Legislative manual of the State of Minnesota. 1897
St. Paul [etc.]

http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281

HathiTrust

www.hathitrust.org

Public Domain, Google-digitized
http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

This work is in the Public Domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

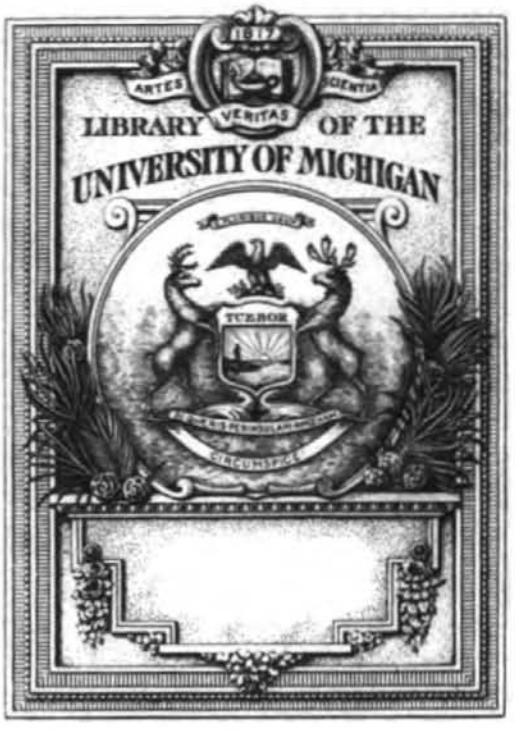
B 1,421,853

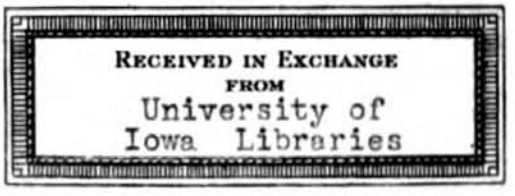
Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

This document is made available electronically by the Minnesota Legislative Reference Library as part of an ongoing digital archiving project. http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/lrl.asp





Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

Minnesota. Legislature.

The Legislative Manual of the State of Minnesota

STATE UNIVERSITY
IOWA
LIBRARY

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

GEORGE E. HALLBERG.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF

ALBERT BERG,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1897.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA
LIBRARY

PRINTED BY
HARRISON & SMITH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
CHAS. C. WHITNEY,
SUPT STATE PRINTING.

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054302121
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

INTRODUCTORY.

TO THE MEMBERS

OF THE

THIRTIETH LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF MINNESOTA

THIS MANUAL IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED.

The Legislative Manual of 1897 is divided, as to contents, into three parts. Part I contains the State Organic Act, Act of Admission, and Constitutions of the State of Minnesota and the United States, legislative statistics and rules, and Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Part II contains the history, resources and growth of state, state departments and institutions. Part III contains tables of officers of state departments and institutions, and county officers, election, population and financial statistics of the state, political information, and such miscellaneous matter as has usually been published in the Manual, and that has been considered of general interest.

The publication of this Manual is authorized under Chapter 122, General Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 64, General Laws of 1895. A synopsis of the same herewith follows:

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.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SEC. 6. The secretary of state shall, under the contract of the state printer, and upon as favorable terms as he can secure for the state, cause ten thousand (10,000) copies of the Legislative Manual to be published biennially, to be distributed as follows:

Fifty copies to each member of the Legislature.
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 free public library in this state.
Two copies to each public college, seminary or academy in this state.
Two copies to each state normal school.
Two copies to each state high school.
One copy to each state institution not herein provided for.
One copy to each elective state officer.
One copy to each appointed state officer who is the head of any department.
One copy to each officer and employe of the house and senate.
One copy to each supreme and district court judge.
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 for distribution among the members of the next succeeding legislature.
The remaining copies shall be held in the office of the secretary of state for distribution as he may deem best.

The act authorizing this publication places the distribution of the Manual not with the Secretary of State, as is generally supposed by the public, but with the individual members of the legislature. It would also appear from the provisions of the foregoing law that some notable omissions were made in providing for the distribution. There are no provisions for the public schools of the state, nor for the newspaper publishers. As the Manual constitutes probably the best civil government text-book of Minnesota, the state could well afford to supply each of the seven thousand common schools in this state with a copy.

The general demand for copies of the Manual is increasing, and by far exceeds the number published. While the demand comes largely from teachers, students and professional men, there is a great demand from the general public who desire information relating to the state's resources and institutions, as well as political, statistical and general information concerning the state. If the demand for the Manual is a test of the value put upon it by the public, then the expense of an increased publication would be money wisely expended by the state.

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State, 1895 to 1899.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PART I.

Generated for Adrienne M irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054308281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FROM AN OIL PAINTING BY HELEN S. CASTLE, OF ST. PAUL.

CYPRIPEDIUM.—THE MOCCASIN FLOWER.

STATE FLOWER OF MINNESOTA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE STATE FLOWER

OF

MINNESOTA.

The name Cypripedium (from Greek words meaning the shoe of Venus), published for this genus in 1737 by Linnæus, and its common English and American popular names, as Lady's Slipper, Moccasin Flower, and Indian Shoe, refer to the saccate and somewhat shoe-like form of the most conspicuous petal (in this Orchis family called the lip) of the flower.

About twenty-five species of Cypripedium are known, belonging to the north temperate zone and reaching south into Mexico and northern India. Six species occur in the northern United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, all of these being found in Minnesota; and about a dozen species in total occur on this continent. They are perennial herbs with perfect, irregular flowers, which are solitary or few, large and showy.

The Minnesota species are as follows: *C. arietinum* R. Br., the Ram's-head Moccasin Flower, with red and whitish veiny lip, as shown in the accompanying plate; *C. candidum* Muhl., the small White Moccasin Flower; *C. parviflorum* Salisb., the small Yellow Moccasin Flower, also shown in this plate; *C. pubescens* Willd., with much larger yellow flowers; *C. spectabile* Sw., with most showy, large flowers, of mingled white and pink purple color; and *C. acaule* Ait., the Stemless Moccasin Flower, with leaves on the ground and a large rose-purple flower on an erect scape nearly a foot high. These plants grow preferably in cold and moist woods and in bogs, flowering from May to July. The first and second are rare or infrequent; but the other four are frequent or common, especially northward.

NOTE.—Minnesota has fourteen genera, including forty-one species, of the Orchis family, to which the Cypripediums belong. In total, 1,582 species of flowering plants, and sixty-eight ferns and their allies, making together 1,650 species, were tabulated, as known to grow without cultivation in this state, by Warren Upham in the Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, published in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey, for the year 1883 (193 pages, with a map showing the areas of forest and prairie). Within the basin of the Minnesota river, according to the report in 1892 by Prof. Conway MacMillan, the state botanist, 1,174 species and varieties of flowering plants, including all our Cypripediums, are known and have been collected for the Herbarium of the State University. The State Flower is thus chosen from among more than a thousand others which bloom on our prairies, in the northern woods, in their cool bogs, and in our streams and lakes.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE STATE FLAG
OF
MINNESOTA.

The state legislature of 1893 by chapter sixteen, provided for the adoption of a state flag.

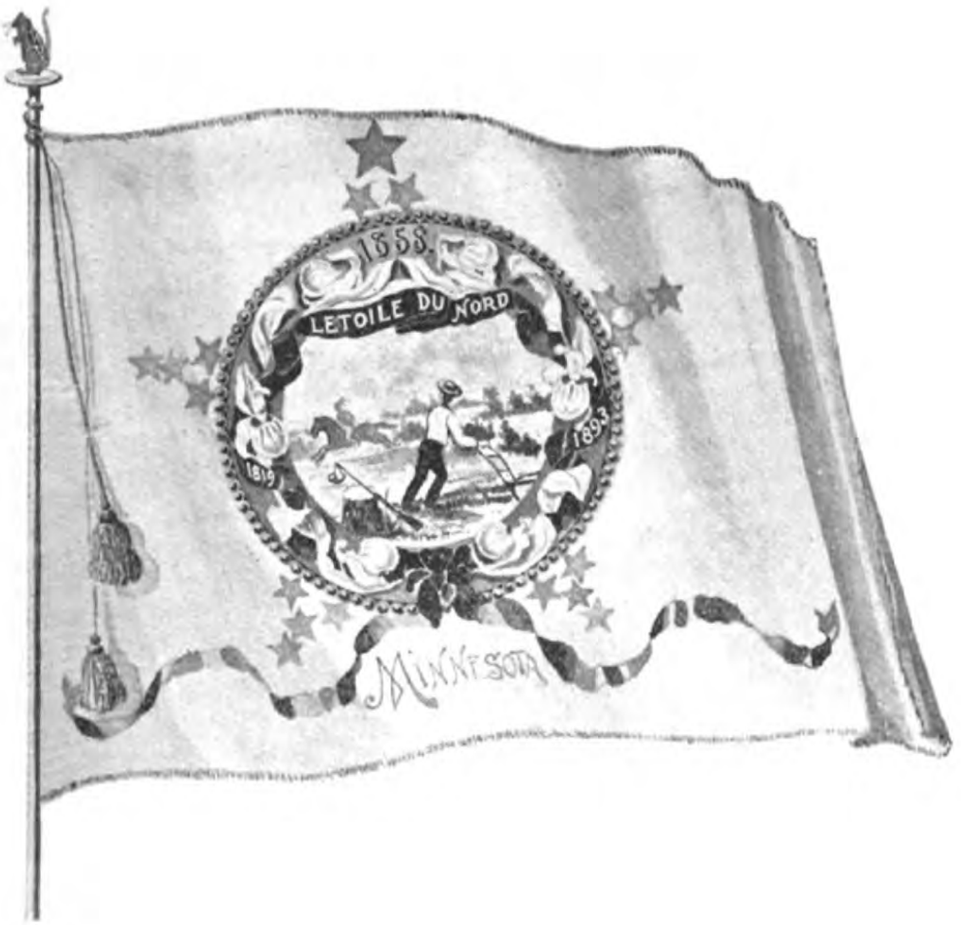
Mrs. Franklyn L. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. White, Mrs. Edward Durant, Mrs. F. B. Clark, Mrs. H. F. Brower and Mrs. A. T. Stebbins were by this act named and designated a commission to select and adopt an appropriate design for a state flag.

Conformably to the provision 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 nineteen is a peculiarly happy one, as Minnesota was the nineteenth state, after the original thirteen, to be admitted to the Union. The standard to the flag was surmounted by a golden gopher, and tied with a gold cord and tassel. The execution of the design is entirely in needle work.

Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4049212
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE STATE SEAL

OF

MINNESOTA.

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054968211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 thirty years.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 assmbly. 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhaeus M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

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

Preamble.

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

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Object of government.

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.

Rights and privileges.

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.

Liberty of the press.

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.

Right of trial by jury.

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.]*

No excessive bail or unusual punishments.

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 unreasonable 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthanna M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015058458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

Imprisonment for debt

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this State, (*a*) but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. [*Provided, however,* that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same; and, *provided further,* that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt incurred to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.]*

Property exemption.

Private property for public use.

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

Military power subordinate.

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

Lands declared allodial. Leases when void.

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

Freedom of conscience.

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

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

(*a*) 23 Minn, 1. 23 Minn., 411.

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

†The words "destroyed or damaged" inserted by amendment adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrianne M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054968211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 Souix 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Jurisdiction on bordering rivers.

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.

Acceptance of propositions in enabling act.

SEC. 3. The propositions contained in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Division of powers

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

---

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° 23′ 55″ north of the equator, and in longitude 95° 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenaeum Limited (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054968211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

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.*

Length of session.

Apportionment of members.

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.

Eligibility of members,

Quorum.

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.

Rules of Government.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Officers.

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

Journal of proceedings.

Length of adjournments.

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

Compensation.

SEC. 7. The compensation of senators and representatives shall be three dollars per diem during the first session, but may afterwards be prescribed by law (*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.

Privileged from arrest.

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

Restriction as to holding office.

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

Bills of revenue to originate in House.

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

Approval of bills by Governor.

SEC. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the State. If he 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. 466.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 appropriations 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the vote entered upon the journal of each house.

Impeachment powers.

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.

Exclusion from civil rights.

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.

Protest and dissent of members.

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.

Vacancies in legislature.

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.

Punish for disorderly conduct.

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.

Open sessions.

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

Reading of bills.

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*)

Enrollment 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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054968211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

refusal, each house shall, by rule, provide the manner in which such bill shall be properly certified for presentation to the governor.

Passage of bills on last day of session prohibited.

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.

Apportionment.

Senatorial districts—term of office of senators and representatives.

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054368211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Qualification of legislators.

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.

Senators to Congress.

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*)

Laws to embrace only one subject.

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

Divorces.

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

Oath of office

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

---

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 1890, were elected for the term of four years.

Very truly yours,

MOSES E. CLAPP,
Att'y General.

(*a*) G. L. 1869, ch. 93.

(*b*) Chap. 46, General Laws of 1889, "An act to establish a probate code," is not obnoxious to the constitution. 47 Minn., 575.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961311
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 taxation 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 Improvement 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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."

Principal not to be reduced

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."

Appropriations therefrom to be voted upon before valid.

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*)

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

Against special legislation.

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;

(*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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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, superseded 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 combinations 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. ‡

Allowing cities and villages to frame their own charters within certain prescribed limits.

SEC. 36. Any city or village in this state may frame a charter for its own government as a city consistent with and subject to the laws of this state as follows: The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, which board shall within six months after its appointment return to the chief magistrate of such city or village a draft of such charter signed by the members of said

*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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

board, or a majority thereof. Such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election thereafter, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify the same it shall at the end of thirty days thereafter become the charter of such city or village as a city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof; *provided*, that in cities having patrol limits now established such charter shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the qualified voters, voting at such election, to change the patrol limits now established.

Four-sevenths vote to ratify.

Three-fourths vote to change patrol limits.

Before any city shall incorporate under this act, the legislature shall prescribe by law the general limits within which such charter shall be framed. Duplicate certificates shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of said city or village, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of said certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which such city or village lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city or village, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter so deposited may be amended by a proposal therefor made by a board of fifteen freeholders aforesaid, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of general circulation in such city or village, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city or village voting at the next election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state of Minnesota. The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments of charter to the vote of the people.

The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members.

Board to be permanent.

It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the citizens.

In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants or less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for. But no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall supersede any general law of the state defining or punishing crimes or misdemeanors. *

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)

Election returns to be sent to secretary of state.

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

Official term of governor and lieutenant governor—qualifications.

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.

Powers and duties of governor.

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

§ As amended Nov. 6, 1877. * Sec. 36 adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

(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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be *ex-officio* a member, and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the state of Minnesota and the chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, and whose powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by law, 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.

Official term of other executive officers.

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.*

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,

†Adopted Nov. 3, 1896. *Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

[Obsolete.] 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.*

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.

Jurisdiction and powers. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district.

Reporter of decisions. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions.

Clerk of supreme court. 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

*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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had. (a)

Election and term of office for judges.

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.

District judges may act where supreme judges are disqualified.

[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.]*

Judicial districts for district courts.

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.†

Election of judges.

Term of office and residence.

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.

Qualifications.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be men learned in the law, and shall receive such

(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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Judges to be elected.

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

Jurisdiction.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Vacancies—appointment by governor.

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.

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

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Change of judicial districts.

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.

Clerk of court.

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.

Legal pleadings.

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."

Court commissioner powers and jurisdiction.

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

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Elective franchise.

*Section one (1). What persons are entitled to vote:

Residence required.

Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six (6) 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 thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

Citizen of the United States.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

Mixed Indians.

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

Pure Indians having adopted habits of civilization.

Third—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.

Non-eligible.

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. 1, adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Residence not lost in certain cases

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.

Soldiers and sailors — restriction.

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.

Civil process suspended on election day.

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

Elections by ballots.

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

Right to hold office.

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*)

Women may vote on school matters.

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*)

Official year of the State.

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).†

(*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.

† Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhanna M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ARTICLE VIII.

SCHOOL FUNDS, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Uniform system of public schools.

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*)

Proceeds of school lands to be a perpetual fund.

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 (⅓) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third (⅓) in five (5) years, and one-third (⅓) 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.

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.]* (*b*)

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 (⅓), as is provided by law for the appraisement 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

(*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.

* Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

(*b*) Ch. 102 G. L. of 1885.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half (½) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the State. The remaining one-half (½) 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.

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

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

---

†Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

‡Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 6, 1877.

‖Adopted Nov. 2, 1886.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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)

Investment of permanent School and University funds in Municipal Bonds.

SEC. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the purchase of bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the issue of which the same in part would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed seven per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum nor for a shorter period than five (5) years nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from an y liability for taxation to pay such bonds.*

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCES OF THE STATE, AND BANKS AND BANKING.

Taxation to be equal.

SECTION 1. All taxes to be raised in this State shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform throughout the State; *Provided*, that the legislature may, by general law or special act, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may

Municipal taxation.

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

*Adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.* And *provided further*, that there may be by law levied and collected a tax upon all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts of every kind and description above a fixed and specified sum, of any and all natural persons and corporations. Such tax above such exempted sum may be uniform, or it may be graded or progressive, but shall not exceed a maximum tax of five per cent.†

Municipal tax for water pipes, &c.

Tax on inheritances, &c.

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. †Adopted Nov. 6, 1894. ‡These amendments were adopted Nov. 6, 1860. (*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 by a vote, 82,435 in favor, and 24,526 against.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Taxation of banking institutions.

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.

State debt limited—how contracted.

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.

Issue of bonds for created debt.

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.

Limitation as to when debt may be contracted.

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.

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

*Amended April 14, 1858.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 expenditures 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, 1860.

† Adopted Nov. 4, 1873.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

General banking law—provisions and restrictions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special provision for a loan for hospital building for insane.

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.

Superseded by section 15 but not repealed in express terms.

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

any amount that shall exceed ten per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city, or other municipal corporation; the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made for the purpose of state and county taxation previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, 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.

Legislature may provide special methods of taxation in certain cases

SEC. 16.† The legislature may impose, or provide for the imposition of, upon the property within this state of any and all owners or operators, whether corporate or individual, or otherwise, of any and all sleeping, parlor and drawing room cars, or any or either of the same, which run in, into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of any and all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in, or extend in, into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of all express companies, or owners, or any or either of the same, doing business in this state; also upon the property within this state of all domestic insurance companies of this state of any kind; also upon the property within this state of any and all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state of any kind; also upon the property within this state of all owners or operators of any and all mines or of mineral ores situated in this state; also upon the property within this state of all boom companies or owners, and of all ship builders or owners doing business in this state or having a port therein; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies, their lands and other property; and upon the property of either or any of such companies or owners a tax, as uniform as reasonably may be with the taxes imposed upon similar property in said state, or upon the earnings thereof within this state, but may be graded or progressive, or both, and in providing for such tax, or in providing for ascertaining the just and true value of such property, it shall be competent for the legislature, in either or all of such cases, to impose such tax, upon any or all property thereof within this state, and in either case by taking as the basis of

*Sec. 15 was adopted Nov. 4, 1879.
†Sec. 16 was adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

such imposition the proportionate business, earnings, mileage or quantity of production or property now or hereafter existing of any such companies, persons or owners, transacted or existing in this state, in relation to the entire business, mileage or quantity of production or property of such companies, persons or owners as aforesaid; or in such other manner, or by such other method, as the legislature may determine; but the proceeds of such taxes upon mining property shall be distributed between the state and the various political subdivisions thereof wherein the same is situated in the same proportion as the proceeds of taxes upon real property are distributed; *provided further*, that nothing in this act contained shall operate to authorize the assessment or taxation of land or ordinary business blocks or property owned by any such corporation, person, firm or company except in the manner provided by the ordinary methods of taxation.

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.

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

Liability of stockholders

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)

(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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Lands may be taken for public use.

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

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

County organization.

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.

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

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.

Township organization

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

Election of county and town officers

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

Local taxation may be authorized.

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

(*a*) Article 11, 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Money drawn from county or town treasuries.

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

County of Manomin abolished.

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.

Impeachment and removal from office.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendments 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, 1869.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054938211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Revision of constitution.

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

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Seat of government.

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.

Residents on Indian lands

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.

Uniform oath at elections.

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.

(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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Territorial officers continued until superseded.

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.

First session of State legislature.

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

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

Constitution submitted to a vote of the people.

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.

Representation to congress.

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.

First apportionment into legislative districts.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhanna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Judicial districts.

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

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

The county of Ramsey shall constitute the Second judicial district.

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

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

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

The counties of Le Sueur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, McLeod, Renville, Brown, and all other counties in the State not included within the other districts, shall constitute the Sixth judicial district.

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

First State election.

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.

Voters at the first 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.

Vote on the constitution.

SEC. 18. In voting for or against the adoption of this constitution, the words, "For Constitution," or "Against Constitution," may be written or printed on the ticket of each voter, but no voter shall vote for or against this constitution, on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this constitution; and if upon the canvass of the vote so polled it shall appear that there was a greater number of votes

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054368211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 aud 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 harrass 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 introduciug 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961111
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thos. M'Kean.

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athanasius Kircher (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961111
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

And whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

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

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054361211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

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

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

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

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being 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.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power:

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054368211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Anhamo M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458021
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961311
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961111
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015058458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne Lember (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 represent tatives 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Anhamna M Imtiaz (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICERS

OF

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

AUDITORS—
J. E. McKusick: November 3, 1849, to November 30, 1852.
A. Van Vorhees: November 30, 1852, to May 15, 1853.
Socrates Nelson: May 15, 1853, to January 17, 1854.
Julius Georgii: January 17, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

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

CHIEF JUSTICES—
Aaron Goodrich: June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851.
Jerome Fuller: November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852.
[Perry 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emiliar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054588211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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. B. H. 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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wdpin.90150548812111
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 Stimson, Caleb Traux. 2. Wm. P. Murray, B. W. Lott, J. C. Ramsey, L. M. Oliver, Wm. Noot. 3. R. P. Russell, G. B. Dutton. 4. James Wells. 5. David Day, J. McKee. 6. A. E. Ames, B. H. Randall. 7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE.—1854. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.

COUNCIL.—S. Baldwin Olmstead, of Belle Prarie, 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, D. F. Brawley, C. S. Cave, Reuben Haus, Joseph Lemay. 3. A. M. Fridley, Daniel Stanchfield. 4. Clark W. Thompson. 5. James Beatty, Fred Andros. 6. H. H. Sibley, D. M. Hanson. 7. Joseph Rolette, Charles Grant.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1855.

First Council District: Washington, Itasca and Chisago, Superior and Doty counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of the Falls of St. Anthony. 4. Goodhue, Dodge and Freeborn counties. 5. Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns, and Wright. 6. Dakota, Scott and Rice. 7. Pembina county. 8. Houston, Fillmore and Mower. 9. Winona, 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 Van 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. Covel, 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. P. Humphrey. 11. Joel B. Bassett.

HOUSE.—Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. L. K. Staunard, Mahlon Black, Joseph W. Furber, Elam Greeley. 2. William Branch, A. T. Chamblin, Wm. P. Murray, Wm. Costello, J. C. Ramsey. 3. Jonathan Chase, Henry Hechtman. 4. Nelson Payne, W. W. Sweeney. 5. Samuel B. Abbe, W. W. Kingsbury, John L. Wilson. 6. C. P. Adams, J. J. McVey, L. M. Brown, F. J. Whitlock, Morgan L. Noble * 7. Charles Grant, John B. Wilkie. 8. William B. Gere, D. F. Case, W. J. Howell, John M. Berry, M. G. Thompson. 9. Eli B. Barrows, Ephraim L. King, Alonzo P. Foster. 10. Joseph R. Brown, Francis Baasen, O. A. Thomas. 11. John M. Troll, Asa Keith, J. P. Plummer, W. Hayden, Delano T. Smith.

*At the extra session of 1857, Charles Jewett was admitted, *vice* Noble, resigned

†Eighth Legislature. Extra session assembled April 27, adjourned May 23.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Under the enabling act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, a constitutional convention of one hundred and eight members (each council district to elect two for each councilman and representative it was entitled to) was authorized to meet at the capitol on the second Monday in July, to frame a state constitution, and submit it to the people of the territory. The election was held on the first Monday in June. On July 13th the delegates met, but a disagreement arising in the organization, the Republican members organized one body, and the Democratic members organized separately. Each of these bodies claiming to be the legal constitutional convention, proceeded with the work of forming an instrument to be submitted to the people. After some days an understanding was effected between them, and, by means of committees of conference, the same constitution was framed and adopted by both bodies. On being submitted to the people, October 13th, it was ratified.

REPUBLICAN WING.—Assembled July 13; dissolved August 29. 59 Members. St. A. D. Balcombe, President; L. A. Babcock, Secretary.

1. P. A. Cederstam, W. H. C. Folsom, L. K. Stannard, Charles F. Lowe. 3. S. W. Putnam, D. M. Hall, D. A. Secombe, P. Winell, L. C. Walker, J. H. Murphy. 4. Charles McClure, Aaron C. 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 Oleghorn, 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 Coggswell, 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961311
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

1. D. D. Watson.
   A. Van Vorhes.
   Orange Walker.
2. John B. Sanborn.
   Henry Acker.
   Oscar Stephenson.
   J. B. Olivier.
   George Mitsch.
   D. A. Robertson.
3. H. G. O. Morrison.
   H. Caskey.
   A. M. Hayes.
   Moses Bixler.
   H. J. Scheffer.
4. J. P. Abraham.
   Henry E. Mann.
   A. C. Austin.
   Irvin Shrewsberry.
5. E. N. Leavens.
   Luke Hulett.
   Ferris Webster.
6. Lewis H. Garrard.
   I. C. Stearns.
   R. H. Knox.
   L. K. Aaker.
7. Jonathan Chadderdon.
   Peter Schriner.
   Peter Cleary.
8. G. W. Green.
   A. J. Olds.
   A. Osman.
   J. S. Sawyer.
9. A. A. Trow.
   A. H. Butler.
   W. Meighen.
   C. D. Sherwood.
   Daniel Dayton.
   Hiram Walker.
10. J. A. Anderson.
    C. A. Coe.
    George Temanson.
11. Orlando Stevens.
    William Mitchell.
    Zenas Thayer.
    Sheldon Brooks.
12. J. W. Burnham.
    W. J. Arnold.
    F. M. Skillman.
13. T. J. Hunt.
    Peter Mantor.
    B. F. Langworthy.
14. G. K. Cleveland.
    Allen Shultis.
    T. W. Purdie.
15. Amos Coggswell.
    G. W. Greene.
    G. T. White.
    J. L. Stewart.
16. Henry Stack.
    Thomas McDonough.
    Burrough Abbott.
17. John Armstrong.
    F. Rehfeld.
    W. Pfaender.
18. Peter Wilkins.
    Mathew Donohue.
    Hamilton Beatty.
19. John S. Letford.
    F. A. Renz.
    Jackson Taylor.
20. G. W. Sweet.
    M. C. Tolman.
    U. S. Wiley.
21. Peter Roy.
22. Alex. Kinkead.
23. D. A. Secombe.
    G. P. Baldwin.
24. R. M. Johnson.
25. Patrick Fox.
26. William Nettleton.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1860.

Senate, 21 members; house, 42 members. Districts: 1. First and Second wards of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, New Canada, White Bear and Mounds View. 2. Washington Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Toombs, Breckenridge, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake counties. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties. 7. Dakota county. 8. Rice county. 9. Goodhue county. 10. Wabasha county. 11. Winona county. 12. Olmsted county. 13. Houston county. 14. Fillmore county. 15. Mower and Dodge counties. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties. 17. Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties. 18. Scott county. 19. Nicollet, Sibley, Renville, Pierce, Davis, and Brown county west of range 33. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Nobles, Pipestone Rock, and Brown counties west of range 34. 21. Third and Fourth wards of St. Paul, and towns of Reserve and Rose.

THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1861.—Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

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

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

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

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1862.—Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.

SENATE.—Lieut Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

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

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.

1.	James Smith, Jr.	8.	John M. Berry.	15.	Joseph H. Clark.
2.	John McKusick.	9.	Charles McClure.	16.	M. A. Dailey.
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. Shillock.
7.	Charles W. Nash.	14.	Luke Miller.	21.	John R. Irvine.

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

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

SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—1864. Assembled January 5; Adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

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.

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

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—1865. Assembled January 3; adjourned March 3.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

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. Shillock.
7.	D. F. Langley.	14.	Luke Miller.	21.	John Nichols.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Alabama M (miller) (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112050548873?
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

Senate, 22 members; house, 47 members. Districts: 1. Ramsey county. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St Louis and Lake. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia. 7. Dakota. 8. Rice. 9. Goodhue. 10. Wabasha. 11. Winona. 12. Olmsted. 13. Houston 14. Fillmore. 15. Mower. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn. 17. Blue Earth and Watonwan. 18. Scott. 19. Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce and Davis. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone and Rock. 21. Carver. 22. Le Sueur.

NINTH LEGISLATURE—1867. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Alexandra M Emmerich (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89015054382111
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1871. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 3

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

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

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

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

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 thrae Representarives.
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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89015054838211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 Representatives.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamed M Emiani (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112050388731
Public Domain / Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1874. Assembled January 6; Adjourned March 6.

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Immer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054578211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOUSE—W. R. Kinyon, Owatonna, Speaker

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

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

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

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

HOUSE.—J. L. Gibbs, Speaker.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Alabama M (Marcia) University of Minnesota on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112050388731
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

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

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE—1879. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112050388731
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

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

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

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

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

HOUSE.—Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emerich (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054838211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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 reperesentatives.
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 coumty—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—Hennepen county in part, Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and four representatives.
TWENTY-NINTH DISTICT—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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adriana M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054838211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 representatives.
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.

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

HOUSE.—Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054963211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

HOUSE.--John L. Gibbs, Speaker.

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

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

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

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

HOUSE.—Wm. R. Merriam, Speaker.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:05 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

APPORTIONMENT OF 1889.

FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and one representatives.
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 reperesentatives.
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 DISTICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Hennepen county in part—One senator and threerepresentatives.
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 representative.
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, Clay 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.

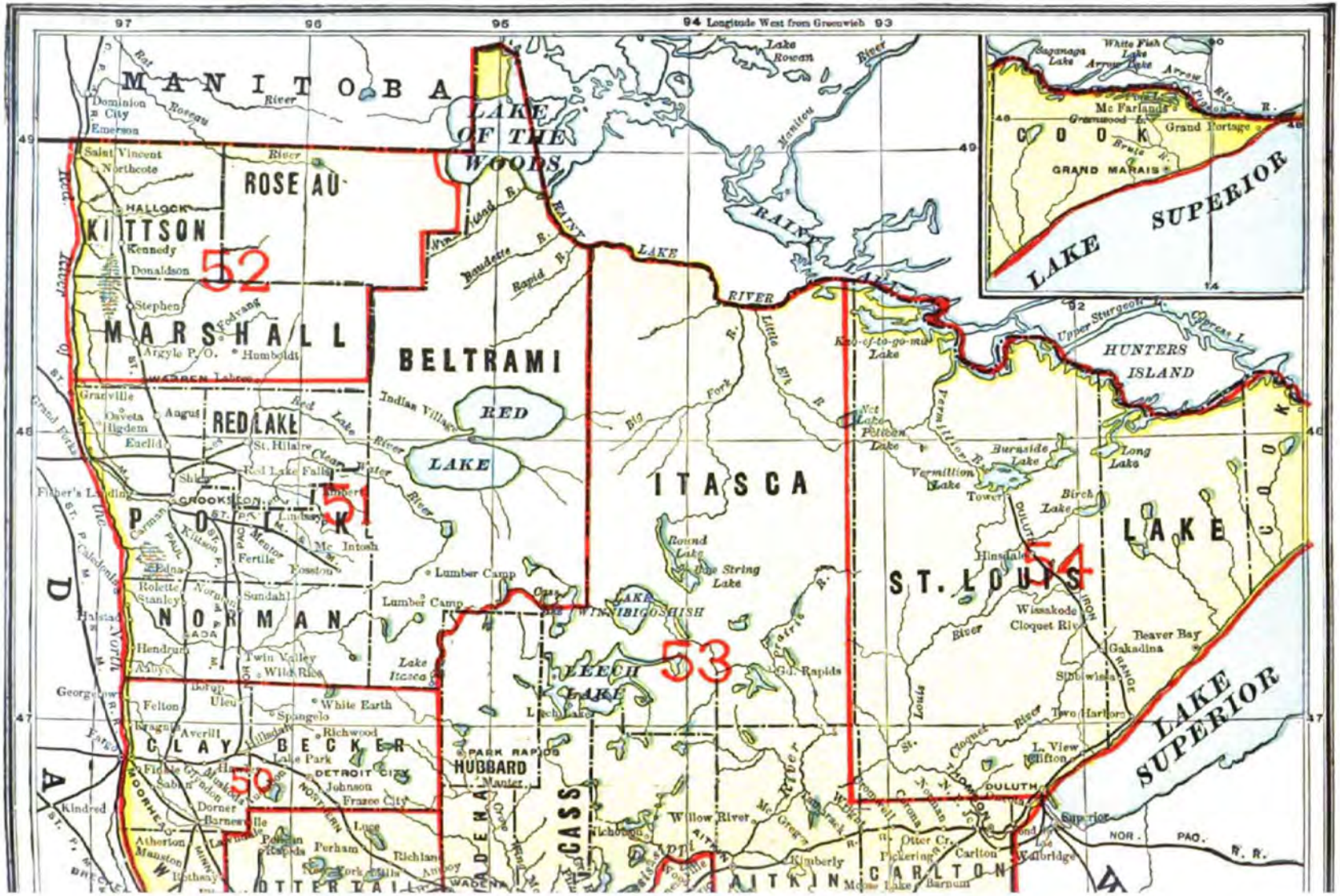
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emiler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

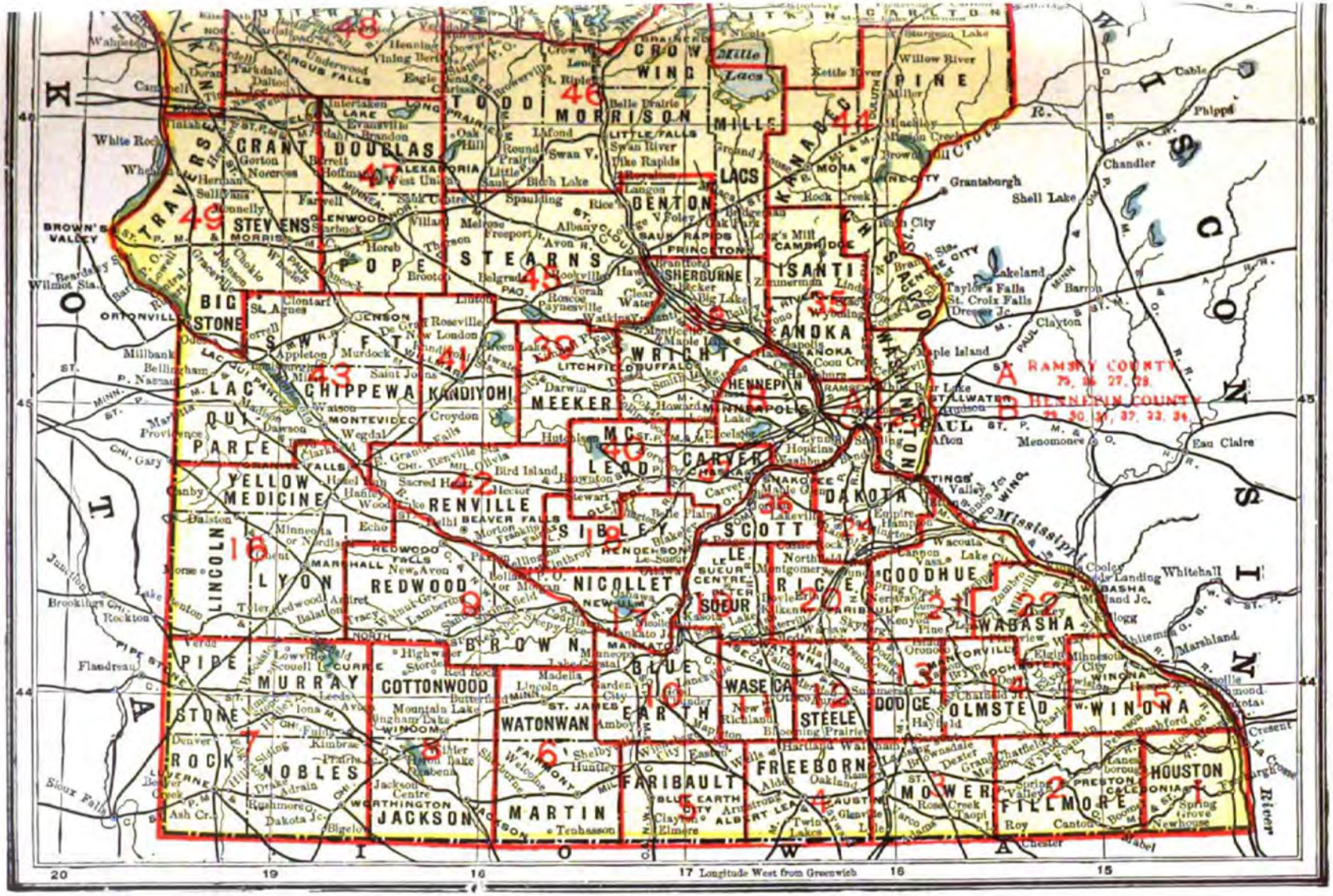
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

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

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

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—Assembled January 3, 1893.

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

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

*Succeeded J. Grinnell, deceased.

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE—Assembled January 8, 1895.

SENATE.—Frank A. Day, President.

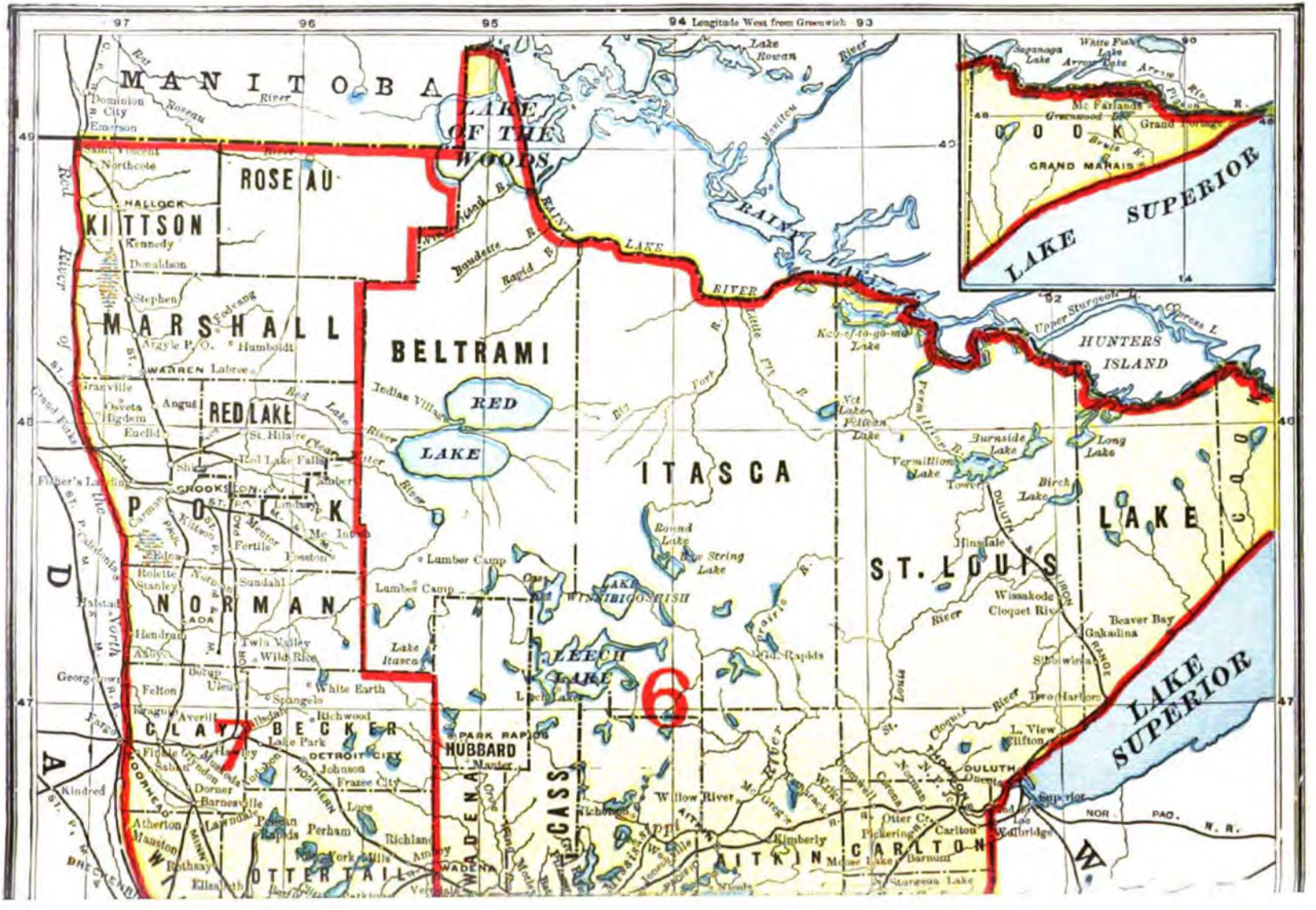
1. E. K. Roverud.
2. R. E. Thompson.
3. Sam. Sweningson.
4. T. V. Knatvold.
5. Geo. D. McArthur.
6. Frank A. Day.
7. H. J. Miller.
8. E. Sevatson.
9. E. D. French.
10. George T. Barr.
11. Eugene B. Collester.
12. W. A. Sperry.
13. Henry Currier.
14. A. T. Stebbins.
15. W. H. Yale.
16. E. S. Reishus.
17. John Peterson.
18. Charles J. Larson.
19. Job W. Lloyd.
20. A. W. Stockton.
21. O. J. Wing.
22. A. J. Greer.
23. W. C. Masterman.
24. Albert Schaller.
25. Timothy D. Sheehan.
26. Nicholas Pottgeiser.
27. Edward H. Ozmun.
28. Hiram F. Stevens.
29. William E. Johnson.
30. James T. Wyman.
31. Edwin G. Potter.
32. Darius F. Morgan.
33. Gustav Theden.
34. Stephen B. Howard.
35. Dewitt C. Dunham.
36. James McHale.
37. Fred Iltis.
38. W. E. Culkin.
39. Peter E. Hanson.
40. H. J. Heneman.
41. L. O. Thorpe.
42. James Hanna.
43. Edward T. Young.
44. F. A. Hodge.
45. Henry Keller.
46. W. M. Fuller.
47. A. G Johnson.
48. A. B. Cole.
49. Edwin J. Jones.
50. John H. Smith.
51. P. M. Ringdal.
52. John Q. Cronkhite.
53. William P. Allen.
54. H. R. Spencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Speaker, S. R. Van Sant.

1. Con. Metcalf.
2. E. Johnson.
   D. M. Leach.
   C. L. Wooldridge.
3. John Mathiesen.
   J. J. Furlong.
4. John L. Gibbs.
   John M. Geissler.
5. J. P. Burke.
6. Thomas Thorsen.
7. Daniel Shell.
   Ole O. Holman.
   William O. Lockwood.
8. E. J. Meilicke.
9. J. N. Jones.
   Nels Christenson.
10. David E. Cross.
    Gilbert Gutterson.
    Nich. Jullar.
11. Henry M. Buck.
12. J. C. Brainerd.
13. Samuel T. Littleton.
14. Joseph Underleak.
    J. B Kendall.
15. S. R. Van Sant.
    A. B Blagik.
    Everett C. Johnson.
    F. B. Martin.
16. Frank W. Nash.
    George E. Olds.
17. Benton Severance
18. William Mansfield.
19. Charles Z. Dressell.
    A. B. French.
20. George W. Damp.
    A. B. Kelly.
    Simon Taylor.
21. J. H. Boxrud.
    J. K. Grondahl.
    J. S. Scofield.
22. G. D. Post.
    William Foreman.
23. O. B. Soule.
    John B. Sutton.
    C. A. Parker.
24. N. P Gores.
    C. F. Staples.
25. Sylvanus W. Robillard.
    Patrick H. Kelly.
    Edward J. Schurmeier.
26. Henry Johns.
    Ferdinand Barta.
    George B. Tallman.
27. Eli S. Warner.
    George N. Gerlach.
28. Theodore Sander
    C. R. McKenney.
29. John P. O'Reilly.
    Alpheus Dale
30. George L. Dingman.
    Louis J. Ahlstrom.
31. Howard M. DeLaitre.
    Stephen B. Lovejoy.
    Andrew B. Robbins.
32. Thomas Downs.
    Christopher Ellingson.
    John F. Dahl.
    Edward B. Zier.
33. George F. Wright.
    John M. Underwood.
34. Edward E. Smith.
    John J. Baston.
35. John Sederberg.
36. F. J. Vogel.
37. Henry Hoefken.
38. H. E. Craig.
    A. N. Dare.
    S. J. Swanson.
    C. C. Rice.
39. John A. Sampson.
40. W. W. Sivright.
41. Henry Feig.
42. O. L. Brevig.
43. Jacob F. Jacobson.
    Charles A. Smith.
    John C. Mullin.
44. August J. Anderson.
45. John J. Boobar.
    Fred Schroeder.
    Alexander Chisholm.
    W. L. Nieman.
46. J. D. Jones.
    B F. Hartshorn.
    H. R. Mallette.
    A. F. Ferris.
47. C. P. Reeve.
    G. J. Strang.
48. E. A. Bickford.
    H. Michelson.
    A. T. Vigen.
    A. O. Richardson.
49. J. M. Finney.
    Louis O. Foss.
50. W. B. Douglas.
    D. F. McGrath.
    E. J. Moore.
51. S. J. Lee.
    J. D. Knuteson.
    N. L. Nelson.
52. Peder M. Hendricks.
53. Daniel M. Gunn.
54. Neill McInnis.
    J. M. Smith.
    W. A. Cant.

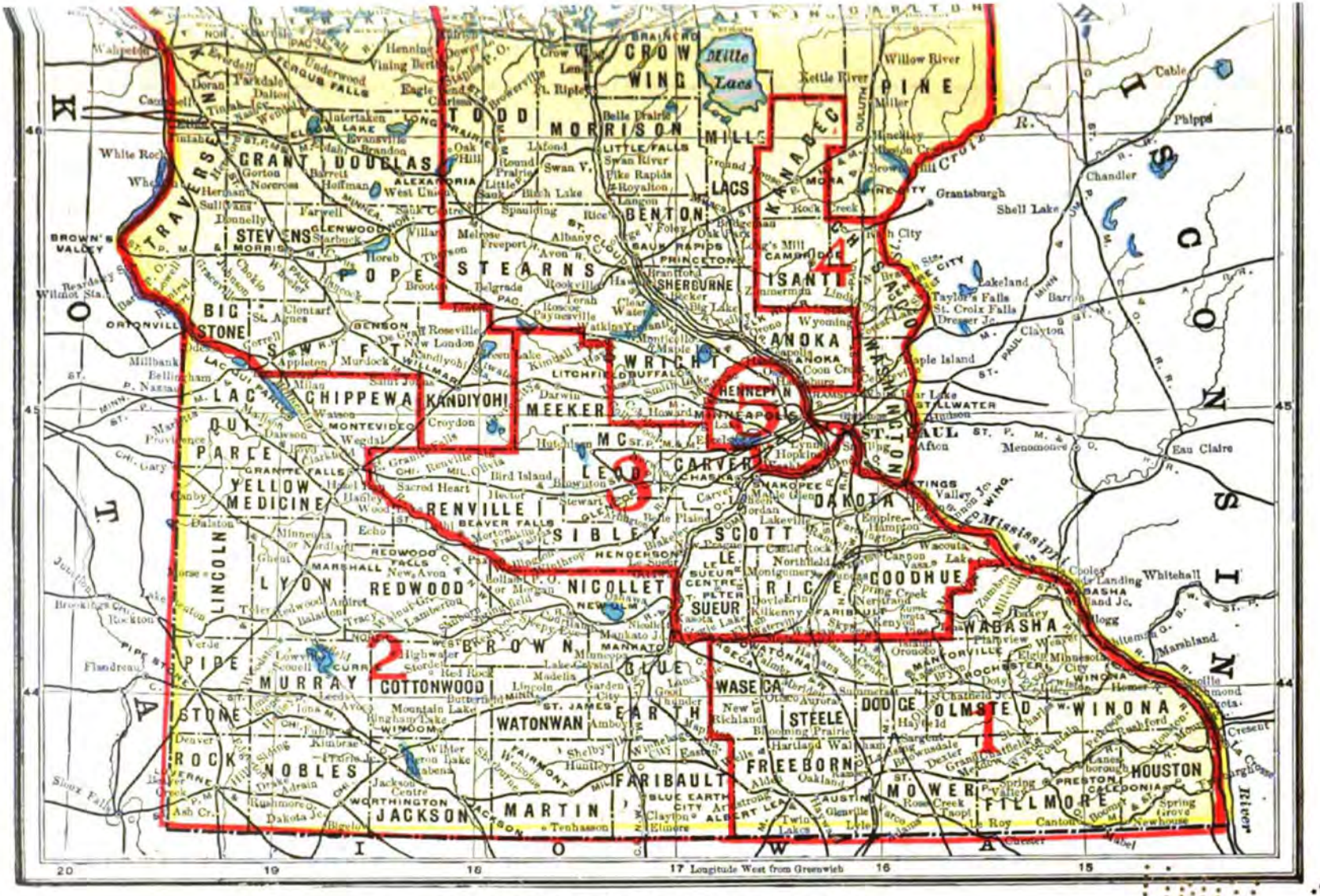
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4049212
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4049212
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE—Assembled January 5, 1897.

SENATE.—

1. E. K. Roverud.
2. E. E. Thompson.
3. Sam Sweningson.
4. T. V. Knatvold.
5. Geo. D. McArthur.
6. H. H. Dunn.
7. H. J. Miller.
8. E. Sevatson.
9. E. D. French.
10. Geo. T. Barr.
11. Eugene B. Collester.
12. W. A. Sperry.
13. Henry Currier.
14. A. T. Stebbins.
15. W. H. Yale.
16. E. S. Reishus.
17. John Peterson.
18. Charles J. Larson.
19. J. W. Lloyd.
20. A. W. Stockton
21. O. J. Wing.
22. A. J. Greer.
23. W. C. Masterman.
24. Albert Schaller.
25. Timothy D. Sheehan.
26. Nicholas Pottgieser.
27. Edward H. Ozmun.
28. Hiram F. Stevens.
29. William E. Johnson.
30. James T. Wyman.
31. Edwin G. Potter.
32. Darius F. Morgan.
33. Gustav Theden.
34. Stephen B Howard.
35. Dewitt C. Dunham.
36. Jas. McHale.
37. Fred Ltis.
38. Wm. E. Culkin.
39. Peter E. Hanson.
40. H. J. Heneman.
41. L. O. Thorpe.
42. James Hanna.
43. E. T. Young.
44. F. A. Hodge.
45. Henry Keller.
46. W. M. Fuller.
47. A. G. Johnson.
48. A. B. Cole.
49. E. J. Jones.
50. John H. Smith.
51. P. M. Ringdal.
52. John Q. Cronkhite.
53. Geo. A. Whitney.
54. H. R. Spencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

1. H. R. Briggs.
2. D. M. Leach.
   L. S. St. John.
   N. O. Henderson.
3. C. L. West.
   L. C. Scribner.
4. John G. Johnson.
   Henry Drommerhausen.
5. S. J. Abbott.
6. Thos. Torson.
7. Daniel Shell.
   Ole O. Holmen.
   A. S. Dyer.
8. Geo. M. Laing.
9. Henry Heimardinger.
   James A. Larson.
10. Nils Nyquist.
    Wm. Jamieson.
    H. C. McLean.
11. John Wilkinson.
12. Geo. E. Sloan.
13. Samuel T. Littleton.
14. Joseph Underleak.
    Joseph Kendall.
15. S. C. McElhaney.
    R. B. Basford.
    A. H. Hill.
    Charles Goss.
16. Geo. E. Olds.
    J. H. Manchester.
17. Benton Severance.
18. Wm. Mansfield.
19. R. C. Von Lehe.
    Wm. R. Mahood.
20. D. F. Kelly.
    L. M. Hollister.
    Chas. Eigenbrodt.
21. C. L. Brusletten.
    E. A. Bigelow.
    Jens K. Grondahl.
22. W. A. Munger.
    W. F. Milligan.
23. O. B. Soule.
    F. B. Yates.
    Chas. A. Parker.
24. C. F. Staples.
    Ignatius Donnelly.
25. Fred M. Lloyd.
    W. W. Dunn.
    George A. Dallimore.
26. Henry Johns.
    Ferdinand Barta.
    E. E. McDonald.
27. Thomas B. Scott.
    Thomas F. Martin.
28. Edwin Snodgrass.
    C. H. McGill.
29. Jacob Foell.
    Alpheus Dale.
30. Fred B. Snyder.
    Matthias Lellmann.
31. Stephen B. Lovejoy.
    Simon Meyers.
    Wm. T. Coe.
32. John F. Dahl.
    Henry G. Hicks.
    Willard R. Cray.
    Hans Simonson.
33. Daniel T. Davies.
    Selvanus A. Stockwell.
34. Edward E. Smith
    John R. Cunningham.
35. John Sederberg.
36. Peter Poetz.
37. Jacob Truwe.
38. A. N. Dare.
    J. M. Belden.
    G. P. Boutwell.
    Ole Mattson.
39. John A. Sampson.
40. John H. Reiner.
41. Henry Feig.
42. J. A. Bergley.
43. Jacob F. Jacobson.
    H. W. Stone.
    O. A. Fosnes.
44. August J. Anderson.
45. J. G. Hayter.
    Fred Schroeder.
    Joseph Kraker.
    E. S. Hall.
46. A. F. Ferris.
    J. D. Jones.
    B. F. Hartshorn.
    H. C. Head.
47. R. J. McNeil.
    C. P. Reeves.
48. John O. Emerson.
    A. T. Vigen.
    T. H. Froslee.
    Knud Pederson.
49. Louis O. Foss.
    J. M. Finney.
50. D. F. McGrath.
    W. B. Douglas.
    Joseph C. Wood.
51. W. A. Marin.
    S. J. Lee.
    G. O. Gilbertson.
52. M. A. Goar.
53. Daniel M. Gunn.
54. Patrick R. Vail.
    Phillip C. Schmidt.
    Geo. R. Laybourn.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emiler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-04-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Wilkin, shall constitute the seventh congressional district. Roseau and Red Lake counties belong to the seventh.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054502811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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. Ayres	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. Short	Wm. H. Shelley	
1862	Fred Driscoll	M. A. Dailey	G. F. Cleveland	G. F. Potter	Geo. F. Childs	
1863	Eli B. Ames	E. W. Somers	E. McMurtrie	J. C. McClure	B. Chambers	J. O. Rich.
1864	Eli B. Ames	G. P. Wilson	A. Strecker	J. H. Brand	Levi Nutting	F. A. Noble.
1865	Eli 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. VanDeren	F. A. Noble.
1867	Geo. P. Wilson	Geo. F. Potter	S. H. Nichols	Chas. Ward	G. R. Wedgewood	L. J. White.
1868	A. B. Webber	F. E. Snow	S. H. Nichols	A. M. Olin	G. R. Wedgewood	L. J. White.
1869	F. E. Snow	G. C. Chamberlain	B. A. Lowell	Wm. Milliken	S. J. Sanborn	A. L. Cole.
1870	F. E. Snow	W. H. Millikin	J. C. Turner	W. T. Rambush	J. T. Williams	A. L. Cole.
1871	F. E. Snow	A. A. Harwood	C. D. Tuthill	W. T. Rambush	J. T. Williams	J. Marvin.
1872	A. A. Harwood	W. A. Hotchkiss	Alice Webber	C. W. Folsom	Edward Eli	J. Marvin.
1873	A. A. Harwood	C. W. Johnson	C. H. Bosworth	T. G. Anderson	Edwin Dunn	J. Marvin.
1874	C. W Johnson	T. G. Anderson	M. V. B. Scribner	R. J. Keenan	Edwin Dunn	J. Marvin.
1875	C. W. Johnson	W. D. Hawkins	J. Hooper	E. A. Folsom	G. C. Chamberlain	S. W. Phelps.
1876	C. W. Johnson	E. H. Folsom	M. V. B. Scribner	P. A. Gatchell	G. W. Benedict	
1877	C. W. Johnson	W. H. Crandall	C. R. McKenney	M. A. Dailey	Chas. A. Rose	E. C. Sanders.
1878	C. W. Johnson	E. H. Folsom	C. R. McKenney	O. A. Hallin	M. Anderson	E. C. Sanders.
1879	C. W. Johnson	M. A. Dailey	C. W. Cresar	A. W. Powers	P. W. Pugh	S. G. Gale.
1881	S. P. Jennison	A. G. Wedge	J. P. Jacobson	A. P. Bryant	W. H. Mellen	R. Smith.
1883	C. W. Johnson	J. D. Jones	J. P. Jacobson	A. H. Bertram	C. M. Reese	R. Smith.
1885	J. D. Jones	J. L. Helm	J. P. Jacobson	A. H. Bertram	J. A. Westoy	N. Hobart.
1887	O. L. Cutter	B. W. Day	A. Dewey	H. H. Bertram	F. A. Dayton	John Allison.
1889	O. L. Cutter	B. W. Day	W. C. Whiteman	L. Hanson	Clark Chambers	E. R. Lathrop.
1891	F. N. VanDuzee	A. L. Graves	E. P. Barnum	C. W. Foote	H. Gillett	Edw. Savage.
1893	Ed. H. Folsom	J. G. Fowler	L. D. Miller	A. H. Bertram	E. E. Benn	D. A. Tawney.
1895	S. A. Langum	W. E. Allen	D. M. Brown	J. E. Peterson	S. M. West	Robert Forbes.
1897	S. A. Langum	A. D. Countryman	D. M. Brown	J. E. Peterson	H. E. Gibbons	Robert Forbes.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YEAR.	CHIEF CLERK.	ASSISTANT CLERK.	ENROLLING CLERK.	ENGROSSING CLERK.	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.	CHAPLAIN.
1857-58	A. T. Chamblin	C. C. Guppy	C. C. Whitman		John Bell	John Penman.
1859-60	Jared Benson	N. E. Dorival	A. R. Keifer	Geo. F. Potter	W. H. Shelley	John Mattock.
1861	David Blakely	J. C. Past	J. A. Van Fleet	Myron Colony	T. McDonough	A. S. Fiske.
1862	David Blakely	I. J. Knox	E. McMurtie	D. B. Johnson, Jr.	Levi Nutting	J. C. Whitney.
1863	A. B. Webber	Sol. Snow	A. Streker	W. W. Prindle	G. C. Whitcomb	Geo. S. Biscoe.
1864	A. C. Dunn	Sol. Snow	Christian Exel	L. H. Stark	L. McDonald	A. D. Williams.
1865	A. C. Dunn	Sol. Snow	J. K. Arnold	R. C. Mitchell	F. M. West	Cyrus Brooks.
1866	A. C. Dunn	W. H. Mitchell	D. L. Wellman	W. A. Powers	M. W. Farmer	Daniel Cobb.
1867	S. P. Jennison	M. D. Flower	T. P. Gare	J. Lockey	M. W. Farmer	Daniel Cobb.
1868	S. P. Jennison	M. D. Flower	B. Kilholz	P. McCracken	A. H. Reed	C. G. Bowdish.
1869	W. R. Kinyon	Sam H. Nichols	W. W. Williams	C. D. Tuthill	A. H. Reed	C. G. Bowdish.
1870	W. R. Kinyon	C. H. Slocum	Frank Daggett	J. C. McGrew	A. S. Nobles	E. R. Lathrop.
1871	S. P. Jennison	C. H. Slocum	M. H. Scribner	A. M. Kimball	A. C. Hawley	S. N. Phelps.
1872	J. C. Hamilton	S. H. Nichols	M. H. Scribner	F. F. Meacham	Thos. George	S. T. Sterrett.
1873	S. H. Nichols	C. H. Slocum	M. H. Scribner	O. S. Reishus	B. Madison	S. T. Sterrett.
1874	S. H. Nichols	J. V. Brower	S. D. Hillman	L. G. Nelson	B. Madison	F. T. Brown.
1875	S. H. Nichols	G. W. Buswell	Z. B. Clark	L. G. Nelson	W. Pierce	
1876	G. W. Buswell	S. D. Parsons	A. T. Brakke	N. H. Knappen	W. Pierce	M. N. Adams.
1877	G. W. Buswell	S. D. Parsons	M. L. Torpey	W. H. Mellen	O. J. Johnson	C. Hobart.
1878	M. D. Flower	R. Deakin	G. E. McKibben	J. G. McGrew	A. Slotten	C. Hobart.
1879	M. D. Flower	R. Deakin	G. E. McKibben	Eugene A. Smith	F. H. Dayton	David Brooks.
1881	J. R. Howard	R. Deakin	F. L. Krayenbuhl	M. J. Wiltsie	F. H. Dayton	G. W. T. Wright.
1883	J. R. Howard	R. Deakin	Carl N. Lien	T. H. Caine	F. H. Dayton	M. McG. Dana.
1885	J. R. Howard	F. L. Warner	Carl N. Lien	J. Morrison	W. F. Gray	W. A. Harrington.
1887	J. R. Howard	F. L. Warner	Geo. F. Fuller	James Morrison	W. F. Gray	W. A. Harrington.
1889	C. P. Carpenter	C. H. Slocum	F. L. Krayenbuhl	Gilbert Gutterson	C. A. Baxter	W. H. Harrington.
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.
1895	M. J. Dowling	J. Frank Dean	E. F. Beck	N. H. Ingersoll	J. M. Bayer	Robt. McCune.
1897	M. J. Dowling	W. B. Stine	F. L. Krayenbuhl	N. H. Ingersoll	J. M. Bayer	C. M. Heard.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1897.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition.
Barr, Geo. T.	10	Blue Earth	Mankato	Banker	44	Indiana	1867	Married.
Cole, A. B.	48	Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	Physician	46	New York	1881	Married.
Collester, Eugene B.	11	Waseca	Waseca	Lawyer	48	Massachusetts	1880	Married.
Cronkhite, John Q.	52	Marshall	Argyle	Farmer	44	Iowa	1882	Married.
Culkin, W. E.	38	Wright	Buffalo	Lawyer	36	New York	1880	Married.
Currier, Henry	13	Dodge	Concord	Farmer	59	New Hampshire	1867	Married.
Dunham, Dewitt C.	35	Anoka	Anoka	Physician	54	Ohio	1868	Married.
Dunn, H. H.	6	Martin	Fairmont	Lawyer	30	Minnesota		Married.
French, E. D.	9	Redwood	Redwood Falls	Real Estate	54	New York	1865	Married.
Fuller, W. M.	46	Morrison	Little Falls	Editor	34	Minnesota		Married.
Greer, Allen J.	22	Wabasha	Lake City	Lawyer	42	Pennsylvania	1865	Married.
Hanna, James	42	Renville	Hector	Farmer	45	Vermont	1864	Married.
Hanson, Peter E.	39	Meeker	Litchfield	Banking	51	Sweden	1857	Married.
Heneman, H. J.	40	McLeod	Lester Prairie	Merchant	35	Germany	1870	Married.
Hodge, F. A.	44	Pine	Pine City	Real Estate	44	New Hampshire	1870	Married.
Howard, Stephen B.	34	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	40	Iowa	1884	Married.
Iltis, Fred	37	Carver	Chaska	Electrician	54	France	1855	Married.
Johnson, A. G.	47	Douglas	Kron	Merchant and farmer	39	Sweden	1870	Married.
Johnson, William E.	29	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Building and loan	47	Ohio	1883	Married.
Jones, Edwin J.	49	Stevens	Morris	Lumber merchant	38	Wisconsin	1878	Married.
Keller, Henry	45	Stearns	Sauk Centre	Manufacturing	49	Germany	1868	Married.
Knatvold, T. V.	4	Freeborn	Albert Lea	Banking	44	Norway	1862	Married.
Larson, Charles J.	18	Sibley	Winthrop	Farmer	51	Sweden	1867	Married.
Loyd, Job W.	19	Le Sueur	Ottawa	Farmer	40	Minnesota		Married.
Masterman, W. C.	23	Washington	Stillwater	Real estate and insurance	39	Minnesota		Married.
Miller, H. J.	7	Rock	Luverne	Editor	41	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Morgan, Darius F.	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	43	Iowa	1887	
McArthur, Geo. S.	5	Faribault	Blue Earth City	Banker and farmer	63	New York	1855	Married.
McHale, Jas.	36	Scott	Shakopee	Lawyer	48	New York	1874	Married.
Ozmun, Edward H.	27	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	39	Minnesota		Married.
Peterson, John	17	Nicollet	St. Peter	Contractor	56	Sweden	1869	Married.
Potter, Edwin G.	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Commission merchant	45	New York		Married.
Pottgeiser, Nicholas	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Retired	43	Minnesota		Widower.
Reishus, E. S.	16	Lyon	Cottonwood	Farmer	45	Wisconsin	1854	Married.
Ringdal, P. M.	51	Polk	Crookston	Marble worker	35	Minnesota		Married.
Roverud, E. K.	1	Houston	Caledonia	Editor	44	Norway	1867	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Schaller, Albert	24	Dakota	Hastings	Lawyer	40	Illinois	1856	Married.
Sevatson, E	8	Cottonwood	Windom	Banking and farming	50	Norway	1870	Married.
Sheehan, Timothy D	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	33	Iowa	1867	Married.
Smith, John H	50	Becker	Detroit	Merchant	38	Massachusetts	1879	Married.
Spencer, H. R	54	St. Louis	Duluth	Lawyer	40	Ohio	1887	Married.
Sperry, W. A	12	Steele	Owatonna	Lawyer	49	Michigan	1871	Married.
Stebbins, A. T	14	Olmsted	Rochester	Merchant	49	Massachusetts	1857	Married.
Stevens, Hiram F	28	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	42	Vermont	1879	Married.
Stockton, A. W	20	Rice	Faribault	Manufacturing	50	Indiana	1871	Married.
Sweningson, Sam	8	Mower	Austin	Merchant	47	Illinois	1871	Married.
Theden, Gustav	33	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Editor	34	Sweden	1889	Single.
Thompson, R. E	2	Fillmore	Preston	Lawyer	39	Minnesota	.....	Married.
Thorpe, L. O	41	Kandiyohi	Willmar	Banker	49	Norway	1871	Married.
Whitney, Geo. A	53	Wadena	Wadena	Real Estate	58	New Hampshire	1878	Married.
Wing, O. J	21	Goodhue	Aspelund	Farmer	53	Norway	1869	Widower.
Wyman, James T	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Manufact'r'l'g and banking	47	Maine	1868	Married.
Yale, W. H	15	Winona	Winona	Lawyer	65	Connecticut	1857	Married.
Young, Edward T	43	Swift	Appleton	Lawyer	38	Minnesota	.....	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICERS OF SENATE—1897.

NAME.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition.
Secretary:							
S. A. Langum	Fillmore	Preston	Editor	39	Minnesota		Married.
1st Ass't Secretary:							
A. D. Countryman	Swift	Appleton	Attorney	47	New York	1855	Married.
2d Ass't Secretary:							
H. C. Barrows	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Bookkeeper	26	Minnesota		Married.
Enrolling Clerk:							
D. M. Brown	Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	Insurance	39	New York	1882	Married.
Engrossing Clerk:							
J. E. Peterson	Blue Earth	Mankato	Bookkeeper	29	Sweden	1881	Single.
Chaplain:							
Robert Forbes	St. Louis	Duluth	Pastor	52	Canada	1870	Married.
Sergeant at Arms:							
H. E. Gibbons	Le Sueur	Ottowa	Real Estate	51	West Virginia	1873	Married.
Ass't Sergeant at Arms:							
F. B. Lamson	Wright	Buffalo	Bookkeeper	29	Connecticut	1885	Married.
Sergeant of Gallery:							
J. T. Gjems	Moore	Sergeant	Farmer	47	Norway	1868	Married.
Doorkeepers:							
F. E. Kenney	Redwood	Redwood Falls	Farmer	51	Massachusetts	1858	Married.
Frank Jacobs	Becker	Detroit	Carpenter	59	Illinois	1879	Single.
Sergt. of Com. Rooms:							
F. A. Krch	Ramsey	St. Paul	Insurance	55	Bohemia	1868	Married.
File Clerks:							
Henry Burkhart, Jr	Wabasha	Wabasha	Butcher	24	Minnesota		Married.
Robert Twedy	Freeborn	Albert Lea	Bookkeeper	21	Wisconsin	1878	Single.
Cloak Room Keepers:							
F. A. Whitlock	Faribault	Blue Earth City	Carpenter	50	Vermont	1876	Married.
J. M. Ball	Ramsey	St. Paul	Barber	33	Ohio	1889	Married.
Post Office Messenger:							
Robt. Sinclair	Ramsey	St. Paul	Photographer	19	Missouri	1880	Single.
Pages:							
Albert Listoe	Ramsey	St. Paul	Student	17	Minnesota		Single.
Walter Delano	Ramsey	St. Paul	Student	14	New York	1882	Single.
Thomas Kelley	Steele	Owatonna	Student	14	Minnesota		Single.
Paul Bunce	Wright	Buffalo	Student	14	Minnesota		Single.
Oliver Sweningson	Mower	Austin	Student	11	Minnesota		Single.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1897.

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Married or Single
Abbott, S. J.	5	Faribault	Delavan	Lawyer	57	Ohi	1867	Married.
Anderson, August J	44	Chisago	Taylor's Falls	Grain Buyer	36	Swe n	1869	Married.
Barta, Ferdinand	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	39	Wis sin	1883	Married.
Basford, R. B.	15	Winona	Winona	Loans and real estate	61	Mai	1866	Married.
Belden, J. M.	38	Wright	Montrose	Merchant	44	New York	1876	Married.
Bergley, J. A.	42	Renville	Franklin	Merchant	48	Norway	1873	Married.
Bigelow, E. A.	21	Goodhue	Zumbrota	Farmer	34	Minnesota		Married.
Boutwell, G. P.	38	Wright	Clearwater	Merchant	54	New York	1880	Married.
Brusletten, C. L.	21	Goodhue	Kenyon	Merchant and farmer	44	Norway	1858	Married.
Briggs, H. R.	1	Houston	Houston	Farmer and miller	49	Illinois	1864	Married.
Coe, Wm. T.	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	27	Iowa	1888	Single.
Cray, Willard R.	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	44	Vermont	1877	Married.
Cunningham, John R.	34	Hennepin	Greenwood	Farmer	55	Ireland	1857	Married.
Dahl, John F.	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	26	Norway	1871	Single.
Dale, Alpheus	29	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Carpenter	53	Pennsylvania	1865	Married.
Dallimore, George A.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Veterinary surgeon	51	Canada	1879	Married.
Dare, A. N.	38	Sherburne	Elk River	Editor	46	New York	1867	Married.
Davies, Daniel T.	33	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Packing business	45	Wales	1882	Married.
Donnelly, Ignatius	24	Dakota	Nininger	Farmer and editor	66	Pennsylvania	1856	Widower.
Douglas, W. B.	50	Clay	Moorhead	Attorney	45	New York	1883	Married.
Drommerhausen, Henry.	4	Freeborn	Pickerel Lake	Farmer	50	Germany	1858	Married.
Dunn, W. W.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	35	Minnesota		Married.
Dyer, A. S.	7	Pipestone	Pipestone	Farmer	52	New York	1865	Married.
Elgenbrodt, Chas.	20	Rice	Richland	Farmer	57	Germany	1858	Married.
Emerson, John O.	48	Otter Tail	Perham	Farmer	62	Indiana	1874	Married.
Feig, Henry	41	Kandiyohi	Atwater	Farmer	35	Minnesota		Widower.
Ferris, A. F.	46	Crow Wing	Brainerd	Banker	32	New York	1872	Married.
Finney, J. M.	49	Big Stone	Clinton	Farmer	47	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Foell, Jacob	29	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Sanitary business	34	Minnesota		Married.
Fosnes, C. A.	43	Chippewa	Montevideo	Attorney	35	Norway	1866	Married.
Foss, Louis O.	49	Grant	Elbow Lake	Farmer	43	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Froslee, T. H.	48	Otter Tail	Vining	Merchant	32	Norway	1887	Single.
Gilbertson, G. O.	51	Norman	Shely	Farmer	44	Norway	1880	Married.
Goar, M. A.	52	Marshall	Kennedy	Merchant	40	Indiana	1883	Married.
Goss, Charles	15	Winona	Ridgeway	Farmer	33	New York	1867	Single.
Grondahl, Jens K.	21	Goodhue	Red Wing	Newspaper	27	Norway	1881	Single.
Gunn, Daniel M.	53	Itasca	Grand Rapids	Hotelkeeper	37	Canada	1880	Married.
Hall, E. S.	45	Benton	Minden	Farmer	64	Wisconsin	1860	Married.
Hayter, J. G.	45	Stearns	Fair Haven	Merchant	32	Wisconsin	1893	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1897—*Continued.*

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Married or Single.
Hartshorn, B. F.	46	Todd	Philbrook	Lawyer	64	Ohio	1878	Married.
Head, H. C.	46	Mille Lacs	Princeton	Retired	48	New Hampshire	1878	Married.
Heimerdinger, Henry	9	Brown	New Ulm	Retired miller	45	Germany	1856	Married.
Henderson, N. O.	2	Fillmore	Lanesboro	Farmer and grain buyer	42	Norway	1857	Married.
Hicks, Henry G.	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	59	New York	1865	Married.
Hill, A. H.	15	Winona	Winona	Lumberman	46	Scotland	1852	Married.
Hollister, L. M.	20	Rice	Morristown	Farmer	49	New York	1864	Married.
Holmen, Ole O.	7	Murray	Slayton	Merchant	33	Norway	1879	Single.
Jacobson, Jacob F.	43	Lac qui Parle	Madison	Dealer in agric'l impl'mts.	48	Norway	1871	Married.
Jamieson, Wm.	10	Blue Earth	Rapidan	Farmer	53	Scotland	1882	Married.
Johns, Henry	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	39	New York	1866	Single.
Johnson, John G.	4	Freeborn	Blooming Prairie	Farmer	54	Norway	1866	Married.
Jones, J. D.	46	Todd	Long Prairie	Lawyer	48	Pennsylvania	1867	Married.
Kelley, D. F.	20	Rice	Northfield	Farmer and manufacturer	58	New Hampshire	1855	Married.
Kendall, Joseph B.	14	Olmsted	Byron	Brick manufacturer	59	Pennsylvania	1856	Married.
Kraker, Joseph	45	Stearns	Melrose	Farmer and merchant	54	Austria	1871	Married.
Laing, Geo. M.	8	Cottonwood	Windom	Attorney	47	Ontario	1881	Married.
Larson, James A.	9	Redwood	Walnut Grove	Farmer	37	Illinois	1877	Married.
Laybourn, Geo. R.	54	St. Louis	Duluth	Real estate and m'tge loans	40	Ohio	1886	Married.
Leach, D. M.	2	Fillmore	Spring Valley	Farmer	60	Vermont	1866	Married.
Lee, S. J.	51	Norman	Rindal	Farmer	37	Norway	1867	Married.
Lellman, Matthias	30	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Mason	44	Germany	1877	Married.
Littleton, Samuel T.	13	Dodge	Kasson	Lawyer	39	Missouri	1884	Married.
Lovejoy, Stephen B.	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	R. R. Contractor	47	Maine	1854	Married.
Lloyd, Fred M.	25	Ramsey	St. Paul	Salesman	37	Minnesota		Widower.
Mahood, Wm. R.	19	Le Sueur	Le Sueur Centre	Farmer	51	Illinois	1866	Married.
Manchester, J. H.	16	Lincoln	Lake Benton	Editor	38	Maine	1866	Single.
Mansfield, Wm.	18	Sibley	New Auburn	Farmer and merchant	56	Maine	1868	Single.
Marin, W. A.	51	Polk	Melvin	Farmer	37	Michigan	1879	Married.
Martin, Thomas F.	27	Ramsey	St. Paul	Real estate and loans	37	Iowa	1885	Single.
Mattson, Ole	38	Wright	Cokato	Farmer	42	Sweden	1866	Married.
Meyers, Simon	31	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	35	New York	1883	Married.
Milligan, W. F.	22	Wabasha	Wabasha	Physician and surgeon	27	Minnesota		Single.
Munger, W. A.	22	Wabasha	Mazeppa	Hardware merchant	36	Minnesota		Single.
McDonald, E. E.	26	Ramsey	St. Paul	Lawyer	36	Wisconsin	1884	Married.
McElhaney, S. C.	15	Winona	St. Charles	Farmer and agrl imp	57	Pennsylvania	1861	Married.
McGill, C. H.	28	Ramsey	St. Paul	Publisher	31	Minnesota		Widower.
McGrath, D. F.	50	Clay	Barnesville	Merchant and farmer	37	Wisconsin	1865	Married.
McLean, H. C.	10	Blue Earth	Lake Crystal	Real estate	53	New York	1868	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATISTICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1897—*Continued.*

NAME.	District.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Married or Single.
McNeil, R. J.	47	Douglas	Alexandria	Merchant	41	Canada	1867	Married.
Nyquist, Nels	10	Blue Earth	Smith's Mill	Farmer	50	Sweden	1869	Married.
Olds, Geo. E.	16	Yel'ow Medicine	Granite Falls	Farmer	62	Massachusetts	1857	Married.
Parker, Chas. A	23	Washington	St. Paul Park	Real estate	51	Vermont	1863	Married.
Pederson, Knud	48	Otter Tail	Underwood	Farmer	53	Norway	1868	Widower.
Poetz, Peter	36	Scott	Marystown	Farmer	31	Minnesota		Married.
Reeves, C. P.	47	Pope	Glenwood	Lawyer	40	Wisconsin	1883	Married.
Reiner, John H	40	McLeod	Glencoe	Jeweler	37	Minnesota		Married.
Sampson, John A	39	Meeker	Litchfield	Farmer	47	Sweden	1859	Married.
Scott, Thomas B.	27	Ramsey	St. Paul	Banker	34	Wisconsin	1889	Married.
Scribner, L. C	3	Mower	Frankford	Farmer	46	New York	1856	Married.
Schmidt, Phillip C.	54	St. Louis	Duluth	Lawyer	44	Ohio	1882	Married.
Schroeder, Fred	45	Stearns	St. Joseph	Farmer	58	Germany	1856	Married.
Sederberg, John	35	Isanti	Cambridge	Farmer	44	Sweden	1866	Married.
Severance, Benton	17	Blue Earth	Nicollet	Farmer	60	New York	1857	Married.
Shell, Daniel	7	Nobles	Worthington	Real estate	53	New York	1872	Married.
Simonson, Hans	32	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Manufacturer	52	Norway	1870	Single.
Sloan, Geo. E.	12	Steele	Cooleyville	Farmer	53	Vermont	1868	Married.
Smith, Edward E.	34	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Lawyer	36	Minnesota		Married.
Snodgrass, Edwin	28	Ramsey	St. Paul	Clerk	45	West Virginia	1880	Married.
Snyder, Fred B.	30	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Attorney	38	Minnesota		Married.
Soule, O. B.	23	Washington	Withrow	Farmer	42	Maine	1856	Married.
Staples, C. F	24	Dakota	Mendota	Farmer	40	Minnesota		Married.
Stockwell, Selvanus A.	33	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Insurance agent	40	Minnesota		Married.
Stone, H. W.	43	Swift	Benson	Banker	48	Wisconsin	1870	Married.
St. John, L. S.	2	Fillmore	Granger	Farmer	56		1853	Married.
Torson, Thos.	6	Watonwan	St. James	Real estate	45	Wisconsin	1854	Married.
Truwe, Jacob	37	Carver	Mayer	Farmer	62	Switzerland	1856	Married.
Underleak, Joseph	14	Olmsted	Chatfield	Banker and attorney	43	Bohemia	1856	Married.
Vail, Patrick R.	54	St. Louis	Ely	Merchant	39	Wisconsin	1887	Married.
Vigen, A. T.	48	Otter Tail	Erhard's Grove	Farmer	43	Norway	1870	Married.
Von Lehe, R. C.	19	Le Sueur	Sharon	Farmer	34	Germany	1874	Married.
West, C. L.	3	Mower	Austin	Merchant	51	New York	1856	Married.
Wilkinson, John	11	Waseca	Alma City	Farmer	51	Wisconsin	1866	Married.
Wood, Joseph C.	50	Wilkin	Breckenridge	Lawyer	33	Michigan	1873	Single.
Yates, F. B.	23	Washington	Stillwater	Cashier	49	Indiana	1874	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICERS OF HOUSE—1897.

