waseca
Georgeville.....	Stearns	Hasty.....	Wright	Jarretts.....	Wabasha
Ghent.....	Lyon	Hatfield.....	Pipestone	Jarvis.....	Becker
Gibbon.....	Sibley	Havana.....	Steele	Jasper.....	Pipestone
Gilchrist.....	Pope	Havelock.....	Chippewa	Johnsburg.....	Mower
Gilman.....	Benton	Hawick.....	Kandiyohi	Jordan.....	Scott
Gladstone.....	Ramsey	Hawkins.....	Blue Earth	Joy.....	Douglas
Glencoe (c. h.).....	McLeod	Hawley.....	Clay	Judd.....	Dakota
Glenville.....	Freeborn	Hay Creek.....	Goodhue	Judson.....	Blue Earth
Glenwood (c. h.).....	Pope	Hayfield.....	Dodge	Kalmer.....	Norman
Giltner.....	Chippewa	Hayward.....	Freeborn	Kandiyohi Sta.....	Kandiyohi
*Glyndon.....	Clay	Hazel Run.....	Yellow Medicine	Kanarawzi.....	Rock
Golden Gate.....	Brown	Hazelwood.....	Rice	Kasota.....	Le Sueur
Gold Leaf.....	Jackson	Heath.....	Pipestone	Kasson.....	Dodge
Goldner.....	Norman	Hector.....	Kenville	Kedron.....	Fillmore
Goodhue.....	Goodhue	Hegbert.....	Swift	Keegan.....	Wabasha
Good Thunder.....	Blue Earth	Helberg.....	Norman	Keeville.....	Stevens
Gordonsville.....	Freeborn	Heldeberg.....	Le Sueur	Kellogg.....	Wabasha
Gossen.....	Polk	Helena.....	Scott	Kelso.....	Sibley
Gotra.....	Carver	Hellem.....	Marshall	Keml.....	Cottonwood
Graceville.....	Big Stone	*Henderson (c. h.).....	Sibley	Kena.....	Cottonwood
Granad.....	Martin	Hendricks.....	Lincoln	Kennedy.....	Kittson
Grand Marais (c. h.).....	Cook	Hendrum.....	Norman	Kensington.....	Douglas
Grand Meadow.....	Mower	Henning.....	Otter Tail	Kent.....	Wilkin
Grand Portage.....	Cook	Henretta.....	Hubbard	Kenyon.....	Goodhue
Grand Rapids.....	Itasca	Henryville.....	Renville	Kerkhoven.....	Swift
Granger.....	Fillmore	Hereford.....	Grant	Kerrick.....	Pine
*Granite Falls (c. h.).....	Yellow Medicine	Herman.....	Grant	Keystone.....	Wright
Granite Lake.....	Wright	Heron Lake.....	Jackson	Kiester.....	Faribault
Grant.....	Washington	Hewett.....	Todd	Kilkenny.....	Le Sueur
Granville.....	Marshall	Hickory.....	Altin	Kimball.....	Stearns
Grapeland.....	Faribault	High Forest.....	Olmsted	Kimberly.....	Altin
Grass Lake.....	Kanabec	Highland.....	Fillmore	Kinbrae.....	Nobles
Gratzek.....	Marshall	Hills.....	Rock	Kingston.....	Meeker
Gravelville.....	Morrison	Hinckley.....	Pine	Kost.....	Chisago
Greenbush.....	Kittson	Hinsdale.....	St. Louis	Kragnes.....	Clay
Green Isle.....	Sibley	Hitterdal.....	Clay	Kron.....	Douglas
Green Lake.....	Kandiyohi	Hoff.....	Otter Tail	Kurtz.....	Clay
Greenland.....	Le Sueur	Hoffman.....	Grant	Lac qui Parle.....	Lac qui Parle
Greenleaf.....	Meeker	Hokah.....	Houston	La Crescent.....	Houston
Greenleafton.....	Fillmore	Holden.....	Goodhue	Laird.....	Olmsted
Green Prairie.....	Morrison	Holding's Ford.....	Stearns	Lake Andrew.....	Kandiyohi
Green Valley.....	Lyon	Holland.....	Pipestone	Lake Belt.....	Martin
Gresham.....	Otter Tail	Holloway.....	Swift	Lake Benton (c. h.).....	Lincoln
Grey Eagle.....	Todd	Hollywood.....	Carver	*Lake City.....	Wabasha
Grogan.....	Watsonwan	Holmes City.....	Douglas	Lake Crystal.....	Blue Earth
Ground House.....	Kanabec	Holt.....	Marshall	Lake Elizabeth.....	Kandiyohi
Grove City.....	Meeker	Holm.....	Kandiyohi	Lake Elmo.....	Washington
Grove Lake.....	Pope	Home.....	Brown	Lake Eunice.....	Becker
Grover.....	Winona	Homedahl.....	Faribault	Lakefield.....	Jackson
Grue.....	Kandiyohi	Homer.....	Winona	Lake Fremont.....	Sherburne
Gull River.....	Cass	Hopaccong.....	Wadena	Lake George.....	Stearns
Hackensack.....	Cass	Hope.....	Blue Earth	Lake Henry.....	Stearns
		Hopkins.....	Hennepin	Lake Johanna.....	Pope

Lakeland	Washington	McGregor	Altlin	E, 2423 Central avenue N. E.	
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	McHugh	Becker	F, 401 14th avenue S. E. and	
Lake Park	Becker	McIntosh	Pope	4th street.	
Lakeside	Renville	McKinley	St. Louis	Minneapolis Park. Hennepin	
Lake Stay	Lincoln	McVey	Pipestone	Minnehaha	Hennepin
Lake Sybil	Otter Tail	Mabel	Fillmore	Minnetonka	Wabasha
Lake View	St. Louis	Madella	Watsonwan	Minnetonka	Lyon
Lakeville	Dakota	Madison (c. h.)	Lac qui Parle	Minnesota City	Winona
Lake Washington	Le Sueur	Madison Lake	Blue Earth	Minnesota Lake	Faribault
Lake Wilson	Murray	Magnolia	Rock	Minnetonka	Hennepin
Lakey	Wabasha	Mah-to-wa	Carlton	Minnetonka Beach	Hennepin
Lalona	Carlton	Maine	Otter Tail	Minnetrista	Hennepin
Lambert	Polk	Maine Prairie	Stearns	Mission Creek	Pine
Lamberton	Redwood	Mallory	Polk	Moland	Rice
Lamotte	Winona	Malmö	Altlin	Money Creek	Houston
Lanesboro	Fillmore	Manannah	Meeker	Monroe	Martin
Langdon	Washington	Manchester	Freeborn	Montevideo (c. h.)	Chippewa
Langhelt	Pope	Manderson	Morrison	Montgomery	Le Sueur
Lansing	Mower	*Mankato (c. h.)	Blue Earth	Monticello	Wright
La Prairie	Itasca	Manley	Rock	Montrose	Wright
Lawndale	Wilkin	Mansfield	Freeborn	Moorhead (c. h.)	Olay
Lawrence	Mille Lacs	Manston	Wilkin	Moose Lake	Carlton
Larson	Stevens	Manterville (c. h.)	Dodge	Mora (c. h.)	Kanabec
Leaf Mountain	Otter Tail	Maple Bay	Polk	Morgan	Redwood
Leaf Valley	Douglas	Maple Glen	Scott	Morill	Morrison
Leavenworth	Brown	Maple Grove	Hennepin	*Morris (c. h.)	Stevens
Ledoux	Morrison	Maple Island	Washington	Morristown	Rice
Leach Lake	Cass	Maple Lake	Wright	Moore	Beltrami
Leedston	Stearns	Maple Plain	Hennepin	Moscow	Freeborn
Lemond	Steele	Maple Ridge	Isanti	Motley	Morrison
Lenora	Fillmore	Mapletown	Blue Earth	Mound City	Hennepin
Lerdal	Freeborn	Marfield	St. Louis	Mound Prairie	Houston
Leo	Lyon	Marietta	Lac qui Parle	Mountain Lake	Cottonwood
Le Roy	Mower	Marine Mills	Washington	Mount Vernon	Winona
Lester	Rice	Marion	Olmsted	Mountville	Sibley
Lester Prairie	McLeod	Markville	Hennepin	Murdock	Swift
Le Sueur	Le Sueur	Marshall (c. h.)	Lyon	Muskado	Clay
Le Sueur Centre (c. h.)	Le Sueur	Marsh River	Norman	Myrna	Blue Earth
Lewiston	Winona	Marysburg	Le Sueur	Myrtle	Freeborn
Lexington	Le Sueur	Marystown	Scott	Namsos	Jackson
Libby	Altlin	Mason	Murray	Nashville Centre	Martin
Lida	Otter Tail	Masaba	St. Louis	Nashua	Wilkin
Lillemon	Grant	Mattson	Kittson	Nassua	Lac qui Parle
Lime Creek	Murray	Maud	Big Stone	Naustdal	Stearns
Lincoln	Morrison	May	Martin	Nebo	Todd
Lindsay	Polk	Mayer	Cass	Neby	Polk
Linden	Brown	Maynard	Chippewa	Nelson	Douglas
Lindstrom	Chisago	Maywood	Benton	Nerstrand	Rice
Linnell	Becker	Mazeppa	Wabasha	New Auburn	Sibley
Lintonville	Kandiyohi	Meadow	Rock	New Brighton	Ramsey
Linnwood	Anoka	Medford	Steele	Newburgh	Fillmore
Litchfield (c. h.)	Meeker	Medina	Stevens	New Canada	Ramsey
Little Cobb	Blue Earth	Medo	Blue Earth	New Duluth	St. Louis
Little Falls (c. h.)	Morrison	Meire's Grove	Steele	New Grove	Lincoln
Little Rock	Nobles	Melby	Douglas	New Hartford	Winona
Little Sauk	Todd	Melrose	Stearns	Newhouse	Houston
Little Valley	Olmsted	Melvin	Polk	New Lisbon	Renville
Livonia	Sherburne	Menakega	Wadena	New London	Kandiyohi
Lockhart	Norman	Mendota	Dakota	New Market	Scott
Logan	Redwood	Mentor	Polk	New Munich	Stearns
Loring	Meeker	Meriden	Steele	New Paynesville	Stearns
London	Freeborn	Merriam	Scott	Newport	Washington
Lonetree Lake	Brown	Merriam Park	Ramsey	New Prague	Scott
Long Lake	Hennepin	Merritt	St. Louis	*New Richland	Waseca
Long Prairie (c. h.)	Hennepin	Midway	St. Louis	New Rome	Sibley
Loretto	Hennepin	Miesville	Dakota	New Sweden	Nicollet
Lortz	Blue Earth	Milan	Chippewa	New Trier	Dakota
Louisburg	Lac qui Parle	Millard	Brown	*New Ulm (c. h.)	Brown
Louriston	Chippewa	Millaca	Mille Lacs	New York Mills	Otter Tail
Lowry	Pope	Millersburg	Rice	Nichols	Altlin
Lowville	Murray	Millerville	Douglas	Nicollet	Nicollet
Luce	Otter Tail	Mill Park	Otter Tail	Nielsville	Polk
Ludemann	Wright	Milona	Douglas	Nimrod	Wadena
Lukens	Wadena	Millville	Wabasha	Nittedal	Houston
Lutsen	Cook	*Minneapolis (c. h.)	Hennepin	Nora	Pope
*Luverne (c. h.)	Rock			Norcross	Grant
Luxemburg	Stearns			Norfolk	Renville
Lydia	Scott			Norstrand	Nicollet
Lyle	Mower			New Branch	Chisago
Lynd	Lyon			Northcote	Kittson
McCauleyville	Wilkin			Northfield	Rice

Stations.

A, 501 Central avenue.
 B, 153 E. Franklin avenue.
 C, 1921 N. Washington ave.
 D, 3101 Nicollet avenue.

Northland.....	Polk	Pillsbury.....	Todd	Rockville.....	Stearns
Northoome.....	Hennepin	Pilot Grove.....	Fairbault	Rogers.....	Hennepin
North Prairie.....	Morrison	Pilot Mound.....	Fillmore	Rollag.....	Clay
North Redwood.....	Redwood	Pine Bend.....	Dakota	Rolling Stone.....	Winona
North St. Paul.....	Ramsey	Pine City (c. h.).....	Pine	Roscoe.....	Goodhue
North Sioux Falls.....	Pipestone	Pine Island.....	Goodhue	Rose Creek.....	Mower
North Star.....	Martin	Pine River.....	Cass	Roseland.....	Kandiyohi
Northtown.....	Hennepin	Pipestone (c. h.).....	Pipestone	Rosemount.....	Dakota
Norton.....	Winona	Pixley.....	Martin	Rosendale.....	Meeker
Norway.....	Goodhue	*Plainview.....	Wabasha	Ross.....	Kittson
Norway Lake.....	Kandiyohi	Plano.....	Nicollet	Rothsay.....	Wilkin
Norwegian Grove.....	Otter Tail	Plato.....	McLeod	Round Lake.....	Nobles
Norwood.....	Carver	Pleasant Grove.....	Olmsted	Round Prairie.....	Todd
N. P. Junction (c. h.).....	Carlton	Pleasant Mounds.....	Blue Earth	Rowland.....	Hennepin
Oak Centre.....	Wabasha			Royalton.....	Morrison
Oakdale.....	Washington	Pleasant Prairie.....	Martin	Rumsey.....	Otter Tail
Oak Grove.....	Anoka	Plymouth.....	Hennepin	Runeberg.....	Becker
Oak Hill.....	Todd	Point Douglas.....	Washington	Rush City.....	Chisago
Oakland.....	Freeborn	Pon. me de Terre.....	Grant	*Rushford.....	Fillmore
Oak Park.....	Benton	Ponsford.....	Becker	Rushmore.....	Nobles
Oak Ridge.....	Winona	Popple.....	Beltrami	Rush Point.....	Chisago
O'Brien's.....	Hennepin	Portage.....	Alkin	Rush River.....	Sibley
Odell.....	Cottonwood	Porter.....	Yellow Medicine	Russell.....	Lyon
Odessa.....	Big Stone	Potsdam.....	Olmsted	Ruthton.....	Pipestone
Odin.....	Watsonwan	Powell.....	Todd	Rutledge.....	Pine
Ojibway.....	Hubbard	Prairie Junction.....	Jackson	Ryan.....	Goodhue
Okakena.....	Jackson	Prairie Queen.....	Jackson	Sabin.....	Clay
Olga.....	Polk	Pratt.....	Steele	Sacred Heart.....	Renville
Olivia.....	Renville	Preble.....	Fillmore	St. Anna.....	Stearns
Oneota.....	St. Louis	Predmore.....	Olmsted	St. Anthony Park.....	Ramsey
Opole.....	Stearns	*Preston (c. h.).....	Fillmore	St. Augusta.....	Stearns
Opstead.....	Mille Lacs	Princeton (c. h.).....	Mille Lacs	St. Bonifacius.....	Hennepin
Orlola.....	Redwood	Prior's Lake.....	Scott	*St. Charles.....	Winona
Oronoco.....	Olmsted	Prosper.....	Fillmore	St. Clair.....	Blue Earth
Orr.....	Jackson	Providence.....	Lac qui Parle	*St. Cloud (c. h.).....	Stearns
Orrock.....	Sherburne	Purity.....	Carver	St. Francis.....	Anoka
Ortonville (c. h.).....	Big Stone	Quincy.....	Olmsted	St. Henry.....	Le Sueur
Osage.....	Becker	Racine.....	Mower	St. Hilare.....	Polk
Osakis.....	Douglas	Rail Prairie.....	Morrison	St. James (c. h.).....	Watsonwan
Oscar.....	Otter Tail	Randall.....	Morrison	St. Johns.....	Kandiyohi
Oshawa.....	Nicollet	Randolph.....	Dakota	St. Joseph.....	Stearns
Oso.....	Dodge	Rapidan.....	Blue Earth	St. Killian.....	Nobles
Osseo.....	Hennepin	Rapidan Mills.....	Blue Earth	St. Lawrence.....	Otter Tail
Ostrander.....	Fillmore	Raven Stream.....	Scott	St. Leo.....	Yellow Medicine
Othello.....	Olmsted	Raymond.....	Kandiyohi	St. Louis Park.....	Hennepin
Otisco.....	Waseca	Red Lake.....	Beltrami	St. Martin.....	Stearns
Otisville.....	Washington	Red Lake Falls.....	Polk	St. Mathias.....	Crow Wing
Otsego.....	Wright	Redmyer.....	Cook	St. Michael.....	Wright
Ottawa.....	Le Sueur	Red Rock.....	Cottonwood	St. Michael's Station.....	Wright
Otter Tail City.....	Otter Tail	*Red Wing (c. h.).....	Goodhue	St. Nicholas.....	Stearns
Ovita.....	Polk	*Redwood Falls (c. h.).....	Redwood	St. Oloff.....	Otter Tail
*Owatonna (c. h.).....	Steele			St. Patrick.....	Scott
Owen.....	Houston	Reed's Landing.....	Wabasha	*St. Paul (c. h.).....	Ramsey
Oxford.....	Isanti	Reno.....	Houston	Station.....	
Paddock.....	Otter Tail	Renova.....	Mower	A cor. Dak. & Isabel Sts.	
Pallsade.....	Lake	Renville.....	Renville	Merriam Park.....	Ramsey
Panola.....	Chisago	Republic.....	Anoka	St. Anthony Park.....	Ramsey
Parent.....	Benton	Rest Island.....	Goodhue	St. Paul Park.....	Washington
Parkdale.....	Otter Tail	Rice.....	Benton	St. Peter (c. h.).....	Nicollet
Parker.....	Hennepin	Riceford.....	Houston	St. Thomas.....	Le Sueur
Parker's Lake.....	Hennepin	Rice Lake.....	Dodge	St. Vincent.....	Kittson
Parker's Prairie.....	Otter Tail	Richfield.....	Hennepin	St. Wendell.....	Stearns
Park Rapids (c. h.).....	Hubbard	Richfield Centre.....	Hennepin	Sanborn.....	Redwood
Passaic.....	Wadena	Richland.....	Rice	Sand Stone.....	Pine
Partridge.....	Pine	Richmond.....	Winona	Santiago.....	Sherburne
Paynesville.....	Stearns	Rich Prairie.....	Morrison	Saratoga.....	Winona
Pelan.....	Kittson	Rich Valley.....	Dakota	Sardis.....	Big Stone
Pelican Lake.....	Otter Tail	Richwood.....	Becker	Sargeant.....	Mower
Pelican Rapids.....	Otter Tail	Ridge.....	Polk	*Sank Centre.....	Stearns
Pennoch.....	Kandiyohi	Ridgeway.....	Winona	Sank Rapids (c. h.).....	Benton
Perch.....	Watsonwan	Rindal.....	Norman	Sawyer.....	Carlton
Percy.....	Kittson	Ringbo.....	Marshall	Scambler.....	Otter Tail
*Perham.....	Otter Tail	Ringville.....	Kandiyohi	Scandia.....	Washington
Perley.....	Norman	River Point.....	Steele	Schultzville.....	Dakota
Petersburg.....	Jackson	Robbin.....	Kittson	Seovell.....	Murray
Peterson.....	Fillmore	Robbinsdale.....	Hennepin	Scriven.....	Douglas
Phelps.....	Otter Tail	*Rochester (c. h.).....	Olmsted	Sebekka.....	Wadena
Phillbrook.....	Todd	Rock.....	Redwood	Seefeld.....	Lyon
Pickwick.....	Winona	Rock Creek.....	Pine	Seely.....	Fairbault
Piery.....	Morrison	Rock Dell.....	Olmsted	Sedan.....	Pope
Pikop.....	Grant	Rockford.....	Wright	Selma.....	Cottonwood
Pillager.....	Cass	Rockstad.....	Polk	Shafer.....	Chisago

*Shakopee (c. h.) Scott	Tabor Polk	Watkins Meeker
Sharon Le Sueur	Tansem Clay	Watson Chippewa
Sheldon Houston	Taopi Mower	Watters Blue Earth
Shell City Wadena	Taunton Lyon	Waverly Mills Wright
Shell Lake Becker	Taylor's Falls Chisago	Wayzata Hennepin
Sherburne Martin	Tegneer Becker	Weaver Wabasha
Sherman Blue Earth	Telen Kittson	Webster Rice
Shieldsville Rice	Tenhassen Martin	Wegdahl Chippewa
Silver Creek Wright	Tenney Wilkin	Welch Goodhue
Silver Lake McLeod	Terrence Pope	Welcome Martin
Simpson Olmsted	Terrebonne Polk	Wellington Renville
Sloux Valley Jackson	Thielmantan Wabasha	*Wells Faribault
Six Oaks Olmsted	Thomson Carlton	Wendell Grant
Skyberg Goodhue	Thorsborg Grant	Weesly Rice
Slayton (c. h.) Murray	Tilden Polk	Westbrook Cottonwood
Sleepy Eye Brown	Till Polk	West Concord Dodge
Smithfield Wabasha	Tintah Traverse	West Duluth St. Louis
Smith Lake Wright	Tivoli Blue Earth	Western Otter Tail
Smith's Mill Waseca	Torah Stearns	Westfield Center Dodge
Smithville St. Louis	Tordenskjold Otter Tail	Westford Martin
Snake Marshall	Tower St. Louis	West Lake Kandiyohi
Soan Goodhue	Tracy Lyon	Westline Redwood
Soland Fillmore	Transit Sibley	West Newton Nicollet
Sorlien's Mill Yel. Medicine	Trenton Freeborn	Westport Pope
Soulen St. Louis	Triumph Martin	West Union Todd
South Bend Blue Earth	Trondjem Rice	West Valley Marshall
South Branch Watonwan	Trosky Pipestone	Whalan Fillmore
South Haven Wright	Troy Winona	Wheatland Rice
South Park Dakota	Tweet Polk	Wheaton (c. h.) Traverse
South St. Paul Dakota	Twin Lakes Freeborn	White Bear Lake Ramsey
South Stillwater Washington	Twin Valley Norman	White Earth Becker
South Troy Wabasha	Two Harbors Lake	White Rock Goodhue
Spaulding Todd	Tyler Lincoln	White Water Falls Winona
Spencer Brook Isanti	Tyrol Stearns	White Willow Goodhue
Sperry Martin	Ulen Clay	Wig Polk
Spicer Kandiyohi	Underwood Otter Tail	Wilder Jackson
Spirit Lake Otter Tail	Union Hill Scott	Wild Rice Norman
Spring Creek Goodhue	Upsala Morrison	Wilford Nobles
Springfield Brown	Upton Blue Earth	Willardton Clay
Spring Grove Houston	Urness Douglas	Willewater Polk
Spring Hill Stearns	Utica Winona	Wilmar (c. h.) Kandiyohi
Spring Lake Isanti	Valley Polk	Wellow Creek Blue Earth
Spring Vale Isanti	Valley Creek Washington	Willow River Pine
*Spring Valley Fillmore	Van Douglas	Wilmington Houston
Spruce Hill Douglas	Vasa Goodhue	Wilno Lincoln
Stacy Chisago	Verdi Lincoln	Wilson Winona
Stanchfield Isanti	Vermillion Dakota	Windom (c. h.) Cottonwood
Stanford Isanti	Verndale Wadena	Winfield Renville
Stanton Goodhue	Vernon Center Blue Earth	Winger Polk
Staples Todd	Vesta Redwood	*Winnebago City Faribault
Starbuck Pope	Vicksburgh Renville	Winnebago Valley Houston
Stark Chisago	Victor Wright	Winnipeg Junction Clay
Stately Brown	Victoria Carver	*Winona (c. h.) Winona
Stavanger Yel. Medicine	Viking Marshall	Winsted McLeod
Steele Centre Steele	Villard Pope	Winthrop Sibley
Steen Rock	Vineland Mille Lacs	Wisooy Winona
St. Lawrence Otter Tail	Vining Otter Tail	Withrow Washington
*Stephen Marshall	Viola Olmsted	Witoka Winona
Sterling Centre Blue Earth	Vivian Waseca	Wolverton Washington
Stewart McLeod	Vogen Fillmore	Woodbury Washington
Stewartville Olmsted	*Wabasha (c. h.) Wabasha	Wood Lake Yel. Medicine
*Stillwater (c. h.) Washington	Waconia Carver	Woodland Otter Tail
Stockton Winona	Wacouta Goodhue	Woodlawn Freeborn
Stod Otter Tail	*Wadena (c. h.) Wabasha	Woodside Polk
Storden Cottonwood	Walcott Rice	Woodstock Pipestone
Strand Norman	Wallace Dakota	Worden Otter Tail
Straus Nicollet	Wall Lake Otter Tail	Worthington (c. h.) Nobles
Stroman Morrison	Walnut Grove Redwood	Wrightstown Otter Tail
Sturgeon Lake Pine	Waltham Mower	Wyattville Isanti
Sunter McLeod	Wanamingo Goodhue	Wyattville Winona
Sunburnh Kandiyohi	Wangs Goodhue	Wykoff Fillmore
Sundahl Norman	Warner Kandiyohi	Wylie Polk
Sunrise City Chisago	Warren (c. h.) Marshall	Wyoming Chisago
Sutton Mower	Warsaw Rice	Yellow Medicine Yellow Medicine
Svea Kandiyohi	Warwick Hennepin	York Fillmore
Svendahl Watonwan	Waseca (c. h.) Waseca	Young America Carver
Swan River Itasca	Washburn Hennepin	Yucatan Houston
Swanville Morrison	Washington Fillmore	Zimmerman Sherburne
Swenoda Swift	Wasioja Dodge	Zions Stearns
Swift Falls Swift	Wastedo Goodhue	Zumbra Heights Hennepin
Synnes Stevens	Watab Benton	Zumbro Falls Wabasha
Syre Norman	Waterford Dakota	Zumbrota Goodhue
	Watertown Carver	
	Waterville Le Sueur	

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.

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.....Ore.
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.....Ia.	New Mexico Ter.....N. Mex.	Wyoming.....Wyo.
Kansas.....Kan.	New York.....N. Y.	

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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 2155-74 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 therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

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 twenty-one 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."

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The constitution of the state of Minnesota provides that persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States, may become electors if they shall have resided in the United States one year, and in the state of Minnesota four months.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States, upon application, supported by proof of citizenship. Citizenship is acquired by birth, by naturalization, and by annexation of territory. An alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States thereby becomes a citizen. Minor children resident in the United States become citizens by the naturalization of their father.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the United States he must transmit his own affidavit of this fact, stating his age and place of birth, with the certificate of one other citizen of the United States to whom he is personally known, stating that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths; but if he has no seal, his official act must be authenticated by certificate of a court of record.

A person born abroad who claims that his father was a native citizen of the United States must state in his affidavit that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein, and was a citizen of the same at the time of the applicant's birth. This affidavit must be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection (it will be returned with the passport), and he must state in his affidavit that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented. Passports cannot be issued to aliens who have only declared their intention to become citizens.

Every applicant is required to state his occupation and the place of his permanent legal residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must transmit the naturalization certificate of the husband, stating in her affidavit that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein. The children of a naturalized citizen, claiming citizenship through the father, must transmit the certificate of naturalization of the father, stating in their affidavits that they are children of the person described therein, and were minors at the time of such naturalization.

The oath of allegiance to the United States will be required in all cases.

APPLICATIONS.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz.: Age: — years. Stature: — feet, — inches (English measure). Forehead: —. Eyes: —. Nose: —. Mouth: —. Chin: —. Hair: —. Complexion: —. Face: —.

If the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons and their relationship to the applicant, when a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servants.

FEE REQUIRED.

By act of Congress approved March 23, 1883, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal note should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks are inconvenient and undesirable.

A passport is good for two years from its date and no longer. A new one may be obtained by stating the date and number of the old one, paying the fee of one dollar and furnishing satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time within the United States. The oath of allegiance must also be transmitted when the former passport was issued prior to 1861.

Citizens of the United States desiring to obtain passports while in a foreign country must apply to the chief diplomatic representative of the United States in that country, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, then to the consul-general, if there be one, or in the absence of both the officers last named, to a consul. Passports cannot be lawfully issued by state authorities, or by judicial or municipal functionaries of the United States. (Revised Statutes, §4075.)

To persons wishing to obtain passports for themselves blank forms of application will be furnished by this department on request, stating whether the applicant be a native or naturalized citizen, or claims citizenship through the naturalization of husband or parent. Forms are not furnished except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, indorsed "Passport Division," and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports.

Persons applying to the Department for forms should in all cases state if for *native* or *naturalized* citizens.

Passports are necessary for the Turkish dominions, including Egypt and Palestine, and must be certified by a Turkish consular officer before entering Turkish jurisdiction. Persons quitting the United States with eventual purpose of visiting any part of Turkey are advised that their passports may conveniently be certified in advance by the Consul-General of Turkey at New York, thus avoiding possible difficulty in obtaining the prescribed *visa* in another country *en route*.

Persons travelling with United States passports desirous of entering Germany from France should not neglect to have their passports *visé* by the Consul-General of Germany at Paris, thus possibly sparing themselves much inconvenience and delay.

It is also understood that in many of the larger cities of Germany passports are required of all foreigners who therein take up even a short residence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1891.

STATE MILITARY FORCES.

His Excellency, Gov. KNUTE NELSON, Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Brigadier General Herman Muehlberg, St. Paul, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General A. F. Pray, Minneapolis, Inspector General.
Brigadier General J. M. Diment, Owatonna, Quartermaster General.
Brigadier General C. A. Towne, Duluth, Judge Advocate General.
Brigadier General J. H. Murphy, St. Paul, Surgeon General.
Brigadier General S. E. Olson, Minneapolis, Commissary General.
Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Bevens, St. Paul, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Fulmer, Winona, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Whitney, Wadena, Assistant Inspector General.
Lieutenant Colonel Jorgen Simmons, Appleton, Assistant Commissary General.
Lieutenant Colonel Conde Hamlin, St. Paul, Assistant Judge Advocate General.
Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Wedge, Albert Lea, Assistant Surgeon General.
Colonel Mahlon N. Gilbert, St. Paul, Chaplain.
Colonel Lucian Swift, Jr., Minneapolis, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel A. E. Chantler, St. Paul, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel Chas. F. Pusch, St. Paul, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel G. B. Ward, Alexandria, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Colonel Lane K. Stone, St. Paul, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Colonel C. L. West, Austin, Aid-de-Camp.
Major J. A. Eckstein, New Ulm, Aid-de-Camp.
Major A. J. Blethen, Minneapolis, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Andrew Nelson, Litchfield, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Chas. A. Roy, Le Roy, Aid-de-Camp.
Major W. W. Smith, Sleepy Eye, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Edwin Mattson, Breckenridge, Aid-de-Camp.