NAME.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Settled in Minn.	Condition.
Speaker:							
J. D. Jones	Todd	Long Praire	Lawyer	47	Pennsylvania	1867	Married.
Chief Clerk:							
M. J. Dowling	Renville	Renville	Editor	30	Massachusetts	1877	Married.
1st Ass't Clerk:							
W. B. Stine	Murray	Slayton	Real Estate	40	Tennessee	1878	Married.
2d Ass't Clerk:							
O. K. Dahle	Houston	Spring Grove	Lawyer and Editor	32	Minnesota	1865	Married.
Engrossing Clerk:							
N. H. Ingersoll	Crow Wing	Brainerd	Editor	37	Wisconsin	1882	Married.
Enrolling Clerk:							
F. L. Krayenbuhl	Ramsey	St. Paul	Broker	43	New York	1853	Married.
Ass't Enrolling Clerk and Postmaster:							
F. W. Nash	Blue Earth	Mankato	Real Estate	41	Wisconsin	1879	Married.
Sergeant at Arms:							
J. W. Bayer	Clay	Moorhead	Farmer	40	Wisconsin	1880	Married.
Ass't Sergeant at Arms:							
Ed Fanning	Olmsted	Stewartville	Barber	34	Minnesota	1862	Married.
Chaplain:							
Rev. C. M. Heard	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Pastor	57	Pennsylvania	1872	Married.
File Clerk:							
C. E. Payson Colwell	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Student	20	England	1886	Single.
Pages:							
Ed McCall	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Student	17	Illinois	1886	Single.
Frank Beaulieu	Becker	White Earth	Student	15	Minnesota	1881	Single.
G. Ross McMichael	Ramsey	St. Paul	Student	12	Iowa	1884	Single.
Henry L. Bruggeman	Ramsey	St. Paul	Student	16	Minnesota	1880	Single.
Roy Dunning	Wadena	Wadena	Student	13	Wisconsin	1883	Single.
Roy Thompson	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Student	13	Minnesota	1883	Single.
Harold Knutson	Wright	Clearwater	Student	16	Norway	1880	Single.
Cloak Room Keepers:							
Rex Shane	Ramsey	St. Paul	Barber	36	Ohio	1886	Married.
W. S. Joy	Hennepin	Edina	Farmer	49	Maine	1865	Married.
J. B. Kelly	Dakota	Lakeville	Farmer	41	Ohio	1865	Married.
Doorkeepers.							
Bennett Williams	Blue Earth	Mankato	Farmer	39	New York	1866	Married.
J. C. Hurlbut	Douglas	Alexandria	Marble dealer	45	Wisconsin	1866	Married.
Adam Wood	Wright	Otsego	Farmer	44	Canada	1855	Married.
Sergeant of Gallery:							
George Jensen	St. Louis	Duluth	Printer	30	Denmark	1883	Married.
Committee Room Keepers:							
Andrew Sandberg	Hennepin	Minneapolis	Clerk	55	Sweden	1883	Married.
A. F. Jones	Rice	Morristown	Manufacturer	44	Connecticut	1886	Married.
Janitor:							
George Hunter	Ramsey	St. Paul	Railroading	36	Canada	1881	Married.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS IN LEGISLATURE OF 1897.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Married or Single.	Newspaper.	Branch.	Settled in Minn.
J. S. Vandiver	36	Missouri	Married	Dispatch	Both	1878
W. T. Bell	30	Indiana	Married	Dispatch	Senate	1890
F. P. Nuzum	40	West Virginia	Married	Dispatch	House	1885
Willis L. Williams	28	Massachusetts	Married	Pioneer Press	Senate	1870
Frederic N. Van Duzee	31	Minnesota	Married	Pioneer Press	House	....
W. G. McMurchy	25	Pennsylvania	Single	Globe	Senate	1881
Frederic L. Seixas	25	New York	Single	Globe	House	1887
W. W. Jermane	34	Ohio	Married	Journal	Senate	1889
Geo. H. Spear	25	Minnesota	Single	Journal	House	....
Eva McD. Valish	30	Maine	Married	Tribune	Senate	1881
Albert Dollenmayer	35	Pennsylvania	Married	Tribune	House	1884
Francis N. Stacy	35	California	Married	Times	House	1866
L. C. Hodgson	21	Minnesota	Single	Times	Senate	....
Frank J. Mead	58	Indiana	Married	Penny Press	Senate	1858
Geo. S. Canfield	45	New York	Married	Penny Press	House	1883
Albert Schaedlich	43	Germany	Married	Volkszeitung	House	1892
Ed. Pietz	50	Germany	Married	Volkszeitung	Senate	1896
Benj. S. Cowen	35	Ohio	Married	Associated Press	Both	1888

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Standing Committees of the Senate, 1897.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Currier, Wing, Larson, Cronkhite, Hanna.

BANKS AND BANKING—Messrs. McArthur, Wing, Hanson, Thorpe, Keller.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Johnson W. E., Iltis, Miller, Cronkhite, Keller.

CORPORATIONS—Messrs. Morgan, Stevens, Peterson, Greer, McHale.

CENSUS—Messrs. McHale, Sperry, Stockton, Iltis, Pottgieser, Sevatson, Reishus.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—Messrs. Stockton, Thompson, Knatvold, Smith, Schaller.

DRAINAGE—Messrs. Thorpe, Cole, Jones, Whitney, Theden, Masterman, French, Ringdal, Cronkhite.

EDUCATION—Messrs. Barr, Whitney, Theden, Miller, Howard, Greer, McHale.

ELECTIONS—Messrs. Sperry, Thompson, Yale, Smith, Young.

ENGROSSMENT—Messrs. Collester, Masterman, Iltis, Dunham, Reishus.

ENROLLMENT—Messrs. Knatvold, Whitney, Wing, Sweningsen, Sevatson.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Iltis, McArthur, Miller, Pottgieser, Reishus.

FINANCE—Messrs. Wyman, Stockton, Barr, Hodge, Knatvold, Spencer, Sperry, Masterman, Stebbins, Wing, Yale.

FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION—Messrs, Lloyd, Sheehan, Hodge, Larson, McArthur, Smith, Ringdal.

GAME AND GAME LAWS—Messrs. Hanson, Hodge, Howard, Miller, Currier.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Messrs. Culkin, Dunham, Theden, Stebbins, Peterson, Reishus.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Messrs. Jones, Cole, Johnson A. G., Spencer, Thorpe, Young, Sweningsen, Heneman, Fuller, Whitney, Sevatson, Ringdal, Hanna.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—Messrs. Stebbins, Cole, Peterson, Dunham, Schaller.

IMMIGRATION—Messrs. Theden, Iltis, Heneman, Cronkhite, Keller.

INDIANS AFFAIRS—Messrs. Smith, Fuller, Roverud, Iltis, Ringdal.

ILLUMINATING OILS—Messrs. Dunham, Ozmun, Masterman, Larson, Cole.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Thompson, Miller, Sweningsen, Wing, Potter.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT—Messrs. Larson, French, Johnson A. G., Peterson, Roverud.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—Messrs. Stevens, Collester, Culkin, Dunn, French, Greer, Howard, McHale, Morgan, Ozmun, Schaller, Sheehan, Spencer, Sperry, Thompson, Yale, Young.

LABOR—Messrs. Peterson, Larson, Young, Theden, Reishus.

LIBRARY—Messrs. Ozmun, Lloyd, Sperry, Thompson, Morgan.

LOGS AND LUMBER—Messrs. Fuller, Hodge, Johnson W. E., Smith, Keller.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Messrs. Sweningsen, Miller, Ozmun, Hanson, Fuller, Wyman, McHale.

MANUFACTURES—Messrs. French, Knatvold, Lloyd, Roverud, Keller.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Whitney, French, Dunham, Currier, Hanna.

MINES AND MINERALS—Messrs. Spencer, Stevens, Whitney, Jones, Cole, Theden, Hanna.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Messrs. Young, Ozmun, Barr, Potter, Stebbins, Knatvold, Collester, Howard, McHale, Fuller.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Messrs. Yale, Peterson, Barr, Smith, Spencer.

PRINTING—Messrs. Miller, Masterman, Roverud, Fuller, Dunn.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Johnson, W. E., Ozman, McArthur, Thorpe, Dunn.

PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Hodge, Ozmun, Culkin, Sperry, Stebbins, French, Roverud, Barr, McHale.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DAIRY AND FOOD—Messrs. Potter, Larson, Dunham, Cole, Heneman, Johnson A. G., Dunn.

PUBLIC PARKS—Messrs. Pottgieser, Currier, Spencer, French, Howard.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Stockton, Jones, Fuller, Peterson, Pottgieser, Smith, Lloyd, Thompson, Hanson, Young, Potter, Keller, Cronkhite, Miller, Stebbins.

REFORM SCHOOL—Messrs. Johnson A. G., Wing, McArthur, Greer, Reishus.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—Messrs. Sevatson, Larson, Pottgieser, Smith, Cronkhite.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Roverud, Culkin, Johnson A. G., Larson, Ringdal.

RULES—Messrs. Yale, Barr, Stevens, Roverud, McHale.

STATE PRISON—Messrs. Masterman, Sweningsen, Jones, Culkin, Knatvold, Wyman, Yale, Stevens, Keller, McHale, Schaller.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—Messrs. Wing, Yale, Sperry, Sweningsen, Henemen.

STATE SOLDIERS HOME—Messrs. Dunham, Johnson W. E., Stevens, Iltis, Keller.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS—Messrs. Greer, Potter, Thorpe, Hodge, Smith, Stockton, Morgan.

TEMPERANCE—Messrs. Cole, Masterman, Stebbins, Pottgieser, Schaller.

TOWN AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Heneman, Whitney, Masterman, French, Sheehan.

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—Messrs. Sperry, Wyman, Greer, Young, Dunn.

Standing Committees of the House, 1897.

APPROPRIATIONS—Messrs. Dare, Jacobson, Snyder, Laybourn, Scott, Basford, Grondahl, Cray, Staples, Douglas, Barta, Henderson, Lovejoy, Anderson, McGill, Laing, Goar.

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Underleak, Hicks, Donnelly, Bergley, Dyer, Boutwell, Schroeder, Drommerhausen, Cunningham.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Reeves, Hartshorn, Johns, Smith, Douglas, Hicks, Barta, Laing, Littleton, Cray, Fosnes, Schmidt, Underleak, Meyers, McDonald, Coe, Abbott.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Lovejoy, Ferris, Sampson, Larson, Schmidt, Davies, Basford, Smith, Johns, Shell, Gunn, Littleton, McNeil, Wood, Bigelow, Parker, Manchester.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES—Messrs. McGill, Dahl, Belden, Briggs, McLean, Scribner, Von Lehe, Vigen, Hollister, Drummerhausen, Reiner.

PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Jacobson, Jamieson, Sloan, Staples, Donnelly, Kelley, Olds, Lloyd, Yates, Dare, Vail, Hill, Goar, Finney, Kendall, Gunn, Larson.

EDUCATION—Messrs. Laing, Milligan, Manchester, West, Staples, Mansfield, Dale, Stockwell, Donnelly, Leach, Feig, Head, Laybourn, Belden, Yates, McGill, Hartshorn.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Sampson, Eigenbrodt, Bigelow, Abbott, Pederson, St. John, Lee, Foss, Mahood, Nyquist, Marin, Goar, Helmerdinger, Dallimore, Emerson.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION—Messrs. Dunn, Douglass, Abbott, Barta, Cray, Hicks, Hill, Reeves, Johns, Littleton, McLean, Laybourn, Donnelly, Henderson, Schmidt, Snyder, Underleak.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. West, McGill, Schmidt, Hayter, Bergley, Goss, McLean, Dahl, McElhaney.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL—Messrs. Cray, Coe, Lovejoy, Wood, Stone, Stockwell, Hartshorn, Schmidt, McDonald, Johns, Martin, Underleak, Hill, Laing, Olds, Sampson, Kelly.

STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY—Messrs. Stone, Yates, McElhaney, Dallimore, Cunningham, Dahl, Boutwell, Brusletten, Hayter, Fosnes, Truwe.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Abbott, Dunn, Munger, Goss, McLean, Eigenbrodt, Belden, Dahl, Snodgrass.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Messrs. Torson, Kraker, Stone, Brusletten, McNeil, Laybourn, Fosnes, McGrath, Foell, Parker, Munger, Leach, Cunningham, Holmen, Bergley, Nyquist, Briggs.

INSURANCE—Messrs, Schmidt, Von Lehe, Brusletten, Holmen, Douglas, Reeves, Kraker, Meyers, Smith, Scott, Parker, Basford, Milligan, Jamieson, Mattson, Stockwell, Martin.

IMMIGRATION—Messrs. Head, Eigenbrodt, Cray, Schroeder, St. John, Shell, Sederberg.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Messrs. Olds, McNeil, McGrath, Hill, Hayter, Laybourn, Jamieson, Manchester, Mahood, Coe, Martin,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—Messrs. Kendall, Shell, Coe, Severance, Von Lehe, Stockwell, Olds, Nyquist, Belden, Sederberg, Head, McGrath, Lee, Soule, Lloyd.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLTTION—Messrs. Holmen, Dunn, Parker, Foell, Ferris, Meyers, Von Lehe, Cunningham, McNeil, Barta, Douglas, Mansfield, Hollister, Yates, St. John.

LABOR AND LABOR LEGISLATION—Messrs. Barta, McDonald, Vail, Snodgrass, Goar, Lellman, Feig, Scribner, Severance, Reiner, Boutwell.

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Hollister, Severance, Truwe, Foss, Boutwell, St. John, Dale.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL—Messrs. Grondahl, Snodgrass, Mattson, Foss, Dyer, Briggs, Simonson.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS—Messrs. Hartshorn, Von Lehe, Munger, Larson, Boutwell, Cunningham, Finney, Froslee, Gunn, Truwe, Reiner.

BANKS—Messrs. Shell, Ferris, Basford, Stone, Kraker, Manchester, Littleton, Mansfield, Wood, Dale, Snyder.

PRINTING—Messrs. Manchester, Scott, Sampson, Dahl, Kendall, Dare, Hayter, Leach, Head.

ELECTIONS—Messrs. Hicks, Mattson, Von Lehe, Scribner, Nyquist, Dallimore, Vigen,

COMMERCE—Messrs. Bergley, Simonson, Wilkinson, Grondahl, Heimerdinger.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Johns, Lellman, Finney, Scribner, Johnson, Marin, Simonson, Dyer, Sederberg, Poetz, Lloyd.

RULES AND JOINT RULES—Messrs. Meyers, Anderson, Staples, Dare, Holmen.

STATE LIBRARY—Messrs. McDonald, Bergley, Drommerhausen, Dale, Emerson.

MINES AND MINERALS—Messrs. Vail, Yates, Underleak, Davies, Finney, Hall, Torson, McElhaney, Mansfield, Marin, Reiner.

ENGROSSMENT COMMITTEE—Messrs. Leach, Froslee, Pederson, Wilkinson, Foell.

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE—Messrs. Yates, Poetz, Gilbertson, Johnson, Lellman.

FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION—Messrs. Mansfield, Belden, Hall, Sloan, Emerson, Fosness, Lellman, Lloyd, Kelley, Finney, Sederberg.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Messrs. Dare Staples, Basford, Jacobson, Reeves.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. McLean, Mansfield, Hicks, Larson, Mahood, Kelley, Johnson, Kendall, Hall, Parker, McElhaney.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—Messrs. Sloan, Larson, Foss, Hall, Snodgrass, Dale, Poetz.

LOGS AND LUMBER—Messrs. Gunn, Yates, Coe, Hill, McGrath, Ferris, Foel, Lloyd, Gilbertson.

PRISON LABOR—Messrs. Soule, Martin, Kraker, Stockwell, Foss, Olds, West.

PUBLIC PARKS—Messrs. Sederberg, Feig, Soule, Vigen, Dallimore, Leach, Torson.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS—Messrs. Smith, Laing, Meyers, Jacobson, Laybourn, Scott, Hartshorn, Underleak, Reeves, Lovejoy, Douglas, Anderson, Ferris, Torson, Stone, Donnelly, Brusletten.

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—Messrs. Snyder, Coe, Vigen, Nyquist, Briggs, Brusletten, Munger, Dunn, Emerson.

BINDING TWINE—Messrs. Wilkinson, Truwe, Froslee, Goss, Eigenbrodt.

LOCAL BILLS—Messrs. Lee, Mahood, Gilbertson, Marin, Froslee.

MANUFACTURERS—Messrs. Basford, Simonson, Bigelow, Milligan, Vail.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Messrs. Scribner, Grondahl, West, Froslee, St. John.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Feig, Gunn, Truwe, Wilkinson, Severance, Johnson, Heimerdinger, Davies, Hollister, Schroeder, Torson, Pederson, Wood, Head, Reiner.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DAIRY AND FOOD PRODUCTS—Messrs. Anderson, Hollister, Sloan, Goss, Mattson, Jamieson, Dyer, Reiner, Gilbertson, Lellman, Froslee.

GAME AND FISH LAWS—Messrs. Douglas, Ferris, Vail, Severance, McNeil, Abbott, McDonald.

DRAINAGE—Messrs. McGrath, Lee, Truwe, Olds, Drommerhausen, Feig, Hall.

GENERAL LEGISLATION—Messrs. Staples, Anderson, Grondahl, Briggs, Milligan, Davies, Wood, Goar, Hayter, Sloan, Shell, Manchester, Dallimore, Dunn, Mattson, Snyder, McGill.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT—Messrs. Littleton, Stockwell, Hicks, Johns, Soule, Hayter, Stone

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Permanent Rules of the Senate, 1897.

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 subpœnas 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arkansas Military (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Seventh—First reading of House bills.
Eighth—Second reading of Senate bills.
Ninth—Second reading of House bills.
Tenth—Third reading of Senate bills.
Eleventh—Third reading of House bills.
Twelfth—Motions to take up bills, orders and other business from the table.
Thirteenth—General orders of the day.

PUBLIC BILLS TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

11. Bills and joint resolutions of a public nature shall always have the preference of private bills.

REFERRING OF BILLS.

12. All bills shall be referred by the President of the Senate without motion to the proper standing committee, on the first reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills providing for an appropriation of money, when referred to and reported by any other than the Committee on Finance, shall, before passage, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise to his feet and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. That in discussing any resolution Senators shall be limited to five minutes each.

14. Whenever any member is called to order he shall sit down until it is determined whether he is in order or not, and if a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the words excepted to shall be taken down in writing immediately.

15. When two or more members shall happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is to speak.

16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question on the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment, without leave of the Senate.

CONDUCT DURING BUSINESS.

17. While the President is putting any question, or addressing the Senate, no one shall walk out or cross the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the Senate. No member or other person shall proceed to or remain by the Secretary's desk while the ayes and noes are calling or ballots counting.

18. Upon a division and count of the Senate on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

SENATORS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

19. Every member who shall be in the Senate when the question is put, shall give his vote unless the Senate, for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the Senate divides or before he gives his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes. Any member wishing to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

MOTIONS.

20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Secretary, and read aloud for debate.

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

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

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to adjourn or to lie on the table, for the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day cer-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

tain, or to postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. A motion to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not again be allowed on the same day, nor at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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 Geological and Natural History Survey, which shall consist of six (6) members; the Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws, the Committee on Census, the Committee on Legislative Expenses, the Committee on Forestry and Fire Protection, the Committee on Mines and Minerals, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Public Health Dairy and Food, which shall consist of seven (7) members each; the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Drainage, which shall consist of nine (9) members each; the Committee on Municipal Corporations, which shall consist of ten (10) members; the Committee on Finance and the Committee on State Prison, which shall consist of eleven (11) members each; the Committee on Grain and Warehouse, which shall con-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sist of thirteen (13) members; the Committee on Railroads, which shall consist of fifteen (15) members; the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of seventeen (17) members, and the Committee on Reapportionment, which shall consist of such members as the Senate may hereafter designate.

1. A Committee on Agriculture.
2. A Committee on Banks and Banking.
3. A Committee on Census.
4. A Committee on Claims.
5. A Committee on Corporations.
6. A Committee on Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
7. A Committee on Drainage.
8. A Committee on Education.
9. A Committee on Elections.
10. A Committee on Engrossment.
11. A Committee on Enrollment.
12. A Committee on Federal Relations.
13. A Committee on Finance.
14. A Committee on Forestry and Fire Protection.
15. A Committee on Game and Game Laws.
16. A Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey
17. A Committee on Grain and Warehouse.
18. A Committee on Hospitals for Insane.
19. A Committee on Immigration.
20. A Committee on Indian Affairs.
21. A Committee on Illuminating Oils.
22. A Committee on Insurance.
23. A Committee on Internal Improvements.
24. A Committee on Judiciary.
25. A Committee on Labor.
26. A Committee on Legislative Expenses.
27. A Committee on Library.
28. A Committee on Logs and Lumber.
29. A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
30. A Committee on Manufactures.
31. A Committee on Military Affairs.
32. A Committee on Mines and Minerals.
33. A Committee on Normal Schools.
34. A Committee on Printing.
35. A Committee on Public Buildings.
36. A Committee on Public Health, Dairy and Food.
37. A Committee on Public Lands.
38. A Committee on Public Parks.
39. A Committee on Railroads.
40. A Committee on Reapportionment.
41. A Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.
42. A Committee on Roads and Bridges.
43. A Committee on Rules.
44. A Committee on State Prison.
45. A Committee on State Public School.
46. A Committee on State Training School.
47. A Committee on State Soldiers' Home.
48. A Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws.
49. A Committee on Temperance.
50. A Committee on Towns and Counties.
51. A Committee on University and University Lands.

COMMITTEE ON THE WHOLE.

33. The rules observed in the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee of the whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made.

34. Amendments made in the committee of the whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and so reported to the Senate by the chairman standing in his place;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015059508811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

which amendment shall not be read by the President unless required by one or more of the members. The report having been first acted upon, the bill shall then be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross it is taken.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

35. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by any member in his place, or by an order of the Senate on a report of a committee, and every bill, memorial or joint resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it, and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee shall be endorsed thereon.

That hereafter all bills introduced in the Senate shall be so framed that when any section or subdivision or chapter of any existing law is to be amended, or when any section or subdivision or chapter of any existing law is to be repealed, or when any section or subdivision or chapter of any repealed law is to be revived, the said section or subdivision or chapter shall in each case be given in full as it is designed to read when enacted, and no bill not so framed shall be received or read by the Secretary unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate.

READING OF BILLS.

36. Every bill, memorial, order, resolution or vote requiring the approval of the governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; the first and third reading shall be at length; and no such bill, memorial, order or resolution shall be read twice on the same day.

COMMITMENT.

37. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been once read at length. If objections are made to a bill on its first reading the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go on its second reading.

ALL BILLS, ETC., TO GO TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

38. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the governor shall, after a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole before they shall be finally acted upon by the Senate.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; *provided*, that no bills shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall be referred.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40. The final question upon a bill or other paper requiring action by both houses, after the first and second readings thereof and after the consideration in committee of the whole, shall be upon its final passage.

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 Senate to notify the House thereof.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 paper in his charge shall be missing, he shall report the fact to the President, that inquiry may be made. He shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceedings, the engrossing, transcribing and copying of the bills and resolutions, and generally perform the duties of Secretary, under the direction of the President. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the books to be called "Minute Books," in which he shall enter, under the appropriate marginal numbers, all Senate and House bills, and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition and progress of each bill pending, until its final passage.

CERTIFICATE 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. And all motions or resolutions authorizing the issuing of certificates by the Secretary for the payment of money shall be upon a call of the yeas and nays.

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 session 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 anterooms and floor of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants shall exclude all others therefrom.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthanne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

AMENDMENTS TO RULES.

54. 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 properly 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 subtitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the Senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

63. The Secretary shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the Senate which are referred to the committee of the whole, and which are not made the order of the day, for any particular day, and to number the same; which lists shall be called the "General Orders of the Day;" and they shal be taken up in the order which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the committee.

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

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

65. All propositions for the appointment of employes of the Senate or for expenditures on account of the legislature, other than those provided by law, shall be referred to the Committee on Legislative Expenses, without debate, and no appointment shall be made or expense incurred unless reported upon favorably by said committee or unless their report be over-ruled by a three-fourths (¾) vote of the whole Senate. Said committee shall report to the Senate the amount o compensation that shall be paid to each employe whose appointment is recommended by it. All propositions for extra compensation or gratuity shall be referred to said committee and no extra compensation or gratuity shall be paid to any officer, employe or other person unless reported upon favorably by said committee, or unless this report be reversed by a three-fourths (¾) vote of the whole Senate.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenaeum Limited (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 role of members called, and the names of all members present and of those excused 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 desires 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 amendment shall be entered in the journal, whether they are rejected or adopted.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

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

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

12. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?"

It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any; upon the preceding amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question and prior to the seconding the same by a majority of the House, a call of the House shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

13. When the previous question is decided in the negative it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

14. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motion or after the House shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW PRESENTED.

15. Petitions, memorials and other papers presented to the House shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place, and a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and indorsed thereon, together with the name of the member introducing the same.

EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

16. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same, unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he is immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote.

ORDER OF DOING BUSINESS.

17. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the House; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

18. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided. A motion to strike out and 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.

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 and the name of the party introducing the bill shall be indorsed thereon.

21. All bills introduced in the House shall be so framed that when any section or chapter of any existing law is to be amended, or when any section or chapter of any repealed law is to be revived, the said section or chapter shall in each case be given in full as it is designed to read when enacted, and no bill not so framed shall be received or read by the clerk unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

The title of every bill shall indicate the subject-matter thereof, not merely by reference to the page number or section of any existing law sought to be repealed or amended, but by such descriptive words as will indicate what subject the bill refers to.

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.

All bills, whether emanating from the House or the Senate, carrying an appropriation, shall be referred to the committee on appropriations for action by that committee before second reading of the bills.

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?"

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015024500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 a 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 dispence 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, to be determined by a roll call. 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 the 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 next two 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, 17 members.
2. Ways and Means, 9 members.
3. Judiciary, 17 members.
4. Railroads, 17 members.
5. Public Accounts and Expenditures, 11 members.
6. Public Lands, 17 members.
7. Education, 17 members.
8. Agriculture, 15 members.
9. Municipal Legislation, 17 members.
10. Military Affairs, 9 members.
11. Corporations Other than Municipal, 17 members.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arkansas Military (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

12. State Prison and Reformatory, 11 members.
13. Claims, 9 members.
14. Grain and Warehouse, 17 members.
15. Insurance, 17 members.
16. Immigration, 7 members.
17. State and Normal Schools, 11 members.
18. Hospitals for Insane, 15 members.
19. Temperance Legislation, 15 members.
20. Labor and Labor Legislation, 11 members.
21. School for Defectives, 7 members.
22. State Training School, 7 members.
23. Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams, 11 members.
24. Banks, 11 members.
25. Printing, 9 members.
26. Elections, 7 members.
27. Commerce, 5 members.
28. Public Buildings, 11 members.
29. Rules and Joint Rules, 5 members.
30. State Library, 5 members.
31. Mines and Minerals, 11 members.
32. Engrossment, 5 members.
33. Enrollment, 5 members.
34. Forestry and Fire Protection, 11 members.
35. Legislative Expenses, 5 members.
36. Soldiers' Home, 11 members.
37. State Public School, 7 members.
38. Logs and Lumber, 9 members.
39. Prison Labor, 7 members.
40. Public Parks, 7 members.
41. Taxes and Tax Laws, 17 members.
42. University and University Lands, 9 members
43. Binding Twine, 5 members.
44. Local Bills, 5 members.
45. Manufacturers, 5 members.
46. Geological and Natural History Survey, 5 members.
47. Towns and Counties, 15 members.
48. Public Health, Dairy and Food Products, 11 members.
49. Game and Fish Laws, 7 members.
50. Drainage, 7 members.
51. General Legislation, 17 members.
52. Crimes and Punishments, 7 members.

EMPLOYES.

37. All propositions for 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 three-fourths vote of the whole 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. No extra compensation or gratuity shall be paid to members, officers or employes unless reported upon favorably by the committee, or their report reversed by three-fourths vote of the whole 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.

No person shall be admitted, except upon the presentation of a card, signed by the Speaker or some other member of the House, setting forth that the person named thereon is not, to his knowledge, engaged as a lobbyist for any public measure pend-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ing before the House. Any such ticket shall be good for only the day it bears date, and upon presentation shall be taken up by the door-keeper to whom it is presented, and delivered over to the clerk of the Horse, who shall preserve the same until the end of the session. The House shall have the right, upon days on which public questions are debated, to admit, by vote, ladies and others to the floor of the House during such debate. This rule applies after the House has adjourned or takes a recess, as well as while in session.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

43. The Speaker shall cause the clerk of the House to make out a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees of the whole House, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called the "general orders of the day," and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by the majority. When a time has been designated by the House for a particular or special order the House shall at such time proceed to the consideration of such order, and the house at the time set, after considering such measure, shall immediately proceed to the third reading and final passage of the measure. Such general orders, together with all bills included therein required to be printed under the rules or orders of the House, shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least two days before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole.

Each member of this House shall leave on his desk, or under his desk, each time the House adjourns for the day, his file binder for bills, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of this House to have placed in each binder one copy of each general order and of each bill required to be printed under the rules or orders of this House at least 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 placed in the binders, and each member shall then forthwith examine his binder and verify and correct, if necessary, the report of the clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

44. On the meeting of the House, after reading the journal of the preceding day the order of business of the day shall be as follows:

1. Presentation of petitions or other communications.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Motions and resolutions.
5. Introduction of bills.
6. Consideration of messages from the Senate.
7. First reading of Senate bills.
8. Second reading of Senate bills.
9. Second reading of House bills.
10. Third reading of Senate bills.
11. Third reading of House bills.
12. General orders.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

45. A committee of conference may report at any time.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46. When the House has arrived at the general orders of the day they shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders. No business shall be in order until they are considered or passed, or the committee rise. And, unless a particular bill is ordered up, the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon or pass the general orders, according to the order of their reference.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

47. The Speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than a day, except by leave of the House.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

48. The rules of parliamentary practice embraced in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases where they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House of representatives.

VOTE REQUIRED 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, except rules 37, 49 and 62, which shall require the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of the whole House.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthanne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOUR OF MEETING.

50. The hour of the daily meeting of the House shall be ten o'clock in the morning, until the House directs 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 cannot 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 proceedings under the same. After the call of the House has been ordered and proceedings under the call are suspended, the Speaker is authorized to instruct the sergeant-at-arms not to permit any member to leave the hall or the house unless excused by the Speaker.

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 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 papers 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054502811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DUTY OF COMMITTEE ON 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 particulary 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 appropriation laws and whether all moneys reported to be on hand are so on hand and to the credit of various funds as reported; and the notes, bonds and securities in which any portion of the public moneys are reported to be invested are on hand as reported, and whether the same are proper and secure investments, and securely kept.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of said committee to report from time to time whether any and what retrenchment can be made in the expenditure of any department or officer of the state without detriment to the public service, and to report from time to time such recommendations and bills as may be necessary to add to the economy and accountability of any officer of the state; and said committee shall make such recommendations as to the investment of public moneys and the exchange or sale of any of the bonds or securities held by the state as in their judgment the public interest requires.

EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

62. The Speaker shall appoint employes with compensation as follows:

One janitor, $3.00 per day.

Three doorkeepers, $3.00 per day.

One gallery keeper, $3.00 per day.

Three keepers of cloak room, $3.00 per day.

One file clerk, $3.00 per day.

Seven pages, $2.50 per day.

Two assistants to have charge of all committee rooms, $3.00 per day.

One reading clerk, $5.00 per day.

One clerk for judiciary committee, $6.00 per day; also clerks for the following named committees at a compensation of $5.00 per day: Appropriations, Railroads, Engrossment, Enrollment, Re-apportionment.

One general clerk, who shall be under the direction of the Speaker.

One stenographer, subject to assignment by committee on legislative expenses.

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 the necessity for the same is recommended by the committee on legislative expenses, and no clerk of said committees, and no employe of this House shall receive any pay for any time prior to date of appointment. The judiciary committee shall have one additional clerk when needed, who 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 committees.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthanna M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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, towit: "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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenaeum Limited (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Generated for Adrienne M Immer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-13 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athanase M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 tha' 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054502811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

[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 subpœnaed in any court; 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the courts of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "Their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite, and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws." 1 *Blackst.* 163, 164.

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

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

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

‡ Stra., 989.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna *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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.]

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the house, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the house, and so as many, one after another, as would make the house what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hothan a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted for a felony it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the house till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, *col.* 1; *Lex. Parl.* 133.

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

[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 Congres, were as follows:

	States.	1. 1787	2. 1790	3. 1800	4. 1810	5. 1820	6. 1830	7. 1840	8. 1850	9. 1860	10. 1870	11. 1880	12. 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	12
22	Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	11	6
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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	4
32	Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
33	Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 "

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir John Charlton, ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18th.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15th.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.
} Not merely *pro tempore*. 1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

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

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.]

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 Comn., L.* 2, *c.* 3; *Arcan. Parl.* 17.

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

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

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

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.* 169, 170; *Rushw. p.* 3, *v.* 1, *fol.* 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *fieri*, 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.* 196; *Mem.* in *Hakew.* 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irniter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.* 47. A committee meet when and where they please, if the house has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent — nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION XXVIII.

BILLS, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION XXXI.

BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

---

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

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.]

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.]

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054908811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on insertin the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.* 30, 7.

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

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

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

---

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 inconsistence. 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 divisons 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

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, *e. g.*, 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.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 *Hats*, 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 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

At the third reading the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.* 136, 37, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill *verbatim*, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the second section enacts," etc.

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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'Ewes*, 505, *col.* 1; *Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Petition that it be received*	Ayes.	
Read	Ayes.	
Lie on the table	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	Noes.	

*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

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

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

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

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

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

1606, May 1st, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.* 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affimative 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthanna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054500811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

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

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

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

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

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

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

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the house in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one house of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one house to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.* 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the speakers or members of the two houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.* 260, 261, 262.

The king having sent original letters to the commons, afterward desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The house which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the king's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 became 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.]

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 carrried 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;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other words it is declared by a joint vote authorizing the president of the senate and speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the———day of———.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the termination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the house of lords, such as impeachment, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.* 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The president of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. *Const. U. S.* II. 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the senate shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the senate shall also be kept secret, until the senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule* 39.]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware *vs.* Hayton, 3 *Dallas' Rep.* 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b.* 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the president originating, and the senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta.* 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 *judicum 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

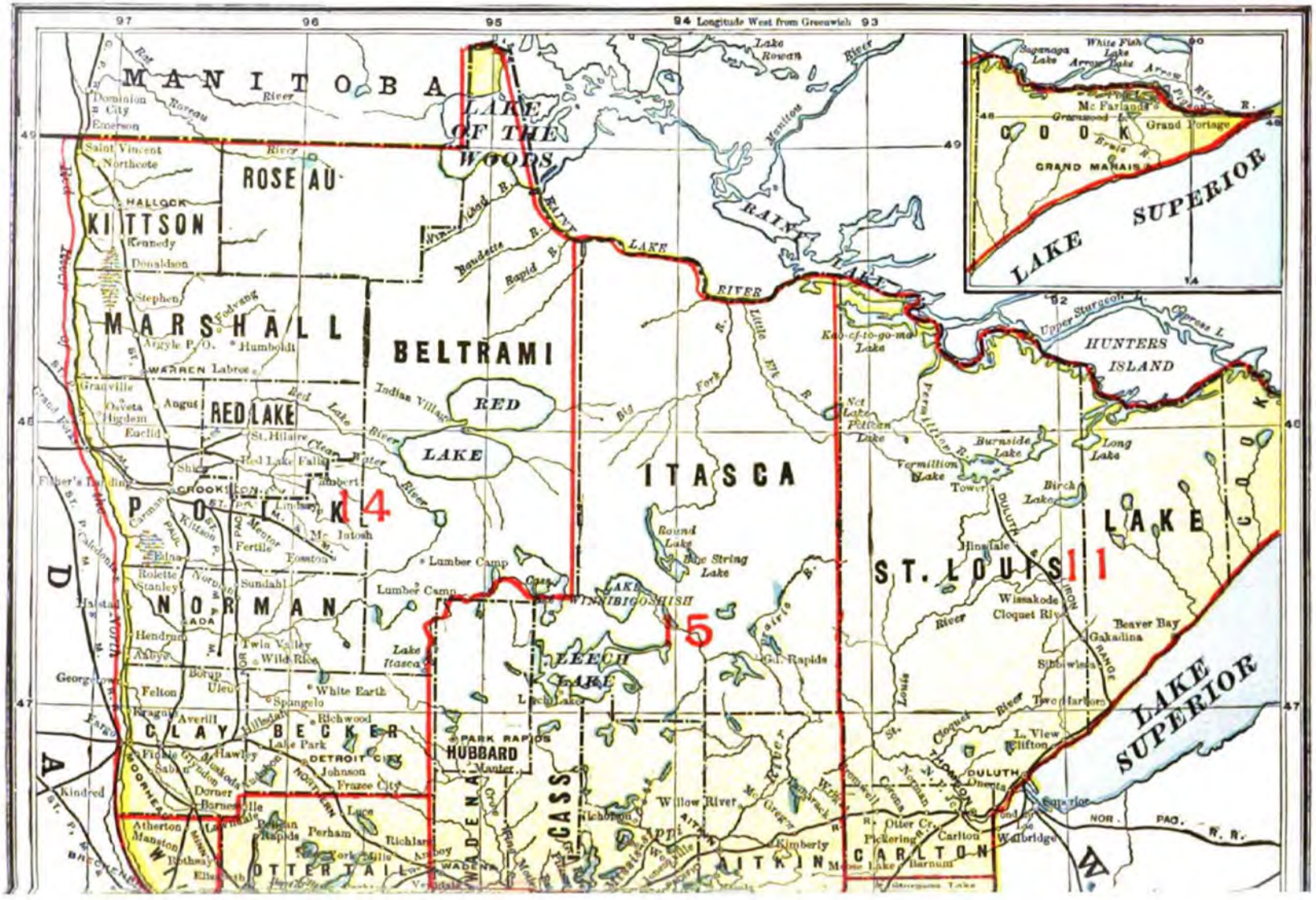
Presence of Commons. The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole house, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37; *Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 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 *St. Tr.* 14; 2 *Woodd.* 611. The chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors: the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.* 144; 2 *Woodd.* 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.* 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.* 614 *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.* 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the disolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray*, 383; 4 *Com. Jour. Dec.* 1790; *Lords' Jour. May* 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.* 618.

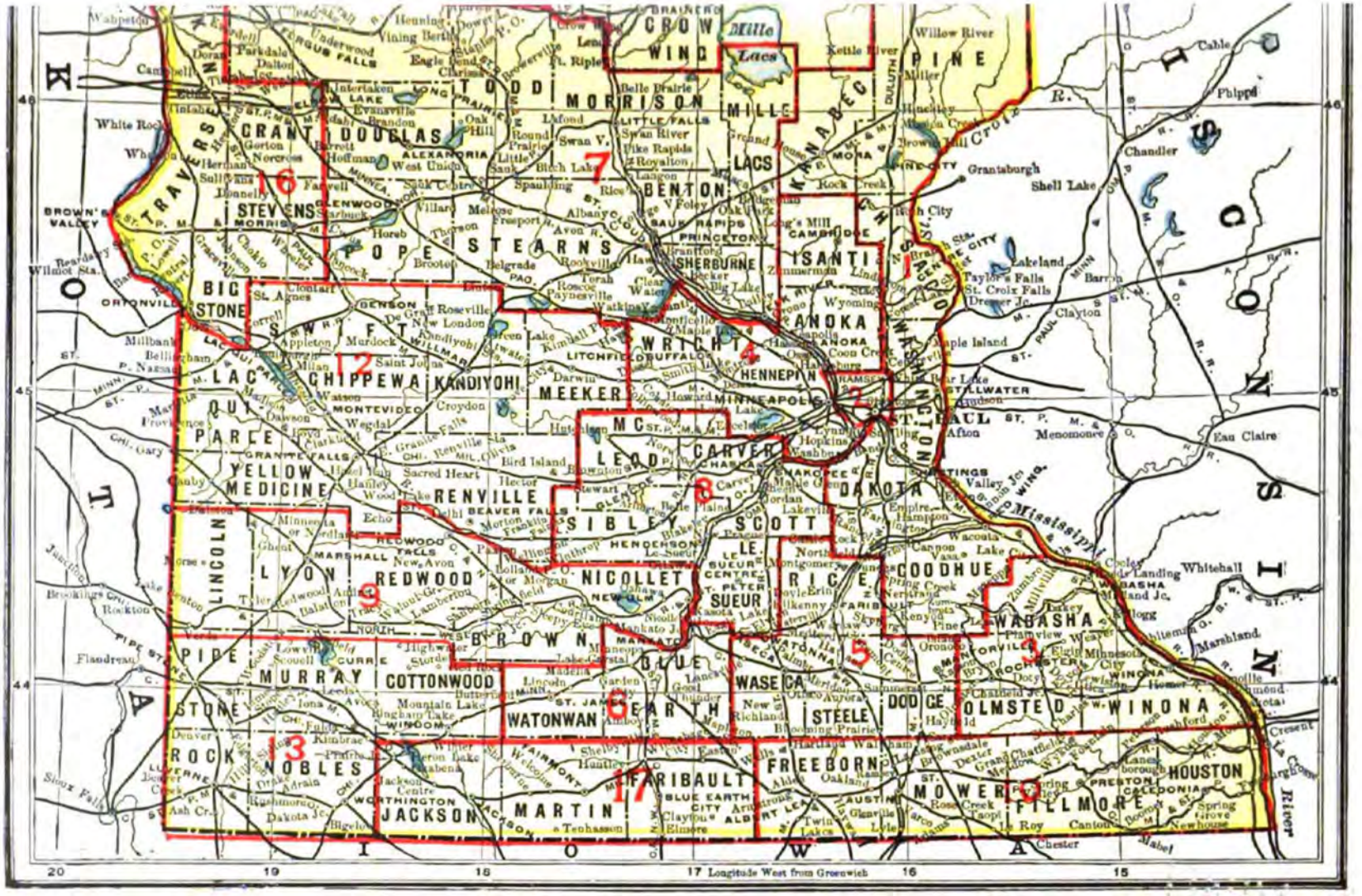
Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4049212
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4049212
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PART II.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HISTORY

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 enacted. 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 lands 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 Lea, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and Gov. Alexander Ramsey, to meet the representatives of the Dakotas, and to conclude with them a treaty for such lands as they might be willing to sell.

On the twenty-seventh of June, 1851, Commissioner Lea arrived in St. Paul on the steamboat Excelsior, and on the twenty-ninth, he, in company with Gov. Ramsey, landed at Traverse des Sioux, where the great council was to be held, and the treaty consummated with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Great delay in the proceedings was caused by the non-arrival of certain Sioux chiefs from the upper country, and it was not until the eighteenth of July that the council convened, and the preliminaries to the treaty commenced. During this interval of about twenty days they all entertained themselves as best they could with races, dances, suppers, sham fights and all sorts of fun.

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—education fund $6,000.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

On the twenty-ninth of July, 1851, Gov. Ramsey and Commissioner Lea met the chiefs and leading men of the Med-ay-wa-kantoan and Wah-pay-koo-tay 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 Warrajar 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, ratified the treaties, with amendment to each, which amendments were subsequently accepted 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.

Notwithstanding there was an abundant supply of good land outside of the limits of the land ceded under these treaties, the adventurous spirit of the pioneers led many of them to settle on the ex-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

treme eastern limits of the grant, and in immediate proximity to the Indian settlements. In the southwestern portion of the state, particularly, settlements were made close to the boundary line of Iowa and north and west of Spirit lake. Some were in Iowa and some were in Minnesota, and all were within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent resident in the territory of Minnesota. Although the Indians were living on the reservation lands west of these settlements, in their hunting expeditions they were accustomed to return to the ceded lands. In a general way the Indians were civil, and committed only petty depredations; but their visits were at times annoying. Among the Indians there was a single band, under the leadership of Ink-pa-du-ta, or the Scarlet Point, of about fifteen lodges, which had been for many years an independent band, and of a thieving, vagabondish character, (really outlaws from the Sioux nation, and were not represented in the treaties of 1851,) who had taken possession of a strip of land, running on both sides of the boundary lines of Iowa and Minnesota, and extending to the Missouri river. In March, 1857, a few of these Indians were hunting in the neighborhood of Rock river, and one of them was bitten by a dog belonging to a white man. The dog was killed by the Indian, and in return the owner of the dog made an assault upon the Indian, and afterwards gathered his neighbors, and they went to the Indian camp and disarmed them. The arms were afterwards returned to them, and the party moved north, arriving at the Spirit lake settlement about the sixth of March, where they massacreed the men and took four women into captivity. Other settlements were attacked, and altogether forty-two settlers were killed. Two of the women were afterwards rescued through the efforts of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, then the Indian agent. An effort was made to punish this band of savages, but all escaped except the oldest son of Ink-pa-du-ta, who had ventured into the camp of other Sioux, near the agency, and was killed in an attempt to capture him.

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 on February 26, 1857, congress passed an act authorizing a constitutional convention, and granting a large amount of lands in aid of public schools. On March 3, 1857, an act of congress was approved making a large grant 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 united in one document, which was submitted to a vote of the people on October 13, and adopted almost unanimously. By this

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 should be admitted. Some doubts were raised as to the legality of the acts of the legislature, previous to admission, by congress. The act of admission was passed and approved May 11, 1858. 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 railroad legislation; and the scheme of further aid to companies who might be willing to undertake the building of railroads was originated, and commonly denominated the "Five Million Loan Bill," contemplating the loan of the credit of the state, to that amount, in such sums as would be paid upon the grading and final completion of certain miles of road. On a submission of this law to the people it was adopted by a large majority. The opposition at the time of the vote upon this measure was very bitter, and continued after bonds were being issued, and with the dissatisfaction arising from the small amount of work completed and the large amount of bonds issued, threatenings of repudiation advocated by leading men in the state, caused a distrust in financial circles, and a final collapse of the whole scheme, and the foreclosure of the mortgages taken by the state upon the railroad lands and franchises, and the abandonment of all railroad construction for the time being. The total amount of bonds issued under this provision of the constitution was $2,275,000. By the foreclosure proceedings the state acquired about 250 miles of graded road, the franchises of the companies and the lands, amounting to five millions of acres, as indemnity for this issue of bonds. Notwithstanding the state had acquired all the rights, including the improvements of the railroad companies, the feeling against any settlement of the bonds was strong enough to secure an amendment to the constitution in 1860, prohibiting the passage

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 had taken lands 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 defenseless, and doubtless caused the younger portion of the tribes to become more offensive to the settler, and more exacting in their demands.

The lands embraced within the reservation under the treaty of 1851, were in the very heart of Minnesota, and considering the forests and streams, were the choicest of farming lands. The settlers on the border were anxiously coveting this garden of Eden. A sentiment was created throughout the state, that the Indians should abandon the tribal relations, and become civilized. To this end the head men of the Dakota nation were induced, in 1858, to go to Washington, under the charge of Hon. Joseph R. Brown, in whom they had great confidence, for the purpose of negotiating for the whole or a part of this reservation. A treaty was signed ceding the ten-mile strip on the north side of the river; upon the payment of $166,000,

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and a further agreement of the government to set aside a civilization fund, by which every head of a family adopting a civilized life should secure in fee eighty acres of land, and the erection of farm buildings, and the supply of utensils; and to be paid a specified sum for the labor. From some cause the payment of $166,000 was never made, and there was great dissatisfaction on account of this treaty among those of the tribes who were averse to accepting the condition of civilization; and from the fact that there was no money divided among them on account of this relinquishment, a bitter dissension arose between the older chiefs and the younger members; the latter claiming that they had been robbed either by the chiefs or by the government; and they proposed to have a settlement, peaceful or otherwise.

This internal strife was augmented from year to year by the withdrawal of families who were willing to accept the civilization fund; the number in three years succeeding the treaty amounting to one hundred and sixty persons. They were, however, still annuity Indians, and claimed the right to be heard in the councils. The annuity Indians, all-told, numbered about six thousand two hundred, and the annual cash payment to each person amounted to about fifteen dollars. The Indians were treated as wards of the state. Two agencies were established, around which were gathered storekeepers to sell the Indians goods in anticipation of the annuity payments; and, usually, the annual payment was simply a settlement of the claims of the traders, who took the risk of furnishing the goods in advance. That there was injustice practiced upon the Indians, is doubtless true; but probably not so great as the disaffected Indians imagined. There was enough, however, to make the time of the annual payment, an anxious period, for fear of an outbreak. The failure of the government in its attempt to punish the Spirit lake murderers had a tendency to create a feeling among the leaders of the rebellious spirit, that if they could only unite the whole body of Sioux in an uprising, that they could make a successful attack upon the settlers, and perhaps regain the lands formerly held by the Indians. The war of the rebellion starting in 1861, gave renewed energy to the discontent. The Indians were well aware of the reverses of the Union forces during the first year of the war. The calls for troops were taking the able-bodied men from the farms; and many of the half-breeds had volunteered for the army. All these coincidents had a disquieting effect; and added to this in 1862, the June payment was not made; and as there was no satisfactory answer for the delay, the traders took advantage of the necessities of the Indians and insinuated that perhaps the government would go to pieces, and there would be no further payments. The missionaries endeavored to counteract these evil influences, and, with the aid of the civilized Indians, succeeded in averting deliberate outbreak. The delay in payment of annuities, however, tended to keep up the discontent, particularly among the younger braves,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

who were the hunters. Their vagabond life brought them into the settlements, and in contact with the whites; and their worthless, lazy habits made them offensive to the families, as beggars of meals or money, or anything to take their fancy.

These are, in brief, the circumstances which led up to the great massacre of 1862, which for a short time threatened the lives of all the settlers on the western boundary of the state. There was no concerted action for the massacre; and to some extent there is an uncertainty as to why the first murders were committed. Four young men or boys are believed to have commenced the massacre, in a spirit of bravado, making a threatening attack first upon a family, driving them from their homes, afterwards following them to a neighbor's house, where, after an altercation with the families, they killed three men and two women. These occurrences took place on the seventeenth of August, in the township of Acton, twelve miles west of Litchfield. Realizing that if they remained in the vicinity, punishment would soon overtake their murderous acts, they lost no time in going back to camp, related what they had done, and asking protection. A hasty consultation was had between two of the chiefs; they realized that the murderers must be given up, or the annuities would be stopped, and a war of extermination would be inaugurated. They chose to stand by the murderers; and immediately following there was a general uprising of the entire Sioux bands, and so swift were their movements, before any effective resistance could be brought against them, about eight hundred of the settlers, old men, 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.

The several tribes of Sioux Indians were alone engaged in this massacre; and were the representatives of the tribes that had made the cession of lands in 1851, under the first and second treaties of that year. Under these treaties, the government had set aside a

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

trust fund of several millions of dollars, from which there was paid annually the sum of $150,000. Settlers who had lost property urged their claims for indemnity, and congress promptly established a commission to receive all claims, and investigate the facts. The commission was duly organized and established headquarters in the city of St. Paul, and carefully examined all the claims presented. The total number filed was 2,940, with damages amounting to $2,458,795.16. The commission allowed 2,635 claims, and cut down the damages to $1,370,374. By act of congress these claims were paid, and the annuities and all further payments to the tribes were stopped. The state was also reimbursed for extraordinary expenses incurred during the period of insurrection.

On the third of October, 1863, a treaty was concluded at the old crossing of Red Lake river, about twelve miles east of the present city of Crookston, by Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, and the chiefs and head men of the Red Lake and of the Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, for the cession of a large tract of country, being the same land embraced in one of the treaties of 1851, but not ratified at that time, of which the boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the national boundary with the Lake of the Woods, thence in a southwest direction to the head of Thieving river, thence following that stream to its mouth, thence in a direct line to the head of Wild Rice river, thence following the boundary of the Pillager cession of 1856 to the mouth of said river, thence up the channel of the Red river to the mouth of the Cheyenne, thence up said river to lake Chicott, near the eastern extremity of Devil's lake, thence north to the international boundary, thence east on said boundary to the place of beginning, embracing all the American valley of the Red river, except a small portion previously ceded, and estimated to embrace 11,000,000 acres. This treaty was signed by the chiefs and head men of these Chippewa bands and by the commission, on the third day of October, 1863, advised and consented to by the senate, with amendments, March 1, 1864. The Indians, on the twelfth of April, 1864, ratified the amendments, and President Lincoln, by his proclamation of the fifth of May, 1864, ratified and confirmed the treaty.

The close of the civil war in the spring of 1865, and the return of the soldiers, and the assurance of no further depredations from the Sioux Indians, started a new era of prosperity and rapid growth. The legislature, in the meantime, had granted charters on the foreclosed roadbeds and lands to new railroad companies, and the construction of roads was furnishing abundant labor to all who were coming to the state. The population at this time was 250,099, and in 1870 the population had increased to 439,706, nearly doubling in five years. The railroad companies had within the same period constructed nearly 1,000 miles of railroad, and continued their building with even greater vigor until the financial crisis of 1873 brought all public enterprises again to a stand, and produced stagnation in all

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the growing towns. The farmers had been active in developing the country, and were adding largely to the productions of the state when the grasshopper raids, for the time being, destroyed the growing crops, and caused great financial distress for two or three years.

The census of 1875 gave the state a population of 595,407, still showing a fair increase, but small in comparison with the five years following the close of the rebellion. By 1878 the state had fairly recovered from the financial crash of 1873, but speculation has at no time since 1878 been so reckless as in the two periods of the state ending in 1857 and 1873.

Along with the prosperity of the state, caused so largely by the rapid railroad building, the state pride began to assert itself with more force, and the prominent citizens continued to urge an adjustment of the dishonored railroad bonds. In 1877, a proposition setting aside the proceeds of 500,000 acres for internal improvement lands in settlement, was by act of the legislature submitted to a vote at a special election called for the 12th of June, 1877, and voted down by the decisive vote of 59,176 against, to 17,324 votes for the proposition. This vote was largely owing to the fact that the state at that time had almost an entire new population that had come into the state long after the bonds were issued, and had no definite knowledge of the history of the original indebtedness.

In 1881 the legislature enacted a law providing for the adjustment of these bonds, and designating the judges of the supreme court as a commission to make the settlement. The constitutionality of this law was questioned, and a writ of injunction served, and the final determination of the supreme bench was that the law was unconstitutional, as was also the amendment of 1860, prohibiting any settlement without a vote of the people. This latter act had previously been determined unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. An extra session of the legislature was called in October of the same year, when the final adjustment was authorized by act of the legislature, on a basis of fifty per cent. of the amount nominally due, and after a careful examination of all the claims presented, the bond question was forever set at rest by the issue of adjustment bonds to the amount of $4,282,000, to parties entitled to receive them. For the payment of these bonds the proposition of setting aside the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands was again submitted at the general election in 1881, and by a vote of 82,435 votes in favor, and 24,526 votes against, the action of the legislature was ratified and the stigma of repudiation removed, which had been fastened upon the state by the popular vote of 1877.

In 1880, the national census gave us a population of 780,773; and the state census of 1885, swelled these figures to 1,117,798; indicating 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 commu-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

nity and small towns, the per centage of increase was only 20 per cent.

During the ten years between 1880 and 1890, there was a period of great activity in railroad building, and 2,310 miles of road were put in operation. This alone gave great energy to the business of the state, and caused a large increase in the population of the cities; and gradually culminated in a most extravagant real estate boom, and an era of the wildest speculation. In the country the growth was normal over the entire state; although large numbers of farmers in the southern half of the state were attracted to the plains of Dakota, where great activity was being developed by the pushing of railroads into different sections of the territory.

The settlement of the Dakotas and the consequent breaking up of the virgin land, after the year 1885, almost doubled the wheat yield of the northwestern states, so that the farmers of Minnesota were soon confronted with the question whether wheat should continue to be their leading staple. In the southern part of the state, the wheat return was not enough per acre to yield any profit to the farmer at the reduced prices; and gradually methods have changed so that the leading agricultural industries are dairying, stock raising, and a general diversified farming. In seems safe to predict that in the near future Minnesota will yield her place as the greatest wheat-producing state, but will have earned a greater reputation as the best all around farming state in the Union.

The national census of 1890 gave us a population of 1,301,826, an increase of 184,028 in five years, of which amount about 70,000 increase went to the cities, and 114.000 to the country districts, showing 18 per cent. increase in the cities and 15 per cent increase in the country. The state census of 1895 showed an increase of 272.793, or 21.95 per cent., in the preceding five years, giving a total population of 1,574,619. Since the year 1893, the reaction from the great inflation of prices for the four or five years previous has had a depressing effect upon the growth of our larger cities; but the widespread depression in business has been felt less severely in the country. Financially the state is in good condition, and business in all departments of industry throughout the state and nation will doubtless soon resume its normal prosperity.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CHRONOLOGICAL.

1635 Jean Nicollet, an explorer from France, who had wintered in the neighborhood of Green Bay, brought to Montreal the first mention of the aborigines of Minnesota.

1659-60. Groiselliers and Radisson wintered among the Sioux of Mille Lacs region, Minnesota.

1661. Father Rene Menard left Keweenaw on Lake Superior, to visit the Hurons, then in northern Wisconsin, and was lost near the sources of the Black and Chippewa rivers. His breviary and cassock were said to have been found among the Sioux.

1679. Daniel Grayson DuLhut (Duluth), ascended St. Louis river to Fond du Lac, and held a council with the Sioux. Duluth, in June, 1680, by way of the St. Croix river, reached the Mississippi, and meets Hennepin.

1680. Louis Hennepin, Dutch priest, in May reached the village of the Mille Lacs Sioux.

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 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 26, the "Stillwater 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 adminstration; W. A. Gorman appointed governor; the capitol building completed.

1854. Celebration of the opening of the Rock Island railroad, the first road to the Mississippi river, by a mammoth excursion, reaching St. Paul June 8th; large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.

1857. Enabling act passes congress, February 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 inteneify; "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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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; 19, 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" prepail, and real estate inflated.

1873. January 7, 8 and 9, polar wave sweeps over the state, seventy persons perish; September, the Jay Cook 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 session 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

1890. July 13, an excursion steamboat returning from 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.

1893. The legislature authorizes the appointment of a capitol commission to select a site for a new capitol and providing a tax of two-tenths of a mill for ten years to pay for the site and the erection of a building.

1893. A great financial crisis causes the failure of several banks and many mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the larger cities of the state.

1894. September 1, forest fires start in the neighborhood of Hinckley in Pine county, carrying death and destruction over nearly four hundred square miles of territory, destroying the towns of Hinckley and Sandstone, causing the death of four hundred and seventeen people, and rendering homeless and destitute twenty-two hundred men, women and children, and entailing a property loss of about one million of dollars.

1895. A census of the State was taken during the month of June, and the total population of the State was found to be 1,574,619.

1896. The Red Lake Indian Reservation was diminished to about a quarter part of its former area, and on May 15 a large tract of agricultural and timber lands formerly belonging to that reservation was opened for settlement.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054506581
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 delegates to see that the name of the territory should be written Min-ne-so-ta.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent of North America, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. 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. In article two of the state constitution, the boundaries are fully defined, including a history of the projecting point beyond the forty-ninth parallel, shown upon the map.

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 this surface consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest, embracing the elevated district, immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which clothe the headwaters of the Mississippi, affording very extensive supplies of lumber. There is but a very small percentage of broken, rocky or worthless land in the state. Nearly all is arable.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 more numerous and varied in form than in any other state in the Union. Bordering on the northeast corner of the state for two hundred miles, the waters of the great Lake Superior wash its shores. Within the state there are about eight thousand lakes, the largest of which is Red lake, in the extreme central northern part of the state, surrounded by dense pine forests, with its overflow through Red Lake river, by a devious course into the Red River of the North. On the same northern slope, in Saint Louis county, is the beautiful Vermilion lake, with its tributaries, at the edge of the great iron range, and flowing into Rainy lake, on the northern boundary, and then through Rainy Lake river into Lake of the Woods, and thence into Lake Winnepeg, and finally into Hudson's bay. On the southern divide of the state, we have Itasca lake, as the source of the Mississippi, with Cass lake, lake Winnebagosish, Leech lake, and other innumerable lakes, all adding volume to the waters of the Mississippi, eventually flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Then we have Mille Lacs, the source of Rum river and the picturesque lake Minnetonka. These are the largest lakes in the state. Of these, however, only Minnetonka, besides White Bear and Chisago lakes, have so far been utilized as summer resorts. The incomparable park region, traversed by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads, is the paradise of summer idlers, of hunters and fishermen, but it is not in this portion alone that all the beautiful lakes are to be found. The northeastern and the southwestern section each have numerous lakes to attract the summer visitor.

There is an undoubted modification of the climate of the state, caused by these numerous bodies of water giving a most delightful summer temperature.

Fine varieties of fish are abundant in all these lakes; and the state expends annually several thousand dollars through a game and fish commission to improve the varieties, and to prevent their wanton destruction.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamo M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELEVATION.

The geological surveys give Duluth as the lowest point in the state, 602 feet above sea level. And the waters of the northeastern part of the state south of the Mesabi range, flow into lake Superior, and are carried to the Atlantic ocean. The Mississippi river, starting at Elk lake, near Lake Itaska, about 1,600 feet elevation, runs in a southerly direction, leaving the state at 620 feet above sea level.

The Red River of the North rising in the north, near Itaska lake, at a height of 1,600 feet above the ocean, after a circuitous route south and west to Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, and then north to Winnipeg, leaves the state at an elevation of 767 feet. The average elevation of the state is given at about 1,275 feet. The highest elevation is in the Mesabi range, 2,200 feet.

CLIMATE.

The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere, gives it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, 6 minutes, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, 6 minutes, the same as that of Middle Illinois and Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, etc. The excessive heats of summer, often felt in other states, are here tempered by the cooling breezes. Its high latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer than states further south, and during the growing season there are two and one-half 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 low latitudes. The winter climate is one of the attractive features of the state. Its uniformity, freedom from thaws and excessive spells of cold 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 outdoor 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE ITASCA STATE PARK.

The name "Itasca" has a historical derivation from the words, *Veritas* and *Caput*, suggested by Rev. W. T. Boutwell, and formulated by Henry R. Schoolcraft, in 1832. The name was intended to signify the true head of the Mississippi river, and its proper pronunciation is I-tas-ca. At Stillwater, when the name "Minnesota" was adopted for this state, Itasca was its competitor for the honor.

The Itasca basin, in which is situated about seventy lakes of small size, lies north of a moraine formed by the glacial drift, Hernando de Soto lake covering a depression at the southern crest, and Itasca lake the pit of the basin.

In Vol. VII, of the State Historical Collections, is a map, detailing all the hydrographic conditions, and the topographic features surrounding the source of the Mississippi. The present character of the locality is a dense forest, dotted with the many lakes mentioned, and giving birth to nearly forty small streamlets, the utmost waters of the Great River.

The first advance by man to the locality was prehistoric. The first historic occupancy, presumably, was the construction of a cabin on Schoolcraft island, but the name of the builders and the date of the occupancy have been lost.

The names of William Morrison, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Jean N. Nicollet and Julius Chambers, in the order stated, are of the first white men to make known their explorations at Itasca lake. The United States, by treaty, purchased the right of eminent domain from the Ojibway Indians under Flat Mouth and other chiefs, who had in the remote past driven the Sioux Indians from the northern forests of Minnesota to a retreat upon the prairies and plains.

The government surveyed the townships, in 1876, and subsequently sold 8,823 acres to private citizens, which, by patents and deeds, is now held in fee by the grantees of the original locators.

Under the authority of an act of the legislature, approved April 20th, 1891, there has been set apart thirty-five square miles ($19{,}701\frac{8}{100}$ 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 basin of the Mississippi. 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, oak, maple, basswood, aspen, balsam fir, cedar and spruce 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 forest 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 con-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

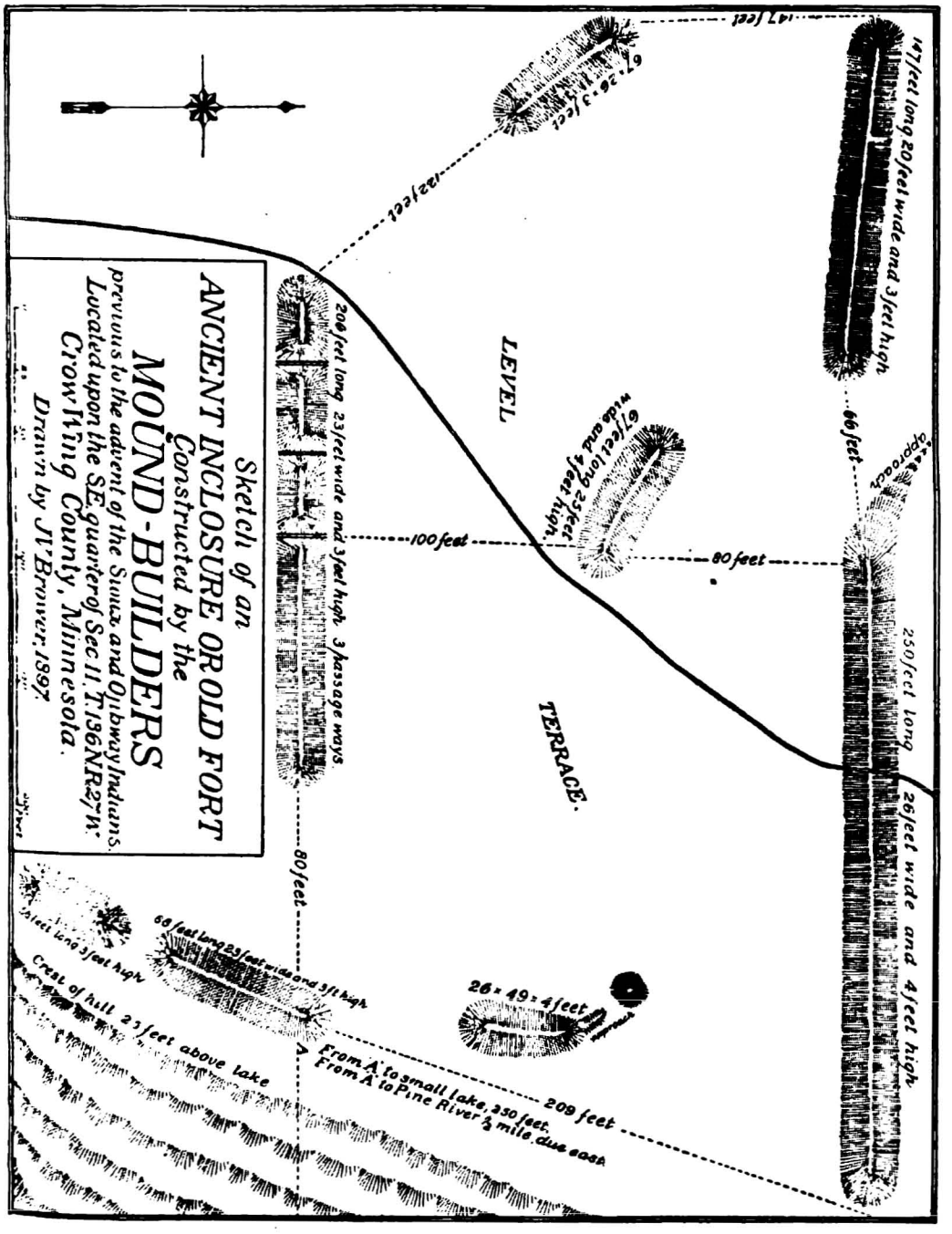
FLAT-MOUTH.

Esh-ke-bug-e-coshe. Warren.
Esh-ke-bug-i-ko-zhi. Gilfillan.
Translation: Bill-like-a-new-leaf

Flat-Mouth was the most noted chief of the Pillagers, a band of Ojibway Indians, in northern Minnesota. The whole upper or headwater basin of the Mississippi was sold to the United States, by this and other chiefs and head men, except portions reserved.

Flat-Mouth and his people, through Hon. W. W. Warren, one of their number and formerly a member of the legislature, first made known the existence of old earth-works in the north part of the state, which suggested the name for Fort Flat-Mouth, a prehistoric work situated in Crow Wing county.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



FORT FLAT-MOUTH, CROW WING CO., MINNESOTA.

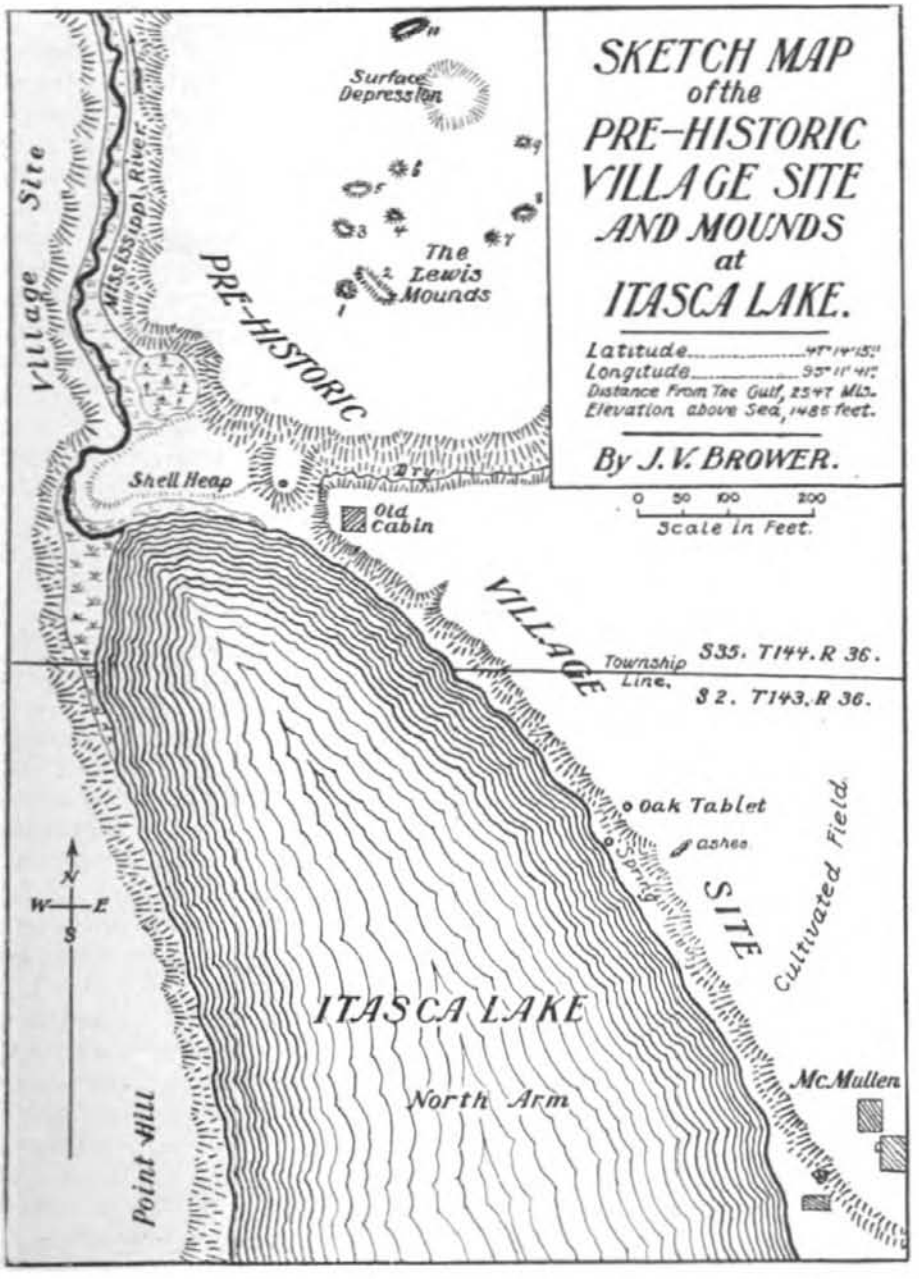
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

dition 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 during 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.

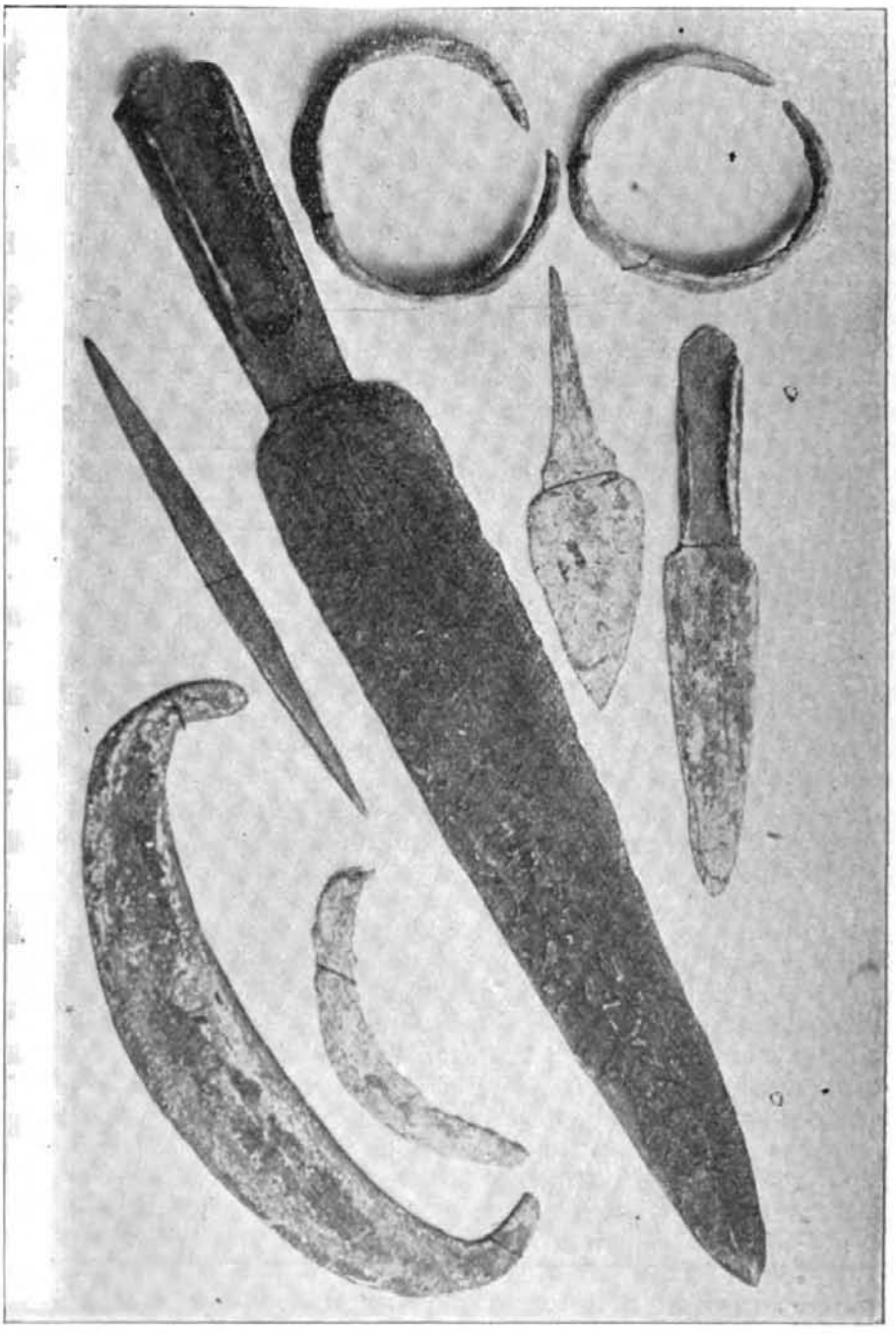
The origin of the movement which brought the park into its present legal existence is not certainly known, it having been variously suggested by Mr. Alfred J. Hill, Prof. N. H. Winchell, Mr. J. A. Wheelock, Mr. Emil Geist, and others. The formal action taken for the final consummation in setting apart 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 3, 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 pro-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



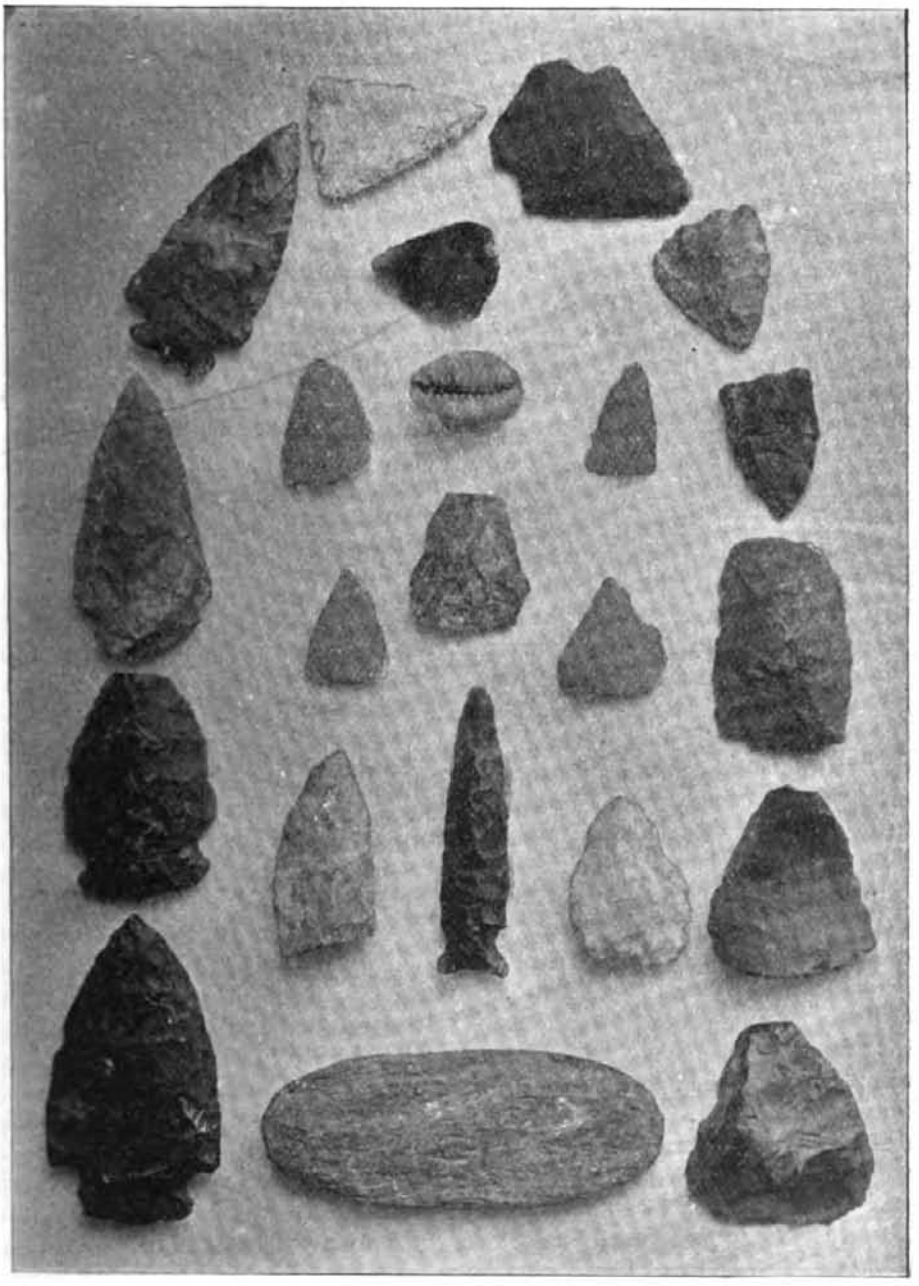
THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPANCY OF THE STATE PARK WAS DISCOVERED BY J. V. BROWER, THE PARK COMMISSIONER, OCTOBER 27TH, 1894.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



PRIMITIVE COPPER IMPLEMENTS, DEPOSITED BY THE MOUND-BUILDERS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA, AT AN UNKNOWN DATE IN THE PREHISTORIC PAST.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



PREHISTORIC CHIPPED STONE IMPLEMENTS, FROM ITASCA LAKE AND THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

tect 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 1893.

Nearly all the species of birds, fish and animals, common to Minnesota, are to be found within the limits of the park, and its waters are sufficiently protected by law, when properly executed.

On the 27th day of October, 1894, Mr. J. V. Brower, the commissioner of the park, discovered and located the site of a village of prehistoric Mound-Builders at the north end of Itasca lake and marked the site by the erection of an oak tablet, properly inscribed and painted. It appears that these prehistoric people, whoever they may have been, penetrated the wilds of North America to the source of the Mississippi at at early and unknown date. There is no possible way to determine the date correctly, and an approximate estimation can only be arrived at by a consideration of the mould and debris which have accumulated several inches in depth over the site where the village stood in ancient time. Stone and copper implements, broken pottery and other relics lie concealed under the surface of the ground for about a half of a mile in length, nearly three hundred specimens of which were excavated. It is also known now, for the first time, that these extinct people resided in different localities along the course of the Mississippi at its upper or headwater basin The village site at the State Park seems to have been occupied for a long time, for the remnants of a work shop and a shell heap were found, and the specimens of pottery, scattered about in broken pieces, indicate a varied and curious collection for domestic purposes, in size both large and small. This discovery brings to light the first known visit by mankind to the source of the Mississippi and their relics seem to indicate that they resided there for a long time and probably occupied the entire basin at and above Itasca lake as their home and hunting ground. The name by which they knew the river, basin and lake can never be known. Their workshop indicates a mechanical ability, the shell-heap, a desire for the food products of the water, their pottery with unique decorations, taste; and the ancient discovery of the locality shows beyond question that they were geographers of courage and ability. Their raiment of skins and fur and their knives, spears and arrow points of stone, seem to indicate that they lived in those days under circumstances admitting only of the existence of a hardy race of savage people.

The fact that the title to 8,883 acres of the State Park is owned by private individuals, leaves one of the most historic and picturesque localities open to occupancy and despoilation, notwithstanding the fact that the park law is a statute of the state.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

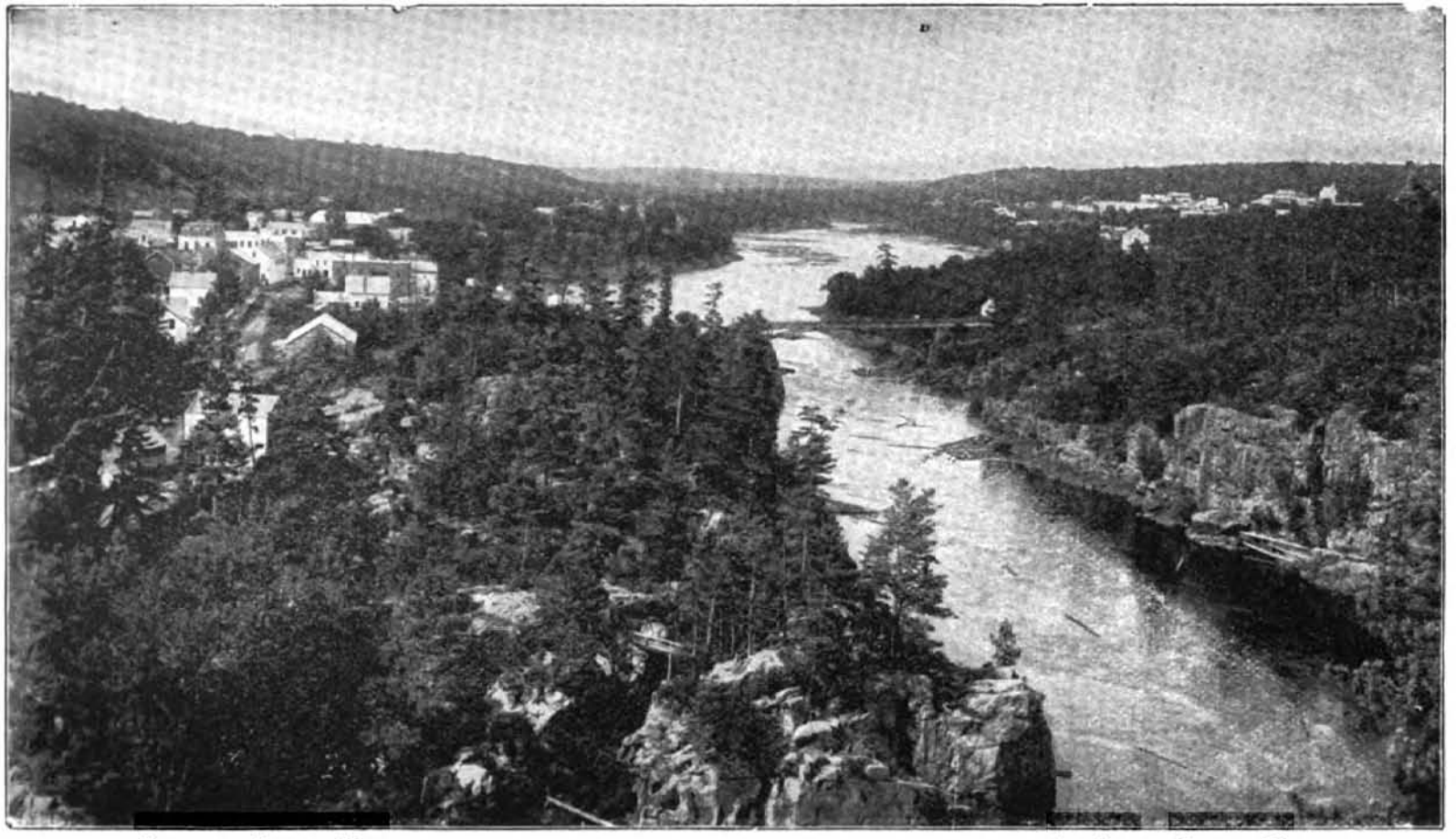
Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



TAYLORS FALLS, MINN. THE INTER-STATE PARK. ST. CROIX FALLS, WIS.

THE INTER-STATE PARK.

THE DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX.

The establishment and maintenance of a State Park, to be forever segregated and set apart as a natural beauty spot for the admiration and enjoyment of the generations yet to be born, has been the ambition of the philanthropists and humanitarians of all ages, and in the natural resources for such places Minnesota has been richly endowed. For years the feasibility of securing title to the lands adjacent to the Dalles of the St. Croix for such purpose has been discussed, but the plan was never carried into effect until the legislative session of 1895, when representative August J. Anderson, of Chisago county, introduced a bill for that purpose.

The plan had been so often previously discussed that it is difficult to say who originated it, but Hon. W. H. C. Folson, of Taylor's Falls, and Geo. H. Hazzard, of St. Paul were among the first and most enthusiastic supporters of it. The proposition to establish such a park met with so general and hearty an approval at the hands of the press and public that there was practically no opposition to the bill when it was introduced, and the modest appropriation which it carried was cheerfully made by the legislature. The bill authorized the appointment of a commission to secure title to the lands in question, and Messrs. Benj. Clayton, of Taylors Falls, John Zelch, of Cottage Grove, and Geo. H. Hazzard, of St. Paul, were appointed as such commission, later Mr. Hazzard was named as park commissioner.

Meanwhile the legislature of Wisconsin had passed a similar bill providing for the purchase of the land on the Wisconsin side of the river, and the scheme became, as it was intended it should, an interstate matter. The commissioners of the two states worked in such perfect accord and harmony that in a very short time all the lands in the desired district, contiguous to the Dalles on each side of the river, were secured, and a spacious and beautiful territory was added to the permanent public domain.

The park is to be the perpetual property of the general public, to be maintained at the public expense at the direction of a commissioner appointed by the governor.

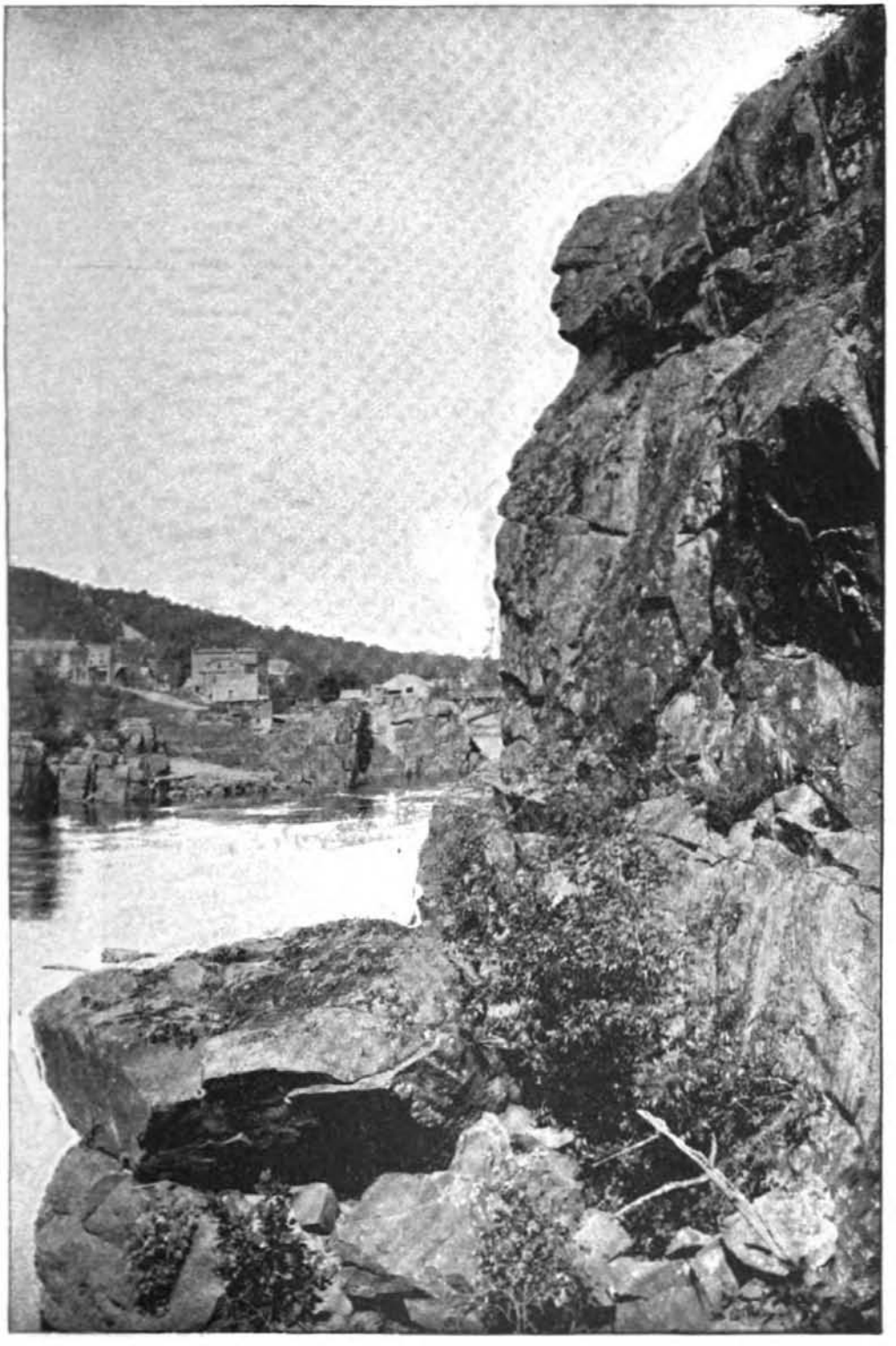
The views presented herewith convey, in a modest way, an idea of the beautiful scenery of the Dalles an of which together with the conveniences with which it can be reached from the Twin cities, the novelty of such primitive pleasures as it affords within the very shadows of city institutions, all combine to render it one of the most popular, most often visited of all the resorts in the state.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrianne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054908811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



SENTINEL, OR OLD MAN OF THE DALLES.—SAID TO BE THE MOST PERFECT ROCK FACE AND BUST KNOWN.

Digitized by Google

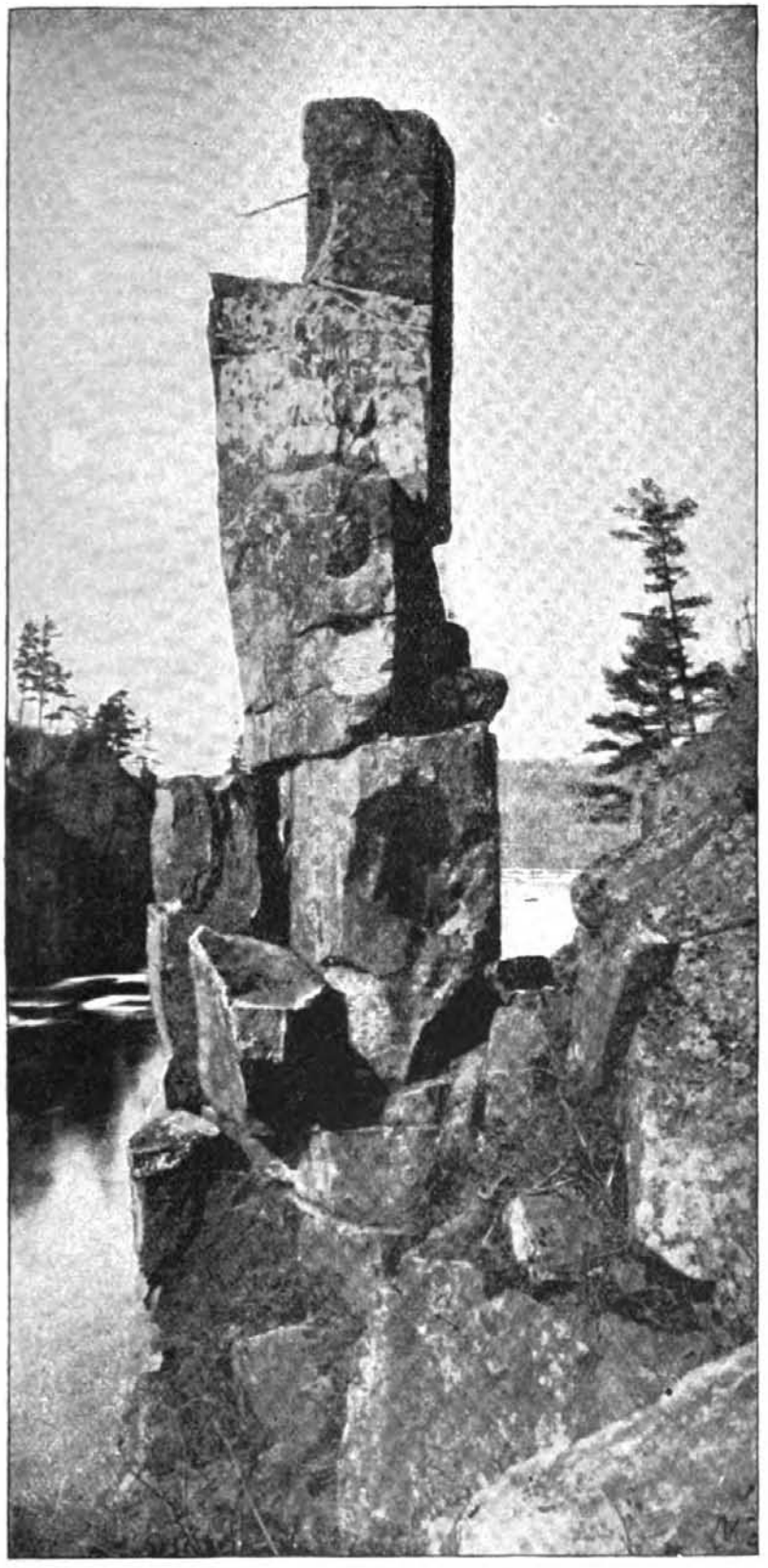
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



DEVIL'S CHAIR.—A MOST PECULIAR AND WONDERFULLY-FORMED COLUMN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RESOURCES.

Generated for Adrienne M irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RESOURCES.

MINES AND MINING.

The rapid development of the mining interests of the state has been apparently unchecked by the financial depression which has prevailed during 1894, 1895 and 1896. This is greatly in contrast with other mining regions. Many changes, of course, have taken place affecting the ownership of the mining properties and in the actual prices at which the ores have been sold, but the ore shipped from the state has increased its total tonnage every year since the opening of the first mine at Tower. This is expressed in the following table:

ORE PRODUCTION OF MINNESOTA, BY YEARS.

In 1884, Vermilion range	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, " "	880,290	"
In 1891, " "	893,038	"
In 1892, " "	1,171,895	"
In 1893, Vermilion and Mesabi ranges	1,434,241	"
In 1894, " " "	2,734,352	"
In 1895, " " "	3,625,814	"
In 1896, " " "	3,970,169	"
Total	17,053,994	tons

The superb march of the Mesabi range, the first five years of its production, is as follows:

PRODUCTION OF THE MESABI RANGE.

In 1892	4,245	tons
In 1893	613,620	"
In 1894	1,785,839	"
In 1895	2,781,587	"
In 1896	2,882,070	"

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054502811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

In detail the Mesabi shipments have been as follows:

MESABI SHIPMENTS.

	1895	1896.	
Adams	59,141	234,562	tons
Ætna (Lowmore)	.....	17,723	"
Auburn	376,970	131,478	"
Biwabik	247,069	242,565	"
Canton	359,020	16,261	"
Cincinnati	17,187	57,324	"
Cloquet (Vega)	47,700	96,280	"
Commodore	.....	22,063	"
Fayal	136,601	248,645	"
Franklin	286,423	231,086	"
Genoa	.....	17,136	"
Hale	31,004	70,006	"
Lake Superior	58,123	67,650	"
Lone Jack	389,338	.....	"
Mahoning	117,884	167,245	"
Mountain Iron (and Rathbun)	305,888	142,021	"
Mesabi Mountain	111,039	.....	"
Norman	93,392	17,523	"
North Cincinnati	3,046	.....	"
Ohio	28,943	69,925	"
Oliver (Mis. Mtn. and Lone Jack)	.....	808,291	"
Rathbun	65,386	.....	"
Sellers	47,433	153,037	"
Vega	47,700	.....	"
Williams (N. Cincinnati)	.....	11,249	"
Total	2,781,587	2,882,079	tons

From the Vermilion range have been sent out the following amounts, for 1895 and 1896:

	1895.	1896.	
Minnesota Mine	432,760	448,707	tons
Chandler	605,024	471,545	"
Pioneer	40,054	149,073	"
Zenith	.....	18,765	"
Total	1,077,838	1,088,090	tons

Inasmuch as several of the mines on the Mesabi range are owned by the state, and are operated on leases executed under a general law, it is evident that the state has a monied interest in this development. The royalties paid from such mines into the treasury of the state, in 1895 and 1896, at the legal rate of twenty-five cents per ton, amount to $137,088.25. Taxes collected on all shipments at the rate of one cent per ton aggregate $43,670.52 for same years.

The revenue derivable from capitalization tax on mining corporations, and from leases and contracts executed for mining, according to the mining law of the state, has been as follows:

To and including	1892.	In 1893.	In 1894.	In 1895.	In 1896.
Capitalization	$100,000.00	$ 3,250	$ 1,375	.....	.....
Leases and contracts	72,800.00	32,150	17,450	.....	.....

The location and extent of these ore belts are delineated on the preliminary geological map accompanying the official report on the iron ores of the state published by the geological survey 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 two reports on the Mesabi range specially have been published, one in the 20th annual report of the geological survey, and one in Bulletin No. 10.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The principal officers of this survey are the following professors of the State University.

N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, appointed 1872.

Conway MacMillan, State Botanist, appointed 1891.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, State Zoologist, appointed 1891.

William R. Hoag, State Topographer, appointed 1892.

The headquarters of the survey are at the University, Minneapolis, where it has offices and laboratories. The geological survey proper has been in progress since 1872, and is now proceeding in the northern part of the state, nearing completion. The botanical and zoological researches have been carried on systematically since 1892, and the topographical since 1887. The topographical mapping is being conducted in connection with the Coast and Geodetic survey of the United States government, employing its methods. At present Prof. Hoag is engaged on a sheet which covers St. Paul and Minneapolis, but triangulation has been carried on as far south as Winona.

The prime purpose of the survey is to make known the natural features and resources of the state, by means of maps and reports. The publications that have been issued consists of:

Annual reports, of which twenty-three are issued.

Final report, of which three volumes have appeared.

Bulletins, of which ten have been published.

Miscellaneous publications, ten circulars issued.

Botanical series, The Higher Seed Plants of the Minnesota valley.

Zoological series, Birds of Minnesota.

These documents are stored at the University, in charge of the Board of Regents, who by law are the governing board of the survey. They are distributed by the above named officers, according to the terms of the law of the survey. These documents so far as they are geological, subserve a double purpose. They record the progress of the survey, note and describe all natural resourses and aid in the development of those industries which depend on the rocky structure for raw materials. While this is their primary purpose they also make additions to science in all directions in which the work goes on. They afford information to teachers in all the schools where these sciences are taught, and to the citizen who is interested. They are deposited in all public libraries, and are in the county auditor's office in every county. During the recent development of mining in the northern part of Minnesota, the geological survey has been active in the field, and has noted the geological facts as they have appeared. The iron developments have been entirely in accordance with the early predictions and the preliminary maps of the geological reports.

The Geological and Natural History Survey of the State is the proper agent through which all matters relating to the natural feat-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ures 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. It is equipped and ready to undertake any examination into any of the features of the state which the legislature may wish.

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, 1896, there has been paid into the treasury from stumpage, the magnificent sum of $367,670.69. For the purpose of encouraging forest culture in the prairie portions of the state, as early as 1873 a bounty of $2 an acre was authorized by the legislature, for each acre planted and successively 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, in 1889 and also in 1895, 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 there is appropriated annually the amount of $20,000. For the years 1895 and 1896 there was paid out the sums of $20,114.06 and $19,997.99 respectively for tree culture, at the rate of $2.30 and $2.25 per acre, showing 8,746 acres for 1895 and 8,888⅔ acres for 1896 in cultivation and 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

AGRICULTURE.

As an agricultural state Minnesota with its favorable climate, rich soil, and abundant water supply cannot be surpassed by any state in the West for successful diversified farming. The statistics of 1895 indicate that there are over 96,000 farms in the state with a cultivated area of 6,542,833 acres and in addition thereto natural meadows which yielded in 1895, 1,763,021 tons of wild hay. The wheat crop of 1894 amounted to 34,595,321 bushels from 2,659,136 acres, being an average of 13 bushels to an acre.

The following table indicates the agricultural resources of the state for 1895:

Wheat, bushels	34,595,321
Oats, bushels	32,518,202
Corn, bushels	15,006,871
Barley, bushels	10,688,835
Potatoes, bushels	4,453,445
Flax Seed, bushels	2,335,206
Rye, bushels	1,350,986
Buckwheat, bushels	41,828
Beans, bushels	35,309
Timothy seed, bushels	254,113
Apples, bushels	65,813
Clover seed, bushels	10,447
Butter, pounds	16,121,428
Wool, pounds	799,509
Cheese, pounds	540,264
Grapes, pounds	294,423
Honey, pounds	211,628
Wild hay, tons	1,763,021
Cultivated hay, tons	351,512
Sugar cane, gallons	127,303

Figures given in above table are as reported by assessors. Owing to the failure of a few counties to make any report, and reports from some counties being only partial reports, it is undoubtedly safe to add ten per cent to figures given in above table.

The following table shows the number of animals in the state reported for taxation in 1896:

Horses, one year old and under	45,147	
Horses, two year old	54,282	
Horses, three year old and over	451,377	
		550,806
Cows	546,730	
Working Oxen	5,326	
All other cattle	360,757	
		912,813
Sheep		263,527
Hogs		498,927

Within the past 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.

State lands suitable for agricultural purposes are for sale on terms and conditions as follows: Land first appraised. No sale can be made for less than five dollars per acre. Four weeks notice of sale must be given by publication, are then sold at county seats, at public auction to the highest bidder. No bid can be received for less than the appraised price or for less than five dollars per acre. Fifteen per cent of the purchase price and interest on the balance of unpaid principal from date of sale to June 1st following must be paid at time of sale. The balance can run for forty years on inter-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Immer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015056508201
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

est at five per cent per annum, payable annually in advance June 1st of each year. The principal can be paid at any time, all at once, or in partial payments at the pleasure of the purchaser. The state issues certificates of purchase which are assignable and may be recorded.

MANUFACTURES.

While the leading industry of the state is agricultural, the manufacture 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 Minneapolis alone is equal to 60,000 barrels. The total output for the year ending December 31st 1896, amounts to the magnificent showing of nearly twenty-two millions of barrels, of which amount the city of Minneapolis is credited with 12,874,890 barrels. The lumber statistics for 1896, as reported by the Surveyor General, give the total number of feet of logs scaled, in the state, at 309,915,623, while the cut of lumber in the state amounted to 1,155,631,000 feet. The lumber cut at Minneapolis for 1896 was: lumber, 391,256,793; shingles, 121,323,750; lath, 93,940,125. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery, wagons, barrels, firkins and furniture, largely supplied by material from our hard wood 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, 1896, was $11,287,423.84. 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, 1896, amounted to $1,062,604, and the number of scholars entitled to the apportionment was 293,903, giving the sum of $3.65 for each scholar.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RAILROADS.

On the 30th of June, 1896, there were 5,991.31 miles of railroad in operation. The general government has granted to railroads within this state 17,621,952 acres of land, and the state has granted 3,062,141.93 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 20,684,093.93 acres of land within the state given to railroads. Of the congressional lands there has been patented to the railroads by the state 8,139,255.15 acres (exclusive of Northern Pacific lands), and of swamp and other lands patented by the state, 2,095,342.90 acres, making a total of 10,234,598.05 acres, actually patented by the state to railroads.

Amount of taxes received from the railroads in Minnesota for the year ending July 31, 1894, was $1,090,510.59.

The capital stock and bonds of all the railroads in the state June 30th, 1896, amounts to $1,093,879,267. The total gross earnings of all the roads for the year ending June 30, 1896, were $39,398,128, and the net income amounted to $18,854,004 exclusive of taxes.

MONETARY.

The banks and banking institutions represent the commercial interests of the state. The total invested capital in the state and national banks amounts to $21,570.200.

The total receipts into the state treasury from all sources were $7,526,985.63 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, and the disbursements were $5,060,999.48.

STATE DEBT.

The total funded debt on August 1, 1894, was as follows:

Minnesota funding bonds (1892), three and one-half per cent	$1,659,000.00
Minnesota revenue and building bonds (1889), four per cent	300,000 00
Total	$1,959,000.00

The legislature of 1895 (chapter 362, General Laws 1895) appropriated $250,000 from the revenue fund towards paying the revenue and building bonds. This sum, with the amount in the redemption fund, was sufficient to pay the $300,000 outstanding. The bonds were accordingly paid and destroyed. This leaves the state debt, on July 31, 1896:

Minnesota funding bonds	$1,659,000.00
Deduct cash in funding tax fund	207,516.71
Actual state debt	$1,451,483.29

After January 1, 1897, these bonds are subject to call, by lot, at the rate of $150,000 each year, of which $150,000 was called and paid on January 1, 1897.

Of the outstanding funding bonds the permanent school fund holds $184,000, the permanent university fund, $300,000, and $1,175,000 are held by private parties; a total of $1,659,000.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 seven millions of dollars for building and improvements alone. The expenditures for betterments for the two years ending July 31, 1896, amount to $964,904.90. The entire expenditures for the support of the institutions, since their establishment amounts to $15,197,074.24 of which $2,626,423.18 were for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896. 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 seventy 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 husbandman, we can say to struggling laborers in the over-crowded cities, that Minnesota offers a productive soil, a healthful climate and happy homes to hundreds of thousands of families without over-crowding her population, or over-taxing the productiveness of her soil.

Generated by Antsimi M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015045092261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE CAPITOL.

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, 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:

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:20 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054506281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"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.

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, near corner of Minnesota street.

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 suplied by carts. That year the steam heating apparatus and water supply were ordered by the legislature, and the building "began to have some of the comforts of civilized life," as a witty member expressed it in one of his speeches; but it had meantime grown too limited for the rapidly extending business of a state which had increased in population eight fold since the building was erected. After the increased representation commencing in 1872, more room was imperative. Next session, the wing fronting on Exchange street was ordered, costing $8,000, while the changes in the assembly rooms, roof, cupola, etc., cost $6,000 more. This gave relief for several years, but at every session of the legislature, the members of the house suffered from the crowded condition of their hall, bad air, etc., so

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

much, that a larger hall was absolutely demanded. The session of 1878. therefore, ordered the erection of a new wing fronting on Wabasha street, capable of accommodating the house of representatives properly, and giving more space to other departments. That wing was completed in December, 1878, at a cost of $14,000, and for over two years was used. The representatives' hall was 96x48 feet in the clear. The building, with these additions, was not of very symmetrical shape, but was commodious and comfortable, having an extreme length of 204 feet and a width of 150, and contained about 50 apartments. Its total cost, from first to last, was $108,000.

At 9 o'clock in the evening of March 1, 1881, while both houses of the legislature were in session, and all the halls and apartments crowded with visitors, the dome of the building was found to be on fire. The flames spread with too great rapidity to be checked, and all that could be done was to save the contents of the building. The most valuable records and papers of various offices, and of the legislature, with some of the furniture, were carried out, but the greater part of the contents of the building, including the valuable law library, the supply of state laws, documents and reports, and all the stationery in the secretary of state's store-rooms, etc., were a total loss. The Historical Society's library was mostly saved. The entire loss to the state was fully $200,000.

Fortunately the city of St. Paul had just completed a fine and spacious market house, which was still unoccupied, and its use was at once tendered to the state by the city authorities, and while the flames were still ascending, the furniture and effects saved from the old capitol were removed thither. At nine o'clock next morning the state departments and both houses of the legislature were again at work in their new quarters. But two days of the session yet remained. Gov. Pillsbury immediately secured estimates for rebuilding the burned edifice, using the old walls, and an act appropriating $75,000 for that purpose was passed. Work was commenced at once. It was then found that the old walls were too unsafe to use, and at the extra session in September, 1881, also held in the market house, the further sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the completion of the building. Its total cost was about $275,000.

By the assembling of the legislature of 1883, the new building was completed sufficiently to use. It is in the form of a Greek cross, three stories in height, with a high basement. The latter is built of cut stone, and the superstructure of red brick with Dresbach stone trimmings. 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. 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 200 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 comparative small cost.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The legislature of 1893 passed an act to provide for the appointment of seven suitable persons, one from each congressional district in the state, to act and be known as the "Board of State Capitol Commissioners," whose duty should be to secure the erection of a new state capitol, according to the provisions of the law. The governor appointed the following, who were confirmed by the senate, duly qualified, and have since been acting as the said board, viz:

H. W. Lamberton, of Winona, from the First Congressional district.

James McHench, of Fairmont, from the Second Congressional district.

George A. Du Toit, of Chaska, from the Third Congressional district.

Channing Seabury, of St. Paul, from the Fourth Congressional district.

John De Laittre, of Minneapolis, from the Fifth Congressional district.

Charles H. Graves, of Duluth, from the Sixth Congressional district.

E. E. Corliss, of Fergus Falls, from the Seventh Congressional district.

Mr. McHench died April 27th, 1895, and Daniel Shell, of Worthington, was appointed September 3, 1895, in his stead. The latter served until January 16, 1896, when he resigned, and Ed. Weaver, of Mankato, was appointed.

By the terms of this act the governor is made a non-voting member of the board, and a total appropriation of $2,000,000 was made, to be provided by a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill upon the assessed valuation of the state each year, not exceeding ten years, commencing in 1895.

The board met and organized May 13th, 1893, and have since been diligently engaged in the prosecution of their duties. They have purchased a commanding site for the new building, payable out of the appropriation available during 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, at a total cost, including a lot for boiler house, in an adjoining block, of $288,825.00. It is situated at the head of Wabasha street, in St. Paul, about four blocks from the site of the present capitol. The new site is bounded by University avenue on the north, Park avenue on the west, Wabasha street and Central avenue on the south and Cedar street on the east, and contains about 335,750 square feet, or 7 8-10 acres. It is on a commanding elevation, is easy of approach, and fronts upon one of the principal thoroughfares, being upon the direct line of travel between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

October 30th, 1895, Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, was appointed architect of the new capitol, and a design for the same, submitted by him, was adopted, of which a reproduction is shown herein. The

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

board has proceeded with the construction of the new building as rapidly as the funds available would allow, and the stone work of the basement story is now complete, with the steel girders for the floor covering same in place.

In 1895 and 1896, the amount realized under this act was (approximately) $130,000.00 each year, and about one-half of this amount had been already pledged, for those years, to pay for the site, leaving but a small amount for the construction of the building. The same will be true during 1897 and 1898, and until after the site has been wholly paid for.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

The Minnesota Capitol Building, now in process of construction at St. Paul, is located at the head of Wabasha street, and south of University avenue, on a commanding site overlooking the city and river valley to the south.

At present, the foundation walls are finished, and the steel beams for the basement floor are being put in place. The numerous ducts and chases in these walls show that the questions of heating, ventilating, drainage, etc., have been carefully considered, and the masonry testifies to good construction.

The general plan of building is an oblong, with a wing in the center of the north side.

The dimensions are as follows:

	Feet
Length over all, not including entrance steps	433
Average width of main portion	120
Width, through central portion, not including steps	228
Height to top of ball on dome from base of steps on south front elevation	220
Average height of outside walls from grade of terrace	69
Average depth of outside walls from grade of terrace to bottom of concrete	14
Total cubical contents	5,060,955

The basement, which is at the level of grade, and has convenient entrances on each facade, in addition to the carriage entrance under steps on south facade, will contain the rooms of the State Historical Society, occupying the entire east wing. In this floor will also be located the offices of the Board of Health, the Dairy Commissioner, etc. The elevators, two on either side of the main entrance, start from this floor and run to the roof of the building.

The first floor has entrances in the center of each facade, opening into the large vestibules and corridors leading to the rotunda, which is centered on the main axes of the building. This story is occupied by the administrative offices, and the most important of these, so far as practicable, have been placed on the south side, and so grouped as to best accommodate the business of the state officers.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

On the second floor are placed the Senate, a domed room fifty-five feet square, in the center of the west wing, and the Supreme Court room, with domed and vaulted ceiling, somewhat smaller than the Senate, and cruciform in plan, in the center of the east wing.

The House of Representatives will occupy a semi-circular room in the north wing, the ceiling of this room being domed and penetrated by arches opening into the galleries at the third floor level. These three rooms are lighted from above by great skylights, designed to conform to the domed ceiling, this being the most approved method of lighting rooms of this character.

The retiring rooms, post-office, principal committee rooms, judges' rooms, clerk of the supreme court, consultation room, the working part of the law library, and librarian's room are also located on this floor.

The third floor contains additional committee rooms, meeting room for the State Boards, and main part of law library, which has direct connection with library, and with judges' rooms on the second floor. The galleries for the Senate and House of Representatives are also in this story, and are supplied with special stairways.

Each floor is amply provided with general and special toilet rooms and lavatories, janitor's closets, etc.

The building is designed in the renaissance style of architecture, as the perspective view shows, in a manner that expresses the dignity of its purpose, and the exterior is a true expression of the internal arrangements of the plan, the basement and first story having a simple rustication, form a base for the great order, of Corinthian proportions, comprising the second and third or legislative floors. The terrace walls, balustrades and general features of the approaches are designed to harmonize with the building, and will aid in the general composition.

In addition to the strictly architectural ornamentation on the exterior, the design calls for sculptural decorations, which might be modeled by such men as were entrusted with similar works at the World's Fair in Chicago.

At the foot of the main entrance there are four pedestals to be surmounted by couchant lions, of heroic scale. On the west side of the main south entrance is a group symbolizing labor, and on the opposite side of this entrance, toward the Supreme Court, a group symbolizing law.

On the pedestals above the main cornice line, over this entrance, are placed the quadriga in the center, and on either side appropriate groups of heroic scale. Over entrance to Supreme Court wing are seated figures of Moses and Justinian, symbolic of ancient and modern law; and over Senate end are figures symbolizing probity and wisdom.

The design of the interior will be in harmony with the style of architecture on the exterior, and it is believed that a fine effect will be obtained in the rotunda and grand stairways, which rise on

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

either side with gentle ascent, and are enclosed in marble colonnades of monumental proportions, supporting a marble entablature, from which springs the metal and glass vaulted skylight that will light that portion of the building to the basement floor.

The Senate, the House of Representalives and Supreme Court, together with their lobbies, have been designed with special care, and are of monumental proportions.

In the question of special interior decorations, the architect, Mr. Gilbert, desires that the example of Boston Public Library, and the Congressional Library, at Washington, be followed, by employing artists of the first rank to do the mural painting in the great pendentives of the dome, and in other wall surfaces of the more important rooms.

Generated for Arthemis M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 1897.

Governor—DAVID M. CLOUGH, Hennepin county.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN L. GIBBS, Freeborn county.
Secretary of State—ALBERT BERG, Chisago county.
Auditor—ROBERT C. DUNN, Mille Lacs county.
Treasurer—AUGUST T. KOERNER, Meeker 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.

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 law 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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

printer and state officers; and the superintending of all printing, besides having the care and disposition of all 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, a chief clerk, one record clerk and an assistant clerk.

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 mulitudinous 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 six clerks.

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

The attorney general is the legal adviser of all the departments of state, and counsel for the state or departments in all suits at law; prosecutes all official bonds of delinquent officers; prepares all forms of contracts; 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, a clerk and stenographer.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief,

His Excellency, GOVERNOR D. M. CLOUGH.

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 over 1000 claims, representing a cash value to old soldiers, their widows, children and aged fathers and mothers, of over $125,000. There has also been delivered and forwarded from the office of the adjutant general over 18,000 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 addition of 10,000 copies "Official Reports and Correspondence Relating to the Organization and Services of Minnesota Troops in Civil and Indian Wars, 1861-5," has been published and distributed.

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.

Generated for Arthemis M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

Names of Officers.	Legal Residence.		Birth Place.
	Post Office.	County.	
Chief Justice—			
Charles M. Start....	Rochester...	Olmsted.....	Vermont.
Associate Justices—			
Wm. Mitchell.....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Canada.
L. W. Collins.....	St. Cloud....	Stearns	Massachusetts.
Daniel Buck.....	Mankato....	Blue Earth.	New York.
Thomas Canty.....	Minneapol's	Hennepin...	Michigan.
Clerk Supreme Court—			
Darius F. Reese.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Illinois.
Reporter—			
Henry B. Wenzell ..	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Massachusetts.

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 courts to prepare the adjudicated cases for publication in official volumes, called "Minnesota Reports," of which sixty-two volumes

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

have been published. The reports are now accumulating at the rate of four volumes annually. The present law regarding their publication limits them to a special size, and was passed in territorial times, when one volume was large enough for the opinions of two years. A modification of the law would be of advantage to the state and to attorneys.

The reports for the last sixteen 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 425 copies of each volume, 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 of the district, municipal and probate courts, and to the clerks of district courts, to the State University for the law department, one hunnred copies, 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

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

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

STATE GRADED SCHOOLS.

STATE 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 state high schools and state graded 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 6,145 common schools, 141 independent, 41 special and 88 state high and 85 state graded schools.

The following figures are taken from the report of the state superintendent of schools for the biennial period ending July 31, 1896:

PUPILS.	1896.
Number enrolled in the public schools during the year entitled to apportionment	293,903
Number of pupils in the public schools during the year not entitled to apportionment	60,754
Average length of school, in months, during the year in common districts	6.9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TEACHERS.

Number employed during the year in common districts	7,731
Average monthly wages—	
Males	$39.95
Females	30.76

SCHOOL HOUSES, APPARATUS AND LIBRARIES.

Number of new school houses built	275
Value of same	$676,304
Value of all school houses and sites	13,660,497
Value of school apparatus	452.082
Value of school libraries	159,192

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Average rate of local taxation in mills	6.8
Paid for teachers' wages	$3,279,123
Appropriation for state teachers' institutes	27,000
Appropriation for support state high schools	38,000
Appropriation for support of normal schools	93,000
Permanent university fund	1,159,790
Support of state university—	
(1) General university fund	39,400
(2) State appropriation. .15 mill tax	95,000

State aid to the amount of $400 annually is given to each state high school and $200 to each state graded school. There are many high and graded schools besides those under the supervision of the high school board.

There are now four normal schools, located as elsewhere shown in this manual. They enrolled 2,292 pupils in the year ending July 31, 1896.

The university now has the following colleges and departments: Science, literature and arts; metallurgy and mechanic arts; agriculture, law, medicine and surgery; medicine and surgery (homeopathic); dentistry; pharmacy and graduate department.

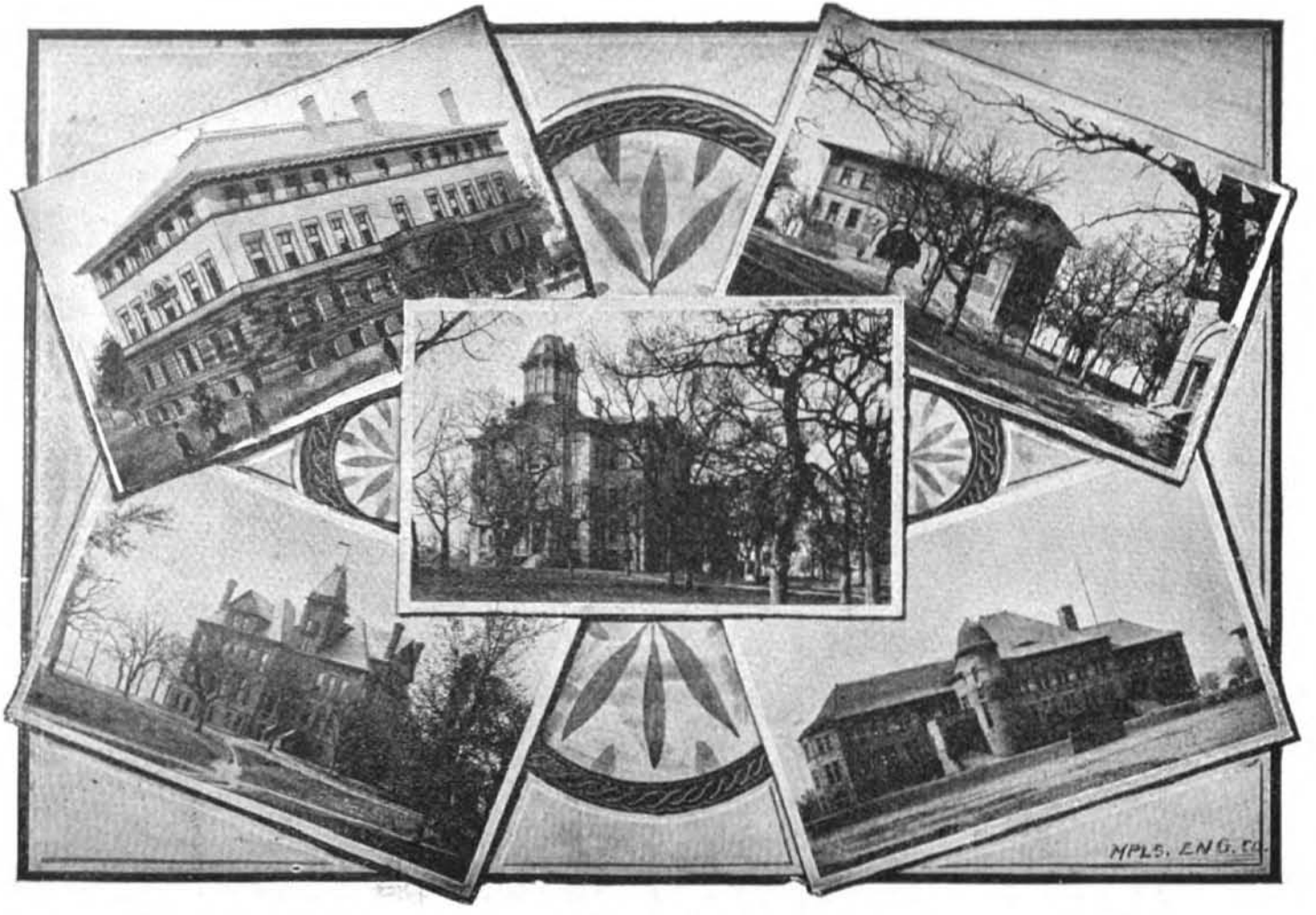
In 1896 there were 2,467 pupils enrolled.

Generated for Athena M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



MEDICAL COLLEGE
COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

MAIN BUILDING.

LAW BUILDING.
PILLSBURY HALL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota is at Minneapolis, 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 to the professional departments.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

THE HON. DAVID M. CLOUGH, Minneapolis, Ex-Officio. 1899.
The Governor of the State.
THE HON. W. W. PENDERGAST, M. A., Hutchinson, Ex-Officio. - - - - - - - 1899.
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
CYRUS NORTHROP, LL. D., Minneapolis, - Ex-Officio.
The President of the University.
THE HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Minneapolis, Regent for Life.
THE HON. W. H. YALE, Winona, - - - 1896.
THE HON. JOEL P. HEATWOLE, Northfield, - - 1897.
THE HON. L. S. SWENSON, Albert Lea, - - 1897.
THE HON. WILLIAM M. LIGGETT, Benson, - - 1897.
THE HON. GREENLEAF CLARK, M. A., St. Paul, - 1898.
THE HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, M. A., St. Paul, - - 1898.
THE HON. SYDNEY M. OWEN, Minneapolis, - - 1901.
THE HON. STEPHEN MAHONEY, B. A., Minneapolis, 1901.
THE HON. ALPHONSO BARTO St. Cloud, - - 1901.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY, - - - - - President.
DAVID L. KIEHLE, - - - Recording Secretary.
CYRUS NORTHROP, - - Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH E. WARE, - - - - - Treasurer.

DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES OF STUDY.

The University is divided into six distinct departments: A College of Science, Literature and Arts, a College of Mechanic Arts, a College of Agriculture, a College of Law, and a Department of Medicine, the latter consisting of four separate colleges, and Graduate Department.

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts there are three courses of study, the Classical, Scientific and Literary. The Classical course offers for its leading studies the Greek and Latin languages. The Scientific course, the natural and physical sciences; the Literary course, the modern languages. The regular courses are of four years' duration. The completion of the courses lead respectively to the degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Literature.

The College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts offers courses of study of four years each, in Civil, Mechanical Electrical Engineering; Mining, Chemistry, and Metallurgy, leading

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

to the Bachelor's degree in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, Mining, Chemistry and Metallurgy.

The College of Agriculture offers a regular course in agriculture of four years of college work; the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture is conferred upon completion of the course.

The School of Agriculture is a training school for practical farm life, and for the College of Agriculture if the student desires to pursue the subject further.

The College of Law offers a three years' course of instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. There is in addition an evening course (of three years) in this college leading to the same degree.

The College of Medicine and Surgery and the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery each offer a four years' course of study, of eight months each; upon completion of the prescribed course the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred.

The College of Dentistry offers a three years' course of study of eight months each; upon completion of the prescribed course, the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine is conferred.

The College of Pharmacy offers a two years' course of study, leading to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

The Graduate Department. In each of the colleges, except that of Medicine, there are advanced courses of study leading to second degrees. These courses are open to graduates of any reputable college upon presentation of diploma.

Special courses. In each of the colleges students of an advanced age are permitted to pursue, under the direction of the faculty, one or two distinct lines of study.

The following is the staff of professors in the several departments of the university:

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, L. L. D., President.
William W. Folwell, L. L. D., Professor of Political Science.
Jabez Brooks, D. D., Professor of Greek.
Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., Professor of Sanitary Science.
John G. Moore, B. A., Professor of German.
Christopher W. Hall, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
John C. Hutchinson, B. A., Associate Professor of Greek.
John S. Clark, B. A., Professor of Latin.
John F. Downey, M. A., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Maria L. Sanford, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.
Charles W. Benton, B. A., Professor of French.
O. J. Breda, Professor of Scandinavian.
Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Professor of Animal Biology.
Frederick S. Jones, B. A., Professor of Physics.
Conway MacMillan, M. A., Professor of Botany.
Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, B. A., Professor of Philosophy.
Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Lieut. U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
Willis M. West, M. A., Professor of History.
David L. Kiehle, L. L. D., Professor of Pedagogy.
George B. Frankforter, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
James Richard Jewett, Ph. D., Weyerhaeuser Professor of Semitic Languages and History.
Matilda J. Wilkin, M. L., Assistant Professor of German.
Charles F. Sidener, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
Joseph Brown Pike, M. A., Assistant Professor of Latin.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athanase M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

E. Eugene McDermott, B. S., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.
Francis P. Leavenworth, M. A., Assistant Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory.
Charles L. Wells, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History.
D. T. MacDougal, M. S., Assistant Professor of Botany.
William H. Kirchner, B. S., Assistant Professor of Drawing.
Samuel G. Smith, D. D., Lecturer on Sociology.
Frederick Klaeber, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of English Philology.
Charles F. McClumpha, Assistant Professor of English.
Amelia I. Burgess, Instructor in Freehand Drawing.
Marie Schön, Instructor in German.
Emma Bertin, Instructor in French.
John Zeleny, B. S., Instructor in Physics.
Louise G. Kiehle, Instructor in Physical Culture.
Charles P. Berkey, M. S., Instructor in Mineralogy.
Harlow S. Gale, B. A., Instructor in Psychology.
Charles M. Andrist, B. L., Instructor in French and German.
Frank M. Anderson, B. A., Instructor in History.
Edward E. Nicholson, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.
Everhart P. Harding, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry.
Alice Young, Instructor in English.
Albert I. Calais, B. es. L., Instructor in French.
Nellie M. Cross, B. L., Instructor in Physical Culture.
Frank McVey, Instructor in Political Science.
A. A. Heller, Instructor in Botany.
Wm. H. Riddle, Instructor in Mathematics.
Oscar W. Ostlund, M. A., Assistant in Animal Biology.
Oscar W. Firkins, B. A., Assistant in Rhetoric.
Hannah R. Sewall, M. A., Assistant in Political Science.
Winnifred Shureman, Assistant in Rhetoric.
Frank M. Manson, M. S., Assistant in Animal Biology.
L. B. Austin, Assistant in Rhetoric.
William F. Kunze, Assistant in Chemistry.
Paul M. Glasoe, Assistant in Chemistry.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, METALLURGY AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Christopher W. Hall, M. A., Dean and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
John G. Moore, B. A., Professor of German.
John F. Downey, M. A., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Charles W. Benton, B. A., Professor of French.
Frederic S. Jones, B. A., Professor of Physics.
William R. Hoag, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, in charge of Road and Sanitary Engineering and Geodesy.
William R. Appleby, B. A., Professor of Metallurgy.
George D. Shepardson, A. M., M. E., Professor of Electrical Engineering.
George B. Frankforter, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Henry T. Eddy, Ph. D., Professor of Engineering and Mechanics.
Arthur E. Haynes, M. Ph., Professor of Mathematics.
F. W. Denton, C. E., Professor of Mining.
H. Wade Hibbard, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
Charles F. Sidner, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
Harry E. Smith, M. E., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
Francis P. Leavenworth, M. A., Assistant Professor of Astronomy.
Frank Constant, C. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, in charge Mechanics and Structural Engineering.
William H. Kirchner, B. S., Assistant Professor of Drawing.
William S. Pattee, LL. D., Lecturer on Mining Law.
Amelia I. Burgess, Instructor in Freehand Drawing.
Peter Christianson, B. S., Instructor in Assaying.
James M. Tate, Instructor in Carpentry, Pattern and Foundry Practice.
James H. Gill, B. M. E., Instructor in Iron Work.
Charles P. Berkey, M. S., Instructor in Mineralogy.
Nellie Trufant, Instructor in Freehand Drawing.
C. K. Kendall, C. E., Scholar in Civil Engineering.
F. W. Springer, B. E. E., Scholar in Electrical Engineering.
Arthur L. Abbott, Instructor in Drawing.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Emiler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054502811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Samuel B. Green, B. S., Professor of Horticulture.
Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Professor of Entomology and Botany.
Harry Snyder, B. S., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.
M. H. Reynolds, V. M. D., Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
Thomas Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry.
Willet M. Hays, B. Agl., Professor of Agriculture.
Henry W. Brewster, Ph. D., Assistaht Professor of Mathematics.
T. L. Haecker, Professor in Dairying.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
William S. Pattee, LL. D., Dean, Departments of Contracts and Equity Jurisprudence.
Charles B. Elliott, LL. D., Ph. D., (Judge of District Court of Hennepin County, Minn.), Department of Corporations and International Law.
James Paige, A. M., LL. M., Department of Domestic Relations, Partnership and Agency.
Edwin A. Jaggard, A. M., LL. B., Department of Torts and Criminal Law.
A. C. Hickman, A. M., LL. B., Department of Pleading and Practice.
Henry J. Fletcher, Esq., Department of Property.

LECTURERS.

George B. Young, LL. B., St. Paul, Minn., (Ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Minn.), Conflict of Law.
Charles A. Willard, LL. B., Minneapolis, Minn., Bailments.
Hon. James O. Pierce, Minneapolis, Minn., (Ex-Judge of the Circuit Court of Memphis, Tenn.), Constitutional Jurisprudence and History.
Hon. C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul, Minn., Criminal Procedure.
Charles W. Bunn., LL. B., St. Paul, Minn., Mortgage and Suretyship.
Hon. John Day Smith, LL. M., Minneapolis, Minn., American Constitutional Law.
Hon. Hiram F. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., Law of Real Property.
T. Dwight Merwin, A. B., St. Paul, Minn., Law of Patents.
Francis B. Tiffany, LL. B., St. Paul, Minn., Criminal Law.
Herbert R. Spencer, Duluth, Minn., Admiralty Law.
A. D. Keyes, Faribault, Minn., Minnesota Practice.
Arthur P. Will, LL. B., Circumstantial Evidence.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
..... Dean; Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.
Thomas G. Lee, B. S., M. D., Professor of Histology and Embryology.
George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Richard Olding Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
Charles John Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
Henry Martyn Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S., Edin., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
Charles H. Hunter, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Everton J. Abbott, A. B., M. D., Associate Professor of Practice and Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. Bell, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.
Albert E. Senkler, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Charles A. Wheaton, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Frederick A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
James H. Dunn, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery.
James E. Moore, M. D., Professor of Orthopœdia and Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Parks Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
A. B. Cates, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics.
Frank Fairchild Westbrook, M. A., M. D., C. M., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.
J. Clark Stewart, B. S., M. D., Professor of Surgical and Clinical Pathology.
Alex J. Stone, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.
Amos W. Abbott, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A. McLaren, A. B., M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women.
John F. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology and of Hygiene.
Frank Allport, M. D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
C. Eugene Riggs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
W. A. Jones, M. D., Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
Charles L. Wells, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
Max P. Vanderhorck, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
W. S. Laton, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.
Charles L. Green, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
H. L. Staples, M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin and in Clinical Medicine.
Charles Erdman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Robert A. Wheaton, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Surgery.
Herbert W. Davis, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics.
George L. Coon, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases.
John T. Rogers, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.
Arthur J. Gillette, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Orthopœdia.
Burnside Foster, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Dermatology.
George D. Head, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Pathology.
J. E. Schadle, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nose and Throat.
H. C. Carel, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

DISPENSARY STAFF AND ASSISTANTS,

C. Nogtnagel, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
C. A. Erdman, M. D., Assistant in Medicine.
M. W. Glenn, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
A. E. Benjamin, M. D., Assistant in Gynecology.
R. E. Cutts, B. S., M. D., Assistant in Surgery.
F. P. Wright, M. D., Assistant in Surgery.
W. De la Barre, M. D., Assistant in Nose and Throat Diseases.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARS.

GIVING INSTRUCTION AND ASSISTING IN LABORATORIES.

In Anatomy—Charles W. Hack, J. Frank Corbett.
In Bacteriology and Pathology—George G. Balcom, W. H. Condit.
In Dispensary—Gentz Perry.
In Histology—Soren P. Rees, B. S., Carl Huhn, B. A.
In Materia Medica—James S. Gilfillan.
In Medical Chemistry—Ralph K. Keene, Frank E. Burch.
In Physiology—Harry Parks Ritchie, Jr., Mortimer R. Wilcox.

COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Alonzo P. Williamson, LL. B., M. D., Dean, and Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.
William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
Robert D. Matchan, M. D., Thomas J. Gray, M. D. } Professors of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Marshall P. Austin, M. D., } Professors of Clinical and Orthopædic Surgery.
B. Harvey Ogden, A. M. M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., Professor of diseases of Nose, Throat and Ear.
Frederick M. Gibson, M. D., O. et A. Chir. Professor of Ophthalmology.
George E. Clark, Ph. B., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George F. Roberts, M. D., Edward E. Austin, M.D., } Professors of Diseases of Women.
Henry H. Leavitt, A. M. M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
Thomas J. Gray, M. D., Professor of History and Methodology of Medicine.
Robert R. Rome, M. D., Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.
_____ Professor of Skin and Genito-urinary Diseases.
Instructions in the following branches is received in common with the students of the other colleges in the department of Medicine.
George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Charles J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
John F. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Hygiene.
Thomas G. Lee, B. S. M. D., Professor of Histology and Embryology.
F. F. Wesbrook, M. A., M. D., C. M., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.
J. Clark Stewart, B. S. M. D., Professor of Surgical Pathology.
H. L. Staples, M. D., Instructor in Latin.
Francis Ramaley, B. S., Instructor in Botany.

THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Anatomy.
Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Orthodontia, Metallurgy and Prosthetic Technics.
William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry.
Frederick B. Kremer, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Crown and Bridge-Work.

INSTRUCTORS.

George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatony.
Richard O. Beard, M D., Professor of Physiology.
Charles J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
Henry M. Bracken, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Professor of Histology and Embryology.
Frank F. Wesbrook, M. A. M. D., C. A., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.
Henry L. Staples, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.
Thomas B. Hartzell, D. M., M. D., Lecturer on Pathology, Physical Diagnosis and Oral Surgery.
Frank R. Wright, D. D. S., M. D., Lecturer on Anæsthesia and Chief of Anæthetic Clinic.
George S. Monson, D. M. D., Instructor in Prosthetic Technics and Orthodontia.
Mark O. Nelson, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry.
Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Technics.

ASSISTANTS IN TECHNICS AND CLINICS.

Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D.; Mary V. Hartzell, D. M. D.; Edward H. Hass, D. M. D.; Frederick E. Cobb, D. M. D.; M. Fred Jewett, D. M. D.; Alfred Owre, D. M. D., M. D., C. M.; James M. Walls, D. M. D.; Nathan L. Watson, D. M. D.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Frederick J. Wulling, Ph. G., Dean; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
....Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
Henry M. Bracken, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
.... Professor of Pharmacognosy.
Charles J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry (General, Medical and Analytical.)
George B. Frankforter, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry (Organic.)
Charles F. Sidner, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry (Quantitative.)
Conway MacMillan, M. A., Professor of Botany.
Francis Ramaley, M. S., Instructor in Botany and Practical Pharmacognosy.
Frank F. Wesbrook, M. A., M. D., C. M., Professor of Bacteriology.
George D. Head, B. S., Assistant in Bacteriology.
Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
John F. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Hygiene.
H. L. Staples, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.
.... Instructor in Mineralogy.
B. O. Leubner, Phm. D., Quizzmaster and Assistant in Pharmacy.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Pharmacy—General—Metrology; nomenclature; pharmaco-technology; dispensing.
Inorganic—Non-metals; metals; gravimetric analysis; alkalimetry; acidimetry pharmaceutics.
Organic—Organic drugs; assays; pharmaceutics.
Chemistry—Inorganic—General, complete through non-metals and metals; chemical philosophy; pharmaceutical: analytical; qualitative; quantitative (volumetric and gravimetric); toxicological; Inorganic poisons.
Organic—General, elementary, descriptive and experimental; pharmaceutical; qualitative; quantitative (volumetric, gravimetric); toxicological, organic poisons.
Botany—Structural, or organography; comparative anatomy and embryology; histological: microscopical; physiological; systematic.
Materia Medica—Inorganic—Non-metals; salts of metals; new remedies.
Organic—Vegetable drugs; new remedies.
Pharmacognosy—Organic—Descriptive; microscopical.
Physiology—Human—Elementary; descriptive.
Bacteriology—Elementary Descriptive; practical.
Mathematics—Pharmaceutical—Chemical.
Urinalysis—Complete—Chemical; microscopical.
Latin—Elementary—Medical; pharmaceutical.
Hygiene—Lectures.
Pharmacal Jurisprudence—Lectures.
Mineralogy—Elementary—Pharmaceutical.
Physics—Pharmaceutical—Chemical.

The courses are comprehensive and thorough, especially adapted to the higher education of pharmacists. In the majority of them the instruction enters into minute details, and the most effective modern methods of teaching are employed in all, including laboratory work. The studies are graded and are progressive throughout.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
General Pharmacy, Metrology, Nomenclature, Pharmaco-technology, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Inorganic Elementary Chemistry, Qualitative Chemistry, Pharmacal Mathematics, Physiology, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmaceutics, Physics, Pharmacognosy, Microscopy, Pharmacopœia, Latin.	Advanced Pharmacology, " Pharmaco-Technol'gy " Inorg. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, " Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry, " Inorganic General Chemistry, " Qualitative Chemistry " Pharmaceutics, " Pharmacognosy, " Microscopy, " Materia Medica, Quantitative Chemistry, Pharm. and Medical Jurisprudence, Bacteriology, Toxicology, Urinalysis, Mineralogy, Hygiene, Pharmacopœia, Unofficial Pharmacy, Proximate Analysis, Chemistry of Foods.	Students who divide their work among three years will take the following studies in the first year and divide the remaining ones equitably among the remaining two years Inorganic General Chemistry, Inorg. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Qualitative Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Latin.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

During the year 1894-95 there were enrolled in the University of Minnesota two thousand one hundred seventy-one students, and during the year 1895-96, two thousand four hundred sixty seven. This is an increase of six hundred thirty-nine students in the two years over the number in attendance in 1893-94. The increase during the last four years has been one thousand ninety-three. The number enrolled the present year 1896-97 is two thousand six hundred, showing a large increase over the enrollment of the previous year.

The Faculty numbers one hundred sixty-eight. About half of these are in the undergraduate departments, the remainder in the professional schools.

Two hundred eighty-five degrees were conferred in 1895, and three hundred thirty-seven in 1896.

The legislature in 1895 appropriated one hundred eighty-nine thousand dollars for buildings. As a result the Armory, the Observatory, and the Laboratory of Medical Sciences have been built on the campus; and the Dining Hall, enlargement of Dairy Hall, Blacksmith Shop, and Sheep, Swine and Poultry buildings have been built at the farm.

The Armory is two hundred twenty feet wide by one hundred thirty-five deep. It is well adapted to its purpose, and will also accommodate large assemblies on public occasions, as well as furnish a place for exercise much needed by the students.

The Telescope in the Observatory is an excellent one though necessarily smaller than some in larger observatories.

The Dining Hall at the farm is a noble room in which from three hundred to four hundred guests can be accommodated.

The Laboratory of Medical Sciences will be when properly equipped, one of the best in the country, and will make the departments of histology, bacteriology, pathology and physiology rank with the best in the country in respect to facilities for scientific work.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Since the University established the State Agricultural Experiment Station in the spring of 1888, and the School of Agriculture in the fall of the same year, agricultural education in Minnesota has made rapid strides. The most apparent and gratifying results have come from the School of Agriculture. And the fact that a system of education actually leading young men into farming, or making more intense their desire to remain on the farm, is of the greatest importance to the state. Other states are looking to Minnesota's school for a copy after which they can model, so as to have agricultural education popular for the masses of farmers. The college

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE NEW ARMORY BUILDING, STATE UNIVERSITY.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

course in agriculture was re-organized in 1890 to serve as a thorough collegiate course—post graduate, to students from the course in the School of Agriculture, which in grade is an agricultural high school. In 1892, a dairy school was organized to give instruction to factory makers of butter and cheese, and to others wanting a course of lectures and practice work in dairy manufacturing, and has met with flattering success. In 1894 women were, for the first time, formally invited to enter the agricultural department of the University, though there never was a rule to exclude them. The School of Agriculture offers a special summer course of lectures and practice in dairying, cooking and allied subjects, and fifty-nine women attended in 1895, and in 1896 a still larger number enrolled, and the board of regents have under consideration the proposition soon to invite them into a course in agriculture and domestic science parallel with that so popular with the boys. In such a course domestic subjects would largely take the place of field and stock instruction as given the boys.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Wm. M. Liggett, Dean.
Samuel B. Green, B. S., Professor of Horticulture.
Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Professor of Entomology.
Henry W. Brewster, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Harry Snyder, B. S., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.
T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy Husbandry.
M. H. Reynolds, V. M. D., M. D., Professor Veterinary Scienc and Surgery.
Willet M. Hays, M. Agr , Professor of Agriculture.
Thomas Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry.
T. A. Hoverstad, B. Agr., Assistant in Agriculture.
Warren W. Pendergast, B. Agr., Assistant in Agriculture.
Andrew Boss, Assistant in Agriculture.

In addition to the instruction from this faculty of specialists, the University offers the work of all the academic departments to students in the college course in agriculture. Twenty graduates of the school of agriculture have entered this advanced course and four have already earned degrees. This course is well designed for young men who wish to become scientific teachers, experimenters or writers in agriculture sciences. The seven years' work required in the two courses well equips them for professional lines of work in agriculture, and does not disqualify them for farmers. The two courses are not surpassed in their thoroughness nor extent by any course offered by any agricultural college in America.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

THE FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
Wm. M. Liggett, Dean.
Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulture and applied Botany.
Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Zoology and Entomology.
Charles R. Aldrich, Carpentry and Drawing.
Florence A. Brewster, Librarian.
William Robertson, B. S., Physics, Language.
J. A. Vye, Penmanship, Accounts.
Harry Snyder, B. S., Chemistry.
T. L. Haecker, Dairy Husbandry.
M. H. Reynolds, V. M. D., M. D., Physiology, Veterinary Science.
Harry A. Leonhauser, Lieut. U. S. A., Military Tactics.
Willet M. Hays, M. Agr., Agriculture.
Thomas Shaw, Animal Husbandry.
J. M. Drew, Arithmetic and Blacksmithing.
Andrew Boss, Dressing and Curing Meats, Machinery.
William Boss, Engineering.
Alvin D. Gains, A. M., Language, History, Civics, Music.
E. W. Mahood, Athletics, Registrar.
Juniata Shepperd, Domestic Science.

The school of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota has a two-fold function; it prepares farmers' sons for practical, scientific and economical farming, and it also fits those who wish a collegiate education to enter the agricultural course in the University. The curriculum is nearly the same in the course for the two purposes, the only difference is that a mathematical study is pursued for four terms in the latter in place of practical studies in the former.

Students who have well completed their studies in the rural district school can finish the course in the School of Agriculture in three winters of six months each. This course includes, in the first year: Accounts, agriculture, algebra, blacksmithing, botany, carpentry, drawing, history of breeds, military drill, physiology; in the second year: Agricultural chemistry, algebra, breeding animals, dairy chemistry, dairy husbandry, field crops, fruit culture, military drill, poultry, vegetable gardening, veterinary science, zoology and entomology; in the third year: Agricultural chemistry, civics, dressing and curing meats, feeding, farm law, forestry, geometry, greenhouses and hot-beds, handling grain and machinery, soils and fertilizers, physics applied to agriculture.

The science of botany is studied with special reference to practical applications in agriculture and horticulture; physiology, in animal industry; chemistry, to the analysis of soils, water, fertilizers, plant food and food products; physics, to heat, light, drainage, evaporation, capillarity, osmosis and mechanics. Carpentry and drawing are studied and practiced in reference to repair work, the construction of implements, and the erection of farm buildings; blacksmithing, to welding, shaping, tempering, drilling and ordinary repair work; zoology and entomology, to the proper treatment of insects and small animals, both friends and foes; dairy husbandry, to testing and analyzing milk, separating and ripening cream, churning, washing, salting, working, packing and scoring butter, and to the manufacture of both common and fancy brands of cheese; animal industry, to selecting, breeding and feeding domes-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tic animals; agriculture, to the cultivation of soils, selection of seeds, and planting, cultivating, harvesting and storing grains and fodders; horticulture, to the choice of varieties of fruits and vegetables, methods of propagation and cultivation, and remedies for insects and fungus pests; accounts, to the double entry form of ledger and balance sheets showing losses and gains in different lines of farming; veterinary science, to the treatment of ordinary diseases and injuries, and remedies against contagious and infectious diseases; dressing and curing meats, to the best methods of killing and dressing, and the most economical ways of cutting, curing and disposing of meets; poultry, to the raising and keeping poultry for meat and eggs.

The work of the school is so largely given up to practical lines that the time for literary and historical subjects is limited. The success of the institution has exceeded all expectations. It started in 1888-9, with an attendance of forty-seven, which has rapidly increased each successive year until the present, when it is about two hundred and fifty. The number of graduates is now one hundred thirty-three, and a class of twenty-five will be ready to graduate the coming spring.

Some of the graduates of the agricultural high school have graduated also from the four years' agricultural college course in the University. A few of these have assumed charge of Sub-Experiment farms in other parts of Minnesota, or have gone to other states to work in professional lines in agriculture. A dozen others are now in the agricultural course in the University preparing for professional lines of work; one is Assistant in Agriculture, at University Farm, others hold positions as farm managers; but nearly all the graduates of the School of Agriculture course are engaged in farming. From the encouraging reports received of the success of these scientifically trained young farmers, there is good reason to hope for great improvement in the methods and conditions of the farmers as the result of the School of Agriculture.

THE FACTORY DAIRY SCHOOL.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President of the University.
Wm. M. Liggett, Dean of Department of Agriculture.
H. W. Brewster, Ph. D., Principal School of Agriculture.
T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, in charge of the School.
Prof. Harry Snyder, Dairy Chemistry.
Dr. Otto Lugger, Bacteria in Dairy Products.
Prof. W. M. Hayes, Forage and Pastures.
Prof. M. H. Reynolds, M. D., V. M., Diseases of the Dairy Cow.
Mr. J. A. Vye, Dairy Accounts.
Mr. Wm. Robertson, Care of Boiler and Engine.
Mr. C. R. Aldrich, Dairy Buildings.
Mr. J. M. Drew, Silo and Stable Conveniences.
B. D. White, Instructor in Butter Making.
U. S. Baer, Instructor in Cheese Making.
Wm. Boss, Instructor in Practical Engineering.
A. L. Haecker, Instructor in Milk Testing.
A. J. Glover, Instructor in Sweet Curd Work.
N. H. Fulton, Assistant in Butter Making.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Dairy School gives one or two courses of a month each, in winter, to persons who wish education and practice in the manufacture of butter and cheese, or in other dairy lines. The instruction is divided into five lines. (1) Sixty-four lectures on the following subjects: Dairy stock, home and co-operative dairying, care of milk, cream, churning; chemistry and physics of milk, testing milk, chemistry of churning and cheese making; bacteria in the dairy; composition of foods, feeding dairy cows, pastures, meadows; care and management of engines, boilers, and other machinery; silos, barns and other dairy buildings, factory accounts; fancy cheese, digestion, and elaboration of milk, disease of cows; arrangement of cow stalls and care of manure. (2) Practice work in making, packing and scoring of butter, running separators. (3) Practice in the manufacture of flat, cheddar, brick, Swiss, Edam and Gouda cheese. (4) Practice in testing and pasteurizing milk and cream. (5) Practice in engineering, steam-fitting and plumbing.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

OFFICERS OF THE STATION.

Wm. M. Liggett, Chairman.
Willet M. Hays, M. Agr., Vice-Chairman and Agriculturist.
Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulturist.
Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Entomologist and Botanist.
Harry Snyder, B. S., Chemist.
T. L. Haecker, Dairy Husbandry.
M. H. Reynolds, M. D., V. M., Veterinarian.
Thomas Shaw, Animal Husbandry.
T. A. Hoverstad, B. Agr., Assistant in Agriculture, at Crookston.
Warren W. Pendergast, B. Agr., Assistant in Agriculture, at Grand Rapids.
Andrew Boss, Assistant in Agriculture.
J. A. Vye, Secretary.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station is a part of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, and was organized with a corps of experimenters in 1888. During the nine years of its existence numerous valuable experiments have been conducted. The following is a list of the publications of the Minnesota Experiment Station, 1888-1895 inclusive:

Press Bulletin No. 1—February. Smut in Wheat.
Press Bulletin No. 2—March. Organizing Co-operative Creameries.
Press Bulletin No. 3—March. Smut in Wheat.
Press Bulletin No. 4—July. The Russian Thistle Law.
Press Bullet in No. 5—December. Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.

Bulletin 1—January 1888. Russian Apples; Wheat; Potato Culture. Exhausted.

Bulletin 2—April, 1888. Silos and Ensilage Corn, Varieties. Beets and other Roots, Varieties. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 3—Apples, Russian; Natural and Artificial Fertilization of Plants; Rocky Mountain Locusts in Otter Tail county, 1888. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 4—Warming water for Milk Cows and for Steers; Fungus Diseases of Chinch Bugs and Locusts; Tuberculosis. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 5—Corn, Roots, Planting and Cultivating, Notes on Ears and Suckers; Russian Willows and Poplars, Propagation by Cutting; Plums, native; Cabbages, Varieties; Potatoes, New Method of Cultivation. Wheat, Frosted and Rusted; Effects of Low Temperature on Plant Life. Supply exhausted.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DAIRY HALL. UNIVERSITY FARM BUILDINGS. DRILL HALL.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Bulletin 6—Wheat, Frosted, Rusted and Stack Burned. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 7—Soil Temperatures; Corn, Varieties, Selection and Crossing; Butter; Greenhouse Walls, Construction of; Potatoes, Varieties; Wheat, Chemistry of; Influence of Food on Growth of Skull and Teeth of Pigs. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 8—Siloing Clover; Manures, Sources of Home made; Wheat, By-Product of; Locusts in Otter Tail county in 1889. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 9—Willows and Poplars, Varieties, Insects Affecting. Exhausted.

Bulletin 10—Onions on Plowed and Unplowed Land; Cabbage, Varieties; Plums, Native, Killing Curculio on with London Purple, Rollingstone; Grapes, Bagging; Potatoes, Depth to Plant; Oak Caterpillars. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 11—Corn, Pruning Roots; Deep vs. Shallow Cultivation, Cross Fertilization and Selection; Peas, Beans, Flax and other Crops; Result of Seeding Rusted, Frosted and Frozen Wheat of 1888. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 12—Meadows and Pastures in Minnesota; Cauliflower Seed, American grown; Preserving Vegetables in Carbonic Acid Gas—Circular Letter No. 2, Protection from Frost. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 13—Flax, Treaties on Culture of. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 14—Swine Feeding for Profit. Swine Breeding; Sugar Beets, their Cultivation. The Process of Manufacture, etc. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 15—Wheat; Comparison of Foreign and Native Varieties, Selection, Changing of Seed. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 16—Sheep Scab, how to cure it.

Bulletin 17—Migratory Locusts in Minnesota in 1891.

Bulletin 18—Fruits: Notes on Strawberries and Raspberries, 1891; Sand Cherries; Buffalo Berry, and Russian Mulberry; Evergreens from Seed; Summer Propagation of Hardy Plants.

Bulletin 19—Dehorning Experiments; Cream Raising by Cold, deep setting. Cheese Making—Incorporating Cream into Chese, etc. Babcock Test and Churn. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 20—Fertilizers, Timothy, Improvement of. Rape, Peas and Oats.

Bulletin 21—Sugar Beets. Sorghum.

Bulletin 22—Comparison of Corn; Barley; Corn and Shorts; Barley and Shorts; Shorts and Oilmeal; and Barley, Shorts and Oilmeal in the Ration of Growing Pigs; Corn vs. Barley for Fattening Hogs; Corn Meal, Barley Meal and a Mixture of Barley Meal and Oilmeal Compared; Wet vs. Dry Feed.

Bulletin 23—Wheat: Milling and Baking Tests; Co-operative Tests with Selected Seed Wheat; The Frit Fly. Report upon an Insect Injurious to Wheat. Exhausted.

Bulletin 24—Ornamental and Timber Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants; Notes on Hardiness and Desirability. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 25—Small Fruits: Notes from Trial Stations; Renewing Old Strawberry Beds; Shading Strawberry Beds; Seedling Fruits; Analyses of Grapes; Spraying Grape Vines. Supply exhausted.

Bulletin 26—Digestion Experiments on Milch Cows; Pea Ensilage, Wheat Bran; on Pigs, Barley, Shorts, Barley, Corn and Shorts, Corn, Shorts, Corn and Bran, Peas and Bran, Peas, Bran.

Bulletin 27—Feeding Stuffs, Composition of Fodders, Wheat and Mill Products. Dairy Products. Composition of Sugar Beets.

Bulletin 28—Insects; Popular Classification of; Their Relation to Agriculture.

Bulletin 29—Wheat; Heavy and Light Weight Seed, vigor of growth of the plant; The draft of the wheat plant upon the soil in different stages of its growth.

Bulletin 30—Soils; Composition of Native and Cultivated; Effects of continuous Cultivation upon their Fertility.

Bulletin 31—Lambs; Practical Rations For; also Lambs vs. Wethers, for Fattening. Field Experiments in 1893; Oats, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes.

Bulletin 32—Late Blight and Rot of the Potato; Potato Scab. Cross Fertilization of Grapes. Conservation of Moisture in the Soil. Fruits; Notes on Varieties.

Bulletin 33—Russian Thistle.

Bulletin 34—Chemistry of Red Clover; Chemistry of the Russian Thistle.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Immer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:10 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015035950811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Bulletin 35—Dairy Herd Record, 1893; Cost of Butter Productions in Winter; Prairie Hay Compared with Timothy; Rearing Dairy Calves; Co-operative Creameries; Experiments in Sweet Curd Cheese.

Bulletin 36—Analyses of Feeding Stuffs; Digestibility of Wheat.

Bulletin 37—The Chinch Bug.

Bulletin 38—Garden Tillage; Garden Implements.

Bulletin 39—Potatoes, Variety Tests, Fungicides, Insecticides; Tomatoes, Variety Tests, Training; Apples, Sun Scald; Raspberries, Variety Tests; Cane Rust; Strawberries, Variety Tests.

Bulletin 40—Grains and Forage Crops, 1894.

Bulletin 41—August, 1895. Soils: The Essential Elements of Soil Fertility; Humus as a Factor of Soil Fertility; The Chemical and Mechanical Analyses of Soils: The Action of Organic and Mineral Acids Upon Soils; Comparison of Different Methods of Farming upon the Conservation of Soil Fertility.

Bulletin 42—December, 1895. Composition, Digestibility and Food Value of Potato.

Bulletin 43—December, 1895. Insects Injurious in 1895.

Bulletin 44—December, 1895. Fattening Steers in Winter; Fattening Lambs in Winter.

Bulletin 45—December, 1895. Potatoes, Variety Tests; Treatment for Potato Scab and Blight, Internal Brown Rot; Tomatoes, Variety Tests; Treatment for Rot; Small Fruits, Variety Tests; Spray Pumps, a New Form of, and Strainer For.

Bulletin 46—December, 1895. Forage and Grain Crops; Cross Rotation Experiments; Smut in Wheat; Three Annual Weeds; Tillage Experiments; Meteorological Records.

OTHER REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

All reports of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota prior to Bulletin No. 26, 1893, are now out of print.

Supplement 1 of the Biennial Report of the Board of Regents, 1888. Exhausted.

Biennial Report Minnesota Experiment Station, 1890.

Biennial Report Minnesota Experiment Station with Bulletins 19-25, bound 1892. Exhausted.

Annual Report of the Minnesota Experiment Station, 1893, with Bulletins 26-32 inclusive; also the following articles: A Digestion Flask for Obtaining the Acid Solution in Soil Analyses; Humus Notes on the Grandeau Method of Determination; Soils, Analyses of; Bacteria in their Relation to the Dairy; A Record of the Dairy Herd on the University Farm for 1892.

Annual Report, 1894, ontaining Bulletins 33-40 inclusive.

Annual Report, 1895, containing Bulletins 41-46 inclusive, and a Meteorological Record for the year with averages for many years at various points in the state.