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD, 1893.

FIRST BRIGADE.

William H. Bend, Brigadier General, headquarters at St. Paul.

First Regiment—Chas. McO. Reeve, Colonel, Minneapolis.

Second Regiment—Joseph Bobleter, Colonel, St. Paul.

Third Regiment—J. C. Shandrew, Colonel, St. Paul.

First Battalion—E. D. Libbey, Major, St. Paul.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOVERNOR.

KNUTE NELSON, of Alexandria, Minnesota, was born in the parish of Voss, near the city of Bergen, Norway, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1843. When three years of age he lost his father. He came to the United States with his mother in July, 1849, living in Chicago, Ill., till the Fall of 1850, when he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he resided till August, 1871, when he moved to Alexandria, Minn., which has ever since been his home.

He is a graduate of Albion, Wis., Academy. He served in the War of the Rebellion as a private and non-commissioned officer in Company B, 4th Wisconsin Regiment, from May, 1861, till July, 1864; was wounded and taken prisoner on the 14th day of June, 1863, in the siege of Port Hudson, La. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court for Dane county, Wisconsin, in the Spring of 1867; was a member of Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869; was County Attorney for Douglass county, Minnesota, in 1872, '73 and '74; was State Senator in the Minnesota Legislature in 1875, '76, '77 and '78; was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1880; was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University from February 1st, 1882, to January, 1893; was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress from the then Fifth District of Minnesota, elected by a plurality of 4,500 over Kindred, Independent Republican, and Barnum, Democrat; was a member of the Forty-ninth Congress from the same district, elected by a majority of 12,500 over Baxter, Democrat; and was a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the same district, elected by a majority of 41,698 over Long, Prohibitionist.

He was nominated unanimously by acclamation as candidate for Governor, by the Republican State Convention on July 29th, 1892, and was elected Governor on November 8th, 1892, by a plurality of 14,620 votes over Lawler, Democrat, Donnelly, People's party, and Dean, Prohibitionist.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

DAVID M. CLOUGH (Republican) was born in Lyme, N. H., in 1846; settled in Minnesota in 1857; is by occupation a lumberman; is married and resides in Southeast Minneapolis. Was elected to the State Legislature as Senator in 1886; elected Lieutenant Governor in 1892.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FREDERICK P. BROWN was born at Kobbervig, Norway, August 12, 1838. At the age of nine he shipped as a cabin boy and followed the sea until 1854, when he settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he remained until he located at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1862. He has resided in Blue Earth City since 1863. Held the office of Register of Deeds of Faribault county eighteen years. Elected Secretary of State 1890, on the Republican ticket.

STATE TREASURER.

JOSEPH BOBLETER (Republican) was born in Dornbirn, Austria, April 19, 1846. He received a common school education, and when at the age of twelve years he emigrated to the United States, locating at Dubuque, Iowa, where he again took up his studies in the common schools. He served in the United States army and navy from September 15, 1862, to November 5, 1868, in which latter year he settled in Minnesota and took up the profession of a druggist. In May, 1873, he was appointed postmaster of New Ulm, which position he filled until February 20, 1886. He has been prominently connected with the Minnesota National Guard since May, 1871, and for several years he commanded the only military company in the State. Since February, 1883, he has been colonel of the Second Regiment Infantry. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-third (1883) Legislature. In January, 1878, he established the New Ulm Review, and the paper remained under his management until January, 1887. In the Fall of 1886 he was nominated for State Treasurer of Minnesota by the Republican party, and the choice was ratified by the people of his State. He was re-elected in 1888, 1890 and 1892.

STATE AUDITOR.

ADOLPH BIERMANN (Democrat) was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1842. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, Company I. Settled at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1866, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1874 he was elected county auditor of Olmsted county, which office he held for three terms. He was the candidate of the Democratic party of the First district for congress in 1882. In 1884 he was the Democratic nominee for governor. President Cleveland appointed him collector of internal revenue for Minnesota in July, 1885. In 1890 was elected State Auditor on the Democratic and Alliance tickets. He is not married.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

H. W. CHILDS (Republican) was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1848; early life passed upon his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools, the academy and Falley and Central Conference Seminary, graduating in 1871 from the last named institute; shortly after leaving school he became the principal of an academy and devoted several years to teaching; read law in a law office in Syracuse, and after admission to the bar practiced several years in

Syracuse. Settled in Minnesota in 1883, locating at Fergus Falls, where he practiced law until in 1887, when he accepted the position of assistant attorney general under Moses E. Clapp, which position he held until his election to the office he now holds.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DAVID L. KIEHLE (Republican) was born in Livingston county, N. Y., February 7, 1837. He has received a classical education, being a graduate of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., Hamilton College, N. Y., and also of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. Having chosen the clergy as his calling, he followed a call given by the Presbyterian Church, Preston, Fillmore county, 1865, where he was pastor for ten years. Subsequently he was superintendent of schools for Fillmore county, and also principal of the State Normal School at St. Cloud. In 1881 he was appointed by Gov. J. S. Pillsbury to be Superintendent of Public Instruction of Minnesota; re-appointed by Govs. Hubbard, McGill, Merriam and Nelson, serving under his seventh appointment.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH (Republican) was born July 14, 1834, at Weston, Windsor county, Vt. He received an academic education at Chester, Vt., and Twinsburg, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he taught school until April, 1856, when he went to Richland county, Wis., where he farmed and taught school until 1860, when he was elected county clerk, holding the office for two years, and immediately after the office of county treasurer for six years. He also during this time engaged in the real estate business. In 1872 he removed to Windom, Cottonwood county, this state, where he served as county treasurer from 1874 to 1881. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1877 to the state senate. In 1881 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Worthington, which position he held until 1885. In January, 1891, he was appointed Insurance Commissioner by Gov. Merriam, a position to which he has been re-appointed by Gov. Nelson for the term expiring January 1, 1895. Mr. Smith has been an active man in politics in Southwestern Minnesota, and has filled many other positions of honor and trust in addition to those mentioned.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

GEO. LOOMIS BECKER (Democrat); married; lives in St. Paul; is an attorney-at-law; was born in Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1829; came to Minnesota Oct. 29, 1849. Was first appointed Railroad Commissioner by Gov. Hubbard in 1885; re-appointed by Gov. McGill in 1887; appointed by Gov. Merriam in 1889, and appointed again by Gov. Merriam in 1892; term expires January, 1895.

WM. M. LIGGETT (Republican) was born in Union county, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1846; is married; served in the army during the Rebellion from 1863 until March, 1866, in the 96th and 77th Ohio Infantry. Re-

moved from Marysville, Ohio, to Benson, Minn., in 1883. Formed a business partnership with Major Wilcox, who had established Grandview farm of 2,000 acres in Swift county, stocked it with Short-horn cattle, Percheron horses, Poland China hogs and Oxford Down sheep. Mr. Liggett was soon recognized as one of the leading farmers of the state, and found ample scope for both his farm and business experience in managing, successfully, the farm. In 1888 he was appointed a regent of the State University, and has since been chairman of the agricultural committee, taking a great interest in the agricultural school, now generally recognized by the agriculturists of the state as a success. He is also president of the administrative board of the Farmers' Institute, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in January, 1891, by Gov. Wm. R. Merriam.

IRA B. MILLS (Republican) was born in Scotchtown, Orange county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1851; received an academic education, and studied law four years in an office and then at Albany law school, graduating in 1872; came to Minnesota, 1881; resides at Moorhead; is married; practiced law at Moorhead until elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district. Was appointed assistant attorney general Jan. 2, 1893, and member of Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission, January 26, by Gov. Nelson.

WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR.

A. K. TEISBERG (Republican) was born in Dane county, Wis., September 20, 1849. Graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, after a full six years' course; followed teaching for several years. Moved to Minnesota in 1876; located at Fergus Falls, 1880; was editor of the Fergus Falls Ugeblad from its establishment till 1885, when he became connected with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which commission he is secretary.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

ALBERT C. CLAUSEN (Republican) was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 6, 1849. He received an academic education in his native city. Came to Minnesota in the year 1872, and has since that time, with the exception of one year, been engaged in the grain business in one form or another. He was appointed chief deputy inspector at Minneapolis, under the new grain law, June 1, 1885; was promoted to the position of Chief Grain Inspector of the state, August 1, 1889, which position he still holds. Mr. Clausen came from Atwater, Kandiyohi county, and now resides at Merriam Park, St. Paul.

STATE WEIGHMASTER.

CHARLES M. REESE (Republican) was born in Lillestrom, Skedsmoe parish, Norway, in 1851. Came to America with his parents in the spring of 1867; went directly to Minnesota and settled on land in Kandiyohi county, where the parents have resided ever since. Mr. Reese has served as assistant and sergeant-at-arms of the state sen-

ate for several sessions, and was elected member of the house of representatives from Kandiyohi county, serving from 1885 until 1889. In May, 1889, he was appointed State Weighmaster at Minneapolis by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, a very responsible position, which he still holds. His main occupation has been farming.

GEORGE M. GILTINAN was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1853. Was graduated as bachelor of civil engineering from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania in the class of 1873; was engaged during the three years following in his profession, the last two of which were with the engineering corps of the Philadelphia Centennial. Came to Minnesota in 1876 and settled in Stevens county, where he engaged in farming. In December, 1885, was appointed county auditor of Stevens county; was elected to the same office in 1886, and re-elected in 1888; resigned in 1889 to assume the duties of his present office, to which he was appointed in July of that year. Was married in 1883.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

MOSES DIBBLE KENYON (Republican) was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., August 13, 1843. He received an academic education at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and at present is a resident of St. Paul. He was clerk of land department in the state auditor's office for two years, when he was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the same office, which position he held for thirteen years. From March 1, 1888, until the present time he has been public examiner and superintendent of banks of Minnesota, being appointed to that position by Gov. A. R. McGill; re-appointed by Gov. Merriam, and by Gov. Nelson in 1893.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TAYLOR (Republican) was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 28, 1813. He received a common school education in private schools. He was deputy clerk of court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, under Gen. William Henry Harrison, 1836 to 1841; postmaster of Cincinnati from May 1841, to July, 1845. Served in the Union army, during the civil war, from July, 1861, to August, 1863, as colonel of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry; chief of cavalry under Major Gen. Hulburt, January, 1863, to August, 1863. Settled in Minnesota, December, 1867, where he engaged in farming. Appointed State Librarian by Gov. Pillsbury, August, 1877.

INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

H. W. FOOTE was born at Janesville, Wis., Feb. 9, 1846; removed at age of twelve to Waukesha, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and at Carrol College at Waukesha. Entered the army in May, 1864, joining Company D, 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; after the war he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and became connected with mercantile houses, being for several years in the drug business in connection with his brother, A. E. Foote, under

firm name A. E. & H. W. Foote. He removed to St. Paul in February, 1872; for several years was connected with large oil refiners of Cleveland, Ohio; removed to Minneapolis in the year 1882 and entered the carriage business, in which he remained until August 1, 1892. Was appointed State Oil Inspector, Feb. 2, 1893. In politics he is a Republican; for four successive years was either chairman of Republican city committee, St. Paul, and Ramsey county committee; was member of congressional committee in Hennepin county during last campaign, and has taken an active part in all political campaigns during past eighteen years. He is married.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HERMANN MUEHLBERG (Republican), residence Carver, was born in Germany, May 3, 1833; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1846; came to Carver county in 1856; is married; during his residence there followed surveying. Enlisted in Company E, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, on the 19th day of Feb., 1862; was appointed surgeon April 2, and sergeant major April 30, 1862; promoted second lieutenant of Company D, May 4, 1863; captain of said company, May 6, 1863; was mustered out of service by general orders of War Department, dated May 15, 1865. Since 1881 has been the editor and proprietor of the "Carver Free Press." Appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Nelson, 1893.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.

MYLA S. CONVERSE was born at Schroon Lake, N. Y., March 19, 1843; removed to Massachusetts with his parents in the spring of 1860. He served in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment from the 6th day of July, 1861, until the 27th day of June, 1863; was in the battle of Ball's Bluff; was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; was transferred to the First U. S. Cavalry on the 27th day of Jan., 1863; was in all of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the battle of Chancellorsville till Grant reached Petersburg; went with Gen. Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley; was with Gen. Sheridan in all the engagements of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and went with him across Virginia to join Gen. Grant at Petersburg in the spring of 1865; participated in the battles of Five Forks, May 1st and 2d, 1865, up to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomatox, May 9th, 1865, and was mustered out of the U. S. service at New Orleans, La., on the 27th day of Dec., 1865, at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. He moved to Minnesota in the spring of 1872, and settled in Becker county, where he now resides. Was appointed by Gov. Merriam, December, 1892.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

L. G. POWERS (Republican) was born in Preston, N. Y., July 21, 1847. Studied at Tufts College, in Boston, and later entered the Iowa State University, from which school he graduated in 1872; was principal of the state school of the Universalists at Mitchellville,

Iowa, for two years, then taking up the active work of the Universalist ministry, to which he had been ordained. While pastor of All Souls church, in Minneapolis, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics by Gov. Merriam in 1891, and re-appointed by Gov. Nelson in 1893.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

BERNDT ANDERSON was born at Lund, Sweden, August 2, 1840, and pursued a thorough course of study at the University, going later to Denmark and Germany for instruction in the natural sciences. He came to this country in 1880, and was for one year associate editor of the "Minnesota Stats Tidning" of Minneapolis, afterward assuming the editorial chair of "Skaffaren," a position he holds at the present time.

SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

HASTINGS HORNEILL HART was born in Brookfield, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1851. He graduated from a Cleveland military school in 1867, from Oberlin College in 1875, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1880. He spent two years in business, two years in the United States Indian service in Dakota, and three years preaching at Worthington, Minn., from which place he was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities in July, 1883. In 1892 he was elected president of the Twentieth National Conference of Corrections and Charities, which is to meet at Chicago in June, 1893.

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HERMAN STOCKENSTROM (Republican) was born in Sweden, March 13, 1853. He received his early education in Sweden, taking a course at Stockholm's Gymnasium. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States and completed his education at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., subsequently attending the State University of Minnesota, in which state he settled in 1877. He is by profession a journalist, having been editor of "Scandia," a Swedish paper in Moline, Ill., also of the "Minnesota Stats Tidning," Minneapolis; he also has been editor of "Skaffaren," St. Paul, and connected as editor and manager with the Northwest edition of "Hemlandet." He is now Assistant Secretary of State and Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Minnesota, having assumed the present duties Jan. 4, 1887.

CUSTODIAN.

CHAS. A. ROSE was born in Trenton, Ontario, in 1845. Came to Minnesota with his parents in 1859. Enlisted February, 1862, in Fifth Minnesota Infantry; served as private, corporal and sergeant; was in all the principal engagements with his regiment; was discharged Sept. 6, 1865, and returned to his home in Blue Earth City, Faribault county. Was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate in the winters of 1873, '74 and '75, and sergeant-at-arms in 1876. Was appointed Custodian by Gov. A. R. McGill in 1887; re-appointed by Govs. Merriam and Nelson.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

JAMES GILFILLAN (Republican) was born in Scotland, 1829; came to the United States the next year; received a common school education, and then studied law; settled in Minnesota, 1857; is married. Was commissioned and sworn in Aug. 6, 1862, as second lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; was captain Company H in said regiment from Sept. 1, 1862, till Nov. 1, 1864, serving with the regiment on the frontier and in the South; Nov. 1, 1864, mustered out as captain and commissioned, and Nov. 3, 1864, mustered in as colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment in Tennessee until it was ordered home and mustered out July 16, 1865. Appointed chief justice of the supreme court July 13, 1869, and served till January, 1870; again appointed March 5, 1875, and elected in November that year, and has served as chief justice ever since.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

DANIEL ASHLEY DICKINSON (Republican) was born in Vermont, Oct. 28, 1839. He received a classical education, graduating from Dartmouth College in 1860. He was assistant paymaster in the United States navy from 1863 to 1865. In 1868 he removed to Minnesota; was judge of the Sixth Judicial district from 1875 to 1881, and associate justice of the supreme court since 1881. He resides in St. Paul, and is married. Term expires January, 1894.

WILLIAM MITCHELL (Democrat) was born in Ontario, 1832; settled in the United States, 1848. Received a collegiate education, and studied law with Hon. E. C. Wilson, Morgantown, Va. Came to Minnesota, 1857; served in the legislature of 1859-60; was judge of the Third Judicial district from 1874 to 1881; has been associate justice of the supreme court since 1881; is married.

CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH (Republican) was born Dec. 2, 1829, in Saratoga county, N. Y. He spent the first part of his youth on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education, till he was nineteen years of age; subsequently he attended Yale College; from 1852 to 1855 he was engaged in teaching school and studying law at Oxford, N. Y. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Minnesota; from 1860 to 1881 he was judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Minnesota. He is married and resides in Minneapolis. Term expires January, 1894.

LOREN WARREN COLLINS (Republican) resides at St. Cloud; is married; was born at Lowell, Mass., 1838; received a high school education. Came to Minnesota in 1854; was a member of the high

school at Chicopee, Mass., when his father moved to Minnesota; has not attended school since. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the Seventh Minnesota; served through the war; brevetted captain March 30, 1865. Was county attorney for ten years in Stearns county; member of the house of representatives in 1881-1883; one of the managers conducting the impeachment proceedings against District Court Judge Cox; was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial district, April 17, 1883; associate justice of the supreme court, Nov. 12, 1887, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Berry.

DANIEL BUCK (Democrat) was born in Boonville, Oneida county, N. Y. Resides at Mankato; settled in this state May 15, 1857. He was educated at Rome and Louville academies, N. Y. He is sixty-three years of age; is married. Was a member of the house of representatives in 1866, and of the senate in 1879 and 1881; for five years member of State Normal board, and four years prosecuting attorney of Blue Earth county. Elected associate justice of the supreme court, 1892, term commencing January, 1894.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

C. P. HOLCOMB (Republican) was born in Sweden, 1848. When six years of age he came to this state with his parents, settling at Marine, Washington county, where he has resided ever since. He received his education in the county schools. Followed the business of lumbering until 1869, when he engaged in the hotel business. Was appointed deputy sheriff of Washington county in 1873, and elected sheriff in 1879, which office he held until January, 1889. Was elected clerk of supreme court in 1890.

DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRANCIS M. CROSBY (Republican) was born at Wilmington, Vt., Nov. 13, 1838. Received a common school and academic education. Was a member of the Vermont house of representatives, 1855 and 1856. Came to Minnesota, 1858; resides at Hastings; is married. Elected judge of probate of Dakota county, 1860; has been judge of the First Judicial district since 1872.

WM. C. WILLISTON (Conservative Democrat) was born in South Carolina, and is sixty-two years old. Settled in Minnesota in 1857, residing at Red Wing. He received a common school education. Served in the civil war as captain of Company G., Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. Represented his district in 1873 and 1874, being a member of the house, and as senator during sessions 1876 and 1877. Was for several years city attorney of Red Wing; a member of the board of corrections and charities at the time of his appointment as district judge to succeed Hon. H. R. Murdock, February 1, 1891; elected in 1892; is married.

SECOND DISTRICT.

HASCAL R. BRILL (Republican) was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, 1846; came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Minnesota the same year; received a university education, and studied law with Judge Palmer, of St. Paul; was admitted to the bar 1870; elected judge of probate of Ramsey county, 1872; appointed judge of the court of common pleas of the same county, March 1, 1875, and elected judge of the same court in the fall of 1875 for seven years; unanimously elected judge of the Second Judicial district, 1882, and again in 1888; is married and resides in St. Paul.

WILLIAM LOUIS KELLY (Republican) resides in St. Paul; is married; born at Springfield, Ky., Aug. 27, 1839, and settled in Minnesota in 1865; educated in private country school; never entered college; school stopped when sixteen years of age by sickness of father—followed by death soon after. At his death, in 1854, had to take charge of and support his family. His father, Col. Charles C. Kelly, was a lawyer by profession and for many years clerk of the circuit court of his county. At his death he went to Louisville, Ky., in 1855; first entered the office of the chancery court clerk as a deputy; after that and in the same year, entered the post office in that city as an ordinary clerk; became assistant postmaster of Louisville, Ky., in August or September, 1855, and held that position until 1864, when he was tendered a commission as special agent of the post office department, and ordered to Gen. Sherman's army; resigned as assistant postmaster and continued with the army until the war closed; was active in all matters connected with the western army mail service or in re-establishing mail service after the war in Tennessee and Georgia, also Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; resigned in 1867 his commission as special agent. While in post office service in Louisville, Ky., he studied law (at night) and succeeded in passing through the law department of the university of Louisville, A. D. 1859. Has farmed in Minnesota, edited a newspaper for a while, and practiced law. Was admitted to the Ramsey county bar in 1871, but never made the law his exclusive occupation until the fall of 1878; appointed judge of district court March 15, 1887, by Gov. McGill; elected without opposition Nov. 6, 1888, for new term beginning Jan. 1, 1889.

C. D. KERR (Republican) was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1835; his parents moved to Jacksonville, Ill., when he was a mere boy, and there he received his education, graduating from Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1857; he then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, April 26, 1861; mustered out July 27, 1865, with rank as colonel, having served four years and three months, and taken part in many of the most decisive battles. He settled in Minnesota in September, 1865, locating at St. Cloud, where he resumed the practice of his profession; in 1873 he located in St. Paul; was appointed judge by Gov. Merriam, February, 1888.

Judge Kerr was for several years mayor of St. Cloud; in St. Paul he has served two terms as alderman, one term as president of the council; member of the board of education two terms; he is married.

CHARLES EUGENE OTIS (Democrat) was born at Prairieville, Barry county, Mich.; is married and now forty-six years old. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Settled in Minnesota in 1871; served one term as member of the St. Paul board of education, and two terms as member of the common council. Was appointed judge July 29, 1889, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Vilas; elected without opposition in 1890.

JAMES J. EAGAN, (Democrat) was born in Ireland. He came to the United States in 1846; settled in Minnesota in 1857. He is a college graduate. He was in the Indian war of 1862 at battle of Birch Coolie. In the civil war was first lieutenant of Battery B, and adjutant of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. Member of the legislature from Ramsey county in 1869; the first city attorney of Duluth in 1871; county attorney for St. Louis county and member of the legislature from St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Itasca counties in 1875; county attorney for Ramsey county for eleven years; elected judge of district court in 1889. He is fifty-one years of age.

JOHN WILLEY WILLIS, (Democrat) was born in St. Paul, July 12, 1854. Graduated from the St. Paul High School in 1873; attended the State University and Macalester college for a period and then entered Dartmouth college, graduating in 1877. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1879, and has since engaged in the practice of law in his native city until January, 1893, when he took the seat to which he had been elected in 1892. He is married. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Correction and Charities.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHARLES M. START was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, 1839; came to Minnesota, 1865; is a lawyer by profession, and resides at Rochester; is married. Was attorney general of the State of Minnesota from January, 1880, to March, 1881, when he resigned to accept the office of Judge of the Third Judicial district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM LOCHREN, (Democrat) of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, 1832, came to Franklin county, Vermont, when two years old; received a common school and academic education, read law and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in June, 1856; in August of the same year he came to Minnesota, locating at St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), practicing his profession; enlisted as a private in the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers; participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac during the first three years of the war, reaching the grade of first lieutenant; has been city attorney of Minneapolis, state senator, member of the National Democratic committee, and the candidate of his party for various offices; was appointed judge of the district court of the

Fourth Judicial district Nov. 21, 1881, by Gov. Pillsbury, and elected to that office in 1882, and again in 1888, both times without opposition.

CHARLES M. POND (Democrat) was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin; settled in Minnesota, in 1875; is married and lives in Minneapolis. He is a graduate of Ripon college Wisconsin and the Columbia Law School New York City. Has followed the practice of law at Green Bay, Wisconsin and at Minneapolis, Minnesota, until November, 1890, when he was appointed to succeed Judge J. P. Rea, resigned, for the unexpired term, he having been elected to that office November, 1890; he is forty-six years old.

HENRY GEORGE HICKS was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, Jan. 26, 1838. At the age of fifteen, with the learning acquired in the common schools, he commenced teaching in his native town. Thereafter, until 1861, he taught school in winter, farming and attending school in summer. In August, 1860, he entered Oberlin College after studying there three summers. In July, 1861, enlisted as private in Company A, Second Illinois Cavalry; was made corporal and sergeant of the company and sergeant major and adjutant of the regiment. He also served as adjutant of the Seventy-first and Ninety-third Illinois Infantry until March, 1864; was with the Second Illinois Cavalry at Ft. Donelson, and with the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry at Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburgh and Missionary Ridge, in which last battle he was severely wounded in the face. In 1864 he married, and in 1865 removed to Minneapolis, where he has since continuously resided; in 1867 was appointed sheriff of Hennepin county, and elected the next year; served two terms—1871 to 1874—as city justice of Minneapolis; in 1875 was admitted to the bar, and was in constant active practice until appointed judge; was elected to the legislature in 1877, where he served four consecutive terms; during the last two was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1882 was president of the board of managers which successfully conducted the impeachment trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox; March 15, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Fourth district, and elected in November 1888; has always been a Republican.

SEAGRAVE SMITH (Democrat) was born in Stafford, Connecticut. Received his education in the common school and private institutions. He is married and now sixty-four years old, settled in Minnesota, 1857, and has held positions of honor and trust in Dakota and Hennepin counties before his election to the office of judge of district court. Served as judge of probate, county attorney and chairman of county commissioners in Dakota county and state senator one term. He has lived in Minneapolis since 1877 and was for two years city attorney; was appointed Judge of District Court in 1889 and elected in 1890.

FREDERICK HOOKER (Republican) was born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 14, 1845. Received a common school and acad-

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since; served in the army during the War of the Rebellion over two years, first as major Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards as major and lieutenant colonel first Minnesota Heavy Artillery; served in the legislature of this state from Scott and Carver counties either in the senate or house from 1864 to 1883.

DOLSON B. SEARLE (Republican) was born at Franklinville, N. Y., June 4, 1841; came to Minnesota in 1871; resides in St. Cloud, and is married; graduated in high school and academy of native place. Then entered Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C., in 1865, graduating with highest honors in 1868. Enlisted in 1861 as private in Company I, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Served about two years and was discharged by reason of disability. Then entered the war department at Washington, and was in charge of an important bureau until 1871, during which time he attended the law college. Then resigned and came to St. Cloud, Minn., and entered upon the practice of the law as a member of the firm of Hamlin & Searle. Has been city attorney of St. Cloud for six years, county attorney two years, being elected as county attorney in fall of 1891, by over 1,100 majority. Was appointed United States district attorney in April, 1882, and served till December, 1885, when he resigned voluntarily. Was a member of the state central Republican committee in 1886 and 1887, and took an active part in the Republican National campaign in fall of 1884, and in state in fall of 1886, making a good many speeches. Was appointed district judge of the Seventh Judicial district, Nov. 14, 1887, by Gov. McGill, and elected without opposition in fall of 1888, being indorsed by both parties, and the entire bar of the district. While in the war was engaged in the following battles: Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Seven Days Fight before Richmond, Second Bull Run, Antietam and other battles, White Oak Swamp, Lee's Mills, Williamsburgh, etc.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

FRANCIS CADWELL (Democrat) was born in Fulton county, Ohio; settled in Minnesota in 1864; is married and lives at Le Sueur. He is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and studied law at the Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis. Has been county attorney two terms and school superintendent one term in Le Sueur county. Was appointed judge in 1891, to succeed James C. Edson, deceased. He is now fifty years old.

NINTH DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN F. WEBBER (Republican) was born at Shapleigh, York county, Maine, 1824. He was educated in public schools and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine. He resided for several years in Massachusetts and came to Minnesota in 1868; settled in New Ulm in 1872; was county attorney of Brown county from 1874 to 1883; district judge of the Ninth Judicial district since Jan. 1, 1883. Is married.

TENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN WHYTOCK (Republican) was born in New York in 1835; studied law in his native state and was admitted to the bar in 1860; moved to La Crosse, Wis., the same year, and enlisted in the war in 1861, serving three years and eight months, until the surrender of Lee, when he resigned with rank of major. He thereafter moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he resided for ten years, during which time he held successively the offices of state attorney, U. S. attorney and circuit judge. Settled at Albert Lea, Minn., in 1876, where he has engaged in the practice of law; has held the office of county attorney of Freeborn county two terms; was elected judge in 1892.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

OZORA PIERSON STEARNS (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, 1831. Received a university education; came to Minnesota, 1860; elected county attorney of Olmsted county, 1861. The following year he raised a company for the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, of which he was made first lieutenant; served with his company on the Indian frontier, and in Missouri until 1863, when he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-ninth United States colored troops. He took command of his regiment three days before the battle of the Wilderness; was mustered out of service in December, 1865, and then returned to Olmsted county to re-enter upon his duties as county attorney; resides at present in Duluth; is married. In 1871 he was elected United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Norton; appointed judge of the Eleventh Judicial district in 1874, and has three times been re-elected without opposition. Term expires January, 1894.

J. D. ENSIGN (Republican) was born in Erie county, New York, May 14, 1833. Moved with his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1839, where he received a common school and academic education; was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected clerk of the courts of Ashtabula county in 1857, and served six years. Settled in Minnesota in 1869, and in Duluth, February, 1870, where he followed the practice of law until his appointment as judge, April, 1889. He has held the offices of county attorney for St. Louis county; member of city council and mayor of Duluth, and member of board of education.

CHARLES L. LEWIS (Republican) was born and raised on a farm near Attawa, La Salle county, Illinois. Educated at Chicago University and Oberlin College, graduating from the latter institution in 1876; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1879; located at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, in 1880, where he engaged in the practice of law; was county attorney of Otter Tail county, 1884 to 1888, delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888; located at Duluth April, 1891; appointed judge, March 14, 1893, by Gov. Nelson. He is 39 years of age.

SAMUEL H. MOER (Republican) was born in Mills county, Iowa. He was educated at the military school at New Haven, Conn., Iowa College, Grinnell, and Ann Arbor, Michigan; was city attorney of Grinnell, 1881 and 1882; county attorney of La Moure county, North Dakota, 1884 to 1886, and member of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, 1889; settled in Duluth May, 1890. Elected judge of district court to succeed O. P. Stearns, whose term expires in 1894.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

GORHAM POWERS, (Republican) was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine; he has a common school and academic education; settled in Minnesota in 1866; enlisted as a private February 2d, 1862, Fourth Maine Battery Light Artillery; commissioned lieutenant in Thirteenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, August, 1864; discharged October, 1865. Graduated from Albany law school, 1866; practiced law in Minneapolis two years, then located at Granite Falls; held the office of county attorney of Yellow Medicine county seven years; in 1879 was a member of the legislature; appointed judge by Gov. Merriam, February, 1890 and elected November of same year. He is married.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

P. E. BROWN (Republican) was born in Wisconsin; educated at the University of Wisconsin and Albany law school; he is thirty-six years of age, married and resides at Luverne; he was appointed by Gov. Merriam February 25, 1891.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

FRANK IVES (People's Party) was born in Vermont in 1831; educated at Franklin academy at Malone, N. Y.; settled in Minnesota January 1, 1856; United States Commissioner from 1868 to 1892; county attorney for Polk county 1886 to 1888; elected judge November, 1892. He is married.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. HOLLAND (Democrat) was born in Franklin county, and state of New York. Graduated at the State University at Madison, Wis., in 1868; studied law with Wheeler & Warring, at Berlin, Wis.; was admitted to practice in Minnesota in 1871; commenced the practice of law at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn., in October, 1871, and the same year was elected county attorney of that county, and held the office continuously, with the exception of two years, to Jan. 6, 1889. He was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district in the State of Minnesota at the November election, 1888, over C. B. Sleeper (Republican), the then presiding judge, by a majority of fifty-five votes; at the same election the district gave a Republican majority of 1,128.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

CALVIN L. BROWN (Republican) was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1854. Received a common school education in Min-

nesota, having removed here in 1835; was admitted to the bar in 1876; moved to Morris in 1878, and was elected county attorney of Stevens county in 1882, 1884 and 1886. Was appointed judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district in 1887, and elected to the office in 1888 without opposition. Is married.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS (Republican), is married; was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1838. Received a collegiate education, graduating from the University of Michigan in 1857. Served as first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, during the war, and settled in Minnesota in 1864. Was United States district attorney in 1868-73; elected governor of Minnesota in 1874; elected to the United States senate in 1887, and re-elected in 1893.

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN (Republican); married; resides in Minneapolis, and engaged in manufacturing; was born in Livermore, Maine, Jan. 14, 1831. Was educated first in the district school, taught school himself at the age of eighteen years, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854. Settled in Minnesota in 1857; appointed surveyor general by President Lincoln in 1861; served two terms in the state legislature and three terms in the United States house of representatives from 1873 to 1884. Has been closely identified with the growth of Minneapolis and the state at large; inaugurated the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad in 1869; built the "Soo" road in 1885-88, and afterward completed the Minneapolis & Pacific railroad; is heavily interested in the flour and lumber industries. Was elected to the United States senate on the 23d of January, 1889.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES A. TAWNEY (Republican) was born near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., in 1855; is married and resides at Winona, having settled in Minnesota in 1877. He has had no school opportunities since fourteen years of age. Was elected state senator in 1890, and representative to the Fifty-third Congress in 1892.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES THOMPSON MCCLEARY (Republican) of Mankato, born at Ingersoll, Canada, Feb. 5, 1853; educated at the high school there

and at McGill University, Montreal; taught school in Wisconsin for ten years, being for the last two superintendent of Pierce county; resigned in 1881, to accept the position of institute conductor and professor of history and civics in the State Normal School at Mankato; conducted institutes during vacations in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Virginia, Tennessee, and Colorado; in 1888 published "Studies in Civics," which is largely used as a text-book throughout the country; was chosen in 1884, secretary and in 1891, president of the Minnesota Educational Association; in 1892, was elected to the fifty-third congress as a republican.

THIRD DISTRICT.

OSSE MATSON HALL (Democrat) born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and a resident of Red Wing, Minnesota, since 1869. Lawyer by profession and Democrat in politics.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW R. KIEFER (Republican) was born near Mainz, on the Rhine, where he received his early education. He emigrated to America in 1849; settled in St. Paul in 1855; was elected collector and inspector of the wharf in 1857, a position of importance in the days of river navigation; served as enrolling clerk in the house in 1859 and 1860. In the spring of 1861 he organized a company composed entirely of German-Americans and was elected captain of the company. He took part in the battles of Mill Spring, Ky., Corinth, Springfield, Perryville and others. He served as provost marshal under General Steadman and Schofield. He was discharged in 1863, owing to ill health. On his return he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of State militia; elected member of the house of representatives and served until 1864; elected clerk of district court for Ramsey county in 1877 and served four years; he is a member of the Grand Army. In 1888 he was nominated for mayor of St. Paul by the United Labor and Republican parties, but declined; again nominated by the Republicans in 1890 and defeated. Since 1883 he has been employed in the real estate business.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

LOREN FLETCHER (Republican) was born in Maine; settled in Minnesota in 1856; he is engaged in the flour and lumber business; has served six terms in the house of representatives and was speaker of the house in 1881; he is fifty-nine years of age; was elected member of fifty-third congress.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. R. BALDWIN (Democrat) was born in Windom county, Vermont, in 1838, and moved to Wisconsin in 1847. There he was educated, passing through the public schools and through the Freshman and Sophomore years of Lawrence University at Appleton. Studied law for a time and finally took up civil engineering and engaged in that calling in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. He en-

listed as a private in Second Wisconsin Infantry, April 19, 1861 and was promoted to the captaincy of his regiment. Took part in the battles of Bull Run, first and second battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and saw the inside of numerous prisons, until he was exchanged December 10, 1864. After the war he was superintendent of railroads in Kansas and settled in Minneapolis in 1871. He has resided in Duluth since 1885, has served as president of the Duluth chamber of commerce since 1887. He was elected to congress in 1892; is married.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

HALDOR E. BOEN (People's party) was born in Sondre Aurdal, Valdres, Norway, Jan. 2, 1851. His ancestors were farmers. He received a common school education; emigrated to the United States at the age of seventeen, locating in Mower county, this state, August 2, 1868; removed to Otter Tail county, January 1871, where he has divided his time between farming, teaching and the holding of elective town and county offices. In 1884 he helped organize the Otter Tail county Farmers Alliance and was elected secretary, which position he held for seven years. In 1885 he was elected corresponding secretary of the State Farmer's Alliance, and twice re-elected; and vice-president at large in 1889 of the same organization. Was elected to congress November, 1892.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE 1893.

SENATE.

The senate consists of fifty-four members, who hold their office for four years. The present senators served also in the twenty-seventh legislative session. The lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

FIRST DISTRICT—HOUSTON COUNTY.

JAMES C. KELLY (Democrat) is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Chatfield in 1857; received a common school education and took a two years' business course at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.; resides at present in Houston county; engaged in farming; is married; has been chairman of supervisors two terms, and town clerk nearly five terms; elected to the legislature in 1888, and was the only Democrat elected in Houston County. Was elected to the senate in 1890.

SECOND DISTRICT—FILLMORE COUNTY.

E. D. HAMMER (Republican) was born in Greencastle, Indiana, in 1829, moved with his parents to Cook county, Illinois in 1833; he received an academical education at Marengo, Illinois. Located at Oshkosh, Wisconsin in 1849; followed farming and lumbering until

1859, when he settled at Pilot Mound, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and milling. During the late war he served in company K, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer's; followed Sherman on his march to the sea and on to Washington. He has held various town and county offices; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869; elected state senator 1890. Since 1883 he has resided in Spring Valley.

THIRD DISTRICT—MOWER COUNTY.

OSCAR AYERS (Republican) was born in Vermont. Settled in Minnesota in 1869; is married, and now 52 years old. He is engaged in the mercantile business at Austin, Minnesota. He has enjoyed common school opportunities; has held positions of honor and trust in his county, being member of board of county commissioners six years, member of city council of Austin and city assessor; was elected state senator, 1890.

FOURTH DISTRICT—FREEBORN COUNTY.

H. C. NELSON (People's and Democrat) was born in Norway; settled in Minnesota in 1861. He is a practical farmer; during the earlier period of his life attended common school. His fellow townsmen have shown their faith and esteem by selecting him chairman of the town board, which position he has held for ten years, besides holding other positions of trust in his community. He was elected to the senate in 1890 by the Alliance party, receiving a handsome majority over his Republican opponent.

FIFTH DISTRICT—FARIBAULT COUNTY.

J. A. KIESTER (Republican), senator from the Fifth district, is a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he was born in 1832. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Mount Pleasant and Dickinson Colleges, in his native state. He entered on the study of the law in Pennsylvania, and subsequently pursued his studies at the city of Madison, Ind., in the office of Hon. S. C. Stevens, formerly an associate justice of the supreme court of that state, and was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1855. In 1857, Mr. Kiester settled in Minnesota, at Blue Earth City, where he has continued to reside to this time. He was married in 1859 and has five children. He was county surveyor of his county, register of deeds eight years, county attorney, and for over twenty-one years, judge of probate, holding, occasionally, in the early years of the county, several offices at the same time. He was a member of the legislature in 1865, lower house, and was elected, in 1890, state senator, by a large majority, and attended the session of 1891 and the present session, and is a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Railroads, Soldiers' Home, Claims and chairman of committee on State Reform School. Mr. Kiester has always been a Republican and was, some years ago, a member of the State Central committee. He, and his family, are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has attained dis-

tion in Masonic circles, and was twice Grand Master of Masons in this state. He is always in his seat in the senate, and pays close attention to business and committee work.

SIXTH DISTRICT—MARTIN AND WATONWAN COUNTIES.

FRANK A. DAY (Republican) was born in 1853; settled in Minnesota in 1874; was elected to the house of representatives in 1878; was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1884; has been chairman of Martin county Republican central committee since 1876, and a member of Republican congressional district committee for eight years; resides at Fairmont; is editor and publisher; is married. Was elected to the senate in 1890.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—NOBLES, MURRAY, ROCK AND PIPESTONE COUNTIES.

JAY LA DUE (Democrat) is one of the pioneer settlers of the state, having lived here since 1857. He was born in the state of New York, Sherman, Chautauqua county; he received his education in the common schools of the land. Elected senator in 1890 by the combined vote of the Democrats and Alliance, was appointed by the governor a member of the board of managers of the World's Fair for this state. He is married, living at Luverne, and by occupation is a farmer.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JACKSON AND COTTONWOOD COUNTIES.

ERIC SEVATSON (Alliance) was born in Norway, in 1844; came to the United States in 1864, and settled in Minnesota in 1869; is engaged in farming and banking at Christiana, Jackson county; is married; was a member of the twenty-fifth and sixth house. Elected to the senate in 1890 by the Alliance party.

NINTH DISTRICT—BROWN AND REDWOOD COUNTIES.

S. D. PETERSON (Republican) was born in Guldbrandsdalen, Norway. Settled with his parents in Minnesota in 1856; resides at New Ulm, and is married; deals in farm implements at New Ulm. Received his education in the common schools of the state. Has served as state senator since 1881, with the exception of one term.

TENTH DISTRICT—BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

GEORGE T. BARR (Republican) was born in Terre Haute, Ind., 1851; received a common school education; attended the high school until his family moved to Minnesota, 1867; is married; has been alderman one term and mayor of Mankato one term; was United States deputy revenue collector, 1880-81; was a member of the board of managers of the state Normal school, 1884 and 1885; representative from the tenth district in twenty-sixth session, and elected to the senate in 1890.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—WASECA COUNTY.

R. O. CRAIG (Democrat) was born in New York. Received an academic education and graduated from Albany Medical College in 1855;

by occupation he is a pharmacist, residing at Janesville, Waseca county. Having settled in Minnesota in 1866; he has been superintendent of schools and member of board of county commissioners; state senator, sessions of 1883 and 1885 and again elected in 1890. Served as surgeon in the Tenth New York Volunteers. He is fifty-nine years of age and married.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—STEELE COUNTY.

CHARLES S. CRANDALL (Republican), of Owatonna, was born in Erie county, Ohio, 1840; went through the high school department of graded schools. Came to Minnesota in May, 1857, and has been postmaster of Owatonna for eight years, and editor of the Owatonna Journal for many years; is engaged in the hardware business at present; is married; has served two terms as register of deeds of Steele county. Mr. Crandall was elected to the house of representatives in 1874, and to the senate in 1886; again in 1890.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—DODGE COUNTY.

JOHN T. LITTLE (Republican) was born in Oneida county, N. Y., and settled in Minnesota in 1864; he is married and lives at Kasson. He has worked at blacksmithing and manufacturing, but at present deals in live stock. Has been a member of the council and city marshal. Was elected to the senate in 1892, to succeed Senator J. Grinnell, deceased.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—OLMSTED COUNTY.

W. W. MAYO (Democrat) was born in England; settled in Minnesota in 1854; he is married and now seventy-four years old; resides at Rochester, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is a graduate of the Missouri University. During the war was examining surgeon of the First district, and surgeon at New Ulm during the Indian war. He has been mayor of the city of Rochester and president of the State Medical Society. Was elected state senator, 1890.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—WINONA COUNTY.

JAMES A. TAWNEY. (See members of congress, First district.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—LYON, LINCOLN AND YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTIES.

ORRIN MOTT (Alliance) was born in New York; enjoyed the common school opportunities of his native state. Settled in Minnesota in 1878, residing at Verdi, Lincoln county, where he is engaged in farming; he is married and forty-one years old. Was elected state senator, 1890, over one Republican and two Independent candidates.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—NICOLLET COUNTY.

CHARLES R. DAVIS (Republican) was born at Pittsfield, Ill., 1849. In the spring of 1854 he removed with his parents to Minnesota, settling at St. Peter, his present home. Received a common school

education; at the age eighteen he went into mercantile business at St. Peter, but two years later began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, 1872. He was county attorney of Nicollet county for eight years, also city clerk and city attorney for the same number of years; is married. He was elected to represent Nicollet county in the legislature of 1888, defeating a combination of Johnson, Democrat, and Ostrom, Farmers' Alliance. Elected state senator, 1890.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—SIBLEY COUNTY.

T. STREISSGUTH (Republican) resides at Arlington, Sibley county, being engaged in the mercantile business. He is 37 years of age and married; was born in Wisconsin, and received his education in the common and Milwaukee High Schools. Has been president of board of education at Arlington for ten years; elected state senator in 1890.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—LE SUEUR COUNTY.

EDSON R. SMITH (Republican) was born at Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont; received an academic education; settled in this state in 1856; resides at Le Sueur, where he is established in the banking and milling business. He is married and now 56 years old; was county auditor of Le Sueur county in 1860; elected state senator in 1868, presidential elector in 1888, and sent to the senate a second time in 1890.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—RICE COUNTY.

ALBERT W. STOCKTON (Republican) was born in Kusciusko county, Ind., forty-eight years ago; raised on a farm, and received a good common school education. He enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and served until the close of the war; he was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864. Settled in Minnesota, 1871; resides at Faribault and is engaged in manufacturing. He has served as deputy county auditor of Rice county twelve years; was assistant cashier of the First National bank at Faribault two years; was for several years chairman of the board of county commissioners, and held other positions of importance and trust. Was elected state senator, 1890.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—GOODHUE COUNTY.

J. W. PETERSON (Republican) was born in Sweden, and settled in this state in 1856; resides at Vasa, Goodhue county, engaged in farming; he is fifty-four years old and married; has had common school opportunities. Served as senator in 1874 and 1875; member of the house, 1885. Served in the civil war for nearly three years, having enlisted in Company I, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, August 18, 1862. Elected to the senate, 1890.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—WABASHA COUNTY.

HENRY BURKHARDT (Republican) was born in Switzerland in 1836; received a common school education; came to the United States,

1854, and settled in Minnesota, 1860; resides at present at Read's Landing, Wabasha county; is a butcher by trade; is married. In 1864 was elected to the village board of supervisors and the school board, which office he held for thirteen years; elected county commissioner, 1877; elected sheriff in 1881, and again in 1883; elected to the state senate, 1886, and re-elected in 1890.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JAMES S. O'BRIEN (Democrat) is engaged in the lumbering business, residing at Stillwater; he was born Oct. 19, 1847, in New Brunswick; settled in Minnesota with his parents in 1853. He received a common school education. He began the life of lumberman when quite young, and was for years principal of the log and lumber firm of Anderson & O'Brien, recently merged into the firm of J. S. & John O'Brien; he is the president of the Minnesota Mercantile Company of Stillwater, and was for a number of years president of the Lumbermen's Board of Trade of Stillwater. He was elected state senator in 1890.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—DAKOTA COUNTY.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY (People's Party) born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1831. Married; farmer by occupation. His early education was confined to the public school and high school in his native city. At the age of twenty-six he settled in Minnesota in Dakota county in the town of Nininger, to which place he brought a printing press and established a weekly paper, mainly devoted to the encouragement of emigration to the state. Was elected lieutenant governor on the republican ticket, in 1860, serving four years; was elected to congress from the second district in 1862, and served from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869. Was state senator from 1874 to 1878; member of the house of representatives in 1887, and again state senator from 1891 for four years. For the past twenty years Mr. Donnelly has devoted a large part of his time to authorship, having written a number of entertaining books. Peoples party candidate for governor in 1892.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—RAMSEY COUNTY.

JOHN B. SANBORN (Republican) was born in New Hampshire in 1826, received his education at Pembroke and Thetford academies and Darmouth college; is married and engaged in the practice of law in St. Paul. Settled in this state in 1854; was elected member of the house 1859 and 1860; senator 1862; again a member of the house in 1872 and 1881; and again elected senator in 1890. Was Adjutant General and acting Quartermaster General from April 23, 1861 to January 1, 1862; Colonel fourth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers January 1, 1862 to Aug. 4, 1863; Brigadier General Volunteers Aug. 4, 1863 to June 1, 1866; Brevet Major General Volunteers, February, 1865 to June 1, 1866; in 1867 and 1868 served as United States commissioner to Indian tribes west of the Rocky Mountains.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—RAMSEY COUNTY.

CHARLES H. LIENAU (Democrat) was born in Germany and is now fifty-eight years old, possesses a normal school education and is by profession a journalist. Settled in Minnesota in 1855; held the office of register of deeds one term; has been president of the St. Paul board of education; judge of probate and served several terms in both houses of the legislature; now representing the twenty-sixth senatorial district. He is the publisher of the *Volkszeitung* a weekly and daily newspaper published in the German language in St. Paul.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—RAMSEY COUNTY.

W. B. DEAN (Republican) was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Received an academic education, is married; settled in Minnesota in 1856 and engaged in the mercantile business at St. Paul; he has been a member of the St. Paul board of education, fire commissioners and water board. In 1883 was appointed United States commissioner to inspect a portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad then building through Idaho; was a Blaine and Logan elector in 1884; was elected state senator 1890, being nominated by the citizens, Democratic and Republican parties and had no opposition.

TWENTY-EIGHT DISTRICT—RAMSEY COUNTY.

HIRAM F. STEVENS (Republican) of St. Paul, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 11, 1852, and was educated at the University of Vermont, and at Columbia College law school, New York City; studied in the office of Porter, Lowrey, Soren and Stone of New York, and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Vermont, in 1874; came to Minnesota in December 1879, and was admitted to the supreme court of Minnesota and the United States circuit and district courts in 1880, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1886; is vice-president of the American Bar Association and secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association; has been president of the St. Paul Bar Association and of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of St. Paul; was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Ramsey county, Minnesota, 1886 to 1888; was elected to the twenty-sixth legislature as representative from the twenty-seventh district; served as chairman of the house judiciary committee; was elected to the senate in 1890 from the twenty-eighth senatorial district.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

SAMUEL A. MARSH (Democrat) was born in Oakfield, New York; is married and fifty-two years old; residing at Minneapolis, and is the manager of the Lighting Co.; settled in Minnesota in 1877; was a member of the Minneapolis park board one term; has had a common school and academic training; elected state senator in 1890.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

FRANK GRIGGS McMILLAN (Democrat) was born at Danville, Vermont, October 4, 1856; at the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to learn the printers' trade; after serving his apprenticeship he went to Boston and attended the Dummer academy one year, again taking up his trade. He settled in Minneapolis in 1878, following his trade for one year; then engaged in carpenter work and his present occupation of contractor and builder. He was married May 25, 1881. He is vice-president of the Hennepin County Democratic League, and a member of the executive committee of the State Democratic Association.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

FRANK L. MORSE (Democrat) was born in Vermont; is fifty-six years of age; he resides at Minneapolis, where he is engaged in the real estate business. He has an academic education; settled in Minnesota in 1858, and has served in both branches of the legislature and several terms in the Minneapolis city council.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

ALONZO PHILLIPS (Democrat) is a native of Ohio. He is married and lives in Minneapolis, where he is engaged in the livery business; settled in Minnesota in 1854; elected state senator in 1890.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

JOHN W. BELL (Republican) was born in Ohio in 1855; he came to Minnesota in 1880 and is engaged in the practice of medicine at Minneapolis. He was elected state senator, 1890.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—HENNEPIN COUNTY.

JOHN DAY SMITH, (Republican) born at Litchfield, Maine, in 1845; lived on a farm and attended public schools; enlisted when seventeen years of age in the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers; was with the Army of the Potomac, and served under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; was severely wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; educated at Brown University, from which institution he graduated in 1872; principal of the academy at Worcester, Mass., from 1872 until 1875; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878; lecturer on constitutional law and the law of evidence in Howard University for three years, and now lecturer on torts and constitutional law at Minnesota State University; was a member of the house in the twenty-sixth session and elected state senator in 1890; a resident of Minneapolis since 1880; a lawyer by profession and engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis at the present time; elected Department Commander of the Grand Army, Department of Minnesota, last February.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—ANOKA AND ISANTI COUNTIES.

C. S. GUDERIAN (Republican) was born in Prussia; settled in Minnesota in 1860; is married and lives at Anoka; enlisted as a private in Company A Eighth Minnesota Volunteers Infantry, was promoted to commissary sergeant of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers Infantry; Quartermaster sergeant Minnesota Volunteers Infantry and First Lieutenant Eighth United States Heavy Artillery; is engaged in the business of banking and farming; was elected state senator in 1890; was county treasurer of Anoka county for ten years, and since 1884 has been cashier of Anoka National bank, and is at present vice president.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—SCOTT COUNTY.

JAMES MCHALE (Democrat) was born in Wellsville, New York; graduated from Alfred University in 1874, taking the degree of master of sciences, and settled in Minnesota same year; was elected school superintendent of Scott county in 1878, which office he held until elected county attorney in 1882, in which position he served the county until elected state senator in 1890. He is married and is forty-six years old.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—CARVER COUNTY.

JOS. W. CRAVEN (Democrat) was born in Maine; is thirty-seven years old and has resided in Minnesota since 1857. He is editor and publisher of "The Norwood Times." He has grown up with Carver county, having taught school in the county for twelve years and farmed there for twenty years; has held several elective and appointive offices of trust in his county; is married; was elected state senator 1890.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—WRIGHT AND SHERBURNE COUNTIES.

ALCINUS YOUNG EATON (Republican) was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, 1842; received a classical education at Mt. Union College, Ohio, where he graduated in 1862; studied law at the Ohio State Law College, graduating, 1870; subsequently taught the Latin and Greek languages at Wyoming Academy, Delaware, for three years; came to Minnesota in 1879; was county attorney for Wright county and was elected a senator to the state legislature in 1886, 1888 and again in 1890; he is by profession a lawyer and is married, residing at Buffalo, Wright county.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—MEEKER COUNTY.

SILAS W. LEAVETT (Democrat) was born in Belmont, New Hampshire; received a common school education; was a member of Company A, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; settled in Minnesota in 1868, is living at Litchfield and engaged in the lumber business; is married; was for twelve years clerk of district court of Meeker county; was for sixteen years president of the educational board of Litchfield, and has been member of council and mayor of the village.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.—MCLEOD COUNTY.

SAMUEL P. BROWN (Democrat) was born in Wilmington, N. C., educated at Anthon Grammar school, New York City, and attended Diedrich University, Geneva, Switzerland for four years. Settled in Minnesota, 1857, first locating at Minneapolis, May 20th. He now resides at Glencoe, McLeod county, where he is engaged in farming. He has frequently been elected to office in McLeod county, and was elected state senator in 1890; he is now fifty-four years old.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

G. A. GLADER (Republican) is, by occupation, a farmer; was born in Sweden; now residing at Atwater, Kandiyohi county, having settled in this state in 1851; he is married. Has served his county as county commissioner; has also been postmaster; served in the civil war, enlisting as a private in company.....1861; was promoted to sergeant in 1862.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—RENVILLE COUNTY.

FERDINAND BORCHERT (Alliance) from Renville county, was born in Prussia, fifty-six years ago; settled in Minnesota in 1857. He resides at Bird Island and is engaged in the business of farming; served in the civil war from 1862 to its close; he is married.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—LAC RUI PARLE, SWIFT AND CHIPPEWA COUNTIES.

ERICK O. ERICKSON (Democrat) was born in Norway; is forty-three years old; he is from Chippewa county; settled in Minnesota, 1868; is married; served as a member of the house in 1885; was elected senator, 1890.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—CHISAGO, KANABEC AND PINE COUNTIES.

WILLIAM S. DEDON (Independent) was born in Sweden; is forty-eight years old and married; settled in Minnesota in 1856; served three years in company C, Minnesota Volunteers Infantry, and never lost a march, skirmish or battle. He resides at Taylors Falls, and is engaged in farming. He has never held other public office than that of senator, except as clerk of school board in which capacity he has served his district for fourteen years.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—STEARNS AND BENTON COUNTIES.

HENRY KELLER (Democrat) was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. He resides at Sauk Centre, having settled in Minnesota in 1868; he is married, and by occupation a manufacturer; received his education in the schools of Germany; enlisted March 10, 1864 in Company A, United States Infantry and served for three years; state senator from Stearns county for past six years. He is also engaged in banking, being president of First National Bank of Sauk Centre, Norman County Bank at Ada, Twin Valley Bank, Twin Valley, Norman county, also president of the Keller Manufacturing Company, and also devotes himself to farming and stock breeding; he is forty-seven years old.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—CROW WING, MORRISON, TODD AND MILLE LACS COUNTIES.

GEORGE GEISSEL (Democrat), from Morrison county, is a farmer and stock raiser, residing at North Prairie; settled in Minnesota in 1856; is now fifty-six years old and married. Served in the civil war, enlisted in the Third Ohio Independent Light Artillery, Oct. 3, 1862, at Bolivar, Tenn.; served in the same battery through the war, taking part in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, and in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. Was sheriff of Stearns county from 1870 to 1876, and chairman of board of county commissioners of Morrison county from 1879 to 1882.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—POPE AND DOUGLAS COUNTIES.

HERMAN A. GRAFE (Alliance) was born in Saxe Altenberg, Germany; is a farmer, residing at Walden, Pope county, for the past twenty-one years; he is married; settled in this state in 1867. He received his education in the common schools and Lawrence University, Wisconsin. Was a teacher for fifteen years; county surveyor for one term, and also held different town offices; he is fifty-two years old.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

JOHN B. HOMPE (Alliance) was born in Holland, 1846; came to the United States, 1849, and received a common school education. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 147th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac; participated in all the engagements of the army from the day of enlistment until the close of the war at Appomattox; was wounded at Gettysburg twice, and in the battle of the Wilderness once; never applied for a pension. Has always been identified with the farmers' movements. Was elected representative from the Forty-third district in 1888, and elected state senator by the Alliance party in 1890. Resides at Deer Creek; engaged in farming, and is married.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—BIG STONE, GRANT, STEVENS AND TRAVERSE COUNTIES.

OLE O. CANESTORP (Republican) resides at Elbow Lake, Grant county, and is a farmer; he was born in Sweden, May 21, 1847; he left Sweden for the United States in 1862, settling in Vernon county, Wis. He received his education in the schools of Sweden, supplemented by two winters' study in the common schools of Wisconsin. He is married. Settled in this state in 1871; has held a number of public offices in the state, being justice of the peace twelve years, school clerk six years and town clerk six years, judge of probate four years, county treasurer seven years; was elected senator in 1890.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.—WILKIN, CLAY AND BECKER COUNTIES.

R. M. PROBSTFIELD (People's Party) residing at Oakport, Clay county, was born in the province of the Rhine, near Coblenz, Germany; was educated in the common schools and private grammar

school; settled in Minnesota, May 5, 1853, and is by occupation a farmer; was postmaster at Georgetown, Clay county, from 1864 to 1869. He has served his town in the capacity of supervisor, clerk, treasurer, assessor and school director. He is now sixty years old.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—POLK, BELTRAMI AND NORMAN COUNTIES.

EDWIN E. LOMMEN (People's Party) was born in Winnesheik county, Iowa. He received his education in the common schools of the county, Breckenridge Institute at Decorah, Iowa, and the Upper Iowa University at Fayette county, Iowa; having finished his studies he devoted a number of years to teaching in Iowa and Minnesota; settled in the town of Lowell, Polk county, this state, in Aug. 1878, where he has been engaged in farming ever since; has held the office of town clerk for a period of nine years; was clerk in the United States land office at Crookston one year; elected state senator in 1890, by an overwhelming majority. He is married and thirty-six years of age.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—MARSHALL AND KITTSON COUNTIES.