Besides these publications, its work has aided the specialists in the corps, in making practical their instruction in the School and College of Agriculture, where they are all teachers. These men have done much writing of agriculture literature in other publications in the state, and annually are in demand at state and county fairs, and at the meetings of agricultural societies. Upon their experience, largely gained in station work, several of them are preparing text-books and hand books on agricultural subjects.

The work now in progress includes in agriculture the study of field management and the dissemination of seeds of the best varieties, and methods of cultivating grains and grasses and forage crops. In live stock, feeding and breeding for beef, mutton and pork are specialties, while the feeding and breeding of dairy cattle, and the manufacture of dairy products are given prominence in dairy lines. In horticulture, vegetables, small and tree fruits, forest and ornamental trees are receiving much attention.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. S. PATTEE, Northfield, President, - - - - - 1899.
ANDREW GRINDELAND, Warren, - - - - - - - 1899.
S. G. COMSTOCK, Moorhead, - - - - - - - 1899.
G. B. WARD, Alexandria, - - - - - - - - 1899.
C. A. MOREY, Winona, - - - - - - - - - 1901.
W. B. MITCHELL, St. Cloud, - - - - - - - - 1901.
GEORGE H. CLARK, Mankato, - - - - - - - 1901.
WILLIAM F. PHELPS, St. Paul, - - - - - - - 1901.
W. W. PENDERGAST, Superintendent Public Instruction, St. Paul, secretary, *ex officio*.

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

The total enrollment in normal classes for 1896 was 1334. Fully fifty per cent of this number were children of farmers and two-thirds of the remainder were children of mechanics and laborers.

The normal schools stand in relations of closest contact and sympathy with the rural schools. The majority of the students enter direct from the rural schools and a large proportion support themselves by alternately teaching in the rural schools and attending the normal schools as means and circumstances permit. Thus they bring from their experience as actual teachers a devotion and zeal for professional studies which few other students possess, and in turn carry back to their teaching in rural schools a better preparation, newer methods, higher ideals and greater skill in their chosen work.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

This school was opened in September, 1860, with John Ogden as principal, in a building furnished free of cost by the city. The appropriation for that year was $1,500. The school was full and continued a year and a half; but the war coming on it was closed, and its principal went into the army.

In 1864 the legislature appropriated $3,000 for the current expenses of that year, and $5,000 for 1865; and the same sum annually thereafter.

In November, 1864, the school was re-opened in the building at first furnished by the city, W. F. Phelps being its able and efficient principal. The building was very unsuitable for a school constantly

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

growing in popularity and increasing in numbers, and work on the state edifice was commenced, and finally so far completed that the school was removed into it in September, 1869. It was finished in 1870.

Prof. Phelps resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by Charles A. Morey, who, after three years of faithful service, resigned in May, 1879. In June of the same year, Professor Irwin Shepard was elected principal, and at this date he is serving with marked ability and success.

The number of graduates for the last two years is 191.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

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 five 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 of Three Years*, designed to fit teachers for work in common and lower grade schools.

(b) *An Advanced Course of Five Years*, which gives the preparation needed by teachers of higher grades.

(c) *A Professional Course of One or Two Years*, 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 or two years, receiving the diploma of the elementary or the advanced course, according to the extent of entrance preparation and the time spent in the school.

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 ground	5,000
Appropriation in 1887, repairs, furnaces, etc	10,000
Appropriation in 1891, repairs and improvement of grounds	10,500
Appropriation in 1893, additions to building	40,000
Appropriation in 1895, " " "	22,000
Total	$223,606

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

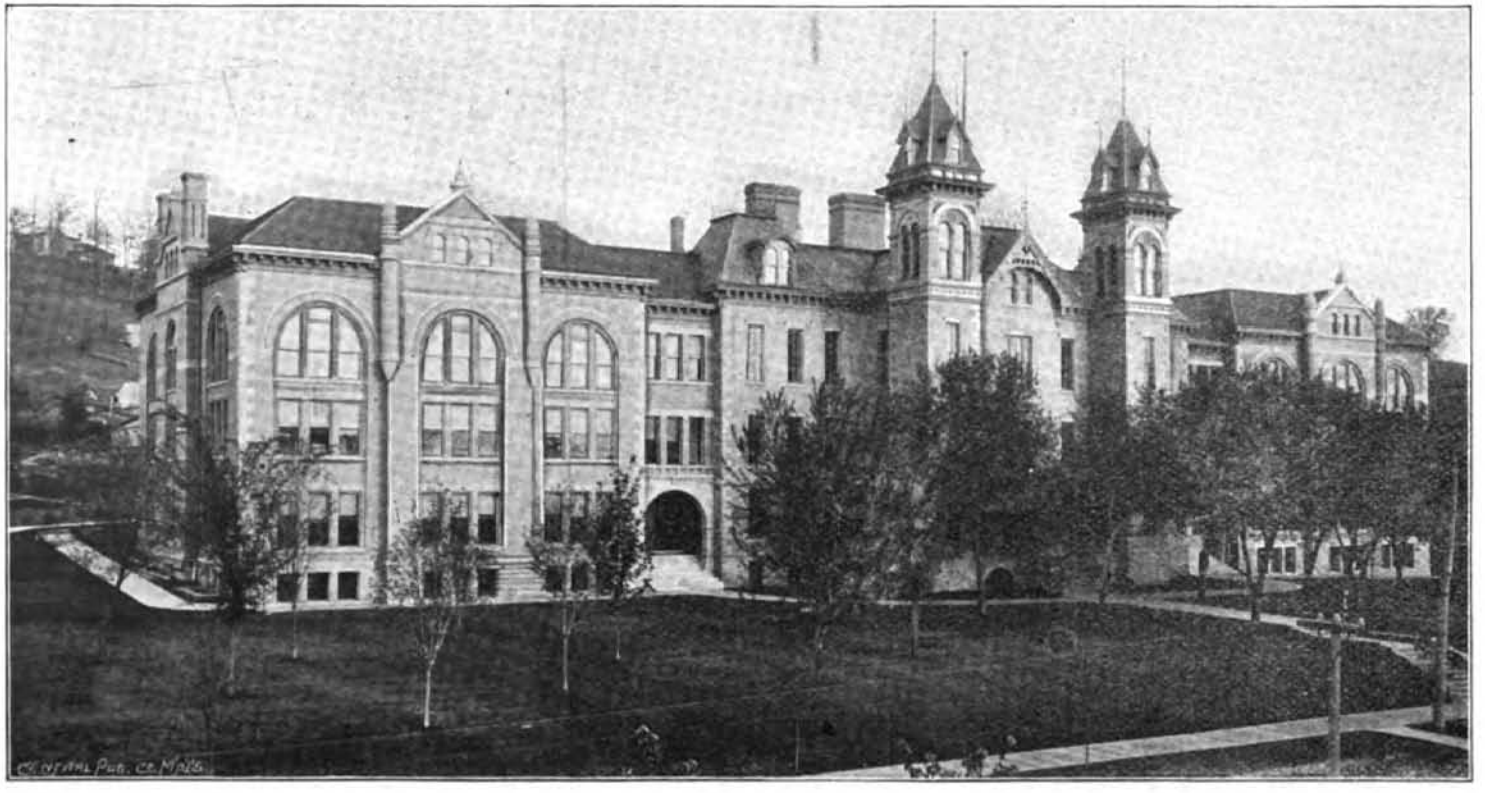
FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



SECOND STATE NORMAL AT MANKATO.

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, in 1893, $2,000, and in 1895, $2,000, so that the present annual appropriations for current expenses amount to $26,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANKATO.

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

The school was opened in the basement of the M. E. Church, Sept. 1, 1868, with Geo. M. Gage as principal. In October it was moved to the second story of a store, corner of Front and Main streets, but the state building was so nearly completed that the school began to occupy it in April, 1870—about one month before the first class was graduated. Mr. Gage resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Miss J. A. Sears, who served as principal one year. D. C. John became principal in July, 1873, and faithfully and successfully served until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to become president of 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 sixteen years of the present management the enrollment in the normal department has increased from 120 to 399, the last year, and in the practice school from 58 to 342. The total enrollment the past year was 733.

In the school there are six training courses:

An Advanced Latin Course of five years.

An Advanced English Course of five years.

An Elementary Course of three years.

An Advanced Course for high school graduates of one year.

An Elementary Course for high school graduates of two years.

A Kindergarten Course of one year.

The large model department of about 350 pupils is maintained exclusively as a school of observation and practice for students in the normal department who are near the end of their respective courses.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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
Appropriation, 1893, for enlargement of building	50,000
Appropriation, 1895, for repairs and improvement	7,500
Total	$153,500

Under the act of 1858 the state donated $5,000. The special annual appropriations for current expenses for the first eleven years were from $5.000, the smallest, to $10,000, the largest. The annual average was $7,363. In 1877 the appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at $9,000 per annum. In 1885 it was increased to $15,000, with the provision that an institute instructor should be employed by the school who should work in institutes during part of the year under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction. In 1887 an addition of $1,000 was made; in 1889, $2,000; in 1891, $4,000; in 1893, $2,000; and in 1895, $2,000 more was added for each of the two following years, making the annual appropriation for current expenses at the present time $26,000.

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRD STATE NORMAL AT ST. CLOUD.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

connection with the school in 1890. Joseph Carhart became president in 1890, and was succeeded in 1895 by Geo. R. Kleeberger, the present incumbent.

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 the sum of $3,000 for repairs and $15,000 to construct a south wing to the original building; and the sum of $16,000 to complete and furnish this wing, was provided by the legislature of 1893. In 1895, an additional appropriation of $25,000 was made, with which a north wing has been erected, but is still uncompleted.

The total number graduated from the school up to 1896 is 707. The total enrollment in the Normal department for the year ending July 31, 1896, was 389, which is 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.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are six courses of study:

1. An Advanced English Course, extending through five years.
2. An Advanced Latin Course, extending through five years.
3. An Advanced Course for graduates of high schools and colleges, extending through two years.
4. An Elementary Course for graduates of high schools and colleges, extending through one year.
5. An Elementary Course, extending through three years.
6. A Kindergarten Training 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COST OF NORMAL BUILDING, 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
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
Building and basements, 1893	16,000
Building, 1895	25,000
	$159,120

THE LADIES' HOME.

The ladies' home, finished during the early fall of 1885, is an invaluable adjunct to the school. A member of the faculty discharges the duties of preceptress, and it affords the best accommodations to young ladies attending the school.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The first appropriation for 1869 was $3,000, the average for ten years was $6,000. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at $9,000 per annum in 1877. The permanent annual appropriation is now $22,000, which in 1895, was temporarily increased to $24,000, for the years ending July 31, 1896 and 1897.

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 appropriation of $25,000 in 1893 for a "home," and the erection of this building in 1894, have greatly increased the facilities of the school.

The school was opened August 29, 1888, with a membership of 42, of whom 32 were enrolled the second year. The total enrollment for

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE FOURTH NORMAL SCHOOL AT MOORHEAD.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imrter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

1896 was 329, of whom 23 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, and an additional appropriation in 1893 of $1,000, increasing the annual appropriation to $16,000. Livingston C. Lord is 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 five courses of study:

(a) *An Elementary Course* of three years.
(b) *An Advanced English Course* of five years.
(c) *An Advanced Latin Course* of five years.
(d) *A Graduate Elementary Course* of one year.
(e) *A Graduate Advanced Course* of two years.

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
Appropriation, 1893, for a "Home"	25 000
Appropriation, 1895, for improvements, repairs and furnishings	16,900
Total	$114,400

Total number enrolled for the year ending June, 1896 329
No. in graduating class 23

THE STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE BOARD.

His Excellency, GOV. D. M. CLOUGH.
Prest. CYRUS NORTHROP, Minneapolis.
HON. W. W. PENDERGAST, 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 high and 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

These schools sustain varied and important relations to the state They are free to all the youth of the state.

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 improving in qualiity. The number of high schools under the supervision of the state board during the past year has been: first class, 38; second class, 31; third class, 17; total, 86. Total enrolled, 9,932.

Those high schools 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.

THE STATE GRADED SCHOOLS.

The State Graded Schools are next below the state high schools in rank, and are under the supervision of the same board. Each state graded school is aided by the state to the amount of $200 annually. There are now 85 schools receiving this aid. The regulations of the board require that in order to receive state aid (1) school shall be held at least nine months during the year, (2) there shall be at least three rooms with three teachers, (3) the school shall pursue the state course of study, (4) there must be a proper supply of dictionaries, library books, apparatus, etc., (5) the principal must give satisfactory evidence of scholarship skill and successful experience.

In addition to the schools above described there are about 100 other graded schools in the state having from three to ten departments, not including those in places which have state high schools. The state graded schools are preparatory to the state high schools.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

President—His Excellency, GOV. D. M. CLOUGH, *ex officio.*
Chairman—CHRISTOPHER AMUNDSON.
Secretary—HASTINGS H. HART, St. Paul.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CONDE HAMLIN,	St. Paul.
WILLIAM W. FOLWELL,	Minneapolis.
JOHN H. RICH,	Red Wing.
CHARLES P. MAGINNIS,	Duluth.
J. B. WAKEFIELD,	Blue Earth City.
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 belong to the same political party;" they shall "serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the state."

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The principal improvements made during the biennial period ending July 31, 1896, 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 800 patients, and is now full. Buildings now under way will provide for 200 more patients.

At the school for the feeble minded, at Faribault, a new building has been completed for the custodial care of 150 boys, making the total capacity of the institution about 600.

At the state school for dependent children at Owatonna, a beautiful hospital building has been erected.

A new cell building is being erected for the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, entirely by the labor of the inmates.

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 1894, 4,322. In 1870 the state institutions had one inmate for every 1,033 inhabitants; 1880, one for every 626; in 1890, one for every 423; in 1894, one for every 313, in 1896 one for every 321.

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; $1,850,000, from 1888 to 1890, and $2,631,000 from 1894 to 1896.

Statement Showing the Growth of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions of Minnesota, from the formation 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...	280,000	72,000	92	1 inmate to 3,043	0.26
1866 to 1868...	355,000	299,300	247	1 inmate to 1,437	0.84
1868 to 1870	439,706	304,600	426	1 inmate to 1,032	0.69
1870 to 1872...	490,000	393,300	515	1 inmate to 951	0.80
1872 to 1874...	559,000	638,800	681	1 inmate to 821	1.14
1874 to 1876...	629,000	435,600	901	1 inmate to 698	0.69
1876 to 1878...	695,000	482,500	1,098	1 inmate to 633	0.69
1878 to 1880...	780,773	605,700	1,257	1 inmate to 621	0.71
1880 to 1882...	900,000	785,700	1,446	1 inmate to 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	2,339	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...	1,409,000	2,186,600	3,839	1 inmate to 366	1.55
1892 to 1894...	1,517,000	2,317,000	4,643	1 inmate to 327	1.53
1894 to 1896...	1,625,000	2,631,000	5,051	1 inmate to 321	1.62

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN W. MASON, *President*, - - - - - Fergus Falls.
T. H. TITUS, *Secretary*, - - - - - - Rochester.
Dr. W. A. JONES, - - - - - - - - - Minneapolis.
JOHN COLEMAN, - - - - - - - - - - Anoka.
J. H. BLOCK, - - - - - - - - - - St. Peter.

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 2982 unfortunates under their care. The total current expenses of the three asylums for the two fiscal years ending July 31, 1896, were $1,036,877.99. Training schools for nurses have been conducted 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.

The legislature of 1895 passed an act to create a commission to locate, acquire land and prepare plans for a fourth hospital for the insane. This committee was duly appointed, and held its first meeting June 11, 1895. After consideration and examination of the different proposed sites, the committee did on the 27th day of December, 1895 determine on the site offered near the city of Anoka as the most advantageous to the state, and duly secured 648.60 acres for the sum of $15,000.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HARRY A. TOMLINSON, M. D., - Medical Superintendent.
G. A. CHILGREN, M. D., - Assistant Medical Superintendent.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, M. D., - - Assistant Physician.
W. H. DARLING, M. D., - - Assistant Physician.
MARY E. BASSETT, M. D., - - Assistant Physician.
CHARLES F. BROWN, - - - - Steward.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. PETER, - Treasurer.

The state legislature, at its session in 1866, passed an act establishing the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, and appointed commissioners to locate the same. It was located at St. Peter, the citizens generously presenting the state with a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres, one mile south of the city. An appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for temporary provision and support of the insane.

At the session of the legislature, in 1867, forty thousand dollars were appropriated for a permanent building on the farm acquired. 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 of four stories, with offices and chapel, and two wings three stories each, containing nine separate halls for distinct classification of patients, with comfortable accommodations for five hundred persons and the necessary attendants. The additional buildings are a laundry, boiler and engine house, gas house, carpenter shop, ice house, barn, root cellar, granary, 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 were so rapid, and the
'ls so quickly filled with a dense smoke, that the patients were
mit-ved with great difficulty, and several attendants and citizens
the s 'ost their lives in their heroic efforts to save the unfortunate
The whole north wing, except the stone and some of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 was found to be more damaged than at first supposed, a part of which had to be taken down. The wing, re-built in a fire-proof manner, with iron joists and brick arches, has been occupied since 1882, and 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 $40,000. The state has acquired title to 682 acres of land in connection with this hospital.

The total inventory of the hospital property foots up to $827,398.18.

On July 31, 1896, there were connected with the hospital 1,054 patients, of which number 57 were out on trial visits to their friends.

The plan has been adopted in this hospital, of setting apart one flat, consisting of three wards, for the reception, classification and treatment of new cases, in the same way that patients are treated in a general hospital, each case having individual care and treatment by skilled nurses, under direction of the medical officers. In connection with this ward is a sick diet kitchen, and a bath-room where all kinds of medical baths can be given. The effect of this plan has been to eliminate the sense of dread and mistrust with which the patient's mind is filled after having been sent to the hospital by legal process under care of officers of the law. The patient recog-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

nizes the fact of his illness, shows no disposition toward resentful violence, and when he has sufficient intelligence, submits cheerfully to the necessary discipline of the institution; consequently there is no occasion to use mechanical restraint of any kind or any other means suggestive of arbitrary restraint and detention.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR F. KILBOURNE,	Superintendent and Physician.
ROBERT M. PHELPS,	Assistant Superintendent.
SARAH. LINTON PHELPS,	Assistant Physician.
H. H. HERZOG,	Assistant Physician.
CYRUS B. EBY,	Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM H. KNAPP,	Accounting Officer.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,	Treasurer.

This institution is located at Rochester, Olmsted county, and the history of its organization is as follows:

By a special law passed by the legislature of 1873, and amended in 1874, a tax of $10 on all liquor dealers was assessed to raise a fund for the establishment of a state inebriate asylum, and when completed it was to be maintained by a continuation of the same tax. As soon as a sufficient fund was accumulated the inebriate asylum board purchased a farm of 160 acres within a mile and a half of the city of Rochester, for $9,000. They secured plans and began building in 1877. Strong opposition was raised by the liquor dealers against this tax as 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 provisio, 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 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT ROCHESTER.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

fund to be used in preparing the building 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. 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 waterworks, 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 $100,000, mainly expended in building amusement hall, kitchen and congregate dining hall.

The hospital farm contains 485 acres, and the trustees report that a larger amount of land could profitably be used in furnishing employment to inmates.

The total inventory of all property, independent of food, on July 31, 1896, was about $600,000.

The total number of inmates July 31, 1896, 678 men and 467 women.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GEO. O. WELCH,	Superintendent.
WM. O. MANN,	Assistant Superintendent.
A. F. GILMAN, M. D.,	Assistant Physician.
GEO. H. COBB, M. D.,	Assistant Physician.
H. H. BINGHAM, M. D.,	Assistant Physician.
O. C. CHASE,	Steward.
FERGUS FALLS NATIONAL BANK,	Treasurer.

In 1885, the legislature established a commission to locate a third hospital in the northern section of the state. The commission received several propositions from important towns in the section designated, and finally accepted the proposal from Fergus Falls. The state secured the title to 636 acres of land, and in 1887 the legislature formally located the hospital and established the same at Fergus Falls, and appropriated $94,280 therefor, of which amount $24,280 was designated as payment for the land, $50,000 for building and furnishing a detached ward, 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. The total amount of appropriations since 1889, excluding those for current expenses and extraordinary repairs, is $601,000.00. The expenditures on building account to July 31, 1896, amount to $645,852.28. The ward buildings are now completed with the exception of the east detached wing.

The hospital was opened July 29, 1890, at which time eighty insane patients were transferred from the first hospital, and three were admitted from adjacent counties, showing a population of eighty-three at the close of the fiscal year. The number of inmates at hospital July 31, 1896, were 783. Current expense for the year ending July 31, 1896, $163,005.12. Total value of hospital property is $767,528.71.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

LOCATED AT FARIBAULT.

1. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
2. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.
3. SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID M. CLOUGH, Governor of Minnesota, *ex officio.*
W. W. PENDERGAST, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio.*
T. B. CLEMENT, of Faribault, - - - - - - 1875-1900.
RODNEY A. MOTT, of Faribault, - - - - - - 1863-1898.
HUDSON WILSON, of Faribault, - - - - - 1866-1899.
J. G. PYLE, of St. Paul, - - - - - - - - 1895-1901.
ANTHONY KELLY, of Minneapolis, - - - - 1888-1897.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

T. B. CLEMENT, - - - - - - - - - - President.
ANTHONY KELLY, - - - - - - - - Vice-president.
RODNEY A. MOTT, - - - - - - - - - Secretary.
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF FARIBAULT, - - Treasurer.
JOHN R. PARSHALL, - Steward and Accounting Officer.

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 "Minnesota Institute for Defectives," to consist of three schools 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 several departments above are treated independently, in the following pages.

The actual demand for permanent improvements is placed at $136,000.00. The total expenditures for buildings during biennial period were about $80,500.00 and for current expenses, $293,113.00.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 Major Fowler's store on Front street.

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 admission to both departments continued to increase until more room was needed. Just at this time an effort was made to provide accommodations for the blind children in buildings separate and apart from the deaf. In doing this, the old Faribault place was purchased and fitted up for a school for the blind. This removed the blind children about one mile from the deaf and greatly relieved both classes, and added to the enjoyment and advantages of each.

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

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FARIBAULT.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FARIBAULT.

reorganized, Superintendent Noyes retired from all official connection with the other departments and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the deaf and dumb. In June, 1896, Superintendent Noyes retired on account of impaired health and James N. Tate, superintendent of the Missouri school, was elected to fill the vacancy.

During the last two years there have been enrolled 269 deaf children. 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 a few 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-third 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. Every deaf child is given 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 boot and shoe making, printing, carpentry and cabinet making, for the boys, and dressmaking and plain sewing for the girls. None are excused from the industrial work, and 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. J. N. Tate, Superintendent, Faribault, Minn.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The work for the blind in Minnesota began at Faribault, in 1866 when three pupils were placed under the charge of a teacher in a rented building. This embryo school was under the management of the board of directors of the Minnesota Institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and was under the same superintendency with the department for the deaf.

After a separate existence of two years the school work was carried on in the same building with the deaf until 1874, when a growing feeling of the incompatibility of the two classes led to the erection of new buildings for the blind, about a mile south of the school for the deaf, and their permanent separation.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 schools was made, and James J. Dow who had been principal since 1875, was appointed superintendent of this school.

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, such as, broom making, hammock weaving, and bead work and sewing.

The course of study embraces a period of seven years, beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the ordinary studies of English classes in the high schools.

The school is free to all blind children and youth in the state of Minnesota, between the ages of eight and twenty-six, to whom board, care and tuition are furnished.

There has been at this school an average attendance of sixty-seven pupils for the year ending July 31, 1896. During the two years there have been eighty-seven 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 for special provision for this class. The state board of health took the same position, and the officers of the hospital for insane announced that many idiotic and feeble-minded persons were constantly being sent to them for the 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 institution.

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,

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED, FARIBAULT.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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. Rodgers, formerly assistant physician to the Iowa institution for feeble-minded, at Glenwood, was appointed in his place.

The present main buildings were begun in 1881; are of blue limestone; have cost about $200,000, and will accommodate three hundred persons. There are two wings and a transverse center, the south being occupied by boys, and the north by girls, while the center contains administration rooms, a hospital, an assembly hall, school and industrial rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc.

There are two custodial buildings of brick,—"Sunnyside," providing a home for 150 boys, and "Skinner Hall,"* which accommodates 160 girls.

The largest number in actual attendance at any one time during the biennial period was 473,—246 males and 227 females, distributed as follows: In training department, 181; in custodial department, 275, and on farm, 17.

A large percentage of those in the training department—whose mental incapacities prevent their receiving benefit from public schools—become self sustaining under proper training.

The most of those in the custodial department are not susceptible to material improvement and must be cared for during life, though many become more or less useful. Some of the adult feeble-minded boys and girls live with them and assist in their care.

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

Throughout each of the above departments there are a large number of epileptics.

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.

* This building was named in memory of the late Hon. Geo. E. Skinner, for many years a member of the Board of Directors, and always a devoted friend of the Institution.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

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 buildings are ten in number and consist of an administration building, six cottages, a school house, power house, and hospital. The administration building, the largest of all the buildings, consists of a central part devoted to offices, reception room, superintendent's apartments, dining rooms, kitchen, etc., also two wings of which the north one is an assembly hall, and the south, a cottage for the youngest children. Besides the buildings described, there are two barns of sufficient capacity to accomodate the needs of the farm, a shed for storing machinery and tools.

The total cost of the whole is about $187,192.48.

The plan of construction a nd organization is designed to embody as far as possible the distinctive features of home life. The children are divided into families numbering from twenty-five to thirty members, and each family occupies a separate cottage. The cottages are the homes, and are in charge of intelligent women who care for the children as mothers. All of the children take their meals in a common dining hall, each family having a table and eating by itself, and all attend school in a central building.

The object of the institution is to provide a temporary home and school for the dependent and neglected children of the state. No child in Minnesota to-day need go without a home if the officere of the counties do their duty. The process of admission is simple and is divested of every feature resembling a criminal proceeding. Under the law, it is the duty of every county commissioner, when he finds in his district a child dependent, or in manifest danger, to take steps at once for its examination by the judge of probate, who is the officer designated to decide upon its elegibility; so that through the plan arranged for sending them here from every county, the benevolent purpose of the state is effectively carried out. The process of admission wisely guards against the unnecessary separation of parent and child, but keeps in view the ultimate good of the latter. Once admitted, it is the child of the state, the authority of the parents, if any are living, being cancelled.

While in the school, the bodily wants of the children are provided for, and they are instructed morally and in the common branches. The farm, garden, greenhouse, engineering and electrical depart-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ments, and office offer opportunities for those who are old enough to be taught in these special lines, while the training of the girls is designed to help them to become useful in the arts of housekeeping. Every child old enough to work has some daily task suited to its years and conditions, but the average time of detention in the school, about nine months, is not long enough to complete an 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.

A very important part of the work of the institution is carried on by the state agency. Through it, the children in families are visited, and the homes of families that apply for them are personally investigated.

Since the opening of the school and up to December 1st, 1896, the total number of children received was 1,412, of whom 885 were boys and 527 were girls. At the beginning of the last biennial period, August 1st, 1894, there were 176 children present in the school, forty-nine in homes on trial, and 573 in homes on indenture. At the close of the period, there were 170 present, sixty in homes on trial, and 789 in homes on indenture. The size of the family was therefore at the beginning of the period 798; at the close, 1,019; an increase of 221. The average size of the family for the year ending July 31st, 1895, was 887 and for the year ending July 31st, 1896, 982; average for the period, 934. The average daily attendance for the past year was 177. The largest number accommodated at any one time was 230.

The total cost of the work including the state agency was, for the past year, $40,385.21. The average number of children who received care and supervision was 982; cost per capita, $41.13.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

C. S. CRANDALL, President, Owatonna.
O. W. SHAW, Secretary, Austin.
JOHN BYERS, Hastings.

OFFICERS.

G. A. MERRILL, Superintendent.
FRANK LEWIS, State Agent and Assistant Superintendent.
MRS. ANNIE E. CHOATE, State Agent.
MRS. SARAH J. MCCOLLOCH, Matron.
MISS EMILY M. OBERLIN, Clerk.
A. J. OGDEN, Boys' Attendant.
J. H. ADAIR, Physician.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Training School was established by an act of the legislature in 1866, under the name of "The House of Refuge," which was changed in 1867, to "State Reform School," and the Board of Managers, consisting of D. W. Ingersoll, president; S. J. R. McMillan, J. G. Riheldaffer, and A. T. Hale proceeded in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them.

In November, 1867, they purchased a site adjoining the then city limits of St. Paul, consisting of about thirty acres of land with a stone dwelling house and barn, for the sum of $10,000.00, the city of St. Paul paying $5,000 and the state $5,000. An addition of thirty-three acres was made to the purchase in 1870. The institution was opened for the reception of delinquent children under sixteen years of age, on the first day of January 1868. Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer was appointed superintendent.

Up to the year 1889, the state had expended on buildings, furnishing, and water supply the sum of $95,545.00.

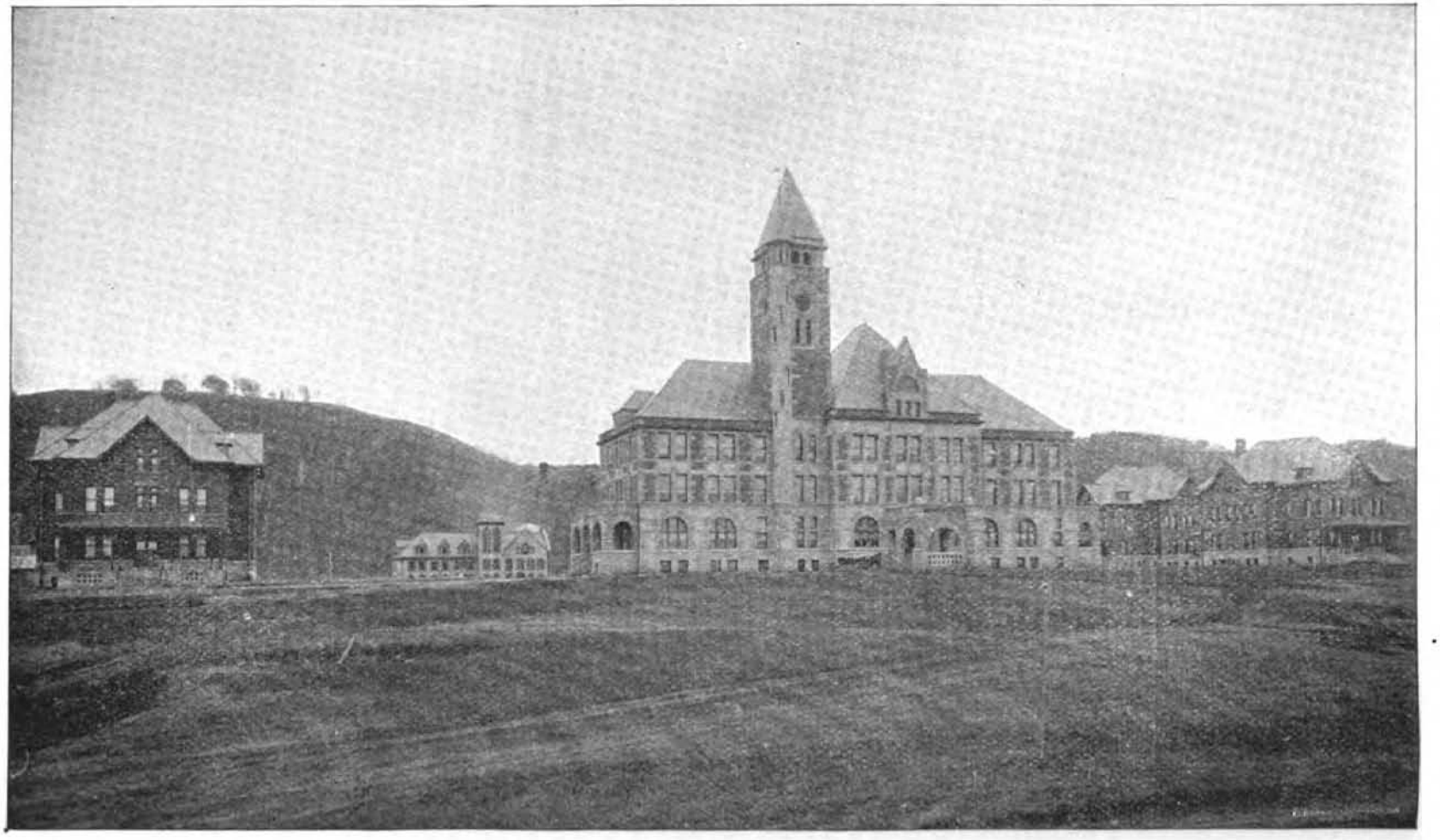
The great value of the property, from its being incorporated into the city limits of St. Paul, the crowded condition of the school and the necessity for additional buildings, having brought up the question of removal of the school to some other point, the board of managers, in 1887, secured the passage of a law naming a commission of citizens to select a new site, which should contain not less than one hundred and sixty 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 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 a site about four miles west of the city of Red Wing.

The board of managers, considering the act authorizing the sale of the old property defective and the site selected not altogether desirable on account of its distance from the city, failed to carry out the provisions of the act of 1887, and 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 twenty per cent cash, and the deferred payments any time within twenty years, with interest annually at the rate of six 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, 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.

This act also authorized the board of managers, if in their judgment the interests of the state would be subserved thereby, to select

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



COTTAGE. POWER HOUSE. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING, MAIN BUILDING. COTTAGES.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
UNIV. OF MICH.
Generated for Adrienne M Imtter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

and purchase other lands situate in said County of Goodhue, within four miles of the court house in the city of Red Wing, in said county, instead and in place of the land so selected by said commission.

Under this act the board of managers selected a site about two miles east of the central part of the city of Red Wing, consisting of about four hundred and fifty acres, commanding a beautiful view of the Mississippi river and valley for many miles.

The buildings now completed, are the administration building or main building, with dining hall and kitchen attached, three cottages for boys, a power house, work shop, cold storage, barn, greenhouses and a building for the girl's department. The building for the girls is a beautiful structure, large enough to accommodate seventy-five girls and contains everything necessary to make it a complete home as well as a school. All the buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, on what is known as the slow burning principle, finished 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 one hundred and seventy-two feet long, by seventy feet deep. The cost of the buildings so far constructed has been $289,037.11. Of the land $17,377.25.

The school is organized on what is known as the "open family plan," the school being divided into families, graded according to the size of the children with from fifty to seventy-five in each family. Each family is in charge of a family manager, teacher and housekeeper.

So far as possible the boys are afforded facilities for learning trades as well as acquiring a common school education; cabinet making, carpenter work, tailoring, shoe making, printing, farming and gardening, and floriculture are carried on.

Total number of children that have been admitted to the institution up to the first of August, 1896, is 1,882, of which 361 were in the school on July 31, 1896.

Expenditures for the year ending July 31, 1896, were $54,083 50, or an annual per capita expense for each child maintained of $147.70.

The legislature of 1895 changed the name from "Minnesota State Reform School" to that of "The Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls," and authorized the appointment of a state agent, who has the care of the boys and girls out on furlough, provides homes for the homeless and employment for those who need help.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. H. PUTNAM, President, Red Wing.
JESSE MCINTIRE, Vice-President, Red Wing.
R. A. COSTELLO, Duluth.
N. O. WERNER, Minneapolis.
F. W. M. CUTCHEON, St. Paul.

OFFICERS.

J. W. BROWN, Superintendent.
B. A. DAVIS, Assistant Superintendent.
MISS A. E. WILLARD, Secretary, Red Wing.
MISS GRACE JOHNSTON, State Agent.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

This institution was established by the legislature of 1887 as an intermediate correctional institution between the training school and the state prison—the object being to provide a place for young men and boys from 16 to 30 years of age, never before convicted of crime—where they might, under as favorable circumstances as possible, by discipline and education, best adapted to that end, form such habits and character as would prevent their committing crime, fit them for self support and accomplish their reformation.

The law provides for the indeterminate sentence, allowing of parole, when earned by continuous good conduct, and final release when reformation is strongly probable,—all under control of a non-partisan board of six men, serving without pay, one appointed each year by the Governor. The board elects a superintendent who appoints his subordinates.

The whole number of inmates to date has been 741. During the year ending July 31, 1896, 76 were paroled,—of these 66 kept their paroles, six failed by absenting themselves without leave or by drinking, and four committed crime.

The site of the Reformatory was selected to include a granite quarry near St. Cloud, hoping this would furnish work for a part of the inmates in preparing this stone for building, and it has worked well.

There is, besides the 22 acres enclosed with a 16 foot fence, a 650 acre farm which is being improved and worked with inmate labor and furnishes a large part of the vegetables, milk, meat, etc., for the institution.

The inmates learn fairly well one of the following trades:—quarrying and dressing stone, blacksmithing, carpentering, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing and pipe fitting, stone and brick laying, cooking, laundrying, shoemaking, waiters, clerks, florists, farming, caring for stock, and truck and fruit raising.

Eighty per cent of the inmates are growing boys, 16 to 21 years old, hearty eaters and hard on clothes, and, as they come without trades and are mostly undisciplined to labor or otherwise, and as soon as fitted go out for themselves again, their cost to the state is much more in proportion than their earning capacity. The object is *reformation* and, if that is accomplished and due economy is exercised, the state is well served.

The effect, in the reformation of inmates, of honest labor, regular habits, good school instruction, ethical lectures and religious teaching, all under firm but kindly discipline intended to cultivate self control, fully justifies the hopes of friends of prison reform.

The present Board of Managers are: John Cooper, president; H. S. Griswold, secretary; Chas. Keith, C. S. Crandall, O. C. Merriman and J. J. McCafferty. W. H. Holton, superintendent.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

It is not a favorable commentary on the enlightenment of organized communities, that immediately upon the organization of the 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 St. Anthony Falls. The state prison was organized in 1851. The warden lives in a separate house out side the prison yard but overlooking it. The prison is built of stone and contains five hundred and seventy-nine cells.

The administration building looks east. The first floor contains the offices of the warden, the board of managers, officers, lavatory, dining room, kitchen, and pantry and prisoners' dining room. The second floor contains matron's rooms, spare parlor and lavatory, female prison and dining room for first and second grade prisoners.

The third floor contains officer's sleeping rooms and chapel. Deputy warden's office, solitary and receiving cells are located on the first floor of the large building at the head of Main street facing the east. Second floor of same building is used for a hospital. The cell room is in the rear of the administration building and is in the form of a double cross. The main portion runs east and west, one-half of 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 and main street, and consists of seven separate buildings.

The prison yard contains about nine and one-half acres. It is surrounded on three sides by high bluffs 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 good time and good conduct fund.

An evening school is conducted for the benefit of the inmates eight months in the year. A Chautauqua Circle is well attended.

The following officers were in charge of the prison at the close of the biennial period of 1896:

Warden, Henry Wolfer; deputy warden, Frank H. Lemon; assistant deputy, M. C. Colligan; physician, B. J. Merrill; state agent, F. A. Whittier.

The population of the prison at the close of the fiscal year was four hundred and seventy-three (six of whom were women), twenty-nine less than at the same period in 1894.

The current expenses of the prison for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, amounted to $102,790.10 of which amount $13,257.57 represents the payments for good conduct.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

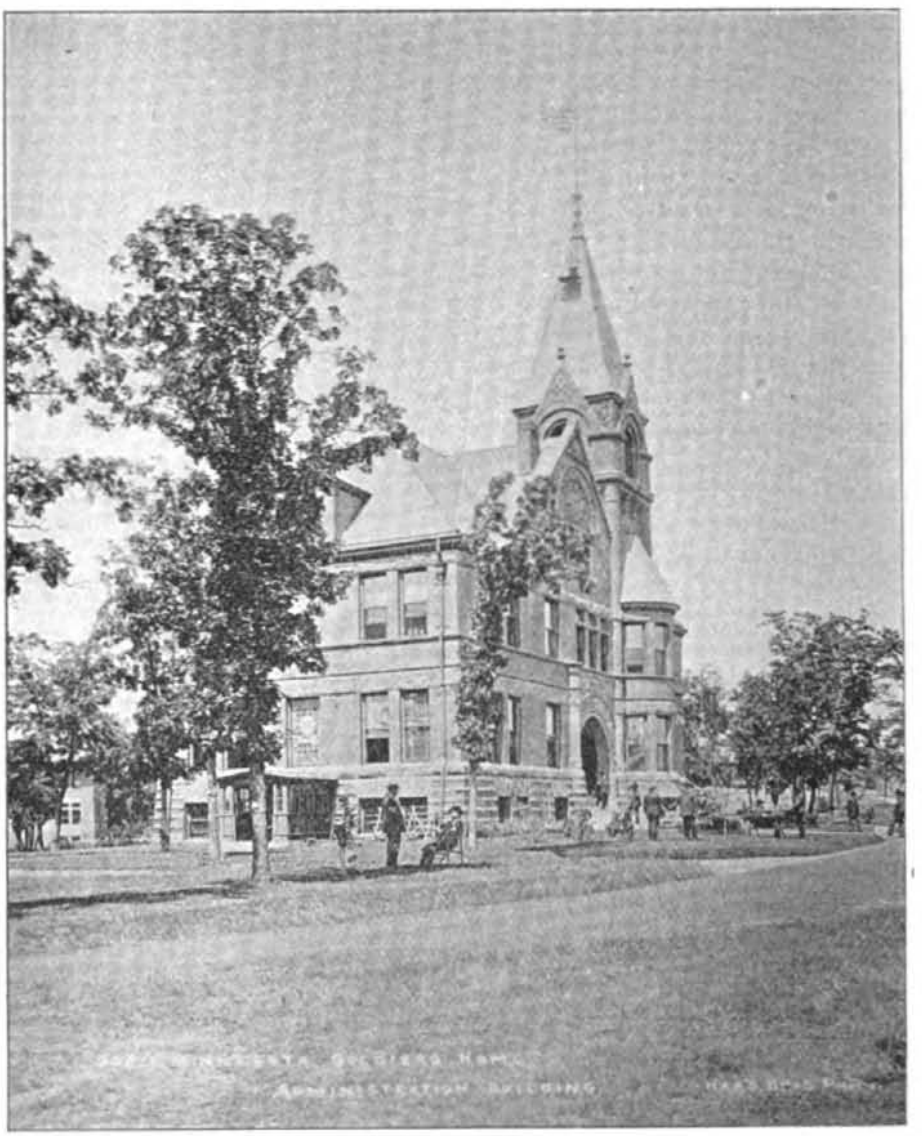
The legislature for 1889 passed a reorganizing law providing for the appointment of a board of managers, one from each congressional district, and enlarging the reward for good conduct. For each month of good conduct after entering the prison, five days are deducted. After one year, seven days for each month are allowed, and after two years, nine days; and after three years, ten days monthly. A money compensation averaging ten cents for each of the days of good conduct, goes to each prisoner. Under the present management the grading and parole systems have been successfully introduced. The prison population is divided into three grades. A great incentive to good behavior are the privileges given those in the first and second grades. Under the parole system the prisoner by his personal efforts shortens the period of servitude, but the state does not relinquish control until the full term of the sentence has expired. The state has an agent whose duty it is to assist the discharged prisoner in securing employment and to have a watchful care that the conditions of parole are not violated. Up to the present time, one hundred and seventy-seven prisoners have been released on parole, and only seventeen have been returned to prison for violating parole privileges. Since the inauguration of the grading and parole system the number of punishments have diminished over fifty per cent.

The labor of the prison may be disposed of under two systems known as "State Account system" and "Piece Price system." Under the State Account system the manufacture of twine has been successfully carried on and found a ready and profitable market. Under the Piece Price plan a boot and shoe industry furnishes at the present time a healthful and instructive system of labor.

A school is successfully conducted within the prison walls under the supervision of F. A. Weld, Superintendent of schools of this city. After entering the school, attendance is compulsory. A Chautauqua Circle conducted for and by the more intelligent class of prisoners, has made steady and rapid progress in educational matters. The Prison Mirror, a weekly newspaper, is published and edited by the inmates who have full control. The prison has also a fairly well selected library containing nearly five thousand volumes.

Managers,—J. S. O'Brien, Stillwater; Edwin Dunn, Eyota; John F. Norrish, Hastings; F. W. Temple, Blue Earth City; M. O. Hall, Duluth; Henry Wolfer, Warden.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING SOLDIERS' HOME, MINNEHAHA FALLS.

Generated for Adrienne M Imlter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is located at Minnehaha Falls, on a tract 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.

Of the fifty-one acres comprising the home grounds, about ten acres are cultivated as a garden. This plat lies on the highest of three terraces, and at the northerly extremity of the tract. On this ground are raised each year large quantities of vegetables for the use of the institution, wholly by the labor of members. On the borders of the garden have been built the barn, ice house, carpenter shop and other minor buildings. On the second or middle terrace have been built all the permanent structures except the hospital and the morgue. These latter occupy the lowest terrace at the extreme point of the bluff.

The permanent buildings of the soldiers' home have been erected in pursuance of a systematic plan adopted by the board in the beginning, and carried out as successive appropriations have become available. They are of generally uniform architectural design, though pleasantly varied in details. The materials are pressed brick with brown stone trimmings, slate roofs and metal cornices. The wood work is of oak, with maple floors; the windows are single panes. The construction of all is solid and substantial. They will be habitable and attractive for a century, after their present use has been served, and when they have been transferred to some other needed and appropriate public purpose. Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A. (retired), national inspector of soldiers' homes, says of them: "I think Minnesota has in many respects the finest home in all the twenty states. In point of location and construction it cannot be excelled. The buildings are harmonious in design, and in convenience, material, and economy, they are admirable. The administration building is especially notable. It cost $35,000, and if built in New York would have cost at least $100,000, exclusive of the ground."

These permanent buildings consist of:

One administration building, one hospital, one domestic building, four cottages, one laundry and heating plant, and one pavilion.

The administration building contains the offices of the institution; the library and reading room, also used for a chapel; the residence

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of the commandant, and (in the basement) storage room for clothing before issue to members.

The hospital contains, in four large wards and many smaller rooms the quarters of the sick; residence of the surgeon; quarters of nurses and attendants; operating rooms; surgeon's office and dispensary; kitchen and dining room for the building, etc.

The domestic building contains the general kitchen and dining room of the home; residence of adjutant and quartermaster; storage for provisions and quarters for forty members of the home.

The cottages each contain quarters for about fifty members, mostly divided into rooms accommodating six to eight individuals. They are all furnished with bath rooms and all modern conveniences. In each cottage it is intended to have one general sitting room, but in winter it sometimes becomes necessary to fill these rooms with beds. There is additional room in the attics and in the high basements, which at times are utilized for sleeping apartments when the home is overcrowded.

All of the above buildings are thoroughly heated by steam radiators, and plentifully lighted with incandescent electric lamps.

The laundry and heating plant, as its name implies, contains the battery of four large steam boilers; the laundry machinery, where is done all this class of work for the entire institution; the engines which furnish power; the electric dynamos which supply light for the buildings and grounds, and the pumps which keep the reservoir near by at all times filled with water.

The pavilion is intended for religious services, concerts, camp fires, and all public exercises and assemblages during the summer season. It is a large, light, cool, ornamental structure, from whose broad exterior promenade, overhanging the brink of the cliff, a magnificent view up and down the Mississippi river can be had, and within which all manner of diversions interesting to the veterans and their throngs of visitors, can be comfortably conducted.

The total number of applications for admission since the organization of the home is 1,011 of which 418 were members of the home July 31, 1896, and 463, January 1, 1897. The total membership of the home at the close of each fiscal year since its establishment, has been as follows:

1888	76	1893	281
1889	146	1894	347
1890	138	1895	378
1891	156	1896	418
1892	214		

This steady annual increase in aggregate population, with the exception of one year when the home was overcrowded justifies the conclusion that present resources will be taxed to the utmost, and possibly exceeded, before the maximum is reached.

The average age of the present members of the home is 61.1 years. The oldest member is eighty-nine years old; one member died during the year at the age of ninety-three years.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COTTAGE SOLDIERS' HOME, MINNEHAHA FALLS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The average term of their army service was 28.8 months.

The average period of their residence in Minnesota is 26.3 years.

Fourteen members of the home were commissioned officers of volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. Every branch of the service, every department and nearly every army corps is represented in the home. Its members participated in all the decisive campaigns and battles of the rebellion.

All the expenses of maintaining the soldiers' home, including not only food, clothing, fuel and medicine, but also salaries, furniture, fixtures, books, nursing, burials, and all repairs in excess of $2,000 a year, are paid from the "home support fund" in the state treasury. This fund consists (1) of the standing annual appropriation, $20,000; (2) of the per capita allowance from the United States government of $100 a year for each inmate (average attendance), received quarterly, and (3) payments by pensioned members of all received by them in excess of four dollars a months, less amounts refunded to dependent families. Disbursements are made from this fund by state auditor's warrants, an itemized bill, approved by the executive committee, being filed with the auditor as his voucher for each warrant. Thus every dollar paid for the support of the home from the beginning is represented by receipted invoices now on file in the state auditor's office, signed by the persons who performed service or furnished supplies.

The account with the home support fund for the past year was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand August 1, 1895	$13,281.61
Annual appropriation	20,000.00
Per capita allowance from the United States	27,994.78
Pension money paid by members	6,219.00
Total	$67,495.39

EXPENDITURES.

For Home support during the year	$65,347.19
Balance on hand July 31, 1896	2,148.20
Total	$67,495.39

TRUSTEES.

HENRY A. CASTLE, President, - - - - - St. Paul.
J. A. GILMAN, Vice-President, - - - - Minneapolis.
L. F. HUBBARD, - - - - - - Red Wing.
L. L. BAXTER, - - - - - - Fergus Falls.
J. R. PARSHALL, - - - - - - Faribault.
GEO. N. LAVAQUE, - - - - - - Duluth.
WM. P. DUNNINGTON, - - - - - Redwood Falls.

The officers of the home during the past year were:

Capt. Thomas McMillan, commandant; Capt. Ralph Van Brunt, adjutant; Capt. Geo. W. Grant, quartermaster; Dr. D. R. Greenlee, surgeon; Dr. C. G. Higbee, consulting surgeon; Dr. Chas. H. Norred, consulting surgeon; Rev. Leland P. Smith, chaplain; Libbens White, hospital steward.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MINNEHAHA FALLS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MISCELLANEOUS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 bookkeeping, 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.

When complaint is made by fireman's relief association it is his duty to examine as to expenditures of such associations.

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 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 1891 (chapters 27 and 131, Gen. Laws, 1891), imposed additional duties upon this officer in the examination of building

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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, and an assistant bank examiner (chapter 41, Gen. Laws, 1893), who give bonds in the sum of $10,000 each. 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 nine 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:

1880	$28,401.61	1889	$114,857.21
1881	37,914.24	1890	122,356.57
1882	45,152.78	1891	131,948.92
1883	53,994.45	1892	142,874.25
1884	67,167.38	1893	166,130.77
1885	64,705.76	1894	157,329.91
1886	75,089.57	1895	157,315 65
1887	98,384.87	1896	163,300.00
1888	105,255.04		
Total seventeen years			$1,731,187.98

The receipts of the office have grown very rapidly, showing only a temporary falling off during the depression.

The department is a source of large revenue to the state, as the entire expense of the department, including printing, averages only about $7,000 per annum. The department is hampered by inadequate appropriations for its maintenance, and it would be an advantage to the state to make a more liberal allowance in order that the work of the department could be extended.

The entire receipts of the department are turned over to the state treasurer and to remain to the credit of the general fund except one-

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

half of the tax collected from fire premiums in towns having fire departments. In these towns one-half of this tax goes to the support and relief of injured or disabled firemen or their families, or for the maintenance of the fire departments.

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 1895 for statistical information.

The fire premiums paid during the year 1895 amounted to $4,043,327, and the losses incurred were $2,110,073.

The regular life premiums paid for the year 1895 amounted to $2,633,538 and the losses paid amounted to $732,831.

The assessment, co-operative life, and endowment associations received during the year, $1,544,819, and paid out in losses, $919,610.

Besides the classes of companies named, there are companies doing accident, employers' liability, fidelity, plate glass, steam boiler and burglary insurance. In 1895 these companies took in $432,869 in premiums and incurred losses of $206,878.

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 in 1896 was 465, comprised as follows:

American fire and marine companies	92
Foreign fire and marine companies	37
Mutual fire companies	33
Township mutual companies	113
Life insurance companies	38
Assessment companies	120
Accident and casualty companies	22
Title insurance companies	2
Mutual hail and cyclone companies	8
Total	465

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

This office has been in existence since 1870. As constituted since 1887, the duties of the commissioner are confined to the gathering and compiling of agricultural statistics.

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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BUREAU OF LABOR.

The Bureau of Labor was established in 1887 as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At that time its officers consisted of a commissioner of labor and one deputy. The legislature of 1889 and 1893 enlarged the bureau. To enable it to perform the added duties thus assigned it, the legislature added to the number of employes in the bureau, and rearranged the law governing it and gave it the name Bureau of Labor.

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 relation 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 dilemna 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.

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

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, that enters so largely into the daily food of the human family, was being adulterated to an extent that necessity demanded the enactment of stringent laws to prevent it. Oleomargarine had displaced the pure butter of the farm and dairy in all the cheaper hotels and restaurants to a certain, extent thereby compelling the farmer and dairyman to place his pure product in competition with the renderings of the packing houses. Cheese 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, 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 examination, has been a foe that this department has met, and succeeded in almost entirely driving it from our midst. But of one thing they can rest assured, the dairy laws of this state will be enforced, 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In 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 commission; 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 commission commenced a vigorous inspection of all the 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 commission which has had to combat the capital poured in by the unprincipled manufacturers of these goods. The fight was carried on by the commission 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. As a result of its work, adulterations in the articles above enumerated are the exception and not the rule.

It is the intention of the dairy and food department to introduce a bill at the ensuing session of the legislature placing syrup, sugars, spices, etc., on the prohibited list and of asking for an appropriation sufficient for its enforcement. The dairy branch of the department is sufficiently endowed—but the amount appropriated for the enforcement of the food laws is entirely inadequate to a vigorous enforcement.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:0 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

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 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 the 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, re-appointed in 1894; Ira B. Mills was appointed in 1893, and re-appointed in January, 1896; George L. Becker was re-appointed in 1892 and 1895. On November 16, 1896, Nathan Kingsley, of Austin, was appointed to succeed W. M. Liggett, resigned, and re-appointed January 1897.

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. Tiesberg.

For the crop year ending August 31, 1896, the total earnings of the grain inspection department were	$241,942.87
Total expenses	174,808.24
Balance for the year, including interests on deposits	$68,929.20

For the same period there were inspected "on arrival" 210,917 car loads of spring wheat and 39,888 car loads of coarse grain, making a total of 250,805 car loads inspected. There was inspected "out of store" for same period, 38,131 cars of spring wheat, and 46,732,484 bushels of spring wheat were sent out in vessels from Duluth. Of coarse grain the out inspection was 9,811 cars and 13,096,515 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 nine years' experience of the working of the law has justified the wisdom of its enactment.

In 1893 the jurisdiction of the commission was extended to country elevators and warehouses, located on railroad right-of-way, by chapter 28, laws of 1893. This law also seems to have worked to the satisfaction of all interests concerned.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, - - - President.
CAPT. RUSSELL BLAKELEY and CHARLES E. MAYO,
- - - - - - Vice-Presidents.
WARREN UPHAM, - - Secretary and Librarian.
DAVID L. KINGSBURY and JOSIAH B. CHANEY,
- - - - - Assistant Librarians.
HENRY P. UPHAM, - - - - - Treasurer.

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature, in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the state. Its objects are the collection, preservation and publication of materials relating to the history of the state, and its various portions, and information regarding its sources 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 27,704 bound and 31,507 unbound volumes, all valuable and carefully selected, and some very rare. American history and biography, and documents and records furnishing material for them, are the specialties 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 the society has a complete file of all papers that have been and are being published, excepting a few unimportant ones. Its number of bound newspaper volumes January 1, 1897, is 3,335; 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 free to the public for use and consultation, although books are not loaned.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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, 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* councilors.

The executive council consists of thirty-six members, thirty of whom are elected every three years by the society, and six are *ex officio* members, being chiefs of the executive departments of the state government. The officers are elected by the council for three years.

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 should be addressed to the secretary.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY.

EDGAR WEAVER, President, - - -	Mankato
D. R. MCGINNIS, First Vice-President, - -	St. Paul
WYMAN ELLIOT, Second Vice-President, -	Minneapolis
E. W. RANDALL, Secretary, - - - -	Hamline
A. B. MOFFATT, Treasurer, - - - -	Mankato

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 reorganized 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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Minnesota forever 200 acres of land adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, for the purpose of exhibiting thereon, under the management of the State Agricultural Society, or its successors, annually, the agricultural, stock-breeding, horticultural, mining, mechanical, industrial and other products and resources of the state of Minnesota, including proper exhibits of the arts, sciences and all other public displays pertinent to or attendant upon exhibitions and expositions of human art, industry or skill. The legislature met this munificent donation with the same liberal spirit that characterized the tender and appropriated $100,000 for permanent improvements. The board of managers proceeded at once to erect such buildings as were necessary for holding the first exhibition on the new grounds, but it was found, that despite the most careful management, the grounds could not be put in condition for the use of the society without a greater expense than had been anticipated. The total exenditures for improvements aggregated $131,319, and the amount beyond the $100,000 was advanced by public spirited citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis. During 1886 further expenditures, equal to $34,074, were incurred, and the state was again appealed to, and in 1887 an appropriation of $50,000 was made. The expenditures for betterments in 1888 and 1889 were confined to the sum of $7,838, making a total amount for buildings and repairs of $173,231.

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

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

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

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

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

The annual meeting of the society occurs in St. Paul, on the second Tuesday of January. The board of managers consists of six members, one president, and two vice-presidents. Two managers are elected for three years, and the president and vice-president annually.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

An annual appropriation of $4,000 to aid in paying premiums, is provided for by chapter 142 of the general laws of 1883, and in this connection it may be proper to say that, by existing law, an annual appropriation of $12,000 is provided for aid to county and other societies complying with the law, and $2,000 directly to the Southern Minnesota Fair Association.

The Minnesota State Agricultural Society is now in a prosperous condition. Minnesota is an agricultural state and the management is giving as much prominence as possible to agricultural interests in the annual exhibitions. Large premiums are offered for exhibitions of live stock and for all classes of farm products. Each year there is a marked increase in the variety and magnitude of exhibits resulting in a largely increased interest and attendance at the fairs. The society has also been successful financially. In 1895 there was a balance of $5,816.32 left in the treasury after all premiums, salaries, expenses and numerous items of old indebtedness had been paid. In 1896 permanent improvements to the amount of $4,559.00 were made, and after paying for these improvements and all of the expenses of every nature incident to holding a greater fair than was ever before seen upon the grounds, a balance of $13,122.75 remains in the treasury.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES OF MINNESOTA.

As is now pretty generally known, the work of the State Farmers' Institute of Minnesota began in 1887. For a time the work was difficult, until its real character became known to the people of the state. In some quarters it was looked upon with suspicion, and in consequence received what may be termed a negative support. But every vestige of opposition has long ago disappeared, as witnessed in the eagerness of the people of the different counties to have institutes held in their midst; in the crowds which come to the meetings whenever held; and in the kind utterances regarding the work and the workers that are heard on every hand after the periodical meetings of the institutes have been held.

THE AIM OF THE INSTITUTES.

As is now generally known, it is the aim of these institutes to scatter broadcast the best and the latest information that has been gleaned with reference to agriculture. They seek to focus the best experiences of the age, and to place these exactly beneath the lens of the farmers' practice in his every-day operations. They aim to bring him information regarding the best methods of conducting every feature of his work; the best kinds of seeds to sow, and the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

best methods of conserving the materials cancerned in plant growth and of utilizing them for his advantage. They try to demonstrate to him the great advantages that must ultimately come from a system of mixed husbandry, in which live stock forms a prominent feature. And in every department of his work they try to extend to him a helping hand which will lift him up to a higher plane of agriculture, and to a greater measure of success.

THE INSTITUTE CORPS.

On the principle that the best farm implements will most effectively and also almost economically do the work of the farm, the best workers obtainable, each in his line, have been sought for and secured to engage in this work. And in seeking these workers, the lines of state or country, creed and surroundings have been wholly disregarded. The one object has been to secure workmen, each a master in his line, and the wisdom of the course adopted has been more than justified by the success of the institutes.

MEETINGS THE PAST YEAR.

The statute bearing upon the number of institutes that must be held during the year, places the same at forty. During the past season more that sixty were held. And in addition to the ordinary institutes several minor ones were held in the summer season as opportunity offered. These were attended by one or more members of the staff and they were chiefly designed to aid new creameries and cheese factories. The practical instruction thus given tended greatly to raise the standard of the product made. The demand for this work has so increased that it is impossible fully to meet it.

ATTENDANCE AT THE INSTITUTES.

The attendance at the institutes the past season was of the most gratifying character. It ranged all the way from 150 to 1200. The average would probably be 450. On this basis no fewer than 25,000 farmers or persons from farm houses attended the institutes in 1896.

But these were by no means the only participants in the benefits which they brought to the farmers. Every person who attended during the first session was given a copy of the Farmers' Institute Annual. This annual is prepared every year. It treats only of practical subjects which bear directly upon agriculture, and it is prepared with special reference to the agricultural needs of Minnesota. None but experts are asked to contribute to this annual. Twenty thousand copies were given away during 1896. This book therefore was made accessible to not less, probably than 80,000 of the rural portion of the people of the state.

Reports of the various addresses and discussions of each institute were also drawn up by one of the members of the corps. These were so multiplied by the aid of a typewriter that a separate copy was furnished to every paper in the county in which each institute was

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

held. The county papers were eager to get these reports, and almost invariably published them, hence, in this way the benefits of the institute held in any particular county were measurably brought before the great bulk of the populace within the limits of the same. And in addition short reports were sent to the agricultural papers within the state, and to the leading dailies of the same, which doubtless tended to develop a deeper interest in the minds of the people generally with reference to the great question of agriculture. The fact is thus becoming more and more recognized, that to quicken the speed of the great wheel of agriculture tends to quicken the motion of the wheels of every other industry in the state.

THE SEED SOWN.

The good seed that has thus been sown in the minds of the people was not thrown away. It will be found again. It will be returned to Minnesota and with gigantic interest. There was no mistaking the effective character of the work done. This was abundantly apparent to any person who could look down upon any one of the audiences that were assembled. The faces of the listening people were a study. Could the expressions of the same have been taken by an artist, even when the enthusiasm of an audience was but normal, the peculiar earnestness of expression on each countenance linked with the peculiar attitudes inwhich this earnestness manifested itself, they would border on the amusing. Nor were the people satisfied with the ordinary sessions. Theywould crowd around the various speakers when the institute sessions were ended, and ply each with questions, apparently oblivious of the passing of the hours.

THE BENEFITS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

As to the great benefits which the farmers are reaping through the seed thus sown, there need not be the shadow of a doubt. The institutes are a great silent force gradually transforming the character of the agriculture of the state. Evidences of this transformation are easily obtained. They are found within the institutes themselves. Take for instance the question of swine husbandry. Not many years ago, when the question of swine husbandry was raised upon an institute platform in certain parts of the state, many in the audience were wont to rise and leave. They were wont to say: "Wheat is good enough for us, we don't need to hear about swine." In those very localities to-day the people will eagerly listen half a day at a time to discussions on swine husbandry, and frequently the very coats upon their backs have been purchased with the money made by growing swine.

But the prospective benefits will be even greater in the future than the benefits reaped have been in the past. A change of system in farming must of necessity be slow. The farmer, like animals which shed their coat but once a year, can change his system only at certain seasons. The seed sown by the institute, like that of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

alfalfa, does not show completest vigor in the crop developed the first season. The crop improves with each successive cutting. The great harvest home from the seed sown by the institute can never be held till the last harvest has been reaped.

THE BENEFITS TO THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The farmers' institutes have also aided in building up the attendance of students at the School of Agriculture, not only in the regular classes, but also in the special dairy class and in the class for ladies in the summer school, at which instruction is given in dairying and domestic economy. The advantages of the School of Agriculture are tersely and earnestly stated upon the institute platform, and as a part of the report of the meeting these statements find their way ultimately, in one way or another, into nearly every newspaper in the state. In this way the institutes become feeders of the School of Agriculture. Through the medium which they furnish, the farmers are led to know about it and about the magnificent work which it is doing in a more effective way than they could get the information from any other source.

MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Organized in 1866.

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY.

J. M. UNDERWOOD, *President*, - - - Lake City.

Vice-Presidents.

E. H. S. DARTT, First Cong. Dist., - - Owatonna.
S. D. RICHARDSON, Second Cong. Dist, - Winnebago City.
MRS. A. A. KENNEDY, Third Cong. Dist., - Hutchinson.
R. S. MACKINTOSH, Fourth Cong. Dist., - St. Anthony Park.
J. H. STEVENS, Fifth Cong. Dist., - - Minneapolis.
MRS. JENNIE STAGER, Sixth Cong. Dist., - Sauk Rapids.
J. O. BARRETT, Seventh Cong. Dist. - - Brown's Valley.
A. W. LATHAM, *Secretary*, (Librarian *ex-officio*.)
Office and Library, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. H. BRACKETT, *Treasurer*, - - - Long Lake.
E. A. CUZNER, *Ass't Librarian*,
Essex and 27th avenue S. E., Minneapolis.

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society, incorporated under the laws of the state, has for its work the gathering and dissemination of horticultural knowledge adapted to Minnesota pretaining to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

forestry, fruit and vegetable growing, the culture of flowers, etc. It is not a money making institution and has no other purpose than as defined above.

The present working membership of the society consists of over five hundred of the most active and wide-awake professional and amateur horticulturists throughout the northwest.

This society holds annual summer and winter meetings, at which fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc. are exhibited, papers and reports are read on horticultural topics and the personal opinions of the members secured in the discussions which follow.

Many different committees, selected from the members, have special charge of investigations in the various branches of horticulture, and a dozen trial stations in different parts of the state, under the charge of members are making practical tests of everything new and desirable. The reports made by these committees and by the superintendents of the trial stations, along with the papers and discussions and other information of value, are compiled and printed 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 report of the society is issued as a monthly magazine, entitled, "The Minnesota Horticulturist."

At the close of the year the twelve magazines are bound together as the annual report of the society for distribution, postpaid without extra charge, to members at the beginning of the next year.

All subscriptions to this magazine expire with the December number, and all numbers for the current year issued prior to the date of subscription will be sent free postpaid.

MEMBERSHIP.—Any person may become a member of this society for the current year by payment of the annual fee of $1.00, which includes the subscription to the magazine, a handsome cloth bound copy of the annual report of the society, 550 pages (referred to above), sent prepaid, and all the other privileges of membership for the year. There are no assessments or fees to pay other than as above.

New members are also entitled to three horticultural premiums.

This society should include in its membership the name of every one in the state in any way interested in horticulture. The expense is small compared to the benefits received, and every person who buys or plants flowers, fruits, trees or vegetables in Minnesota, would be immensely the gainer by becoming a member.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—The life membership fee is $10.00, payable in two annual installments of $5.00 each, if preferred. Life members will receive a handsome lithograph certificate of membership, suitable for framing. They are entitled to all the privileges of the society, including its publications, during life, and to a file of the back reports as complete as possible, some twenty volumes, constituting an invaluable horticultural library.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

S. M. OWEN, - - - - - - - President.
WM. SOMERVILLE, ALFRED TERRY, N. H. BRAND,
R. S. MACINTOSH, WYMAN ELLIOT, M. O.
HALL, O. A. Th. SOLEM, - - Vice-Presidents.
J. O. BARRETT, - - - - - Secretary.
R. S. MACINTOSH, - - - - Treasurer.
JOHN H. STEVENS, WM. R. DOBBYN, J. S. HARRIS,
H. B. AYERS, S. B. GREEN, - Executive Committee.

This association was organized January 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 70,000 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 evergreens, publishing new editions of the manual for general circulation, and giving impetus to the planting enterprise.

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, Hon. S. M. Owen. 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 association now has from five to six hundred members, among whom are some of the most prominent citizens of the state, of varied avocations and professions.

During the twenty years of its existence, it has received from the state at different legislative periods the aggregate sum of $17,500. The World's Fair Commissioners of Minnesota recognized its popular status and claim for position at the Columbian Exposition, and the Minnesota forestry exhibit at Chicago was pronounced among the first-class, and was awarded in the name of the state a special

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

award; which exhibit was re-erected in its original form in the main building on the state agricultural fair grounds, and was tendered to the association as the trustee of the state.

During the last two years this association, through its secretary, has prepared and issued by mail and otherwise, not less than 100,000 pamphlets. Its late editions of the Tree Planter's Manual is called for in every state of the Union and in Canada and parts of Europe. By its pamphlets and forestry literature in the newspaper press, it reaches not less than 500,000 readers.

The association is giving special attention to the planting of trees on the open prairie, and the covering of our denuded and non-agricultural lands with new tree growths for the perpetuity of our lumber districts and the conservation of our water systems.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The act of April 18, 1895, for the "preservation of forests" and for the "prevention and suppression of forest and prairie fires" made the state auditor forest commissioner, and authorized him to appoint a deputy to represent his authority with title of chief fire warden. The act makes town supervisors fire wardens for their town. In unorganized territory, fire wardens are appointed, so far as suitable men can be found, by the chief fire warden. The law is in operation in exposed prairie as well as forest country, and in 1895 upward of one thousand fire wardens were in correspondence with and reported to the chief fire warden. They post warning notices or placards which he furnishes. If a forest or prairie fire occurs they go to control or extinguish it and may call upon any able bodied male citizen to assist. Help may also be called from adjoining districts. The law places stress on the *prevention* of fires and it is a principal part of the chief fire warden's work to inspire interest and vigilance in fire wardens, and through them to awaken increased care among people in exposed localities. An abstract of penalties under the law has to be published by the county commissioners of each county in the official paper of their county. Railroad companies must post at their stations warning notices. The penalty for negligently causing a forest or prairie fire which endangers the property of another is a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months. Chairmen of towns and fire wardens appointed by the chief fire warden have to report to him in regard to fires. One of his duties is to investigate and report on the extent of the forests of the state together with the amounts and varieties of the wood and timber growing therein. The present chief fire warden is Gen. C. C. Andrews, who was appointed in April, 1895.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

This board was created pursuant to an act of legislature approved April 20, 1891. "An act for the preservation, propagation and protection of the game and fish of the state." The board is known by the name of "The Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota," composed of five members, and are appointed by the governor, for the term of two years each. They serve without compensation.

The game department was added in the interests of those who were specially interested in that line. That the game—both fur and feather—of Minnesota is of such 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" 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 develop 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.

During the legislative session of 1893 the original law was so amended as to practically make a new game code. This was found necessary in consequence of the many impractical conditions of the old law. The new code was an entirely new departure in the matter of *practical* game protection, and it encountered great criticism and opposition in many quarters, but the board, through its executive agent and legal counsel, secured test cases on the most vital portions of the law and carried them to the supreme court of the state and the law in its entirety was by that court sustained, and declared constitutional, reasonable and good in every case presented to it, thus establishing for the state what it never before had had, a ***real game and fish law***. But such a law without efficient and zealous officials to enforce the same would be of no avail, and in the personnel of the board, as at present constituted, was found the material to make the good law effective, as is evidenced by the work accomplished by it since its organization.

The transportation companies doing business in the state had been advised by their legal departments that the law was one which

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

could and would be enforced, and they consequently promptly recognized the justice of the requests made by this board and gracefully and willingly aided the officials in the application of the law pertaining to the transportation and shipment of game and fish obtained in the state. The county officials of all degrees have also recognized their duty under this law, and have in most cases, cheerfully assisted the wardens in the prosecution of their duties.

The worth of the work of this board is abundantly manifest when it is stated that during the year 1896 the shipments of game have been reduced at least fifty per cent from those of 1895, affording a saving to the state of some $50,000. These figures are from statistics secured from those engaged in the handling of *game* alone—demonstrating the wisdom in adding to the old board of fish commissioners the game department, and placing in their care the game interests of the state, for without the protection of the state, it will be but a short time ere the game will have entirely disappeared.

The fish 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 stimulate 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, different 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, black spotted trout of Colorado, croppies and a variety known as "Albino trout."

The board have been greatly hampered in their work by lack of room and facilities for raising the young fish when hatched. So during 1893, they secured some twenty acres of ground adjoining

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE FISH HATCHERY.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE FISH HATCHERY.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

the present hatchery and have constructed seven ponds, in size about 35x90 feet of irregular shapes, and so constructed by a race way 4x4 feet wide and over 400 feet in length, that the fish in any pond can be readily transferred to any other pond desired. The springs supplying the water for all purposes is first conducted to a main pond or reservoir 65x110 feet and from there distributed throughout the entire system of ponds, hatching houses, etc. Some twelve acres of land have been surveyed and laid out and provision made for eighteen ponds in which to breed and raise the young fish. The work of the Minnesota Game and Fish Commission is acknowledged to be of such a character that the results obtained place it in the very front rank of all states maintaining similar commissions.

There are four 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 four hatcheries, is another house for whitefish and wall-eyed pike, whose eggs must be manipulated in a different manner from those of the trout.

In this latter hatching house there is a "battery of Chase-McDonald hatching jars," consisting of 100 jars, 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. During the season of 1892, Supt. S. S. Watkins succeeded in obtaining a few white or "albino trout" and he carefully guarded these and managed to raise thirteen—three of which came to maturity, and from these he secured spawn, and to-day there are in the ponds fifty-seven of these novelties of the piscatorial family—and in the hatching troughs 3,200 small specimens—this fish is a rarity and a beauty as well, the skin being a cream white—beautifully spotted with the pink spots of the native brook trout. The fins and eyes also being a shrimp pink. These are the only specimens of the kind known to exist. The process of spawning fish is intensely interesting, and at the periods when this branch of the work is in progress, a great many persons find their way to this institution.

The pike spawn is usually secured from adult fish taken from the Mississippi and St. Louis rivers, and the fertilized eggs placed upon trays of cotton cloth, prepared for such a purpose, and taken to the hatchery and placed in the jars where they are hatched. With the increased facilities above referred to, it is the design to obtain adult fish and place them in the ponds and thus be able to have this particular variety of fish where it can be more easily handled. The board have established a bass breeding station near Brainerd.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

A lake has been secured and stocked with adult fish, and the waters now swarm with small fish, which will be distributed during the coming season. Bass breeding has not been a pronounced success heretofore, but this commission has evidently solved the problem. This fish must be allowed to have its own way in the matter of raising a family, and the young cannot be artificially produced as in the case of many other varieties of the finny tribe.

The following table shows the distribution of the fish from the Willowbrook Hatchery:

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FRY FROM THE WILLOWBROOK HATCHERY, FROM 1891 TO 1896.

COUNTIES.	Trout.	Pike.	Bass.	Carp.
Anoka	44,000	600,000	300	
Becker	18,000	680,000		
Benton				225
Big Stone		900,000		
Brown		1,800,000		225
Blue Earth		3,320,000		30
Cass	20,000			30
Carver	10,000	600,000		
Chisago	51,000	5,240,000		
Crow Wing	55,000	1,000,000		
Cottonwood		1,200,000		
Cook	11,000			
Dakota	142,000	1,500,000		
Douglas	150,000	3,500,000	500	675
Faribault		1,840,000		
Fillmore	753,000			30
Grant		2,000,000		
Goodhue	338,000			
Hennepin	145,000	3,790,000	200	
Houston	881,000			90
Jackson	10,000	2,180,000		
Kanabec	53,000			
Kandiyohi		700,000		
Le Sueur	3,000	2,220,000		
Lyon	5,500	1,360,000		225
Martin	20,000	6,220,000		
Meeker	53,000	1,500,000		
Mower	20,000	686,000		
Murray		1,400,000		225
Nicollet	70,000			30
Nobles	15,000	800,000		30
Olmsted	360,000	5,550,000	200	80
Otter Tail	55,000	2,500,000	200	
Pine				225
Pipestone		1,200,000		
Polk		1,250,000		225
Pope	65,000	2,300,000		
Ramsey	301,000	10,970,000	400	
Rice	57,000	1,200,000	100	450
Renville	10,000	600,000		
Scott	45,000	2,000,000		
Sherburne	16,000	2,600,000		
Stevens		800,000		
St. Louis	96,000	3,060,000	600	
Stearns	75,000	1,000,000		30
Todd	110,000			
Wadena	25,000			225
Washington	97,000	8,280,000	500	
Watonwan		600,000		
Waseca				255
Wabasha	118,000			
Winona	1,233,000			450
Wright	5,000	1,700,000		
Morrison				30
Itasca	5,000			
Total	5,540,500	80,640,000	3,000	3,785

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

As an estimate of the value of these fish, the following will be of interest:

During 1894 there were planted, trout, 1,212,500. Probably 40 per cent of these fish attain the age of two years; their weight should then be at least one-third of a pound each, or 161,666 pounds—worth 30 cents per pound, or $48,500.

Wall-eyed pike, 31,600,000. Probably 33⅓ per cent of them reach the age of two years; their weight should then be one pound each, or 10,533,334 pounds—worth 5 cents per pound, or $526,666.65. The total would be as follows:

Trout, 161,666 pounds, or $48,500.00; wall-eyed pike, 10,533,334 pounds, or $526,666.65. Total, 10,695,000 pounds, or $575,166.65. A very creditable yearly addition to the resources of the state.

That Minnesota raises and distributes fish at a less cost than any other state, the following table shows:

TABLE—Showing total distribution of fry, cost of same per thousand and expense of maintenance of hatcheries. Compiled by W. P. Andrus from official reports.

Location and Name of Hatchery.	Total No. of Fry distributed.	Total expense of maintenance of hatchery.	Cost of fish per 1,000.
New York—			
Caledonia	38,632,500	$12,055.01	.29
Cold Spring	25,889,945	6 894.98	.29
Adirondack	4,906,000	4,263.11	.87
Sacandaga	3,188,000	3,185.05	$1.00
Fulton Chain	6,315,000	4,070.72	.84
Wisconsin	34,167,700	12,316.97	.30
Iowa	1,226,500	3,229.54	2.63
Connecticut	1,840,000	2,789.89	1.51
Maine		16,500.00	
Colorado		9,400.00	
California	12,115,940	10,749.00	.89
Pennsylvania		16,500.00	
Michigan	135,421,500	30,159.24	.21
Minnesota	32,812,500	4,808.04	.15

In one of the hatching houses is located the collection of birds that was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. This is a nucleus for a fine collection which this board hopes to complete in due course of time.

The following table shows the position of this state, in relation to the fish industry of this country. Minnesota in 1892 was 228 in this list, now she is 17th. This is owing in part to the increase in this industry at Lake of the Woods.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054598281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATISTICS PERTAINING TO THE FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHOWING VALUE OF PRODUCTS, LAND AND WATER AREAS, AMOUNT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND AMOUNT APPROPRIATED PER SQUARE MILE OF LAND AND WATER AREAS.