LORENZO G. WOOD (Alliance) was born at Onondaga, New York. He resides at Warren, Marshall county, having settled in Minnesota in 1881; is by occupation farmer and civil engineer. Has a common school and academic education. During the war Department Provost Marshall.

He has in turn been register of deeds, county surveyer, and held various appointive offices under the state and federal government; he is married and seventy years old.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—AITKIN, CASS, ITASCA, HUBBARD, CARLTON AND WADENA COUNTIES.

WILLIAM P. ALLEN (Republican) resides at Cloquet, Carlton county, where he is engaged in the lumbering business. Was born in Thomaston, Maine; received a collegiate education. Enlisted in the army in 1861, at the age of seventeen, private in the First Iowa Cavalry; served continuously for five years, six months; was mustered out as first Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. Settled in Minnesota in 1867; is married and forty-nine years old.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—ST. LOUIS, LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES.

FRANK B. DAUGHERTY (Republican) was born at Rosendale, Wisconsin. Attended public schools until he was twelve years old; left home at the age of twelve years and commenced as a sailor on the Great Lakes, continuing that life until he was seventeen years old, when he joined a railroad surveying party and at the age of twenty-two years was assistant engineer; left the railroad business and was employed as manager for Williams & Upham, large contracting firm; eight years ago he became a member of the firm and business manager; settled in Minnesota in 1878, now residing at Duluth; he is a contractor; is married and forty-two years old. Has been alderman two terms, president board of fire commissioners three years, and now state senator.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN J. HOHL (Republican), residing at Hokah, Houston county; was born in Pittsburgh, Pa.; settled in Minnesota in 1856; he is married. He is engaged in the mercantile, machine and insurance business. During early life was in the employ of the railroad companies as section-man, and worked his way to be passenger conductor. Has never held public office before, other than local, having been city treasurer, alderman and census taker in 1890; is now 42 years old.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN ROBERT NELSON (Republican) was born in Amherst, Ohio; settled in Minnesota in 1866; is 46 years old and married; resides at Canton and is, by occupation, a farmer. During civil war, served two years in company "E", Ohio volunteer infantry. Served as a member of the twenty-seventh house, and was re-elected in 1892.

SAMUEL A. LANGUM (Republican) was born in Fillmore county; received a collegiate education. He resides at Preston and is editor and publisher of "The Times." He has been sheriff of Fillmore county six years; deputy warden of Minnesota State Prison two years. He is married and 36 years old.

C. L. WOOLDRIDGE (Republican) resides at Kedron, and is engaged in farming; settled in this state in 1860; is married; was born in Clearfield county Pa., and is now 39 years old.

THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. BENNER (Republican) was born in Illinois; settled in Minnesota in 1878 and was for a time engaged in farming. He now resides at Grand Meadow and is by occupation an editor. He was a member of the house in 1891 and re-elected in 1892; is married and thirty-seven years old.

JOHN J. FURLONG, (Democrat) the senior member from the Third district, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, on February 2, 1849; came with his friends to America in 1854 and settled in Minnesota in 1857; during his early life he worked on a farm in the summer and went to school winters, graduating from the city schools of Austin; he is a farmer and resides on his farm near Austin. He was for several years president of the Mower county Agricultural Society; he is president of a state farmers' insurance company; he is a director of the State Agricultural Society, and was superintendent of the dairy department. He was appointed member of the Minnesota World's Fair commission by Gov. Merriam in 1891, and is the treasurer of that commission. He was elected member of the house of representatives of 1887, 1891 and 1893; he is married.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE (Republican) was born in Vermont; settled in Minnesota in 1864; resides at Oakland, Freeborn county, and is by

occupation a farmer. He held the office of county commissioner six years, being chairman of that body for five years. He is married and now forty-eight years old.

JOHN M. GEISLER (Republican) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he attended the common and high school (or "Real Schule.") In 1847 he followed his parents to the United States, settling at Reading, Pa.; settled in Minnesota in 1857; he is married, engaged in farming and now sixty-four years old. Served in the army in Company F, Fourth Minnesota, from April 2 to May 10, 1864. Has been a member of board of county commissioners six years, two of which he served as chairman; has held the several town offices and town clerk for eighteen years.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

SHERIDAN J. ABBOTT (Republican) was born in Lorain county, Ohio; resides at Delevan, where he is engaged in the practice of law; settled in this state in 1867; is married and fifty-three years old.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL C. HOPKINS (Republican) resides at Madelia, engaged in the practice of law; he is not married, and is thirty-five years old. He was born in Gibson county, Indiana, settled in Minnesota in 1860; studied two years at Carlton College and later at University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1881.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL SHELL (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; he is fifty years old and married; settled in Minnesota in 1872; resides at Worthington; engaged in the real estate, loaning and insurance business; he has been mayor of Worthington five terms; chairman of board of county commissioners of Nobles county for three terms; delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892 and member of the notification committee.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD (Republican) was born in Oswego county, N. Y.; left home at the early age of twelve; spent two years on the Erie canal and one season on the lakes. He is the present postmaster of Egerton, director of school board, and was a member of the house in 1891; settled in Minnesota, 1879; engaged in farming and mercantile business; he is forty-three years old and married. He is also engaged in the raising of horses and cattle and dealing in live stock, and deals in grain and lumber, being owner of the Chandler Grain and Lumber Company.

OLE O. HOLMAN (Republican) resides at Slayton, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; he is twenty-eight years old; not married; received his education in the common schools and Augsburg seminary; settled in Minnesota in 1879.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOHN PAULSON (Republican) is a farmer residing at Jackson, Jackson county; he is forty-seven years old, born in Norway; has lived

in Minnesota since 1865; during the war he served as a private in the Forth-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers Infantry; he held the office of county treasurer of Jackson county eleven years; elected representative, 1892,

NINTH DISTRICT.

ORLANDO B. TURRELL (Republican) was born in Connecticut; he is married and fifty-eight years old; he resides at Redwood Falls, where he is engaged in the business of banking; settled in Minnesota in 1858; served Redwood county as a member of the board of county commissioners five years; member of the legislature in 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893; he was a prominent candidate for speaker in the twenty-eighth legislature.

WILLIAM SKINNER (Democrat) resides in Mulford township, Brown county, engaged in farming; he is now sixty-three years old; was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and educated in the common schools of his native county; settled in Minnesota in 1856; took part in the battle at New Ulm, August, 1862; has held various town and county offices; he is married.

TENTH DISTRICT.

GILBERT GUTTERSEN (Republican) is a native of Minnesota, being born at Fremont, Winona county; he resides at Lake Crystal; is engaged in farming; is thirty-three years old and is married. He received his education in the common schools and a three years' course at the Mankato Normal School. He has been elected chairman of board of supervisors and town clerk, and vice-president of Southern Minnesota Agricultural Society; was engrossing clerk in the house of representatives in 1889.

W. L. COMSTOCK (Democrat) is a lawyer, thirty-one years old, and resides in his native city, Mankato; he is married. He is a graduate of the Mankato High School, and has also taken the post-graduate course at Mankato Normal, and a course of law study. He has held the position of special judge of municipal court of Mankato; is captain of Company F, Second Infantry, National Guards of Southern Minnesota. He is chairman of the present Democratic congressional committee, in the Second district.

NICHOLAS BRUELS (Democrat) was born in Blue Earth county, where he is engaged in farming; he is thirty-three years of age; educated in the common schools of Blue Earth county. Has held the office of town supervisor, justice of the peace and county commissioner. He is married.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY M. BUCK (Republican) was born in Oswego county, N. Y.; settled in Minnesota in 1880; is thirty-six years old; he resides in Waseca county, where he is engaged in farming; he is married; has held the offices of assessor, town clerk, justice of the peace and county commissioner. He received a common school and academic education in his native state.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN VIRTUE (Democrat), of Steele county, was born in Ireland; is fifty-eight years old and married. Came to America in 1852 and settled in Minnesota, 1859; he is a farmer.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN G. BRIGGS (Republican) was born in Connecticut; settled in Minnesota in 1856; he is a farmer, married and now seventy-two years old; has been county commissioner; resides at Wasioja.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY M. RICHARDSON (Republican) was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vermont. He is now 48 years old, resides at Rochester and is married; settled in this state in 1867; has been sheriff of Olmsted county since 1881, and is the present sheriff. He received his education in the common schools of Vermont and through private instruction; is by occupation a farmer. Enlisted as a private Sept. 15, 1861 in company D, 15th regiment, discharged as corporal August 3, 1862.

JOSEPH UNDERLEAK (Republican) was born in Bohemia in 1854; emigrated with his parents, when but eight weeks old, settling in Wisconsin, where they lived until 1856, removing to Chatfield, Minnesota, Fillmore county, until 1881, locating in that portion of Chatfield situate in Olmsted county. He graduated, in 1875, from the Chatfield graded schools; then taught school for some time. Later, engaged in the mercantile business, and now engaged in the practice of law. He has held office in school, town and city the past seventeen years, and is now serving his fourth year as county commissioner; he is married.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

S. R. VANSANT (Republican) was born in Rock Island, Ill.; settled in Minnesota in 1883; is married and forty-eight years old, residing at Winona, being superintendent of steamboats. He attended the Rock Island schools until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company A, 9th Illinois Cavalry, in 1861, serving three years and twenty-three days; after the war graduated from a commercial college in New York, and attended Knox College, Ill., two years. He has served as alderman of Winona one term, and commander of John Ball Post, G. A. R., two terms.

LOUIS SIKORSKI (Democrat) was born in Poland; is forty-seven years old and married; received a collegiate education in Germany; settled in Minnesota in 1869. He resides at Winona and is engaged in the mercantile business, a clothier; has been city treasurer of Winona two terms and served his district as a member of the twenty-seventh legislature, being re-elected in 1892.

M. J. McGRATH (Democrat) resides at St. Charles, Winona county, and is engaged in farming; he is now forty-seven years old; is married; born in Ireland and settled in Minnesota in 1867. He has

been an alderman of the city of St. Charles three terms, a member of the house in 1891, and re-elected.

FRANK MONAHAN (Democrat) was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, where he received a common school education; settled in Minnesota in 1879; resides at Witoka and is engaged in mercantile business; he is thirty-one years old, and married.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

OLE O. LENDE (Republican) is fifty-three years old; was born in Norway, and is married; settled in Minnesota in 1860; resides in the town of Normania, Cottonwood county, and is engaged in farming; he was elected county commissioner on the organization of Cottonwood county; elected county treasurer in 1874, which office he held for ten years; elected state senator in 1886 and member of the present house in 1892.

LEVI S. TYLER (Republican) was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts; educated in the New England common and high schools, which he attended until fourteen years of age. Enlisted in the army, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Settled in Minnesota in 1882; resides at Tracy, being agent for the American Express Co.; he is married, and now forty-five years old; has taken active interest in the welfare and government of Tracy.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH DIEPOLDER (Republican) from Nicollet county, is thirty-six years of age; he was born in Brown county, Minn., and received his education in the schools of New Ulm; he resides at Lafayette and is a farmer; has held the office of town clerk and other offices of trust since his majority; is a member of the board of education. Was elected a member of the house of 1891, and re-elected in 1892.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS N. KASY (Democrat) is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Le Sueur county; he now resides at Winthrop, Sibley county, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; he is thirty years old; is not married.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN WACEK (Democrat) was born in Bohemia; resides at New Prague, where he has engaged in real estate and insurance; settled in Minnesota in 1868; is thirty-three years old and married; has a high school education; has held the office of justice of the peace five terms. Was a member of the house in 1891, and re-elected in 1892.

E. E. SALLS (Democrat), resides at Kasota; he was born at Wheaton, DuPage county, Ill.; settled in Minnesota in 1873; attended the State University from 1873 to 1877; after leaving the University, he engaged in teaching for a number of years; later on owned and operated a farm in Le Sueur county. In 1887, he became and was connected with the extensive stone quarry interests at Kasota up to latter part of year 1892; he is 35 years old; is married.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

A. B. KELLY (Republican) was born in Ohio; settled in Minnesota in 1865; resides at Northfield; engaged in the mercantile business; he is 40 years old; is married; has been member of city council.

JOSEPH ROACH (Democrat) settled in this state in 1855; he was born in Washington county, N. Y.; he is 47 years old; is married. He enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, December 9, 1863, and served till the close of the war; he resides at Northfield, and is engaged in farming and raising of live stock; was a member of the house in 1891.

JUDSON C. TEMPLE (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1850; settled in this state in 1865; he resides at Morris-town, Rice county, and is a farmer; he is 42 years old, and is married; he received a common school education; has served several terms as chairman of board of supervisors, town clerk, assessor and member of school board; has been secretary of Cannon River Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M. ten years.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES L. SCOFIELD (Republican) was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., settled in Minnesota in April, 1855; he is now forty-eight years old and is married; he resides at Cannon Falls, where he is a member of the firm of Scofield Brothers, dealing in drugs. He received a common school education and studied further at Hamline University in 1860 and 1861. He enlisted in Company F, 8th Minnesota in 1862 and served nearly three years.

JOHN H. BOXRUD (Republican) of town of Goodhue, Goodhue county, is a farmer; he is forty-nine years old; was born in Norway and settled in Minnesota in 1862; he is married; he served during the war as a private in Company D, 3d Minnesota V. V. I. until discharged at the close of the war; he has held several town offices the last twenty years, and is at present town treasurer of his town.

F. M. WILSON (Republican), of Red Wing, was born at New Albany, Indiana; settled in Minnesota in 1853; educated at Hamline University; he is engaged in the practice of law at Red Wing; he is married.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

ALLEN J. GREER (Republican) was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; settled in Minnesota in 1865; he was educated in this state, taking his first lessons in the schools of Wabasha county, graduating from the Winona Normal school in 1873 and from the State University in 1879; was elected superintendent of schools for Wabasha county in 1879 and again in 1881; was mayor of Lake City in 1884 and 1885; elected to the legislature of 1891, and served as a member of the committees on judiciary, education, and university and university lands; re-elected in 1892 and was a very prominent candidate for speakership.

ANDREW FRENCH (Democrat) is a farmer residing at Plainview, Wabasha county; he was born in Wisconsin; settled in Minnesota in 1864; is thirty-three years old and married; he was a member of the Twenty-seventh legislature and re-elected in 1892.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

A. P. NOYES (Republican) was born in New York; he is a farmer, residing at Forest Lake, having settled in Minnesota in 1865. Prior to settling in this state he resided in Wisconsin, where he held different town and county offices; he entered as a private in Company H, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, was made first sergeant; promoted to first lieutenant Company B, Sixteenth Wisconsin; made Com. of Muster's Third Division Seventeenth Army Corps by order of secretary of war, serving on the staff of General Liggett, of Ohio; participated in the Atlanta campaign; he was railway postal clerk from St. Paul to Prairie du Chien thirteen years; he is sixty-seven years old and married.

AUGUST BOOREN (Republican) was born in Smoland, Sweden; settled in Minnesota, 1866; resides at Stillwater, where he is engaged in the wholesale tobacco business; he is forty-three years old and is married; he received his education in Sweden and in the public schools of Red Wing. He served in the house in 1891, and was re-elected in 1892.

JOHN ZELCH (Republican) resides at Cottage Grove, Washington county; he is a farmer and engaged in the importation and breeding of draft horses. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh Legislature and re-elected in 1892. Born in Germany, and came to Minnesota in 1860; he is thirty-two years old.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES F. STAPLES (Republican) was born in Dakota county, on the farm he now resides on and owns; he received his education in the schools of his county and city schools of St. Paul; after finishing his studies he engaged in teaching for three years, and later in farming, running in connection with the farm an extensive dairy; he has been chairman of the school board, and held other town offices ever since his majority; member of the board of county commissioners four years, and the present chairman of that body; he is also president of the Dakota County Educational Association; he is married and now thirty-six years old.

JAMES McDONOUGH (Democrat) was born in County Galway, Ireland, January 6, 1829; settled in Dakota county, Minnesota, in 1855, where he engaged in farming at Rosemount, and still lives there. He served as a private in Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, vols.; mustered out December 2d, 1865; he has been town supervisor for eighteen years, school director of his district for twelve years. He is married.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES WALLBLOM (Republican) representative from the first ward, resides at 530 Bradley street, St. Paul; he was born in Sweden, and is now 50 years old; settled in Minnesota in 1867; he is married; he is a member of the firm of Wallblom & Thorsell, doing an extensive furniture business in St. Paul; he is the president of three building societies, president of two sick help societies, and president of the Union Cemetery Association; treasurer of the Minneapolis Vekoblad and treasurer of (a Swedish college).

PATRICK H. KELLY (Democrat) was born in Ireland, February, 1831; came to America when sixteen years old, locating first at Montreal, Canada, where he stayed about four months; the following year he settled in New York; settled in Minneapolis in 1857, engaging with his brother in business; engaged in business in St. Paul in 1863 and since. He is the founder of the P. H. Kelly mercantile company; was elected in 1892 from the second ward of St. Paul. He is married.

J. AUGUST NILSSON (Democrat) was elected from the third ward, St. Paul, 1890 and re-elected in 1892; he was born in the City of Wexio, Sweden, January 27, 1858; settled in St. Paul, direct from his native land in June, 1881; was engaged in the cigar manufacturing business from 1882 to 1885, when he began dealing in real estate; he received his education in the common and private schools of Sweden; resides at 521 Olive street; he is not married.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

CORNELIUS WILLIAMS (Democrat) member from the fourth ward, was born in Kentucky; settled in Minnesota in 1864; he is a physician, residing at 145 west 5th street, St. Paul; is not married.

JOHN H. IVES (Democrat) was born in Burlington, Iowa; he is 38 years old; is married; settled in Minnesota in 1883, in St. Paul, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He served as a member of the legislature of 1889; was elected in 1892 from the fifth ward.

JOHN V. I. DODD (Democrat) is a native of this state, being born in St. Peter; attended school until he was sixteen years old, when he started to learn the printer's trade; he worked two years on the St. Peter Tribune; then took up the study of law, working at printing or teaching school between times; finally took up the study of law under the guidance of Lieutenant Gov. Ives, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; was city attorney of St. Peter from 1884 to 1887, when he located in St. Paul; he was elected from the sixth ward; he is married, and is thirty-three years old.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

HILER H. HORTON (Republican) resides in St. Paul and was elected from the seventh ward; he is a lawyer; was born in Wisconsin; settled in Minnesota in 1878; he has a University education, besides taking a law course and the degree of LL. B.; he is a member of the St. Paul board of Park Commissioners; was judge advocate of

the First Minnesota Regiment, N. G. S. M.; He is thirty-five years old and married.

WILLIAM ROGERS (Democrat) born November 29, 1847, in Scotland, on the Island of Islay, one of the Hebrides; received a common school education, and after learning the business of a mechanical engineer, came to America in 1868, engaged in his profession after taking a course in a school of design; held in succession the positions of chief engineer of the Burgess Steel Works, at Portsmouth, Ohio; chief engineer of the Columbus, Ohio, hospital for the insane under Gov. Bishop; and was for some years boiler inspector under the Hartford Steam Boiler, Inspection and Insurance Company, for a district comprising a large part of United States; came to St. Paul in 1879, engaged in the business of contracting steam fitter and machinist, in which he is still engaged; he has been a member of the St. Paul board of education; is a married man and has been actively connected with the work of the St. Andrews society during the later years of his life; was elected from the eighth ward of St. Paul by a plurality of five hundred over A. F. Guager, Republican and Louis Nash, People's Party.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

RICHARD A. WALSH (Democrat) is a lawyer; he was born in this state in 1862; is married and resides at No. 796 Cedar street, St. Paul; he is a graduate of the St. Paul High School; was re-elected from the Ninth ward, having been a member of the Twenty-seventh legislature.

D. M. SULLIVAN (Republican) resides at 471 Lynnhurst avenue, St. Paul, and represents the Tenth and Eleventh wards of St. Paul and the county. Mr. Sullivan is superintendent of the Minnesota Transfer Company. He has served as a member of the St. Paul city council.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE M. BLEECKER (Democrat) was born in New Jersey; settled in Minnesota in 1883, residing in Minneapolis; by occupation is a lawyer; he has a university education, and graduate from the law department of the University of Michigan; he is thirty years old, and is married; was clerk of probate court of Hennepin county from 1891 to 1892; elected a member of house of representatives 1892 from the First and Third wards.

ROBERT C. HINRICHS (Democrat) was born in Madison, Wisconsin, now resides at 405 University avenue N. E., having settled in Minnesota in 1882; he is by occupation a merchant miller and a member of the firm of Lovejoy, Hinrichs & Co., Minneapolis, manufacturers of rye flour. He is a graduate of the pharmacy department of the University of Wisconsin; he is married, and thirty-one years old.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

EDGAR F. COMSTOCK (Republican) was born in Passadunskoog, Maine; settled in this state in 1866, and resides at 750 Madison street,

Minneapolis; he is by occupation a railroad contractor; is married and forty-eight years old; was a member of the legislature 1887 and 1889; member of city council 1883, 1884 and 1885; was a member of park board two years and is a member of the Minneapolis court house and city hall commission; served during the war as a private in Company A, First Maine Cavalry; re-enlisted March, 1865, in Seventeenth Maine Infantry.

JAMES T. WYMAN (Republican) resides at No. 1029 Fourth street S. E., Minneapolis; he was born in Millbridge, Washington county, Maine; settled in Minnesota in 1868; he was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; by occupation a manufacturer and banker, being president of the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis, and member of the firm of Smith & Wyman of Minneapolis, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds; director of Minneapolis Board of Trade; member of Business Men's Union, and one of the original directors of that body; vice-president board of trustees of Hamline University; is forty-three years of age; is married. Chairman of the appropriation committee.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

EMERSON COLE (Republican) was born in Coos county, New Hampshire; settled in Minnesota, 1865; in the early days of Minneapolis he was engaged in the lumber business; at present he is engaged in banking; he was also member of the house in 1891; alderman of his city, 1883 to 1891; he has also served as member of the Minneapolis Park Board; he is fifty-five years old and married.

A. C. PRAY (Republican) is by occupation a lumberman; was born in Androscoggin county, Maine; he is now fifty-five years old and not married; was educated in the common schools of Maine; served three years in the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, Army of the Potomac; settled in Minnesota in 1876, and is engaged in lumbering; resides at Camden Place, Minneapolis.

CHARLES S. CAIRNS (Republican) was born in Muskingum county, Ohio; graduated from Muskingum College in 1876, and from the law department of Michigan University in 1882; settled in Minnesota in 1883, and practices law in Minneapolis; he is married and thirty-six years of age.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN E. HOLMBERG (Republican) was born in Sweden, Dec. 17, 1850; received a common school education in his native land; settled in Minnesota in 1873. He is married and resides at 1802 Ninth avenue south, Minneapolis, where he is a contractor in stone and brick masonry; he is 42 years old.

GEORGE H. FLETCHER (Republican) is a native of this state, being born in Mankato, February 18, 1860; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881, taking the degree of A. B.; located at Minneapolis the same year. Since 1883 has been engaged in the practice of law, being the senior member of the firm of Fletcher, Rockwood &

Dawson; he is also engaged in banking, the wholesale business, milling and other manufacturing; is the president of the Union League of Minneapolis, and was secretary of the Minneapolis Bar Association from 1887 to 1892; he is married.

CARL ALBERT CARLSON (Republican) was born at Marine Mills, Washington county, September 5, 1866. In 1868 his parents removed to Vasa, Goodhue county, where he worked on his father's farm until 17 years of age; attended the public schools of Goodhue county, and taught school for two years; located in Minneapolis in 1887, where he engaged in the grocery business. He is a graduate from Rickard and Gruman's Business College. He is a member from the Fifth and Sixth wards and towns.

PHILIP B. WINSTON (Democrat) was born in Virginia, where he received a liberal common school education; served in the cavalry branch of the Confederate army, under Gen. R. E. Lee, from November, 1862, until the surrender; was promoted from the ranks, August, 1863 and assigned to the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser as aid de camp, with rank of first lieutenant. From the surrender at Appomattox, 1865, until 1872 he followed farming in Hanover county, Virginia, which farm he still owns; settled in Minnesota in 1872; was mayor of Minneapolis 1891 and 1892. He is married and now 47 years old; by occupation a railroad contractor.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE S. WILLSON (Republican) was born in Vermont; settled in Minnesota in 1859; attended common schools until 16 years old. He resides at Richfield, Hennepin county, and is a contractor. He is married; is 41 years old.

WASHINGTON STERLING ELLIOTT (Republican) was born in Dixonburg, Crawford county, Pennsylvania; received his education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Minnesota, having settled in this state in 1864; was for a time engaged in farming; has been a railway employee for twenty-two years. He resides at 1512 East Twenty-first street, Minneapolis. He is now 45 years old and married.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

STEPHEN B. HOWARD (Republican) was born in Floyd county, Iowa; educated at Wesleyan Methodist Seminary at Wasioja, Dodge county, Minnesota, and a graduate of Iowa State University in 1883; settled in Minnesota in 1884, read law and admitted to practice in 1885; he is a member of the firm of Howard & Neff, Minneapolis; he is married and thirty-six years old.

JOHN J. BASTON (Republican) resides at St. Louis Park, engaged in market gardening; he was born at Old Town, Maine; settled at Monticello, Minnesota, October, 1855, where he lived until 1860, when he located at St. Louis Park; he was educated in the common schools; has been village treasurer of St. Louis Park since organization of village; he is married and now forty years old.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

G. WAHLUND (Republican) is pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Spring Lake, Isanti county; he was educated in Sweden and the United States; settled in Minnesota in 1882; he is also editor and publisher of "Vart Hem," a Swedish weekly journal, published in Minneapolis; he was a member of the house in 1891 and re-elected in 1892 over a fusion candidate; he was married in 1885; is thirty-seven years old.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANK J. LEONARD (Democrat) was born Jan. 6, 1862, in Scott county, in the town of Glendale, on his father's farm; he was educated at Grove Lake Academy, afterwards teaching in the same institution, and subsequently taught at Lakeville, Rosemount and Shakopee; was appointed county school superintendent of Scott county in 1888; was admitted to the practice of law in 1887; he is the present city attorney of Jordan, where he resides; is married.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN F. BOYLAN (Democrat) was born in Illinois, Sept. 15, 1856; settled in Minnesota in 1857; he received a common school education; he resides at Watertown, where he is a dealer in farm machinery and loans money; has held the offices of town clerk, county commissioner, village recorder and mayor; he is thirty-six years old and is married.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

H. E. CRAIG (Republican) is a farmer; he was born at St. Andrews, N. B.; settled in Minnesota in 1856; enlisted during the war, serving as sergeant three years of Company B, Independent Volunteer Cavalry of Minnesota; located his present farm in 1866, where he has lived ever since; he has been postmaster at Orrock fifteen years, since the office was established; has held different town offices; member of board of county commissioners, and chairman of board eight years; enumerator of census, 1880; county treasurer four years; he is married and now fifty-seven years old.

A. J. SWANSON (Republican) born in Carver county, Minnesota, 1856; settled in Wright county with his parents in 1862; he resides at Cokato and is engaged in the mercantile business; he has a common school education; he has held town or village office nearly continuously since his majority; was appointed census enumerator of town of Stockholm, 1880; member of village council of Cokato, 1884 to 1887; he is married.

WILLIAM D. McDONALD (Republican) is a native of Wright county; he resides at Annandale, engaged in the grain and lumber business, being a member of the firm of Cofield & McDonald; he has a common school education; he is 31 years of age and is married.

JOHN A. HOLLER (Republican) was born in Bedford, Cuyhoga county, Ohio; settled in Minnesota in 1860; served as a private in Co.

A, 8th Reg. Minn. Vol., until discharged by order of war department; he has been deputy sheriff of Wright county and held elective positions in the town and village for twenty years; he resides at Monticello, engaged in the milling business; was a member of the House in 1891; he is married and is now 49 years old.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

AUGUST T. KOERNER (Republican) was born in Saxony, Germany. He is 49 years old, is married and resides at Litchfield, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; April 17, 1861 he enlisted in company "G," sixth Indiana volunteers for three months; was discharged August 2d, and re-enlisted same day for three years in company "H," twenty-sixth Indiana volunteers, discharged, January 31, 1864, veteranized same day and was finally discharged, June 12, 1865, having served four years and three months. He settled in Minnesota in 1867; held the office of register of deeds of Meeker county six years; postmaster of Litchfield, 1891 to 1892.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

PETER E. BARRETT (Democrat), of Hutchinson, is engaged in the wheat business. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania; settled in Minnesota in 1859; received a common school education. He is now 40 years old; is married. He was a member of the house in 1891, being re-elected.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

ANDREW RAILSON (Republican) was born in Norway. He resides at Lake Andrew, Kandiyohi county, and is a farmer. He settled in Minnesota in 1856, and was educated in the public schools of the state. He is now 59 years old and married. He has been county treasurer of Kandiyohi for five years; represented his district in the lower house in 1871; state senator, 1872 and 1873; served as mail agent between St. Paul and Breckenridge for five years; was appointed receiver of the U. S. land office at Redwood Falls in 1884 and served until 1887.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CHARLES D. MCEWEN (Republican) was born at Heiresburgh, Vt., June 20, 1822; settled in Minnesota in 1857, and engaged in farming and dairying; he gave one month's army service in the defence of Hutchinson in 1862; held various town offices in the early settlement of McLeod county; he manufactured the first cheese ever made in the dairy region west of the timber; the first one hundred weight of butter made and sold in one lot in the same region in 1858; at one time operated the largest dairy in the state, and believes he brought the first load of Minnesota cheese to the cities, and received the first premium paid by the state for cheese; he is now over seventy years old, residing at Boon Lake; his wife died five years ago.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

JACOB F. JACOBSON (Republican) resides at Madison, Lac qui Parle county, where he is engaged in the business of farm implements

and machinery; he was born in Norway; emigrated to this country at an early age; first settled in Iowa, and finally located in this state in 1871; he was county auditor of Lac qui Parle county from 1873 to 1879; member of the house of representatives in 1889; delegate to the Republican National convention at Minneapolis in 1892; he is a member of the republican congressional committee in the second district, and chairman of the republican county committee; he has taken an active interest in politics since his majority; he was elected a member of the present house by a large majority; from a district that in 1890, gave a majority of over fifteen hundred for the Alliance party candidate; he is now forty-three years old and is married.

JOHN MAGUIRE (People's Party) was born in the Province of Quebec; he is a farmer in Lac qui Parle county, having settled in this state in 1868; he has held the office of sheriff of his county two terms, and served as a member of the house in 1885, 1891 and now. During the War of the Rebellion he served two years in the United States Navy; he is now fifty-two years old; is not married.

EDWARD T. YOUNG (Republican) was born in Sibley county, Oct. 27, 1858; attended the public schools until he was seventeen years old; then followed teaching for a time, finishing his education with a three years' course at the State University; he is a lawyer, residing at Appleton; he is married; he is the present president of the city council; represented this same district in 1889.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

AUGUST J. ANDERSON (Republican) resides at Franconia, Chisago county, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; he is now thirty-two years of age; was born in Hofmantorp, Sweden; settled in Minnesota in 1869; he has a good common school education. He was elected representative in 1890, and again in 1892, receiving a plurality vote over the fusion (Democratic and People's) candidate and the Prohibition candidate of 1,074 votes; he has held numerous positions of honor and trust in his district ever since his majority; he has been a member of the Fourth Congressional Committee for the last three campaigns; he is married.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

PATRICK B. GORMAN (Democrat) elected representative from the first district of Stearns County in the forty-fifth senatorial district; resides in the city of St. Cloud and is a lawyer by profession.

He was born in Ireland, in 1845; removed to this country with his parents in 1847, settling first in Western New York and a few years later in Southern Michigan.

During most of his early years he lived on a farm, worked with other members of the family and attended the public schools alternately as was usual for boys of his age.

Later he graduated from the Ann Arbor High School, entered the State University and completed therein the Freshman and Sophomore years.

He enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment and served in the army from August, 1862 to the close of the war. After the war he returned home and engaged in school teaching. In 1870 he was elected to the State legislature to represent the district in which he had grown up; served also in the term of 1871. Was the democratic candidate in 1872 for county clerk of Monmouth county, Michigan, but was defeated in the election by a few votes, owing to the adverse wave that rolled over democracy in the state of Michigan that year. Mr. GORMAN settled in Lanesboro, Minnesota, in 1873, and as principal of the village schools remained there three years. In 1877 he removed to St. Cloud as principal of one of the schools of that city; was elected county superintendent of schools for Stearns county in 1879 and held that office four years. Retiring from school work in 1883, he engaged in the practice of law at St. Cloud; was appointed register of the U. S. land office at St. Cloud, in 1886, by president Cleveland, and held that office until March, 1890, when he again resumed the practice of law.

J. H. LINNEMAN (Democrat) is sixty-eight years old; he resides at St. Joseph, and is a retired merchant; he was born in Germany, and after his arrival in this country took up his residence in Minnesota in 1854; he is married.

F. E. MINNETTE (Democrat) was born in Osauke county, Wisconsin; settled in this State in 1879; he is a farmer; 32 years old and is married; he resides at Sauk Centre. He has a college education.

CLEMENS A. HUNCK, of Duellm, is one of the four Democratic representatives from the Forty-fifth legislative district, which includes Stearns and Benton counties. He was born in Germany, Sept. 30, 1846. His early years were spent on his father's farm and at school, and in 1867, he enlisted in the Prussian army as a soldier of the guards, in which he served until the close of the German-Franco war. He emigrated to this country in 1874; located first in Wisconsin, and after learning the American language he accepted an offer as clerk in a general store, receiving \$5 per month. In 1877 he settled in the town of St. George, Benton county, where he opened a general store. Mr. HUNCK was appointed postmaster at Duellm on March 13, 1877. He is at present engaged in the insurance business, but has retained the management of general store, as well as the Duellm postoffice. During his residence in Benton county he has held several local offices. He also owns and operates a farm of about 340 acres.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT C. DUNN (Republican) was born in county Tyrone, Ireland; he resides at Princeton, where he publishes and edits "The Princeton Union," a weekly newspaper; he settled in Minnesota in 1876; he is married; he held the office of town clerk of Princeton from 1878 to 1889; was county attorney of Mille Lacs county, 1884 to 1888; served as a member of the house in 1889; was re-nominated by the Republican party in 1890, but the contesting candidate was by

the canvassing board declared elected, and, after a stubborn contest in the house, seated by the house. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Sixth congressional district, and an ardent supporter of James G. Blaine.

W. A. FLEMING (Republican) resides at Brainerd, where he is engaged in the practice of law; he was born in Franklin county, N. Y., receiving a common school and academic education; he graduated from the Albany Law School in 1878; settled in this state in 1882; was for five years superintendent of schools of Crow Wing county; municipal judge at Brainerd four years; member of the house in 1889, and county attorney of Crow Wing last two years; he is now forty-four years old and is married.

WILLIAM E. LEE (Republican) the present speaker of the house, was born in Alton, Illinois; settled in Minnesota in 1857; he is married and resides at Long Prairie, where he is engaged in the banking business; for four years was register of deeds of Todd county; was a member of the house in 1885 and 1887; he is forty years old.

WHEATON M. FULLER (Republican) is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Little Falls, his present home; he received his education in the schools of Little Falls; is the editor and publisher of the Little Falls Transcript, and the present postmaster of Little Falls and secretary of the board of education; he is not married; is thirty years old.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A. G. JOHNSON (Republican) resides at Kron, Douglas county, engaged in the mercantile business, farming and buying, and handling grain at Kron and Melby stations; he was born in Sweden; settled in Minnesota in 1870; he has been chairman of the board of town supervisors for ten years; town clerk four years, and member of the board of county commissioners the last six years; he is married; is thirty-five years old.

JOHN E. JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Norway; he resides on his farm at Staebuck, Pope county; settled in Minnesota in 1874 and has engaged in farming since; he has occupied different positions, elective and appointive, in his district, and for his sterling qualities was selected to represent Pope county in the twenty-eighth legislature; he is married.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

HANS P. BJORGE (People's Party) was born in Norway in 1856, settled in Minnesota in 1868. He resides at Underwood and is engaged in the mercantile business and farming. He has had common school opportunities. He is serving his fourth term as member from Otter Tail county. He is married.

S. H. ONGSTAD (People's Party) is serving his second term in the house, having been elected in 1890 by the Alliance party of Otter Tail county, and returned in 1892 by the People's party. He entered

Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, in 1880, graduating in 1886 with the title of A. B. He, thereupon, settled at Norwegian Grove, Otter Tail county, taking up the business of farming. For four years was justice of the peace of his town. He is 34 years of age; is not married.

THOMAS COLE (People's Party) resides at Fergus Falls, where he follows the business of a mason contractor. He is now 46 years old; was born in Canada and settled in Minnesota in 1882. He has a common school education; is married. Served as a private in company B, 156th Illinois volunteer infantry. He has been a member of board of aldermen of Fergus Falls from the Fourth ward, and was a member of the Twenty-seventh legislature.

A. O. RICHARDSON (People's Party) is a farmer, residing in Butler township, Otter Tail county. He was born in Howard county, Iowa, but came to this state as early as 1858; he is now 36 years old. He received a common school and academic education; was elected county commissioner of Otter Tail county in 1888, and member of the house in 1890, and re-elected, 1892. He is married.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW PETERSON (Republican) resides at Wheaton, Traverse county, engaged in the banking business. He was born at Utvigen, Norway. He has a common school education, with a three month's course at business college. He has held the various town and village offices. He received his early business training in a general store at Benson, Minn. In 1885 he settled at Wheaton, engaging in the mercantile business until 1885, when he established the Bank of Wheaton. He is 30 years old; is married.

D. P. O'NEILL (People's Party) resides at Clinton, Big Stone county, where he owns and operates a farm. He was born in Ontario, Canada; settled in Minnesota in 1872; is married and 38 years old. He has a common school education; has been chairman of board of supervisors two years, and assessor in his town the last two years.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. SMITH (Republican) was born in Waltham, Mass.; is thirty-four years old and is married; he received a common school education; settled in Minnesota in 1879, at Detroit, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He has held the office of sheriff of Becker county the last four years.

E. J. MOORE (People's Party) is a farmer; he resides at Osage, Becker county; he was born in Indiana; settled in Minnesota in 1881; is married; is now fifty-eight years old. He has a common school education; in his town has held the various town offices, and been a member of the board of county commissioners. He was elected a member of the house in 1890, and re-elected in 1892.

JOSEPH GUNN (People's Party) is by occupation an editor; he resides at Breckenridge, Wilkin county; he was born in Canada; received a high school education; settled in Minnesota in 1883; is married and thirty-five years old.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

B. M. CHESLEY (People's Party) is a farmer; he resides in Norman county, having located there in the spring of 1885; he was born in the state of New York; has a good common school education, his early life having been divided between winter schooling and summer farming, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles, serving three years and three months. In 1890 he was elected member of the house on the Alliance ticket, endorsed by the Republicans of his district; re-elected in 1892 by the People's party. He is married.

HANS JUELSON (People's Party) was born in Norway; he is now fifty-five years old; settled in Minnesota in 1858. He enlisted in Company C, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1862, and was mustered out August 19, 1865; he took part in General Sibley's expedition against the Indians; went South in 1863 and took part in the battles of Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort, among others. Shortly after the war he settled in Otter Tail county, and later on in Norman, where he now resides. He has served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Otter Tail and Norman counties for eighteen years.

JOHN D. KNUTESON (People's Party) was born in Norway; he is a farmer; forty years old, and is married; settled in Minnesota in 1864; he now resides at McIntosh, Polk county; he has a common school education; has held the various town and school offices in his community.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

F. W. WAGONER (People's Party) resides at Donaldson, Kittson county; engaged in farming; he was born in New York, and is now fifty years of age; he was born, raised and educated in the state of New York; moved to Wisconsin in 1867; settled in Minnesota in 1880; he has held various town offices, and been a member of the board of county commissioners of Kittson county; during the years 1864 and 1865 he was in government employ in the south.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

J. M. MARKHAM (Republican) was born in Massachusetts; he resides at Aitkin, Aitkin county, where he is engaged in the real estate business; he was sheriff of Aitkin county from 1883 to 1892; settled in Minnesota in 1877; he has a common school education; is married; is now thirty-four years old.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH B. COTTON (Republican) was born in Albion, Nobles county, Indiana, January 6, 1865. He graduated from the Albion high schools, and in 1866, from the Michigan State Agricultural College, with the degree of B. S.; for two years thereafter was assistant professor of mathematics at the same institution; studied law and was admitted to the practice of law before the supreme court of

Michigan, June, 1888; settled in Minnesota in September, 1888, at Duluth, where he is a member of the law firm of Cotton & Dibell.

LEONIDAS MERRITT (Republican) resides at Oneota, St. Louis county. He is 48 years old; was born in Chautauqua county, New York; settled in Minnesota in 1856. He served, during the war, three years in Capt. John A. Reed's company, Brackett's battalion, Minnesota cavalry. He has held the office of surveyor general of logs and lumber of the Fifth district. He was the first president of West Duluth village council. Mr. Merritt has done much to open up and develop the mineral wealth of northern Minnesota, and is heavily interested in several of the mining companies operating in that part of the state. He is, also, president of different banks, and vice-president of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co. He is married.

JAMES A. BOGGS (Republican) was born in Alpena, Mich.; he now resides in Duluth, being engaged in the real estate business; settled in Minnesota in 1884; he received a common school education in his native state. Was prosecuting attorney of Michigan, 1881 to 1882. He is thirty-two years old; is married.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

The statutes now in force provide for the publication of the daily journal, as many copies as either house may vote, and 600 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Salary.
Grover Cleveland, of New York, President of the United States	\$50,000
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Vice-President of the U.S....	8,000

THE CABINET.

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Secretary of State.....	\$8,000
John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War	8,000
Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster-General	8,000
Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Attorney General.....	8,000
Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.....	8,000
J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture...	8,000

THE 53D CONGRESS.

MARCH 4, 1893—MARCH 4, 1895.

THE SENATE.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, Vice-President.

[Republicans (in *Italic*), 38; Democrats (in Roman), 44; People's Party [], 5; Unknown, 1.]—88.

SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	Term ends.	SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	Term ends.
ALABAMA.			GEORGIA.		
James L. Pugh.....	Eufaula	1897	John B. Gordon	Atlanta	1897
John T. Morgan	Selma	1895	Alfred H. Colquitt... ..	Atlanta	1895
ARKANSAS.			IDAHO.		
James K. Jones	Washington....	1897	Fred. T. Dubois.....	Blackfoot	1897
James H. Berry	Bentonville....	1895	Geo. L. Shoup	Bols City	1895
CALIFORNIA.			ILLINOIS.		
Leland Stanford.....	San Francisco..	1897	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield	1897
Stephen M. White....	Los Angeles ...	1899	Shelby M. Cullom... ..	Springfield	1895
COLORADO.			INDIANA.		
Henry M. Teller	Central City ...	1897	Daniel W. Voorhees..	Terre Haute... ..	1897
Edward O. Wolcott...	Denver	1895	David Turpie.....	Indianapolis... ..	1899
CONNECTICUT.			IOWA.		
Orville H. Platt	Meriden	1897	William B. Allison... ..	Dubuque	1897
Joseph R. Hawley	Hartford	1899	James F. Wilson....	Fairfield	1895
DELAWARE.			KANSAS.		
George Gray	New Castle....	1899	[Wm. A. Pepper]	Topeka	1897
Anthony Higgins	Wilmington....	1895	[John Martin].....	Topeka	1899
FLORIDA.			KENTUCKY.		
Wilkinson Call.....	Jacksonville ...	1897	Jos. C. S. Blackburn..	Versailles.....	1897
*Samuel Pasco.....	Monticello	1893	Wm. Lindsey	Frankfort.....	1895

*Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

THE SENATE.—Continued.

SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	Term ends.	SENATORS.	Home Postoffice.	Term ends.
LOUISIANA.			NORTH DAKOTA.		
Edward D. White....	New Orleans...	1897	H. C. Hansbrough ...	Devils Lake....	1897
*Donelson Caffery ...	Parish St. Mary	1895	Wm. N. Roach	Larrimore	1899
MAINE.			OHIO.		
Eugene Hale.	Ellsworth	1899	Calvin S. Brice.....	Lima	1897
William P. Frye	Lewiston	1895	John Sherman.....	Mansfield	1899
MARYLAND.			OREGON.		
Charles H. Gibson....	Easton	1897	John H. Mitchell.....	Portland	1897
Arthur P. Gorman ..	Laurel	1899	Joseph N. Dolph	Portland	1895
MASSACHUSETTS.			PENNSYLVANIA.		
Henry Cabot Lodge....	Nahant.	1899	James D. Cameron....	Harrisburg.....	1897
George F. Hoar	Worcester....	1895	Matthew S. Quay	Beaver	1899
MICHIGAN.			RHODE ISLAND.		
F. B. Stockbridge	Kalamazoo.....	1899	Nelson W. Aldrich....	Providence	1899
James McMillan.....	Detroit	1895	Nathan F. Dixon	Westerly	1895
MINNESOTA.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Cushman K. Davis....	St. Paul	1899	John L. M. Irby	Laurens.....	1897
Wm. D. Washburn ...	Minneapolis....	1895	Matthew O. Butler ..	Edgefield	1895
MISSISSIPPI.			SOUTH DAKOTA.		
James Z. George....	Jackson	1899	[James H. Kyle].....	Aberdeen	1897
Edward C. Walthall..	Grenada.....	1895	Richard F. Pettigrew..	Sioux Falls ...	1895
MISSOURI.			TENNESSEE.		
George G. Vest.....	Kansas City....	1897	Wm. B. Bate	Nashville	1899
Francis M. Cockrell..	Warrensburg ..	1899	Isham G. Harris....	Memphis	1895
MONTANA.			TEXAS.		
*Lee Mantel.....	Butte.....	1899	Roger Q. Mills	Corsicana	1899
Thomas C. Power ...	Helena	1895	Richard Coke.....	Waco.....	1895
NEBRASKA.			VERMONT.		
[William V. Allen]..	Madison	1899	Justin S. Morrill....	Stratford.....	1897
Charles F. Manderson..	Omaha	1895	Redfield Proctor....	Proctor.....	1899
NEVADA.			VIRGINIA.		
John P. Jones	Gold Hill.....	1897	John W. Daniel.....	Lynchburg.....	1899
William M. Stewart ..	Virginia City ..	1899	*Eppa Hunton	Warrenton	1895
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			WASHINGTON.		
Geo. W. Gallinger....	Concord.....	1897	Watson C. Squire....	Seattle	1897
Wm. E. Chandler.....	Concord	1895	WEST VIRGINIA.		
NEW JERSEY.			Charles J. Faulkner..	Martinsburg ...	1899
James Smith, Jr....	Newark	1899	Johnson N. Camden..	Parkersburg ...	1895
John R. McPherson..	Jersey City....	1895	WISCONSIN.		
NEW YORK.			Wm. F. Vilas	Madison	1897
David B. Hill	Elmira	1897	John L. Mitchell....	Milwaukee.....	1899
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Troy.....	1899	WYOMING.		
NORTH CAROLINA.			Joseph M. Carey	Cheyenne	1895
Zebulon B. Vance....	Charlotte	1897			
Matt W. Ransom	Weldon	1895			

*Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 129; Democrats, 213; Independents or People's Party, 12; Vacancies, 2; Total, 356; necessary to a majority, 179.

ALABAMA.

- 1 Richard H. Clarke* D..... Mobile.
- 2 Jesse F. Stallings D..... Greenville.
- 3 William C. Oates* D..... Abbeville.
- 4 Gaston A. Robins D..... Selma.
- 5 James E. Cobb* D..... Tuskegee.
- 6 John H. Bankhead* D..... Fayette.
- 7 William H. Denson D..... Gadsden.
- 8 Joseph Wheeler* D..... Wheeler.
- 9 Louis W. Turpin* D..... Newbern.

ARKANSAS.

- 1 P. D. McCulloch, Jr D... Marianna.
- 2 C. R. Breckenridge* D... Pine Bluff.
- 3 Thomas C. McRae* D... Prescott.
- 4 William L. Terry* D... Little Rock.
- 5 Hugh A. Dinsmore D... Fayetteville.
- 6 Robert Neill D..... Batesville.

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Thomas J. Geary* D..... Santa Rosa.
- 2 Anthony Caminetti* D... Jackson.
- 3 Samuel G. Hilborn R..... Oakland.
- 4 James G. Maguire D..... San Francisco.
- 5 Eugene F. Loud* R..... San Francisco.
- 6 Marion Cannon P..... Ventura.
- 7 William W. Bowers* R... San Diego.

COLORADO.

- 1 Lafe Pence P..... Denver.
- 2 John C. Bell P..... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Lewis Sperry* D..... Hartford.
- 2 Joseph P. Pigott D..... New Haven.
- 3 Charles A. Russell* R... Killingly.
- 4 Robert E. DeForest* D... Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

- 1 John W. Causey* D..... Milford.

FLORIDA.

- 1 Stephen R. Mallory* D... Pensacola.
- 2 Charles M. Cooper* D... Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

- 1 Rufus E. Lester* D..... Savannah.
- 2 Benjamin F. Russell D... Brainbridge.
- 3 Charles F. Crisp* D..... Americus.
- 4 Charles L. Moses* D..... Turin.
- 5 L. F. Livingston* D..... Atlanta.
- 6 Thomas B. Cabiniss D... Forsyth.
- 7 John W. Maddox D..... Rome.
- 8 Thomas G. Lawson* D... Eatonton.
- 9 Farish Carter Tate D... Tate.
- 10 James C. C. Black D... Atlanta.
- 11 Henry G. Turner* D..... Quitman.

IDAHO.

- 1 Willis Sweet* R..... Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

- At Large—John C. Black D. Chicago.
Andrew J. Hunter D. Paris.
- 1 J. Frank Aldrich R..... Chicago.
 - 2 Lawrence E. McGann* D. Chicago.
 - 3 Alan C. Durborow, Jr* D. Chicago.
 - 4 Julius Goldzier D..... Chicago.
 - 5 Albert J. Hopkins* R..... Aurora.
 - 6 Robert R. Hitt* R..... Mt. Morris.
 - 7 Thomas J. Henderson* R. Princeton.
 - 8 Robert A. Childs R..... Hinsdale.
 - 9 Hamilton K. Wheeler R... Kankakee.
 - 10 Philip S. Post* R..... Galesburg.
 - 11 Benjamin F. Marsh* R... Warsaw.
 - 12 John J. McDonald D... Mt. Sterling.
 - 13 William M. Springer* D... Springfield.
 - 14 Benjamin F. Funk R..... Bloomington.
 - 15 Joseph G. Cannon* R..... Danville.
 - 16 George W. Fithian* D... Newton.

- 17 Edward Lane* D..... Hillsboro.
- 18 William S. Foreman* D... Nashville.
- 19 James R. Williams* D... Carmi.
- 20 George W. Smith* R..... Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

- 1 A. H. Taylor D..... Petersburg.
- 2 John L. Bretz* D..... Jasper.
- 3 Jason B. Brown* D..... Seymour.
- 4 William S. Holman* D... Aurora.
- 5 George W. Cooper* D... Columbus.
- 6 Henry U. Johnson* R... Richmond.
- 7 William D. Bynum* D... Indianapolis.
- 8 Elijah V. Brookshire* D. Crawfordsville.
- 9 David Waugh* R..... Tipton.
- 10 Thomas Hammond D... Hammond.
- 11 Augustus N. Martin* D... Bluffton.
- 12 C. F. McNaghy D..... Columbia C'y.
- 13 Charles G. Conn D..... Elkhart.

IOWA.

- 1 John H. Gear* R..... Burlington.
- 2 Walter I. Hayes* D..... Clinton.
- 3 David B. Henderson* R... Dubuque.
- 4 Thomas Updegraff* R... McGregor.
- 5 Robert G. Cousins R... Tipton.
- 6 John F. Lacey* R..... Oskaloosa.
- 7 John A. T. Hull* R..... Des Moines.
- 8 William P. Hepburn* R... Clarinda.
- 9 A. L. Hager R..... Greenfield.
- 10 Jonathan P. Dolliver* R. Fort Dodge.
- 11 George D. Perkins* R... Sioux City.

KANSAS.

- At Large—W. A. Harris, PP. Linwood.
- 1 Case Broderick* R..... Holton.
 - 2 Edward H. Funston* R... Iola.
 - 3 Thomas J. Hudson PP... Fredonia.
 - 4 Charles E. Curtis R... Topeka.
 - 5 John Davis* PP..... Junction City.
 - 6 William Baker* PP..... Lincoln.
 - 7 Jeremiah Simpson* PP... Med'ne Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 William J. Stone* D..... Kuttawa.
- 2 William T. Ellis* D..... Owensboro.
- 3 Isaac H. Goodnight* D... Franklin.
- 4 Alex B. Montgomery* D... Elizabethtown.
- 5 Asher G. Caruth* D... Louisville.
- 6 Albert S. Berry D..... Newport.
- 7 Wm. C. P. Breckinridge* D. Lexington.
- 8 James B. McCreary* D... Richmond.
- 9 Thomas H. Paynter* D... Greenup.
- 10 Marcus C. Lisle D..... Winchester.
- 11 Silas Adams R..... Liberty.

LOUISIANA.

- 1 Adolph Meyer* D..... New Orleans.
- 2 Robert C. Davey D..... New Orleans.
- 3 Andrew Price* D..... Thibodeaux.
- 4 Newton C. Blanchard* D. Shreveport.
- 5 Charles J. Bootner* D... Monroe.
- 6 Samuel M. Robertson* D. Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

- 1 Thomas P. Reed* R..... Portland.
- 2 Nelson Dingley, Jr* R... Lewiston.
- 3 Seth L. Milliken* R... Belfast.
- 4 Charles A. Boutelle* R... Bangor.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Robert F. Brattan D..... Prince's Anne.
- 2 J. Frederick C. Talbott* D. Townson.
- 3 Harry Welles Rusk* D... Baltimore.
- 4 Isador Rayner* D..... Baltimore.
- 5 Barnis Compton* D..... Laurel.
- 6 William M. McKaig* D... Cumberland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Ashley B. Wright R.....North Adams
- 2 Frederick H. Gillett R.....Springfield.
- 3 Joseph H. Walker* R.....Worcester.
- 4 Lewis A. Apsley R.....Hudson.
- 5 Moses T. Stevens* D.....N. Andover.
- 6 William Cogswell* R.....Salem.
- 7 Henry Cabot Lodge* R.....Nahant.
- 8 Samuel W. McCall R.....Winchester.
- 9 Joseph H. O'Neill* D.....Boston.
- 10 Michael J. McEtrick D.....Boston.
- 11 William F. Draper R.....Hopedale.
- 12 Elijah A. Morse* R.....Canton.
- 13 Charles S. Randall* R.....New Bedford.

MICHIGAN,

- 1 J. Logan Chipman* D.... Detroit.
- 2 James S. Gorman* D.... Chelsea.
- 3 Julius C. Burrows* R.... Kalamazoo.
- 4 Henry F. Thomas R..... Allegan.
- 5 Charles E. Belknap* R.... Grand Rapids.
- 6 Darius D. Attkin R..... Fowlerville.
- 7 Justin R. Whiting* D..... St. Clair.
- 8 William S. Linton R..... Saginaw* E. S.
- 9 John W. Moon R..... Muskegon.
- 10 Thos. A. E. Wendock* D.... Bay City.
- 11 John Avery R..... Greenville.
- 12 Sam'l M. Stephenson* R.... Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 James A. Tawney R.... Winona.
2 James T. McCleary R.... Mankato.
3 Osee M. Hall* D..... Ired Wing.
4 A. R. Kiefer R..... St. Paul.
5 Loren Fletcher R..... Minneapolis.
6 M. R. Baldwin D..... Duluth.
7 Haldor E. Boen P..... Fergus Falls.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 John M. Allen* D..... Tupelo.
- 2 John C. Kyle D..... Sardis.
- 3 Thomas C. Catchings* D. Vicksburg.
- 4 Hernando D. Money† D.. Carrollton.
- 5 John S. Williams D. Yazoo City.
- 6 Thomas R. Stockdale* D. Summit.
- 7 Charles E. Hooker* D.... Jackson.

MISSOURI.

- 1 William H. Hatch* D..... Hannibal.
- 2 Uriel S. Hall D..... Hubbard.
- 3 Alex M. Dockery* D..... Gallatin.
- 4 David D. Burnes D..... St. Joseph.
- 5 John C. Tarsney* D..... Kansas City.
- 6 David A. DeArmond* D. Butler.
- 7 John T. Heard* D..... Sedalla.
- 8 Richard P. Bland* D..... Lebanon.
- 9 Beauchamp Clark D..... Boiling Green
- 10 Richard Barthold R..... St. Louis.
- 11 Charles F. Joy R..... St. Louis.
- 12 Seth W. Cobb* D..... St. Louis.
- 13 Robert W. Fyan* D..... Marshfield.
- 14 Marshall Arnold* D..... Benton.
- 15 Charles H. Morgan* D..... Lamar.

MONTANA.

- 1 Charles S. Hartman R.... Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

- 1 William J. Bryan* D.... Lincoln.
2 David Mercer R Omaha.
3 George D. Melklejohn R. Fullerton.
4 E. J. Hainer R. Aurora.
5 Wm. A. McKeighan* P .. Red Cloud.
6 Omer M. Kem* P..... Broken Bow.

NEVADA.

- 1 Francis G. Newlands P., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1 Henry W. Blair R.....Manchester.
2 Henry M. Baker R.....Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 Harry C. Loudenslager k. Woodbury.
2 John J. Gardner R..... Atlantic City
3 Jacob A. Geissenhamer* D. Freehold.
4 Johnston Cornish D..... Washington.
5 Cornelius A. Cadmug* D. Paterson.
6 Thos. Dunn English* D. Newark.
7 Geo. B. Fleiler D..... Jersey City.
8 John T. Dunn D..... Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert* D..... L. I. City.
- 2 John M. Clancy* D..... Brooklyn.
- 3 Joseph O. Hendrix D..... Brooklyn.
- 4 Wm. J. Coombs* D..... Brooklyn.
- 5 John H. Graham D..... Brooklyn.
- 6 Thos. Magner* D..... Brooklyn.
- 7 Franklin Bartlett D..... New York.
- 8 Edward J. Dunphy* D..... New York.
- 9 Timothy J. Campbell* D..... New York.
- 10 Daniel E. Sickle* D..... New York.
- 11 Amos J. Cummings* D..... New York.
- 12 W. Bourke Cockran* D..... New York.
- 13 Jno De Wit Warner* D..... New York.
- 14 John R. Fellows* D..... New York.
- 15 Ashbel P. Pitch* D..... New York.
- 16 William Ryan D..... Port Chester.
- 17 Francis Marvin R..... Port Jervis.
- 18 Jacob L. LeFevre R..... New Paltz.
- 19 Charles D. Haines* D..... Kinderhook.
- 20 Charles Tracey* D..... Albany.
- 21 Simon J. Schermerhorn D..... Schenectady.
- 22 Newton M. Curtis* R..... Ogdensburg.
- 23 John M. Weaver* R..... Plattsburg.
- 24 Chas. A. Chickering R..... Copenhagen.
- 25 James S. Sherman* R..... Utica.
- 26 Geo. W. Ray* R..... Norwich.
- 27 James J. Belden* R..... Syracuse.
- 28 Sereno E. Payne* R..... Auburn.
- 29 Charles W. Gillett R..... Addison.
- 30 Jas. W. Wadsworth* R..... Geneseo.
- 31 John Van Voorhise* R..... Rochester.
- 32 Daniel N. Lockwood* D..... Buffalo.
- 33 Charles Daniels R..... Buffalo.
- 34 Warren B. Hooker* R..... Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Wm. A. B. Branch* D.... Washington.
- 2 John E. Woodward D.... Wilson.
- 3 Benjamin F. Grady* D.... Albertson.
- 4 Benjamin H. Rynn* D.... Rocky Mount.
- 5 Thomas Settle R.... Reldsville.
- 6 Sydenham B. Alexander* D Charlotte.
- 7 John S. Henderson* D.... Salisbury.
- 8 William H. Rower D.... Cilley.
- 9 William T. Crawford* D. Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1 Martin N. Johnson* R.... Petersburg.