States.	Value of fishery products.	Square miles of area.	Miles of coast line.	Square miles of coast waters, bays, gulfs, etc.	Square miles of rivers and streams.	Square miles of lakes and ponds	Square miles of water area.	Amount of annual appropriation.	Amount per square mile of fresh water.	Amount per square mile total water area and coast line.	Amount per square mile total area.
Massachusetts	$7,531,194	8,315	760	125	60	90	275	$15,700	$104.67	$15.17	$1.89
Maryland	6,460,759	12,210	706	1,850	500	.....	2,350	10,000	20.00	22.91	5.73
New York	5,041,259	49,170	544	450	300	900	1,550	68,050	55.04	31.54	1.34
Virginia	3,641,282	42,450	706	1,780	520	25	2,325	3,000	5.50	.97	.07
New Jersey	3,625,890	7,815	715	515	120	35	670	12,000	77.42	8.66	1.54
California	3,044,731	158,360	1,007	540	240	1,600	2,380	17,500	11.34	6.00	.13
Maine	2,225,806	33,040	1,453	545	300	2,300	3,145	16,500	6.35	3.58	.50
Connecticut	1,871,413	4,990	152	25	80	40	145	9,000	75.00	30.30	1.80
Washington	934,940	69,180	1,738	1,380	560	360	2,300	8,000	19.57	4.46	.26
Michigan	934,005	58,915	.....	.....	260	1,225	1,485	31,963	21.54	21.54	.54
Oregon	868,406	96,030	285	50	500	920	1,470	4,500	3.17	2.56	.05
Ohio	618,682	41,060	.....	.....	140	160	300	3,679	12.26	12.26	.09
Pennsylvania	495,153	45,215	.....	.....	200	30	230	22,500	97.82	97.82	.50
Wisconsin	399,685	56,040	.....	.....	420	1,170	1,590	20,300	12.77	12.77	.36
Delaware	250,865	2,050	104	340	60	.....	400	500	8.33	.99	.24
South Carolina	202,602	30,570	947	215	180	5	400	1,025	5.54	.76	.03
Minnesota	137,500	84,287	.....	.....	360	3,800	5,637	15,000	2.66	2.66	.18
Georgia	123,563	59,475	444	150	300	45	495	500	1.45	.53	.01
New Hampshire	91,481	9,305	19½	.....	80	220	300	4,000	13.33	12.52	.43
Illinois	28,836	56,650	.....	.....	515	135	650	10,000	15.38	15.38	.18
Indiana	21,693	36,350	.....	.....	330	110	440	800	1.82	1.82	.02
Vermont	.....	9,565	.....	.....	50	380	430	7,000	16.28	16.28	.73
Colorado	.....	103,925	.....	.....	270	10	280	15,400	55.00	55.00	.15
Nebraska	.....	76,855	.....	.....	630	40	670	7,700	11.49	11.49	.10
Iowa	.....	56,025	.....	.....	450	100	550	3,000	5.45	5.45	.05
Missouri	.....	69,415	.....	.....	630	50	680	4,500	6.62	6.62	.06
Wyoming	.....	97,890	.....	.....	85	230	315	5,200	16.51	16.51	.05
Kansas	.....	82,080	.....	.....	380	.....	380	500	1.32	1.32	.01
West Virginia	.....	24,780	.....	.....	135	.....	135	500	3.70	3.70	.02
Nevada	.....	110,700	.....	.....	35	925	960	1,500	1.56	1.56	.01

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Lake of the Woods on our northern boundry lies in both the United States and in Canadian territory. It is a most charming body of water, is thickly studded with islands, large and small, estimated at 12,000 in number. The islands are all timbered, but the quality is nearly worthless.

These islands are all in Canadian territory, except two, which lie in the "Big Traverse," as the lower or open part of the lake is termed. This portion of the lake is in the United States territory and is a part of this state. The "Big Traverse" is an open body of water 40x45 miles, and is shallow, the greatest depth of water being only about 50 feet. Here is the great feeding and breeding grounds of the fish that inhabit these waters, and where the most fishing is carried on and where the fishermen obtain the best results for their labor.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ORGANIZED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1872.

Dr. Franklin Staples, Winona, President; Dr. Henry Hutchinson, St. Paul, Vice-President; Dr. H. M. Bracken, Minneapolis, Secretary; Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Minneapolis, Bacteriologist; Dr. C. F. McComb, Duluth, Dr. Wm. J. Mayo, Rochester, Dr. M. H. Reynolds, St. Anthony Park, Dr. Henrik Nissen, Albert Lea.

The secretary is the executive officer of the Board.

Minnesota was the third of the United States to organize a State Board of Health. There are at present thirty-eight (38) State Boards of Health, varying in powers and duties.

The original boards were almost wholly advisory, but when the State Board of Minnesota was organized there was a wide spread epidemic of smallpox prevailing in the state, and but one or two effective local boards of health in active operation. The consequence was that the State Board of Health had to accept executive powers and found great difficulty in contending with the disease. The medical profession and a large proportion of representative people agreed in urging upon the legislature of 1873 amendments to the law to increase the number and define the duties of local boards, and to define their relation to the State Board. Up to that time but nine local boards had been organized. Thereafter for ten years the progress in local board organizations was very slow. But other infectious diseases (typhoid fever and notably diphtheria) became more and more prevalent and fatal and the necessity for still further improvement in the methods for their control became very evident. The result was, Chapter 132 of the general laws of 1883, upon which

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

was united the best efforts of some of the wisest judges and lawyers of the state, and ten years' experience under the old law. This law has been copied, in whole or in part, by other state legislatures.

The present efficient public health service has been the consequence of its adoption in Minnesota. It consists of 1,406 local boards of health in townships, 356 in villages and boroughs, and forty in cities, so that all the townships but one, all the cities and all the villages but twenty-two are actively represented in that organization. The State Board of Health is the center and heart of the service.

The law gives every local board of health entire independence in all sanitary matters of local concern, provided it obeys the law relating thereto. It requires that such boards immediately notify the State Board, and through it all other local boards interested, of the presence, character and extent of infectious disease of men or animals, and in case of the epidemic prevalence of such diseases, two or more, or all the local boards, are bound to co-operate with the State Board for the prevention, control or suppression of such disease. Experience has taught that the earlier the presence and character of such diseases are known, the more positive and successful will be the effort for their suppression and control, and there has therefore grown up in the office of the secretary, first, a laboratory for suspected water and food analysis, and next, a bacteriological laboratory for the immediate examination of the discharges from suspected cases of diphtheria and tuberculosis in man, tuberculosis, lumpy jaw and other diseases of cattle, and hog cholera and other diseases of swine.

The publications of the State Board are:

1. Tracts on certain diseases; their recognition, prevention and control.
2. Biennial report to the legislature.
3. 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 man 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 relations of the State Board with national sanitary organizations and other state boards of health have gradually become very close and important.

Inter-state notification of infectious diseases was proposed to other states by the secretary in 1879, and was formally accepted in 1886.

Generated for Adrienne M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589201
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

United States seaboard notification of infectious diseases of men was asked for in the same way through the marine hospital service in April, 1891, and since June 24th, 1891, has been constantly given by the immigration bureau of the treasury, so that the secretary has been able since that time to notify local boards of health, generally before their arrival, of the number, name and destination of all persons who have had or been exposed to infectious disease on the ocean or at seaports, thus diminishing materially the danger of infectious diseases being imported into the state in the persons, clothing or baggage of such immigrants or travelers. Nearly the same notifications are now given by the marine hospital service from localities where it has an officer upon duty, principally the ports of entry from Canada, and also by the quarantine service of Canada from the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of the Dominion.

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 therefore.

The secretary has made five biennial reports as required by the law.

The law provides for the payment to clerk 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 especially 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.

In 1896, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, professor of bacteriology in the medical department of the university of the state, was appointed a member of the board, and by it elected its bacteriologist. The regents offered rooms in the medical department and he was instructed to organize the laboratory at the board's expense. That has been done and all bacteriological work for the Board has since been done there.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE DEPARTMENT OIL INSPECTION.

This department has now been working four years under the act of the legislature of 1892. The changes then made necessary in the law on account of the changed conditions of the crude oil and manner of treating the same has proven wise legislation and the inspection has since been attended without the least friction between the oil companies or the people of the state and the inspection department and for the first time in many years the gasoline clause in the law has been rigidly enforced and has done much to reduce the number of accidents which would otherwise have occurred from this highly explosive fluid, though no law can be enacted which will entirely do away with the danger incident to the handling and use of gasoline.

The present law was drawn up by Attorney-General Childs and H. W. Foote, then inspector, and became a law by nearly a unanimous vote of the legislature of 1893. F. C. Barrows was appointed inspector to succeed Mr. Foote, by Gov. Clough, January, 1897.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHAS. SIMPSON, M. D., *President*,	Minneapolis.
THOS. MCDAVITT, M. D., *Secretary*,	St. Paul.
JUSTUS OHAGE, M. D.,	St. Paul.
J. E. SAWYER, M. D.,	St. Paul.
D. N. JONES, M. D.,	Gaylord.
E. Y. CHILTON, M. D.,	Howard Lake.
O. C. STRICKLER, M. D.,	New Ulm.
H. H. CHASE, M. D.,	Duluth.
W. W. DROUGHT, M. D.,	Fergus Falls.

This board derives its existence from Chapter 9, of the General Laws of 1887, and as amended in 1895. The appointments are made by the governor, and are for three years, the 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 held, 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WM. A. FROST, *President*, - - - - St. Paul.
TRUMAN GRIFFIN, - - - - - Minneapolis.
GEO. H. GOODRICH, - - - - - Anoka.
RAY HUMISTON, - - - - - Worthington.
LAWRENCE A. HARDING, - - - - St. Paul.
H. G. WEBSTER, *Secretary and Treasurer*, - Minneapolis.

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 five 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 done good service in protecting the public against ignorant and unskilled compounders of drugs and medicines.

The state university has 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 29, G. L. 1887, repealed.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

L. C. DAVENPORT, D. D. S., *President*, - - Moorhead.
E. G. RIDDLE, D. D. S., - - - - Northfield.
C. H. GOODRICH. D. D. S., - - - - St. Paul.
A. D. DOUGLAS, D. D. S., - - - Minneapolis.
CLAUDE KREMER, - - - - - Minneapolis.

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 (Chapter 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 College of Dentistry in connection with the state university has prospered, and is now a permanent department of the university.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

HON. ALBERT BERG, *Secretary of State*,
HON. ROBERT C. DUNN, *State Auditor*,
HON. AUGUST T. KOERNER, *State Treasurer*,
} Commissioners of Printing.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, *Sup't. of Printing and Stationery*.

The public printing for the state of Minnesota is under the control of Commissioners of Printing, comprising the Secretary of State, State Auditor and State Treasurer. Biennially the commissioners elect a superintendent of printing, paper and stationery, whose duty it is to receive orders for all the printing, binding and manufacture of blank books for the various departments of the state; place the same with contractors for the respective classes of printing; supervise the work; receive and audit accounts of contractors, and issue orders in settlement therefor; to purchase paper stock upon contract, and issue the same to printing contractors for the various classes of work; to keep an account of printing and binding and paper and stationery with contractors, and with the various state departments.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The public printing is divided into five classes, and let by the commissioners of printing by contract to the lowest bidders, sufficient bonds being required of contractors for faithful performance of the work.

The paper used for public printing is purchased by the state, under direction of the Secretary of State and supervision of the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery. The purchases are made by contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

The stationery used by the state is provided in the same manner and under the same supervision as the paper for printing.

Accounts for printing, paper and stationery are kept with each department, and annually the Secretary of State makes a report of the same to the Governor, and through him to the legislature.

The expense of printing, paper and stationery for the biennial period from August 1, 1894 to August 1, 1896, was $120,436.18.

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 odd years of its existence. Under the rules, it is a free library room for examination of any volume in the library. There are now 24,429 volumes, of which 970 were added by purchase, 366 by donation and 967 by exchange within the last two years.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MINNESOTA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(General Laws of 1889, Chapter 224.)

OFFICERS.

DANIEL R. NOYES, *President*,	St. Paul.
W. L. WILSON, *1st Vice-President*,	St. Paul.
H. N. AVERY, *2d Vice-President*,	Minneapolis.
W. S. WOODBRIDGE, *Vice-President*,	Duluth.
B. S. COOK, *Vice-President*,	Owatonna.
D. A. STEWART, *Vice-President*,	Winona.
J. F. BRADFORD, *Vice-President*,	St. Cloud.
J. H. JAMES, *Vice-President*,	Mankato.
A. J. MEACHAM, *Vice-President*,	Red Wing.
F. D. BUDLONG, *Vice-President*,	Rochester.
C. B. MARSHALL, *Vice-President*,	Stillwater.
T. A. ABBOTT, *Secretary*,	St. Paul.
H. R. BACHOFEN, *General Agent*,	St. Paul.
W. L. WILSON, *Treasurer*,	St. Paul.
T. T. FAUNTLEROY, *Attorney*,	St. Paul.
B. A. POMEROY, *Veterinary Surgeon*,	St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. N. AVERY,	Minneapolis.
C. B. MARSHALL,	Stillwater.
HON. S. J. R. MCMILLAN,	St. Paul.
W. L. WILSON,	St. Paul.
D. R. NOYES, *Ex-Officio*,	St. Paul.

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.

Generated by Adrienne M Jenner (University of Minnesota) on 2013-07-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015018383971
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota Dairymen's Association was organized February 7, 1878, for the purpose of improving the Minnesota stock and dairy products, by holding an annual meeting of the representatives of these interests, and the distribution of literature on such subjects among the people of the state. They were encouraged by the offer of premiums on butter, cheese and dairy cattle by the State Agricultural Society, and by a small fund from the state for the same purpose, but from a lack of funds none of the proceedings were published until 1885, which edition was very valuable and was soon exhausted. In 1893 the legislature appropriated $500 per year for two years for the publication of their reports, and in 1895 made a permanent appropriation of $2,000 annually for such publication, and to aid in making the association more beneficial. The last publication for 1896 contains 370 pages of very valuable, up to date information in the shape of papers and discussions, and there is no doubt that the work of this organization has been of inestimable value in building up our grand system of diversified agriculture with dairying as the keystone. This association now holds two meetings annually which are very largely attended and are very interesting and instructive. The present officers are: President, Henry Ames, Litchfield; first vice-president, E. D. Childs, Crookston; second vice-president, A. W. Trow, Glenville; secretary, T. C. Haecker, St. Anthony Park; treasurer, Geo. T. Short, Faribault. The above officers constituting the executive committee. By statute the president elected in 1896 is made a member of the Farmers' Institute board for three years, and he is also *ex-officio* a member of the State Agricultural Society.

MINNESOTA STATE BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in the fall of 1894, and comes under the head of agricultural societies. Its special object being to advance the dairy interests of the state and to improve the quality of Minnesota dairy products. They hold an annual meeting and pay premiums on butter and cheese exhibited and participate in the appropriation allowed by the state for the encouragement of such organizations. The officers for 1897 are: President, B. D. White, Manchester: vice-president, W. J. Rowland, Kilkenny; secretary, J. A. Turnbull, Wells; treasurer, Geo. Parks, Owatonna. The president is *ex-officio* a member of the State Agricultural Society. To become eligible to a full membership, a person must be an active butter or cheese maker, having had at least a year's experience in the business.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization is 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) and 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.

SURVEYORS OF LOGS AND LUMBER.

The districts for the survey and scaling of logs and lumber of the state are divided as follows:

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.—*

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

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.—*

Seventh District.—The Red River, Red Lake, Lake of the Woods Rainey Lake 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 respective districts.

* No inspectors appointed for this district. Practically not in existence any more.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature for the year 1897 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 1895, to keep the body within its present bounds, the representatives would be apportioned as one for every 13,800 inhabitants; and the senators as one for every 29,100 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 1897 commenced on the fifth day of January.

STATE LAWS.

The existing laws provide for 12,000 copies of the general laws to be printed. Of the general laws, about 7,700 are distributed to state and county officers, leaving only about 4,500 for general distribution. The law authorizing the number to be printed was passed in 1893, being an increase of four thousand copies over act of 1874. The demand far exceeds the number printed.

PUBLICATION OF GENERAL LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The legislature of 1867 (Chap. 45, G. L.) recognized 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. Chapter 38, G. L. of 1893, defines a legal newspaper. Publication must have been for one year in the county where located, and shall consist of four pages of five columns or more to a page, each column not less than seventeen and three-quarter inches, or its equivalent in space, and published and delivered to not less than 240 paying subscribers, of complete and regular issues. Publishers must file with county auditor affidavit as to legal status of his paper. The law has been construed to cover only daily and weekly papers.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irniter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmler (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE ELECTIONS.

The state elections are held on every even numbered year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The official year commences on the first Monday in January, and the terms of office terminate at that time. Women may vote for school officers, and are elegible as school officers,county superintendents of schools,and to appointments as deputies by county officer, provided they are citizens of this state.

The election law passed by the legislature of 1891, brought the entire state under the so-called Australian system of voting at general elections.

The qualifications of electors are defined by article seven of the constitution. The following amendment to said article was adopted at the general election held on November 3, 1896:

Amending section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section one (1). What persons are entitled to vote:

Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six (6) 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 thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

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

Third—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."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The legal holidays of the state, established by law, are: Lincoln's birthday, February 12th; Washington's birthday, February 22d; "Memorial Day," May 30th; "Labor Day," first Monday in September; and the general election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years. The statutes of the state indirectly recognize Sunday, New Year's day, Good Friday, Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas day, 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.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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.

Women in order to vote must be naturalized, and alien women married to citizens are eligible to vote.

Divorces are adjudged and decreed by district courts, on suit brought in the county where the parties, or either of them reside. The complainant must have been a resident of the state at least one year immediately preceeding 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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Arthemis M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PART III.

Generated for Adrienne M irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054308281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1897.

Capital, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

THE GOVERNOR,	**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,**
SECRETARY OF STATE,	**AUDITOR,**
TREASURER,	**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Governor—				
David M. Clough	Minneapolis.	Hennepin	N. Hampsh'e	1899
Lieutenant-Governor—				
John L. Gibbs	Geneva.	Freeborn	Pennsylv'na	1899
Private Secretary—				
Tams Bixby	Red Wing	Goodhue	Virginia	1899
Executive Clerk—				
William H. Angell	St. Paul	Ramsey	Iowa	1899
Stenographer—				
Elizabeth M. Baker	St. Paul	Ramsey	Kentucky	1899
Executive Messenger—				
E. P. Wade	St. Paul	Ramsey	Kentucky	1899

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.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Secretary of State—				
Albert Berg	Center City.	Chisago	Minnesota	1899
Ass't Secret'y of State and Commissioner of Statistics—				
Jorgen J. Lomen	Ada	Norman	Iowa	1899
Chief Clerk to Sec'y of State—				
George E. Hallberg	Center City.	Chisago	Minnesota	1899
Recording Clerk—				
John A. Swenson	Vasa	Goodhue	Minnesota	1899
Stenographer—				
Josephine Blom	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899

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.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Hon. Albert Berg, Secretary of State, Commissioner.
Hon. R. C. Dunn, Auditor, Commissioner.
Hon. August T. Koerner, State Treasurer, Commissioner.
Chas C. Whitney, Marshall, State Printing Expert.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Auditor of State—				
Robert C. Dunn	Princeton	Mille Lacs	Ireland	1899
Deputy Auditor—				
S. G. Iverson	Rushford	Fillmore	Minnesota	1899
Auditor's Accountant—				
George M. Giltinan	St. Paul	Ramsey	Pennsylv'a	1899
Clerks—				
C. Bomback	St. Paul	Ramsey	Denmark	1899
Miss M. V. Gibbons	Farmington	Dakota	Minnesota	1899
W. A. Cowing	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	Minnesota	1899
LAND DEPARTMENT.				
Land Clerk—				
George A. Flinn	St. Paul	Ramsey	England	1899
Ass't Land Clerk—				
Charles H. Warner	Milaca	Mille Lacs	Indiana	1899
Extra Land Clerk—				
R. H. L. Jewett	Faribault	Rice	Rhode Isl'nd	1899
Stumpage Clerk—				
S. B. Molander	Mora	Kanabec	Sweden	1899
Special Land Clerk—				
S. E. Atkins	Elk River	Sherburne	Minnesota	1899
Stenographer—				
Irene Iverson	Rushford	Fillmore	Minnesota	1899

The state auditor is elected by the people for the term of four years. The other officers are appointed by the auditor, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the auditor.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Treasurer of State—				
August T. Koerner	Litchfield	Meeker	Germany	1899
Deputy Treasurer—				
J. H. Ackermann	Young Amer	Carver	Germany	1899
Chief Clerk—				
P. C. Koerner	Litchfield	Meeker	Minnesota	1899
Clerks—				
J. A. Hanson	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899
J. F. Harris	Litchfield	Meeker	Minnesota	1899

The state treasurer is elected by the people for two years. The other officers are appointed by the treasurer, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the treasurer.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Attorney General—				
Henry W. Childs	St. Ant'y Pk.	Ramsey	New York	1899
Ass't Attorney General—				
George B. Edgerton	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899
Clerk—				
Andrew Erwin	St. Paul	Ramsey	Tennessee	1899
Stenographer—				
Lucy E. Hatch	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899

The attorney general is elected by the people for two years. The other officers are appointed by the attorney general, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the attorney general.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Adjutant General—				
Herman Muehlberg	Carver	Carver	Germany	1899
Ass't Adj. Gen. and Clerk—				
H. T. Bevans	Morris	Stevens	Illinois	1899
Military Storekeeper—				
M. S. Converse	Detroit	Becker	New York	1899
Stenographer—				
Katherine D. Walters	St. Paul	Ramsey	Ohio	1899

The adjutant general and military storekeeper are appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the adjutant general, and hold their position nominally for the same term as the adjutant general.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
State Superintendent—				
W. W. Pendergast	Hutchinson	McLeod	New Hamp.	1899
Ass't State Superintendent—				
C. W. G. Hyde	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York	1899
Stenographer—				
Bessie A. Twigg	St. Paul	Ramsey	Scotland	1899

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054368211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Commissioner of Insurance—				
Elmer H. Dearth	St. Paul	Ramsey	Maine	1899
Deputy—				
D. C. Lightbourn	Ada	Norman	Minnesota	1899
Clerk—				
Abbie T. Duncan	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and nominally hold office for the same term as the commissioner.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER AND SUPT. OF BANKS.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Public Examiner and Superintendent of Banks—				
M. D. Kenyon	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York	1899
Deputy—				
J. P. West	Hastings	Dakota	Vermont	1899
Ass't Bank Examiner—				
Oscar Lonegren	St. Paul	Ramsey	Sweden	1899
Second Ass't Bank Examiner—				
James Compton	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	Penn	1899
Ass't Public Examiner—				
W. P. Snow	St. Paul	Ramsey	Ohio	1899
Clerks—				
F. C. Boucher	St. Paul	Ramsey	France	1899
Honor D. Fanning	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899

The public examiner is appointed by the governor for three years. The other officers are appointed by the public examiner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the public examiner.

STATE DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Commissioner—				
Berndt Anderson	St. Paul	Ramsey	Sweden	1899
Ass't Commissioner—				
J. A. Lawrence	Northfield	Rice	New Hamp	1899
Secretary—				
G. G. Sanborn	St. Paul	Ramsey	New Hamp	1899
Chemist—				
W. S. Eberman	St. Paul	Ramsey	Illinois	1899

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and nominally hold office for the same term as the commissioner.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BUREAU OF LABOR.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Commissioner—				
L. G. Powers	Minneapolis.	Hennepin	New York	1899
Ass't Commissioner—				
W. A. Hammond	St. Paul	Ramsey	Michigan	1899
Deputy Commissioners—				
James Smith	St. Paul	Ramsey	Michigan	1899
W. J. Eggleston	Wykoff	Fillmore	Minnesota	1899
Factory Inspector—				
Charles E. Craig	St. Paul	Ramsey	Wisconsin	1899
Ass't Factory Inspectors—				
E. B. Mayo	Minneapolis.	Hennepin	Maine	1899
Julius E. Moersch	Benson	Swift	Germany	1899

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the commissioner.

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
State Librarian—				
C. A. Gilman	St. Cloud	Stearns	New Hamp.	1899
Ass't Librarian—				
Grace E. Brackett	St. Paul	Ramsey	Minnesota	1899

The state librarian is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Railroad Commissioners—				
Ira B. Mills, Chairman	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York	1898
Geo. L. Becker	Austin	Mower	Conn	1900
Nathan Kingsley	Moorhead	Clay	New York	1899
Secretary—				
A. K. Teisberg	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	Wisconsin	

The commissioners are appointed for three years by the governor. The secretary is appointed by the board, and holds office at its pleasure.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Post-office.	County.	
Chief Inspector of Grain—			
A. C. Clausen	St. Paul	Ramsey	Mass.
Chief Clerk—			
Edwin C. Becker	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York.
Chief Deputy Inspector, St. Paul—			
George E Squires	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York.
Chief Dep. Inspector, Minneapolis—			
T. D. Stratt	St. Paul	Ramsey	
Chief Dep. Inspector, Duluth—			
J. N. Barncard	Duluth	St. Louis	
State Weighmaster, St. Paul—			
E. C. Becker	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York.
State Weighmaster, Minneapolis—			
Charles M. Reese	L'ke Andrew	Kandiyohi	Norway.
State Weighmaster, Duluth—			
J. G. McGrew	Crookston	Polk	
Warehouse Registrar—			
A. K. Teisberg	St. Paul	Ramsey	Wisconsin.
Ass't W. H. Registrar, Minneapolis—			
Samuel Goodnow	Minneapolis.	Hennepin	
Ass't W. H. Registrar, Duluth—			
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.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Post-office.	County.	
Custodian—			
C. A. Rose	Blue Ea. Cty	Faribault	Canada.
Janitors—			
Owen Davis	St. Paul	Ramsey	Missouri.
Peter Larson	Pillsbury	Todd	Sweden.
Jacob Grevstad	St. Paul	Ramsey	Norway.
Nicholas Flynn	St. Paul	Ramsey	Ierland.
Chief Engineer—			
Alexander Nicoll, Jr	St. Paul	Ramsey	Scotland.
Fireman—			
Andrew Soderquist	St. Paul	Ramsey	Sweden.
Night Watchman—			
S. Swanson	St. Paul	Ramsey	Sweden.
Messengers—			
B. F. Irvine	St. Paul	Ramsey	New York.
P. J. Bigue	St. Paul	Ramsey	Canada.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SUPREME COURT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term expires.
	Post-office.	County.		
Chief Justice—				
Charles M. Start	Rochester	Mower	Vermont	1901
Associate Justices—				
Daniel Buck	Mankato	Blue Earth	Vermont	1900
Wm. Mitchell	Winona	Winona	Canada	1899
Thomas Canty	Minneapolis	Hennepin	New York	1900
L. W. Collins	St. Cloud	Stearns	Mass.	1901
Clerk of Supreme Court—				
Darius F. Reese	St. Paul	Ramsey	Illinois	1899
Deputy Clerk—				
J. L. Helm	Luverne	Rock	New York	1899
Assistants—				
A. Matchett	St. Paul	Ramsey	Canada	1899
Justine J. Roseman	St. Paul	Ramsey	New Jersey	1899
Reporter—				
Henry B. Wenzell	St. Paul	Ramsey	Mass.	
Marshal—				
K. N. Guiteau	Farmington	Dakota	New York	
Janitor—				
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 assistants, who are appointed by the clerk of court.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

TERM SIX YEARS.

NO. OF DISTRICT.	NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.
First	F. M. Crosby	Hastings	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
First	W. C. Williston	Red Wing	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Second	H. R. Brill	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Second	W. L. Kelly	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Second	*George L. Bunn	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Second	Chas. E. Otis	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Second	O. B. Lewis	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Second	J. W. Willis	St. Paul	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Third	A. H. Snow	Winona	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Fourth	Robert D. Russell	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Fourth	D. F. Simpson	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Fourth	Henry C. Belden	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Fourth	Robert Jamison	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Fourth	Charles B. Elliot	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1895.
Fourth	Seagrave Smith	Minneapolis	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
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., 1895.
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., 1895.
Tenth	John Whytock	Albert Lea	First Monday in Jan., 1893.
Eleventh	Samuel H. Moer	Duluth	First Monday in Jan., 1894.
Eleventh	J. D. Ensign	Duluth	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Eleventh	W. A. Cant	Duluth	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
Twelfth	Gorham Powers	Granite Falls	First Monday in Jan., 1897.
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., 1895.
Sixteenth	Calvin L. Brown	Morris	First Monday in Jan., 1895.

* Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of C. D. Kerr.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Located at Minneapolis.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	Terms expire.
His Excellency, Gov. D. M. Clough, *ex officio*	
Hon. W. W. Pendergast, Supt. of Public Instruction, *ex officio*	
Cyrus Northrop, President of the University, *ex officio*	
Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis	Life Member.
Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul	1898
Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul	1898
Hon. W. H. Yale, Winona	1896
Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield	1897
Hon. L. S. Swenson, Albert Lea	1897
Hon. William M. Liggett, Benson	1897
Hon. S. M. Owen, Minneapolis	1901
Hon. Stephen Mahoney, Minneapolis	1901
Hon. A. Barto, St. Cloud	1901

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, Corresponding Secretary.
Joseph E. Ware, Minneapolis, Treasurer.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
W. S. Pattee, Northfield, President	1899
Andrew Grindeland, Warren	1899
C. A. Morey, Winona	1901
W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud	1901
George H. Clark, Mankato	1901
S. G. Comstock, Moorhead	1899
Wm. F. Phelps, St. Paul	1901
G. B. Ward, Alexandria	1899
W. W. Pendergast, Supt. Pub. Instruction, St. Paul, *ex officio*, Secretary	1899

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.
George R. Kleeberger, St. Cloud.
L. C. Lord, Moorhead.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

His Excellency, Gov. D. M. Clough.
Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.
Hon. W. W. Pendergast, St. Paul, Secretary.

The governor, superintendent of public instruction and president of the university are officers of the board *ex officio*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

(office at capitol).

Gov. D. M. Clough, President, *ex officio.*
C. Amundson, Vice-President and Chairman.
Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul, Secretary.
George G. Cowie, St. Paul, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Terms expire.
John H. Rich, Red Wing	1898
Wm. W. Folwell, Minneapolis	1899
Conde Hamlin, St. Paul	1899
C. P. Maginnis, Duluth	1900
Chris. Amundson, St. Peter	1898
J. B. Wakefield, Blue Earth City	1900

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.

MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Terms expire.
John W. Mason, Fergus Falls, President	1898
T. H. Titus, Rochester, Secretary	1900
J. H. Block, St. Peter	1899
James Coleman, Anoka	1900
Dr. C. L. Wells, Minneapolis	1898

LUNACY COMMISSION.

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	1898
Dr. D. B. Collins, St. Peter	1898
Dr. Charles E. Riggs, St. Paul	1898

HOSPITAL AT ST. PETER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
G. A. Chilgren, M. D., First Assistant Physician
T. R. Foster, M. D., Assistant Physician.
W. H. Darling, M. D., Assistant Physician.
M. E. Bassett, M. D., Assistant Physician.
C. F. Brown, Steward.
J. M. Rogers, Steward's Clerk.
First National Bank of St. Peter, Treasurer.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOSPITAL AT ROCHESTER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
Robert M. Phelps, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
H. H. Herzog, M. D., Assistant Physician.
C. B. Eby, M. D., Assistant Physician.
Sarah Linton Phelps, M. D., Assistant Physician.
William H. Knapp, Steward.
F. H. Jones, Steward's Clerk.
Union National Bank of Rochester, Treasurer.

HOSPITAL AT FERGUS FALLS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

G. O. Welch, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
Wm. O. Mann, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
H. H. Bingham, M. D., Assistant Physician.
Geo. H. Cobb., M. D., Assistant Physician.
Addie F. Gilman, M. D., Assistant Physician.
O. C. Chase, Steward.
O. M. Ericson, Steward's Clerk.
National Bank of Fergus Falls, Treasurer.

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

Located at Faribault.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
T. B. Clement, Faribault, President	1900
Anthony Kelley, Minneapolis, Vice-President	1902
R. A. Mott, Faribault, Secretary	1898
Hudson Wilson, Faribault, Treasurer	1899
J. G. Pyle, St. Paul	1901
Gov. D. M. Clough, *ex officio*	
W. W. Pendergast, Supt. Public Instruction, *ex officio*	

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Prof. J. N. Tate, Superintendent School for the Deaf.
J. J. Dow, Superintendent School for the Blind.
A. C. Rogers, M. D., Superintendent School for the Feeble-Minded.
John R. Parshall, Steward.
Miss B. A. Parshall, Steward's Clerk.
Citizens' National Bank, Treasurer.

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Terms expire.
John Byers, Hastings	1901
O. W. Shaw, Austin	1903
C. S. Crandall, Owatonna	1899

This board is appointed by the governor, one member every two years. The principals are appointed by the board of directors, without term.

OFFICERS.

G. A. Merrill, Superintendent.
Frank Lewis, State Agent and Assistant Superintendent.
Annie E. Chote, State Agent.
Sarah J. McCalloch, Matron.
Emily M. Oberlin, Clerk.
A. J. Ogden, Boys' Attendant.
J. H. Adair, Physician.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Located in Goodhue County.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
W. H. Putnam, Red Wing, President	1900
F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul	1902
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis	1901
Jesse McIntyre, Red Wing	1898
R. A. Costello, Duluth	1899

OFFICERS.

J. W. Brown, Superintendent.
B. A. Davis, Assistant Superintendent.
Amelia Willard, Secretary.
Miss Grace Johnston, State Agent.
First National Bank, Red Wing, Treasurer.

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
J. J. McCafferty, Ramsey county	1903
H. S. Griswold, Fillmore county, Secretary	1902
O. C. Merriman, Hennepin county	1901
C. S. Crandall, Owatonna	1899
Chas. Keith, Mille Lacs county	1900

W. H. Houlton, Superintendent.

This board is appointed by the governor, representatives of different political parties, for the term of six years, one member annually.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE PRISON.

Located at Stillwater.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
Frank Temple, Blue Earth City	1902
James S. O'Brien, Stillwater	1901
Edwin Dunn, Eyota	1900
M. O. Hall, Duluth	1899
John F. Norrish	1898

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.

OFFICERS.

Henry Wolfer, Warden.
Frank H. Lemmon, Deputy Warden.
M. C. Colligan, Assistant Deputy Warden.
B. J. Merrill, Physician.
F. A. Whittier, St. Paul, State Agent.

THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Terms expire.
Henry A. Castle, St. Paul, President	1899
John A. Gilman, Minneapolis, Vice-President	1899
L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls	1901
John R. Parshall, Faribault	1901
Geo. N. La Vaque, Duluth	1901
Lucius F. Hubbard, Red Wing	1903
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls	1903

Secretary of Board, I. H. B. Beebe, St. Paul.

The trustees are appointed by the governor, to serve for the term of six years.

OFFICERS.

Capt. Thomas McMillan, Commandant.
Capt. Ralph Van Brunt, Adjutant.
Rev. Leland P. Smith, Chaplain.
Dr. D. R. Greenlee, Surgeon.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

	Terms expire.
Franklin Staples, Winona, President	1901
H. M. Bracken, Minneapolis, Secretary and Executive Officer	1898
F. F. Westbrook, Minneapolis	1899
M. H. Reynolds, St. Anthony Park	1901
Chas. F. McComb, Duluth	1899
W. J. Mayo, Rochester	1899
Henrik Nissen, Albert Lea	1898
Henry Hutchinson, St. Paul	1898

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of four years.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
D. N. Jones, Gaylord	1900
E. Y. Chilton, Howard	1900
H. H. Chase, Duluth	1900
Chas. Simpson, Minneapolis	1898
Thomas McDavitt, St. Paul	1898
Justus Ohage, St. Paul	1898
J. E. Sawyer, St. Paul	1899
W. W. Drought, Fergus Falls	1899
O. C. Strickler, New Ulm	1899

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	1900
Ray Humiston, Worthington	1901
L. A. Harding, Fergus Falls	1898
Truman Griffin, Minneapolis	1902
Geo. H. Goodrich, Anoka	1899

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. G. Riddell, Northfield	1900
L. C. Davenport, Moorhead	1898
Claude Kremer, Minneapolis	1900
A. D. Douglass, Minneapolis	1899
C. H. Goodrich, St. Paul	1899

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years, one member annually.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
John S. Butler, Minneapolis	1897
G. O. Orr, Little Falls	1897
B. W. Kirby, Treasurer, St. Paul	1897
Wm. H. Scruby, St. Cloud	1897
J. J. Finley, Duluth	1897

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

(Office at Capitol.)	Terms expire.
Samuel F. Fullerton, Duluth, Executive Agent	1899
William Bird, Fairmont	1899
W. S. Timberlake, St. Paul	1899
C. S. Benson, St. Cloud	1899
Fred Von Baumbach, Alexandria	1899

These officers are appointed by the governor for a term of two years.

FISH HATCHERY.

WILLOW BROOK HATCHERY, RAMSEY COUNTY.

W. H. Morgan, St. Paul, Superintendent.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, President.
Capt. R. Blakeley and Charles E. Mayo, Vice-Presidents.
Warren Upham, Secretary and Librarian.
David L. Kingsbury and J. B. Chaney, Assistant Librarians.
H. P. Upham, Treasurer.

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 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
First District—Ira Padden, Austin	1899
Second District—Charles T. Howe, Pipestone	1899
Third District—E. G. Bloomfield, Willmar	1899
Fourth District—John Zelch, Cottage Grove	1899
Fifth District—Lewis A. Larsen, Duluth	1899

These inspectors are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

	Terms expire.
F. C. Barrows, Minneapolis	1899

This officer is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

	Terms expire.
First District—John G. Nelson, Stillwater	1897
Second District—S. S. Brown, Minneapolis	1897
Fourth District—J. F. Chapman, Minnelska	1897
Fifth District—Wm. Getty, Duluth	1897
Seventh District—Andrew Eiken, Crookston	1897

These officers are appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—J. M. Underwood, Lake City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna.
S. D. Richardson, Winnebago City.
Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Hutchinson.
R. S. Mackintosh, St. Anthony Park.
Col. J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis.
J. O. Barrett, Brown's Valley.
Miss Jennie Stager, Sauk Rapids.
A. W. Latham, Secretary, Excelsior.
A. H. Brackett, Treasurer, Long Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(President, Secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio.*)
Wyman Elliott, Chairman, Minneapolis.
S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park.
Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea.
J. P. Anderson, Faribault.
L. N. Moyer, Montevideo.
Prof. Otto Lugger, Entomologist, St. Anthony Park.
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.

Edgar Weaver, President, Mankato.
D. R. McGinnis, First Vice-President, St. Paul.
Wyman Elliott, Second Vice-President, Minneapolis.
E. W. Randall, Secretary, Hamline.
A. B. Moffit, Treasurer, Le Sueur.

MANAGERS.

Wm. M. Liggett, Benson.
J. H. Letson, Alexandria.
C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.
J. M. Underwood, Lake City.
J. J. Furlong, Austin.
E. W. Randall, Morris.

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anneliese M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-07-15 23:07 EMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054539211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS-IN-LAW.

Eli Southworth, Shakopee, President.
Edward H. Ozmun, St. Paul, Secretary and Treasurer.
Edward Lees, Winona.
John G. Williams, Duluth.
Wm. L. Parsons, Fergus Falls.
T. J. Knox, Jackson.
Chas. Willard, Minneapolis.

This board is appointed by the justices of the supreme court from members of the bar, one from each congressional district, for term of three years. The board elects its own officers, with headquarters at St. Paul. Board holds at least three meetings a year, time to be determined by board. Examination fee, $15.00. (Chap. 36, G. L. 1891, as amended G. L. of 1893.)

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Gov. D. M. Clough, *ex officio*, President.
Hon. R. C. Dunn, State Auditor, *ex officio*, Secretary.
Hon. H. W. Childs, Attorney General.
First District—Frank I. Johnson, Goodhue county.
Second District—Chas. W. Hackett, Ramsey county.
Third District—J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha county.
Fourth District—F. C. Barrows, Hennepin county.
Fifth District—L. S. Peck, Dodge county.
Sixth District—E. F. Wade, Martin county.
Seventh District—C. M. Sprague, Stearns county.
Eighth District—M. E. Curtis, Le Sueur county.
Ninth District—Gudmond Anderson, Brown county.
Tenth District—Victor Gillrup, Freeborn county.
Eleventh District—J. E. Cooley, Duluth.
Twelfth District—I. L. Filley, Lac qui Parle county.
Thirteenth District—Alex. Fiddes, Jackson county.
Fourteenth District—C. O. Christianson, Polk county.
Fifteenth District—Warren Potter, Aitkin county.
Sixteenth District—G. C. Thorpe, Stevens county.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054961211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE MILITARY FORCES.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

D. M. Clough, Governor of the State.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brig. Gen. Hermann Muehlberg, Carver.....Adjutant General
Brig. Gen. W. J. Murphy, Minneapolis .....Inspector General
Brig. Gen. J. M. Diment, Owatonna.....Quartermaster General
Brig. Gen. J. F. Fulton, St. Paul.....Surgeon General
Brig. Gen. S. E. Olson, Minneapolis.....Commissary General
Col. Mahlon N. Gilbert, St. Paul .....Chaplain
Col. C. A. Smith, Minneapolis.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. G. B. Ward, Alexandria .....Aid-de-Camp
Col. L. W. Campbell, Minneapolis .....Aid-de-Camp
Col. Soren Listoe, St. Paul .....Aid-de-Camp
Col. Chas. F. Pusch, St. Paul .....Aid-de-Camp
Col. A. E. Chantler, Duluth.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. C. H. March, Litchfield.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. A. D. Davidson, Little Falls.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. Lewis B. Krook, New Ulm.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. Tams Bixby, St. Paul.....Aid-de-Camp
Col. A. F. McDonald, Minneapolis .....Aid-de-Camp
Lieut. Col. H. T. Bevans, Morris .....Assistant Adjutant General
Lieut. Col. G. A. Whitney, Wadena.....Assistant Inspector General
Lieut. Col. F. C. Barrows, Minneapolis .....Assistant Quartermaster General
Lieut. Col. E. H. Hobe, St. Paul.....Assistant Judge Advocate General
Lieut. Col. Edward Boeckman, St. Paul.....Assistant Surgeon General
Lieut. Col. Jorgen Simmons, Appleton.....Assistant Commissary General
Lieut. Col. C. L. West, Austin .....Aid-de-Camp
Major W. W. Smith, Sleepy Eye.....Aid-de-Camp
Major S. S. McKinley, Osage.....Aid-de-Camp
Major W. H. Dash, New York Mills.....Aid-de-Camp
Major Richard Hurd, St. Paul .....Aid-de-Camp

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD, 1897.

FIRST BRIGADE.

William H. Bend, Brigadier-General, headquarters at St. Paul.
First Regiment—Chas. McC. 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COUNTY OFFICERS.

AITKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Aitkin.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Fred Stearns	Aitkin	1899
Treasurer	John L. Spalding	Aitkin	1899
Register of Deeds	Peter Larson	Aitkin	1899
Sheriff	Ole N. Mausten	Aitkin	1899
County Attorney	F. W. Hall	Aitkin	1899
Judge of Probate	Wm. Spencer	Aitkin	1899
Surveyor	Martin Watson	Aitkin	1899
Coroner	Dr. C. Graves	Aitkin	1899
Clerk of Court	Frank E. Leavey	Aitkin	1899
Court Commissioner	R. N. Bond	Aitkin	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Serena Haugen	Aitkin	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	J. J. McDonald	Aitkin	1899
Second District	E. A. Hanson	Aitkin	1901
Third District	E. Antil	Kimberley	1899
Fourth District	E. P. Wakefield	Libby	1901
Fifth District	Isadore Chute	Seavey	1899

ANOKA COUNTY.

County Seat, Anoka.

Auditor	G. W. Putnam	Anoka	1899
Treasurer	Henry Lee	Anoka	1899
Register of Deeds	Charles E. Green	Anoka	1899
Sheriff	John R. Tierney	Anoka	1899
County Attorney	Arthur E. Giddings	Anoka	1899
Judge of Probate	J. C. Herman Engel	Anoka	1899
Surveyor	J. E. Hill	Anoka	1899
Coroner	S. C. Robbins	Anoka	1899
Clerk of Court	Frank Hart	Anoka	1901
Court Commissioner	L. P. Storms	Anoka	1899
Superintendent of Schools	L. P. Storms	Anoka	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	E. S. Page	Anoka	1901
Second District	C. G. Richardson	Anoka	1899
Third District	C. L. Noggle	Anoka	1901
Fourth District	Ole Jesperson	Ham Lake	1899
Fifth District	Phil. J. Houle	Centerville	1901

BECKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Detroit.

Auditor	L. M. Stevens	Detroit	1899
Treasurer	Chas. F. Snell	Detroit	1899
Register of Deeds	O. O. Noben	Lake Park	1899
Sheriff	G. J. Norby	Detroit	1899
County Attorney	J. N. True	Detroit	1899
Judge of Probate	J. T. Bestick	Detroit	1899
Surveyor	W. R. Morton	Detroit	1899
Coroner	S. S. Jones	Frazee	1899
Clerk of Court	L. C. McKinstry	Detroit	1901
Court Commissioner	W. W. Rossman	Detroit	1899
Superintendent of Schools	M. W. Vandewater	Detroit	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Chas. Palmer	Woodland	1901
Second District	A. Meili	Detroit	1899
Third District	Pat O'Neil	Frazee	1901
Fourth District	E. P. Skalem	Audubon	1899
Fifth District	Sivert Larson	Audubon	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

BENTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Sauk Rapids.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	A. E. Kasner	Sauk Rapids	1899
Treasurer	Lawrence Wisniewski	Gilman	1899
Register of Deeds	Adam Jochem	Sauk Rapids	1899
Sheriff	Andrew Lavoie	Sauk Rapids	1899
County Attorney	Thomas Van Etten	Sauk Rapids	1899
Judge of Probate	Wayland Miller	Sauk Rapids	1899
Surveyor	Felix Parent	Foley	1899
Coroner	C. E. Bell	Sauk Rapids	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. H. Homan	Sauk Rapids	1899
Court Commissioner	C. E. Bell	Sauk Rapids	1899
Superintendent of Schools	O. F. Trace	Sauk Rapids	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Joseph Sobiaszczyk	Gilman	1901
Second District	C. S. Hawkins	Sauk Rapids	1899
Third District	John Donovan	Sauk Rapids	1901
Fourth District	John B. Schuoler	Rice	1899
Fifth District	Oscar Daggett	Sauk Rapids	1901

BIG STONE COUNTY.

County Seat, Ortonville.

Auditor	E. J. Miller	Ortonville	1899
Treasurer	O. A. Dahlhjelm	Ortonville	1899
Register of Deeds	John Mitchell	Ortonville	1899
Sheriff	A. E. Randall	Ortonville	1899
County Attorney	F. L. Cliff	Ortonville	1899
Judge of Probate	A. J. Scofield	Ortonville	1899
Surveyor	R. H. Chapman	Ortonville	1899
Coroner	Dr. C. J. Wilg	Clinton	1899
Clerk of Court	Hayden French	Ortonville	1899
Court Commissioner	A. J. Parker	Ortonville	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. E. Keefe	Ortonville	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	James Conway	Graceville	1901
Second District	A. S. Stephens	Beardsley	1899
Third District	A. J. Anderson	Adelaide	1901
Fourth District	P. M. Orton	Ortonville	1899
Fifth District	R. B. Hudson	Odessa	1901

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

County Seat, Mankato.

Auditor	P. A. Gunders	Mankato	1899
Treasurer	James A. Ewing	Eagle Lake	1899
Register of Deeds	Benedict Bangerten, Jr	Mankato	1899
Sheriff	D. T. Bowen	Mankato	1899
County Attorney	Thomas Hughes	Mankato	1899
Judge of Probate	Geo. W. Mead	Mankato	1899
Surveyor	Walter Brooks	Mankato	1899
Coroner	W. W. Paddock	Mankato	1899
Clerk of Court	Stephen Thorne	Mankato	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Geo. W. Scherer	Mankato	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Charles Graf	Mankato	1901
Second District	Robert Roberts	Mankato	1899
Third District	Robert S. Hughes	Lake Crystal	1901
Fourth District	A. M. Haunay	Vernon Center	1899
Fifth District	William Barehart	Danville	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054858211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

BROWN COUNTY.

County Seat, New Ulm.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Louis Vogel	New Ulm	1899
Treasurer	August Schwerdtfeger	New Ulm	1899
Register of Deeds	Fred Pfaender	New Ulm	1899
Sheriff	Nels Anderson	New Ulm	1899
County Attorney	Albert Steinhauser	New Ulm	1899
Judge of Probate	Jonas Landenschlaeger	New Ulm	1899
Surveyor	Julius Berndt	New Ulm	1899
Coroner	J. C. Rothenburg	Springfield	1899
Clerk of Court	John Larson	New Ulm	1899
County Commissioner	Louis B. Krook	New Ulm	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Wm. F. Runck	New Ulm	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Frank Schubert	New Ulm	1901
Second District	Clement Halverson	Linden	1899
Third District	Anton Richartz	New Ulm	1901
Fourth District	P. D. Raverty	Golden Gate	1899
Fifth District	Jos. B. Augustin	Springfield	1901

CARLTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Carlton.

Auditor	John F. Hynes	Moose Lake	1899
Treasurer	Wm. Gallaghan	Carlton	1899
Register of Deeds	Ed. A. Page	Carlton	1899
Sheriff	Wm. McKinnon	Carlton	1899
County Attorney	H. H. Hawkins	Thomson	1899
Judge of Probate	C. Bradly	Carlton	1899
Surveyor	John Skelton	Barnum	1899
Coroner	L. A. Sukeforth	Carlton	1899
Clerk of Court	Ed. A. Page	Carlton	1899
Court Commissioner	C. Bradly	Carlton	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. Minna Walker	Carlton	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Alex. Erko	Carlton	1901
Second District	J. M. Paine	Carlton	1899
Third District	August Peterson	Cloquet	1901
Fourth District	J. M. W. Thompson	Carlton	1899
Fifth District	Martin Cain	Barnum	1901

CARVER COUNTY.

County Seat, Chaska.

Auditor	Fred Westerman	Chaska	1899
Treasurer	G. Bongard	Chaska	1899
Register of Deeds	L. K. Sexton	Chaska	1899
Sheriff	August Johnson	Chaska	1899
County Attorney	P. W. Morrison	Norwood	1899
Judge of Probate	Julius Schaler	Chaska	1899
Surveyor	Conrad Neustel	Purity	1899
Coroner	E. C. Hartley	Carver	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. C. E. Goetze	Carver	1899
Court Commissioner	F. E. DuToit	Chaska	1899
Superintendent of Schools	T. F. Kierman	Norwood	1899
County Commissioners—			
Chairman	Aug. F. Truwe	Young Am'rica	1901
First District	John F. Engler	Chaska	
Second District	O. W. Mapes	Watertown	
Third District	John Glaser	Young Am'rica	
Fourth District	John Funk	Carver	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CASS COUNTY.

Unorganized.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
County Commissioners—			
First District	Geo. L. Harding	Brainerd	1899
Second District	W. W. Bryant	Motley	1901
Third District	J. J. Ellis	Ellis	1899

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

County Seat, Montevideo.

Auditor	A. E. Aarnes	Montevideo	1899
Treasurer	L. H. Bay	Montevideo	1899
Register of Deeds	Austin F. Telgen	Hagen	1899
Sheriff	A. I. Amundson	Montevideo	1899
County Attorney	Oluf Gjerset	Montevideo	1899
Judge of Probate	J. M. Severens	Montevideo	1899
Surveyor	L. R. Moyer	Montevideo	1899
Coroner	R. D. Zunbeck	Montevideo	1899
Clerk of Court	Elias Jacobson	Montevideo	1899
Court Commissioner	W. S. Shardlon	Montevideo	1899
Superintendent of Schools	E. C. Wilkens	Montevideo	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Fred. Freese	Clara City	1901
Second District	Nels Iverson	Watson	1899
Third District	C. E. Barber	Montevideo	1901
Fourth District	O. J. Nokleby	Montevideo	1899
Fifth District	W. F. Reiners	Clara City	1901

CHISAGO COUNTY.

County Seat, Center City.

Auditor	J. P. Nord	Center City	1899
Treasurer	Victor L. Johnson	Center City	1899
Register of Deeds	James E. Melin	Center City	1899
Sheriff	Anders G. Anderson	North Branch	1899
County Attorney	P. H. Stolberg	Harris	1899
Judge of Probate	John Shaleen	Lindstrom	1899
Surveyor	James E. White	Rush City	1899
Coroner	J. G. Ericson	Lindstrom	1899
Clerk of Court	Peter Shaleen	Center City	1899
Court Commissioner	S. B. Clark	Rush City	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. E. Modin	Center City	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John W. Nelson	Taylors Falls	1901
Second District	Chas. J. Bloom	Center City	1899
Third District	Ed. Stromgren	Center City	1901
Fourth District	J. A. Rystrom	North Branch	1899
Fifth District	Fred. Marty	Rush City	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imlitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CLAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Moorhead.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	O. J. Kittelsrud	Moorhead	1899
Treasurer	H. P. Strate	Moorhead	1899
Register of Deeds	W. A. Stein	Moorhead	1899
Sheriff	W. J. Bodkin	Moorhead	1899
County Attorney	C. A. Nye	Moorhead	1899
Judge of Probate	John Castain	Moorhead	1899
Surveyor	Nickolas Maier	Barnesville	1899
Coroner	Th. S. Egge	Moorhead	1899
Clerk of Court	H. Rasmusson	Moorhead	1901
Court Commissioner	J. M. Witherow	Moorhead	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Thos. Torson	Moorhead	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	O. N. Lee	Barnesville	1901
Second District	John Murphy	Winnepeg Jct.	1899
Third District	E. Carlson	Felton	1901
Fourth District	T. U. Brokke	Georgetown	1899
Fifth District	Ole Martinson	Moorhead	1901

COOK COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Marais.

Auditor	Wm. Fisher	Grand Marais.	1899
Treasurer	Charles J. Johnson	Grand Marais	1899
Register of Deeds	Clark H. Carhart	Grand Marais.	1899
County Attorney	L. U. C. Titus	Haveland	1899
Judge of Probate	C. C. Monker	Grand Marais.	1899
Surveyor	John Morrison	Grand Marais.	1899
Coroner	C. S. Durfee	Grand Marais	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Wm. Ellquist	Grand Marais.	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Fred Jackson	Haveland	1899
Second District	Gust Olson	Grand Marais.	1901
Third District	Hans Engleson	Lutsen	1899

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Windom.

Auditor	Herman Teichrow	Windom	1899
Treasurer	James S. Kibbey	Windom	1899
Register of Deeds	Henry E. Hanson	Windom	1899
Sheriff	John H. Ness	Windom	1899
County Attorney	Adrian W. Annes	Windom	1899
Judge of Probate	Thomas S. Brown	Windom	1899
Surveyor	Arthur Gibson	Windom	1899
Coroner	Dr. John H. Tilford	Windom	1899
Clerk of Court	W. H. Benbow	Windom	1899
Court Commissioner	E. C. Huntington	Windom	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Isaak I. Bargen	Windom	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Lars Swenson	Lamberton	1901
Second District	W. D. Seely	Windom	1899
Third District	Dan C. Davis	Windom	1901
Fourth District	D. P. Langley	Bingham Lake	1899
Fifth District	H. M. Goss	Mountain L'ke	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CROW WING COUNTY.

County Seat, Brainerd.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Louis Tache	Brainerd	1899
Treasurer	John T. Frater	Brainerd	1899
Register of Deeds	A. Mahlum	Brainerd	1899
Sheriff	O. P. Erickson	Brainerd	1899
County Attorney	W. A. Fleming	Brainerd	1899
Judge of Probate	Milton McFaddden	Brainerd	1899
Surveyor	R. K. Whiteley	Brainerd	1899
Coroner	I. T. Dean	Brainerd	1899
Clerk of Court	S. H. Parker	Brainerd	1899
Court Commissioner	Milton McFadden	Brainerd	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. A. Wilson	Brainerd	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Joel Smith	Brainerd	1901
Second District	John Bubar	Brainerd	1899
Third District	L. J. Cole	Brainerd	1901
Fourth District	A. P. Farrar	Brainerd	1899
Fifth District	D. Archibald	Bay Lake	1901

DAKOTA COUNTY.

County Seat, Hastings.

Auditor	Michael Hoffman	Hastings	1899
Treasurer	John Kane	Hastings	1899
Register of Deeds	Otto Ackerman	Hastings	1899
Sheriff	John H. Hyland	Hastings	1899
County Attorney	Wm. Hodgson	Hastings	1899
Judge of Probate	Thos. P. Moran	Hastings	1899
Surveyor	C. A. Forbes	St. Paul	1899
Coroner	A. F. Johnson	Hastings	1899
Clerk of Court	Michael Ryan	Hastings	1899
Court Commissioner	J. R. Claggett	Hastings	1899
Superintendent of Schools	T. B. McKelvy	Lakeville	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Wm. R. Mather	Hastings	1901
Second District	Jacob Horn	Hampton	1899
Third District	Mathew Krech	St. Paul	1901
Fourth District	John Murphy	Rosemount	1899
Fifth District	Louis Gilbertson	Eidswold, Scott Co.	1901

DODGE COUNTY.

County Seat, Mantorville.

Auditor	Geo. A. Norton	Mantorville	1899
Treasurer	Ole O. Destad	Mantorville	1899
Register of Deeds	Jesse W. Cooper	Mantorville	1899
Sheriff	Joel Tucker	Kasson	1899
County Attorney	Samuel Lord	Kasson	1899
Judge of Probate	Severt Olson	Mantorville	1899
Surveyor	Howard A. Crampton	Mantorville	1899
Coroner	S. H. Van Cleve	Mantorville	1899
Clerk of Court	Peter J. Schwarg	Mantorville	1899
Court Commissioner	I. P. Brewer	Dodge Center	1899
Superintendent of Schools	F. E. Bertrand	Claremont	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	D. D. Avery	Concord	1901
Second District	A. F. Curtis	Mantorville	1899
Third District	True D. Moulton	Dodge Center	1901
Fourth District	Tim Lynch	Dodge Center	1899
Fifth District	Ole Embreckson	Bloom. Prairie	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

County Seat, Alexandria.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Fred. von Baumbach	Alexandria.	1899
Treasurer	Theo. Bordsen	Alexandria.	1899
Register of Deeds	N. E. Nelson	Alexandria.	1899
Sheriff	A. W. DeFrate	Alexandria.	1899
County Attorney	C. J. Gunderson	Alexandria.	1899
Judge of Probate	A. G. Sexton	Alexandria.	1899
Surveyor	John Abercrombie	Alexandria.	1899
Coroner	S. W. McEwan	Alexandria.	1899
Clerk of Court	H. K. White.	Alexandria.	1899
Court Commissioner	W. E. Chidester	Alexandria.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	A. W. Curtis	Alexandria.	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Roald Bentson	Kensington.	1901
Second District	Anton H. Strom.	Brandon.	1899
Third District	John F. Landeen	Garfield.	1900
Fourth District	S. O. Stedje	Alexandria.	1899
Fifth District	Michael Hickey	Osakis.	1901

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

County Seat, Blue Earth City.

Auditor	G. B. Franklin	B. Earth City.	1899
Treasurer	J. W. More	B. Earth City.	1899
Register of Deeds	K. F. Woodard	B. Earth City.	1899
Sheriff	Sandy McDonald	B. Earth City.	1899
County Attorney	James H. Quinn	Wells	1899
Judge of Probate	J. F. Winship	B. Earth City.	1899
Surveyor	Lincoln Clough	Wells	1899
Coroner	J. P. Humes	Winnebago Cy	1899
Clerk of Court	J. F. Mundale	B. Earth City.	1901
Court Commissioner	W. H. Drake	B. Earth City.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. M. Nye	Wells	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Leopold Oelke	Wells	1901
Second District	C. M. Sly	Wells	1899
Third District	G. M. Graham	Wells	1901
Fourth District	F. T. Moore	Winnebago Cy	1899
Fifth District	Jacob Linder	Easton	1901

FILLMORE COUNTY.

County Seat, Preston.

Auditor	J. C. Mills	Preston	1891
Treasurer	S. O. Hamre	Preston	1899
Register of Deeds	T. I. Garratt	Preston	1899
Sheriff	E. K. Blexrud	Fountain	1899
County Attorney	John W. Hopp	Preston	1899
Judge of Probate	E. V. Farrington	Preston	1899
Surveyor	O. H. Case	Fountain	1899
Coroner	A. W. Powers	Fountain	1899
Clerk of Court	D. W. Bacon	Mabel	1899
Court Commissioner	C. H. Conkey	Preston	1899
Superintendent of Schools	K. W. Buell	Preston	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	O. E. Boyum	Arendahl	1901
Second District	E. G. Bolles	Chatfield	1899
Third District	W. C. Love	York	1901
Fourth District	John H. Roberts	Bristol	1899
Fifth District	A. C. Dayton	Mabel	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M limiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

FREEBORN COUNTY.

County Seat, Albert Lea.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	W. A. Higgins	Albert Lea	1899
Treasurer	H. A. Hanson	Albert Lea	1899
Register of Deeds	Robert Anderson	Albert Lea	1899
Sheriff	W. C. Mitchell	Albert Lea	1899
County Attorney	H. A. Morgan	Albert Lea	1899
Judge of Probate	Herman Blackmer	Albert Lea	1899
Surveyor	F. H. Fisk	Albert Lea	1899
Coroner	Clint L. Luce	Albert Lea	1899
Clerk of Court	J. Q. Annis	Albert Lea	1901
Court Commissioner	G. U. Barck	Albert Lea	1901
Superintendent of Schools	J. W. Olson	Albert Lea	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. P. Lattin	Freeborn	1901
Third District	Ole Hammer	Albert Lea	1901
Second District	E. W. Gleason	Glenville	1899
Fourth District	Axel Brundin	Albert Lea	1901
Fifth District	Ole I. Opdahl	Mansfield	1901

GOODHUE COUNTY.

County Seat, Red Wing.

Auditor	Carl N. Lien	Red Wing	1899
Treasurer	Hiram Home	Red Wing	1899
Register of Deeds	John H. Webster	Red Wing	1899
Sheriff	P. J. Lundquist	Red Wing	1899
County Attorney	Albert Johnson	Red Wing	1899
Judge of Probate	Axel Haller	Red Wing	1899
Surveyor	Wm. Danforth, Jr	Red Wing	1899
Coroner	John Seastrand	Red Wing	1899
Clerk of Court	Chas. H. Booth	Red Wing	1899
Court Commissioner	J. C. McClure	Red Wing	1899
Superintendent of Schools	A. E. Engstrom	Cannon Falls	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	J. F. Oliva	Red Wing	1901
Second District	Andrew Larson	Vasa	1899
Third District	A. T. Kjos	Norway	1901
Fourth District	N. A. Stageberg	Hader	1899
Fifth District	Adolphe Grosse	Hay Creek	1901

GRANT COUNTY.

County Seat, Elbow Lake.

Auditor	T. E. Dybdal	Elbow Lake	1899
Treasurer	Lars Lynne	Elbow Lake	1899
Register of Deeds	A. H. Ring	Elbow Lake	1899
Sheriff	Edward N. Nash	Elbow Lake	1899
County Attorney	Michael Casey	Elbow Lake	1899
Judge of Probate	Andrew O. Ofsthun	Elbow Lake	1899
Surveyor	C. G. Gustafson	Barrett	1899
Coroner	P. G. Cowing	Ashby	1899
Clerk of Court	P. P. Larson	Elbow Lake	1901
Court Commissioner	Henry Sampson	Elbow Lake	1901
Superintendent of Schools	K. T. Dahlen	Elbow Lake	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	A. E. Dybdal	Wendall	1901
Second District	K. K. Fuglie	Ashby	1899
Third District	H. Hendrickson	Hoffman	1901
Fourth District	John O. Torgerson	Norcross	1899
Fifth District	Frank Ekberg	Herman	1901

Generated for Adrienne M limiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Minneapolis.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Clement J Minor	Minneapolis	1899
Treasurer	Albert W. Hastings	Minneapolis	1899
Register of Deeds	Frank C. Metcalf	Minneapolis	1899
Sheriff	Alonzo Phillips	Minneapolis	1899
County Attorney	James A. Peterson	Minneapolis	1899
Judge of Probate	Frederic C. Harvey	Minneapolis	1899
Surveyor	E. T. Abbott	Minneapolis	1899
Coroner	George E. Dennis	Minneapolis	1899
Clerk of Court	Courtland N. Dickey	Minneapolis	1901
Court Commissioner	Mark L. Dougherty	Minneapolis	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Herbert M. Wilcox	Minneapolis	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Edward J. Conroy	Minneapolis	1901
Second District	J. B. Ryberg	Minneapolis	1899
Third District	Charles Wilkins	Minneapolis	1901
Fourth District	Albion Barnard	Minneapolis	1899
Fifth District	Edward Egan	Osseo	1901

HOUSTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Caledonia.

Auditor	C. J. Scofield	Caledonia	1899
Treasurer	O. G. Langen	Caledonia	1899
Register of Deeds	H. H. Snure	Caledonia	1899
Sheriff	Geo. N. Blexrud	Caledonia	1899
County Attorney	C. S. Trask	Caledonia	1899
Judge of Probate	Thomas Ryan	Caledonia	1899
Surveyor	Joseph Till	Freeburg	1899
Coroner	F. H. Whitney, M. D.	La Crescent	1899
Clerk of Court	Frank Bartholomew	Caledonia	1899
Court Commissioner	S. N. Wheaton	Caledonia	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Geo. H. Kuster	Caledonia	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	A. J. Von Arx	Mound Prairie	1901
Second District	D. W. Robinson	Money Creek	1899
Third District	A. H. Belding	Caledonia	1901
Fourth District	Fred Roth	Freeburg	1899
Fifth District	O. T. Newhouse	Newhouse	1901

HUBBARD COUNTY.

County Seat, Park Rapids.

Auditor	Ferdinand Mueller	Park Rapids	1899
Treasurer	William A. Zimbrick	Park Rapids	1899
Register of Deeds	John S. Huntsinger	Park Rapids	1899
Sheriff	Robert Rombaugh	Hubbard	1899
County Attorney	L. W. Bills	Park Rapids	1899
Judge of Probate	S. J. Boorom	Hubbard	1899
Surveyor	Lewis Berg	Park Rapids	1899
Coroner	Geo. Nye	Hubbard	1899
Clerk of Court	Ed. M. Horton	Park Rapids	1901
Court Commissioner	R. E. Davis	Park Rapids	1899
Superintendent of Schools	M. C. Schoneberger	Park Rapids	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Frank Kruft	Park Rapids	1901
Second District	C. O. Todd	Park Rapids	1899
Third District	E. R. Hinds	Hubbard	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ISANTI COUNTY.

County Seat, Cambridge.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Daniel Anderson	Cambridge	1899
Treasurer	A. B. Hallin	Cambridge	1899
Register of Deeds	Albert Norelius	Isanti	1899
Sheriff	C. A. Hokanson	Cambridge	1899
County Attorney	A. H. Sutherland	Cambridge	1899
Judge of Probate	P. M. Torell	Cambridge	1899
Surveyor	A. N. Holm	Princeton	1899
Coroner	H. J. Englund	Cambridge	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. C. Starr	Cambridge	1901
Court Commissioner	John Hendricks	Bradford	1899
Superintendent of Schools	E. F. Ericson	Cambridge	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	L. A. Christie	Maple Ridge	1901
Second District	O. A. Holmberg	Cambridge	1899
Third District	Ole Petterson	Wyanett	1901
Fourth District	John C. Strong	Bethel	1899
Fifth District	T. H. Horton	North Branch	1901

ITASCA COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Rapids.

Auditor	Henry R. King	Grand Rapids	1899
Treasurer	Arthur A. Kremer	Grand Rapids	1899
Register of Deeds	A. B. Clare	Grand Rapids	1899
Sheriff	Michael L. Toole	Grand Rapids	1899
County Attorney	C. C. McCarthy	Grand Rapids	1899
Judge of Probate	E. C. Kiley	Grand Rapids	1899
Surveyor	Frank Smith	Grand Rapids	1899
Coroner	H. B. Eble	Grand Rapids	1899
Clerk of Court	I. D. Rassmussen	Grand Rapids	1901
Court Commissioner	O. H. Stilson	Grand Rapids	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. O. H. Stilson	Grand Rapids	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	George Lydick	Grand Rapids	1899
Second District	A. E. Wilder	Grand Rapids	1901
Third District	Henry Logan	Grand Rapids	1899

JACKSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Jackson.

Auditor	V. E. Butler	Heron Lake	1899
Treasurer	John Paulson	Jackson	1899
Register of Deeds	John Baldwin	Jackson	1899
Sheriff	Clark A. Wood	Heron Lake	1899
County Attorney	E. T. Smith	Lakefield	1899
Judge of Probate	C. H. Sandon	Jackson	1899
Surveyor	J. L. Holst	Wilder	1899
Coroner	W. C. Portmann	Jackson	1899
Clerk of Court	Eugene Rucker	Jackson	1899
Court Commissioner	J. A. Goodrich	Jackson	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Flora J. Frost	Jackson	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Henry Thielvoldt	Sioux Valley	1901
Second District	Alex Feddes	Jackson	1899
Third District	David Crawford	Lakefield	1901
Fourth District	Geo. Erbes	Heron Lake	1901
Fifth District	Thos. Chesterson	Windom	1901

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

KANABEC COUNTY.

County Seat, Mora.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Henry Rines	Mora	1899
Treasurer	Chas. F. Serline	Mora	1899
Register of Deeds	A. M. Anderson	Mora	1899
Sheriff	Alex. B. Johnson	Mora	1899
County Attorney	J. C. Pope	Mora	1899
Judge of Probate	Louis Nelson	Brunswick	1899
Surveyor	T. B. Vickery	Mora	1899
Coroner	L. E. Conger	Mora	1899
Clerk of Court	Andrew Erickson	Mora	1901
Court Commissioner	Geo. H. Newbert	Mora	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Alfred Sundeen	Mora	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	L. E. Deanewith	Grass Lake	1901
Second District	John O. Groff	Brunswick	1899
Third District	N. M. O. Nelson	Mora	1901

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

County Seat, Willmar.

Auditor	Lewis Johnson	Willmar	1899
Treasurer	W. L. Norin	Willmar	1899
Register of Deeds	James Sanderson	Willmar	1899
Sheriff	C. W. Odell	Willmar	1899
County Attorney	A. F. Nordin	Willmar	1899
Judge of Probate	Samuel Porter	Willmar	1899
Surveyor	B. F. Jenness	Willmar	1899
Coroner	E. S. Frost	Willmar	1899
Clerk of Court	H. J. Ramsett	Willmar	1901
Court Commissioner	Geo. H. Otterness	Willmar	1899
Superintendent of Schools	B. S. Covell	Willmar	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. C. Haines	Willmar	1901
Second District	Peter Skogland	New London	1899
Third District	A. J. Smithson	Hawick	1901
Fourth District	A. Flygare	Atwater	1899
Fifth District	C. P. Quist	Kandiyohi	1901

KITTSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Hallock.

Auditor	G. A. Gunnarson	Hallock	1899
Treasurer	N. G. Brown	Hallock	1899
Register of Deeds	John A. Vanstrum	Hallock	1899
Sheriff	Oscar Younggren	Hallock	1899
County Attorney	R. R. Hedenberg	Hallock	1899
Judge of Probate	John A Swenson	Hallock	1899
Surveyor	W. G. Peters	St. Vincent	1899
Coroner	G. Demars	Hallock	1899
Clerk of Court	N. G. Armstrong	Hallock	1899
Court Commissioner	A. P. Holmberg	Hallock	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Emil A. Nelson	Hallock	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	J. C. Hickey	Donaldson	1899
Second District	P. Lindahl		1901
Third District	G. F. Foss	Hallock	1899
Fourth District	D. Morrison		1901
Fifth District	James Wright	St. Vincent	1899

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M limiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

County Seat, Madison.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Even J. Sundby	Madison	1899
Treasurer	Peter K. Haslerud	Madison	1899
Register of Deeds	Charles O. Hill	Madison	1899
Sheriff	B. F. Miller	Madison	1899
County Attorney	T. J. McElligatt	Madison	1899
Judge of Probate	John F. Rosenwald	Madison	1899
Surveyor	George Michel	Bellingham	1899
Coroner	H. J. Chalmers	Madison	1899
Clerk of Court	Amund Hegna	Madison	1901
Court Commissioner	H. D. Davis	Madison	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Ida O. Sias	Madison	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Iver Johnson	Madison	1901
Second District	A. J. Foster	Bellingham	1899
Third District	J. H. Guenther	Madison	1901
Fourth District	O. A. Bolstad	Dawson	1899
Fifth District	John O. Flaa	Boyd	1901

LAKE COUNTY.

County Seat, Two Harbors.

Auditor	John Olson	Two Harbors	1899
Treasurer	A. J. McGee	Two Harbors	1899
Register of Deeds	Chas. M. Floathe	Two Harbors	1899
Sheriff	H. H. Wilson	Two Harbors	1899
County Attorney	M. O. Aubolee	Two Harbors	1899
Judge of Probate	Albert Headley	Two Harbors	1899
Surveyor	John Bean	Two Harbors	1899
Coroner	S. O. Francis	Two Harbors	1899
Clerk of Court	J. G. Miller	Two Harbors	1901
Superintendent of Schools	T. A. Ambler	Two Harbors	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	A. H. Wegner	Beaver Bay	1901
Second District	T. A. Bury	Two Harbors	1899
Third District	John Swanstrom	Two Harbors	1901

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

County Seat, Le Sueur Center.

Auditor	Joseph Rachac	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Treasurer	G. C. Wendelschafer	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Register of Deeds	Frank Mondry	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Sheriff	Sam. I. Davis	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
County Attorney	P. J. Kirwin	Waterville	1899
Judge of Probate	P. Galagan	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Surveyor	Ed. Solberg	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Coroner	C. P. Dolan	Waterville	1899
Clerk of Court	Jacob Gish	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Court Commissioner	F. M. Wrabek	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Thos. J. Lynch	Sharon P. O.	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Spence	Montgomery	1901
Second District	Wm. Granger	Le Sueur Cent.	1899
Third District	Wm. Almich	Le Sueur	1901
Fourth District	Geo. J. Dressel	Waterville	1899
Fifth District	O. W. Carpenter	Kasota	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Seat, Lake Benton.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	G. H. Hoyt	Lake Benton.	1899
Treasurer	Chr. Christiansen	Lake Benton.	1899
Register of Deeds	Nicholas Kluczney	Lake Benton.	1899
Sheriff	Lute M. Townsend	Wilno	1899
County Attorney	Jos. G. Forbes	Lake Benton.	1899
Judge of Probate	J. B. Davidson	Lake Benton.	1899
Surveyor	Mathew Lane	Wilno	1899
Coroner	John R. Taylor	Lake Benton.	1899
Clerk of Court	John Johnson	Lake Benton.	1899
Court Commissioner	W. H. Roberts	Lake Benton.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. M. I. Robertson	Minneota	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	James Gelronan	Lake Benton.	1901
Second District	John Kroeger	Elkton, S. D.	1899
Third District	Chas. Pedersen	Idlewild	1901
Fourth District	J. R. Steel	Porter	1899
Fifth District	Karl Hansen	Tyler	1901

LYON COUNTY.

County Seat, Marshall.

Auditor	Ole Kelson	Marshall	1899
Treasurer	E. S. Frick	Marshall	1899
Register of Deeds	S. N. Harrington	Marshall	1899
Sheriff	A. A. Christensen	Marshall	1899
County Attorney	F. S. Brown	Tracy	1899
Judge of Probate	O. E. Maxson	Marshall	1899
Surveyor	O. H. Sterk	Brenner	1899
Coroner	C. E. Persons	Marshall	1899
Clerk of Court	Spurgeon Odell	Marshall	1899
Court Commissioner	D. A. Kennedy	Marshall	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. Dell W. Forbes	Marshall	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	R. Heilman	Marshall	1901
Second District	J. B. Johnson	Minneota	1899
Third District	D. S. Phillips	Russell	1901
Fourth District	T. P. Baldwin	Marshall	1899
Fifth District	J. A. Hunter	Tracy	1901

McLEOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Glencoe.

Auditor	F. D. Stocking	Glencoe	1899
Treasurer	Lewis Nelson	Glencoe	1899
Register of Deeds	Frank Kasper	Glencoe	1899
Sheriff	M. H. McKenzie	Hutchinson	1899
County Attorney	F. R. Allen	Glencoe	1899
Judge of Probate	M. C. Tifft	Glencoe	1899
Surveyor	E. L. Higgins	Hutchinson	1899
Coroner	Fred Sheppard	Lester Prairie	1899
Clerk of Court	Clyde J. Poyor	Glencoe	1899
Court Commissioner	L. W. Gilbert	Glencoe	1899
Superintendent of Schools	L. P. Harrington	Hutchinson	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. F. Milbrath	Lester Prairie	1901
Second District	Rupert Lenk	Glencoe	1899
Third District	J. H. Bordwell	Stewart	1901
Fourth District	John Pokornaski	Silver Lake	1899
Fifth District	E. A. Tews	Hutchinson	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MARSHALL COUNTY.

County Seat, Warren.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Peder J. Holan	Warren	1899
Treasurer	Peter O. Dahlgren	Warren	1899
Register of Deeds	Asper B. Isaacson	Warren	1899
Sheriff	F. A. Green	Warren	1899
County Attorney	Leo S. Bayrell	Argyle	1899
Judge of Probate	Peter H. Holm	Warren	1899
Surveyor	William Forsberg	Hellem	1899
Coroner	I. J. McGillan	Warren	1899
Clerk of Court	P. B. Malberg	Warren	1899
Court Commissioner	S. Cook	Warren	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Donald Robertson	Argyle	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	W. E. Wood	Warren	1899
Second District	John Dahlin	Argyle	1901
Third District	M. Besancon	Stephen	1899
Fourth District	Adolf S. Rokke	West Valley	1901
Fifth District	J. M. Schie	New Folden	1899

MARTIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Fairmont.

Auditor	A. H. True	Fairmont	1899
Treasurer	H. H. Bonney	Fairmont	1899
Register of Deeds	Valentine Wohlhuter	Fairmont	1899
Sheriff	W. P. Hill	Fairmont	1899
County Attorney	B. F. Vorels	Fairmont	1899
Judge of Probate	J. C. Pratt	Fairmont	1899
Surveyor	C. T. Montgomery	Welcome	1899
Coroner	J. Janss	Welcome	1899
Clerk of Court	Wm. Vlesselman	Fairmont	1899
Court Commissioner	C. H. Bullard	Fairmont	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Burr D. Alton	Fairmont	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	W. A. Hinton	Nashville Cntr	1901
Second District	B. S. Colton	Fairmont	1899
Third District	John Schrooten	North Star	1901
Fourth District	Ed Claude	Sherburne	1899
Fifth District	Fred Jarchow	Welcome	1901

MEEKER COUNTY.

County Seat, Litchfield.

Auditor	C. H. Bigelow	Litchfield	1899
Treasurer	John Paulson	Litchfield	1899
Register of Deeds	Nils M. Holm	Litchfield	1899
Sheriff	Chas. A. May	Litchfield	1899
County Attorney	Albert F. Foster	Litchfield	1899
Judge of Probate	V. H. Harris	Litchfield	1899
Surveyor	N. Y. Taylor	Litchfield	1899
Coroner	Wm. Hilderbrandt	Forest City	1899
Clerk of Court	H. C. Angell	Litchfield	1901
Court Commissioner	F. V. DeCoster	Litchfield	1899
Superintendent of Schools	T. B. Diamond	Litchfield	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. W. Harding	Darwin	1901
Second District	Jens F. Hinck	Rosendale	1899
Third District	Swan Cervene	Dassel	1901
Fourth District	Matthew Flynn	Forest City	1899
Fifth District	John Hunter, Jr.	Crow River	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

County Seat, Princeton.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	E. E. Whitney	Forester	1899
Treasurer	R. M. Neely	Princeton.	1899
Register of Deeds	J. W. Goulding	Princeton.	1899
Sheriff	E. D. Claggett	Princeton.	1899
County Attorney	J. A. Ross	Princeton.	1899
Judge of Probate	J. S. Bouck	Princeton.	1899
Surveyor	J. P. Mitchell	Milaca	1899
Coroner	Dr. O. C. Tarbox	Princeton.	1899
Clerk of Court	L. S. Briggs	Princeton.	1901
Court Commissioner	M. S. Cone	Princeton.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Marion Mudgitt	Princeton.	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	L. S. Libby	Princeton.	1901
Second District	John McCool	Princeton.	1899
Third District	C. W. Burnhelm	Bock	1901
Fourth District	Geo. H. Deans	Forester	1899
Fifth District	E. W. Cundy	Cove	1901

MORRISON COUNTY.

County Seat, Little Falls.

Auditor	James A. Nichols	Little Falls.	1899
Treasurer	Jos. L. Meyer	Little Falls.	1899
Register of Deeds	L. Gaudet	Little Falls.	1899
Sheriff	H. A. Rider	Little Falls.	1899
County Attorney	Frank W. Lyon	Little Falls.	1899
Judge of Probate	N. Richardson	Little Falls.	1899
Surveyor	H. S. Clyde	Little Falls.	1899
Coroner	N. Dumont	Little Falls.	1899
Clerk of Court	Lyman Signon	Little Falls.	1899
Court Commissioner	E. F. Shaw	Little Falls.	1901
Superintendent of Schools	J. H. Seal	Little Falls.	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Martin Enke	Rail Prairie	1901
Second District	Geo. LaFond	Little Falls.	1901
Third District	J. J. Gross	Little Falls.	1901
Fourth District	N. Hennen	Pierz	1899
Fifth District	J. J. Jacobson	Elm Dale	1899

MOWER COUNTY.

County Seat, Austin.

Auditor	R. L. Johnson	Austin	1899
Treasurer	G. Seebach	Austin	1899
Register of Deeds	Eugene Wood	Austin	1899
Sheriff	John Johnson, Jr.	Austin	1899
County Attorney	S. D. Catherwood	Austin	1899
Judge of Probate	S. S. Washburn	Austin	1899
Surveyor	G. H. Allen	Grand Meadow	1899
Coroner	W. L. Hollister	Austin	1899
Clerk of Court	O. J. Simmons	Austin	1899
Court Commissioner	S. S. Washburn	Austin	1899
Superintendent of Schools	G. C. Ellis	Austin	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	M. Stephenson	Brownsdale	1901
Second District	Wm. Brown	Grand Meadow	1899
Third District	Frank E. Hambrecht	Le Roy	1901
Fourth District	K. Amundson	Lyle	1899
Fifth District	J. W. C. Dinsmoor	Austin	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MURRAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Slayton.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Charles E. Weld	Slayton	1900
Treasurer	Peter Peterson	Slayton	1900
Register of Deeds	Herman Nelson	Slayton	1900
Sheriff	James Lowe	Slayton	1900
County Attorney	B. H. Whitney	Slayton	1900
Judge of Probate	B. W. Woolstencroft	Fulda	1900
Coroner	Dr. H. Morell	Slayton	1900
Clerk of Court	Robert Hyslop	Slayton	1901
Court Commissioner	Peter Dampman	Slayton	1900
Superintendent of Schools	Edward Mott	Slayton	1900
County Commissioners—			
First District	Henry Colers	Dovray	1901
Second District	John P. Hobert	Mason	1900
Third District	W. S. Pattinson	Lake Wilson	1901
Fourth District	A. O. Lunder	Slayton	1900
Fifth District	P. J. O'Connell	Lime Creek	1901

NICOLLET COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Peter.

Auditor	Chas. Hensel	St. Peter	1900
Treasurer	John Webster	St. Peter	1900
Register of Deeds	Albert Linstrom	St. Peter	1900
Sheriff	J. H. Block	St. Peter	1900
County Attorney	A. A. Stone	St. Peter	1900
Judge of Probate	John Peterson	St. Peter	1900
Surveyor	O. J. Anderson	St. Peter	1900
Coroner	G. F Merritt	St. Peter	1900
Clerk of Court	G. A. Blomberg, Jr.	St. Peter	1901
Superintendent of Schools	C. G. Schulz	St. Peter	1900
County Commissioners—			
First District	L. M. Erickson	St. Peter	1901
Second District	J. Adrian Johnson	Norseland	1900
Third District	Philip Dick	St. Peter	1901
Fourth District	W. N. C. Bushard	New Ulm	1900
Fifth District	Henry Bode	Nicollet	1901

NOBLES COUNTY.

County Seat, Worthington.

Auditor	E. A. Tripp	Worthington	1900
Treasurer	J. P. Peterson	Worthington	1900
Register of Deeds	A. G. Lindgren	Adrian	1900
Sheriff	Gilbert Anderson	Worthington	1900
County Attorney	C. M. Crandall	Worthington	1900
Judge of Probate	C. M. Cory	Worthington	1900
Surveyor	M. S. Smith	Worthington	1900
Coroner	R. B. Plotts	Worthington	1900
Clerk of Court	F. A. Stevens	Worthington	1900
Court Commissioner	L. B. Bennett	Worthington	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Maud Graves	Adrian	1900
County Commissioners—			
First District	F. D. Lindquist	Dundee	1901
Second District	B. W. Pope	Rushmore	1900
Third District	A. J. Rice	Adrian	1901
Fourth District	R. O'Hearn	Ellsworth	1900
Fifth District	H. M. Palm	Worthington	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NORMAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Ada.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	E. J. Herringer	Ada	1899
Treasurer	N. O. Mitthum	Ada	1899
Register of Deeds	T. T. Braaten	Ada	1899
Sheriff	P. A. Peterson	Ada	1899
County Attorney	Peter Sharpe	Ada	1899
Judge of Probate	M. A. Brattland	Ada	1899
Coroner	J. W. Meighen	Twin Valley	1899
Clerk of Court	K. N. Brogestad	Ada	1899
Court Commissioner	H. W. Hunting	Ada	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Charlotte A. Bradley	Ada	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	M. E. Bjorge	Strand	1901
Second District	N. H. Nelson	Ada	1899
Third District	Jens Anderson	Perley	1901
Fourth District	M. J. Merrick	Dover	1899
Fifth District	E. L. Tomtengen	Fossum	1901

OLMSTED COUNTY.

County Seat, Rochester.

Auditor	S. O. Sanderson	Rochester	1899
Treasurer	G. Hargeshelmer	Rochester	1899
Register of Deeds	J. F. Spencer	Rochester	1899
Sheriff	C. N. Stewart	Rochester	1899
County Attorney	Geo. W. Granger	Rochester	1899
Judge of Probate	J. A. Leonard	Rochester	1899
Surveyor	Wm. C. Fraser	Rochester	1899
Coroner	F. R. Mosse	Rochester	1899
Clerk of Court	Jno. C. Crabb	Rochester	1899
Court Commissioner	R. H. Gove	Rochester	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. H. Chapman	Rochester	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Robert Hall	Rochester	1901
Second District	A. C. McCoy	Byron	1899
Third District	L. W. Lull	Marion	1901
Fourth District	M. J. Merrick	Dover	1899
Fifth District	Fred Rucker	Oronoco	1901

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

County Seat, Fergus Falls.

Auditor	Henry J. Collins	Fergus Falls	1899
Treasurer	Steve Butler	Fergus Falls	1899
Register of Deeds	Fred N. Field	Fergus Falls	1899
Sheriff	John S. Billings	Fergus Falls	1899
County Attorney	M. J. Daly	Perham	1899
Judge of Probate	E. Frankberg	Fergus Falls	1899
Surveyor	Martin Halberg	Henning	1899
Coroner	L. Ed. Davison	Perham	1899
Clerk of Court	C. F. Hanson	Fergus Falls	1901
Court Commissioner	Victor Vadecamper	Fergus Falls	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Otto M. Haugan	Fergus Falls	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	August J. Sitz	N'w Y'rk Mills	1901
Second District	J. H. Faulds	Pelican R'pids	1899
Third District	John Baardson	Saint Olaf	1901
Fourth District	O. S. Johnson	Henning	1899
Fifth District	John P. Haave	Fergus Falls	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PINE COUNTY.

County Seat, Pine City.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Douglas Greeley	Pine City	1899
Treasurer	G. J. Albrecht	Pine City	1899
Register of Deeds	Jas. H. Wandel	Pine City	1899
Sheriff	James McLaughlin	Pine City	1899
County Attorney	L. H. McKusick	Pine City	1899
Judge of Probate	E. Vanhoven	Pine City	1899
Surveyor	A. G. Crocker	Finlayson	1899
Coroner	O. S. Watkins	Willow River	1899
Clerk of Court	H. J. Rath	Pine City	1901
Court Commissioner	J. F. Stone	Pine City	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Robt. Blankenship	Willow River	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	L. C. Simmons	Rock Creek	1899
Second District	Otto Kowalke	Pine City	1901
Third District	J. K. Anderson	Hinckley	1899
Fourth District	F. Chmielliwski	Sturgeon Lake	1901
Fifth District	John Lyden	Sturgeon Lake	1899

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

County Seat, Pipestone.

Auditor	J. C. Marshall	Pipestone	1899
Treasurer	H. J. Farmer	Pipestone	1899
Register of Deeds	G. W. Nash	Pipestone	1899
Sheriff	Edgar Shepherd	Pipestone	1899
County Attorney	D. W. Evans	Pipestone	1899
Judge of Probate	Dr. E. M. Carr	Pipestone	1899
Surveyor	John Pierce	Pipestone	1899
Coroner	A. H. Brown	Pipestone	1899
Clerk of Court	W. W. Robey	Pipestone	1899
Court Commissioner	A. Hitchcox	Pipestone	1899
Superintendent of Schools	E. E. Parke	Pipestone	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Gilrouan	Pipestone	1901
Second District	N. Minet	Pipestone	1899
Third District	Wm. Dorns	Pipestone	1901
Fourth District	E. W. Day	Pipestone	1899
Fifth District	G. H. Gurley	Pipestone	1901

POLK COUNTY.

County Seat, Crookston.

Auditor	John Gleason	Crookston	1899
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry	Crookston	1899
Register of Deeds	Albert Wickstrom	Crookston	1899
Sheriff	Thomas Lawrence	Crookston	1899
County Attorney	L. E. Gossman	Crookston	1899
Judge of Probate	Ole E. Hagen	Crookston	1899
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery	Crookston	1899
Coroner	Dr. A. M. Stebbins	Fertile	1899
Clerk of Court	John Vig	Crookston	1899
Court Commissioner	Geo. H. Palmer	Crookston	1899
Superintendent of Schools	I. I. Kaasa	Crookston	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Chas. McCarty	McIntosh	1901
Second District	Anthon Lindem	Fisher	1899
Third District	Remi Fortier	Gentilly	1901
Fourth District	Henry Norland	St. Hilaire	1899
Fifth District	Hugh Thompson	E Grand Forks	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPE COUNTY.

County Seat, Glenwood.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	P. I. Ronning	Glenwood	1899
Treasurer	M. G. Regg	Glenwood	1899
Register of Deeds	T. O. Ofsthun	Glenwood	1899
Sheriff	Theodore Thorson	Glenwood	1899
County Attorney	E. M. Webster	Glenwood	1899
Judge of Probate	Tory Thorson	Glenwood	1899
Surveyor	T. B. Wollan	Glenwood	1899
Coroner	Dr. A. C. Fjelstad	Glenwood	1899
Clerk of Court	Frank E. Reed	Glenwood	1901
Court Commissioner	W. J. Carson	Glenwood	1901
Superintendent of Schools	Iver J. Lee	Glenwood	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	C. C. Gordu	Starbuck	1901
Second District	A. L. Sunderland	Westport	1899
Third District	Chr. Aug. Jansen	Erickson	1901
Fourth District	Simon Svenson	Starbuck	1899
Fifth District	W. D. Brainerd	Glenwood	1901

RAMSEY COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Paul.

Auditor	D. M. Sullivan	St. Paul	1899
Treasurer	F. E. Elmund	St. Paul	1899
Register of Deeds	Ed. G. Krahmer	St. Paul	1899
Sheriff	Jno. Wagener	St. Paul	1899
County Attorney	Sam'l A. Anderson	St. Paul	1899
Judge of Probate	Gebhard Willrich	St. Paul	1899
Surveyor	Gates A. Johnson, Jr	St. Paul	1899
Coroner	J. C. Nelson	St. Paul	1899
Clerk of Court	Edward G. Rogers	St. Paul	1899
Court Commissioner	Henry Gallick	St. Paul	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Henry G. Blake	St. Paul	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Chas. F. McCarron	St. Paul	1899
Second District	Chas. Reif	White Bear	1899
City	Harry R. Hardick	St. Paul	1899
City	Paul Quehl	St. Paul	1899
City	John H. Moritz	St. Paul	1899
City	Sam'l E. Kellerman	St. Paul	1899

REDWOOD COUNTY.

County Seat, Redwood Falls.

Auditor	A. H. Anderson	Redwood Falls	1899
Treasurer	J. R. Lankard	Redwood Falls	1899
Register of Deeds	N. W. Cobleigh	Redwood Falls	1899
Sheriff	E. A. Pease	Redwood Falls	1899
County Attorney	Frank Clague	Lamberton	1899
Judge of Probate	J. B. Robinson	Redwood Falls	1899
Surveyor	D. L. Bigham	Redwood Falls	1899
Coroner	C. P. Gibson	Redwood Falls	1899
Clerk of Court	Fred. L. Warner	Redwood Falls	1901
County Commissioner	Geo. Houghmaster	Redwood Falls	1901
Superintendent of Schools	S. J. Race	Redwood Falls	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Eric Wilson	Tracy	1901
Second District	Leo. Altermott	Lamberton	1899
Third District	J. W. Carlile	Morgan	1901
Fourth District	J. P. Cooper	Redwood Falls	1899
Fifth District	T. J. Sloan	Belview	1901

RED LAKE COUNTY.

(See page 407.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

RENVILLE COUNTY.

County Seat, Beaver Falls.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	J. T. Brooks	Beaver Falls	1899
Treasurer	Hans Listerud	Beaver Falls	1899
Register of Deeds	Peter Erickson	Beaver Falls	1899
Sheriff	Wm. Wichman	Beaver Falls	1899
County Attorney	S. R. Miller	Olivia	1899
Judge of Probate	Perry W. Glenn	Beaver Falls	1899
Surveyor	O. G. Johnson	Vicksburg	1899
Coroner	A. G. Stoddard	Fairfax	1899
Clerk of Court	E. E. Cook	Beaver Falls	1899
Court Commissioner	Henry Ahrens	Beaver Falls	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Eric Ericson	Beaver Falls	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	E. J. Butler	Hector	1901
Second District	A. J. Anderson	Franklin	1899
Third District	C. A. Desmond	Morton	1901
Fourth District	F. A. Schroeder	Florita	1899
Fifth District	John I. Johnson	Sacred Heart	1901

RICE COUNTY.

County Seat, Faribault.

Auditor	I. N. Donaldson	Faribault	1899
Treasurer	F. Laufenburger	Faribault	1899
Register of Deeds	Geo. L. Smith	Faribault	1899
Sheriff	Geo. W. Mosher	Faribault	1899
County Attorney	Anson L. Keyes	Faribault	1899
Judge of Probate	R. A. Mott	Faribault	1899
Surveyor	C. A. Reed	Dundas	1899
Coroner	J. S. Seeley	Faribault	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. D. Reed	Faribault	1901
Court Commissioner	C. W. Pye	Northfield	1901
Superintendent of Schools	B. M. Reynolds	Northfield	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Alfred Pentz	Faribault	1901
Second District	P. Heffernan	Northfield	1899
Third District	H. F. Kester	Faribault	1901
Fourth District	S. J. Leahy	Faribault	1899
Fifth District	F. J. Rachac	Wesely	1901

ROCK COUNTY.

County Seat, Luverne.

Auditor	C. S. Bruce	Luverne	1899
Treasurer	P. O. Skyberg	Luverne	1899
Register of Deeds	J. H. Adams	Luverne	1899
Sheriff	J. E. Black	Luverne	1899
County Attorney	S. C. Rea	Luverne	1899
Judge of Probate	James Marshall	Luverne	1899
Surveyor	W. N. Davidson	Luverne	1899
Coroner	J. C. Gilbertson	Luverne	1899
Clerk of Court	O. E. Ferguson	Luverne	1899
Court Commissioner	J. O. Helgeson	Luverne	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Ellen M. Wright	Luverne	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	W. J. Willgard	Jasper	1901
Second District	R. McDowell	Beaver Creek	1899
Third District	F. B. Myrick	Hills	1901
Fourth District	Martin Webber	Luverne	1899
Fifth District	Henry Rohek	Rock Rapids, Ia	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ROSEAU COUNTY.

County Seat, Roseau.

OFFICE.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	A. Waag	Roseau	1899
Treasurer	A. G. Lokken	Roseau	1899
Register of Deeds	Ole Oie	Roseau	1899
Sheriff	J. W. Durham	Roseau	1899
County Attorney	R. J. Bell	Roseau	1899
Judge of Probate	O. B. Ekman	Roseau	1899
Surveyor	J. C. Stram	Roseau	1889
Coroner	Dr. Laurence Parker	Roseau	1899
Clerk of Court	Iver Torfin	Roseau	1901
Court Commissioner	J. C. Stram	Roseau	1901
Superintendent of Schools	L. P. Dahlquist	Roseau	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Lars Haglund	Roseau	1899
Second District	Jacob Johnson	Roseau	1901
Third District	A. O. Skagen	Moody	1899
Fourth District	Hans Erickson	Moody	1901
Fifth District	Theo. E. Houg	Badger	1899

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

County Seat, Duluth.

Auditor	Odin Halden	Duluth	1896
Treasurer	L. H. Whipple	Duluth	1899
Register of Deeds	Peter J. Borgstrom	Duluth	1899
Sheriff	Wm. C. Sargent	Duluth	1899
County Attorney	George E. Arbury	Duluth	1899
Judge of Probate	Phineas Ayer	Duluth	1899
Surveyor	Ray W. Nichols	Duluth	1899
Coroner	John J. Eklund	Duluth	1899
Clerk of Court	John Owens	Duluth	1899
Court Commissioner	Wm. C. McAdam	Duluth	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Wm. C. McCarter	Duluth	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Williams	Duluth	1901
Second District	H. T. Dinham	Duluth	1899
Third District	Ole A. Berg	(West End) Duluth	1901
Fourth District	E. Marcom	Tower	1899
Fifth District	Charles Kauppi	West Duluth	1901

SCOTT COUNTY.

County Seat, Shakopee.

Auditor	Henry C. Koerner	Shakopee	1899
Treasurer	Frank Huber	Shakopee	1899
Register of Deeds	C. J. Delougherty	Lydia	1899
Sheriff	Peter Hilgers	Shakopee	1899
County Attorney	Chas. G. Hinds	Shakopee	1899
Judge of Probate	Nicholas Meyer	Shakopee	1899
Surveyor	V. D. Simar	Shakopee	1899
Coroner	Alois Hirscher	Shakopee	1899
Clerk of Court	Wm. F. Witt	Shakopee	1899
Court Commissioner	Nicholas Meyer	Shakopee	1899
Superintendent of Schools	H. J. Fitzpatrick	Jordan	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Mahoney	Belle Plaine	1901
Second District	C Roderig	Jordan	1899
Third District	Henry Spielmann	Shakopee	1901
Fourth District	Thomas Hyland	St. Patrick	1899
Fifth District	Joseph Ring	New Market	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

County Seat, Elk River.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Geo. C. Hill	Elk River	1899
Treasurer	D. R. Houlton	Elk River	1899
Register of Deeds	J. C. Wagner	Elk River	1899
Sheriff	Frank P. Brown	Elk River	1899
County Attorney	Frank T. White,	Elk River	1899
Judge of Probate	Albert Bailey	Elk River	1899
Surveyor	J. H. Williams	Elk River	1899
Coroner	N. D. Trumbull	Elk River	1899
Clerk of Court	E. E. Bryant	Elk River	1901
Court Commissioner	Will B. Beck	Elk River	1901
Superintendent of Schools	J. H. Williams	Elk River	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Henry C. Hastings	Elk River	1901
Second District	John E. Putnam	Big Lake	1899
Third District	John Kaufman	Clear Lake	1901
Fourth District	John Kalliher	Princeton	1899
Fifth District	George Keasling	Elk River	1901

SIBLEY COUNTY.

County Seat, Henderson.

Auditor	H. A. Seigneuret	Henderson	1899
Treasurer	Charles Comnick	Henderson	1899
Register of Deeds	N. C. Bray	Henderson	1899
Sheriff	Wm. Dretchko	Henderson	1899
County Attorney	Ed. H. Huebner	Winthrop	1899
Judge of Probate	Louis Rothmund	Henderson	1899
Surveyor	S. F. Mullen	Green Isle	1899
Coroner	Chas Kelley	Henderson	1899
Clerk of Court	John McGrann	Henderson	1901
Court Commissioner	E. J. Ayer	Henderson	1899
Superintendent of Schools	G. M. Cesander	Gibbon	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Gelb	Henderson	1901
Second District	Fred Rose	Gaylord	1899
Third District	H. F. Hoppenstedt	Gibbon	1901
Fourth District	C. A. Benson	Winthrop	1899
Fifth District	James Donlin	Green Isle	1901

STEARNS COUNTY.

County Seat, St. Cloud.

Auditor	P. J. Gruber	St. Cloud	1899
Treasurer	Chas. Dueber	St. Cloud	1899
Register of Deeds	J. M. Emmel	St. Cloud	1899
Sheriff	J. G. McKelvey	St. Cloud	1899
County Attorney	J. D. Sullivan	St. Cloud	1899
Judge of Probate	Hubert Hansen	St. Cloud	1899
Surveyor	D. B. Cannon	Avon	1899
Coroner	H. A. Pinault	St. Joseph	1899
Clerk of Court	E. P. Barnum	St. Cloud	1899
Court Commissioner	J. L. Wilson	St. Cloud	1899
Superintendent of Schools	L. J. Rocholl	St Cloud	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Edward Miller	St. Cloud	1899
Second District	H. F. Meyer	Albany	1901
Third District	Geo. Engelhard	Torah	1901
Fourth District	Jos. Scheeler	Maine Prairie	1899
Fifth District	Edward Smith	Sauk Center	1899

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STEELE COUNTY.

County Seat, Owatonna.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	L. B. Warren	Owatonna	1899
Treasurer	I. Anderson	Owatonna	1899
Register of Deeds	G. D. Holden	Owatonna	1899
Sheriff	J. Z. Barnecard	Owatonna	1899
County Attorney	E. W. Richter	Owatonna	1899
Judge of Probate	W. A. Eggleston	Owatonna	1899
Surveyor	A. M. Mitchel	Owatonna	1899
Coroner	J. H. Adair	Owatonna	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. W. Peachey	Owatonna	1899
Superintendent of Schools	F. C. Carlton	Medford	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Wm. Gamble	Lemond	1901
Second District	F. C. Brown	Bixby	1899
Third District	J. F. Brady	Deerfield	1901
Fourth District	O. D. Selleck	Owatonna	1899
Fifth District	Wm. Kelly	Owatonna	1901

STEVENS COUNTY.

County Seat, Morris.

Auditor	N. R. Spurr	Morris	1899
Treasurer	Carl Buckentin	Morris	1899
Register of Deeds	Ed. J. Lehman	Morris	1899
Sheriff	George H. Munro	Morris	1899
County Attorney	Wm. C. Bicknell	Morris	1899
Judge of Probate	Geo. E. Darling	Morris	1899
Surveyor	D. T. Wheaton	Morris	1899
Coroner	Dr. H. L. Hulburd	Morris	1899
Clerk of Court	Thos. Thomasson	Morris	1901
Court Commissioner	J. D. Gillespie	Morris	1899
Superintendent of Schools	E. B. Linsley	Morris	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	C. O. Aanerud	Donnelly	1901
Second District	Chas. O. Anderson	Donnelly	1899
Third District	John H. O'Brian	Medina	1901
Fourth District	H. R. Eddy	Hancock	1901
Fifth District	H. L. Smith	Morris	1899

SWIFT COUNTY.

County Seat, Benson.

Auditor	H. T. McConnell	Benson	1899
Treasurer	J. F. Uhl	Benson	1899
Register of Deeds	Hans O. Sandbo	Murdock	1899
Sheriff	John McShane	Benson	1899
County Attorney	S. H. Hudson	Benson	1899
Judge of Probate	J. N. Edwards	Benson	1899
Surveyor	A. W. Van Slyke	Benson	1899
Coroner	J. A. McLaughlin	Benson	1899
Clerk of Court	J. Moore	Benson	1901
Court Commissioner	J. Moore	Benson	1899
Superintendent of Schools	B. G. Covell	Murdock	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	T. M. Scott	Appleton	1901
Second District	John Beyer	Halloway	1899
Third District	C. Alsaker	Murdock	1901
Fourth District	J. F. Cannon	DeGraff	1899
Fifth District	Leonard Bergstrom	Murdock	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TODD COUNTY.

County Seat, Long Prairie.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Albert Rhoda	Long Prairie	1899
Treasurer	John Peterson	Long Prairie	1899
Register of Deeds	John Wait	Long Prairie	1899
Sheriff	Geo. W. Maynard	Long Prairie	1899
County Attorney	E. B. Wood	Long Prairie	1899
Judge of Probate	J. Frank Locke	Long Prairie	1899
Surveyor	S. S. Sargeant	Round Prairie	1899
Coroner	M. L. Murphy	Browerville	1899
Clerk of Court	C. E. Harkens	Long Prairie	1899
Court Commissioner	M. L. Smith	Long Prairie	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Otis B. DeLaurier	Long Prairie	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	E. E. Greeno		1901
Second District	J. W. Swanson		1899
Third District	Ben Brever		1901
Fourth District	Eli Woodman		1899
Fifth District	Louis Anderson		1901

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

County Seat, Wheaton.

Auditor	Edward Rustad	Wheaton	1899
Treasurer	Richard Harvey	Wheaton	1899
Register of Deeds	A. T. Rustad	Wheaton	1899
Sheriff	Nels Monson	Wheaton	1899
County Attorney	C. H. Colyer	Wheaton	1899
Judge of Probate	E. J. Fortune	Wheaton	1899
Surveyor	E. J. Dodds	Wheaton	1899
Coroner	T. K. Mork	Wheaton	1899
Clerk of Court	H. G. Marshall	Wheaton	1901
Court Commissioner	O. J. Davidson	Wheaton	1901
Superintendent of Schools	W. T. Williams	Wheaton	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	J. T. Schain	Browns Valley	1899
Second District	John L. McCormack	Graceville	1901
Third District	Frank Wilhelm	Wheaton	1899
Fourth District	A. G. Swanson	Wheaton	1901
Fifth District	Peter Monson	Wheaton	1899

WABASHA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wabasha.

Auditor	A. J. Allison	Wabasha	1899
Treasurer	G. H. Lange	Lake City	1899
Register of Deeds	C. C. McDonough	Kellogg	1899
Sheriff	D. C. McKenzie	Wabasha	1899
County Attorney	James A. Carley	Plainview	1899
Judge of Probate	Malcom Kennedy	Wabasha	1899
Surveyor	L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	1899
Coroner	Dr. L. E. Claydon	Mazeppa	1899
Clerk of Court	Chas. J. Stauff	Wabasha	1899
Court Commissioner	Frank Zaun	Wabasha	1899
Superintendent of Schools	J. M. Dankuardt	Wabasha	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Peter Lamprecht	Plainview	1901
Second District	M. A. Grove	Milville	1899
Third District	Jacob Springer	Zumbro Falls	1901
Fourth District	Jacob Tenney	Wabasha	1899
Fifth District	John C. Schmidt	Lake City	1901

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

WADENA COUNTY.

County Seat, Wadena.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Frank C. Field	Wadena	1899
Treasurer	William Dower	Wadena	1899
Register of Deeds	C. Hunsinger	Wadena	1899
Sheriff	A. L. Irwin	Wadena	1899
County Attorney	Frank Willson	Wadena	1899
Judge of Probate	Asher Murray	Wadena	1899
Surveyor	A. C. DePuy	Menahga	1899
Coroner	A. Thompson	Wadena	1899
Clerk of Court	W. L. Northfoss	Wadena	1899
Court Commissioner	J. H. Montgomery	Wadena	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Wm. Comstock	Wadena	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	J. M. Fuller	Wadena	1899
Second District	W. C. Eddy	Verndale	1901
Third District	M. Williams	Verndale	1899
Fourth District	C. S. Hills	Sebeka	1901
Fifth District	C. J. Frantl	Menahga	1899

WASECA COUNTY.

County Seat, Waseca.

Auditor	A. J. Lohren	Waseca	1899
Treasurer	W. H. Roesler	Waseca	1899
Register of Deeds	John M. Wollschlaeger	Waseca	1899
Sheriff	George H. Goodspeed	Waseca	1899
County Attorney	Peter McGovern	Waseca	1899
Judge of Probate	George A. Wilson	Waseca	1899
Surveyor	Orson L. Smith	Waseca	1899
Coroner	Dr. M. J. Taylor	Janesville	1899
Clerk of Court	Henry Reynolds	Waseca	1901
Court Commissioner	E. P. Latham	Waseca	1901
Superintendent of Schools	C. W. Wagner		1899
County Commissioners –			
First District	Joseph Fromlath	Otisco, P. O.	1901
Second District	P. C. Bailey	Waseca	1899
Third District	Henry F. Lewer	Waseca	1901
Fourth District	Herman Ewert	Janesville	1899
Fifth District	Raymond Doyle	Alma City	1901

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Stillwater.

Auditor	Chas. H. Browne	Stillwater	1899
Treasurer	Aug. Booren	Stillwater	1899
Register of Deeds	Chas. A. Lammers	Stillwater	1899
Sheriff	G. W. Smith	Stillwater	1899
County Attorney	L. L Manwaring	Stillwater	1899
Judge of Probate	E. G. Butts	Stillwater	1899
Surveyor	J. M. Oldham	Afton	1899
Coroner	E. O'B. Freligh	Stillwater	1899
Clerk of Court	A. K. Doe	Stillwater	1901
Superintendent of Schools	J. Q. Mackintosh	Langdon	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	C. W. Grandstrand	Scandia	1901
Second District	H. H. Luhman	Stillwater	1899
Third District	Andrew Olson	Stillwater	1901
Fourth District	Daniel McKean	Lakeland	1899
Fifth District	Aug. Noltimier	St. Paul Park	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WATONWAN COUNTY.

County Seat, St. James.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Theo. Sonsteby	St. James	1899
Treasurer	A. S. Melgren	St. James	1899
Register of Deeds	S. M. Serkland	St. James	1899
Sheriff	Geo. W. Forsyth	St. James	1899
County Attorney	Ashley Coffman	St. James	1899
Judge of Probate	F. W. Uhlhorn	St. James	1899
Surveyor	Otto Klose	St. James	1899
Coroner	W. H. Rowe	St. James	1899
Clerk of Court	Geo. A. Bradford	St. James	1901
Court Commissioner	J. H. Roberts	St. James	1901
Superintendent of Schools	C. A. Boston	St. James	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	George Busser	Madelia	1901
Second District	T. N. Marsden	St. James	1901
Third District	W. S. Crowley	St. James	1901
Fourth District	Alex. Swanson	Sveadahl	1899
Fifth District	Helge Boen	St. James	1901

WILKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Breckenridge.

Auditor	Z. T. Shepherd	Breckenridge	1899
Treasurer	Peter Hanson	Breckenridge	1899
Register of Deeds	H. L. Shirley	Breckenridge	1899
Sheriff	G. F. Buran	Breckenridge	1899
County Attorney	Edw. Balentine	Breckenridge	1899
Judge of Probate	R. Glover	Breckenridge	1899
Surveyor	J. McCarthy	Breckenridge	1899
Coroner	W. E. Truax	Breckenridge	1899
Clerk of Court	R. J. Wells	Breckenridge	1901
Court Commissioner	J. E. Pettit	Breckenridge	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Carrie W. McCauley	McCauleyville	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. W. Mace	Nashua	1899
Second District	F. E. Kaiser	Breckenridge	1901
Third District	T. O. Gronsith	Rothsay	1899
Fourth District	Saml. Cruikshank	Kent	1901
Fifth District	James Strachan	Barnesville	1899

WINONA COUNTY.

County Seat, Winona.

Auditor	Herman Weibel	Winona	1899
Treasurer	W. H. Tolleson	Winona	1899
Register of Deeds	Geo. D. French	Winona	1899
Sheriff	A. W. Fuhrman	Winona	1899
County Attorney	Wm. B. Anderson	Winona	1899
Judge of Probate	H. L. Buck	Winona	1899
Surveyor	W. C. Burns	Winona	1899
Coroner	W. T. English	Winona	1899
Clerk of Court	Wm. E. Smith	Winona	1899
Court Commissioner	W. A. Allen	Winona	1899
Superintendent of Schools	L. V. Wilber	Winona	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	John Herek	Winona	1901
Second District	John Knopp	Winona	1899
Third District	W. F. Kobler	Altma	1901
Fourth District	O. W. Hunt	Lewiston	1899
Fifth District	Jas. L. Finch	Ridgeway	1901

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WRIGHT COUNTY.

County Seat, Buffalo.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	H. S. Swanberg	Buffalo	1899
Treasurer	Al Hanaford	Buffalo	1899
Register of Deeds	E. M. Nagel	Buffalo	1899
Sheriff	John C. Nugent	Buffalo	1899
County Attorney	James C. Tarbox	Buffalo	1899
Judge of Probate	J. J. Woolley	Buffalo	1899
Surveyor	Guy A. Eaton	Buffalo	1899
Coroner	E. A. Shannon	Buffalo	1899
Clerk of Court	Charles H. Vorse	Buffalo	1901
Court Commissioner	S. A. Putnam	Buffalo	1901
Superintendent of Schools	J. F. Lee	Buffalo	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	Thomas Hudek	Maple Lake	1901
Second District	August Hafften	Buffalo	1899
Third District	J. F. Lanzer	Waverly	1901
Fourth District	John Buckman	Maple Lake	1899
Fifth District	A. G. Johnson	Cokato	1901

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

County Seat, Granite Falls.

Auditor	Mair Pointon	Granite Falls.	1899
Treasurer	E. H. Sorlien	Granite Falls.	1899
Register of Deeds	Ed. Evenson	Granite Falls.	1899
Sheriff	Joseph H. Schwaller	Granite Falls.	1899
County Attorney	Andrew J. Volstead	Granite Falls.	1899
Judge of Probate	John D. Otis	Granite Falls.	1899
Surveyor	John Norgaard	Granite Falls.	1899
Coroner	J. W. Donnell	Clarkfield	1899
Clerk of Court	John J. Olson	Granite Falls.	1899
Court Commissioner	James L. Putnam	Granite Falls.	1899
Superintendent of Schools	Chas. F. Hall	Wood Lake	1899
County Commissioners—			
First District	G. O. Homme	Yel. Medicine.	1901
Second District	O. N. Sherdal	Granite Falls.	1899
Third District	L. S. Orwoll	Hanley Falls.	1901
Fourth District	James Paulson	Clarkfield	1899
Fifth District	K. K. Snortum	Canby	1901

RED LAKE COUNTY,*

County Seat, Red Lake Falls.

Auditor	W. T. Mullarky	Red LakeFalls	1899
Treasurer	M. A. Hatton	Red LakeFalls	1899
Register of Deeds	S. A. Swanson	Red LakeFalls	1899
Sheriff	Samuel M. Dainerd	Red LakeFalls	1899
County Attorney	Charles Boughton	Red LakeFalls	1899
Judge of Probate	Luman C. Simons	Red LakeFalls	1899
Surveyor	P. O. Heglund	Red LakeFalls	1899
Coroner	Joseph Belair	Red LakeFalls	1899
Clerk of Court	Joseph Perrault		
Superintendent of Schools	Frank Jeffers	Red LakeFalls	1899
County Commissioners—		Red LakeFalls	
	Samuel Gibeau	Red LakeFalls	1899
	Karl M. Hansen	Red LakeFalls	1899
	Ole J. Johnson	Red LakeFalls	1899
	Swan Anderson	Red LakeFalls	1899
	William C. L. Demann	Red LakeFalls	1899

* Governor's proclamation establishing Red Lake county promulgated in December, 1896. Supreme court decision denying writ quo warranto rendered February 1st, 1897.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE ELECTIONS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irniter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE ELECTIONS 1896.

The political party platforms follow in the order prescribed by the 1893 general election law for position of party candidates' names on official ballot, *i. e.* The party candidates' names of the party casting the highest vote at the last preceding general election is placed at head of list of candidates for the different offices, the party candidates of party casting the next highest vote second, and so on.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED JULY 1, 1896, AT THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, AT ST. PAUL.

The Republicans of Minnesota, in convention assembled, renew their fealty to the principles of the Republican party, which has brought honor and prosperity to the nation in the past, and is the hope of the people to relieve them from the Democratic distress of the present. We submit the following declarations of principle:

We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at a parity in purchasing and debt-paying power; and we are earnestly opposed, under the present conditions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reason that it would destroy such parity, erroneously contract the volume of our currency by forcing gold out of circulation and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing, also, that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the Republican party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference for that purpose.

The Republicans of Minnesota, in convention assembled, rejoice in the near approach of the day when, with the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the government, will return the prosperity which terminated in 1892. In the language of him whose memory is enshrined in the heart of every Republican, we are in favor of a "tariff duty on foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the government, and so adjusted as to protect American industries." We demand the restoration of the principle of reciprocity as a national policy, and favor as the logical correlative of our protective tariff laws such treaty stipulations with foreign countries as will provide a profitable market for our surplus products and enable us to buy from them on terms mutually advantageous.

The Republicans of Minnesota, in convention assembled, assert their belief in the policy of the United States as declared by James Monroe and by every one of our statesmen since. They also declare their conviction that the people o Cuba ought to be recognized as belligerents. Believing thoroughly in the doctrine of arbitration between nations, they nevertheless should have a sufficient system of coast defenses and such other naval and military precautions as will surely make us able to secure peace by our manifest invincibility in war.

Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DEMOCRATIC-PEOPLES STATE PLATFORM.

1896.

1st. The Democracy of the State of Minnesota, in convention assembled, hereby re-affirms the platform recently adopted at Chicago, and hereby approves its selection of candidates, Bryan and Sewall, for the high offices of president and vice-president.

2nd. We further denounce the platform of the Republican party on the all-absorving issue of the day, namely, honest money. It proposes to favor bimetallism, yet it proposes to submit the question to other leading nations, when it well knows that those nations are solidly in favor of the continuation of the present gold standard. The question therefore now before the people is whether we shall be obliged to remain on the gold standard, with all its destructive tendencies, or whether we shall follow the tradional policy of the United States and hold both gold and silver to be the standard money of our people, freely coined on the old legal ratio of 16 to 1. On this all-important question we earnestly invite the co-operation of every citizen who is anxious for the future prosperity of the country.

3rd. We demand that the policy which for the past thirty-eight years has controlled the legislation of our state and the administration of its institutions and affairs be now changed. Wrongs older than a generation remain to be redressed. No state can prosper which commits for so long a period its affairs to the same political party. We now congratulate the people that this long period of misgovernment is about to end, and that the people are now ready to resume their right of honest government and the reform of all abuses.

4th. We denounce the Republican party of the state for its subserviney to corporations, rings and trusts and its total disregard of the great producing masses, the middle classes, the common people, farmers, mechanics and laboring men. We hold that these latter classes should especially receive the fair and first consideration of the legislative and executive powers of the state. We pledge the people, if given authority, that corporate and monopolistic selfishness, greed and power shall not control our conduct, and that, while we have no desire to strike down or injure in the slightest degree vested rights, we will see to it that the rights of the common people shall not be trenched upon, but jealously guarded.

5th. The ballot is the weapon of American freemen, and the sacredness of the ballot can only be preserved by its secrecy. We unqualifiedly condemn all efforts of corporate or private employers to inquire into or investigate and uncover the true sentiments of the voting employe; thus by a covert threat challenging his vote and neutralizing his influence, and making him tributary to interests which may be opposed to the interests of the people.

6th. The constitution provides that taxation of property shall be as nearly equal as possible. We therefore demand that iron mines and unused railroad lands be required to pay a fair and just tax in the same manner that other property is taxed.

7th. We are furthermore opposed to the struck jury law, and demand its repeal.

8th. We demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the election of president, vice-president and United States senators be by the direct vote of the people.

9th. We favor all legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads in the State of Minnesota.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Athena M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM.

1. We hereby pledge our hearty support to Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson, the nominees of the National Prohibition party for president and vice-president of the United States.

2. The traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequaled enormity, subversive of all good government, and incapable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatsoever. We therefore declare for its legal prohibition by both state and national legislation.

3. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

4. Ex-soldiers and sailors should be granted pensions graded according to disability and time of service, not merely as a debt of gratitude, but for service rendered in the preservation of the Union.

5. We favor the government control of all means of transportation and communication, and, if necessary, the ownership of railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, to be used for the benefit of the people without profit.

6. We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

7. We favor the initiative and referendum.

8. We favor such an amendment to the election laws of the state as will remove the burdensome restrictions and abolish the fees now required to place the names of candidates upon the official ballot, which restrictions make it almost impossible for new parties or independent voters to give expression to their convictions at the ballot box.

9. We are opposed to all monopoly of any kind or character and favor such legislation as will make it impossible for trusts and combinations to exist.

10. The money of our country, whether paper, silver or gold, should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business, and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. It should be made a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We favor the restoration of silver to the position which it occupied prior to 1873 until the existing coin obligations of our government shall have been paid. When these debts are paid we favor the demonetization of both gold and silver, and the issuance of treasury notes based on gold and silver bullion at their marked value.

Generated for Athena M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PARTY NOMINATIONS IN 1896.

STATE OFFICERS.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Governor—
David M. Clough, of Hennepin county.
Lieutenant Governor—
John L. Gibbs, of Freeborn county.
Secretary of State—
Albert Berg, of Chisago county.
State Treasurer—
August T. Koerner, of Meeker county.
Attorney General—
Henry W. Childs, of Ramsey county.

DEMOCRATIC-PEOPLES PARTY.

Governor—
John Lind, of Brown county.
Lieutenant Governor—
J. M. Bowler, of Renville county.
Secretary of State—
Julius J. Heinrich, of Hennepin county.
State Treasurer—
Alexander McKinnon, of Polk county.
Attorney General—
John A. Keyes, of St. Louis county.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

Governor—
Wm. J. Dean, of Hennepin county.
Lieutenant Governor—
Clarence Wedge, of Freeborn county.
Secretary of State—
J. A. McConkey, of Otter Tail county.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ELECTION RETURNS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054308281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES, 1896.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

[R., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition; Nat-Dem., National Democrat; Soc., Socialist-Labor.]

Counties.	Presidential Electors.				
	McKinley, R.	Bryan, Dem-Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, Nat-Dem.	Matchett, Soc.
Aitkin	855	344	17	9	6
Anoka	1,553	791	24	24	1
Becker	1,479	985	34	15	2
Beltrami	202	213	3	3	.....
Benton	778	867	8	14	2
Big Stone	1,048	742	54	31	6
Blue Earth	4,055	2,744	150	93	10
Brown	1,807	1,469	42	50	15
Carlton	1,169	543	10	13	6
Carver	1,856	1,268	13	44	5
Cass	351	271	5	2	2
Chippewa	1,310	1,037	33	11	8
Chisago	2,558	437	18	17	2
Clay	1,594	1,908	43	38	9
Cook	81	107	3	1	.....
Cottonwood	1,242	810	47	16	.....
Crow Wing	1,701	1,066	59	29	11
Dakota	2,147	2,310	90	57	22
Dodge	1,900	911	86	18	4
Douglas	1,966	1,350	58	18	7
Faribault	3,116	1,107	82	59	2
Fillmore	4,195	1,939	167	40	10
Freeborn	3,400	1,179	99	26	2
Goodhue	5,748	1,426	118	78	12
Grant	1,002	739	25	9	5
Hennepin	26,786	20,515	450	291	246
Houston	2,087	991	47	37	4
Hubbard	364	344	4	19	1
Isanti	1,490	750	.....	.....	.....
Itasca	826	724	5	3	3
Jackson	1,558	1,150	29	17	3
Kanabec	484	256	10	5	.....
Kandiyohi	2,181	1,638	38	17	3
Kittson	753	762	23	13	6
Lac qui Parle	1,620	932	57	21	11
Lake	595	320	6	5	3
Le Sueur	2,235	2,003	65	54	12
Lincoln	674	703	31	28	1
Lyon	1,623	1,351	67	22	9
McLeod	1,595	1,653	43	47	4
Marshall	1,200	1,222	15	11	4
Martin	1,739	1,327	97	30	9
Meeker	2,094	1,538	51	23	12
Mille Lacs	977	456	13	13	4
Morrison	1,960	1,734	51	33	8
Mower	3,379	1,407	85	36	12
Murray	1,204	1,054	21	22	3
Nicollet	1,803	837	32	42	1
Nobles	1,568	1,204	48	32	7
Norman	1,382	1,304	83	12	5
Olmstead	3,201	1,741	83	66	4
Otter Tail	3,544	4,482	162	76	30
Pine	1,152	875	13	30	7
Pipestone	862	919	17	17	.....
Polk	2,855	5,054	69	54	35
Pope	1,773	688	43	8	2

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

[R., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition; Nat-Dem., National Democrat; Soc., Socialist-Labor.]

COUNTIES.	Presidential Electors.				
	McKinley, R.	Bryan, Dem-Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, Nat-Dem.	Matchett, Soc.
Ramsey	17,522	12,048	177	433	207
Redwood	1,818	1,123	31	24	4
Renville	2,553	1,978	51	38	8
Rice	3,483	2,002	103	110	13
Rock	1,209	765	28	15	3
Roseau	287	527	6	5	3
St. Louis	9,810	7,412	92	76	15
Scott	1,126	1,706	29	67	11
Sherburne	1,008	536	18	13	2
Sibley	1,826	1,251	19	47	7
Stearns	2,873	4,911	42	123	18
Steele	2,046	1,248	80	65	5
Stevens	981	685	28	13	2
Swift	1,273	1,222	40	15	7
Todd	2,043	1,739	96	29	1
Traverse	589	963	22	28	5
Wabasha	2,530	1,630	76	55	7
Wadena	874	534	25	7	1
Waseca	1,902	1,244	57	29	3
Washington	3,995	1,558	47	58	8
Watonwan	1,622	586	33	10	2
Wilkin	631	855	21	16	5
Winona	3,935	3,528	89	89	18
Wright	3,312	2,172	49	37	9
Yellow Medicine	1,578	1,015	63	21	1
Totals	193,503	139,735	4,348	3,222	954

Generated for Adrienne M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

AITKIN COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Helnrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1,741	70	1,285	38	744	441	12	12	4	829	309	14	845	292	25	834	309	785	306
1 Aitkin	708	66	477	34	277	160	2	2	1	292	129	1	285	134	11	284	132	267	130
2 Beaver	72	.....	65	.....	57	5	....	....	....	57	5	.....	58	3	1	57	5	58	3
3 Dixon	.....	.....	17	.....	10	4	....	....	....	12	3	.....	10	4	.....	10	4	11	4
4 Farm Island	92	.....	71	.....	44	25	....	1	....	51	12	2	53	13	1	51	15	53	12
5 Hazelton	56	2	46	2	22	17	2	3	1	24	17	3	25	16	3	25	18	24	17
6 Glen	62	.....	45	.....	30	13	1	....	....	38	2	.....	42	1	.....	43	2	37	6
7 Kimberly	90	.....	64	.....	31	25	....	1	....	34	20	1	34	18	2	33	19	31	19
8 Malmo	32	.....	26	.....	7	16	2	...	....	20	3	1	21	2	1	21	3	18	5
9 Malmo precinct	76	.....	50	.....	13	34	1	....	..	34	12	1	39	7	1	35	11	34	9
10 McKinney	38	.....	25	.....	19	4	....	1	....	20	4	.....	19	3	1	21	3	17	4
11 McGregor	66	.....	62	.....	17	37	1	1	....	14	40	.....	18	34	.....	16	36	15	36
12 Mississippi	42	.....	33	.....	9	21	1	....	....	11	19	.....	13	17	1	11	18	11	18
13 Morrison	146	2	106	2	76	17	....	1	...	83	9	.....	82	8	. . .	85	8	74	9
14 Nordland	115	.....	91	.....	54	34	....	....	....	71	10	2	76	10	.....	73	10	68	11
15 Sandy Lake	50	.....	34	.....	32	1	....	....	....	29	3	.....	27	3	.....	28	3	28	2
16 Sicottes	34	.....	26	.....	13	11	....	....	....	12	10	.....	13	9	.....	12	10	11	10
17 Spencer	62	.....	47	.....	23	17	2	2	2	27	11	3	30	10	3	29	12	28	11

ANOKA COUNTY.

The County	3027	645	2586	549	1546	852	22	31	1	1483	777	38	1479	789	43	1489	794	1437	799
1 1st ward city of Anoka	393	178	281	178	204	55	6	2	....	178	59	11	179	61	12	174	69	168	72
2 2d ward	306	153	263	153	190	58	4	4	....	159	62	7	157	60	5	157	60	145	66
3 3d ward	353	88	309	88	183	102	4	2	....	161	90	7	154	103	5	161	96	153	94
4 Anoka	121	25	107	16	70	30	2	..	....	61	40	1	58	39	2	61	37	66	35
5 Bethel	143	14	128	14	66	50	..	5	....	80	36	1	86	31	3	91	32	88	32
6 Burns	236	4	200	4	120	70	2	....	....	133	48	.....	135	46	6	130	49	128	47
7 Blaine	126	3	98	3	61	23	...	5	....	58	26	1	49	36	.....	47	34	48	35
8 Centerville	283	.....	250	.....	74	149	2	2	....	69	156	1	71	155	3	69	163	67	157

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

9 Columbus	95	2	87	4	56	27	....	1	....	59	22	1	63	18	2	64	18	65	16
10 Fridley	169	2	141	2	57	72	...	4	....	67	48	.....	67	49	.....	69	48	68	47
11 Grow	131	8	154	25	113	34	...	1	....	105	31	.....	105	31	1	106	31	98	35
12 Ham Lake	127	31	113	31	72	34	1	1	....	82	17	6	91	16	2	89	14	84	20
13 Linwood	100	55	85	17	56	26	....	2	....	62	20	.....	56	22	....	60	22	58	23
14 Oak Grove	129	2	117	2	67	43	1	...	1	65	42	1	62	42	1	62	45	59	43
15 Ramsey	168	80	156	12	89	57	....	2	....	85	55	1	89	51	.....	88	52	83	52
16 St. Francis	117	.....	97	.....	68	22	....	....	....	59	25	.....	57	20	1	61	24	59	26
BECKER COUNTY.																			
The County	3226	1050	2890	579	1260	1136	4	3	5	1422	986	83	1449	974	78	1451	999	1385	965
1 Atlanta	106	20	84	11	58	17	2	....	....	64	13	3	65	13	4	63	18	63	14
2 Audubon	273	46	220	29	88	104	10	....	....	98	78	20	110	73	17	112	83	106	74
3 Burlington	.....	73	178	73	107	55	1	...	1	103	49	6	101	50	7	103	58	92	51
4 Carsonville	49	36	38	20	9	27	....	....	....	8	27	1	8	28	.....	8	29	7	28
5 Cormorant	127	14	121	14	48	66	2	....	....	59	52	2	63	51	1	56	57	55	50
6 Cuba	110	8	110	8	46	49	5	....	1	47	41	7	53	43	7	46	50	45	48
7 Detroit	441	312	421	200	218	171	3	1	1	231	141	8	235	137	4	231	142	228	124
8 Erie	76	46	120	14	45	10	1	....	....	47	11	....	44	11	1	44	11	41	11
9 Evergreen	66	41	49	7	22	21	....	...	....	21	22	.....	19	22	.....	21	22	20	22
10 Green Valley	55	22	31	3	24	4	....	....	1	24	6	..	24	6	.....	24	6	24	6
11 Hamden	136	39	121	6	38	70	4	....	....	43	56	10	44	56	7	45	60	44	52
12 Height of Land	94	.....	59	5	40	17	...	....	....	39	16	.....	37	14	.....	39	15	38	14
13 Holmesville	70	.....	42	2	11	29	....	....	....	16	22	.....	16	20	2	16	24	18	21
14 Lake Eunice	172	45	141	18	62	67	2	....	....	73	51	6	78	45	6	81	49	73	51
15 Lake Park	313	100	251	49	137	76	11	1	....	130	59	13	143	68	13	148	65	142	64
16 Lake View	108	79	187	54	28	62	1	....	....	32	59	.....	31	60	.....	33	59	31	58
17 Osage	119	85	91	48	23	62	....	1	...	24	59	.....	24	61	.....	24	63	23	61
18 Richwood	150	2	126	2	53	61	3	....	....	56	51	5	60	46	4	59	50	57	50
19 Runeberg	88	.....	75	.....	47	22	....	....	1	49	22	.....	51	21	1	51	20	47	20
20 Silver Leaf	67	2	51	2	18	25	....	....	....	23	27	.....	16	28	.....	18	24	16	23
21 Spruce Grove	87	58	72	10	49	19	....	....	....	47	22	...	48	22	.....	48	22	44	21
22 Toad Lake	49	2	33	2	30	2	....	....	....	31	2	...	31	2	.....	31	2	31	2
23 Walworth	101	2	79	2	39	33	....	....	....	41	29	1	44	26	2	45	26	40	28
24 Wolf Lake	30	18	32	.....	28	4	....	....	....	26	6	.....	25	6	.....	26	5	25	5
25 White Earth	339	.....	163	.....	92	63	....	....	...	81	65	1	79	65	2	79	68	75	67
BELTRAMI COUNTY.																			
The County	641	.....	465	.....	193	215	2	2	1	178	190	8	176	196	4	180	203	168	196
Village of Red Lake	79	....	79	.....	39	24	....	....	....	21	20	.....	21	19	.....	21	21	18	19
Tws 144, 145, 146, 147 R36, T146, R 35	106	.....	57	... ..	29	26	....	....	....	27	21	1	26	22	.....	28	22	25	22
Tws 148, R 33, T 148, R 34	25	.....	25	.....	14	4	....	....	....	17	3	.....	15	7	.....	16	.....	15	6
Tws 148, 149, 150, R 30, 31 and 32	41	.....	41	.....	7	33	1	....	....	10	25	1	13	22	1	12	24	12	23
Tws 149, 150, 151, R38. T149, 150. R37	42	.....	42	... .	12	22	....	1	....	15	13	2	14	15	1	14	17	14	16
Tws 147. R 37	48	.....	22	.....	4	17	....	....	....	4	16	.....	4	17	.....	4	17	3	18
Tws 147, 148, R 38	129	.....	77	.....	34	39	....	....	.	34	38	.....	33	40	...	33	38	30	38
Tws 146, R 32, 33, 34	171	.....	122	.....	54	53	1	1	1	50	54	4	50	54	2	52	64	51	54

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-People's; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

BENTON COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	2024	548	1828	330	745	904	11	9	3	717	886	15	758	874	14	736	895	690	873
1 Alberta	167	58	148	14	21	117	....	....	....	7	124	....	7	122	2	7	126	7	125
2 Glendorado	100	19	98	8	35	53	2	....	1	39	51	1	38	54	.....	37	55	41	50
3 Gilmanton	205	.....	189	8	66	101	....	....	1	36	102	.....	56	108	.....	52	105	50	97
4 Graham	84	13	84	13	35	46	1	....	....	35	45	1	38	45	.....	38	42	36	42
5 Granite Ledge	35	1	35	1	9	20	1	....	....	9	22	.....	9	22	.....	9	23	7	23
6 Langola	180	80	160	42	68	61	1	4	....	70	61	2	71	61	1	70	64	64	65
7 Minden	150	87	132	12	53	90	1	....	....	32	88	1	30	86	1	30	87	30	83
8 Maywood	158	5	114	5	66	34	....	1	....	67	33	.....	72	28	.....	67	34	62	33
9 Mayhew Lake	131	2	131	2	49	60	1	....	....	51	61	1	52	62	1	50	63	49	59
10 St. George	176	46	157	18	26	115	..	1	....	26	116	1	29	116	1	25	114	22	117
11 Sauk Rapids	390	219	359	175	224	108	2	3	....	231	98	5	230	93	3	229	102	209	102
12 St. Cloud, 5th ward	61	14	53	14	26	23	....	....	1	27	24	.....	27	20	1	27	21	25	21
13 St. Cloud, 6th ward	153	.....	144	14	66	64	2	....	....	66	50	3	74	49	4	71	47	65	47
14 Watab	34	4	33	4	21	12	....	....	....	21	11	.....	25	8	.....	21	13	23	9

BIG STONE COUNTY.

The County	2202	336	2034	204	909	871	45	28	12	1002	724	86	1068	676	75	1063	721	986	715
1 Akron	171	12	148	4	57	60	5	2	....	80	47	5	82	41	7	84	44	76	47
2 Almond	217	38	191	17	124	54	4	1	1	130	45	4	138	39	4	134	45	116	41
3 Artichoke	123	5	104	5	57	33	2	1	2	73	22	3	73	20	3	73	18	70	20
4 Big Stone	110	23	91	18	50	35	3	1	....	58	18	9	67	9	4	67	14	61	19

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

5 Browns Valley	168	16	168	16	46	89	9	4		53	86	9	57	77	14	55	87	50	84
6 Graceville	318	55	331	48	110	189	2	5		116	176	5	115	182	3	109	184	108	175
7 Malta	140	54	120	2	71	35	3	1	1	70	34	4	66	34	5	71	33	66	36
8 Moonshine	114		95		25	50		1	2	25	48	3	30	47	2	27	52	30	47
9 Odessa	122		106	6	63	31	1	1	2	71	17	8	75	16	4	77	16	73	17
10 Ortonville	337	119	298	74	150	119	3	3		163	80	15	184	69	11	186	73	169	74
13 Otrey	108	4	108	4	63	28	4	3	1	75	14	8	80	11	9	80	16	75	16
11 Prior	170	10	170	10	72	70	7	2	3	80	57	12	92	50	8	91	56	82	59
12 Tokua	104		104		11	78	2	3		8	81	1	9	81	1	9	83	10	80

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The County	8590	2180	7702	1326	3428	3310	148	40	14	3735	2859	186	3766	2800	187	3939	2787	3708	2732
1 Amboy	142	60	130	58	60	56	3		1	75	42	4	79	35	2	82	36	74	33
2 Beauford	186	9	168	9	66	85	3	1		70	85	2	70	82	1	72	81	61	83
3 Butternut Valley	199		189	7	102	72	2			137	31	5	141	29	4	142	26	136	27
4 Cambria	105		98	9	60	30	3			68	20	6	70	17	6	70	20	67	18
5 Ceresco	151	10	132	10	49	66		1	1	51	61	2	55	61		55	63	54	62
6 City of Mankato, 1st ward	486	229	363	109	170	145	2	7		188	121	7	190	122	7	207	117	198	111
7 Second ward	518	181	427	115	149	239	2	5	1	150	214	2	157	210	6	168	205	151	211
8 Third ward	449	229	391	135	164	203	3	2	2	170	181	3	171	184	4	178	171	157	169
9 Fourth ward	432	175	432	175	240	157	13	3	1	260	121	14	266	115	14	264	121	257	113
10 Fifth ward	551	413	472	235	281	148	15	4		317	120	18	319	112	20	329	114	313	114
11 Sixth ward	230	77	366	85	103	62	3			112	45	5	110	46	3	120	39	116	43
12 Danville	161	3	132	3	61	57				64	50	3	62	53	1	68	47	62	51
13 Decoria*	268	68	208	7	70	108				73	98	2	76	99	3	80	96	72	95
14 Garden City	293	22	247	22	102	118	10			105	107	12	102	114	11	105	116	100	111
15 Jamestown	148	60	134	13	17	104		1		17	101		15	106		19	101	20	100
16 Judson	228	6	203	5	145	37	3			155	21	3	159	11	6	164	15	157	15
17 Lake Crystal	339	20	309	14	156	117	13		1	186	85	16	183	77	17	192	81	182	78
18 Le Roy	394	21	558	21	191	129	15			188	118	12	200	111	11	205	110	203	102
19 Lime	167	60	122		42	71	1	2		42	72	1	45	72	1	48	70	43	69
20 Lincoln	172	27	124	2	66	50	1	1		75	42	1	74	36	2	78	38	74	37
21 Lyra	305	15	305	15	109	164	3	2		113	161	1	108	165		113	160	107	155
22 McPherson	299	10	299	10	148	111	1	1	1	155	104	3	153	105	4	156	106	147	107
23 Madison Lake	98	78	87	61	40	36	4	1		48	31	6	45	33	5	47	34	47	30
24 Mankato	397	15	275	1	108	139	4	1		115	134	3	111	132	2	119	132	109	129
25 Mapleton	344	53	344	53	96	202	14	2	1	107	189	15	107	181	15	111	195	106	181
26 Medo	240	17	201	10	111	69	1	1	2	113	60	1	112	61	1	113	61	109	62
27 Pleasant Mound	134		156	10	88	51	1			98	44		93	45	1	99	46	91	45
28 Rapidan	291	71	254	13	89	141	4	1		94	140	4	94	140	4	101	134	92	134
29 Shelby	237	23	210	22	95	95	5			109	58	13	105	56	18	121	57	112	60
30 South Bend	158	45	147	16	60	71	4	1	1	70	55	6	71	57	4	81	56	73	57
31 Sterling	191	41	191	41	83	89	9	1	1	96	74	7	100	65	6	108	69	101	64
32 Vernon Center	277	142	238	40	107	88	6	2	1	116	74	9	123	68	8	124	70	117	66

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

BROWN COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	4244	16	3674	431	1359	1986	23	13	4	1603	1643	49	1649	1587	60	1752	1524	1601	1515
1 New Ulm, 1st ward	437	.....	368	43	109	235	....	2	1	143	192	6	142	190	2	173	162	138	170
2 New Ulm, 2d ward	401	.....	381	35	122	203	....	1	....	186	146	1	185	127	1	204	109	174	121
3 New Ulm, 3d ward	423	.....	371	33	167	179	....	1	....	191	133	1	197	129	3	220	104	196	118
4 Sleepy Eye Lake	389	.....	390	174	191	164	3	2	2	209	142	3	203	146	4	205	145	190	146
5 Springfield	264	.....	250	87	93	133	3	....	1	107	102	6	101	110	7	115	104	110	97
6 Albin	145	.....	136	.....	30	91	1	....	....	33	85	.....	32	86	.....	32	86	31	70
7 Bashaw	109	.....	95	.....	17	71	3	....	....	30	60	1	35	52	1	38	51	37	48
8 Burnstown	143	11	111	11	37	58	2	1	....	50	43	4	56	39	4	58	39	60	39
9 Cottonwood	152	.....	122	.....	35	81	....	1	....	38	69	....	40	68	2	42	66	39	68
10 Eden	162	.....	129	.....	66	48	1	....	....	74	47	1	76	45	2	73	47	73	43
11 Home	250	.....	193	17	77	103	....	....	....	78	91	2	83	88	2	78	94	76	89
12 Lake Hanska	177	5	164	3	63	92	1	....	....	74	72	4	80	65	6	77	74	72	72
13 Leavenworth	139	.....	106	2	26	74	1	....	....	30	50	7	37	55	9	37	60	37	57
14 Linden	168	.....	158	....	62	83	1	1	....	68	75	3	74	71	3	72	74	63	74
15 Milford	193	.....	124	11	56	57	1	3	....	59	54	2	61	50	3	67	48	64	42
16 Mulligan	127	....	91	.....	26	60	....	....	....	29	54	....	35	50	.....	34	50	31	50
17 North Star	111	.....	93	10	42	38	2	....	....	48	34	1	46	33	3	47	33	45	32
18 Prairieville	125	.....	131	3	63	53	....	....	....	72	42	.....	77	39	....	82	38	73	39
19 Siegel	147	.....	95	.....	34	54	....	....	....	40	45	.....	41	46	2	43	43	41	41
20 Stark	99	.....	112	2	31	72	....	....	....	30	69	1	32	71	2	33	71	28	69
21 Stately	83	.....	56	.....	12	37	3	1	....	14	29	6	16	27	4	22	26	23	21

CARLTON COUNTY.

The County	2264	539	1870	329	987	688	11	3	7	1009	559	21	1110	530	22	1123	551	1085	538
1 Atkinson	68	37	60	7	32	25	1	....	....	39	18	1	40	17	.....	39	17	38	15
2 Barnum	203	52	175	37	93	71	1	....	....	100	60	3	101	59	2	102	61	105	60

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

3 Knife Falls, No. 1	438	112	277	61	118	133	2	1	3	141	111	2	147	101	5	149	103	138	110
4 Knife Falls, No. 2	446	25	366	25	168	176	1	....	....	199	140	3	209	134	2	209	137	197	134
5 Moose Lake	325	92	263	20	152	93	2	1	...	167	72	2	171	70	3	174	68	168	68
6 Mahtowa	93	35	77	6	32	26	....	....	....	33	16	2	34	15	2	32	17	28	15
7 Red Clover No. 1	76	8	73	6	35	21	1	....	1	38	18	2	37	17	2	41	19	40	18
8 Red Clover No. 2	28	3	21	1	.....	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Split Rock	93	.....	75	.....	30	35	..	....	....	32	31	2	32	32	2	32	31	34	30
10 Thompson	149	29	149	29	121	18	....	...	2	126	14	.....	127	15	.....	125	16	125	15
11 Twin Lakes No. 1	252	114	252	114	151	72	8	....	1	160	61	4	163	54	4	161	58	159	55
12 Twin Lakes No. 2	93	32	82	22	55	18	....	1	....	57	18	.....	59	16	.....	59	19	53	18

CARVER COUNTY.

The County	4080	290	3494	386	1647	1535	18	15	5	1790	1362	23	1823	1837	23	1913	1295	1785	1310
1 Benton	338	52	294	52	143	118	2	....	....	151	116	2	144	120	1	150	114	141	113
2 Camden	316	.....	254	....	139	90	5	....	1	145	86	4	146	88	2	154	85	149	85
3 Carver	166	....	152	....	77	70	....	....	....	76	64	.....	84	59	.....	87	54	74	59
4 Chaska Town	29	.....	25	....	5	17	....	....	....	5	17	.....	4	18	1	5	19	6	18
5 Chaska City, 1st ward	166	.....	147	88	53	81	....	1	...	55	72	.....	58	73	.....	57	73	58	71
6 Chaska City, 2d ward	164	35	164	35	69	86	1	....	1	74	79	1	76	79	2	81	76	81	73
7 Chaska City, 3d ward	145	46	133	46	58	72	....	....	1	100	30	.....	104	26	1	101	29	101	27
8 Chanhassen	271	.....	271	.....	77	159	3	2	....	84	154	2	84	154	2	87	161	87	152
9 Dahlgren	340	4	229	4	109	106	1	1	....	120	89	2	127	88	1	134	82	115	92
10 Hollywood	282	.....	232	.....	119	98	1	....	....	125	82	3	126	81	1	134	73	127	74
11 Hancock	152	26	136	29	61	66	....	1	....	66	62	.....	67	59	.. ..	68	61	66	59
12 Laketown	292	24	219	24	88	90	4	1	1	94	89	6	89	90	7	100	86	91	88
13 San Francisco	194	.....	161	.....	93	60	....	....	....	101	37	1	120	27	.....	120	30	109	32
14 Waconia	398	3	345	8	166	129	...	5	....	175	131	1	175	125	2	187	122	175	128
15 Watertown	420	....	357	....	206	129	1	3	....	228	99	.....	235	95	.....	231	97	229	91
16 Young America	407	100	375	100	184	164	....	1	1	191	155	1	186	135	3	217	133	176	148

CASS COUNTY.

The County	892	.....	669	.....	303	283	7	11	2	326	249	10	309	251	17	310	261	302	248
1 Collins	131	.....	99	.....	35	51	3	2	....	39	47	3	37	47	4	39	47	39	50
2 Haynors	38	.....	35	.....	16	17	....	....	....	21	14	.....	21	14	.....	20	14	18	15
3 Hackensack	23	.....	21	.....	9	9	....	....	....	10	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	8	5	10
4 Leech Lake	70	.....	68	.....	51	15	.. .	....	....	52	16	.....	50	16	.....	50	16	50	15
5 Lathrop	147	.....	111	.....	41	32	1	3	1	45	29	1	41	27	2	37	30	35	26
6 Ransoms	64	.....	32	.....	3	26	1	...	..	6	17	3	4	17	4	7	19	8	16
7 Swan Creek	68	.....	39	.....	16	16	1	2	1	20	13	1	19	15	1	21	13	21	10
8 Walker	156	.....	99	.....	47	51	....	1	...	49	42	.....	45	38	1	41	49	45	39
9 134-R 32, W½ 135-R 32	32	.....	24	....	12	10	....	....	....	13	9	1	14	9	1	13	10	13	10
10 135, 136, 137-R 31	60	.....	51	.....	26	25	....	....	....	27	23	. ....	25	25	.....	25	24	26	25
11 136-R 32	59	.....	37	....	23	11	1	1	....	24	9	1	25	12	.....	26	10	24	11
12 137-R 32	20	.....	14	.....	5	6	..	1	....	5	6	.....	6	7	.....	5	7	5	7
13 138-R 32	24	.....	19	.....	6	10	....	1	....	6	11	.....	3	12	2	5	10	2	10
14 143, 144-R 25	.....	.....	17	.....	13	4	....	....	....	12	4	.....	10	3	2	12	4	11	4

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors —Males.	Total names on register of electors —Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Po.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	2839	507	2526	380	1064	1271	26	8	8	1212	1020	44	1251	1001	43	1254	1013	1170	980
1 Big Bend	152	6	146	6	75	65	....	....	....	91	42	.....	96	39	.....	92	43	90	38
2 Clara City	105	52	115	20	57	39	....	1	1	60	34	1	55	32	.....	60	36	57	29
3 Crate	123	....	86	.....	24	51	....	....	....	27	45	.....	29	54	.....	29	45	25	46
4 Grace	84	10	68	10	23	39	....	1	1	25	35	1	26	36	1	25	37	22	38
5 Granite Falls	201	26	189	26	62	115	1	....	....	71	93	2	73	93	1	68	96	66	90
6 Havelock	96	12	84	12	59	19	....	....	....	59	17	1	56	16	1	57	18	46	15
7 Kragero	215	20	193	5	99	84	2	....	2	108	71	3	121	59	4	118	61	114	62
8 Lauriston	100	8	88	3	34	46	1	....	....	40	32	2	49	25	1	48	27	39	30
9 Leenthrop	124	11	124	11	23	88	2	....	1	33	66	4	44	65	1	37	71	36	67
10 Lone Tree	87	.....	79	.....	38	35	....	....	....	38	36	.....	37	38	.....	41	35	35	32
11 Mandt	124	31	104	.....	43	58	1	1	....	58	38	4	62	37	3	60	42	55	43
12 Rosewood	170	.....	126	.....	60	60	1	....	....	61	49	1	61	52	3	62	51	55	54
13 Rheiderland	80	.....	82	.....	59	13	....	....	1	61	12	1	64	8	1	58	12	56	12
14 Stoneham	177	.....	145	.....	67	69	1	....	....	70	56	4	68	58	2	71	59	71	51
15 Sparta	225	30	200	20	93	94	4	2	....	105	78	3	100	80	4	103	81	96	80
16 Tunsberg	183	8	170	8	43	116	2	....	1	72	82	3	72	79	7	79	75	77	72
17 Vil. of Montevideo, 1st ward	291	150	244	150	107	123	4	1	....	114	108	7	111	105	6	121	103	117	100
18 " " 2d ward	236	118	229	109	77	128	7	2	1	92	105	7	99	105	7	98	105	86	100
19 Woods	66	25	54	.....	21	29	....	....	....	27	21	....	28	20	1	27	22	27	21

CHISAGO COUNTY.

The County	3574	.....	3134	.....	2244	677	10	14	....	2307	431	21	2416	433	28	2438	385	2311	400
1 Amador	143	....	131	.....	116	10	....	1	....	116	6	.....	118	6	.....	118	5	112	4
2 Chisago Lake	477	.....	414	.....	331	47	3	....	....	323	24	.....	343	29	3	351	8	323	19
3 Franconia	274	.....	235	.....	191	33	....	....	....	198	23	.....	196	24	1	200	20	195	19
4 Fish Lake	352	.....	283	.....	198	71	1	....	....	202	34	4	233	27	2	229	30	218	31
5 Harris Village	208	.....	190	....	148	32	....	....	....	142	24	2	147	19	3	152	15	156	18
6 Lent	131	.....	115	.....	77	26	2	....	....	80	23	1	83	22	2	84	20	78	20
7 Lindstrom Village	73	.....	73	.....	42	28	....	....	....	52	10	.....	51	13	3	56	11	57	10
8 Nessel	302	.....	245	....	139	93	1	....	....	156	66	5	154	71	2	161	62	155	62

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

9 North Branch Village	344	.....	339	.....	232	78	1	1	....	252	44	1	264	43	3	268	39	260	37
10 Rush City Village	257	..	235	.....	142	77	1	2	...	135	66	2	152	63	3	140	65	132	71
11 Rushseba	200	.....	172	.....	102	51	1	3	...	115	37	3	116	37	2	119	37	109	37
12 Shafer	230	.....	206	.....	184	10	....	1	....	182	2	.....	150	2	.....	191	1	180	1
13 Sunrise	235	.....	197	.....	131	52	....	1	....	143	26	.....	145	28	.....	149	25	142	23
14 Taylor's Falls	156	.....	139	.....	108	21	....	2	....	109	13	2	111	15	2	108	13	106	15
15 Wyoming	192	.....	170	.....	1 3	48	....	3	....	102	33	1	114	34	1	112	34	106	33

CLAY COUNTY.

The County	4460	250	3867	274	1352	2152	58	37	17	1514	1853	83	1636	1792	84	1607	1874	1544	1783
1 Alliance	85	4	81	2	13	58	....	1	....	15	54	1	16	55	.....	16	55	17	55
2 Barnesville Township	67	2	51	.....	17	27	1	1	....	17	27	1	18	23	2	19	26	18	25
3 Barnesville City, 1st ward	104	.....	104	8	46	52	....	....	1	51	48	.....	47	51	1	49	51	48	43
4 2d ward	106	.....	104	11	50	37	1	2	1	54	37	.....	52	37	1	51	39	47	33
5 3d ward	118	26	118	26	50	57	....	3	2	61	49	.....	63	47	....	64	46	61	41
6 Cromwell	82	3	67	.....	32	32	....	1	....	32	32	.....	32	30	2	30	30	30	30
7 Eglon	159	18	149	8	79	63	1	....	....	85	45	1	93	42	2	94	44	87	45
8 Elmwood	129	6	110	6	17	82	4	1	1	19	82	2	15	87	1	16	86	18	78
9 Elkton	46	.. ..	46	.....	1	37	....	2	1	2	37	....	3	39	.....	2	40	2	39
10 Felton	85	....	76	.....	30	42	2	1	....	34	40	.....	34	41	.....	32	43	32	37
11 Flowing	96	.....	44	.....	13	29	....	....	2	15	26	1	13	29	2	15	29	12	30
12 Glyndon Township	87	....	79	.....	33	31	2	....	....	40	26	1	42	24	1	40	25	39	25
13 Glyndon Village	90	11	78	11	24	48	2	....	....	29	40	2	31	39	1	31	40	27	41
14 Goose Prairie	95	....	79	2	18	58	....	....	....	24	53	.....	24	53	.....	26	51	25	49
15 Georgetown	154	21	154	21	33	106	....	2	....	36	93	2	34	98	3	38	96	36	97
16 Highland Grove	179	4	140	4	35	89	1	1	1	41	77	....	55	67	1	52	72	49	66
17 Hagen	77	.....	48	....	14	33	....	....	1	14	32	.....	16	31	.....	17	31	18	28
18 Humboldt	61	3	47	3	13	27	1	3	....	13	23	6	12	23	5	14	26	11	26
19 Hawley	197	23	179	21	82	77	....	....	....	85	63	.....	93	58	4	92	62	91	59
20 Holy Cross	104	.....	109	1	67	39	....	2	....	77	20	1	81	15	1	84	13	81	16
21 Keene	72	9	67	6	37	21	2	1	1	42	19	2	41	20	2	41	20	42	20
22 Kragnes	133	.....	104	.....	30	61	3	1	....	32	53	3	45	47	3	38	56	41	50
23 Kurtz	84	4	68	5	20	44	....	1	..	24	34	1	30	31	2	29	35	23	37
24 Moorhead Township	29	.....	39	.....	15	21	....	1	1	19	19	.....	23	14	1	21	16	19	17
25 Moorhead City, 1st ward	294	8	231	32	70	126	2	6	2	79	103	5	93	95	1	90	99	87	92
26 1st precinct, 2d ward	257	38	216	30	89	113	2	....	....	105	83	4	110	53	6	110	83	101	76
27 2d precinct, 2d ward	273	29	203	29	72	111	8	1	2	78	85	10	100	75	8	86	87	86	81
28 3d ward	212	15	212	15	78	117	2	3	....	79	92	6	96	81	4	89	93	89	83
29 Moland	121	2	100	2	33	54	4	....	....	35	47	4	41	44	3	39	44	37	47
30 Morken	90	.....	74	....	20	46	3	1	1	26	42	3	26	42	3	27	45	22	46
31 Oakport	96	5	76	5	14	57	2	....	....	16	52	2	18	49	4	17	52	16	50
32 Parke	133	2	120	2	32	76	6	....	....	34	70	8	37	68	8	37	75	39	71
33 Riverton	54	8	53	4	17	32	....	....	...	19	28	1	19	30	.....	18	32	16	29
34 Spring Prairie	56	.....	50	.....	10	39	1	....	....	12	35	.....	11	36	.....	10	37	12	34
35 Skree	86	.....	72	.....	23	40	1	2	...	30	37	2	32	36	1	31	37	30	36
36 Tansem	138	.....	127	....	44	72	5	....	....	46	69	7	47	68	7	47	71	47	67
37 Ulen	147	.....	133	13	72	57	2	....	....	78	46	2	78	46	4	80	46	72	47
38 Viding	65	9	59	7	14	41	....	....	...	17	35	.. ..	15	38	.....	15	39	13	38

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

COOK COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	295	7	206	21	57	123	1	1	..	70	100	3	74	101	2	77	97	67	97
1 Hovland	99	3	37	3	2	34	....	....	....	3	32	.....	4	32	.....	2	32	2	31
2 Precinct	76	4	68	4	29	27	....	1	....	32	20	1	33	22	1	35	22	33	19
3 Precinct	43	.....	34	10	6	20	....	....	..	7	19	....	7	19	.....	7	16	5	17
4 Lutsen	52	.....	45	4	10	32	1	....	....	17	21	2	18	19	1	20	20	16	22
5 Gunflint	25	....	22	.....	10	10	....	....	....	11	8	.....	12	9	.....	13	7	11	8

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The County	2632	531	2227	264	1076	970	33	5	1	1180	804	50	1186	794	46	1211	806	1145	775
1 Amboy	69	17	61	5	32	24	1	....	1	37	20	2	40	16	2	39	20	37	17
2 Amo	112	54	84	3	28	51	....	....	....	25	43	.....	26	46	....	26	45	26	45
3 Ann	112	2	102	2	62	36	....	1	....	70	24	3	74	23	2	73	24	70	23
4 Carson	114	....	61	.....	51	4	....	....	....	52	3	.....	52	3	....	53	2	52	2
5 Dale	82	57	80	7	32	34	....	....	....	33	29	1	30	29	2	31	30	32	31
6 Delton	91	51	67	6	31	30	....	....	....	38	18	4	38	23	1	38	22	37	18
7 Germantown	104	....	86	.....	67	14	1	....	....	68	14	1	67	14	1	68	14	64	14
8 Great Bend	149	13	120	13	27	84	2	....	....	32	74	2	34	71	3	37	69	31	68
9 Highwater	127	....	106	.....	54	45	....	1	....	66	33	.....	65	32	.....	66	35	59	34
10 Lakeside	166	92	145	36	64	69	....	....	....	72	64	.....	77	57	1	78	55	72	56
11 Midway	99	17	71	17	48	15	....	....	....	48	16	.....	46	14	1	49	14	43	12
12 Mountain Lake	133	.....	57	.....	42	14	....	....	....	41	11	.....	42	11	.....	43	10	40	9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

13 Rose Hill	124	.....	101	.....	40	56	2	....	....	45	50	.....	45	49	.....	45	51	44	51
14 Selma	81	.....	81	.....	31	46	...	....	....	45	29	1	49	26	.....	49	26	45	26
15 South Brook	93	8	75	8	28	40	1	2	....	28	40	8	26	41	1	27	42	35	40
16 Springfield	95	54	88	1	46	29	2	....	....	47	26	2	45	30	2	46	32	46	29
17 Storden	117	.....	108	.....	16	88	....	....	....	22	79	2	24	75	3	24	79	25	77
18 Westbrook	135	....	118	.....	50	62	..	1	...	56	50	4	58	51	3	58	52	57	47
19 Village of Mountain Lake	175	86	162	86	132	19	1	...	....	131	15	1	132	14	2	134	15	126	13
20 Village of Windom	454	85	454	85	195	210	28	....	....	224	166	24	216	169	22	227	169	215	163

CROW WING COUNTY.