OHIO.

- 1 Bellamy Storer* R..... Cincinnati.
- 2 John A. Caldwell R..... Cincinnati.
- 3 George W. Houk* D..... Dayton.
- 4 Fernando O. Layton* D..... Wapakoneta.
- 5 Dennis D. Donovan* D..... Deshler.
- 6 J. W. Hullek R..... Batavia.
- 7 George W. Wilson R..... London.
- 8 Luther M. Strong R..... Kenton.
- 9 Byron F. Ritchie D..... Toledo.
- 10 William H. Enoch* R..... Ironton.
- 11 Chas. H. Grosvenor* R..... Athens.
- 12 Jos. H. Outhwaite* D..... Columbus.
- 13 Darius D. Hare* D..... Up. Sandusky
- 14 Michael D. Harter* D..... Mansfield.
- 15 H. C. Van Voorhis R..... Zanesville.
- 16 Albert J. Pearson* D..... Woodsfield.
- 17 James A. D. Richards, D. New Philadelphia
- 18 George P. Ikirt D..... E. Liverpool

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

- 19 Stephen A. Northway R. Jefferson.
20 William J. White R. Cleveland.
21 Tom L. Johnson* D. Cleveland.

OREGON.

- 1 Blinger Hermann* R. Roseburg.
2 W. R. Ellis R. Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- At Large—William Lilly R. Mauch Chunk.
Alex McDowell. Sharon.
1 Henry H. Bingham* R. Philadelphia.
2 Charles O'Neill* R. Philadelphia.
3 William McAleer* D. Philadelphia.
4 John E. Keyburn* R. Philadelphia.
5 Alfred C. Harmer* R. Philadelphia.
6 John B. Robinson* R. Media.
7 Irving P. Wanger R. Norristown.
8 William Mutchler* D. Easton.
9 C. J. Erdman, D. Allentown.
10 Marriott Brosius* R. Lancaster.
11 Joseph A. Scranton* R. Scranton.
12 William H. Hines D. Wilkesbarre.
13 James B. Reilly* D. Pottsville.
14 E. M. Woomer R. Lebanon.
15 Myron B. Wright* R. Susquehanna.
16 Albert C. Hopkins* R. Lock Haven.
17 Simon P. Wolverton* D. Sunbury.
18 Thaddeus M. Mahon R. Chambersburg.
19 Frank E. Beltzhoover* D. Carlisle.
20 Joseph D. Hicks R. Altoona.
21 D. B. Heiner R. Kittanning.
22 John Dalzell* R. Pittsburg.
23 William A. Stone* R. Allegheny.
24 William A. Sipe* D. Pittsburg.
25 Thomas W. Phillips R. Newcastle.
26 Joseph C. Sibley D. Meadville.
27 Charles W. Stone* R. Warren.
28 George F. Kribbs* D. Clarion.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 and 2—No choice.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 William H. Brawley* D. Charleston.
2 W. J. Talbert D. Columbia.
3 A. C. Latimer D. Belton.
4 George W. Shell* D. Laurens.
5 T. J. Strait, D. Lancaster.
6 John L. McLaurin D. Bennettsville.
7 George W. Murray R. Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- At Large—
John A. Pickler* R. Faulkton.
Wm. V. Lucas R. Hot Springs.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Alfred A. Taylor* R. Johnson City.
2 John C. Houk* R. Knoxville.
3 Henry C. Snodgrass* D. Sparta.
4 Benton McMillin* D. Carthage.
5 James D. Richardson* D. Murfreesboro.
6 Jos. E. Washington* D. Cedar Hill.
7 Nicholas N. Cox* D. Franklin.
8 Benjamin A. Enloe* D. Jackson.
9 J. C. McDearman D. Dyersburg.
10 Josiah Patterson* D. Memphis.

TEXAS.

- 1 J. C. Hutcheson D. Houston.
2 S. B. Cooper D. Woodville.

- 3 C. Buckley Kilgore* D. Will's Point.
4 David B. Culberson* D. Jefferson.
5 Joseph W. Bailey* D. Galveston.
6 Jo Abbott* D. Hillsboro.
7 George C. Pendleton D. Belton.
8 G. K. Bell D. Hamilton.
9 Joseph D. Sayers* D. Bastrop.
10 Walter Gresham D. Galveston.
11 William H. Cralne* D. Cuero.
12 Thomas M. Paschall D. Bexar.
13 J. V. Cockrell D. Anson.

VERMONT.

- 1 H. Henry Powers* R. Morrisville.
2 William W. Grout* R. Barton.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 Wm. A. Jones* D. Warsaw.
2 D. Gardner Tyler D. Sturgeons Pt.
3 George D. Wise* D. Richmond.
4 James F. Epes* D. Blackstone.
5 Claude A. Swanson D. Chatham.
6 Paul C. Edmunds* D. Houston.
7 Charles T. O'Ferrall* D. Harrisonburg.
8 Eliza E. Meredith* D. Brentsville.
9 James W. Marshall D. New Castle.
10 H. St. George Tucker* D. Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

- At Large—
John L. Wilson* R. Spokane.
Wm. H. Doolittle R. Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 John O. Pendleton* D. Wheeling.
2 William L. Wilson* D. Charlestown.
3 John D. Alderson* D. Nicholas C. H.
4 James Capehart* D. Pt. Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 H. A. Cooper R. Racine.
2 Charles Barwig* D. Mayville.
3 Joseph W. Babcock R. Necedah.
4 John L. Mitchell* D. Milwaukee.
5 George H. Brickner* D. Sheboygan.
6 Owen A. Wells D. Fond du Lac.
7 Geo. B. Shaw R. Eau Claire.
8 Lyman E. Barnes D. Appleton.
9 Thomas Lynch* D. Antigo.
10 Nils P. Haugen* R. River Falls.

WYOMING.

- 1 Henry A. Coffeen D. Sheridan.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

- Marcus A. Smith* D. Tombstone.

NEW MEXICO.

- Antonio Joseph* D. Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

- Dennis L. Flynn, R. Guthrie.

UTAH.

- Joseph L. Rawlins D. Salt Lake City.

*Members of fifty-second house.
†Members of previous house.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Apportionment, 1890.

STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presi- dential election.	STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presi- dential election.	STATES.	Representatives in the 53d con- gress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presi- dential election.
Alabama.....	9	11	Maryland.....	6	8	Pennsylvania..	30	32
Arkansas.....	6	8	Massachusetts	13	15	Rhode Island..	3	4
California.....	7	9	Michigan.....	12	14	S. Carolina....	3	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. Hampshire'	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.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESSES.

STATES.	Fifty- second Congress.*			Fifty- third Congress.			STATES.	Fifty- second Congress.*			Fifty- third Congress.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Peop.	Dem.	Rep.	Peop.		Dem.	Rep.	Peop.	Dem.	Rep.	Peop.
Alabama.....	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	Nebraska.....	1	.....	2	1	3	2
Arkansas.....	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Nevada.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
California.....	2	4	.....	4	3	.....	New Hampshire..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	New Jersey*....	4	2	.....	6	2	.....
Connecticut..	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	New York*.....	22	11	.....	20	14	.....
Delaware.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	North Carolina..	8	1	.....	8	1	.....
Florida.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	North Dakota....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Georgia.....	9	.....	1	11	.....	.....	Ohio.....	14	7	.....	11	10	.....
Idaho.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	Oregon.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Illinois.....	14	6	.....	12	10	.....	Pennsylvania...	10	18	.....	10	20	.....
Indiana.....	11	2	.....	11	2	.....	Rhode Island...	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Iowa.....	6	5	.....	1	10	.....	South Carolina..	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	2	5	2	3	3	South Dakota....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Kentucky.....	10	1	.....	10	1	.....	Tennessee.....	8	2	.....	8	2	.....
Louisiana....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Texas.....	11	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	Vermont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Maryland.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Virginia.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Massachusetts	7	5	.....	3	10	.....	Washington.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Michigan.....	7	4	.....	5	7	.....	West Virginia..	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Minnesota....	3	1	1	2	4	1	Wisconsin.....	8	1	.....	6	4	.....
Mississippi....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	Wyoming.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Missouri.....	14	.....	.....	13	2	.....						
Montana.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Total*.....	233	88	9	220	126	8

* As constituted at the beginning of the second session. † Vacancies. 2—one in New Jersey by the death of Edward F. McDonald, Democrat; one in New York by the resignation of Alfred C. Chapin, Democrat. ‡ The Rhode Island vacancies will be filled at the state election in April, 1893.

**PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION
OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, IN 1856.**

CONGRESSES.	Years.	SENATE.					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.
XXXV.....	1857-1859.....	39	20	5	.....	.....	131	92	14	.....	.....
XXXVI.....	1859-1861.....	38	26	2	.....	.....	101	113	23	.....	.....
XXXVII.....	1861-1863*.....	10	31	.....	.....	.....	42	106	.....	28	.....
XXXVIII.....	1863-1865*.....	9	36	.....	.....	.....	75	102	.....	.....	9
XXXIX.....	1865-1867.....	11	41	.....	.....	.....	40	145	.....	.....	.....
XL.....	1867-1869.....	11	42	.....	.....	.....	49	143	.....	.....	.....
XLI.....	1869-1871.....	11	58	.....	.....	.....	78	151	.....	.....	.....
XLII.....	1871-1873.....	17	57	.....	.....	.....	103	138	.....	.....	+ 5
XLIII.....	1873-1875.....	20	47	.....	.....	+ 7	92	194	.....	.....	14
XLIV.....	1875-1877.....	29	43	.....	.....	+ 2	168	107	.....	.....	.....
XLV.....	1877-1879.....	39	36	.....	.....	+ 1	151	142	.....	.....	.....
XLVI.....	1879-1881.....	44	32	.....	.....	.....	148	129	.....	.....	+16
XLVII.....	1881-1883.....	38	37	.....	.....	§ 1	138	146	.....	.....	+10
XLVIII.....	1883-1885.....	36	140	.....	.....	.....	168	124	.....	.....	+ 1
XLIX.....	1885-1887.....	34	42	.....	.....	.....	204	120	.....	.....	+ 1
L.....	1887-1889.....	37	39	.....	.....	.....	168	153	.....	.....	4
LI.....	1889-1891.....	37	39	.....	.....	.....	159	166	.....	.....	.....
LII.....	1891-1893.....	39	47	.....	.....	¶ 2	236	68	.....	.....	¶ 8
LIII**.....	1893-1895.....	44	38	.....	.....	¶ 3	220	126	.....	.....	¶ 8

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

* During the civil war most of the Southern states were unrepresented in congress.
 † Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.
 ¶ Two Virginia senators were Readjusters, and voted with the Republicans. ¶ People's party.

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—Engebret H. Hobe, consul, 204 East Seventh street, St. Paul.

For Great Britain and Ireland—E. H. Morphy, 455 Drake Block, St. Paul.

For France—F. C. Boucher, 328 Wabasha street, St. Paul.

For Germany—Reinhard Jederman, residence 693 Iglehart street, St. Paul.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal rate.	Rate allowed by contract	Judge-ments.	Notes.	Open accounts.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Years.	Years.	Years.
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.....	8	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	3	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.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.

The World's Columbian Exposition was created by an act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois."

The act provided for the appointment of commissioners, who should organize the Exposition, and when these preliminaries were completed, the President was required to make a public proclamation of the fact and officially invite "all the nations of the earth" to participate in the Exposition. This proclamation was issued Dec. 24, 1890.

The dedication ceremonies took place October 21, 1892, and the days preceding and following, the President of the United States being represented by the Vice-President, who, accompanied by the Cabinet and many prominent officers of the Government, army and navy, and distinguished citizens, officially dedicated the Exposition.

Immediately upon the completion of these ceremonies the installing of the exhibits began.

The great Exposition was opened to the public on May 1, 1893, by the President of the United States, and will continue open until October 30, following. The admission fee will be 50 cents.

The total cost of the Exposition, from its beginning to its close, is estimated at \$25,000,000.

THE LOCATION OF THE GREAT FAIR.

So far as visitors to the fair are concerned, the location of the grounds, upon which the main buildings stand, is a favorable one. Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, the Exposition site, are in the southeastern part of the city of Chicago. The two together embrace 633 acres, attractively situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, the park front being a mile and a half long, from northwest to southeast.

GOVERNMENT.

The following are the officers of the "World's Columbian Commission:"

President, Thomas W. Palmer; *Secretary*, John T. Dickinson; *Director-General*, George R. Davis.

Department Chiefs.—Agriculture, W. I. Buchanan; Horticulture, John M. Samuels; Live Stock, Eber W. Cottrell; Fish and Fisheries, John W. Collins; Mines and Mining, F. J. V. Skiff; Machinery, L. W. Robinson; Transportation, W. A. Smith; Manufactures, James Allison; Electricity, John P. Barrett; Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives; Liberal Arts, S. H. Peabody; Ethnology, F. W. Putnam; Forestry, W. I.

Buchanan, in charge; Publicity and Promotion, Moses P. Handy; Foreign Affairs, Walker Fearn; Secretary of Installation, Joseph Hirst; Traffic Manager, E. E. Jaycox.

There are eight commissioners at large and two from each state and territory and the District of Columbia. There are the same number of lady managers.

President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer; *Secretary*, Mrs. Susan Gale Cook.

The officers of the World's Columbian Exposition are as follows;

President, H. N. Higinbotham; *Secretary*, H. O. Edmonds; *Treasurer*, A. F. Seeberger; *Auditor*, William K. Ackerman; *Chief of Construction*, D. H. Burnham.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

A series of world's congresses in all departments of thought will be convened during the Exposition season. This work is divided into seventeen great departments, as follows: Agriculture, Art, Commerce and Finance, Education, Engineering, Government, Literature, Labor, Medicine, Moral and Social Reform, Music, Public Press, Religion, Science and Philosophy, Temperance, Sunday Rest, and a General Department, embracing Congresses not otherwise assigned. These general departments have been divided into more than one hundred divisions, in each of which a Congress is to be held. Each division has its own local committee of arrangements.

Representative men from all parts of the world will take part in these gatherings. They will be held, for the most part, in the Art Institute. The officers of the Auxiliary are Charles C. Bonney, *President*; Thomas B. Bryan, *Vice-President*; Lyman J. Gage, *Treasurer*; Benjamin Butterworth, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA.

The Legislature of 1891 appropriated \$50,000, and the Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$100,000 for a display of Minnesota products and resources at the World's Fair.

The Minnesota World's Fair commissioners are: *President*, D. A. Montford, St. Paul; *Secretary*, C. McC. Reeve, Minneapolis; *Treasurer*, J. J. Furlong, Austin; *Superintendent*, L. P. Hunt, Mankato; Geo. N. Lamphere, Moorhead; Jay La Due, Luverne; A. L. Ward, Fairmont.

THE STATE FLOWER.

On April 4, 1893, a petition from the Women's Auxiliary to the World's Fair was presented to the senate, relative to the adoption of a state flower.

By resolution of the senate and concurred in by the house, the "Wild Lady Slipper, or Moccasin Flower" (*Cypripedium*) was designated as the state flower, or floral emblem of the state of Minnesota.

NOTE:—For cut and description, see frontispiece.



THE STATE FLAG.

Chapter sixteen (16), General Laws of the year 1893, provides for the adoption of a state flag.

By said act Mrs. Franklyn L. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. White, Mrs. Edward Durant, Mrs. F. B. Clark, Mrs. H. F. Brown and Mrs. A. T. Stebbins were designate a commission to select and adopt an appropriate design for a state flag.

Conformably to the provisions of this act, this commission called for designs, and on Tuesday, February 28, 1893 met, selected and adopted the design presented by Mrs. Edward H. Center of Minneapolis.

Following is a description of the flag: "The ground is of white silk, and the reverse side of blue silk, bordered with bullion fringe. In the center is the state seal, wreathed with white Moccasin flowers, on a blue ground. The red ribbon of the seal bearing the motto is continued through the wreath, entwining the blossoms and floating carelessly over the lower portion of the flag. It bears, in gold, the dates 1819, the time of the settlement of Minnesota, and 1893. Above, also in gold, is the date 1858, the time of the admission of Minnesota to the Union. Below the design, in gold letters, is wrought 'Minnesota.' Grouped around the seal are nineteen stars in the design of star points, with the North Star, significant of the North Star state, in a group of three at the top."

The choice of the number 19 is a peculiarly happy one, as Minnesota was the nineteenth state, after the original thirteen, to be admitted into the Union. The standard of the flag was surmounted by a golden gopher, and tied with a gold cord and tassel. The execution of the design is entirely in needlework.

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Fish.

Trout, April 1st to October 1st.

All other kinds, April 15th to December 1st.

Angling, with a hook and line, held in the hand or attached to a pole, the only method allowed for taking fish, except suckers and buffalo fish may be taken with a spear during March and April. Penalty for violation \$10 to \$25 for each fish so taken, killed or had in possession.

All fish, less than six inches in length, to be returned to the water alive. Penalty for possession or under control, \$5 to \$10 for each fish.

Shipment out of the state of any birds, animals or fish taken within the state, prohibited. Penalty \$20 to \$50 for each bird, animal or fish so shipped or intentionally allowed or aided to be so shipped.

Commissioners allowed to sell game seized, and issue certificate of sale.

Collection of Specimens.

Certificates required for collection of specimens, eggs, nests, etc., for scientific purposes. Bond, \$100, required of applicant. Cost of certificate \$2. Penalty for collecting without certificate \$50.

Fishways.

Required to be placed in all dams.

Streams must not be polluted where fry have been planted by fish commissioners.

Attempt to violate the game and fish laws shall be deemed a violation thereof.

SPECIAL INDEX.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT.

	Sec.	Pg.
Boundaries of state.....	1	24
Census taken if government formed.....	4	25
Constitution authorized.....	1	25
Convention on constitution, how called, etc.....	3	25
propositions for action by same.....	5	26
Government, authorized.....	1	25
Governor, proposed to select lands for university and public buildings.....	5	26
to select salt-springs for state.....	5	26
Internal improvements, appropriation for.....	5	26
Jurisdiction of state on Mississippi, etc.....	2	25
Lands.—See Public Lands.		
Minnesota.—See State.		
Public buildings, lands proposed for.....	5	26
Public lands for schools.....	5	26
for state university.....	5	26
for public buildings.....	5	26
for state purposes.....	5	26
for public roads and internal improvements.....	5	26
Representatives in congress, provision for.....	4	25
Salt springs to be for use of state.....	5	26
Schools, public lands for.....	5	26
State government authorized.....	1	25
University, public land for.....	5	26

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.—

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Absence when not to affect residence for purpose of voting.....	7	3	46
Actions, penal and civil, on bonds, recognisances, for- feiture, etc., to vest in the state.....		4	58
Adjournment, power of each house on.....	4	6	33
bills not to be passed on day of.....	4	22	36
Allodial, all lands declared to be.....	1	15	29
Amendments to constitution, mode of making.....	14	1	56
mode of revising same.....	14	2	57
Appointments, state librarian, notaries public, com- missioners, etc., how made.....	5	4	41
to fill vacancies in offices.....	5	4	41
of reporter of supreme court, and vacancy in office of clerk of same.....	6	2	43
Apportionment for legislative and congressional pur- poses when to be made.....	4	23	36
term of senators expires with every new appor- tionment.....	4	24	36

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Appropriation bills, governor may veto certain parts of	4	11	34
Army, standing, in time of peace, prohibited	1	14	29
Attainder, bill of prohibited	1	11	29
Attorney general, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	40
term of office	5	5	41
Auditor of state, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	40
term of office	5	5	41
Bail, shall not be excessive	1	5	27
all persons entitled to, exception	1	7	28
Ballot, all elections to be by, exception	7	6	46
Banks, property of, how taxed	9	4	51
public funds how to be deposited in	9	12	52
law for chartering may be enacted with certain restrictions	9	13	53
Bills, limit of time of introduction into legislature	4	1	32
rules regulating passage of	4	20	35
to be signed by presiding officer of each house	4	21	35
penalty of refusal to sign	4	21	35
how certified to governor in such case	4	21	36
not to be passed on day of adjournment, construction of this rule	4	22	36
Bonds of State. See State Debt	9	5	51
limit to be issued for extraordinary expenses	9	5	51
special provision to increase the debt	9	14a	53
Boundary of state, how defined	2	1	30
Bribery, disqualification of persons convicted of	4	15	35
Census, to be taken in 1865, and every ten years thereafter	4	23	36
Church, not to be supported by state	1	16	29
property of exempt from taxation	9	3	50
Citizens, rights of (see elective franchise)	15	3	57
Cities, when may be organized as counties	11	2	55
Clerk of supreme court, how elected, term of office, vacancy in	6	2	43
of probate court	6	7	44
of district court	6	13	45
Commissioners of deeds, how appointed	5	4	41
Constitution, mode of amending	14	1	56
mode of revising	14	2	57
Constitution, to be deposited in office of governor. Schedule	8	50	
a certified copy to be sent to the president of the United States, if adopted	8	50	
Contracts, obligations of not to be impaired	1	11	29
Corporations without banking privileges, definition of, rights and privileges of	10	1	54
not to be formed under special act, except municipal	10	2	54
liability of stockholders in	10	3	54
how lands may be taken for use of	10	4	55
duties as common carriers	10	4	55
Courts (see supreme, district and probate courts) pleading and proceedings in	6	14	45
legislature may establish by two-third vote	6	1	42
successors of territorial courts	4	58	
Court commissioner, jurisdiction, who may be	6	15	45
Counties, provisions for forming and changing, seats of justice in, etc.	11	1	55
cities may be organized as counties	11	2	55
election of officers	11	4	55

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Counties, powers of local taxation.....	11	5	55
restrictions as to voting aid to railroads.....	9	15	54
Manomin merged into Anoka county.....	11	7	56
how money may be drawn from treasury.....	11	6	56
Credit of state never to be loaned to any party.....	9	10	52
Crimes, rights of persons charged with.....	1	6	28
same subject.....	1	7	28
Conviction of, not to work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.....	1	11	29
disqualification of persons convicted of certain... same subject.....	4	15	35
	7	2	46
Debt, imprisonment for prohibited, except for fraud in contracting same.....	1	12	29
of state, limits of, manner of contracting, etc.....	9	5	51
prohibition as to creating.....	9	7	51
District courts, how composed, number of judges, how chosen, term of office.....	6	4	43
jurisdiction, etc.....	6	5	44
qualification of judges, compensation not to be diminished.....	6	6	44
judges ineligible to other offices, votes cast for void; exception.....	6	11	45
change of district not to vacate office of judge....	6	12	45
clerk of elective, etc.....	6	13	45
Districts, for legislative purposes.....	4	24	36
for judicial purposes.....	6	4	43
Divorces, legislature prohibited from granting.....	4	28	37
Education. See School Fund.....	8	1	47
Election, to fill vacancy in legislature.....	4	17	35
contested.....	4	17	35
by legislature to be <i>viva voce</i> , etc.....	4	30	38
of executive officers, to whom returns made, and by whom canvassed, etc.....	5	2	41
on day of, arrests in civil cases prohibited.....	7	5	46
all to be by ballot, exception.....	7	6	46
when held for voting on constitution and election of state officers.....		16	61
Elective officers, official year.....	7	9	47
franchise.....	7	1	45
Electors, qualifications of, four classes.....	7	1	45
persons disqualified from being.....	7	2	46
residence of not affected by absence.....	7	3	46
privileged from arrest.....	7	5	46
women may be allowed to vote for school officers	7	8	46
Embezzlement of public funds, what constitutes, de- clared a felony.....	9	12	52
Enabling act, accepted, etc.....	2	3	29
Executive department, of what officers composed and how chosen.....	5	1	40
terms of office, when to commence and end.....	5	7	42
members to take oath of office.....	5	8	42
Exemption of property from sale, a certain amount to be determined by law.....	1	12	29
Ex post facto laws prohibited.....	1	11	29
Fines, excessive shall not be imposed.....	1	5	27
Government, object of.....	1	1	27
distribution of powers of government; prohibition	3	1	31

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Governor to approve all laws.....	4	11	33
to issue writs of election to fill vacancies in legis-			
lature	4	17	35
Governor, to be chosen by electors of state.....	5	1	40
term of office and qualifications of.....	5	3	41
to communicate by message to legislature at each			
session the condition of the state, etc.....	5	4	41
shall be commander-in-chief of, and call out mili-			
tia, etc.....	5	4	41
may require opinion of other executive officers on			
subjects relating to their departments.....	5	4	41
has negatives on laws.....	5	4	41
with senate, may appoint state librarian and nota-			
ries public.....	5	4	41
may appoint commissioners of deeds.....	5	4	41
may grant reprieves and pardons, exceptions....	5	4	41
may reject certain parts of appropriation bills...	4	11	54
may convene legislatures.....	5	4	41
shall see that the laws are enacted.....	5	4	41
may appoint to vacancies in certain offices.....	5	4	41
vacancy in office, office to devolve on lieutenant-			
governor	5	6	42
to appoint to fill vacancy in office of any judge...	6	10	44
Habeas corpus, shall not be suspended, exception.....	1	7	28
Historical Society of Minnesota. See Seat of Govern-			
ment	15	1	57
Impeachment, house of representatives has sole power			
of.....	4	14	35
shall be tried by senate.....	4	14	35
who liable to.....	13	1	56
extent of judgment on.....	13	1	56
liability to other punishment.....	13	1	56
person impeached forbidden to exercise duties of			
office before acquittal.....	13	3	56
of governor, lieutenant-governor not to sit on trial			
copy of to be served on person before trial.....	13	4	56
Imprisonment, for debt.....	1	12	29
Internal improvement lands, sale and use of funds.....	4	32b	38
Judiciary department, powers of vested in certain courts,			
(see Courts).....	6	1	42
Judges, other than those provided for in this constitu-			
tion, how elected, term of office.....	6	9	44
vacancy in office of, to be filled by appointment of			
governor.....	6	10	44
Judicial districts, created.....	6	4	43
changes in, not to vacate office of any judge.....	6	12	45
Jurisdiction of state, concurrent on waters forming			
common boundary.....	2	2	31
Jury, rights of trial by secured, but may be waived....	1	4	27
Jury, no trial by in supreme court.....	6	2	43
Justices of the peace, number to be elected in each			
county, term of office, compensation, jurisdiction,			
prohibition.....	6	8	44
Judge of probate, election of, term of office, jurisdiction,			
powers and duties.....	6	7	44
may be court commissioner	6	15	45

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Lands, all allodial, feudal tenures prohibited.....	1	15	29
leases of agricultural, in certain cases void.....	1	15	29
of individuals, how taken for use of corporations.....	10	4	55
internal improvement, sale and use of funds.....	4	32b	38
Laws—ex post facto, impairing the obligations of contracts, and bills of attainder, prohibited.....	1	11	29
must be approved by governor.....	4	11	33
how passed over governor's veto.....	4	11	33
how bills to become laws without approval of governor.....	4	11	34
style of.....	4	13	34
must be passed by majority elected to both houses.....	4	13	35
each law to embrace but one subject, expressed in title.....	4	27	37
private or special laws, limit as to enactment.....	4	33	39
to organize executive department.....	5	9	42
receipts and expenditures to be published with laws.....	9	11	52
shall be passed for safe keeping of public moneys territorial election, continued in force.....	9	12	52
Legislative department, to consist of senate and house of representatives.....	4	1	32
to meet at seat of government, times of meeting to be prescribed by law.....	4	1	32
sessions, not to exceed 90 legislative days.....	4	1	32
number of members prescribed by law.....	4	2	32
apportionment and limit of ratio of representation.....	4	2	32
each house to judge of election returns and eligibility of its own members.....	4	3	32
a quorum to do business.....	4	3	32
each house to determine its rules.....	4	4	32
punishment and expulsion of members.....	4	4	32
each house to elect its own officers (except president of senate), and to keep and publish a journal, on which yeas and nays (when taken) shall be entered.....	4	5	33
neither house to adjourn for more than three days without consent of other, etc.....	4	6	33
pay of members not to be increased, etc.....	4	7	33
members of, privileged from arrest, exception.....	4	8	33
members of, to hold no other office except as postmaster.....	4	9	33
revenue bills to originate in house.....	4	10	33
of governor's veto, etc.....	4	11	33
further provisions relating to veto power.....	4	12	33
all money to be appropriated by bill.....	4	12	33
vacancies, how filled, contested seats.....	4	17	35
disorderly persons not members, how punished..	4	18	35
sessions of each house to be open except when secrecy requires.....	4	19	35
bills to be read on three different days in each house, and twice at length before passage.....	4	20	35
of the signing of bills by presiding officer of each house, penalty for refusal to sign.....	4	21	35
bills not to be passed on day fixed for adjournment.....	4	22	36
districts, how formed.....	4	24	36
qualification of members.....	4	25	37
senators, to be elected after new apportionment...	4	24	36
to elect United States Senators.....	4	26	37
to take oath of office.....	4	29	37
all elections by, to be <i>viva voce</i>	4	30	38