The County	3468	192	2939	182	1550	1194	81	45	19	1589	1013	65	1621	979	81	1537	1015	1574	981
1 City of Brainerd, 1st ward	467	.....	379	.....	169	148	2	6	2	166	124	3	166	128	4	164	133	158	129
2 2d ward	551	.....	413	.....	263	140	5	2	....	259	129	6	260	123	13	256	134	242	121
3 3d ward	395	144	404	140	173	183	4	5	2	184	156	8	195	135	6	197	140	195	134
4 4th ward	286	46	252	42	120	109	3	2	1	138	76	14	147	72	14	147	80	141	77
5 5th ward	385	2	321	.....	167	133	...	4	1	165	112	6	161	107	9	164	111	161	106
6 Bay Lake	59	... ..	46	.....	27	18	1	.	....	27	15	1	25	14	2	25	16	25	14
7 Barclays	33	.....	28	.....	7	10	....	10	....	14	8	.....	18	10	.....	13	9	15	5
8 Crow Wing	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	21	...	3	6	31	26	2	34	25	.....	37	25	34	27
9 Deerwood	244	.....	193	.....	67	108	2	1	1	76	79	5	80	80	6	80	81	80	77
10 Daggett Brook	104	.....	81	.....	41	21	...	2	2	45	27	.....	45	24	2	47	25	45	24
11 Davenport	115	.....	78	.....	55	19	....	....	1	59	11	.....	61	9	.....	63	10	57	9
12 Fort Ripley	75	.....	75	.....	39	23	4	....	....	38	26	3	38	24	3	38	26	38	26
13 Fairbanks	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	....	....	....	6	5	2	7	6	.....	7	5	6	5
14 Garrison	60	.....	43	.....	14	20	2	2	2	16	22	2	17	20	2	19	21	17	22
15 Gull River	76	.....	61	.....	47	12	....	1	....	48	6	.....	51	4	2	53	4	50	8
16 Jenkins	99	.....	89	.....	49	22	2	....	....	48	17	2	48	16	3	50	19	43	19
17 Kennedy's	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14	1	4	....	17	18	1	17	19	1	18	17	18	17
18 Long Lake	66	.....	65	.....	33	30	....	....	....	34	25	1	34	35	2	34	25	32	22
19 Maple Grove	56	.....	52	.....	33	14	2	....	....	34	9	1	35	10	2	36	11	34	12
20 Oak Lawn	72	.....	66	....	27	34	....	....	....	30	29	2	32	27	2	31	26	30	27
21 Pointons	63	.....	54	.....	28	19	2	1	....	27	19	1	25	14	5	28	15	26	17
22 Pine River "Gould's"	98	.....	75	.....	60	9	...	2	1	53	9	.....	51	10	.....	50	13	46	12
23 Pillager	68	.....	68	.....	25	38	1	....	....	23	35	2	29	33	2	28	32	28	32
24 St. Mathias	96	.....	96	.....	52	36	....	....	....	51	30	3	51	34	1	50	37	50	39

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Election Returns.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males	Total No. of ballots cast and counted-Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo	McConkey Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon Dem-Peo	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem
The County	5572	796	4995	286	1746	2719	111	33	21	1934	2447	124	2000	2372	126	2137	2344	1987	2296
1 Burnsville	134	68	108	.....	41	51	1	5	2	12	85	1	11	86	3	15	86	14	83
2 Castle Rock	215	127	190	32	104	62	9	....	1	104	62	10	105	60	11	113	60	107	65
3 Douglas	185	...	148	.....	29	106	1	....	1	38	10.	.....	38	99	...	40	97	33	100
4 Eagan	248	152	202	.....	113	71	5	1	...	112	77	1	116	72	1	114	74	102	69
5 Empire	316	42	315	42	172	117	8	1	....	161	121	9	155	123	9	164	123	15	122
6 Eureka	228	14	192	14	75	86	19	1	....	91	63	21	90	56	22	100	59	10	67
7 Greenvale	215	.....	171	.....	34	121	7	...	....	42	110	7	45	109	6	41	117	48	108
8 Hampton	236	....	180	.....	55	108	2	1		68	89	11	55	106	1	65	99	60	91
9 Hastings, 1st ward	196	10	160	10	26	132	1	3	....	43	104	.....	53	93	1	62	89	48	92
10 2nd ward	271	33	206	33	46	148	5	...	....	78	104	5	95	88	4	108	79	105	76
11 3rd ward, 1st precinct	192	51	191	51	56	105	13	3	...	95	65	9	103	52	13	120	51	116	48
12 3rd ward, 2nd precinct	208	36	209	36	55	139	6	3	....	98	88	7	115	64	6	133	57	127	60
13 4th ward	96	.....	91	2	27	58	1	....	....	35	47	.....	39	46	1	43	40	42	40
14 Inver Grove	356	9	275	9	127	127	2	....	1	128	118	3	132	120	3	139	112	122	111
15 Lakeville	327	33	282	33	89	168	2	2	....	69	177	5	68	181	7	72	185	67	179
16 Lebanon	78	.....	57	.....	25	26	1	....	....	15	32	.....	14	37	.....	12	38	13	37
17 Marshan	154	.....	127	.....	15	97	.	....	....	24	87	1	24	89	1	28	80	24	84
18 Mendota	175	21	153	.....	92	46	1	2	2	91	45	2	91	45	2	102	41	90	45
19 Mendota Village	61	1	56	1	33	16	....	3	....	28	20	.....	30	16	.....	29	18	28	19
20 New Trier Village	27	.....	27	.....	1	20	....	....	....	5	17	.....	2	22	.....	2	20	2	19
21 Nininger	85	6	85	6	18	57	4	....	....	34	36	8	28	44	6	28	47	30	45
22 Randolph	85	60	79	14	37	33	2	1	....	49	20	2	53	18	1	52	12	52	17
23 Revenna	79	.....	70	.....	26	40	2	....	....	26	39	1	31	35	2	31	37	27	35
24 Rosemount	.....	.....	269	.....	70	180	2	1	....	58	180	.....	48	194	.....	55	189	50	189
25 Sciota	73	30	61	.....	13	38	6	....	1	18	28	9	21	26	9	22	30	24	26
26 South St. Paul, 1st ward	210	.. ..	171	.....	86	68	2	3	....	87	57	4	101	46	4	104	49	91	49
27 2nd ward	344	.....	281	.....	91	159	....	1	. ..	114	130	1	122	116	1	119	121	116	109
28 3rd ward	84	.....	68	.....	21	45	1	....	....	31	38	.....	31	39	.....	30	35	22	40
29 Vermillion	218	44	180	3	19	131	2	....	1	29	120	.....	34	109	2	36	113	32	104
30 Waterford	103	58	84	.....	33	37	5	2	....	38	34	6	38	33	7	41	33	41	29
31 West St. Paul, 1st ward	88	.....	62	.....	18	19	....	....	1	17	37	.....	18	37	1	19	37	16	35
32 2nd ward	243	1	183	.....	64	94	....	....	10	61	100	1	59	97	1	58	98	52	95
33 3rd ward	59	.....	52	....	35	14	1	....	1	35	15	.....	35	14	1	37	13	33	15

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DODGE COUNTY.

The County	3498	802	3085	507	1711	908	74	8	4	1788	883	105	1771	856	101	1828	885	1737	860
1 Ashland	161	3	140	3	79	52	....	....	....	82	45	4	78	44	5	83	45	81	43
2 Canisteo	189	5	189	5	130	34	1	...	1	139	27	2	138	29	1	139	28	134	29
3 Claremont	267	140	236	95	103	92	17	. .	1	112	73	18	109	73	17	117	76	110	72
4 Concord	392	106	360	87	188	121	12	1	...	195	112	14	190	107	17	195	109	182	109
5 Dodge Centre	182	37	343	21	185	101	15	3	....	187	101	21	190	100	20	195	104	182	108
6 Ellington	391	21	146	11	78	57	1	....	....	78	56	2	80	49	3	81	50	76	51
7 Hayfield	231	18	231	18	143	64	2	....	....	152	56	3	155	54	4	162	53	154	51
8 Kasson	406	207	341	139	222	97	6	...	....	227	86	9	224	75	7	231	83	226	74
9 Mantorville	283	150	266	51	153	96	3	..	....	156	82	7	155	81	2	154	88	148	81
10 Milton	307	3	241	3	97	106	3	...	1	109	95	5	102	91	2	109	92	95	91
11 Ripley	122	45	75	11	36	25	....	1	1	39	25	1	37	26	.....	41	24	38	24
12 Vernon	204	.....	204	.....	146	41	2	....	....	154	29	1	155	29	.....	160	28	152	26
13 Wasioja	165	63	140	59	50	64	11	....	....	56	57	15	54	53	17	53	61	56	58
14 Westfield	198	4	173	4	101	48	1	3	....	102	45	3	104	45	1	108	44	103	43

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The County	4213	683	3639	433	1682	1696	44	12	3	1809	1409	66	1960	1323	62	1950	1386	1841	1353
1 Alexandria Village, 1st p'ct	301	64	249	63	132	94	6	2	1	143	68	.....	151	61	10	154	67	151	65
2 2nd precinct	301	107	301	107	163	104	11	1	1	169	84	15	181	75	12	178	82	165	83
3 Alexandria	159	17	131	17	67	57	2	1	....	77	37	3	85	34	3	79	36	77	36
4 Belle River	189	1	159	1	49	98	....	1	....	52	91	.....	56	91	.....	56	92	53	88
5 Brandon Village	68	55	64	42	35	28	...	....	....	38	23	.....	38	22	.....	37	24	34	23
6 Brandon	167	34	127	26	50	68	4	....	....	57	54	6	62	52	4	60	58	61	54
7 Carlos	148	32	127	4	41	73	3	2	...	38	72	1	46	70	.....	43	75	38	75
8 Evansville Village	123	36	103	32	34	63	1	....	....	40	54	1	45	49	1	42	53	41	51
9 Evansville	123	.....	114	.....	51	53	...	....	....	59	42	1	63	37	.....	62	40	60	35
10 Hudson	157	62	144	7	53	84	2	....	....	52	83	5	52	83	3	53	83	50	81
11 Holmes City	241	46	197	23	102	79	3	....	....	110	53	6	126	42	5	127	50	120	46
12 Ida	237	15	188	15	99	73	1	....	....	113	54	3	128	41	2	131	42	120	43
13 Lake Mary	164	54	138	22	49	81	...	....	....	51	74	1	52	75	2	54	73	47	78
14 La Grand	194	7	161	4	97	58	1	....	....	105	51	.....	110	47	.....	112	45	105	44
15 Leaf Valley	155	.....	110	.....	60	42	....	....	.	54	40	2	54	44	2	57	42	56	40
16 Lund	146	.....	116	.....	18	94	....	....	....	30	76	4	43	66	3	34	75	32	78
17 Miltona	85	4	73	4	26	41	1	....	....	28	34	1	29	34	1	30	36	27	33
18 Millerville	135	7	135	7	69	57	1	2	....	66	54	2	66	53	3	65	57	58	55
19 Moe	204	4	175	4	99	67	1	....	...	101	62	.....	105	63	.....	106	57	101	65
20 Orange	107	5	91	5	20	67	....	....	....	19	63	1	19	65	.....	20	66	20	60
21 Osakis Village	207	100	178	16	97	60	4	2	1	97	46	6	103	45	6	103	48	97	46
22 Osakis	127	.....	114	.....	61	45	1	....	....	58	42	4	63	39	2	68	40	64	42
23 Spruce Hill	133	4	133	4	68	62	....	....	....	78	43	2	91	36	.....	82	45	81	40
24 Salem	176	30	176	30	82	83	2	1	....	103	56	1	116	47	1	117	50	110	45
25 Urness	165	.....	135	.....	60	65	....	....	....	71	53	1	75	52	2	80	50	73	47

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	5337	344	4597	281	2770	1377	92	21	4	2887	1109	121	2906	1083	137	2972	1112	2825	1038
1 Blue Earth City, 1st prec't.	383	.....	413	27	258	128	6	4	....	268	94	8	266	99	11	275	94	265	94
2 Blue Earth City, 2d prec't..	279	.....	296	10	168	98	5	....	....	176	77	7	180	80	8	184	78	174	73
3 Barber	148	.....	122	.....	36	66	..	....	....	38	65	1	37	63	1	37	65	36	68
4 Brush Creek	173	.....	139	.....	110	16	2	...	..	114	8	4	112	9	4	120	10	119	9
5 Clark	714	150	595	54	365	176	12	...	1	390	130	15	384	125	13	388	127	344	112
6 Delavan	218	.....	233	56	132	86	4	1	....	138	71	5	140	66	6	141	73	132	71
7 Dunbar	148	.....	113	.....	61	42	....	....	....	64	33	2	65	34	2	70	29	63	33
8 Elmore	337	.....	348	36	249	71	4	....	....	252	55	6	257	46	9	263	49	252	43
9 Emerald	204	.....	167	.....	105	35	8	1	....	119	22	7	122	17	10	122	23	119	18
10 Foster	140	2	98	2	65	21	1	....	....	70	17	2	70	15	1	74	14	69	10
11 Jo Daviess	158	15	138	2	67	56	1	....	....	64	52	1	64	55	1	63	56	64	53
12 Kiester	162	.....	116	.....	80	23	2	....	....	86	18	3	87	17	3	88	19	87	17
13 Lura	238	31	196	28	96	86	1	....	1	96	79	3	99	75	5	100	75	102	67
14 Minnesota Lake	269	11	219	11	84	97	1	8	....	83	97	2	84	99	2	88	99	78	95
15 Pilot Grove	139	.....	126	2	81	36	5	...	1	83	26	8	81	27	9	85	33	84	27
16 Prescott	180	3	147	3	69	61	5	2	....	68	59	5	70	57	6	72	58	70	56
17 Rome	159	...	151	.....	123	20	1	....	....	126	13	2	129	11	3	132	10	122	11
18 Seely	168	....	153	2	115	21	8	....	1	123	9	7	130	6	8	131	8	126	8
19 Verona	232	130	203	8	109	72	11	....	....	117	57	16	120	59	14	121	62	115	54
20 Walnut Lake	145	2	110	2	84	22	1	2	....	83	16	1	84	20	1	81	14	82	17
21 Winnebago City	743	.....	514	38	313	139	14	3	....	329	111	16	324	103	20	337	113	322	103

FILLMORE COUNTY.

The County	7333	396	6629	8	3803	2138	163	10	5	3886	1852	195	3897	1831	190	3936	1896	3762	1821
1 Newburg	340	.....	303	.....	190	69	25	....	....	195	56	26	198	53	27	203	50	191	58
2 Preble	183	5	159	.....	120	23	1	....	1	126	19	1	125	21	.....	129	22	121	18
3 Norway	244	.....	217	.....	157	32	6	....	...	157	32	7	157	32	5	160	32	155	31
4 Rushford Village	258	.....	218	.....	151	48	7	..	....	160	36	11	161	36	7	160	41	147	46
5 Rushford City	229	.....	233	.....	153	58	9	....	....	161	44	14	164	35	16	168	44	166	44

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

6 Canton	398	.....	355	.....	164	149	14	....	....	169	125	13	166	127	12	172	130	165	127	
7 Amherst	216	.....	200	.....	149	37	4	....	....	147	33	6	150	34	5	144	35	144	33	
8 Holt	224	....	207	.....	184	50	7	....	....	139	41	10	140	37	10	142	42	138	38	
9 Arendahl	215	.....	182	.....	149	16	12	1	....	151	9	14	154	9	13	155	13	148	11	
10 Harmony	351	50	301	.....	174	89	....	..	....	174	77	.....	175	73	.....	177	73	164	69	
11 Preston	430	.....	456	.....	221	195	7	....	2	220	174	8	221	178	8	225	179	214	178	
12 Carrolton	390	.....	414	4	244	135	4	....	....	248	120	3	245	115	4	243	115	227	116	
13 Pilot Mound	214	.....	181	.....	154	18	2	....	....	156	11	2	157	10	2	159	9	155	10	
14 Bristol	234	7	216	.....	97	100	2	....	....	98	90	4	100	93	4	104	90	101	89	
15 Carimona	202	56	198	.....	49	132	1	....	....	50	122	2	48	124	1	47	133	46	122	
16 Fountain	300	.....	273	1	114	133	1	....	....	117	119	1	117	116	2	117	117	113	117	
17 Chatfield	482	.....	448	.....	212	188	7	6	1	215	179	3	213	176	4	211	180	207	168	
18 York	232	.....	213	.....	147	45	2	..	....	147	42	2	144	44	2	146	43	139	42	
19 Forestville	203	93	176	.....	62	97	3	....	....	63	96	3	65	89	3	61	94	61	90	
20 Fillmore	365	.....	272	.....	114	116	5	1	....	116	112	4	113	111	4	117	110	110	107	
21 Jordan	187	.....	165	.....	84	56	1	...	1	88	54	5	87	56	5	89	56	79	55	
22 Beaver	267	105	160	.....	115	22	4	1	....	118	15	4	121	16	3	119	20	118	13	
23 Bloomfield	238	14	214	.....	129	60	9	....	....	129	46	13	131	47	10	134	51	130	47	
24 Spring Valley, 1st	446	37	396	....	220	136	20	...	....	237	98	24	237	95	25	239	102	222	92	
25 Spring Valley, 2d	293	29	263	3	162	77	7	1	....	161	68	8	161	65	10	168	66	160	62	
26 Sumner	212	....	209	.....	138	56	3	....	....	144	34	7	147	37	8	148	40	141	38	
FREEBORN COUNTY.																				
The County	5466	958	4887	894	2962	1426	135	24	4	3201	1060	234	3170	1098	162	3233	1151	3079	1124	
1 Albert Lea City, 1st ward	392	58	341	159	216	96	11	4	....	236	65	17	235	69	11	234	72	228	67	
2 2d ward	480	147	408	206	253	109	14	8	.. .	285	63	22	289	57	9	292	68	273	70	
3 3d ward	309	31	288	103	183	69	10	3	....	202	48	16	205	50	9	207	51	195	48	
4 Albert Lea Township	235	36	235	36	127	70	4	....	....	138	31	25	140	40	11	150	41	142	41	
5 Aiden Township	119	94	113	19	66	38	....	1	...	63	38	5	66	41	.....	68	40	60	38	
6 Alden Village	153	54	152	37	100	38	6	....	....	122	20	5	114	24	8	118	25	106	23	
7 Bancroft	229	29	229	29	133	59	20	....	....	138	42	28	144	38	22	152	41	144	38	
8 Bath	199	19	199	35	105	59	19	1	....	111	43	23	110	44	17	122	52	121	47	
9 Carlston	166	6	128	6	77	42	1	....	....	80	36	3	81	35	4	82	39	76	37	
10 Freeborn	205	47	162	31	86	56	10	....	....	96	42	16	95	45	10	97	50	96	47	
11 Freeman	234	.....	193	.....	134	50	....	....	....	140	36	4	139	33	2	136	38	137	35	
12 Geneva	199	36	163	36	83	62	3	2	2	105	41	9	85	57	5	89	57	83	58	
13 Hayward	178	10	178	10	89	76	7	....	....	95	69	5	91	71	7	96	70	92	70	
14 Hartland	123	2	123	2	70	41	1	1	....	75	35	1	75	36	1	74	36	73	34	
15 Hartland Village	95	3	95	3	44	37	1	...	....	51	32	2	48	31	3	53	30	51	30	
16 London	195	17	159	17	108	37	1	1	....	113	29	2	111	29	3	111	28	110	25	
17 Mansfield	156	5	156	5	111	57	2	....	....	115	27	3	114	28	1	116	30	112	37	
18 Moscow	192	.....	192	..	113	65	1	1	....	117	62	1	115	61	2	114	62	113	65	
19 Manchester	258	34	199	13	136	40	4	1	....	147	22	8	148	25	6	148	27	137	29	
20 Nunda	226	14	215	14	137	54	4	....	....	139	44	6	141	45	7	143	47	139	45	
21 Newry	215	18	195	18	74	104	3	....	....	87	85	8	86	88	6	83	92	77	92	
22 Oakland	157	2	157	2	71	64	3	.. .	2	78	59	3	75	56	2	79	57	76	58	
23 Pickerel Lake	171	.....	135	.....	115	10	3	...	....	118	5	4	118	6	4	115	9	113	5	
24 Riceland	236	82	216	39	183	28	...	....	...	199	14	3	196	16	.. ...	201	13	186	12	
25 Shell Rock	344	214	258	74	148	85	7	1	....	151	72	15	149	73	12	153	76	139	73	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Helnrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	8815	198	7576	3	5073	1991	92	21	12	5321	1490	131	5421	1367	134	5477	1386	5249	1361
1 Burnside	179	.....	144	.....	106	31	3	1	....	109	24	2	113	23	3	116	21	111	23
2 Belvedere	259	.....	202	.....	125	58	2	1	....	133	45	3	131	47	1	131	46	121	42
3 Belle Creek	298	.....	253	.....	105	129	7	..	....	111	115	8	119	109	6	119	116	114	116
4 Central Point	35	.....	31	.....	19	9	1	....	....	21	7	2	23	5	2	21	7	23	6
5 Cherry Grove	240	.....	185	.....	126	45	...	...	....	132	36	1	123	38	1	129	36	123	34
6 Cannon Falls	256	.....	224	.....	158	59	...	....	....	170	30	2	177	26	3	175	27	164	25
7 Cannon Falls Village	346	.....	339	.....	172	154	....	....	1	197	105	6	202	103	7	205	101	191	109
8 Featherstone	255	.....	200	.....	123	54	5	....	....	125	41	5	127	33	5	130	40	129	37
9 Florence	242	.....	209	.....	139	54	2	....	....	144	41	2	143	42	1	145	39	142	40
10 Goodhue	315	.....	257	.....	145	83	4	1	...	146	78	7	152	69	7	153	67	148	68
11 Hay Creek	234	.....	209	.....	169	25	....	4	....	174	23	2	174	20	2	171	23	165	20
12 Holden	275	.....	227	.....	187	28	...	....	....	194	16	.....	194	14	.....	194	15	190	17
13 Kenyon	200	.....	174	.....	141	22	1	....	....	140	19	1	139	16	1	147	14	139	16
14 Kenyon Village	360	...	324	....	219	79	2	....	....	227	63	6	235	62	6	235	60	228	60
15 Leon	337	.....	302	.....	213	76	2	....	....	234	48	1	247	36	1	245	43	229	41
16 Minneola	299	12	243	.....	203	27	1	...	1	207	19	2	207	17	1	206	20	202	18
17 Pine Island	156	.....	154	.....	88	56	...	...	....	92	47	3	91	50	1	95	48	96	43
18 Pine Island Village	213	.....	204	.....	96	96	4	1	....	105	85	3	104	78	5	105	80	103	79
19 Roscoe	301	16	258	.....	154	82	4	...	....	169	64	4	163	62	4	164	65	161	64
20 Stanton	158	106	140	....	69	54	5	1	....	77	42	7	75	38	8	78	43	78	37
21 Vasa	352	.....	326	....	189	125	...	1	....	225	79	2	245	65	4	245	67	238	68
22 Warsaw	303	.....	260	.....	189	51	4	1	....	192	37	4	191	34	5	196	37	196	33
23 Wanamingo	316	.....	265	.....	227	28	6	....	1	233	15	5	234	13	6	242	11	229	11
24 Welch	250	1	131	.....	91	78	....	....	....	100	58	3	111	49	1	107	50	100	53
25 Wacouta	31	.....	27	.....	14	10	....	....	....	15	8	.....	15	9	.....	17	7	16	7

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

26 Zumbrota	234	1	196	.....	157	27	1	1	....	159	21	4	159	20	3	164	17	160	18
27 Zumbrota Village	286	.....	268	.....	196	57	7	....	....	203	41	8	208	39	7	214	36	200	38
28 Red Wing, 1st ward 1st prec.	240	.... .	224	.....	146	66	1	....	....	155	45	2	161	38	4	162	36	155	39
29 1st ward, 2d precinct	238	.....	187	.....	134	44	8	1	....	134	38	3	135	34	3	136	34	128	34
30 2d ward	458	1	406	1	288	81	12	2	4	294	59	14	300	53	14	307	48	294	47
31 3d ward, 1st precinct	233	13	201	.....	128	58	1	2	...	138	35	8	143	30	3	141	31	135	29
32 3d ward, 2d precinct	285	34	230	2	158	50	4	4	3	161	37	4	159	36	8	164	31	150	30
33 4th ward, 1st precinct	383	2	309	.....	227	64	6	....	2	237	46	6	246	40	6	242	49	226	42
34 4th ward, 2d precinct	248	12	217	.....	173	36	4	....	....	168	23	4	175	19	5	176	21	165	17

GRANT COUNTY.

The County	2066	409	1869	274	795	932	31	8	1	918	728	40	983	673	42	981	720	925	700	
1 Delaware	89	14	72	14	16	51	....	....	....	14	48	.....	15	46	.....	14	48	16	43	
2 Elbow Lake	114	....	101	2	39	56	2	....	....	44	47	2	47	45	2	46	47	41	50	
3 Elk Lake	123	2	106	....	59	37	....	1	...	70	29	.....	69	28	3	69	29	67	29	
4 Erdahl	149	5	103	5	12	82	1	1	....	16	71	2	18	71	2	77	74	16	69	
5 Gorton	72	1	66	1	37	27	....	....	....	44	18	.....	47	15	.....	45	18	44	16	
6 Land	191	.....	181	.....	105	59	2	....	...	132	29	3	143	21	3	138	27	134	25	
7 Lawrence	52	1	46	.....	17	25	1	....	....	19	22	1	23	17	1	20	23	17	23	
8 Lien	165	15	165	15	102	49	2	....	....	110	33	3	114	31	4	117	32	111	29	
9 Logan	161	71	161	71	64	73	7	....	1	66	62	8	70	63	6	74	63	61	64	
10 Macsville	58	10	58	10	23	29	3	....	....	33	18	1	42	9	2	41	11	38	11	
11 North Ottawa	64	.....	64	3	11	48	5	....	....	19	35	6	26	30	5	26	35	24	34	
12 Pelican Lake	178	.....	160	3	68	88	....	1	....	73	71	3	72	68	4	73	74	73	68	
13 Pomme de Terre	138	82	119	25	27	86	4	....	....	28	84	4	30	82	4	33	83	31	82	
14 Roseville	111	9	96	5	38	52	....	....	....	44	38	3	48	36	.....	48	38	42	36	
15 Sanford	230	85	230	85	102	115	2	...	....	123	77	3	130	73	4	132	77	126	81	
16 Stony Brook	171	114	141	34	75	55	2	....	....	83	46	1	89	38	2	88	41	84	39	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Dem-Peo.
1 Bloomington	301	85	252	42	117	94	10	3	...	120	821	5	129	85	1	128	75	124	82
2 Brooklyn	318	20	289	20	155	82	17	7	3	157	77	4	153	81	13	167	78	164	70
3 Champlin	183	26	169	26	117	41	4	...	...	115	36	5	110	38	6	117	33	109	138
4 Corcoran	346	....	265	5	133	106	....	....	....	137	105	1	135	104	.....	141	99	131	94
5 Crystal Lake	219	7	150	7	67	53	12	3	1	73	49	5	74	49	5	81	45	75	42
6 Dayton	282	.....	201	.....	99	81	...	3	...	89	96	1	75	104	1	78	105	82	95
7 Eden Prairie	372	.....	231	31	93	105	6	4	1	101	91	5	102	93	5	114	93	90	87
8 Excelsior, town and village	378	95	353	79	158	162	6	10	.	178	135	5	184	128	12	187	130	173	135
9 Greenwood	91	.....	149	.....	89	38	4	2	...	90	40	3	89	43	5	94	40	89	40
10 Hassan	209	.....	187	.....	52	112	....	3	..	49	115	.....	40	120	1	46	120	43	113
11 Independence	335	34	257	5	99	117	13	1	2	102	101	14	114	97	12	116	111	109	108
12 Maple Grove	338	....	261	.....	163	63	1	11	1	162	61	1	161	62	2	163	61	150	55
13 Medina	261	2	209	2	50	119	2	2	....	55	114	2	47	127	.....	51	123	55	115
14 Minnetonka	285	14	251	10	131	101	2	8	...	148	85	3	142	86	6	148	86	147	79
15 Minnetrista	277	5	189	.....	66	103	3	6	..	76	100	2	79	94	2	86	91	77	91
16 Orono	293	40	228	40	70	137	6	2	2	82	113	13	102	106	6	99	113	88	111
17 Plymouth	342	....	261	.....	65	158	3	18	1	75	164	2	77	164	1	85	162	72	157
18 Richfield	290	69	242	69	106	104	9	4	3	114	90	10	111	95	10	120	91	113	89
19 St. Anthony	23	.....	.....	.....	15	6	....	....	1	12	6	.....	10	5	1	11	6	10	5
20 Village of Edina	200	128	169	20	86	69	2	1	...	91	59	3	96	56	6	95	62	91	58
21 Village of Golden Valley	220	3	164	3	66	84	3	1	....	76	64	3	83	61	3	83	60	80	58
22 Village of Minnetonka Bch.	66	.....	44	.....	31	11	1	....	....	36	6	1	36	5	.....	35	4	37	4
23 Village of Osseo	112	.....	102	.....	36	55	...	....	1	39	50	1	37	54	1	37	55	34	49
24 Village of Robbinsdale	131	5	131	5	56	56	5	7	...	69	47	4	75	42	2	71	46	68	40
25 Village of St. Louis Park	313	....	278	28	154	91	5	6	....	180	66	6	182	65	7	183	61	176	61
26 Village of Wayzata	82	1	75	...	26	30	9	7	....	37	23	2	38	30	1	39	32	38	31
27 Village of W. Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	....	143	83	2	12	1	63	56	6	171	50	5	171	59	164	55
	6167	534	5102	392	2443	2261	125	121	17	4526	2031	107	2652	2044	114	2746	2041	2589	1962

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Minneapolis—																						
1	1st Ward,	1st	District.....	301	6	294	5	79	84	1	10	3	98	165	.....	88	168	2	114	138	90	148
2	"	2d	"	391	3	380	3	100	237	1	4	3	93	214	.....	84	251	2	112	226	94	232
3	"	3d	"	305	24	300	21	95	176	....	4	1	84	160	.....	67	203	3	71	196	70	180
4	"	4th	"	163	9	159	8	45	99	....	4	....	45	94	.....	36	104	.....	46	94	40	94
5	"	5th	"	275	17	270	15	94	153	1	4	....	88	160	.....	77	166	4	86	158	85	147
6	"	6th	"	347	26	336	15	131	180	....	....	....	124	177	.....	120	184	.....	128	173	121	167
7	"	7th	"	306	3	290	.....	118	148	3	10	2	130	137	6	120	150	3	133	140	119	138
8	"	8th	"	304	7	283	.....	101	152	5	10	1	103	144	5	110	136	5	140	120	104	136
9	"	9th	"	315	8	303	8	122	161	5	7	2	124	147	6	128	149	8	135	146	125	136
10	"	10th	"	347	13	340	13	91	211	1	7	3	93	192	2	99	192	4	104	198	94	196
				3054	116	2964	88	976	1601	17	60	15	982	1619	19	929	1703	31	1069	1589	951	1574
1	2d Ward,	1st	District.....	309	1	298	1	139	121	2	14	...	124	131	1	116	134	2	115	119	109	126
2	"	2d	"	340	8	331	5	177	125	1	10	2	176	117	3	173	119	4	176	117	171	112
3	"	3d	"	397	8	392	7	218	153	4	6	1	233	123	4	231	117	13	233	122	217	114
4	"	4th	"	362	4	353	3	219	102	17	3	....	243	83	9	234	86	11	241	88	231	85
5	"	5th	"	450	34	422	27	239	144	22	3	3	276	114	15	264	114	16	287	108	277	104
6	"	6th	"	223	15	217	13	96	105	10	2	....	106	86	9	107	83	7	115	79	116	74
7	"	7th	"	300	23	283	20	135	120	13	6	1	155	91	12	166	84	11	162	90	168	82
8	"	8th	"	432	9	412	.....	136	239	18	4	1	159	194	14	175	188	16	186	185	182	178
9	"	9th	"	147	11	146	9	71	62	3	1	1	82	47	4	84	47	5	92	42	78	51
				2960	113	2854	85	1430	1171	90	49	9	1554	986	71	1550	972	85	1609	960	1549	926
1	3d Ward,	1st	District.....	414	.....	402	.....	96	256	5	11	5	104	245	7	115	244	8	130	228	115	221
2	"	2d	"	314	7	307	7	96	192	3	4	....	115	156	3	137	136	2	139	129	125	138
3	"	3d	"	249	1	245	1	76	150	2	4	2	87	139	4	92	138	3	100	127	93	128
4	"	4th	"	386	10	380	6	164	183	10	7	2	186	138	10	198	146	4	207	134	183	137
5	"	5th	"	438	10	425	4	159	204	20	16	....	196	186	15	191	190	16	212	178	196	172
6	"	6th	"	383	8	373	8	148	183	16	7	1	162	168	10	159	177	9	189	157	159	159
7	"	7th	"	225	1	218	1	77	119	1	7	2	85	103	2	72	127	2	85	102	87	120
8	"	8th	"	226	.....	222	.....	92	106	1	9	1	99	95	3	92	98	5	103	91	99	87
9	"	9th	"	421	3	410	.....	126	233	2	15	6	119	234	2	122	244	2	140	224	116	220
10	"	10th	"	266	.....	255	.....	78	151	2	5	1	76	134	1	73	140	3	81	125	73	129
11	"	11th	"	.....	.....	331	.....	126	183	7	13	4	115	185	3	106	197	5	133	173	112	182
12	"	12th	"	169	.....	158	.....	67	72	....	10	1	73	68	.....	71	68	.....	76	64	73	62
13	"	13th	"	426	1	403	1	170	191	3	14	3	174	175	9	157	195	2	189	167	178	152
14	"	14th	"	328	2	320	2	134	160	2	8	1	145	132	6	142	138	5	157	123	150	122
15	"	15th	"	251	3	243	3	83	127	4	9	2	93	118	4	99	119	2	98	113	101	105
16	"	16th	"	490	19	484	14	184	240	8	16	1	220	192	10	225	200	9	241	198	225	84
17	"	17th	"	444	4	427	.....	171	207	3	21	3	168	208	5	162	223	8	177	211	166	198
18	"	18th	"	188	.....	187	.....	77	86	1	7	1	77	75	2	75	79	2	79	75	73	71
19	"	19th	"	394	2	376	2	169	162	1	10	1	172	150	3	168	156	1	167	157	154	151
				6021	71	6166	53	2293	3205	91	193	37	2466	2901	99	2456	3015	88	2703	2777	2478	2727

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
Minneapolis—																			
1 4th Ward, 1st District	424	.....	384	.....	125	206	1	10	2	90	188	1	121	181	3	131	180	123	173
2 " 2d "	322	5	292	4	118	136	2	11	1	113	137	4	119	131	1	119	132	118	124
3 " 3d "	455	3	439	3	234	168	1	14	2	252	149	1	238	163	4	215	150	251	127
4 " 4th "	295	.....	220	.....	137	128	3	9	1	142	111	1	133	114	7	147	109	142	101
5 " 5th "	245	10	239	8	132	89	4	5	1	139	83	1	127	95	.....	140	83	126	180
6 " 6th "	428	3	408	3	153	218	6	12	3	159	195	8	150	205	10	158	201	157	192
7 " 7th "	328	5	319	5	122	164	7	17	2	138	141	7	155	131	5	157	128	140	131
8 " 8th "	.....	.....	415	.....	173	227	8	7	4	191	189	11	200	191	8	207	184	203	176
9 " 9th "	255	9	247	7	141	84	5	2	1	161	64	.....	154	69	2	160	161	158	65
10 " 10th "	480	9	472	6	206	130	23	1	...	334	110	13	327	116	15	342	109	329	102
11 " 11th "	398	23	388	.....	219	130	10	8	2	251	96	6	244	104	8	250	101	237	97
12 " 12th "	396	12	375	.....	238	115	11	2	1	264	94	3	252	99	2	261	91	252	54
13 " 13th "	436	10	425	.....	282	115	6	11	1	312	94	2	292	109	7	309	102	304	89
14 " 14th "	422	12	407	21	220	146	10	11	6	247	112	7	232	125	5	243	118	236	11
15 " 15th "	428	4	406	4	218	143	12	12	1	239	121	14	252	108	11	249	118	245	106
16 " 16th "	389	9	361	6	184	132	6	17	1	188	123	8	177	125	10	197	121	175	120
17 " 17th "	332	2	269	2	94	133	2	14	.	91	132	7	86	134	5	96	130	92	118
	6033	126	6134	69	3088	2464	117	163	29	3311	2144	94	3259	2200	103	3381	2218	3288	1966
1 5th Ward, 1st District	452	.....	393	.....	165	186	1	17	1	160	155	6	162	154	4	161	144	164	143
2 " 2d "	332	.....	300	.....	134	141	2	9	1	139	114	1	131	101	3	136	92	136	84
3 " 3d "	259	2	243	2	94	131	1	13	...	113	107	.....	111	100	.....	109	96	106	86
4 " 4th "	320	.....	309	.....	132	138	1	9	2	132	134	.....	134	123	1	141	123	128	115
5 " 5th "	442	10	418	9	129	249	2	13	1	145	207	3	167	193	2	158	203	151	184
6 " 6th "	298	9	286	7	235	115	8	12	3	256	101	6	257	97	5	262	95	253	83
7 " 7th "	345	2	334	.....	174	137	8	5	3	183	112	9	182	113	8	192	114	191	99
8 " 8th "	317	11	310	11	120	174	3	3	3	135	139	6	143	124	9	153	127	131	125
9 " 9th "	450	16	433	13	269	120	14	6	2	320	88	8	314	95	6	329	86	314	83
10 " 10th "	509	6	495	5	269	191	13	7	2	309	157	4	313	152	4	332	145	308	147

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

11	6th Ward, 11th District.....	467	26	459	22	283	130	26	13	1	319	111	9	306	121	14	325	108	307	101
12	" 12th "	422	23	412	21	241	135	10	9	....	270	122	8	257	126	7	277	113	264	100
13	" 13th "	454	17	440	15	274	138	10	7	...	320	99	6	306	109	...	335	88	322	88
14	" 14th "	406	19	399	18	188	168	21	7	....	246	116	12	246	109	12	255	109	250	107
15	" 15th "	366	37	360	31	226	116	6	5	...	241	83	6	241	78	5	252	76	242	73
16	" 16th "	139	19	134	14	80	47	5	2	1	94	29	7	93	31	5	100	28	97	25
		6078	197	5725	163	3012	2316	131	137	20	3382	1874	86	3363	1826	85	3506	1747	3364	1644
1	6th Ward, 1st District.....	204	.....	186	.....	49	121	....	4	1	61	87	2	71	82	1	73	82	70	75
2	" 2d "	352	... ..	331	.....	77	221	....	3	4	107	153	4	138	183	3	122	139	108	143
3	" 3d "	.....	.....	229	.....	59	163	....	3	1	79	118	3	117	100	3	105	110	87	115
4	" 4th "	219	.....	215	.....	74	114	1	9	3	79	111	2	81	110	1	88	105	75	111
5	" 5th "	165	.....	165	.....	31	118	....	3	1	46	94	2	58	88	1	57	91	54	89
6	" 6th "	295	1	288	.....	82	190	....	3	6	96	163	5	119	148	5	108	153	103	151
7	" 7th "	404	8	397	.....	98	270	4	6	2	123	211	9	150	208	5	147	199	222	198
8	" 8th "	289	6	280	4	85	175	1	5	2	102	137	7	112	138	2	118	131	105	128
9	" 9th "	402	4	379	.. ...	88	261	6	6	3	120	155	5	133	103	9	133	188	125	184
10	" 10th "	296	.....	285	.....	64	180	2	14	2	95	132	2	113	126	2	106	128	97	124
11	" 11th "	351	2	331	2	96	212	2	9	2	95	176	5	121	164	2	119	163	105	169
12	" 12th "	428	4	416	2	88	296	3	6	3	121	227	6	166	200	4	150	190	131	205
		3405	18	3502	8	891	2341	19	71	30	1124	1804	52	1379	1685	38	1326	1668	1182	1692
1	7th Ward, 1st District.....	409	8	400	7	137	236	3	10	1	180	170	8	203	153	8	212	157	182	155
2	" 2d "	342	15	336	10	117	193	2	7	2	130	153	4	138	150	5	149	143	138	140
3	" 3d "	385	14	374	9	137	208	9	6	2	147	175	13	141	175	16	157	182	146	174
4	" 4th "	369	18	356	14	151	178	7	8	1	175	132	10	188	126	13	193	123	182	118
5	" 5th "	216	7	210	5	91	95	8	6	....	92	82	6	98	69	13	101	72	97	72
6	" 6th "	296	9	291	.....	140	133	5	5	1	158	102	7	165	96	7	171	101	155	92
7	" 7th "	346	9	335	8	133	178	6	5	2	154	143	14	163	134	10	167	140	166	128
8	" 8th "	230	11	221	6	89	109	9	4	1	109	85	7	115	84	6	117	79	113	75
		2593	91	2523	59	995	1330	49	51	10	1154	1042	69	1211	987	78	1267	997	1179	955
1	8th Ward, 1st District.....	226	4	222	3	108	88	6	4	....	122	66	5	120	63	6	125	61	121	60
2	" 2d "	267	11	258	11	139	104	7	2	1	163	83	6	156	93	5	173	78	66	74
3	" 3d "	241	4	235	3	137	84	9	5	...	167	56	3	164	60	5	173	54	156	55
4	" 4th "	243	17	240	10	147	69	15	2	1	169	57	6	170	56	7	175	53	170	47
5	" 5th "	241	7	235	6	132	79	11	5	....	152	63	8	144	67	6	152	66	147	59
6	" 6th "	254	7	247	.....	153	75	6	3	....	164	64	1	173	62	3	174	65	163	63
7	" 7th "	309	13	299	10	152	119	14	10	2	185	89	10	189	92	9	204	84	193	78
8	" 8th "	416	6	402	4	204	167	6	9	1	217	130	8	238	125	8	247	120	233	15
9	" 9th "	462	8	447	5	203	190	16	13	1	246	161	10	244	155	10	258	154	256	137
10	" 10th "	397	2	390	2	194	154	8	12	2	222	128	8	224	124	9	233	117	206	110
11	" 11th "	354	12	339	11	176	129	17	7	....	196	105	11	192	110	13	207	110	195	100
12	" 12th "	386	14	381	12	245	101	22	2	1	278	79	9	277	78	11	284	76	277	64
13	" 13th "	191	2	188	2	137	39	6	1	....	150	25	4	145	33	5	157	29	142	23
		3987	107	3883	79	2127	1393	143	75	9	2431	1106	89	2436	1118	97	2562	1067	2325	885

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
Minneapolis—																			
1 9th Ward, 1st District	280	3	271	1	92	140	1	17	2	112	121	4	111	126	6	115	123	104	129
2 " 2d "	391	2	388	.....	148	213	3	6	2	170	168	7	192	150	8	194	154	178	156
3 " 3d "	462	11	452	10	179	239	5	8	2	207	174	8	230	162	11	235	161	217	155
4 " 4th "	.....	.....	431	.....	155	260	2	11	3	144	260	5	142	262	12	160	247	141	243
5 " 5th "	468	5	458	4	205	211	6	15	1	215	185	10	191	200	19	210	193	194	192
6 " 6th "	342	8	340	6	101	202	....	8	3	87	188	1	96	187	5	81	191	80	190
7 " 7th "	471	11	461	9	124	289	6	12	5	135	254	10	166	227	14	151	239	139	230
8 " 8th "	427	4	412	2	113	264	4	7	5	139	202	13	162	199	7	164	194	146	200
9 " 9th "	533	14	513	9	191	204	11	18	1	201	168	8	225	153	14	241	148	213	152
	3374	58	3726	41	1308	2022	38	102	24	1410	1720	66	1515	1666	96	1551	1650	1412	1647
1 10th Ward, 1st District	343	2	331	2	92	207	8	13	1	108	177	13	166	158	10	182	166	135	157
2 " 2d "	563	.....	541	.....	162	337	3	8	3	203	277	2	229	256	5	231	255	218	254
3 " 3d "	384	11	375	9	94	246	3	6	5	117	224	5	133	213	1	139	201	121	198
4 " 4th "	394	4	387	2	166	179	9	9	5	175	166	11	179	163	13	183	169	180	151
5 " 5th "	267	1	261	1	118	105	9	9	....	147	63	8	167	50	9	162	53	149	56
	1951	18	1895	14	632	1074	32	45	14	750	907	39	874	840	38	897	844	803	816
1 11th Ward, 1st District	287	11	282	10	100	156	3	12	...	135	110	10	148	93	7	148	102	147	95
2 " 2d "	339	16	318	8	84	213	4	2	1	129	150	4	164	118	10	169	113	156	113
3 " 3d "	345	14	326	13	134	166	4	7	1	150	121	7	164	112	3	164	112	145	119
4 " 4th "	.....	...	218	.....	84	129	2	3	1	93	105	5	103	101	4	105	101	104	94
5 " 5th "	342	33	334	30	113	189	5	9	2	148	137	6	167	128	5	165	126	155	122
6 " 6th "	364	20	351	20	128	201	4	4	2	136	173	8	154	157	7	153	164	148	154

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

7	" 7th "	364	3	351	2	101	214	9	4	6	106	187	13	149	159	8	145	165	137	164
8	" 8th "	255	2	246	1	60	159	4	3	4	83	118	7	107	107	6	106	110	88	110
9	" 9th "	344	4	335	3	84	228	5	4	6	99	179	8	128	156	14	133	158	104	160
10	" 10th "	425	14	418	9	135	248	6	8	4	166	202	8	190	168	12	190	180	179	180
11	" 11th "	398	4	387	4	85	266	15	5	2	119	188	41	156	156	42	150	184	139	183
		3458	121	3566	100	1108	2169	61	61	29	1364	1670	117	1630	1457	118	1628	1515	1502	1494
1	12th Ward, 1st District.....	318	2	307	2	84	186	2	9	2	96	147	5	122	130	6	126	132	110	130
2	" 2d "	303	8	294	4	91	158	4	19	4	107	140	8	112	138	7	109	142	105	137
3	" 3d "	180	6	176	6	84	68	1	6	1	87	61	2	89	57	3	92	57	89	56
4	" 4th "	413	9	397	9	177	153	3	23	....	217	114	4	220	98	7	231	95	221	93
5	" 5th "	286	.....	281	.....	107	143	5	17	1	124	111	12	135	108	6	141	107	121	113
		1500	25	1455	21	543	708	15	74	8	631	573	31	678	531	29	699	533	646	528
1	13th Ward, 1st District.....	257	7	249	6	121	112	9	3	....	145	90	5	158	80	3	160	80	147	84
2	" 2d "	488	.....	469	.....	203	208	19	14	8	248	155	13	265	156	11	274	152	260	141
		745	7	718	6	324	320	28	17	8	393	245	18	423	236	14	434	232	407	225

RECAPITULATION.

1	County Towns and Villages	6167	534	5102	392	2443	2261	125	121	17	2526	2031	107	2652	2044	114	2746	2041	2589	1962
2	First ward.....	3054	116	2964	88	976	1601	17	60	15	982	1619	19	929	1703	31	1069	1589	951	1574
3	Second ward.....	2960	113	2854	85	1430	1171	90	49	9	1554	986	71	1550	972	85	1609	960	1549	926
4	Third ward.....	6021	71	6166	53	2293	3205	91	193	37	2486	2901	99	2456	3015	88	2703	2776	2478	2727
5	Fourth ward.....	6033	126	6134	60	3088	2464	117	163	29	3311	2144	94	3259	2200	103	3381	2218	3288	1966
6	Fifth ward.....	6078	197	5725	163	3012	2316	131	137	20	3382	1874	86	3363	1826	85	3506	1747	3364	1644
7	Sixth ward	3405	18	3502	8	891	2341	19	71	30	1124	1804	52	1379	1685	38	1326	1688	1182	1692
8	Seventh ward.....	2519	91	2523	59	995	1330	49	51	10	1154	1042	69	1211	987	78	1267	997	1179	955
9	Eighth ward.....	3987	107	3883	79	2127	1393	143	75	9	2431	1106	89	2436	1118	97	2562	1067	2325	885
10	Ninth ward..... ..	3374	58	3727	41	1308	2022	38	102	24	1410	1720	66	1515	1666	96	1551	1650	1412	1647
11	Tenth ward.....	1951	18	1895	14	632	1074	32	45	14	750	907	39	874	840	38	897	844	803	816
12	Eleventh ward.....	3458	121	3566	100	1108	2169	61	61	29	1364	1670	117	1630	1457	118	1628	1515	1502	1494
13	Twelfth ward.....	1500	25	1455	21	543	708	15	74	8	631	573	31	678	531	29	699	533	646	528
14	Thirteenth ward.....	745	7	718	6	324	320	28	17	8	393	245	18	423	236	14	434	232	407	225
		51252	1602	50214	1178	21170	24375	956	1219	254	23478	20622	957	24355	20280	1014	25378	19857	23675	19041

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	3758	1980	3451	1224	1853	1152	48	4	3	1914	1098	60	1916	1065	53	1970	1082	1866	1046
1 Brownsville	225	108	225	108	62	126	....	1	2	60	136	.....	65	132	.....	65	135	66	124
2 Caledonia Township	205	144	198	51	50	119	2	....	....	53	116	.....	52	120	.....	51	121	49	117
3 Caledonia Village	269	255	239	183	90	117	3	...	1	99	104	2	107	99	4	103	102	102	100
4 Crooked Creek	126	30	126	30	54	59	...	1	....	53	58	1	51	61	1	59	59	54	58
5 Black Hammer	202	58	202	58	152	33	2	....	....	156	30	3	154	30	1	160	30	151	29
6 Houston Township	160	53	160	53	83	44	11	....	....	93	29	13	100	21	13	102	27	100	21
7 Houston Village	155	108	164	130	103	40	3	1	....	116	27	5	114	23	3	117	24	109	22
8 Hokah	236	95	218	95	138	49	1	...	....	138	54	1	141	47	2	139	51	135	49
9 Jefferson	105	80	96	26	46	33	...	...	....	44	35	.....	43	35	...	44	33	41	32
10 LaCrescent	238	84	226	65	104	81	4	1	....	101	88	9	105	87	3	107	86	103	90
11 Mayville	185	140	147	33	36	95	1	....	....	37	91	.....	40	88	1	40	89	37	85
12 Money Creek	221	135	185	82	101	64	5	....	....	104	61	5	106	58	5	107	55	96	58
13 Mound Prairie	184	29	159	27	97	43	1	....	...	93	45	2	92	44	.....	99	43	87	44
14 Spring Grove Township	230	151	211	53	139	52	....	....	..	151	42	.....	149	39	.....	150	39	143	38
15 Spring Grove Village	98	44	95	54	76	18	...	...	....	75	14	.. ...	79	11	.....	81	10	79	9
16 Sheldon	177	89	138	61	72	36	10	..	....	78	32	12	74	31	11	81	35	69	32
17 Union	120	7	120	7	60	46	....	....	....	62	47	.....	62	49	1	60	50	60	51
18 Winnebago	200	172	155	29	102	37	...	..	...	103	38	.....	103	40	.....	103	38	98	35
19 Wilmington	237	168	226	49	174	39	..		....	182	29	.. ....	171	30	.....	183	32	174	30
20 Yucatan	185	30	161	30	114	21	5	....	....	116	22	7	108	20	8	119	23	113	32

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HUBBARD COUNTY.

The County	557	177	781	147	318	361	15	7	2	388	348	12	333	343	12	350	337	319	335
1 Park Rapids	253	82	234	62	142	72	5	2	....	150	65	4	143	62	4	155	58	143	60
2 Todd	64	1	61	1	17	37	....	3	....	17	40	.....	15	41	.....	17	40	16	38
3 Hubbard	180	61	185	61	54	101	4	..	...	56	97	4	54	101	4	54	97	51	93
4 Straight River	65	1	65	4	19	38	...	1	....	23	33	1	22	37	.....	22	37	20	31
5 Henrietta	80	10	80	10	24	45	2	....	....	22	49	1	23	45	2	29	44	20	48
6 Arago	41	18	30	4	5	17	2	....	....	9	15	1	11	15	.....	10	14	10	16
7 Akeley	30	7	27	7	18	4	1	....	....	19	3	.....	20	3	.....	19	5	19	5
8 White Oak	25	7	21	7	8	12	....	....	....	8	13	.....	10	9	.....	9	11	7	13
9 Lake Emma	28	1	20	1	4	14	....	....	....	7	11	.....	5	10	.....	6	10	5	10
10 Badoura	42	4	37	4	15	15	1	....	1	16	15	1	17	13	2	17	14	15	14
11 District of Mississippi	37	15	21	.....	12	6	...	1	1	11	7	.....	13	7	.....	12	7	13	7

ISANTI COUNTY.

The County	2664	379	2363	199	1137	1062	11	9	1	1304	728	51	1406	681	43	1381	725	1322	682
1 Athens	156	.....	133	.....	86	40	...	...	....	104	22	.....	109	20	.....	106	20	102	22
2 Bradford	160	29	151	15	43	95	1	2	....	49	80	4	50	87	3	53	87	44	83
3 Cambridge	381	76	381	66	242	113	3	1	....	262	55	12	269	55	13	269	63	253	64
4 Dalbo	109	4	92	4	14	74	....	....	....	33	49	2	43	39	2	36	46	32	47
5 Isanti	307	16	266	11	101	154	2	....	....	136	86	10	160	71	9	145	87	149	76
6 Maple Ridge	213	.....	180	.....	75	88	....	....	.. .	100	56	5	108	45	3	107	50	99	52
7 North Branch	325	64	274	21	175	77	1	....	1	205	36	9	216	32	2	220	36	216	26
8 Oxford	88	5	88	5	67	16	...	....	...	71	7	.....	73	6	2	73	6	72	5
9 Spencer Brook	131	66	116	39	52	54	4	3	....	39	61	1	41	58	1	39	58	40	56
10 Spring Vale	162	85	143	9	73	63	....	....	....	89	43	1	96	41	1	96	42	91	41
11 Stanchfield	268	12	225	7	66	143	....	....	....	67	117	3	83	110	5	86	111	80	97
12 Stanford	148	.....	107	.....	65	34	....	....	....	64	31	.....	63	34	.....	65	33	63	31
13 Wyanett	207	22	207	22	78	111	....	3	....	85	85	4	95	83	2	86	86	81	82

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem.-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

ITASCA COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total N. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Haammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	2636	.....	1700	.. ..	750	683	18	27	12	745	606	26	747	592	33	713	647	702	598
1 Bass Brook	73	.....	59	.....	38	14	....	....	....	39	8	4	34	10	5	35	15	33	12
2 Bass Lake	81	.....	69	.....	45	12	3	1	....	39	15	....	40	11	3	38	14	36	15
3 Bow String	20	.....	16	.....	9	3	....	1	1	8	5	1	8	4	2	9	5	10	4
4 Bridgie	100	....	34	.....	18	14	....	....	1	9	19	1	10	21	.....	9	20	12	18
5 Crooked Lake	39	.....	32	.....	10	18	....	....	....	9	19	.....	8	19	.....	6	20	7	18
6 Deer River	101	.....	74	.....	32	27	....	2	...	31	21	3	33	23	1	34	23	27	22
7 Decker	118	.....	17	.....	5	11	....	....	....	5	11	.....	8	8	.....	7	8	7	9
8 Deer Lake	61	.....	51	.....	22	12	1	2	1	22	9	.....	20	11	1	20	11	19	10
9 Grand Rapids, 1st precinct	408	1	269	.....	97	137	1	....	2	102	123	2	95	123	5	92	133	85	123
10 2d precinct	395	.....	242	.....	89	130	....	1	1	85	116	4	89	112	....	84	117	88	107
11 3d precinct	100	.....	91	.....	43	38	....	....	1	48	28	2	44	27	3	42	33	41	33
12 Hanson Brook	66	.....	51	.....	27	17	1	2	....	31	13	.....	34	9	1	33	10	30	8
13 Iron Range	90	.....	78	.....	30	38	1	3	2	29	31	2	32	28	3	28	33	27	30
14 Koochiching	72	.....	40	.....	9	18	1	....	....	11	17	.....	11	17	.....	8	18	11	19
15 Kehl and Deary	55	.....	42	.....	26	9	1	1	....	25	9	1	26	10	1	26	11	25	11
16 Long Lake	97	.....	60	....	20	24	....	1	....	17	21	....	18	22	.....	17	23	18	22
17 Loper	39	.....	27	.....	16	5	1	....	1	13	6	1	17	7	.....	14	8	14	7
18 Lawrence Lake	35	.....	29	.. ..	10	13	1	1	....	15	5	1	16	3	1	16	4	16	5
19 McCormick	30	....	22	.....	10	7	1	1	...	12	6	1	13	5	1	10	5	10	7
20 Pokegama	14	.....	7	.....	2	5	....	....	....	2	5	....	3	4	.....	2	5	3	2
21 Ray	62	.....	36	.. ...	10	21	1	2	1	12	19	.....	9	18	2	7	23	10	18
22 Swan Lake	81	.....	54	....	37	12	.. .	1	1	35	11	1	33	11	1	34	14	34	11
23 Swan River	212	.....	86	.....	13	58	....	....	....	10	56	.....	14	52	.....	11	55	12	53
24 Snow Ball	136	.....	86	.....	52	21	2	1	....	52	17	2	53	17	2	55	15	51	17
25 Split Hand	44	.....	27	.....	15	7	....	....	....	15	4	.....	14	5	.....	13	7	15	4
26 Spider Lake	31	.....	30	.....	18	2	2	5	....	22	3	.....	22	4	1	21	7	22	3
27 Sherry	26	.....	26	.....	15	4	1	....	....	18	3	.....	9	5	.....	8	4	7	5
22 Trout Lake	50	.....	43	....	32	6	....	2	....	32	6	.....	34	6	.....	34	6	32	6

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

JACKSON COUNTY.

The County	3274	499	2071	489	1328	1326	26	5	4	1432	1191	87	1463	1154	81	1473	1148	1400	1103
1 Alba	83	9	66	9	20	37	....	....	....	26	34	.....	23	36	.....	24	33	20	34
2 Belmont	183	9	167	9	92	65	....	1	....	108	49	1	106	46	1	107	47	101	44
3 Christiania	163	8	144	8	49	87	....	....	....	52	81	.....	55	79	.....	52	78	49	77
4 Delafield	129	30	148	39	69	64	2	1	....	88	41	2	82	42	4	83	43	82	40
5 Des Moines	149	5	136	5	37	84	1	....	....	38	84	1	42	85	.....	38	84	34	86
6 Enterprise	129	15	106	11	48	50	1	....	....	50	43	.....	52	44	.....	53	43	50	41
7 Ewvington	112	8	102	8	38	47	2	....	....	38	50	1	38	50	2	40	49	39	48
8 Heron Lake	163	20	149	20	100	32	....	....	....	111	15	.....	113	16	.....	114	15	110	15
9 Hunter	150	15	108	15	20	76	....	....	....	25	67	3	28	67	1	27	66	24	68
10 Kimball	114	5	98	5	30	55	1	....	1	38	49	3	40	46	2	41	49	38	46
11 La Crosse	125	9	102	9	38	54	2	....	....	41	53	1	42	54	2	44	54	34	52
12 Middletown	124	6	109	6	50	30	1	1	....	56	59	2	61	29	1	61	26	52	27
13 Minneota	106	14	93	14	41	34	1	1	...	44	25	2	47	21	1	47	28	47	21
14 Petersburg	140	13	138	13	57	67	1	....	....	58	61	.....	56	62	....	56	64	56	62
15 Rost	101	1	91	1	51	25	1	....	....	48	19	4	49	18	2	50	23	50	16
16 Round Lake	113	5	98	5	43	47	....	....	1	48	39	1	49	39	.....	48	41	45	40
17 Sioux Valley	118	7	108	7	25	70	....	....	....	28	68	1	29	67	.....	32	65	33	62
18 Welmar	115	26	107	20	64	85	....	....	....	62	32	2	63	31	.....	64	28	63	31
19 West Heron Lake	76	7	73	7	41	23	1	....	...	49	18	.....	49	17	.....	49	18	49	17
20 Wisconsin	129	6	119	6	47	55	1	....	1	52	50	2	51	51	2	50	50	51	47
21 Jackson Village	378	99	339	99	171	140	3	....	....	175	126	5	172	133	6	175	125	171	117
22 Lakefield Village	180	107	174	107	79	84	3	....	....	95	67	2	98	64	2	99	62	95	57
23 Heron Lake Village	194	66	194	66	109	65	5	1	1	112	61	4	118	57	5	119	57	107	55

KANABEC COUNTY.

The County	925	26	816	... ..	368	371	5	6	1	429	243	10	494	200	12	486	219	469	213
1 Arthur	278	.....	248	.....	129	86	2	3	...	139	48	5	157	38	6	150	37	151	34
2 Brunswick	202	8	181	.....	60	112	....	....	....	74	87	1	94	72	1	83	84	80	80
3 Comfort	134	.....	107	.....	35	54	....	....	....	43	39	.....	51	32	2	49	39	43	39
4 Grass Lake	164	.....	158	.....	74	79	2	....	....	100	41	2	110	34	2	112	35	104	36
5 Hillman	44	18	34	.....	16	14	1	2	....	19	9	1	20	8	1	21	7	22	8
6 Kanabec	26	.....	22	.....	10	9	....	1	1	9	7	1	13	6	.....	13	6	11	8
7 Knife Lake	60	.....	49	.....	36	10	...	....	....	37	6	.....	38	6	.....	38	7	37	6
8 South Fork	17	.....	17	.....	8	7	....	....	...	8	6	.....	11	4	.....	11	4	11	2

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem
The County	4108	327	4039	437	1778	2054	32	9	3	2023	1672	60	2101	1602	61	2118	1652	1999	1590
1 Arctander	194	6	172	6	114	51	3	....	....	125	39	4	126	35	5	130	37	123	34
2 Burbank	140	12	109	6	22	80	1	2	....	23	77	2	25	77	1	26	76	21	76
3 Colfax	110	4	93	4	47	43	2	....	....	50	37	2	50	37	2	50	42	49	41
4 Dovre	168	7	142	7	70	67	....	....	....	89	51	2	85	51	2	83	55	78	54
5 Edwards	118	.....	110	.....	47	47	1	....	....	56	44	1	52	40	3	54	42	47	44
6 Fahlum	125	14	117	9	62	52	....	....	....	69	44	1	77	35	1	74	40	75	37
7 Gennessee	326	59	286	39	132	139	3	....	....	169	85	5	175	84	4	175	87	162	80
8 Green Lake	212	23	185	23	69	106	2	....	....	79	93	3	79	89	4	79	95	73	81
9 Harrison	172	11	150	2	80	59	1	3	....	96	43	2	96	46	2	98	40	97	42
10 Holland	110	.....	104	.....	59	35	1	....	1	68	29	.....	69	28	.....	69	27	68	24
11 Irving	181	6	141	6	53	78	4	....	....	58	69	5	62	68	7	63	69	61	65
12 Kandiyohi	226	28	202	28	102	90	2	....	....	112	81	3	114	79	2	116	81	114	79
13 Lake Andrew	126	.....	129	3	58	68	....	1	....	59	62	2	61	59	1	61	62	59	56
14 Lake Elizabeth	150	5	132	5	46	82	1	....	....	61	57	2	68	51	3	62	56	58	55
15 Lake Lillian	129	13	117	13	36	78	....	....	....	45	58	1	32	54	.....	49	61	43	61
16 East Lake Lillian	121	23	109	11	34	67	2	....	....	37	64	1	40	65	1	41	64	38	63
17 Mamre	.....	.....	144	.....	56	91	....	....	....	82	50	3	101	39	2	91	45	88	44
18 New London	.....	.....	198	50	82	100	1	....	1	97	78	3	101	72	1	103	75	100	76
19 Norway Lake	186	.....	143	.....	55	79	1	....	....	57	67	2	60	67	3	57	73	53	67
20 Roseland	114	.....	102	.....	43	52	....	1	....	49	46	1	51	42	.....	46	43	44	42
21 Roseville	131	14	116	14	40	70	....	....	....	44	65	.....	44	65	1	44	64	41	65
22 St. Johns	120	...	106	.....	54	44	....	....	....	58	37	1	59	38	.....	58	39	54	36
23 Whitefield	162	.....	152	.....	76	69	3	....	....	79	53	7	81	54	6	85	53	76	53
24 Willmar, 1st precinct	370	2	368	110	160	194	3	1	1	174	165	5	182	151	6	194	150	179	144
25 Willmar, 2d precinct	417	100	417	100	189	218	1	1	....	204	178	2	212	171	4	209	176	199	171

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

KITTSON COUNTY.

The County	1819	250	1658	213	514	995	21	7	6	648	756	47	736	683	52	685	760	680	706
1 Clow	41	.....	38	.....	13	21	1	...	1	14	20	2	12	20	3	12	23	12	19
2 Davis	78	.....	90	11	43	43	....	...	...	43	38	.....	43	38	1	43	37	40	35
3 Deerwood	74	15	55	.....	13	45	....	...	..	13	36	2	15	38	2	15	39	15	37
4 Granville	81	.....	78	.....	26	31	6	.....		30	20	7	30	20	14	26	27	34	20
5 Hallock	249	82	249	82	102	132	8	2	1	143	82	6	157	65	6	146	75	142	73
6 Hampden	116	20	104	20	37	62	1	2	1	46	53	1	47	46	8	45	48	43	42
7 Hazelton	67	5	72	2	16	51	2	...	....	18	48	2	28	42	3	19	49	21	43
8 Jupiter	89	5	81	5	35	37	2	2	....	41	31	4	43	27	2	43	30	41	30
9 Pelan	23	....	16	6	5	11	....	....	....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	6	8	7	7
10 Poppelton	71	10	55	10	3	48	1	...	....	11	39	1	15	35	1	11	37	12	35
11 Red River	118	32	105	8	20	80	....	....	....	33	59	1	45	46	2	42	51	41	49
12 Richardville	59	26	45	6	28	12	2	...	....	36	4	1	37	4	1	38	5	38	4
13 Skane	102	8	90	8	17	56	1	1	1	29	43	.....	41	28	2	35	34	34	33
14 Spring Brook	70	.....	58	.....	14	43	....	....	....	21	29	4	23	33	1	21	35	17	37
15 Svea	33	.....	25	3	10	15	....	....	...	10	13	.....	15	10	.....	11	14	10	12
16 St. Vincent	199	32	172	32	45	95	2	....	1	48	83	4	45	79	8	42	96	49	83
17 Tegner	92	.....	102	11	47	44	....	....	1	49	31	3	58	27	4	54	31	55	28
18 Telen	113	15	100	8	7	86	..	....	....	16	66	.....	25	63	2	23	59	26	55
19 Thompson	124	.....	128	1	33	83	....	....	....	40	54	9	50	55	2	46	63	45	57

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

The County	2974	527	2202	379	1230	1363	58	18	4	1484	1026	76	1580	930	94	1605	977	1510	966
1 Agassiz	113	2	83	2	51	22	2	...	....	60	15	1	60	16	2	65	15	60	16
2 Arena	119	6	119	6	37	70	1	....	....	39	61	.....	45	59	1	42	66	41	64
3 Augusta	102	14	102	.....	32	60	2	....	1	38	52	1	40	53	.....	38	54	37	52
4 Baxter	119	12	121	11	81	36	1	1	...	84	32	1	84	27	3	87	28	80	29
5 Bellingham village	90	74	82	25	38	33	4	2	1	57	16	2	57	14	3	63	12	56	13
6 Camp Release	98	1	81	1	15	58	5	....	...	20	48	9	25	43	8	26	49	25	48
7 Cerro Gordo	153	2	153	2	102	48	....	1	...	115	34	1	115	30	1	116	32	110	35
8 Dawson village	202	30	202	30	94	94	4	1	...	124	52	10	133	45	11	139	47	126	49
9 Freeland	84	.....	81	12	9	66	....	....	....	15	55	2	13	53	5	16	56	15	48
10 Garfield	92	12	72	12	25	41	1	1	2	32	32	1	35	29	5	36	28	33	26
11 Hamlin	86	7	86	7	33	47	3	....	....	43	31	2	45	33	1	45	32	43	30
12 Hantho	117	4	98	1	63	31	1	1	....	69	20	3	73	17	3	76	21	73	20
13 Lac qui Parle	113	27	114	23	51	58	....	....	....	57	47	2	55	49	3	57	49	57	49
14 Lake Shore	194	28	194	28	98	87	2	1	....	111	69	2	117	63	1	117	63	109	62
15 Madison	134	28	134	28	63	61	2	....	....	72	52	2	81	38	3	81	43	73	43
16 Madison village	263	184	250	154	113	117	10	....	....	144	80	10	156	72	10	152	77	145	79
17 Manfred	25	3	25	3	7	12	....	2	...	7	12	.....	6	12	.....	7	13	4	11
18 Maxwell	126	80	98	2	25	66	4	....	....	30	51	7	42	44	9	41	50	40	52
19 Mehurin	48	1	48	1	24	21	....	....	....	23	20	.....	25	20	.....	25	17	28	18
20 Perry	93	.....	91	11	45	33	1	4	....	52	27	2	52	23	2	57	24	56	24
21 Providence	91	...	91	.....	25	59	....	1	..	44	39	1	53	32	1	44	36	38	34
22 Riverside	119	....	119	2	50	57	7	...	..	64	40	7	68	32	7	74	34	69	34
23 Ten Mile Lake	166	12	148	12	51	81	7	1	...	65	62	10	69	55	12	72	63	68	57
24 Walter	93	.....	89	.....	28	58	1	....	....	40	41	.....	46	37	.....	47	36	43	38
25 Yellow Bank	134	.....	121	6	70	47	....	2	....	79	38	.....	79	34	3	82	32	81	33

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

LAKE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1115	91	989	96	452	456	4	5	8	530	313	24	588	278	18	567	307	528	311
1 Beaver Bay	65	6	42	1	24	16	....	....	....	23	16	1	27	12	1	24	16	23	16
2 Fall Lake	80	.....	50	.....	35	11	....	....	....	33	11	.....	33	9	.....	33	9	32	8
3 Two Harbors, 1st Precinct	330	45	300	45	160	117	1	3	2	163	95	7	177	89	2	171	97	158	95
4 2d Precinct	169	13	156	25	65	78	3	....	1	78	56	6	85	50	7	85	57	76	57
5 3d Precinct	471	27	441	25	168	234	....	2	5	233	135	10	266	118	8	254	128	239	135

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

The County	5364	520	4844	756	2051	2260	67	20	9	2169	2158	76	2116	2176	90	2175	2199	2069	2006
1 Cordova	343	79	308	40	177	106	1	....	....	183	101	1	175	102	3	180	99	172	99
2 Cleveland	317	61	273	61	152	102	1	....	....	158	97	4	153	95	5	155	101	153	97
3 Derrynane	247	11	247	11	22	173	4	...	....	20	188	3	21	190	4	21	192	13	189
4 Elysian	341	17	341	17	183	119	5	....	1	188	111	5	179	112	7	191	108	185	101
5 Kilkenny	349	21	314	21	56	227	2	....	....	63	223	.....	57	224	3	58	224	59	117
6 Kasota	517	....	406	25	218	153	3	3	1	240	118	7	241	126	7	240	126	227	126
7 Le Sueur, First ward	233	69	233	69	122	87	9	....	....	131	74	8	134	72	9	133	77	122	77
8 Second ward	234	.....	234	99	117	89	8	....	....	123	79	10	120	79	10	127	84	121	75
9 Lanesburgh	315	1	236	.....	93	105	2	....	....	94	106	4	92	110	4	92	117	80	112
10 Lexington	452	85	405	85	131	234	4	2	1	152	221	6	146	222	7	154	220	147	205
11 Montgomery	469	....	417	.....	133	229	1	5	2	135	237	1	129	240	2	129	243	134	225
12 New Prague City	97	....	93	26	34	50	1	1	....	36	52	.....	32	53	.....	35	52	32	50
13 Ottawa	137	75	125	61	73	38	6	....	2	75	35	7	75	35	7	77	36	66	36
14 Sharon	294	.....	256	65	150	80	4	1	....	154	75	8	153	79	6	161	78	152	73
15 Tyrone	263	.....	233	25	88	126	1	1	..	92	124	.....	89	128	.....	91	128	87	123
16 Washington	100	30	95	27	24	53	1	...	....	24	54	...	26	51	.....	27	54	25	58
17 Waterville	261	23	261	23	116	125	1	....	1	119	121	3	117	122	3	121	122	118	112
18 Waterville Village	395	50	367	101	159	164	13	7	1	182	142	9	177	136	13	183	138	176	131

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The County	1826	170	1519		478	843	33	3	10	560	718	49	583	652	44	592	720	563	697
1 Alta Vista	88	19	77	19	18	58	...	...	....	19	54	2	20	53	1	22	52	19	52
2 Ash Lake	92	1	80	1	26	47	4	1	....	31	37	5	38	35	4	36	38	35	37
3 Diamond Lake	97	10	87	1	24	50	9	...	....	23	47	10	27	46	10	27	47	27	44
4 Drammen	91	1	71	1	32	31	....	....	1	38	23	3	37	23	.....	40	24	35	21
5 Hansonville	88	.....	50	.....	9	35	....	....	....	13	30	1	15	29	.....	13	31	12	29
6 Hendricks	130	2	109	2	58	42	6	....	...	59	40	6	61	37	6	66	38	60	40
7 Hope	252	51	226	51	71	139	....	1	2	92	117	.....	90	116	.....	90	116	86	118
8 Lake Benton	72	5	58	5	18	33	2	....	2	24	26	1	28	21	3	26	27	24	25
9 Lake Stay	75	7	59	7	28	24	2	....	....	26	20	2	27	23	2	27	24	28	23
10 Limestone	91	5	80	2	33	38	2	...	....	36	35	1	36	36	3	36	39	36	37
11 Marble	85	.....	53	.....	9	42	1	....	....	9	40	2	8	43	1	8	42	8	35
12 Marshfield	100	.....	85	3	25	58	....		....	34	42	3	34	42	2	39	39	33	43
13 Royal	143	.....	118	.....	17	89	....	....	3	24	81	2	24	28	.....	26	78	23	78
14 Shaokaton	94	.....	80	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 Verdi	113	52	94	.....	30	54	3	1	1	31	49	3	32	51	2	35	49	34	47
16 Village of Lake Benton	215	17	192	17	80	103	4	....	1	101	77	8	106	69	10	101	76	103	68

LYON COUNTY.

The County	3242	763	2833	520	1384	1560	56	3	13	1513	1331	79	1544	1323	71	1567	1347	1514	1298
1 Balaton Village	74	.....	70	18	43	22	3	....	...	49	18	5	48	16	6	52	12	50	11
2 Cottonwood Village	85	.....	92	13	37	52	...	1	....	42	41	1	42	44	2	41	43	42	40
3 Marshall, First ward	235	107	235	107	159	64	6	....	1	163	53	7	164	50	3	162	53	157	50
4 Second ward	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	117	3	....	1	134	106	3	133	110	2	136	111	135	100
5 Minneota Village	155	84	155	84	68	71	7	....	1	76	65	4	81	60	4	81	65	80	64
6 Tracy, First ward	240	31	190	31	66	113	5	....	...	75	82	10	83	83	7	83	86	83	84
7 Second ward	337	57	263	50	139	100	2	...	....	162	65	2	165	56	5	165	62	159	60
8 Amiret	117	69	104	20	53	47	1	....	....	54	45	.....	56	42	1	57	43	54	39
9 Custer	123	81	106	30	22	79	...	....	...	30	73	1	29	71	1	31	70	32	69
10 Coon Creek	96	2	103	7	29	69	2	....	....	44	46	5	51	41	2	50	45	46	46
11 Clifton	102	57	96	15	30	57	...	....	2	34	52	.....	34	51	.....	33	50	30	53
12 Eidsvold	120	8	104	8	24	67	3	....	5	27	62	4	30	68	1	28	67	27	66
13 Fairview	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	31	2	1	..	43	31	2	41	32	3	44	33	41	30
14 Grandview	141	8	111	8	34	65	1	...	1	34	63	4	33	65	2	36	66	36	62
15 Island Lake	89	10	78	10	39	35	...	....	....	41	32	.....	38	34	2	40	34	35	35
16 Lake Marshall	93	58	84	20	31	45	...	....	....	30	44	.....	31	41	....	32	45	30	44
17 Lynd	128	53	105	14	42	55	1	....	....	49	44	1	46	47	3	47	49	50	44
18 Lyons	158	86	130	29	73	47	2	....	....	79	40	2	79	38	4	82	40	73	38
19 Lucas	121	.....	89	.....	32	43	4	1	....	34	38	6	39	37	4	39	38	39	37
20 Monroe	106	7	79	3	28	45	1	....	....	31	39	2	35	37	1	34	35	35	33
21 Nordland	92	6	92	6	40	44	4	....	....	44	35	5	44	33	5	45	37	44	34
22 Rock Lake	79	.....	73	6	41	26	2	....	...	42	18	6	42	22	5	48	20	41	21
23 Shelburne	108	2	108	3	52	53	..	....	....	64	38	2	65	39	2	66	39	61	42
24 Stanley	87	11	73	11	25	45	2	....	...	23	45	1	24	44	.....	26	43	25	42
25 Sodus	101	15	94	15	38	47	1	....	1	38	44	1	38	45	2	37	46	36	42
26 Vallers	117	.....	104	1	32	66	3	....	1	36	60	4	37	61	3	37	62	38	59
27 Westerheim	138	11	95	11	34	55	1	....	....	35	52	1	36	53	1	35	53	35	53

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

McLEOD COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo	McConkey Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon Dem-Peo	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem
The County	4193	129	3767	336	1473	1828	51	16	11	1510	1814	50	1522	1801	64	1570	1804	1504	1723
1 Acoma	178	.....	129	.....	73	42	.....	1	1	70	43	4	72	41	5	73	44	71	38
2 Bergen	216	.....	233	1	131	69	1	.....	1	132	69	1	137	66	2	137	66	131	63
3 Collins	204	26	178	26	103	62	1	2	.....	108	56	1	104	55	2	106	55	105	55
4 Glencoe	204	.....	167	3	46	100	2	1	.....	46	94	3	46	100	3	49	101	49	92
5 Glencoe vil., Glencoe prect.	182	.....	161	.....	50	99	.....	2	.....	50	100	.....	48	98	.....	55	92	53	91
6 Glencoe vil., Franklin prect	263	.....	252	.....	85	132	2	1	1	88	132	3	91	124	3	97	127	87	124
7 Hale	268	2	268	2	60	162	3	.....	2	68	167	3	67	170	.....	64	180	66	170
8 Hutchinson, No. 1	410	.....	394	39	128	208	9	2	1	139	202	11	141	202	10	149	201	135	191
9 Hutchinson, No. 2	493	.....	430	163	161	212	13	2	3	177	190	4	177	192	13	186	191	186	179
10 Helen	262	.....	231	.....	143	62	1	1	.....	145	61	1	146	61	1	149	61	139	62
11 Lester Prairie Village	95	30	90	30	31	46	4	1	.....	36	41	1	35	44	2	42	39	39	36
12 Lynn	255	31	187	31	71	92	13	.....	.....	71	85	14	74	82	15	77	86	72	80
13 Penn	124	.....	101	.....	43	48	.....	.....	.....	45	49	.....	42	47	.....	46	46	47	43
14 Round Grove	138	3	122	3	63	37	.....	.....	.....	64	44	.....	64	43	.....	67	41	61	37
15 Rich Valley	232	.....	232	.....	56	108	2	2	.....	53	158	1	52	158	2	54	155	56	150
16 Sumter	259	37	253	35	150	86	.....	1	1	149	88	2	153	81	.....	150	85	143	85
17 Silver Lake Village	59	.....	52	3	15	29	.....	.....	1	11	31	1	12	32	2	13	34	10	31
18 Winsted	351	.....	287	.....	64	194	.....	.....	.....	58	204	.....	61	205	4	56	200	54	196

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The County	3101	383	2621	383	890	1510	15	6	3	1080	1268	40	1175	1186	33	1151	1255	1090	1184
1 Alma	47	1	47	1	15	31	.....	.....	.....	15	30	.....	23	22	.....	25	22	22	22
2 Augsburg	77	4	77	4	27	44	.....	.....	.....	32	36	2	37	32	2	40	33	37	31
3 Boxville	38	.....	38	.....	25	10	.....	.....	.....	26	7	.....	29	3	.....	29	4	29	3
4 Bloomer	92	2	68	2	9	52	.....	.....	.....	11	48	1	12	45	3	10	50	10	47
5 Big Woods	85	1	85	1	13	69	.....	.....	.....	13	65	.....	14	64	.....	15	67	16	59
6 Comstock	74	.....	55	.....	12	40	.....	.....	.....	15	34	1	17	33	1	18	33	16	33
7 Cedar	43	8	33	8	19	13	.....	.....	.....	21	12	.....	21	11	.....	23	9	21	10
8 Donnelly	23	3	18	3	6	9	1	2	.....	10	6	1	11	3	1	11	5	9	7
9 Excell	94	6	62	6	35	24	.....	.....	.....	39	20	.....	39	22	.....	39	21	39	18
10 Eagle Point	41	.....	41	.....	5	32	.....	.....	.....	11	21	4	13	25	2	12	26	12	26
11 East Valley	34	3	22	3	1	20	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	1	19	.....	1	19	1	17

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

12 Foldahl	52	7	52	7	24	16	....	1	....	27	8	1	32	7	.....	30	8	31	6
13 Fork	39	3	39	3	8	29	....	....	1	9	30	1	13	25	.....	11	26	10	27
14 Holt	82	18	82	18	22	46	3	....	....	29	39	4	31	37	3	34	40	30	42
15 Lincoln	58	7	54	7	14	36	1	....	....	27	26	.....	27	26	.....	27	26	27	26
16 McCrea	76	....	44	.....	14	20	...	....	....	16	25	.....	19	22	....	18	23	17	21
17 Marsh Grove	79	4	71	4	19	48	....	....	....	21	46	.....	24	44	.....	21	47	21	43
18 Middle River	96	9	96	9	28	56	1	2	....	34	49	2	36	46	3	35	50	34	44
19 New Folden	117	30	101	30	33	58	2	....	....	35	35	3	61	34	.....	30	35	54	35
20 Nelson Park	57	9	48	9	17	30	....	....	....	20	24	1	22	22	1	21	24	20	23
21 New Solum	126	27	97	27	51	55	2	....	....	35	51	3	37	52	2	35	54	32	48
22 Oak Park	184	... ..	108	.....	37	62	....	....	....	48	49	1	55	45	... ..	54	46	51	48
23 Parker	74	3	46	3	24	19	1	....	....	24	20	1	24	17	1	23	19	19	18
24 Sinnott	88	.....	80	.....	20	55	....	....	....	20	51	.....	22	50	.....	23	50	22	47
25 Spruce Valley	78	.....	54	.....	14	31	....	....	1	14	36	1	17	36	.....	15	37	13	35
26 Tamarac	208	24	208	24	108	82	1	....	....	121	55	4	125	52	4	122	61	120	49
27 Thief Lake	63	.....	46	.....	13	14	....	....	....	13	14	.....	15	13	.....	13	13	15	8
28 Vega	152	.....	127	....	57	68	....	....	....	65	52	1	74	43	.....	69	47	65	43
29 Vicking	68	3	59	3	10	49	....	....	....	15	37	1	28	27	2	23	30	21	29
30 Warrenton	96	6	59	6	17	39	....	....	....	23	30	1	24	28	1	25	29	25	29
31 Wanger	77	6	59	6	9	48	....	....	....	16	40	.....	17	39	.....	18	39	18	37
32 West Valley	47	10	47	10	14	33	....	....	....	18	26	.....	19	25	.....	20	26	15	26
33 Wright	83	.....	66	.....	14	50	....	....	....	18	46	.....	20	44	.....	19	44	18	47
34 City of Warren	283	98	283	98	114	158	2	1	....	149	115	2	150	109	3	149	116	135	113
35 Village of Argyle	170	91	149	91	62	78	1	....	1	69	66	4	69	66	4	62	76	65	67

MARTIN COUNTY.