	Art.	Sec.	Fg.
Legislative restricted, in authority, as to rights of cities, towns, etc., to vote aid to railroads	9	15	54
Librarian of State, how appointed	5	4	41
Lieutenant Governor, an executive officer, when and how elected	5	1	40
term of office, qualifications	5	3	41
<i>Ex officio</i> president of senate, when to act as governor	5	6	42
compensation of, when office vacated how filled ..	5	6	42
not to sit on trial of impeachment of governor ...	13	4	58
Lotteries, legislature not to authorize	4	31	38
Manomin county merged in Anoka county	11	7	56
Militia, legislature shall pass laws to organize	12	1	56
Military, shall be subordinate to civil power	1	14	29
Mississippi river, concurrent jurisdiction	2	2	31
Municipal Corporations, how created	10	2	54
Money, shall only be appropriated by bill	4	12	34
shall be specially applied	9	8	52
not to be paid out except appropriated by law	9	9	52
statement of receipts and expenditures to be published annually	9	11	52
public, not to be exchanged for other funds, (see Embezzlement)	9	12	52
paid out by authority of law	11	6	58
Navigable Waters, free	2	2	31
Name of State	2	1	30
Notaries Public, how appointed	5	4	41
Oath, form of, for members and officers of legislature ..	4	29	37
form of, for other public officers	5	8	42
at elections, to be uniform, etc	15	3	57
Office, all electors eligible to, exceptions	7	7	46
prohibition, as to members of legislature	3	9	33
cause of removal from	13	1	56
same subject	13	2	56
duties of, not to be exercised after impeachment before acquittal	13	3	56
elective officers, term	7	9	47
official year	7	9	47
Perjury, disqualification of persons convicted of	4	15	35
Pleadings, in the courts, to be under the direction of legislature	6	14	45
Power, political, inherent in people	1	1	27
President pro tem. of Senate, when to act as lieutenant governor	5	6	42
Press, liberty of, secured	1	3	27
Private laws, limits as to enactment	4	33	39
Probate Court, to be established in each organized county, to be a court of record	6	7	44
judge of, clerk of, how chosen	6	7	44
jurisdiction of	6	7	44
judge of, may be court commissioner	6	15	44
Process, style of	6	14	45
Property, of persons, not to be taken for public use without compensation	1	13	29
same, compensation made if taken by corporations ..	10	4	55
Protest, right of, secured to members of legislature	4	16	35
Public debt, restriction as to creating	9	7	51
Punishment not to be cruel or unusual	1	5	27
no person to be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense	1	7	28
of disorderly persons in session of legislature	4	18	35

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Quorum, a majority of each house of legislature constituted.....	4	3	32
power of a less number.....	4	3	32
Railroads, laws changing form of taxation on, must be ratified by vote of the people.....	4	32a	38
aid to, by county, township, city, etc., restricted...	9	14b	53
additional amendment restricting aid to 5 per cent of valuation.....	9	15	54
Religion, freedom of, secured.....	1	16	29
licentiousness in, not allowed.....	1	16	29
not a test, as a qualification for office or of an elector.....	1	17	30
opinion on, not to disqualify any person as a witness.....	1	17	30
property of societies of exempt from taxation.....	9	3	50
Reporter of supreme court, by whom appointed.....	6	2	43
Representation, how apportioned, ratio of.....	4	2	32
Representatives, prohibition as to having engaged in the rebellion, 14th amendment.....			82
Representatives (see Legislative Department), how chosen, term of office.....	4	24	36
Residence, for purpose of voting, what not to effect....	7	3	46
who do not acquire.....	7	4	46
Revenue, bills shall originate in house, but senate may amend.....	4	10	33
Rights, political, secured.....	1	1	27
natural, secured.....	1	2	27
to property, character, etc.....	1	8	28
unreasonable searches and seizures prohibited...	1	10	28
enumeration of, not to impair others retained by the people.....	1	16	29
Rivers, and streams on borders, concurrent jurisdiction	2	2	31
Salaries, of members of legislature.....	4	7	33
of executive officers.....	5	5	41
of lieutenant governor.....	5	6	42
of judges of supreme and district courts, not to be diminished.....	6	6	44
of probate judges.....	6	7	44
of clerk of district court.....	6	13	45
of justices of the peace.....	6	8	44
Seal of State, provisions relating to.....	15	4	58
Seat of Government, provisions relating to.....	15	1	57
School districts, loan of school funds to.....	8	5	49
School officers, women may be elected as.....	7	8	46
Schools, etc., duty of legislature to establish.....	8	1	47
of lands for use of, and concerning the school fund, and investments.....	8	2	47
of taxes to support.....	8	3	48
property of, exempt from taxation.....	9	3	50
fund of, how kept.....	9	12	52
no part of funds to be diverted to sectarian schools	8	3	48
Secretary of state, an executive officer, how chosen....	5	1	40
Term of office, salary.....	5	5	41
Sectarian schools, to receive no portion of school fund.	8	3	48
Senators, (see Legislative Department) how chosen, term of office, etc.....	4	24	36
of United States, how chosen.....	4	26	37
Slavery, prohibited.....	1	2	27
Special laws, limit as to enactment.....	4	33	39

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Speech, liberty of secured.....	1	3	27
State Debt, provisions relating to.....	9	5	51
how contracted.....	9	6	51
special provisions to increase.....	9	14a	53
in time of war, etc.....	9	7	51
credit of state not to be loaned, etc.....	9	10	52
State Prison, territorial prison as located to remain one of the prisons of the state.....	15	5	53
Stockholders, liability of, in banks.....	9	13	53
same, in other corporations.....	10	3	54
Suffrage.....	7	1	45
Supreme Court, how organized; jurisdiction, powers and duties.....	6	2	42
to appoint reporter of its decisions.....	6	2	43
to appoint clerk in case of vacancy.....	6	2	43
judges of, elected for six years.....	6	3	43
qualifications of judges, their compensation not to be diminished.....	6	6	44
judges of, to hold no other office,—all votes cast for void, except for a judicial office.....	6	11	45
Swamp lands, appraisalment and use of funds.....	8	2	48
one-half of proceeds of swamp lands for support of	8	2	48
Taxation, non-resident property holders not to be taxed higher than residents.....	2	3	31
for school purposes.....	8	3	48
to be equal and uniform, property taxed to have a cash valuation.....	9	1	49
for state purposes.....	9	2	50
what shall be taxed.....	9	3	50
what shall be exempt.....	9	3	50
banks and bankers, how taxed.....	9	4	51
for bonds issued for extraordinary expenses.....	9	5	51
powers of counties and townships.....	11	5	55
of persons on Indian lands.....	15	2	57
of railroads, laws changing to be ratified by vote of the people.....	4	32a	38
Terms of office, of governor.....	5	3	41
of lieutenant-governor.....	5	3	41
of auditor, secretary, treasurer and att'y-general..	5	5	41
of clerk of supreme court.....	6	2	43
of judges of supreme court.....	6	3	43
of district judges.....	6	4	43
of probate judges.....	6	7	44
of justices of the peace.....	6	8	44
of other judges.....	6	9	44
of elective officers.....	7	9	47
Title, state not to interfere with when given by congress	2	3	31
Towns and townships, organization of.....	11	3	55
election of officers of.....	11	4	55
powers of local taxation.....	11	5	55
moneys of, how drawn from treasury.....	11	6	56
restrictions as to granting aid to railroads.....	9	15	54
Treason, definition of, proof of.....	1	9	28
disqualification of persons convicted of.....	7	2	46
Treasurer of State, an executive officer, how chosen...	5	1	40
term of office.....	5	5	41
to register state bonds.....	9	6	51
to publish annually a detailed statement of re- ceipts and expenditures of public money.....	9	11	52

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
University of Minnesota, provisions relating to.....	8	4	48
property of, exempt from taxation	9	3	50
Vacancies, in state and other offices, to be filled by ap- pointment by governor.....	5	4	41
in offices of judges, same.....	6	10	45
Veto, of bills by governor.....	4	11	33
of joint resolutions, etc.....	4	12	34
of portions of appropriation bills.....	4	11	34
Votes, in passing laws, to be entered on journal.....	4	13	35
same, in elections by legislature.....	4	30	38
Witness, cannot compel person to be against self on a criminal trial....	1	7	28
opinion on religion not to disqualify any person from being.....	1	17	30
Women, the legislature may pass laws to allow them to to vote for school officers	7	8	46
may hold any school office.....	7	8	46
Yeas and nays. See votes.			

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state, entitled to faith and credit in other states.....	4	1	79
Amendments to the constitution, how made.....	5	1	79
Appropriations by law.—See treasury	1	9	76
Attainder, bill of, prohibited.....	1	9	76
Attainder, of treason, shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.....	3	3	79
Bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the house of representatives.....	1	7	75
before they become laws, shall be passed by both houses and approved by the president; or, if dis- approved, shall be passed by two-thirds of each house	1	7	75
not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervene, shall be considered as approved.....	1	7	75
Capitation tax.—See Tax.....	1	9	76
Census, or enumeration, to be made every ten years....	1	2	73
Claims of the United States, or of the several states, not to be prejudiced by any construction of the constitu- tion.....	4	3	79
Citizens, of each state shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.....	4	2	79
of the United States, all persons born in or natu- ralized are, amendment article 14			82
Commerce, regulations respecting, to be equal and uni- form.....	1	8	75
Congress, power to enforce laws against slavery, amend- ment article 13.....			82
power to secure the right to vote to every citizen, irrespective of race or color, 15th amendment....			83
vested with legislative power.....	1	1	73
may alter the regulations of state legislatures con- cerning elections of senators and representa- tives, except as to place of choosing senators....	1	4	74
shall assemble once every year.	1	4	74
may provide for cases of removal of president and vice-president.....	2	1	77

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Congress may determine the time of choosing electors of president and vice-president.....	2	1	77
may invest the appointment of inferior officers in the president alone, in the courts of law or the heads of departments.....	2	2	78
may from time to time establish courts inferior to the supreme court.....	3	1	78
may (with one limitation) declare the punishment of treason.....	3	3	79
may prescribe the manner of proving the acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state..	4	1	79
the assent of, required to the formation of a new state within the jurisdiction of any other, or by the junction of two or more.....	4	3	79
may propose amendments to the constitution, or, on application, call a convention.....	5	1	79
the assent of, required to the admission of new states into the union.....	4	3	79
to lay and collect duties on imposts and excises..	1	8	75
to borrow money.....	1	8	75
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization.....	1	8	75
to coin money, regulate the value of coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.....	1	8	75
to punish counterfeiting.....	1	8	75
to establish post-offices and post-roads.....	1	8	75
to authorize patents to authors and inventors	1	8	75
to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.....	1	8	75
to define and punish piracies, felonies on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations...	1	8	75
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and make rules concerning captures.....	1	8	75
to raise and support armies.....	1	8	75
to provide and maintain a navy.....	1	8	76
to make rules for the government of the army and navy.....	1	8	76
to call for the militia in certain cases.....	1	8	76
to organize, arm, and discipline militia.....	1	8	76
to exercise exclusive legislation over ten miles square.....	1	8	76
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect.....	1	8	76
to dispose of and make rules concerning the territory and other property of the United States....	4	3	79
Constitution, formed by the people of the United States, Preamble.....			73
how amended.....	5	1	79
and the laws under it, and treaties, declared to be the supreme law.....	6	1	80
rendered operative by the ratification of the conventions of nine states.....	7	1	80
Conventions, for proposing amendments to constitution	5	1	79
Court, supreme, its original and appellate jurisdiction	3	2	78
Courts, inferior to the supreme court, may be ordained by congress.....	3	1	78
Crimes, persons accused of, fleeing from justice, may be demanded.....	4	2	79
Debts, against the confederation to be valid against the United States under this constitution.....	6	1	79

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Debts, of states in rebellion, prohibition against payment by U. S. or any state, 14th amendment.....			83
Duties, on exports between states prohibited.....	1	9	76
on imports and exports imposed by state shall inure to the treasury of the United States.....	1	10	76
Elections, of senators and representatives, shall be prescribed by the state legislatures, as to time, place and manner.....	1	4	74
qualifications and returns of members of congress to be determined by each house.....	1	5	74
Electors, presidential, prohibition to certain persons as, who have been engaged in the rebellion, 14th amendment.....			83
Electors, of president and vice-president, how chosen and their duties.....	2	1	77
and 12th amendment.....			81
shall vote the same day throughout the United States.....	2	1	77
no senator or representative holding office under the United States shall serve as.....	2	1	77
Enumeration.—See Census.....	1	2	73
Executive power shall be vested in a president.—See President.....	2	1	77
Exports.—See Tax.			
and imports, duties are by states, to be payable into the treasury of the United States.....	1	10	76
Ex-post facto law, none shall be passed.....	1	9	76
Habeas corpus, writ of, can only be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion	1	9	76
House of Representatives.—See Representatives.			
—See Senate.			
Impeachment, all civil officers liable to.....	2	4	78
persons found guilty by, liable to indictment and punishment for the offense.....	1	3	74
Importation of slaves, until prohibited, a duty authorized on after 1808.....	1	9	76
Judges, shall hold their offices during good behavior..	3	1	78
the compensation of, shall not be diminished during continuance in office.....	3	1	78
Judicial power, vested in a supreme court and courts inferior.....	3	1	78
the cases to which it extends.....	3	2	78
Judicial proceedings, records and acts of each state, are entitled to faith and credit in every other state....	4	1	79
Jury trial shall be held in the state where the crime shall have been committed.....	3	2	79
if the crime has not been committed within a state, the trial shall be held at the place congress shall have directed.....	3	2	79
Jury, trial by, secured, in prosecutions for all crimes, except in cases of impeachment.....	3	2	79
and in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, 7th amendment.....			81
Law, supreme, the constitution, the laws under it, and treaties declared to be.....	6	1	80
Legislative powers, vested in Congress.—See Congress.	1	1	73

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Money, shall be drawn from the treasury only by law appropriating.....	1	9	76
Nobility, titles of, shall not be granted by the United States.....	1	9	76
Officers of the senate, except the president, shall be chosen by the senate.....	1	3	74
civil may be removed by impeachment.....	2	4	78
Orders of one house, requiring the concurrence of the other.—See Resolution.....	1	7	75
Persons held to labor or service, their importation or immigration into the United States may be prohibited after 1808.....	1	9	76
Persons escaping from one state into another shall be delivered up to those entitled to service.....	4	2	79
Powers not delegated are reserved to the people, or, when not prohibited, to the states.....			
10th amendment.....			81
legislative.—See Congress.....	1	1	73
executive.—See President.....	1	1	77
judicial.—See Judicial.....	3	1	78
Presents, emoluments, office, or title from a foreign king or prince, to persons holding offices of profit or trust, prohibited.....	1	9	76
Presidential electors, prohibition as to having engaged in the rebellion, 14th amendment.....			82
President of the United States, vested with executive power shall be chosen for four years.....	2	1	77
how elected.....	2	1	77
qualifications for.....	2	1	77
compensation of.....	2	1	77
shall take oath of office.....	2	1	77
may be removed by impeachment.....	2	4	78
President of the United States, powers of—			
shall be commander-in-chief of army and navy..	2	2	78
may require the written opinions of the heads of departments.....	2	2	78
may reprieve and pardon.....	2	2	78
may make treaties, with the consent of the senate	2	2	78
may appoint to office with consent of the senate..	2	2	78
shall fill up vacancies happening during the recess of the senate.....	2	2	78
President of the United States, duties of—			
shall give information to congress, and recommend measures.....	2	3	78
may convene both houses or either house....	2	3	78
may adjourn them in case of disagreement.....	2	3	78
shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.....	2	3	78
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed	2	3	78
shall commission all officers of the United States	2	3	78
in case of death, etc., office devolves on the vice-president and on such other officer as may be provided by law.....	2	1	77
Privileges and immunities of citizens of states.—See Citizens.			
Property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 5th amendment.....			81
Public debt, created by rebellion, validity not to be questioned, 14th amendment.....			82

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Quorum, what shall be for business	1	5	74
of states, in choosing a president by the house of representatives.	2	1	77
receipts and expenditures, accounts to be pub- lished.	1	9	76
Rebellion, certain rights lost by citizens engaged in, 14th amendment			82
Rebellion, states in, public debt, prohibition against payment, by the U. S. or any state, 14th amendment..			83
Records.—See Judicial Proceedings	4	1	79
Representatives, house of, composed of members chosen every second year	1	2	73
qualifications of the electors of its members.....	1	2	73
qualifications of members	1	2	73
Representatives, house of, shall not exceed one for 30,000 how apportioned, 14th amendment.....	1	2	73
shall choose their speaker and other officers.....	1	2	73
shall have sole power of impeachment.....	1	2	73
shall be the judges of the returns, elections and qualifications of its members.....	1	5	74
what shall be a quorum of.....	1	5	74
any number may adjourn, and compel the attend- ance of absentees.....	1	5	74
may determine the rules of proceeding.....	1	5	74
may punish or expel a member.....	1	5	74
shall keep a journal, and publish the same, except the parts requiring secrecy.....	1	5	74
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the senate	1	5	74
one-fifth of present may require the yeas and nays	1	5	74
shall originate bills for raising revenue.....	1	7	75
shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law.....	1	6	74
privileged from arrest during attendance, and in going and returning, except in certain cases....	1	6	75
shall not be questioned elsewhere for any speech or debate in the house.....	1	6	75
shall not be appointed to the offices created, or whose compensation has been increased, during the time for which they are elected.....	1	6	75
can, while serving, hold no office under the United States	1	6	75
shall not serve as primary electors of president..	2	1	77
Representatives and direct taxes apportioned according to numbers.....	1	2	73
Representation of a state, vacancies in, supplied until a new election by the executive authority thereof.....	1	2	73
Resolution, order, or vote, requiring the concurrence of both houses [except for an adjournment], shall be presented to the president, and undergo the formal- ities of bills.....	1	7	75
Revenue.—See Vessels.			
Rights of the citizen declared to be—			
liberty of conscience in matters of religion. Amendment.....	1		80
freedom of speech and of the press.....	1		80
to assemble and petition.....	1		80
to keep and bear arms.....	2		80
to his home against soldiers.....	3		80
to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures.....	4		81

Rights of the citizen declared to be—	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
as to offenses charged or committed.....	5		81
as to private property.....	5		81
speedy public trial.....	6		81
in suits at common law.....	7		81
as to cruel or unusual punishment.....	8		81
as to enumerated rights and retained rights.....	9		81
no state shall deny equal rights to any person within its jurisdiction, 14th amendment.....			82
to vote at any election, 14 amendment.....			82
to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition, 15th amendment.....			83
Rules, each house shall determine its own.....	1	5	74
Senate of the United States composed of two senators from each state.....	1	3	74
Senate of the United States, how chosen, classed, and terms of service.....	1	3	74
qualifications of members, thirty years of age, nine years a citizen, and an inhabitant of the state...	1	3	74
shall choose their officers, except the president...	1	3	74
shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members.....	1	5	74
what number shall be a quorum.....	1	5	74
any number may adjourn, and compel attendance of absentees.....	1	5	74
may determine its rules.....	1	5	74
may punish or expel a member.....	1	5	74
shall keep a journal, and publish the same, except parts requiring secrecy.....	1	5	74
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the other house.....	1	5	74
one-fifth of present may require the ayes and nays	1	5	74
may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue.....	1	7	75
shall try impeachments.....	1	3	74
their judgments only extend to removal from office, and to disqualify for any other.....	1	3	74
members shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	6	74
privileged from arrest.....	1	6	74
Senator shall not be an elector of president.....	2	1	77
Senators, prohibition as to having engaged in the rebellion, 14th amendment.....			83
shall not be questioned elsewhere for any speech or debate in the house.....	1	6	75
shall not be appointed to offices of the United States, created, or whose emoluments shall have been increased during the terms for which they were elected.....	1	6	75
Senators and Representatives, election of, how prescribed.....	1	4	74
Slavery, or involuntary servitude prohibited, amendment article 13.....			82
Slaves.—See Persons held to service.			
Slaves, claims for payment on account of emancipation, declared illegal and void, 14th amendment.			83
Speaker, how chosen....	1	2	73

States prohibited from—			Art.	Sec.	Pg.
entering into any treaty, alliance or confederation	1	10	76		
granting letters of marque.....	1	10	76		
coining money.....	1	10	76		
emitting bills of credit.....	1	10	76		
making anything a tender but gold and silver coin	1	10	76		
passing bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or					
laws impairing contracts.....	1	10	76		
granting titles of nobility.....	1	10	76		
laying impost, or duties on imports and exports					
for their own use.....	1	10	76		
laying duties on tonnage without the consent of					
congress.....	1	10	76		
keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace...	1	10	76		
entering into any contract or agreement with					
another state, or foreign power.....	1	10	76		
engaging in war, unless invaded or in imminent					
danger.....	1	10	76		
States, new, may be admitted into the Union.....	4	3	79		
States, may be formed within the jurisdiction of others,					
or by the junction of two or more, with the					
consent of congress and the legislatures concerned	4	3	79		
States, judges of, bound to consider the treaties, the					
constitution, and the laws under it, as supreme.....	6	1	80		
States, majority of all, necessary to the choice of presi-					
dent.....	2	1	77		
State, each to be guaranteed a republican form of gov-					
ernment; protected against invasion; and secured					
upon application against domestic violence	4	4	79		
Tax, capitation or direct, shall be laid only in proportion					
to census.....	1	9	76		
Tax, on exports from a state prohibited.....	1	9	76		
Taxes, direct, shall be apportioned according to repre-					
sentation.....	1	2	73		
Territory, or property, belonging to the United States,					
congress may make rules concerning.....	4	3	79		
Test, religious, shall not be required.....	6	1	80		
Titles.—See Nobility	1	9	76		
Title from foreign state.—See Presents.....	1	9	76		
Treason defined.....	3	3	79		
two witnesses, or confession necessary for con-					
viction	3	3	79		
punishment of, may be prescribed by congress,					
with one limitation	3	3	79		
Treason, or other crime, persons charged with in one					
state, fleeing into another, shall on demand be deliv-					
ered up.....	4	2	76		
Treasury, money drawn from only by appropriation...	1	9	76		
Treaties, the supreme law	6	1	80		
Universal suffrage to all male citizens, 15th amendment					83
Vacancies, in office happening during the recess of the					
senate.....	2	2	78		
in representation in congress, how filled.....	1	2	73		
Vessels to enter, clear, and pay duties in the states in					
which they arrive, or from which they depart.....	1	9	76		
Vice-president of the United States—					
to be president of the senate	1	3	74		
how elected.....					82
qualifications for,—12th amendment.....					82

RULES OF THE SENATE.

625

Vice-president of the United States—	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
shall in certain cases discharge the duties of	2	1	77
president.....	2	4	78
may be removed by impeachment.....			
Vote of one house, requiring the concurrence of the	1	7	75
other.			
Warrants for searches and seizures, when and how they			81
shall issue, 4th amendment			
Witness, in criminal cases, no one compelled to be			81
against himself, 5th amendment			

RULES OF THE SENATE FOR 1893.

Absent, committees not to be.....	Rule.	Page.
Absence of senators.....	47	125
Adjourn, motion to.....	54	126
Admission to floor.....	23, 24	123
Amendments, when to be reduced to writing.....	55	126
in committee of the whole.....	21	122
on third reading.....	34	124
to rules.....	41	125
Ayes and noes, any senator may demand.....	56	126
Bills, public to have preference	46	125
referring.....	11	122
presentation of and indorsement.....	12	122
introduction of.....	30	123
reading of.....	35	124
commitment of.....	36	124
to committee of the whole.....	37	124
printing of.....	38	125
engrossment of.....	39	125
amendments on third reading.....	40, 43	125
commitment on third reading.....	41	125
transmitting to other branch.....	42	125
report on enrolled.....	44	125
substitutes for enrolled.....	62	126
Business, order of.....	63	127
conduct of members during.....	10	121
Calendar of bills	19	122
Call of the senate.....	64	127
Called to order, member.....	31	123
Calling to order.....	14	122
Certificates for money.....	1	121
Commitment of bills, etc.....	50	126
Committees, standing.....	37, 42	124, 125
not to be absent.....	32	123
of the whole.....	47	125
on special legislation	33, 34, 38	124, 125
Debate, order in	65	127
member called to order in	13-16	122
speaking in.....	14	122
precedence of motions in.....	16	122
notice of.....	23	122
Decorum of members.....	57	126
Disturbance in lobby.....	17	122
Division and count.....	8	121
motion to excuse from voting.....	18	122
of motion or question.....	19	122
	28	123

40

	Rule.	Page.
Engrossment of bills.....	40, 43	125
Enrolled bills, report on.....	62	126
Enrollment committee may report at any time.....	48	125
Excuse from voting.....	19	122
Executive session.....	51	126
Errors, what secretary may correct.....	60	126
Floor of senate, privileges.....	55	126
General orders of the day.....	63, 64	127
Hours of meeting.....	53	126
Introduction of bills.....	35	124
Jefferson's manual to govern.....	52	126
Journal of executive session.....	51	126
Lobby, disturbance in.....	8	121
Member called to order.....	14	122
Memorials, how presented.....	29, 30	123
to congress.....	45	125
Motions to excuse from voting.....	19	122
form of stating.....	20	122
to be reduced to writing.....	21	122
when in possession of senate.....	22	122
precedence of close debate.....	23	122
to adjourn.....	24	123
reconsideration.....	27	123
division of question.....	28	123
Notice of debate.....	57	126
Order in debate.....	13	122
Order of business.....	10	121
member called to.....	14	122
Orders of the day.....	63, 64	127
Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's manual to govern..	52	126
Petitions, how presented.....	29	123
Preference, public bills to have.....	11	122
President of, duties.....	2, 4, 5, 6, 7	121
pro tem.....	5	121
Previous question, form of.....	25	123
no debate on.....	26	123
Printing of general bills.....	39	125
Privileges of the floor.....	55	126
Privileges of reporters.....	9	121
Public bills to have preference.....	11	122
Question, how stated and decided.....	3, 4	121
under debate, precedence of motions.....	23	122
previous, form of.....	25	123
no debate on.....	26	123
reconsideration.....	27	123
division of.....	28	123
Reading of bills.....	36	124
Reconsideration.....	27	123
Remonstrances, how presented.....	29, 30	123
Reporters, privileges of.....	9	121
Resolutions, notice of debate.....	57	126
Rules, amendment to.....	56	126
Rules of order, Jefferson's manual to govern.....	52	126

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

627

	Rule.	Page.
Secretary, duties of.....	49	125
may correct errors.....	60	126
duties relating to general orders.....	63, 65	127
Sergeant-at-arms, duties of.....	61	126
Smoking prohibited.....	59	126
Speaking in debate.....	16	122
Standing committees.....	32	123
Third reading, amendments on.....	41	125
Transmitting bills, etc.....	43, 44	125
Voting, excused from.....	19	122
Yeas and nays, any senator may demand.....	46	125

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1893.

	Rule.	Page.
Absence of members and officers.....	56	133
Adjourn, motion to	11	128
Admission to floor.....	42	131
Amendments on third reading.....	25	130
Appeal from call to order	19	129
Ayes and nays, how ordered.....	51	133
Bills, how introduced.....	20, 21	129
first reading and reference	22	129
second reading.....	23	129
third reading.....	26	130
amendments on third reading.....	25	130
engrossment of.....	24	129
suspension of rules to hasten.....	27	130
passage of.....	28	130
in committee of the whole	30	130
senate, how proceeded with	32	130
motion for reconsideration.....	33	130
printing of.....	54	133
substitution of	60	133
Business, order of.....	17, 44	129 132
Call of the house.....	53	133
Call to order of member.....	19	129
appeal from	19	129
Clerk of house, duties of on general orders.....	43	132
duties relating to file binders	43	132
duties of relating to records.....	57	132
Clerk's desk, no one to remain by	58	133
Clerks of committees	62	134
Committees, standing.....	36	131
Committees of the whole.....	29, 30, 46	130 132
rules of the house to apply.....	34	130
motion to rise	35	130
Committee, on engrossment.....	38	131
on enrollment.....	39	131
special	40	131
of conference.....	45	132
on public accounts, etc.....	61	134
meetings, notices.....	63	134
Decorum of members	5, 6	128
Debate, order in.....	7	128
notice of	52	133
Division of a question	18	129

	Rule.	Page.
Duties of speaker.....	3, 4	128
Duties of chief clerk and assistants.....	57	133
Duties of members.....	5, 6	128
Disturbance in lobby.....	55	133
Engrossment for third reading.....	24	129
committee on.....	38	131
Employes, appointment of.....	37	131
of the house.....	62	134
Enrollment, committee on.....	39	131
Excuse from voting.....	16	129
Extra compensation or gratuity.....	37	131
First reading of bills.....	22	129
Floor of the house, admission to.....	42	131
General order of the day.....	43	132
Gratuity or extra compensation.....	37	131
Hour of meeting.....	50	133
Jefferson's manual to govern.....	48	132
Journal, name of member introducing bill to go on....	41	131
Lobby, disturbance in.....	55	133
Meeting, call to order.....	1	128
hour of.....	50	133
Main question.....	14	129
Memorials; presentation of.....	15	129
Motions, presentation.....	8	128
when in possession of house.....	9	128
precedence of.....	10	128
to adjourn.....	11	128
previous question.....	12	128
for reconsideration.....	33	130
Order of debate.....	7	128
Order of business.....	44	132
Order, incidental questions.....	14	129
of business.....	17	129
call of member to.....	19	129
of putting question.....	31	130
of the day, general.....	43	132
Petitions, presentation of.....	15	129
Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's manual.....	48	132
Pages, relating to.....	64	134
Precedence of motions.....	10	128
Previous question, form of.....	13	128
Printing of bills.....	54	133
Questions, of order, incidental.....	14	129
order of putting.....	31	130
motion for reconsideration.....	33	130
Reading of the journal....	2	128
Reconsiderations, motions for.....	33	130
Resolution, notice of debate.....	52	133
Rules, suspension of to hasten a bill.....	27	130
suspension on two-thirds vote.....	49	133
apply in committee of the whole.....	34	130
Jefferson's manual to apply.....	48	132

	Rule.	Page.
Second reading of bills.....	23, 24, 129, 25,	130
Senate bills, how proceeded with	32	130
Sergeant-at-arms, special duties	11	128
Smoking prohibited	59	133
Speaker, duties of.....	3, 4	128
Speaker pro tem	47	132
Special committees.....	40	131
Standing committees.....	38	131
Substitution of bills	60	133
Suspension of rules to hasten a bill	27	130
two-thirds vote.....	49	133
Third reading of bills.....	26	130
Voting, excused from.....	16	129
Yeas and nays, call for	51	133

JOINT RULES—

	Rule.	Page.
Amendment, power of either house to amend.....	10	135
receding from by either house.....	14	136
Appropriations of money, how made	15	136
Bills, how enrolled and signed.....	11	135
title of shall express subject... ..	18	136
Call of the joint convention	9	135
Committee on printing, joint.....	16	136
Committees of conference.....	13	136
Committees on enrollment	11	135
Debate, order in.....	5, 8	135
Elections by joint convention.....	12	136
Enrolling and signing of bills.....	11	135
Joint convention, how governed.....	1	135
president of.....	2	135
elections by.....	12	136
rules of house to govern.....	17	136
Money, appropriations how made.....	15	136
Order in debate.....	5, 6, 7, 8	135
President of joint convention	2	135
right to vote.....	4	135
Printing, joint committee.....	16	136
Questions, how stated.....	3	135
Receding from amendments.....	14	136
Title of bills, shall express object.....	18	136

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE—

	Sec.	Page.
Absence of senators.....	8	148
Address or message.....	10	149
Adjournment.....	50	188
Amendments.....	35	172
Amendments between the houses.....	45	183
Approval of bill.....	48	186
Arrangement of business.....	14	152

	Rule.	Page.
Bills, three readings (senate).....	22	159
leave to bring in (senate).....	23	159
first reading (senate).....	24	159
second reading (senate).....	25	160
commitment (senate).....	26	160
report of committee (senate).....	27	162
recommitment.....	28	163
reports taken up.....	29	163
quasi-committee (committee of the whole).....	28	160
second reading in the house.....	31	165
third reading.....	40	177
titles, amendment of.....	42	181
sent to the other house.....	44	182
amendments between the houses.....	45	183
enrollment, after passage.....	48	186
approval by president.....	48	187
titles of, in journals.....	49	187
Business, arrangement of.....	14	152
Call of the house.....	7	147
Co-existing questions.....	37	175
Committee of the whole.....	12	150
Committees, privileges of.....	11	149
Conferences.....	46	184
Congress, what is a session of.....	51	189
Debate, order in.....	17	153
Division of the house.....	41	178
Division of the question.....	36	174
Elections for, U. S. senators and representatives.....	4	144
Equivalent questions.....	38	176
Examination of witnesses.....	13	151
Impeachment.....	53	192
Journals, of Congress.....	49	187
Legislative powers of congress.....	2	139
Messages between houses.....	47	185
Motions, disposition of.....	20	158
New matter, may be moved.....	14	153
Order and rules of proceeding.....	15	153
Order in debate.....	17	153
Order respecting papers.....	16	153
Orders of the day.....	14	152
Orders of the house.....	17	153
Papers, custody of.....	16	153
Papers, reading.....	32	166
Petitions.....	19	158
Privileged questions.....	33	166
Privileges of members of legislative bodies.....	3	140
Previous question.....	34	171
Qualifications of senators and representatives.....	5	144
Question, privileged.....	33	166
previous.....	34	171
division.....	36	174
co-existing.....	37	175
equivalent.....	38	176
manner of putting.....	39	177
Quorums.....	6	147

BIOGRAPHIES.

631

	Rule.	Page.
Reading papers.....	32	166
Reconsideration, rules relating to.....	43	181
Resolutions.....	21	159
Rules, importance of.....	1	139
Session of congress, what is.....	51	189
Speaker.....	9	148
Titles of bills may be amended.....	42	181
Treaties, by United States government.....	52	190
Witnesses, examination of.....	13	151
Yeas and nays, when ordered.....	41	178

BIOGRAPHIES STATE OFFICERS.

	Page		Page
Anderson.....	554	Kenyon.....	552
Becker.....	550	Kiehle.....	550
Biermann.....	549	Liggett.....	550
Brown.....	549	Mills.....	551
Bobleter.....	549	Muehlberg.....	553
Childs.....	549	Nelson.....	548
Clauson.....	551	Powers.....	553
Clough.....	548	Reese.....	551
Converse.....	553	Rose.....	554
Foote.....	552	Smith.....	550
Giltinan.....	552	Stockenstrom.....	554
Hart.....	554	Taylor.....	552
Holcomb.....	556	Teisberg.....	551

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

	Page		Page
Buck.....	556	Gilfillan.....	555
Collins.....	555	Mitchell.....	555
Dickinson.....	555	Vanderburgh.....	555

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

	Page		Page
Baxter.....	560	Lewis.....	562
Brill.....	557	Lochren.....	558
Brown, C. L.....	563	Moer.....	563
Brown, P. E.....	563	Otis.....	558
Buckham.....	560	Pond.....	559
Cadwell.....	561	Powers.....	563
Canty.....	560	Russell.....	560
Crosby.....	556	Searle.....	561
Egan.....	558	Severance.....	560
Ensign.....	562	Smith.....	559
Hicks.....	559	Start.....	558
Holland.....	563	Stearns.....	562
Hooker.....	559	Webber.....	561
Ives.....	563	Whytock.....	562
Kelly.....	557	Willis.....	558
Kerr.....	557	Williston.....	556

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

	Page		Page
Baldwin	565	Kiefer.....	565
Boen	566	McCleary.....	564
Davis	564	Tawney.....	564
Fletcher	565	Washburn	564
Hall	565		

STATE SENATORS.

	Page.		Page.
Allen.....	577	Kiester.....	567
Ayers.....	567	La Due.....	568
Barr.....	568	Leavitt.....	574
Bell.....	573	Lienau.....	572
Borchert.....	575	Little.....	569
Brown.....	575	Lommen.....	577
Burkhardt.....	570	McHale.....	574
Canestorp.....	576	McMillan.....	573
Craig.....	568	March.....	572
Crandall.....	569	Mayo.....	569
Craven.....	574	Morse.....	573
Daugherty.....	577	Mott.....	569
Davis.....	569	Nelson.....	567
Day.....	568	O'Brien.....	571
Dean.....	572	Peterson, J. W.....	570
Dedon.....	575	Peterson, S. D.....	568
Donnelly.....	571	Phillips.....	573
Eaton.....	574	Probstfield.....	576
Erickson.....	575	Sanborn.....	571
Geissel.....	576	Sevatson.....	568
Glader.....	575	Smith, Edson R.....	570
Grafe.....	576	Smith, John Day.....	573
Guderian.....	574	Stevens.....	572
Hammer.....	566	Stockton.....	570
Hompe.....	576	Streissguth.....	570
Keller.....	575	Tawney.....	569
Kelly.....	566	Wood.....	577

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

	Page.		Page.
Abbott.....	579	Lee.....	593
Anderson.....	591	Lende.....	582
Barrett.....	590	Leonard.....	589
Baston.....	588	Linnemann.....	592
Benner.....	578	Lockwood.....	579
Bjorge.....	593	McDonald.....	589
Bleecker.....	586	McDonough.....	584
Boggs.....	596	McGrath.....	581
Booren.....	584	McEwen.....	590
Boxrud.....	583	McKasy.....	582
Boylan.....	589	Maguire.....	591
Briggs.....	581	Markham.....	595
Bruels.....	580	Merritt.....	596
Buck.....	580	Minette.....	592
Cairns.....	587	Monahan.....	582
Carlson.....	588	Moore.....	594
Chesley.....	595	Nelson.....	578
Christie.....	578	Nilsson.....	585
Cole, E.....	587	Noyes.....	584
Cole, Thomas.....	594	O'Neill.....	594
Comstock, E.....	586	Ongstad.....	593
Comstock, W. L.....	580	Paulson.....	579
Cotton.....	595	Peterson.....	594
Craig.....	589	Pray.....	587
Diepolder.....	582	Railson.....	590
Dodd.....	585	Richardson, A. O.....	594
Dunn.....	592	Richardson, Henry M.....	581
Elliott.....	588	Roach.....	583
Fleming.....	593	Rodger.....	586
Fletcher.....	587	Salls.....	582
French.....	584	Scofield.....	583
Fuller.....	593	Shell.....	579
Furlong.....	578	Sikorski.....	581
Geissler.....	579	Skinner.....	580
Gorman.....	591	Smith.....	594
Greer.....	583	Staples.....	584
Gunn.....	594	Sullivan.....	586
Guttersen.....	580	Swanson.....	589
Heinrichs.....	586	Temple.....	583
Hohl.....	578	Turrell.....	580
Holler.....	589	Tyler.....	582
Holman.....	579	Underleak.....	581
Holmberg.....	587	Vansant.....	581
Hopkins.....	579	Virtue.....	581
Horton.....	585	Wacek.....	582
Howard.....	588	Wagoner.....	595
Hunck.....	592	Wahlund.....	589
Ives.....	585	Wallblom.....	585
Jacobson.....	590	Walsh.....	586
Johnson, A. G.....	593	Willson, Geo.....	588
Johnson, John E.....	593	Winston.....	588
Juelson.....	595	Wilson, F. M.....	583
Kelly, A. B.....	583	Williams.....	585
Kelly, Patrick H.....	585	Wooldridge.....	578
Knuteson.....	595	Wyman.....	587
Koerner.....	590	Young.....	591
Langum.....	578	Zelch.....	584

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	Page
Corporations for mechanical and manufacturing purposes . . .	309
co-operative associations	311
annuity, safe deposit and trust companies	312
millers and manufacturing insurance companies	312
building, loan and savings companies	305, 312
mutual insurance, hail, etc.	313
town insurance	313
farmers' mutual fire insurance	313
other than for pecuniary profit	313
colleges, seminaries, societies, etc.	313
general religious societies	314
special religious societies	314
camp or grove meetings	315
county agricultural societies	315
banks and banking	305, 306
young men's christian association	315
Correctional and charitable institutions under control	250
growth since 1860	251
principal improvements in 1892	250
Corrections and charities, state board	249
officers for 1893	335
Counties, area of in square miles	220
date of establishment and organization	220
Counties by districts	521
County officers for 1893	341
County seats, names of	341
commissioners, chairman, duties of	341, 531
Courts of Minnesota	228
Courts, United States supreme	530
United States in Minnesota	532
Cruelty to animals, prevention of	294
Custom house officers	533
collections in the state	533
Dairy and food commission, organization and history	278
department officers in 1893	330
Dairyman's association, state	298
Deaf (see institute for defectives)	258
Debt, state bonded	212
Declaration of Independence	64
Defectives, institute for at Faribault	258
expenditures for two years	258
Democratic platform of 1892	370
nominees for state officers in 1892	374
Dental examiners, state board of	291, 338
Dependent children, school for	262, 337
Disbursements, state in 1892	511
estimated for three years	512
District courts, how created and powers	229
terms of court	527
election of judges in 1892	480
District judges, names since 1858	322
names of in 1893	333
Doctors, state medical board	290, 338
Druggists, state board of pharmacy	290, 338
Education, lands set aside for	211
value of school fund	212
Election statistics, for 1892	376
governor in 1892	376
other state officers in 1892	376, 377

GENERAL INDEX.

637

	Page
Election state officers by counties.....	462
senators elected in 1890.....	472
representatives in 1892.....	474
judges of district courts.....	480
constitutional amendment.....	470
presidential electors, vote by counties.....	468
popular vote for president, since 1860.....	483
congressional.....	478
electoral vote for 1896.....	602
Elections, state, laws relating to.....	298
Elevation above the sea.....	205
Equalization of taxes, state board of.....	293
Examiner, public, duties of.....	270
Executive department, officers.....	225
Executive documents, printing and care of.....	225
Faribault, institute for defectives.....	258
Farmers' institutes, history of.....	295
Farms in Minnesota in 1892.....	210
Farm statistics by commissioner.....	210
Feeble-minded, (see institute for defectives).....	260
Fergus Falls, third hospital for insane.....	257
Finances of the state in 1892.....	511
Five million loan, (see bonds and railroads).....	200
Fiscal year.....	301
Fish commission, organization and history.....	285
distribution of fish and eggs.....	288, 289
officers for 1893.....	289, 338
hatchery at Willow brook, superintendent.....	287, 339
Fish and game laws, open season.....	608
Flag, state, history, adoption.....	607
Flower, state, adoption.....	606
Flour statistics of Minnesota.....	211
Food adulterations, state action.....	279
Foreign consuls in Minnesota.....	603
Foreign corporations.....	316
Forest culture in the state.....	210
Forestry association, state, history.....	293
Game and fish laws, open season.....	608
Game warden, (law repealed).....	321
Geography of Minnesota.....	204
Geological and natural history survey.....	247
publication of final volumes.....	248
General and special laws, disposition of.....	297
publication of general in newspapers.....	297
Governor, head of the executive department.....	225
department officers in 1893.....	327
official names of since 1858.....	317
private secretaries to, since 1858.....	320
votes for since 1857.....	482
votes for in 1892.....	376
Grain inspection, law regulating.....	281
collection of fees.....	281
department officers in 1893.....	331
Health, state board of, history of.....	274
officers for 1892.....	338
local boards of.....	274
Hail insurance companies.....	313
High school, state board.....	232, 335

	Page
High schools, state, organization.....	232
appropriations for.....	231
statistics of.....	232
Historical sketch of state before admission.....	195
Historical society, history of.....	281
officers for 1893.....	339
History, chronological events of state.....	216
Hogs in Minnesota in 1892.....	211
Horses in the state in 1892.....	211
Hospitals for insane.....	249 to 257
board of trustees for 1893.....	342
Horticultural society, state, organization and history.....	284
officers for 1893.....	339
House of representatives, (see representatives).....	106
Illuminating oils, inspector of.....	292
Indebtedness, state bonds.....	212
Indian massacre of 1862.....	201
Indian treaties.....	197, 198, 199, 201
reservation.....	200
Indians in Minnesota in 1890.....	530
Insane hospitals, to be inspected by corrections and charities.....	250
expenditures for two years.....	252
board of trustees and duties.....	252, 336
first hospital at St. Peter.....	253, 336
second hospital at Rochester.....	255, 336
third hospital at Fergus Falls.....	257, 337
Institute for defectives, organization.....	258
expenditures for two years.....	258
officers for 1893.....	337
inspection, by corrections and charities.....	250
Institutions, state, expenditures for.....	213
Interest laws and statute of limitation.....	604
Internal revenue officers and collections.....	533, 534
Internal improvements, five per cent. of public land sales.....	26
Insurance, department, history and growth.....	271
department officers in 1893.....	329
hail, tornado and cyclone companies.....	313
millers' and manufacturers' companies.....	312
names of department officers since 1872.....	319
number of companies reporting.....	272
premiums paid out.....	272
town insurance companies.....	313
fees to fire organizations.....	272
Iron ore in the state, extent and value.....	209
shipments from the mines.....	209
Itasca state park.....	206
Jails and lock-ups, plans by board of corrections, etc.....	249
Judges of courts.....	228
names of since 1858.....	322
Judges of district court, election 1892.....	480
Joint rules of legislature for 1893.....	135
Judicial districts of United States.....	530
Judicial districts of Minnesota.....	527
Judiciary department of the state.....	228
of the United States.....	530
Jurisdiction, concurrent on bordering rivers.....	25
Labor statistics, bureau of.....	276
department officers in 1893.....	330
officers since 1887.....	321

	Page
Lakes of Minnesota.....	205
Land department of the state	326
Land offices, United States.	534
Land area by counties	520
Lands, public agent of state.....	26
Lard, adulterations of.....	279
Latitude and longitude	204
Laws of the state, custody of	225
Laws, general and special, disposition of	297
general, publication in newspapers.....	297
Legislature, territorial officers of.....	85
members of territorial.....	85
state, officers since 1858.....	88
members of since 1858.....	88
apportionments, (see apportionments).....	
election returns of 1892.....	376
members of, 1893.....	106
address, nativity, etc., of members.....	110
joint rules of both houses.....	135
permanent rules of senate	121
permanent rules of the house.....	128
number and compensation of members.....	299
length of session for 1891.....	299
Legal holidays.....	301
Legal rates of advertising.....	300
Library, state, organization and history.....	292
officers since 1858	320
department officers in 1893.....	330
distribution of supreme court reports	292
Lieutenant governors since 1858.....	317
Logs and lumber, districts of surveyors.....	285
surveyors of.....	339
Lumber statistics in 1892.....	211
Manual of parliamentary practice (see special index).....	140
Manufactures, flour and lumber.....	210
Mankato normal school.....	235
Mechanical and manufacturing corporations.....	309
Medical examiners, state board of.....	290, 338
Meteorological review of weather.....	525
Millers and manufacturers' insurance companies.....	312
Military department.....	227
officers of, for 1893.....	329
state military forces, general staff.....	547
first regiment, officers commanding.....	547
second regiment, officers commanding.....	547
third regiment, officers commanding.....	547
first battalion mounted troops.....	547
Mining interests in the state, leases.	208
Minnehaha, state park at.....	269
soldiers' home at.....	268
Minneapolis, state university at.....	239
Mining and smelting corporations.....	308
Minnesota, origin of name.....	204
early history of.....	195
geographical position.....	204
area of land and water	204
climate.....	205
elevation.....	205
lakes, number and value.....	205
agriculture.....	210

	Page
Minnesota, future growth.....	213
manufactures.....	211
rivers and water courses.....	205
resources, timber and mining.....	208, 209
state institutions.....	213
state seal, history.....	214
population by counties.....	506
taxable property of.....	513
receipts and expenditures estimated for three years.....	512
state funding bonds.....	212
wealth of, by counties.....	513
institute for defectives.....	250, 251, 258
war history, distribution of copies.....	298
soldiers' home, history of.....	268
expenditures for two years.....	251
trustees for 1893.....	337
supreme court reports.....	229
Moccasin flower state.....	606
Monetary statistics 1892.....	212
Moorhead normal school.....	238
Municipal courts, how established.....	229
Name, origin of Minnesota.....	204
National banks, aggregate funds.....	519
guard, uniformed militia.....	227
Naturalization laws of United States.....	543
Newspapers, publication of general laws in.....	297
legal advertising in.....	300
advertising constitutional amendments.....	297
Normal schools, control of.....	230
appropriations, support of.....	231
board of directors.....	233, 335
at Winona.....	233
at Mankato.....	235
at St. Cloud.....	236
at Moorhead.....	238
enrollment.....	231
Notable events in state history, chronological.....	216
Notaries public.....	303
eligibility to office.....	301
Official bonds, oaths, etc., where filed.....	225
Officers of territorial government from 1849.....	84
of territorial legislature from 1849.....	85
of state government and departments.....	317
county governments.....	341
Oils, illuminating, inspector of.....	292
Oil inspectors, officers since 1876.....	321
officers for 1893.....	292, 339
Oleomargarine, restrictions against.....	278
Organic act of Minnesota.....	17
Owatonna, school for dependent children.....	262
Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's Manual (see special index).....	140
Party nominations in 1892.....	374
divisions, U. S. Congress.....	602
Passport regulations.....	545
Penitentiary, when and where located.....	222
Pensions, claims through adjutant general's office.....	227
Peoples party.....	367
platform.....	371
nominees for 1892.....	374

	Page
Permanent school fund, amount.....	231
Personal property, taxable value of.....	513
Pharmacy, state board of.....	290, 338
Physicians, state board of medical examiners.....	290
Pine forests in Minnesota.....	209
Platforms, political 1892.....	367 to 373
Political nominations 1892.....	374
Population.....	484 to 510
census of 1890 and prior years.....	484
comparative growth in cities.....	486
by counties.....	487, 506
cities and villages of 1,000.....	508
of Indians in Minnesota.....	510
foreign born.....	509
sex, color, nativity, voting age.....	510
Post offices in the state.....	535
rates and regulations.....	541
money order system.....	542
Presidential electors 1892.....	468
Presidents, total vote for thirty-two years.....	483
Prevention of cruelty to animals.....	294
Printing, public, how executed.....	291
paper and stationery, how purchased.....	225
expert printer.....	291
legislative.....	596
Prison, state at Stillwater, history of.....	287
subject to inspection by corrections and charities.....	250
expenditures for two years.....	251
managers for 1893.....	336
Probate courts, how created, and powers.....	229
Probate judges, salaries.....	229
Prohibition platform.....	368
nominees for 1892.....	375
Public examiner, history of office.....	270
names of officers since 1878.....	319
department officers in 1893.....	330
Public property, department officers in 1893.....	332
Public instruction, department officers in 1893.....	329
superintendent of, names of since 1860.....	319
Public lands, five per cent. of net proceeds to state.....	26
state grants to the state.....	26
Publication of legal notices.....	300
Railroad department, department officers in 1893.....	331
organization and history.....	280
Railroad commissioners, names of since 1872.....	318
Railroads, grant of lands for.....	212
miles of completed road.....	212, 516
value of capital stock, bonds, etc.....	212, 516
gross earnings 1892.....	212, 516
taxes for 1891.....	212, 516
freight traffic 1892.....	516
passenger traffic 1892.....	516
five million loan bill to aid.....	200
foreclosure of franchises.....	200
capital stock, bonds, etc.....	212
re-chartered and growth of.....	202
adjustment legislation on, five million loan bonds.....	202
Railroad, telephone and telegraph taxes.....	514
Real property, total taxable value of.....	513

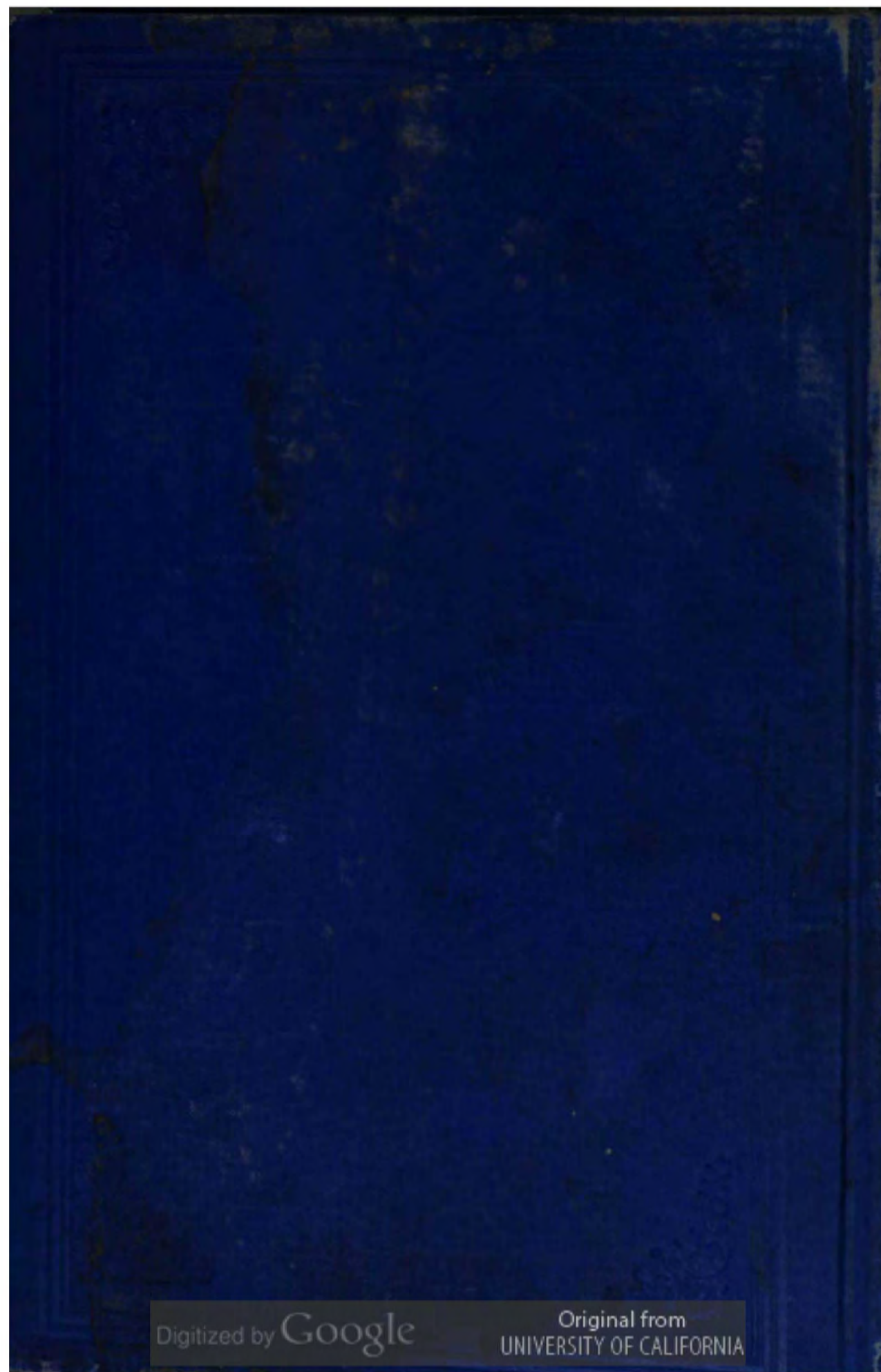
	Page
Rebellion, war of the, in the south	200
Minnesota troops in war of	200, 227, 298
Receipts into treasury for thirty-four years	515
Receipts and expenditures, state, estimate for three years	512
Receipts into treasury, 1891, 1892	511
into state treasury, 1892	212
Red Wing, reform school at	265
Reformatory, state, inspection by corrections and charities	250
state, expenditures for two years	251
board of managers, 1893	335
Reform school, inspection by corrections and charities	250
expenditures for two years	251
history of	264
officers for 1893	335
Religious corporations, general	314
Religious societies, special	314
Reporter of supreme court	228
Representatives in congress, from Minnesota since 1858	325
Representatives, house of, statistics of	113
Representatives, members of 1893	106
permanent rules for 1893	128
Representatives, committees for 1893	119
residence directory for 1893	113
election returns for 1892	474
Republican platform 1892	367
Republican nominees 1892	375
Revenue from mining	208
Rights of women	302
Rivers	205
Rochester, second insane hospital (see insane hospitals)	255
Rules, legislative (see special index)	121
Salt spring lands, grant of same with adjoining lands	26
Savings banks, aggregate funds of	519
School lands, grant of sections 16 and 36	26
School systems of the state	230
School statistics	230
School funds, permanent	231
taxes for 1892	212
Schools, support of	231
School for dependent children	262
board of control	264
Seal of state, history of	214
Secretary of state, duties of	225
officers for 1893	327
official names since 1858	318
assistant secretaries since 1858	319
Senators, United States, from Minnesota since 1858	325
fifty-third congress	597
Senators, state, for 1893	106
statistical directory of	110
election returns for 1892	472
Senate rules	121
officers of since 1857	109
standing committees	118
Sioux massacre in 1862	204
Soldiers' home, history of	268
expenditures for two years	251
trustees for 1893	337
Soldiers, Minnesota in the war for the Union	200
history of the	298

GENERAL INDEX.

643

	Page
St. Peter, first hospital for insane.....	253
St. Cloud, normal school at.....	236
reformatory at.....	266
St. Paul, first reform school at.....	264
State, agricultural society.....	283, 340
board of corrections and charities.....	249, 335
dental examiners.....	291, 338
board of equalization.....	293, 340
board of pharmacy.....	290, 338
board of health.....	174
medical examiners.....	290
dairyman's association.....	298
dependent school for dependent and neglected children..	262
government, act authorizing.....	24
elections in 1892.....	367
government, in 1893.....	327
horticultural society.....	284
forestry association.....	293
historical society.....	281, 339
examiners in law.....	532
high school board.....	233, 335
debt, amount of.....	212
finances, receipts and expenditures.....	511
institutions, history of.....	221
institutions, expenditures for and value of.....	213
library, organization and history.....	292, 330
legislature, sessions of.....	299
land agent, name of.....	322
printing, how controlled.....	291
prison at Stillwater.....	250, 267, 336
reformatory at St. Cloud.....	266, 335
reform school.....	264, 335
treasury, receipts into since 1858.....	515
school system.....	230
Statistics, agricultural, commission of.....	210, 273, 321
labor, commissioner of.....	276
vital, state board of health.....	274
Steam boilers, inspectors of.....	299, 339
Stumpage fees collected.....	209
Supreme court, powers.....	228
department officers in 1893.....	332
judges in 1893.....	228
judges since 1858.....	322
reporter, duties of.....	228
reporter since 1858.....	322
reports, how published.....	228
clerks of, since 1858.....	322
Supreme court of the United States, justices.....	530
Superintendent of public instruction, officers since 1860.....	319
department officers in 1893.....	329
Taxes, general, when become a lien.....	296
delinquent and penalty.....	296
certificates of sale, holders of.....	296
levied in 1890 and 1891.....	515
Taxation and assessment, 1890 and 1891.....	515
Taxes, total on valuations of 1891.....	514
Teachers' institutes, appropriation for.....	234
Temperature and barometer, 1892, St. Paul.....	522
Territorial officers from 1849.....	84
Territorial legislatures, officers from 1849.....	84

	Page
Territorial, first apportionment.....	85
apportionment of 1851.....	85
apportionment of 1855.....	86
Territorial government, when organized	196
Timber.....	209
Township, organization, name of.....	531
legal voters in, officers.....	531
Treasurer, state, duties.....	226
names of since 1858.....	318
department officers in 1893.....	328
Tree culture, provision of law relating to.....	210
Trust companies	519
University, state control of.....	230
state support of	231
permanent fund.....	231
colleges and departments.....	239
location of.....	239
board of regents.....	334
courses of study.....	239
faculty and instructors.....	240
expenditures.....	244
new buildings erected.....	244
when and where located.....	222
United States, senators from Minnesota since 1858.....	325
representatives from Minnesota since 1858.....	325
judicial officers	530
United States courts in Minnesota.....	532
United States census for 1890	484
United States, congressional apportionment.....	602
constitution of.....	73
United States land offices, location and officers.....	534
Vinegar, cider, adulterations of.....	279
Vital statistics, legislation of 1887.....	276
by state board of health.....	276
War history, Minnesota soldiers, distribution of copies.....	227
West Publishing Co., contract printing supreme court reports	229
Weather review for the year.....	522
Winona normal school.....	233
Willowbrook fish hatchery.....	287
officers for 1893.....	338
Wild lady slipper (frontispiece).....	606
Women, rights of.....	302
World's Fair Columbian Exposition.....	605
congress auxiliary.....	606
Minnesota, appropriations, commissioners.....	606



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