The County	3942	749	3387	426	1417	1573	72	8	6	1637	1243	126	1667	1217	111	1693	1240	1578	1208
1 Center Creek	252	.. .	210	49	89	99	5	....	.	99	83	6	104	73	9	102	77	101	75
2 Cedar	136	88	105	4	37	59	..	....	1	50	37	4	60	30	3	55	33	47	36
3 East Chain	175	.....	149	.....	51	80	4	....	....	76	52	5	86	44	6	81	51	81	51
4 Elm Creek	146	1	104	1	25	71	1	....	....	45	49	3	40	54	3	40	59	36	52
5 Fairmont, 1st District	474	134	389	134	166	190	9	...	....	190	153	10	190	157	10	199	153	184	142
6 Fairmont, 2d District	296	97	287	97	165	110	2	....	....	171	88	8	171	84	4	173	89	167	83
7 Fraser	143	.....	122	.....	64	39	1	1	1	66	37	3	70	37	2	73	33	63	34
8 Fox Lake	129	.....	119	.....	65	45	1	....	....	65	36	4	71	36	3	68	37	65	35
9 Galena	108	.... .	101	.....	35	56	2	1	...	48	38	5	50	36	3	47	39	47	38
10 Jay	129	64	108	8	41	48	2	....	2	45	42	1	45	43	1	46	40	40	38
11 Lake Belt	125	76	100	4	50	31	1	....	...	55	24	1	53	23	2	55	23	47	23
12 Lake Fremont	120	10	113	10	39	56	3	....	....	58	31	6	59	29	4	62	28	55	32
13 Manyaska	488	150	418	81	157	203	10	3	1	178	174	16	180	171	14	181	179	172	174
14 Nashville	222	4	201	4	83	81	17	...	....	90	61	28	100	59	22	104	66	94	71
15 Pleasant Prairie	149	3	149	3	44	93	....	....	....	57	76	3	54	83	1	54	74	52	75
16 Rutland	140	1	121	1	56	54	1	.. .	....	61	45	4	60	45	5	62	42	56	47
17 Rolling Green	146	34	113	5	47	43	6	1	...	49	40	7	42	43	6	48	42	44	38
18 Silver Lake	160	2	134	2	49	65	5	1	....	57	54	10	53	55	7	56	59	55	56
19 Tenbassen	134	20	114	20	42	50	2	....	...	47	39	.....	53	35	2	52	38	48	35
20 Westford	143	63	122	1	60	52	....	1	....	61	47	1	64	45	2	66	46	60	42
21 Waverly	137	2	113	2	52	48	....	....	1	63	35	1	62	35	2	69	32	64	31

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

MEEKER COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	4483	63	3982	60	1698	1925	45	17	9	1892	1589	84	1996	1524	83	2202	1445	1921	1525
1 Acton	278	3	271	.....	104	153	....	2	....	118	118	4	138	105	2	139	106	122	111
2 Collinwood	451	.....	321	.....	181	118	1	....	....	205	81	4	221	74	3	224	71	210	70
3 Cedar Mills	186	.....	135	....	56	54	12	2	....	66	42	18	62	44	12	89	34	72	38
4 Cosmos	122	.....	98	.....	34	58	....	1	....	35	59	.....	37	56	.....	36	58	35	58
5 Darwin	160	.....	142	.....	36	91	....	1	....	48	75	1	47	71	4	52	70	42	74
6 Danielson	178	3	169	4	30	122	....	2	1	44	106	2	53	99	1	60	93	42	102
7 Dassel	402	.....	364	.....	190	142	6	....	....	221	78	13	236	79	11	249	74	223	75
8 Ellsworth	200	1	177	1	65	94	1	....	....	65	90	2	69	86	.....	79	80	71	84
9 Forest City	205	20	190	20	86	86	1	3	....	91	88	2	90	87	3	112	72	91	86
10 Forest Prairie	224	2	212	2	68	124	4	....	5	61	125	5	65	128	3	78	122	65	123
11 Greenleaf	194	....	176	.....	74	94	1	....	1	81	80	5	67	71	7	93	76	87	80
12 Harvey	188	.....	179	.....	53	111	1	....	....	67	94	1	75	86	1	85	81	71	91
13 Kingston	351	20	325	20	167	135	3	1	....	191	98	5	198	95	4	210	95	199	98
14 Litchfield, First precinct	389	3	371	3	186	149	7	1	....	197	130	11	206	118	11	237	101	196	118
15 Second precinct	326	2	300	1	146	124	...	....	....	161	106	2	169	107	3	187	99	158	104
16 Manannah	310	9	259	9	80	136	3	4	1	89	129	5	84	133	7	99	131	84	132
17 Swede Grove	152	.....	141	.....	62	67	....	....	..	72	45	1	90	43	1	84	39	74	42
18 Union Grove	167	.....	152	.....	80	57	5	....	1	80	43	5	79	42	10	89	43	79	39

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

The County	1927	414	1551	335	957	473	12	19	1	906	397	26	915	390	27	930	395	870	398
1 Bogus Brook	89	.....	66	.....	38	20	.. .	1	....	30	23	1	29	25	1	30	26	27	25
2 Borgholm	139	.....	132	.....	62	68	1	...	...	86	27	3	104	19	... ..	97	25	96	23
3 Greenbush	224	35	190	35	90	85	1	2	....	76	77	2	76	82	2	80	79	73	84
4 Isle Harbor	73	.....	54	.....	39	10	.. .	....	....	46	3	.....	45	2	.....	47	3	45	3
5 Milo	255	49	202	49	113	64	2	1	1	103	48	6	108	46	2	111	46	102	43
6 Milaca	358	53	268	47	179	66	4	4	. ..	173	50	8	166	54	11	169	54	162	54
7 Princeton, First precinct	338	163	300	137	212	72	2	3	....	189	73	4	183	70	7	190	68	175	74
8 Second precinct	333	80	245	62	159	66	1	5	....	139	72	2	140	68	4	142	69	130	68
9 Robbins	66	4	51	4	41	7	1	2	....	43	7	.....	42	8	.....	42	8	39	7
10 South Harbor	52	30	43	1	24	15	....	1	....	21	17	.....	22	16	.....	22	17	21	17

MORRISON COUNTY.

The County	4604	278	4123	430	1722	2096	61	27	10	1881	1893	59	1969	1875	66	1931	1897	1883	1857
1 Agram	56	.....	50	2	9	38	1	....	....	10	39	.....	10	40	.....	9	40	10	39
2 Buckman	....	.....	179	23	105	98	....	....	....	99	72	.....	100	71	1	51	70	93	70
3 Bellevue	322	90	291	90	149	87	33	....	....	165	69	31	177	67	27	186	73	175	66
4 Buh	127	16	127	16	17	104	..	....	....	17	104	.....	20	100	.....	19	102	17	105
5 Belle Prairie	232	14	174	14	75	88	....	....	....	74	84	2	79	87	1	78	87	76	89
6 Clough	52	.....	47	.....	24	18	....	...	....	26	18	.....	27	19	.....	27	17	26	18
7 Cushing	45	.....	41	2	14	23	....	....	...	18	13	1	23	13	1	24	13	20	13
8 Culdrum	154	.....	154	.....	69	70	. ..	....	....	79	63	2	84	61	.....	81	63	80	62
9 Elm Dale,	302	11	261	11	139	112	....	....	....	190	60	.....	195	49	2	199	53	191	57
10 Green Prairie	63	1	58	1	33	24	1	....	...	32	24	.....	33	24	.....	33	24	31	22
11 Little Falls	104	3	86	3	49	26	2	....	....	50	26	2	57	22	2	57	24	57	23
12 Little Falls City, First w'd.	446	82	351	82	124	202	2	....	....	127	201	1	140	196	3	134	203	131	195
13 Second w'd, 1st precinct.	368	....	328	30	147	155	3	....	....	155	145	1	162	139	4	159	143	147	138
14 " " 2d "	290	42	204	41	110	79	1	....	....	102	75	.....	111	75	3	114	72	101	70
15 Third ward	220	.....	212	26	132	72	1	....	...	160	42	.....	166	3.	.....	170	35	154	38
16 Motley	164	1	133	1	70	52	4	....	....	84	37	.....	79	41	3	81	41	76	35
17 Morrill	....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	2	....	....	15	9	3	14	10	3	16	8	16	11
18 Pipe Creek	216	.....	216	.....	44	156	1	...	....	56	134	2	59	135	5	64	135	57	133
19 Pierz	264	.....	207	55	37	148	....	....	....	35	151	.....	35	158	1	33	157	34	151
20 Parker	93	3	62	2	18	38	1	....	....	19	36	3	19	36	4	18	41	19	36
21 Rails Prairie	54	.....	43	.....	12	22	...	....	....	15	22	.....	18	18	.....	15	21	20	16
22 Randall	192	.....	133	.....	63	61	2	....	....	79	41	1	84	39	1	77	43	78	42
23 Ripley	174	.....	160	.....	45	104	2	....	....	47	105	1	45	106	1	52	105	47	105
24 Scandia Valley	80	.....	66	.....	48	10	1	....	...	49	6	.....	49	127	1	48	8	48	8
25 Swan River	245	.....	218	.....	82	114	2	...	....	82	126	2	80	8	.....	82	127	80	126
26 Swanville	160	15	160	15	73	67	1	....	...	76	68	3	80	65	3	81	66	77	64
27 Two Rivers	181	....	161	16	20	117	....	....	....	20	126	.....	23	130	.....	23	126	22	125

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

MOWER COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors — Males.	Total names on register of electors — Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted — Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted — Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	6272	1	5198	1	2970	1620	92	34	6	3076	1349	142	3091	1329	129	3146	1350	2966	1326
1 Austin	220	....	181	....	95	49	10	1	....	105	40	13	101	41	12	106	43	106	42
2 Austin City, First ward	570	....	462	....	257	155	9	6	....	276	116	12	269	113	12	290	119	254	125
3 Second ward	484	....	385	....	220	121	18	7	....	237	96	19	216	92	14	250	97	233	91
4 Third ward	500	....	424	....	215	136	4	5	....	218	112	9	217	110	10	211	115	193	112
5 Adams	210	....	181	....	74	84	1	1	1	78	81	1	77	82	1	79	81	73	79
6 Adams Village	121	....	118	....	66	38	....	....	....	63	39	....	56	42	....	57	40	55	37
7 Bennington	126	....	109	....	56	37	....	....	....	58	27	2	62	27	2	62	25	58	25
8 Brownsdale Village	100	....	100	....	65	26	....	1	....	61	23	4	67	22	1	65	23	64	23
9 Clayton	108	....	107	....	51	30	....	....	....	54	28	....	56	27	....	56	26	50	26
10 Dexter	153	....	131	....	92	21	....	2	....	89	21	4	92	25	1	94	26	85	29
11 Dexter Village	95	....	82	....	51	25	2	....	1	49	27	1	50	28	1	52	28	49	24
12 Frankford	175	....	151	....	99	47	3	1	....	91	39	4	97	38	3	96	43	88	43
13 Grand Meadow	161	....	129	....	68	55	4	....	....	69	42	6	71	41	5	70	46	66	45
14 Grand Meadow Village	152	1	141	1	96	34	2	....	....	101	28	2	103	29	2	103	28	93	31
15 Lansing	315	....	204	....	127	48	2	2	....	129	40	2	127	43	6	131	45	121	46
16 LeRoy	218	....	187	....	123	50	....	1	....	123	38	1	124	33	2	124	37	117	35
17 LeRoy Village	184	....	178	....	69	93	7	....	....	78	69	9	77	67	10	82	73	78	61
18 Lodi	142	....	124	....	72	39	....	....	....	71	37	....	70	32	1	71	34	68	32
19 Lyle	181	....	160	....	105	35	2	....	....	106	29	4	103	31	3	103	30	99	30
20 Lyle Village	117	....	110	....	59	42	2	....	....	63	37	2	65	34	1	66	35	63	35
21 Marshall	184	....	150	....	102	32	2	....	....	111	26	4	110	25	3	109	27	109	23
22 Nevada	190	....	158	....	78	54	11	1	1	75	44	18	77	40	15	91	36	82	44
23 Pleasant Valley	140	....	116	....	74	31	2	....	....	74	24	3	71	24	2	78	22	74	25
24 Racine	274	....	201	....	124	61	2	1	....	130	44	5	136	43	2	138	46	131	39
25 Red Rock	197	....	162	....	109	43	1	....	1	111	36	3	111	33	5	114	36	115	35
26 Sargeant	163	....	149	....	99	35	2	3	....	102	33	1	103	35	....	105	31	99	32
27 Taopi Village	32	....	32	....	18	12	....	....	....	21	9	....	21	9	....	21	10	21	9
28 Udolpho	185	....	156	....	110	27	6	....	1	120	15	8	121	17	8	120	18	119	15
29 Waltham	270	....	171	....	103	63	....	1	....	112	45	2	110	44	5	111	43	106	43
30 Windom	315	....	237	....	103	104	....	1	1	98	104	3	99	101	2	101	101	97	95

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MURRAY COUNTY.

The County	2416	300	2136	302	986	1297	22	8	3	1134	1065	38	1169	1038	50	1181	1057	1112	1018
1 Belfast	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	40	1	1	...	47	33	1	46	34	1	47	32	48	32
2 Boudin	285	.....	279	139	136	125	5	....	1	141	111	5	141	109	5	145	107	139	106
3 Cameron	62	.....	53	....	13	36	...	....	....	19	29	.....	19	29	1	18	31	17	28
4 Chanarambic	87	6	87	6	42	38	2	....	....	46	31	4	46	32	3	49	33	44	33
5 DesMoines River	103	52	100	1	46	46	1	....	1	52	41	2	47	43	4	52	40	50	38
6 Dovray	112	6	98	6	37	51	1	....	....	48	38	4	46	37	4	49	37	45	33
7 Ellsborough	98	1	85	1	53	30	1	1	...	58	20	2	59	18	2	63	20	59	20
8 Fenton	103	36	83	11	28	54	...	....	....	33	43	.....	37	40	.....	37	37	33	41
9 Holly	103	41	95	15	38	51	2	1	....	43	46	2	45	45	....	44	45	42	44
10 Iona	147	12	128	12	35	82	1	1	....	39	81	1	42	74	4	46	73	48	64
11 Lake Sarah	124	7	117	7	33	80	...	....	....	51	54	1	66	46	1	58	55	50	52
12 Leeds	121	4	104	4	63	36	1	....	....	71	30	1	68	31	1	69	31	64	30
13 Lime Lake	183	31	181	30	63	110	....	1	....	80	80	.....	86	75	3	84	82	83	74
14 Lowville	89	1	73	1	19	51	....	....	....	34	36	.....	37	31	2	37	34	34	34
15 Mason	106	11	88	8	24	60	....	....	....	29	52	2	30	52	1	31	55	31	50
16 Moulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	36	1	1	1	55	30	2	54	36	2	54	34	50	35
17 Murray	182	30	180	30	36	133	4	1	....	47	113	6	43	115	9	46	115	45	116
18 Shetek	108	62	....	.....	40	53	....	....	....	43	44	.....	47	45	3	47	48	41	43
19 Skandia	108	.....	99	1	29	68	....	....	....	33	58	1	38	57	1	34	60	32	58
20 Slayton	295	.....	286	120	158	117	2	1	....	165	95	4	172	89	3	171	88	157	87

NICOLLET COUNTY.

The County	3569	.....	2776	.....	1521	1133	24	25	3	1623	878	34	1697	849	40	1729	855	1646	830
1 Belgrade	443	.....	351	.....	182	122	2	3	1	199	88	4	201	96	3	197	101	203	89
2 Bernadotte	199	.....	177	.....	91	71	...	5	....	102	52	1	115	47	.....	113	47	102	51
3 Brighton	70	.....	62	.....	32	19	2	2	....	34	22	.....	35	22	....	35	22	34	23
4 Courtland	205	.....	139	.....	111	20	1	...	....	104	3	2	104	16	1	112	15	103	16
5 Granby	131	.....	90	.....	59	26	....	....	....	58	22	1	59	23	1	59	24	56	24
6 Lafayette	259	.....	165	.....	65	90	1	1	..	73	75	2	72	74	.....	75	77	69	77
7 Lake Prairie	307	.....	269	.....	125	122	3	1	....	132	98	4	142	83	4	136	93	138	89
8 New Sweden	215	.....	175	.....	111	52	3	....	....	124	35	2	130	32	5	135	33	131	33
9 Nicollet	171	.....	133	.....	89	28	2	2	1	90	25	2	85	30	3	98	25	88	25
10 Nicollet Village	67	.....	55	.....	29	21	2	....	....	28	24	3	28	20	3	31	19	29	20
11 Oshawa	171	.....	28	.....	48	71	....	....	....	63	52	1	71	42	.....	77	42	73	41
12 Ridgley	81	.....	59	.....	37	121	...	1	....	43	8	1	41	9	2	39	9	37	8
13 St. Peter, First ward	370	.....	369	.....	167	184	3	2	1	160	148	7	184	139	7	187	139	171	129
14 Second ward	542	.....	471	.....	258	93	3	3	....	286	138	1	301	131	6	305	128	286	125
15 Traverse	172	.....	140	.....	57	72	1	...	....	60	6	1	71	53	1	68	57	66	56
16 West Newton	166	.....	93	.....	60	21	1	5	....	58	28	2	58	27	4	62	24	60	24

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

NOBLES COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors —Males.	Total names on register of electors —Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	3435	739	3057	512	1430	1315	54	9	7	1503	1182	78	1509	1175	91	1535	1204	1461	1176
1 Adrian Village	370	125	302	100	132	158	..	....	1	135	143	2	132	147	4	135	147	130	144
2 Bigelow	186	5	146	4	92	43	1	...	....	102	26	3	108	22	5	104	26	100	26
3 Bloom	85	1	67	1	38	23	....	....	2	55	24	.....	39	22	.....	37	22	35	20
4 Dewald	170	51	154	25	87	53	6	....	....	86	42	11	85	41	12	92	48	92	41
5 Ellsworth Village	112	70	109	65	37	59	3	1	....	37	56	2	35	57	3	33	58	31	54
6 Elk	121	4	105	4	73	23	....	....	...	74	16	.....	76	17	... ..	74	16	72	14
7 Grand Prairie	139	89	116	36	30	62	7	1	....	28	69	6	27	72	7	28	74	27	77
8 Graham Lake	151	35	128	11	72	39	5	....	1	79	28	4	75	32	8	79	33	81	31
9 Hersey	129	.....	113	.....	40	64	....	....	....	46	55	1	44	58	1	44	57	40	52
10 Indian Lake	149	88	131	24	62	57	....	....	....	66	47	3	63	43	7	70	44	64	44
11 Kinbrae Village	41	30	39	14	22	16	....	....	....	24	10	1	23	9	1	24	11	21	12
12 Little Rock	158	16	142	15	59	54	3	....	....	59	55	2	60	58	1	59	61	58	58
13 Lorain	94	22	86	2	37	35	4	1	1	38	33	5	38	38	6	36	36	37	32
14 Larkin	86	1	66	1	16	39	1	1	1	16	45	1	16	45	1	21	40	17	46
15 Lismore	.....	.....	107	23	31	67	....	....	....	33	66	.....	34	64	.....	32	62	29	63
16 Leota	106	2	94	2	41	41	1	....	....	42	45	1	42	42	1	42	45	36	46
17 Olney	122	5	103	5	28	65	5	....	1	29	59	4	31	59	3	29	64	28	62
18 Ransom	118	5	90	5	62	12	1	1	....	68	10	2	68	10	3	69	10	68	10
19 Summit Lake	77	11	71	11	35	31	....	....	....	40	23	1	41	22	.....	39	25	39	24
20 Seward	121	6	95	6	54	27	3	...	....	57	20	4	57	20	4	60	21	54	22
21 Worthington	110	11	103	11	53	40	4	1	....	57	36	3	59	32	3	59	32	57	32
22 Worthington Vil., 1st Dist.	278	85	249	70	132	102	4	1	...	137	92	7	143	88	7	144	87	131	86
23 Worthington Vil., 2d Dist.	262	56	228	56	135	73	6	....	....	156	46	14	154	44	12	167	50	156	48
24 West Side	103	10	96	10	31	60	....	....	...	29	63	1	30	61	1	30	61	29	62
25 Willmont	147	11	117	11	25	72	....	2	....	30	73	.....	29	72	1	28	74	29	70

NORMAN COUNTY.

The County	3395	23	2927	.....	1261	1370	88	13	5	1318	1280	108	1307	1260	120	1342	1338	1276	1259
1 Ada Village	241	.....	234	.....	136	77	3	2	1	140	63	7	145	56	7	140	73	136	61
2 Anthony	91	.....	83	.....	48	29	5	....	....	51	22	8	50	24	7	49	28	50	26
3 Bear Park	198	.....	151	.....	45	100	1	..	....	41	94	3	44	93	3	46	96	41	95
4 Flom	167	.....	153	.....	92	52	1	1	.	91	53	1	89	50	5	90	54	10	51

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

5 Possum	98		79		36	38				40	46		40	33		42	30	41	30
6 Good Hope	25	1	38		18	1				18	1		17	1		16	1	14	1
7 Green Meadow	61		44		28	12		1		30	9		30	15		32	8	24	12
8 Halsted	171		145		46	92				44	87	3	45	89	3	49	88	46	88
9 Halsted Village	122		122		62	40	5			70	40	5	70	39	5	65	46	71	42
10 Hegne	115		84		43	33	4			42	29	3	41	30	4	42	31	40	28
11 Hendrum	286		217		67	125	19	1		66	114	20	70	113	22	74	126	71	125
12 Home Lake	109		77		32	43	1		1	34	40	2	33	41	2	34	42	34	42
13 Lake Ida	101		82		26	36	4			25	33	7	27	34	6	39	37	28	36
14 Lee	154		159		37	100	5	1		42	96	6	41	95	6	43	97	37	93
15 Lockhart	54		54		34	12	1	2		40	8	1	33	10	3	28	22	28	11
16 Mary	91		91		25	60				25	60	1	26	58	1	25	58	25	56
17 McDonaldsville	120		96		40	46	1	1	1	44	46	1	42	46	1	42	47	40	45
18 Pleasant View	94		83		52	23	4	1		53	22	1	51	25		54	23	51	16
19 Rockwell	67		60		18	36	1			23	34		21	32		25	32	22	31
20 Shely	188		188		80	84	11			83	74	12	84	72	15	89	80	87	71
21 Spring Creek	40	22	36		23	12				22	11	1	22	12	1	22	12	20	10
22 Strand	96		89		30	51	3	1		30	54	3	27	55	3	29	55	24	48
23 Sundal	81		81		19	56	3			21	52	4	25	47	5	28	49	28	49
24 Twin Valley Village	79		77		33	35	2	2		35	33	5	43	26	4	37	33	35	30
25 Waukon	137		122		51	65	2			52	63	2	53	64	4	54	65	52	61
26 Wild Rice	88		88		35	31	11			33	29	12	34	31	13	39	36	35	36
27 Winchester	81		82		34	45				45	40		36	43		37	43	36	44
28 Beaulieu Precinct	250		112		71	27	1		2	75	27		68	28		72	26	67	26
OLMSTED COUNTY.																			
The County	6176	276	5448	209	2925	2013	103	26	9	2972	1854	127	2975	1837	117	3061	1878	2925	1812
1 Byron Village	96	77	93	28	70	16	4			67	12	5	66	14	5	68	15	67	15
2 Cascade	198		160		74	73	1	3		75	73	3	76	69	3	78	68	77	67
3 Dover	272	16	241	16	155	62	6			155	57	6	156	58	4	159	57	152	53
4 Elmira	330		278		152	97	6	1	1	160	84	5	154	82	9	161	84	155	85
5 Eyota Village	124	72	114	55	66	39	3			66	37	3	65	36	3	64	39	60	38
6 Eyota	210		194		92	75	6	4	1	92	74	8	96	74	8	100	81	94	75
7 Farmington	216	2	179	2	104	50	2	3		109	46	3	109	48	3	120	46	108	46
8 Haverhill	217		181		67	96	1	3	1	67	67	3	65	90	1	68	93	63	93
9 High Forest	444		397		197	152	8			198	155	8	203	152	3	211	149	204	145
10 High Forest Village	49	5	44	5	31	10	2		1	32	9	2	31	10	2	33	10	30	10
11 Kalmar	259	6	208	6	111	73	3			108	72	4	108	72	6	114	74	103	70
12 Marion	248	36	215	36	93	108	2			93	99	5	93	104	3	94	105	89	102
13 New Haven	217	8	217	8	104	98	2	1		109	85	3	107	91	2	107	92	107	81
14 Orion	156	2	151	2	94	38	6			90	40	6	93	39	6	97	40	96	38
15 Oronoco	224		224		123	79	5	2	1	124	78	5	124	72	3	128	73	117	71
16 Pleasant Grove	285	38	240	38	153	59	15	1	1	153	58	14	149	56	15	156	63	152	60
17 Quincy	194		161		75	74				72	75	2	69	73	1	72	75	63	71
18 Rochester	151	3	151	3	46	82	3			50	75	5	51	78	3	52	84	51	82
19 Rock Dell	284		231		184	85				186	33		186	29	1	190	31	186	31
20 Salem	234	1	205	1	110	81	3	1	1	118	71	4	115	69	4	116	73	118	69
21 Viola	243	4	211	4	117	74	7			118	72	6	114	72	6	117	74	107	76
22 City of Rochester, 1st ward	498	5	445	5	241	170	5	2	1	241	146	10	245	143	6	250	146	250	138
23 1st precinct, 2d ward	309		255		143	106	2			147	87	1	154	82	1	154	81	144	78
24 2d precinct, 2d ward	341		326		166	137	7	2	1	174	109	11	179	106	10	179	109	169	102
25 3d ward	377	1	327		157	129	9	3		168	120	10	167	118	9	173	116	163	116

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	9908	1822	8616	934	3071	4785	212	59	18	3527	4335	309	3438	4160	475	3496	4339	3374	4341
1 Aastad	117	23	117	17	22	87	4	....	....	24	84	2	27	82	2	31	79	29	81
2 Amor	112	76	90	4	32	51	....	....	....	36	47	....	43	37	6	40	44	38	45
3 Aurdal	218	22	194	22	48	129	9	....	....	49	127	10	50	130	11	49	132	46	133
4 Village of Battle Lake	97	68	90	26	51	34	4	....	....	55	29	4	58	24	7	57	27	53	29
5 Blowers	68	.....	64	.....	39	20	2	....	....	38	22	1	43	20	.....	41	22	38	20
6 Bluffton	104	.....	102	.....	20	68	3	...	....	18	65	5	22	63	7	23	67	22	64
7 Buse	114	3	102	3	43	56	....	....	....	49	46	2	64	32	1	51	44	53	43
8 Butler	55	.....	55	.....	14	33	1	1	....	16	32	2	15	33	4	18	34	18	30
9 Candor	82	4	55	3	13	38	1	....	....	14	36	1	13	35	2	14	37	13	33
10 Carlisle	89	6	77	6	31	44	2	1	....	32	35	3	30	32	10	37	33	37	33
11 Clitheral	140	13	140	13	47	80	6	....	....	47	75	9	50	71	10	51	79	52	77
12 Compton	185	95	160	7	63	86	2	1	....	70	77	3	70	74	5	69	77	59	76
13 Corliss	105	6	69	6	14	47	....	....	....	13	50	.....	13	49	.....	14	50	11	47
14 Dane Prairie	159	57	141	15	17	107	8	1	....	18	103	9	20	99	13	22	104	22	102
15 Deer Creek	102	4	161	4	84	58	3	2	....	86	52	2	81	50	5	86	54	76	52
16 Dora	109	1	90	1	40	30	9	3	....	47	30	4	49	27	5	55	25	51	28
17 Dunn	95	62	74	1	41	23	1	....	1	45	24	2	47	23	1	46	24	45	23
18 Eagle Lake	196	6	154	6	43	94	11	1	....	51	74	17	56	67	21	59	82	57	81
19 Eastern	107	2	88	2	28	52	....	....	....	32	43	1	39	39	.....	37	45	35	48
20 Edna	108	24	86	2	29	54	1	....	....	33	53	.....	33	56	1	28	55	29	49
21 Effington	172	.....	129	.....	60	68	....	....	....	59	68	.....	55	70	.....	66	61	64	60
22 Elizabeth	174	5	145	5	73	64	2	2	....	90	47	1	92	48	1	99	38	86	41
23 Village of Elizabeth	41	7	41	7	23	16	1	..	....	23	12	2	20	11	4	24	11	21	11
24 Elmo	114	.....	93	.....	25	58	....	1	1	30	55	1	31	55	2	32	58	31	56
25 Erhards Grove	167	4	129	4	52	68	1	....	....	56	63	.....	64	58	.....	61	59	58	60
26 Evarts	77	44	74	10	13	54	3	....	....	15	49	4	16	50	5	18	52	17	49
27 Fergus Falls	141	9	110	5	34	66	1	1	....	37	61	1	36	62	4	42	57	37	58

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

28	City of Fergus Falls, 1st wd	259	58	259	58	83	148	7	3	1	97	127	10	98	120	17	97	124	90	123
29	Second ward	357	87	289	87	143	120	4	1	1	159	96	7	133	96	21	160	103	159	91
30	Third ward	390	137	379	137	169	178	11	3	1	183	151	17	157	133	35	119	145	185	136
31	Fourth ward	205	45	173	45	69	94	1	1	....	73	77	5	77	62	19	80	77	80	68
32	Folden	119	.. ..	119	.....	7	109	...	....	....	6	105	... ..	10	104	2	11	105	10	103
33	Friberg	123	13	123	13	45	72	....	1	....	43	71	3	46	67	4	48	67	45	67
34	Girard	67	.....	53	.....	19	31	1	....	....	19	30	1	20	26	5	22	29	20	29
35	Gorman	109	3	82	3	32	43	....	1	....	30	45	3	28	45	3	31	43	31	40
36	Henning	134	7	134	7	6	118	1	1	3	14	107	3	12	109	6	12	114	11	115
37	Village of Henning	122	40	112	23	34	67	3	1	1	32	64	7	33	63	7	37	63	36	58
38	Hobart	143	6	135	6	60	54	1	3	....	62	51	5	64	51	3	67	62	62	53
39	Homestead	74	.....	63	.....	35	18	3	....	2	40	16	2	38	17	2	39	17	33	20
40	Inman	106	3	83	3	38	43	1	....	....	35	42	2	35	39	4	35	43	37	40
41	Leaf Lake	191	.....	161	.....	58	92	3	2	....	56	92	2	60	90	4	60	93	64	82
42	Leaf Mountain	126	10	111	8	15	91	1	....	....	16	90	1	18	90	2	19	89	17	84
43	Lida	113	2	73	2	36	55	1	1	....	42	27	1	43	24	3	45	25	39	26
44	Maine	175	115	155	27	74	72	3	....	....	74	69	2	73	68	7	74	70	77	67
45	Maplewood	142	9	124	9	64	51	....	1	....	71	47	2	78	40	3	78	42	75	40
46	Newton	138	5	130	5	72	45	1	1	1	75	41	3	78	46	3	82	42	74	43
47	Village of New York	99	7	99	7	68	21	1	3	..	73	16	2	75	15	2	76	14	73	15
48	Nidaros	219	14	183	14	29	138	5	....	....	38	123	8	41	126	8	41	129	41	120
49	Norwegian Grove	114	17	114	17	45	63	3	....	....	51	55	4	52	54	3	53	57	48	55
50	Oak Valley	104	73	74	8	38	22	6	1	1	41	24	5	40	21	9	41	24	40	25
51	Orwell	75	1	62	1	18	40	....	....	....	22	36	.....	25	34	1	25	34	30	39
52	Oscar	160	13	148	13	44	80	15	1	1	49	69	25	50	62	28	56	79	50	80
53	Otter Tail	65	50	57	5	26	30	....	....	....	32	22	2	33	20	2	35	19	32	22
54	Otto	134	.....	111	.....	37	64	....	....	1	43	61	1	42	61	.....	46	57	46	55
55	Paddock	124	.....	93	....	67	17	....	....	1	66	16	1	67	14	.....	70	15	65	16
56	Parkers Prairie	201	120	175	25	85	71	3	1	....	102	48	2	104	44	6	105	49	95	49
57	Pelican	139	10	119	10	47	58	5	....	....	60	41	5	60	43	7	71	36	63	34
58	Pelican Rapids Village	215	64	196	64	94	84	5	2	....	118	50	12	116	45	19	118	50	120	47
59	Perham	175	19	136	4	41	79	....	4	....	41	82	2	42	78	3	48	76	45	74
60	Perham Village	217	75	217	75	94	98	3	1	....	77	104	.....	82	102	3	85	96	71	97
61	Pine Lake	57	36	41	2	5	34	....	....	....	5	36	.....	11	30	.....	11	30	4	37
62	Rush Lake	86	.....	68	.....	14	44	1	3	1	17	48	.. ..	15	50	1	17	47	16	48
63	Saint Olaf	195	122	168	14	43	106	5	....	1	47	95	11	47	96	12	50	100	48	98
64	Scambler	125	6	96	6	37	51	1	....	...	39	52	1	41	50	1	42	51	45	44
65	Star Lake	62	1	50	1	26	23	....	....	....	28	19	.....	29	17	1	28	18	27	17
66	Sverdrup	188	26	187	26	22	149	14	....	....	25	135	14	26	134	20	24	142	29	139
67	Tordenskjold	189	25	166	19	23	123	12	3	....	23	110	19	28	110	23	30	122	25	123
68	Trondhjem	185	1	160	1	26	127	4	1	...	26	121	9	27	120	11	31	128	26	128
69	Tumuli	152	60	139	17	24	101	6	1	....	28	79	18	31	72	25	32	89	33	90
70	Western	84	.....	84	.....	24	52	3	1	....	24	48	3	25	46	11	31	47	28	51
71	Woodside	118	1	85	1	37	33	3	3	....	42	32	3	41	33	2	41	34	36	29

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

PINE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	2717	250	2246	210	994	985	11	7	11	1035	845	29	1123	789	33	1116	525	1050	806
1 Brook Park	62	.....	58	.....	28	19	3	....	....	30	18	3	34	19	2	36	18	37	16
2 Birch Creek	55	.....	50	.....	9	40	....	....	1	11	35	1	16	30	1	14	32	11	36
3 Chengwatana	59	5	50	5	22	19	....	....	....	25	10	1	26	12	1	28	74	26	12
4 Dell Grove	116	.....	100	.....	58	30	....	....	2	64	19	2	37	18	.....	64	24	61	20
5 Finlayson	135	9	74	9	29	23	1	....	....	32	23	1	33	22	1	35	20	34	24
6 Hinckley, District No. 1	57	.....	51	7	15	27	....	....	....	17	24	.....	19	25	.....	18	24	19	24
7 District No. 2	110	45	110	45	48	53	....	1	1	50	47	.....	56	41	2	52	44	51	37
8 Kerrick	226	1	133	1	77	42	....	1	....	59	48	1	62	39	4	64	39	59	41
9 Kettle River, District No. 1	154	4	140	4	64	57	1	....	1	62	39	1	83	39	.....	76	41	71	45
10 District No. 2	215	86	170	32	54	99	1	1	2	58	90	5	64	88	.....	57	94	56	88
11 District No. 3	86	.....	78	.....	5	70	....	....	....	6	68	.....	11	62	1	7	67	7	63
12 Mission Creek	55	.....	51	.....	19	27	....	....	1	25	21	1	25	22	2	26	22	24	21
13 Pine City	92	2	75	.....	32	32	1	....	....	30	28	1	36	28	1	36	26	34	25
14 Pine City Village	213	58	193	58	66	107	1	1	1	64	109	2	62	109	4	64	108	61	99
15 Pine Lake	61	4	55	4	32	14	1	....	....	32	11	2	34	13	.....	34	11	31	13
16 Pokegama	61	6	61	6	16	37	....	....	....	19	37	.....	20	34	.....	19	33	14	37
17 Rock Creek	233	3	200	3	122	55	....	....	....	128	36	5	133	33	6	139	33	124	34
18 Royalton	172	.....	159	.....	101	47	1	....	....	116	31	2	122	26	1	119	31	111	32
19 Sandstone	451	36	343	36	159	139	1	3	2	162	110	3	197	92	6	179	103	170	102
20 Windemere	95	.....	95	.....	38	48	....	....	....	45	41	.....	53	37	1	47	41	49	37

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

The County	2081	724	1928	696	786	972	20	3	6	880	895	25	834	883	28	844	903	798	870
1 Ætna	105	17	88	17	27	55	1	....	....	34	46	1	35	47	1	35	48	37	44
2 Altona	103	59	90	9	19	64	2	....	....	18	69	2	21	67	4	23	60	21	58
3 Burke	92	12	77	9	22	50	....	....	....	25	45	.....	21	49	.....	26	43	25	42
4 Eden	158	.....	147	34	66	62	1	2	....	75	59	.....	76	68	....	73	61	69	56

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

5 Elmer	163	19	148	19	59	66	4	....	2	61	60	6	59	66	4	60	60	59	70
6 Edgerton Village	105	.....	102	47	56	38	1	....	....	59	34	2	58	29	2	58	36	57	32
7 Fountain Prairie	97	6	87	0	38	36	1	....	....	42	38	1	39	37	1	41	40	36	36
8 Gray	89	2	78	2	16	53	1	....	....	18	53	1	18	52	1	18	51	17	51
9 Grange	104	28	104	28	46	52	1	....	1	45	52	.....	47	48	.....	48	51	44	49
10 Jasper Village	129	.....	120	74	56	57	1	....	....	58	47	3	59	47	3	59	51	51	52
11 Osborne	135	82	115	35	58	45	2	....	....	51	45	3	53	43	6	53	45	52	41
12 Pipestone	482	321	479	321	205	244	5	....	3	219	213	6	221	212	4	221	214	210	207
13 Rock	61	22	54	22	19	29	....	....	....	22	26	.....	21	25	....	22	26	22	24
14 Sweet	87	52	84	16	25	55	....	1	...	25	52	.....	25	53	2	27	51	24	53
15 Troy	121	75	106	28	47	47	....	....	....	51	45	.....	51	46	....	51	46	46	44
16 Woodstock Village	50	29	49	29	26	19	....	...	...	28	12	.....	30	14	.....	30	11	28	11

POLK COUNTY.

The County	10256	394	8584	100	2526	5308	107	43	38	2752	4900	167	2809	4833	198	2566	5302	2606	4795
1 Andover	65	.....	65	.....	28	35	...	1	....	29	35	.....	30	33	.....	26	34	31	29
2 Angus	60	32	56	19	10	43	1	....	....	14	39	1	12	42	2	11	44	12	28
3 Black River	77	.....	54	.....	14	36	2	....	....	15	32	2	18	29	3	23	25	15	32
4 Bray	39	.....	35	.....	12	21	...	....	....	16	16	.....	21	13	.....	18	15	16	13
5 Badger	118	.....	98	.....	25	68	1	1	....	24	67	2	25	63	3	26	66	24	63
6 Brandsvold	169	.....	133	.....	32	82	2	....	....	34	70	3	37	66	4	34	75	32	71
7 Belgium	27	.....	21	.....	7	14	....	....	....	7	14	.....	7	13	.....	9	12	6	14
8 Brislet	38	15	28	.....	11	13	....	....	....	12	7	2	14	7	1	12	10	13	9
9 Bygland	125	.....	110	.....	15	86	1	....	1	17	83	3	15	83	3	17	84	18	80
10 Crookston	78	.....	58	.....	28	28	....	....	....	30	29	.....	29	26	1	27	29	29	23
11 Crookston, First ward	244	.....	244	.....	102	118	1	3	1	111	103	5	113	99	4	76	153	100	103
12 Second ward	299	.....	247	.....	103	108	6	5	2	111	95	6	109	98	5	90	135	97	96
13 Third ward	116	.....	104	.....	43	50	1	2	....	51	38	2	49	42	1	35	61	48	41
14 Fourth ward	365	1	365	1	177	159	7	2	....	198	138	10	190	132	15	146	203	180	126
15 Fifth ward	60	1	51	1	11	37	....	....	....	13	32	1	12	32	1	14	30	14	29
16 Columbia	144	.....	109	.....	34	69	1	...	1	43	57	2	48	56	3	46	56	41	58
17 Chester	115	....	61	.....	8	51	....	....	....	10	49	1	9	51	1	9	50	10	49
18 Emardville	67	.....	52	.....	2	46	....	....	....	3	47	.....	4	44	.....	4	42	4	45
19 Euclid	91	.....	78	.....	43	26	2	2	....	41	29	2	41	27	2	35	35	43	25
20 Eden	95	.....	82	.....	17	62	....	1	1	18	55	4	21	51	3	21	57	17	54
21 Esther	79	.....	58	.....	13	39	1	...	....	11	34	1	16	33	1	15	33	16	27
22 East Grand Forks, First w'd	53	.....	43	.....	27	12	....	....	....	24	11	.....	24	11	.....	24	13	24	10
23 Second ward	65	.....	43	.....	17	28	....	1	2	17	22	1	16	28	3	15	26	16	21
24 Third ward	67	.....	53	.....	17	14	....	....	....	18	10	.....	15	14	.....	14	15	13	16
25 Fourth ward	407	.....	335	.....	108	171	6	6	7	116	149	8	115	142	12	117	156	103	143
26 Fairfax	62	.....	49	.....	13	32	1	....	....	14	29	1	13	31	2	12	33	15	28
27 Farley	58	.....	47	.....	21	24	....	....	....	30	16	.....	31	15	.....	34	16	32	12
28 Fanny	48	.....	38	.....	15	20	1	....	....	13	20	3	14	19	2	13	23	15	20
29 Fisher	271	22	209	1	91	101	2	....	1	100	90	2	102	88	6	92	100	97	84
30 Fosston Village	214	.....	214	.....	90	113	1	1	1	98	89	4	98	90	3	87	104	86	96
31 Fertile Village	180	.....	144	...	71	64	2	....	....	72	59	2	73	59	3	74	62	61	67
32 Grand Forks	75	.....	60	.....	18	33	1	....	1	20	23	2	19	25	.....	17	26	17	24

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

POLK COUNTY—*Continued.*

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
33 Garfield	131	.....	158	.....	69	75	4	....	....	83	65	.....	82	62	2	75	64	73	65
34 Garden	194	.....	167	.....	8	157	1	....	....	9	155	1	12	151	2	10	156	11	147
35 Gentilly	90	.....	90	.....	25	62	....	....	....	24	64	.....	24	65	.....	20	69	23	63
36 Gervais	70	.....	62	.....	11	48	....	1	1	11	45	.....	12	46	.....	8	51	12	44
37 Grove Park	96	68	88	1	20	65	....	....	....	24	59	2	22	58	2	22	62	20	54
38 Godfrey	114	1	103	.....	45	50	1	1	....	48	43	1	49	44	2	50	44	47	42
39 Hammond	45	.....	34	....	12	16	4	....	....	12	16	4	12	16	5	10	19	13	15
40 Higdem	66	2	49	2	6	39	2	....	1	10	28	7	9	34	4	12	35	6	33
41 Hill River	153	.....	129	.....	28	96	....	....	....	30	95	1	34	90	1	33	93	30	93
42 Huntsville	146	.....	107	1	53	41	....	....	2	50	39	1	48	44	2	44	50	48	34
43 Hubbard	153	4	131	4	79	42	3	1	1	80	40	3	79	40	4	76	45	77	42
44 Keystone	84	.....	67	.....	18	40	1	....	....	23	35	.....	22	40	1	15	46	18	37
45 Kertsonville	45	.....	45	.....	6	37	....	....	....	6	39	.....	5	38	1	5	40	7	37
46 King	181	4	142	6	21	111	4	....	....	19	107	4	24	101	3	22	108	23	106
47 Knute	190	.....	179	....	22	148	4	....	1	28	137	1	31	141	2	29	142	26	138
48 Lake Pleasant	80	.....	75	.....	11	54	....	....	2	10	59	.....	10	60	1	10	62	10	55
49 Lambert	108	.....	72	.....	11	56	1	1	1	7	60	1	8	58	1	4	65	5	58
50 Liberty	70	.....	68	.....	19	43	2	....	....	20	42	1	20	44	2	19	46	19	47
51 Lessor	158	.....	125	.....	26	93	3	....	....	25	89	1	25	89	3	25	93	21	92
52 Lowell	144	.....	97	.....	23	67	....	....	....	25	63	.....	28	61	1	20	71	27	61
53 Louisville	92	.....	92	.....	18	65	....	....	..	18	67	1	16	65	4	15	70	15	66
54 McIntosh Village	154	2	151	45	46	90	....	1	....	63	62	2	62	60	2	61	64	62	62
55 Nesbit	79	11	63	4	36	23	....	....	....	36	22	2	36	22	2	37	23	34	20
56 Norden	85	.....	62	.....	11	43	3	....	....	12	41	3	17	38	3	18	37	15	40
57 North	104	.....	87	.....	25	51	2	..	1	26	50	3	29	45	4	30	51	28	48
58 Northland	86	.....	87	.....	23	12	1	....	....	25	12	.....	25	10	....	24	13	25	10
59 Numedal	36	.	30	.....	4	24	....	....	....	5	23	.....	5	24	.....	5	23	5	24
60 Onstad	54	....	45	....	15	28	....	....	....	16	24	1	16	24	1	17	25	18	23
61 Parnell	43	.....	33	.....	7	24	....	....	....	8	23	.....	9	22	.....	8	24	10	22

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

| | | |

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

POPE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	2886	227	2610	62	1527	865	45	11	1	1645	686	58	1706	690	58	1715	672	1571	647
1 Barsness	99	10	89	11	54	29	. .	1	. ..	51	28	.....	57	23	1	57	24	57	24
2 Blue Mounds	123	79	134	.....	87	41	1	1	....	97	26	3	110	16	2	110	18	105	21
3 Bangor	100	13	110	6	23	73	..	3	....	23	73	.....	28	71	....	27	72	25	70
4 Ben Wade	220	.....	201	4	104	70	16	....	....	129	38	19	137	31	14	133	47	133	37
5 Chippewa Falls	131	.....	101	.....	76	16	....	...	...	80	16	.....	79	15	.....	79	15	79	13
6 Gilchrist	116	. ...	98	.....	63	33	...	....	....	66	24	.....	67	23	.....	65	24	65	21
7 Glenwood	108	....	106	2	53	38	2	...	....	59	34	1	59	26	2	57	27	59	24
8 Grove Lake	95	....	92	.....	21	50	3	...	1	34	44	4	34	40	4	38	41	36	43
9 Glenwood Village	260	.....	244	.....	161	63	5	2	....	168	49	6	165	47	8	172	50	157	46
10 Hoff	97	26	89	.....	54	31	...	1	....	55	28	.....	53	31	1	51	30	47	31
11 Leven	167	14	132	18	42	83	...	....	....	43	75	.....	43	74	3	43	80	42	74
12 Lake Johanna	122	.....	105	.....	68	27	1	...	....	71	22	.....	71	22	2	72	23	69	24
13 Langhie	134	....	119	2	78	27	5	....	....	78	20	4	84	18	2	88	19	84	18
14 Minnewaska	68	54	75	3	53	18	...	...	....	60	9	.....	61	9	.....	67	9	57	9
15 New Prairie	144	.....	142	2	115	20	1	2	....	923	12	1	121	11	3	125	12	119	13
16 Nora	133	....	142	.....	75	56	1	....	....	98	25	3	117	12	1	111	16	109	16
17 Rolling Forks	97	.....	93	.....	53	36	...	....	....	57	29	2	58	30	1	59	32	52	32
18 Reno	100	.....	77	.....	24	41	3	....	....	27	32	6	34	33	3	32	34	29	32
19 Starbuck Village	90	.....	80	11	62	17	1	....	....	64	10	3	70	6	3	70	7	64	8
20 Westport	128	.....	127	.....	52	61	1	1	....	55	60	2	52	62	5	55	60	55	59
21 Walden	88	13	106	.....	88	12	2	...	. ..	85	17	. ....	85	13	.....	86	15	79	14
22 White Bear Lake	162	18	148	3	121	21	3	....	....	122	15	4	121	17	3	124	17	119	18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

RAMSEY COUNTY.

The County	32863	45	31442	30	15811	13319	274	248	250	16606	11881	378	17264	11252	417	17750	10784	16522	10612
St. Paul—																			
1 1st Ward, 1st District	251	.....	247	.....	141	92	2	3	1	141	91	2	145	85	2	148	83	134	79
2 " 2d "	249	.....	240	.....	118	104	2	3	1	133	88	.....	146	72	3	145	79	141	69
3 " 3d "	424	.....	408	.....	194	196	1	3	3	231	141	2	273	106	6	268	105	252	109
4 " 4th "	304	.....	283	.....	159	120	2	4	4	183	92	2	197	82	2	189	86	187	77
5 " 5th "	255	.....	246	.....	140	94	....	1	1	152	78	4	157	69	5	155	74	146	71
6 " 6th "	422	.....	398	.....	142	240	4	2	3	198	164	10	251	115	8	228	124	219	124
7 " 7th "	364	.....	350	.....	147	179	2	1	2	196	117	7	234	84	2	228	93	200	98
8 " 8th "	428	.....	386	.....	177	195	4	4	5	241	128	9	274	96	7	275	7	250	108
9 " 9th "	362	.....	350	.....	139	189	1	4	5	180	128	6	221	95	4	218	98	194	108
10 " 10th "	389	.....	384	.....	140	232	2	....	3	210	131	4	265	85	3	261	87	219	106
11 " 11th "	398	.....	389	.....	182	182	2	4	2	217	125	8	240	105	8	247	102	232	110
	3846	.....	3681	.....	1679	1823	22	29	30	2062	1283	54	2403	991	50	2372	938	2174	1059
1 2d Ward, 1st District	218	.....	233	.....	147	73	1	3	1	151	66	2	144	76	1	154	66	140	67
2 " 2d "	275	....	269	.....	143	113	...	2	....	130	112	.....	140	104	2	132	111	132	98
3 " 3d "	332	.....	332	.....	195	116	4	1	1	199	106	5	196	108	4	206	98	188	91
4 " 4th "	277	.....	271	.....	165	95	2	2	2	166	90	3	163	92	3	177	79	156	83
5 " 5th "	237	.....	224	.....	109	101	1	....	3	137	60	2	154	50	3	155	48	143	45
6 " 6th "	272	.....	268	.....	130	112	1	2	2	140	91	4	150	82	3	162	70	139	82
7 " 7th "	392	.....	383	.....	198	149	3	6	3	209	133	7	218	124	4	223	123	214	116
8 " 8th "	229	.....	223	.....	102	105	1	2	....	104	91	1	108	83	2	122	76	105	83
9 " 9th "	199	.....	195	.....	82	94	2	1	5	99	72	4	106	67	3	113	65	104	64
10 " 10th "	51	.....	48	.....	31	13	....	2	1	27	13	1	25	12	.....	24	14	24	13
11 " 11th "	378	.....	347	.....	177	165	1	....	2	190	139	3	189	138	1	201	129	178	130
	2880	.....	2793	.....	1479	1136	16	21	20	1561	973	32	1593	936	26	1660	879	1523	875
1 3d Ward, 1st District	193	.....	169	.....	72	75	....	1	2	74	54	1	84	43	2	74	52	73	49
2 " 2d "	110	.....	102	.....	37	48	1	1	....	46	42	.....	49	33	2	47	34	46	33
3 " 3d "	122	.....	116	.....	46	60	1	2	2	42	60	1	50	52	.....	48	53	48	49
4 " 4th "	200	.....	196	.....	92	92	....	....	2	107	71	.....	116	60	1	111	63	108	60
5 " 5th "	234	.....	226	.....	128	86	....	3	....	125	79	3	137	75	2	134	70	126	73
6 " 6th "	227	.....	195	.....	95	85	....	1	2	88	80	1	102	62	1	99	64	92	68
7 " 7th "	299	.....	290	.....	185	84	3	3	3	182	85	2	188	76	5	183	78	172	75
8 " 8th "	401	.....	385	.....	204	159	2	4	2	213	134	4	214	132	5	216	123	206	121
	1786	.....	1679	.....	859	689	7	15	13	877	605	12	940	539	18	912	537	870	527

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes Peo-Dem.
St. Paul—*Continued.*																			
1 4th Ward, 1st District	269	.....	254	.....	144	89	....	....	....	141	85	4	148	79	3	151	80	135	75
2 " 2d "	252	.....	240	.....	164	60	....	1	1	145	60	.....	144	50	4	146	50	129	50
3 " 3d "	219	.....	211	.....	101	90	2	1	3	106	84	1	113	73	3	113	76	107	70
4 " 4th "	174	.....	144	.....	60	69	1	....	2	55	66	1	60	65	3	62	60	57	58
5 " 5th "	221	.....	208	.....	98	97	....	4	....	98	90	.....	95	93	.....	96	94	97	80
6 " 6th "	410	.....	355	.....	166	190	....	1	....	165	183	.....	168	182	5	185	165	172	156
7 " 7th "	429	.....	414	.....	260	134	....	4	1	263	124	3	265	120	5	267	118	252	115
8 " 8th "	330	.....	319	.....	170	128	....	4	...	169	129	1	164	126	1	168	120	162	123
9 " 9th "	230	.....	224	.....	117	93	4	6	....	118	95	3	117	88	2	122	84	111	85
10 " 10th "	177	.....	165	.....	92	60	....	4	....	90	62	.....	100	53	.....	99	57	102	47
11 " 11th "	259	.....	251	.....	134	94	....	4	1	134	94	1	135	90	4	141	86	134	86
12 " 12th "	256	.....	240	.....	160	67	3	2	....	151	71	2	147	75	3	149	72	147	70
	3226	.....	3026	.....	1666	1171	10	31	8	1635	1143	16	1656	1094	33	1609	1062	1605	1015
1 5th Ward, 1st District	180	.....	171	.....	77	78	1	6	2	79	76	2	83	73	2	83	68	81	67
2 " 2d "	246	.....	237	.....	142	83	1	2	1	144	74	1	142	80	1	142	73	136	73
3 " 3d "	169	.....	161	.....	79	79	1	2	1	79	71	1	73	72	4	81	69	75	63
4 " 4th "	250	.....	237	.....	130	95	3	4	....	129	90	.....	136	81	7	143	75	134	76
5 " 5th "	217	.....	217	.....	90	101	1	....	1	87	101	.....	88	101	1	90	96	84	89
6 " 6th "	313	.....	298	.....	124	153	3	4	2	127	154	3	123	154	3	137	140	123	139
7 " 7th "	231	.....	221	.....	107	90	....	4	3	107	86	1	106	87	3	116	72	93	79
8 " 8th "	315	.....	299	.....	133	145	2	2	2	141	127	1	138	127	2	145	113	127	116
9 " 9th "	253	.....	246	.....	93	102	3	3	3	102	99	1	106	104	2	101	101	105	90
10 " 10th "	111	.....	106	.....	40	55	1	1	1	45	49	2	47	49	2	51	47	48	42
11 " 11th "	108	.....	106	.....	38	53	....	4	3	37	52	1	40	56	1	41	52	35	51
12 " 12th "	267	.....	257	.....	97	123	3	4	5	98	124	2	103	127	3	108	116	99	121
13 " 13th "	301	.....	287	.....	101	148	2	3	6	100	151	3	103	145	5	120	144	111	132
14 " 14th "	219	.....	210	.....	91	93	....	1	4	89	94	1	92	91	1	98	86	83	91
	3180	.....	3053	.....	1342	1398	21	40	34	1364	1348	19	1380	1347	37	1456	1252	1334	1229

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

1	6th Ward,	1st	District.....	181	.....	177	.....	45	110	2	2	7	57	102	2	61	96	1	74	89	58	88
2	"	2d	"	339	.....	304	.....	146	124	4	1	3	146	114	3	145	115	1	150	107	143	101
3	"	3d	"	315	.....	293	.....	150	103	4	4	5	154	101	2	162	97	5	162	97	141	104
4	"	4th	"	190	.....	180	.....	86	79	1	1	1	90	69	1	88	68	2	93	68	92	66
5	"	5th	"	56	.....	54	.....	19	27	....	2	....	19	24	.....	20	25	.....	21	27	20	24
6	"	6th	"	138	.....	129	.....	46	75	1	....	3	57	59	1	56	61	1	59	59	54	56
7	"	7th	"	268	.....	258	.....	121	124	1	1	1	125	112	1	131	109	2	138	102	126	104
8	"	8th	"	257	.....	235	.....	102	136	2	3	4	113	122	2	125	114	1	132	104	115	106
9	"	9th	"	310	.....	299	.....	154	128	1	1	2	157	121	3	160	120	2	157	99	159	104
10	"	10th	"	300	.....	300	.....	110	152	6	4	5	128	146	5	125	144	7	134	137	131	127
11	"	11th	"	273	.....	259	.....	101	124	1	2	8	115	103	6	118	102	6	126	93	107	104
12	"	12th	"	180	.....	171	.....	75	78	2	1	4	78	73	4	81	71	1	85	66	79	65
13	"	13th	"	278	.....	268	.....	132	122	....	1	4	146	103	3	153	100	.....	158	92	150	94
				3078	.....	2927	.....	1305	1382	25	23	47	1385	1249	33	1425	1222	29	1519	1140	1375	1143
1	7th Ward,	1st	District.....	443	.....	434	.....	281	132	3	1	2	281	126	6	288	118	5	282	124	283	105
2	"	2d	"	429	.....	422	.....	332	73	4	1	....	347	51	3	350	55	1	349	52	336	43
3	"	3d	"	328	.....	324	.....	284	29	....	1	....	296	20	.....	291	22	.....	296	20	289	17
4	"	4th	"	417	.....	404	.....	335	58	4	2	....	336	50	6	330	54	5	326	61	318	48
5	"	5th	"	396	.....	386	.....	296	77	2	2	1	293	70	4	289	63	8	294	66	277	59
6	"	6th	"	342	.....	322	.....	237	65	4	....	....	241	74	6	246	70	4	242	76	245	64
7	"	7th	"	341	.....	338	.....	249	80	8	....	1	250	82	2	245	80	6	243	77	223	68
8	"	8th	"	92	.....	91	.....	71	18	1	....	....	74	15	1	72	17	.....	72	16	73	14
9	"	9th	"	160	.....	156	.....	98	51	....	1	1	102	45	2	103	44	1	106	42	103	37
				2948	.....	2877	.....	2183	603	21	8	5	2220	533	30	2214	523	29	2210	534	2147	455
1	8th Ward,	1st	District.....	315	.....	284	.....	177	112	....	1	1	170	115	1	179	98	1	184	96	172	93
2	"	2d	"	255	.....	247	.....	126	105	2	1	2	120	113	.....	115	111	2	126	102	113	97
3	"	3d	"	432	.....	419	.....	227	160	3	4	3	227	162	6	236	157	3	247	149	228	148
4	"	4th	"	437	.....	419	.....	201	192	4	3	2	210	163	5	214	178	7	236	160	213	161
5	"	5th	"	344	.....	330	.....	150	157	2	5	1	155	146	2	166	138	5	173	130	161	133
6	"	6th	"	395	.....	378	.....	158	187	4	3	7	167	171	3	168	175	4	187	168	167	154
7	"	7th	"	371	.....	356	.....	169	164	2	1	1	182	141	2	176	151	5	197	132	173	139
8	"	8th	"	389	.....	368	.....	183	152	1	..	....	183	149	2	190	139	2	200	131	168	137
9	"	9th	"	248	.....	243	.....	82	144	2	3	1	81	145	1	85	140	3	85	137	83	135
10	"	10th	"	485	.....	467	.....	122	274	1	3	16	128	231	3	141	263	6	155	246	129	256
11	"	11th	"	377	.....	367	.....	148	182	4	2	7	165	153	9	180	144	8	184	149	172	143
12	"	12th	"	276	.....	263	.....	64	171	2	3	2	77	164	4	79	163	2	84	157	74	150
13	"	13th	"	378	.....	363	.....	129	189	4	...	6	136	185	6	144	173	8	158	169	147	168
14	"	14th	"	275	.....	259	.....	96	137	1	...	4	94	139	2	97	134	1	109	126	97	126
15	"	15th	"	229	.....	219	.....	83	115	1	1	1	84	120	1	80	121	2	83	114	82	105
				5206	.....	4982	.....	2115	2450	34	30	54	2179	2367	47	2250	2285	59	2408	2166	2179	2135

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

RAMSEY COUNTY—*Continued.*

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
St. Paul—*Continued.*																			
1 9th Ward, 1st District	375	.....	364	.....	228	109	9	4	2	234	106	7	230	110	6	233	114	224	99
2 " 2d "	202	.....	198	.....	145	47	2	....	....	143	46	1	144	45	4	150	43	143	43
3 " 3d "	273	.....	259	.....	134	102	1	5	....	122	96	2	133	85	2	146	83	128	84
4 " 5th "	230	.....	219	.....	109	97	....	....	4	122	72	3	125	66	4	129	66	120	70
5 " 5th "	248	.....	248	.....	118	114	3	1	1	118	100	3	132	91	4	129	96	119	95
6 " 6th "	118	.....	112	.....	66	46	....	....	....	50	43	.....	70	40	.....	61	49	59	42
7 " 7th "	231	.....	203	.....	79	111	1	4	2	78	112	2	89	100	2	83	109	75	105
8 " 8th "	284	.....	270	.....	83	164	1	1	4	91	145	2	103	134	3	104	133	84	137
9 " 9th "	271	.....	261	.....	84	152	2	2	....	89	144	3	98	140	3	101	136	90	132
10 " 10th "	165	.....	159	.....	51	94	4	1	2	55	84	6	53	92	2	64	85	60	81
11 " 11th "	291	.....	262	.....	88	180	1	1	6	83	172	2	90	164	2	100	149	85	162
12 " 12th "	152	.....	148	.....	81	58	....	2	2	74	65	.....	75	59	.....	75	56	68	59
13 " 13th "	157	.....	154	.....	78	64	....	3	2	83	54	4	87	50	4	85	52	76	49
	2997	.....	2857	.....	1344	1338	24	24	2	1342	1239	35	1429	1176	36	1460	1171	1331	1158
1 10th Ward, 1st District	223	.....	211	.....	100	81	21	1	....	105	75	19	100	80	21	115	72	106	70
2 " 2d "	331	.....	322	.....	145	128	28	3	....	171	95	31	177	85	30	199	92	196	79
3 " 3d "	261	.....	258	.....	129	112	5	2	....	137	87	11	140	83	11	145	85	151	77
4 " 4th "	112	.....	108	.....	73	34	3	....	1	84	19	3	83	19	5	84	22	88	13
	927	.....	899	.....	447	355	57	6	1	497	276	64	500	267	67	543	271	541	239
1 11th Ward, 1st District	157	.....	154	.....	68	76	2	....	....	79	66	2	85	60	1	84	62	78	53
2 " 2d "	414	.....	406	.....	298	99	....	2	3	308	83	.....	309	83	1	305	88	317	59
3 " 3d "	180	.....	179	.....	125	45	6	....	....	124	37	9	127	40	6	124	41	116	41
4 " 4th "	85	.....	80	.....	46	28	....	1	....	39	34	.....	35	37	.....	41	34	37	32
	836	.....	819	.....	537	248	8	3	3	550	220	11	556	220	8	554	225	548	185

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

1 Rose Town	289	14	289	14	110	150	11	3	1	130	131	5	123	141	3	130	133	128	128
2 New Brighton	113	.....	113	.....	56	53	1	1	....	65	37	1	67	37	2	74	29	66	31
3 Mounds View	279	.....	251	.....	125	88	2	12	1	144	75	1	138	80	3	141	77	131	70
4 White Bear Town	274	.....	231	.....	124	73	4	1	2	114	86	4	108	85	6	111	88	108	80
5 White Bear Village	352	.....	278	.....	168	105	5	....	1	150	103	5	150	95	3	150	100	150	97
6 New Canada	374	31	316	16	140	133	2	...	1	154	118	4	167	103	3	168	104	153	104
7 North St. Paul	272	.....	271	.....	132	124	4	1	4	159	95	5	165	88	5	174	78	159	82

REDWOOD COUNTY.

The County	3653	139	3183	117	1570	1356	38	11	4	1704	1147	53	1754	1109	54	1765	1142	1709	1074
1 Brookville	149	.....	115	.....	55	42	1	...	....	64	20	1	70	18	3	68	22	67	17
2 Charlestown	189	15	154	15	86	57	....	....	....	87	49	.....	86	51	.....	89	50	88	44
3 Delhi	166	.....	146	.....	65	71	5	....	....	72	58	7	73	58	7	73	61	77	55
4 Gales	92	18	87	8	46	31	1	....	....	52	27	2	52	28	1	51	28	52	26
5 Granite Rock	110	.....	92	.....	18	68	....	....	1	19	70	1	17	70	2	18	67	17	65
6 Honner	52	.....	50	.....	22	28	....	....	....	24	23	... ..	27	19	.....	27	21	24	19
7 Johnsonville	98	.....	90	.....	63	20	...	....	....	71	13	1	72	12	1	72	14	67	13
8 Kintire	197	5	171	5	92	70	2	....	....	104	56	2	103	52	5	106	51	100	50
9 Lamberton	110	.....	110	.....	54	44	3	2	....	55	42	3	55	40	3	60	43	52	41
10 Morgan	75	.....	61	.....	38	15	....	....	1	42	12	... ..	43	13	.....	43	13	44	12
11 North Hero	105	12	98	12	47	44	1	...	....	52	32	2	54	32	1	55	34	50	31
12 New Avon	106	8	85	8	43	33	2	....	....	47	29	2	47	28	2	48	30	49	29
13 Paxton	141	10	127	10	79	40	1	....	....	87	32	3	88	33	1	80	31	87	32
14 Redwood Falls	80	2	70	2	27	36	....	....	....	30	31	1	29	30	1	29	34	28	30
15 Swedes' Forest	91	.....	76	.....	58	13	....	....	....	61	7	.....	60	5	....	62	7	62	7
16 Springdale	107	.....	95	.....	42	42	3	1	....	46	37	3	47	38	4	45	44	42	39
17 Sundown	135	.....	107	.....	35	60	1	3	....	51	43	1	57	42	2	61	36	55	41
18 Sheridan	161	.....	126	.....	69	50	....	....	1	68	44	2	71	41	4	70	46	74	40
19 Sherman	66	.....	66	.....	30	29	....	1	....	37	23	.....	34	24	1	36	23	37	20
20 Three Lakes	101	3	87	3	51	29	2	1	. .	52	27	1	55	25	1	52	28	51	25
21 Underwood	90	.....	71	.....	39	24	2	3	....	37	27	1	42	22	2	42	23	36	21
22 Vail	93	.....	77	.....	27	44	....	....	....	32	38	.....	32	41	.....	34	39	34	37
23 Vesta	103	.....	87	.....	28	58	....	....	....	29	51	.....	31	49	.....	33	48	34	45
24 Westline	88	3	69	3	20	43	....	....	....	24	38	.....	29	34	.....	29	34	27	36
25 Waterbury	51	.....	39	.....	20	16	1	...	....	18	16	1	19	15	.....	20	15	18	17
26 Willow Lake	106	.....	83	.....	29	46	1	....	....	28	43	3	29	43	.....	33	44	31	44
27 Lamberton Village	152	.....	144	.....	55	79	2	....	1	57	73	4	60	71	3	58	74	57	68
28 Morgan Village	115	.....	112	.....	60	43	....	....	....	63	38	1	65	35	... ..	67	35	64	34
29 Walnut Grove Village	78	.....	78	.....	43	33	....	....	....	47	29	.....	47	29	.....	46	29	39	29
30 Redwood Falls, 1st ward	236	36	214	32	121	81	5	....	....	133	61	5	140	55	4	141	58	131	53
31 Second ward	210	27	196	19	108	67	5	....	....	115	58	6	120	56	6	117	60	115	54

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	5277	565	4970	591	2189	2315	51	16	6	2333	2139	66	2430	2025	58	2499	2039	2400	1991
1 Boon Lake	130	7	136	2	35	80	3	1	....	37	77	5	38	82	1	42	80	41	79
2 Brookfield	116	7	110	7	23	71	4	1	....	31	68	4	36	69	2	31	70	31	68
3 Bandon	192	2	183	3	111	60	....	1	1	119	54	3	113	53	3	122	50	114	53
4 Birch Coulee	199	.....	171	8	44	97	....	....	....	50	89	4	47	92	.....	48	95	45	95
5 Bird Island, 1st precinct	231	.....	214	22	61	133	2	....	....	57	146	.....	69	121	....	70	118	70	119
6 Second precinct	285	102	268	55	124	107	3	2	....	126	108	5	138	95	6	143	96	150	88
7 Beaver Falls	153	35	141	35	75	51	1	....	1	87	37	2	83	34	3	86	38	84	34
8 Cairo	286	24	286	24	128	130	3	1	1	131	111	5	142	101	10	142	110	138	101
9 Camp	138	.....	137	.....	93	35	1	1	....	98	27	2	99	25	2	104	26	104	24
10 Crooks	120	10	118	11	51	62	1	....	....	62	46	1	66	42	3	63	46	56	46
11 Emmett	382	110	336	81	153	154	6	....	....	165	146	6	168	136	7	180	130	172	129
12 Ericson	144	.....	152	7	85	56	3	....	....	96	48	3	91	46	3	94	47	92	48
13 Franklin	79	31	77	26	46	27	2	....	....	47	23	3	47	23	2	47	24	44	25
14 Flora	137	.....	135	.. ...	60	65	2	....	....	66	62	....	69	60	.....	73	56	65	58
15 Hector	258	.....	294	84	122	150	3	..	....	126	132	7	144	113	4	143	116	128	112
16 Henryville	180	4	133	4	49	70	1	1	1	50	75	.....	50	75	.....	45	78	51	73
17 Hawk Creek	185	20	158	20	114	35	1	..	....	120	24	1	123	24	1	123	23	122	23
18 Kingman	114	3	86	3	32	47	....	....	....	29	51	.....	28	52	.....	31	51	28	48
19 Martinsburg	109	8	109	8	53	49	....	2	1	55	42	.....	61	38	1	60	39	61	36
20 Melville	152	5	118	5	40	64	2	1	....	45	64	.....	49	55	4	51	57	51	57
21 Morton	187	41	169	41	79	76	1	....	....	92	62	2	97	53	2	103	52	96	56
22 Norfolk	147	7	125	7	16	89	....	....	....	15	93	.....	15	90	.....	16	97	17	93
23 Osceola	104	19	92	4	9	73	....	....	....	10	75	.....	18	67	1	20	65	21	62
24 Preston Lake	230	30	191	30	94	77	2	....	....	98	73	2	97	73	1	93	56	96	67
25 Palmyra	175	.....	157	.....	68	79	1	....	....	80	64	.....	94	53	1	93	56	87	56
26 Sacred Heart	344	94	344	94	190	136	4	1	....	198	121	3	202	124	4	206	124	192	123
27 Troy	141	.....	118	.....	47	55	....	....	....	49	54	.....	45	60	.....	48	59	48	55
28 Wellington	135	.....	111	.....	44	47	4	2	....	47	48	4	47	51	3	47	49	51	45
29 Winfield	109	.....	108	4	48	49	....	2	....	53	37	1	57	36	1	60	37	60	36
30 Wang	115	6	193	6	93	91	1	....	1	100	82	3	97	82	3	101	82	95	83

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

RICE COUNTY.

The County	6511	236	5673	243	3104	2342	113	40	17	3240	2168	136	3264	2108	153	3327	2184	3169	2134
1 Bridgewater, East	180	12	180	12	82	79	2	2	2	80	77	6	84	74	4	85	77	78	79
2 Bridgewater, West	225	2	225	2	96	100	7	....	1	97	98	6	101	93	7	100	97	98	90
3 Cannon City	254	17	254	17	176	55	2	2	....	181	56	2	183	51	3	182	54	173	51
4 Erin	293	.....	217	.....	24	163	1	....	8	29	154	1	26	170	.....	25	171	25	165
5 Faribault, 1st wd., 1st pre.	298	2	250	2	130	103	....	3	....	133	95	1	129	95	2	132	92	121	96
6 1st ward, 2d precinct	274	.....	247	.....	155	62	2	3	....	146	67	1	148	64	6	154	60	144	65
7 2d ward	474	7	474	7	325	113	5	3	1	333	102	8	326	98	10	330	97	318	96
8 3d ward	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	131	4	....	2	249	105	7	258	100	8	263	105	244	105
9 4th ward	464	.....	404	.....	205	166	8	2	....	220	143	13	222	137	9	230	134	214	137
10 Forest	245	20	219	11	101	101	3	....	....	111	87	6	115	80	5	116	85	109	87
11 Morristown	267	.....	249	1	114	105	2	.. .	1	119	107	5	119	107	3	122	104	113	103
12 Morristown Village	146	8	146	8	82	48	4	1	1	88	48	3	87	49	4	87	48	87	47
13 Northfield	226	2	180	2	98	70	4	1	....	110	55	4	117	50	2	116	51	115	54
14 Northfield City, 1st ward	323	83	260	83	137	93	20	...	1	174	57	16	183	47	16	188	56	176	60
15 2d ward	291	49	238	66	118	99	10	1	....	125	78	16	133	71	14	139	75	134	74
16 3d ward	340	32	298	30	134	129	11	2	1	130	115	13	136	102	16	143	104	142	98
17 Richland	221	.....	192	.....	126	56	2	1	....	129	50	.....	130	46	3	127	51	119	48
18 Shieldsville	274	2	224	2	54	137	2	5	....	40	153	3	85	156	7	84	162	81	158
19 Walcott	303	.....	260	... ..	155	73	7	1	....	158	75	5	158	74	5	160	73	156	73
20 Warsaw	289	.....	238	.....	138	83	2	4	1	147	73	3	138	75	8	142	78	133	76
21 Webster	226	.....	226	.....	91	100	10	6	....	100	99	6	101	95	10	106	98	98	96
22 Wells	301	.....	234	.....	101	107	2	1	1	101	107	1	97	108	1	98	112	101	112
23 Wheatland	357	.....	266	.....	76	143	4	2	1	83	156	3	83	153	3	87	156	86	148
24 Wheeling	240	.....	192	.....	148	26	2	....	1	157	13	5	155	13	6	159	14	154	16

ROCK COUNTY.

The County	2,344	541	2,139	19	1038	896	29	8	5	1115	768	34	1143	731	36	1144	747	1091	708
1 Battle Plain	123	.....	98	.....	42	45	....	....	....	46	40	.....	46	36	1	44	40	45	35
2 Beaver Creek	228	47	201	.....	119	63	5	2	1	133	51	3	141	46	2	141	45	131	45
3 Clinton	145	.....	135	... ..	78	48	2	....	....	75	44	3	77	40	4	72	46	78	40
4 Denver	143	.....	123	.....	64	47	....	....	1	68	39	.....	69	39	1	68	39	65	38
5 Kanaranzi	115	.....	115	.....	45	56	2	2	1	54	50	1	53	48	2	54	49	50	47
6 LuVerne	83	11	109	1	59	38	1	....	....	59	34	2	60	34	1	59	34	57	30
7 Magnolia	168	56	144	.....	45	82	1	2	....	52	70	1	53	75	1	53	75	50	74
8 Martin	278	155	247	4	161	71	3	....	....	172	46	5	177	42	4	179	43	169	41
9 Mound	112	.....	95	.....	49	37	2	....	....	57	35	2	51	35	2	48	34	42	34
10 Rose Dell	131	2	131	2	56	54	4	....	1	54	53	2	58	49	2	57	52	52	50
11 Springwater	128	.....	128	.....	64	65	....	....	1	58	56	.....	60	52	1	60	54	59	54
12 Vienna	108	.....	98	.....	36	55	....	1	....	39	52	1	40	50	4	41	52	40	49
13 Vil. LuVerne, N. prec't	238	150	212	5	96	101	6	....	....	102	86	8	111	81	6	113	82	106	76
14 Vil. LuVerne, S. prec't	344	120	303	7	134	134	3	1	....	146	112	6	147	104	5	152	102	147	95

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

ROSEAU COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1256	9	949	11	265	549	11	14	4	288	496	24	313	481	23	309	509	285	486
1 Barto	68	.....	58	.....	16	34	.....	.....	.....	12	32	1	16	30	.....	16	33	13	31
2 Dieter	114	3	81	3	17	53	1	1	.....	20	49	1	22	47	2	20	52	20	52
3 Grimstad	32	.....	22	.....	8	13	1	.....	.....	8	11	2	10	10	1	13	7	9	10
4 Jadis	236	5	236	5	64	133	2	3	1	73	111	4	74	111	6	76	114	68	111
5 Malung	112	.....	90	.....	21	56	.....	.....	.....	25	52	.....	30	48	1	25	52	25	50
6 Moose	83	.....	56	.....	10	37	2	2	.....	15	33	3	18	33	.....	13	36	11	36
7 Pohlitz	62	.....	35	.....	9	19	.....	4	1	11	20	1	9	19	3	9	23	11	20
8 Ross	103	.....	79	2	34	38	1	.....	.....	29	43	.....	28	41	.....	30	41	29	34
9 Skagen	101	.....	66	.....	23	31	1	.....	1	24	37	2	20	24	1	22	25	17	24
10 Soler	56	.....	25	.....	9	11	2	3	.....	9	14	2	10	13	2	10	15	10	15
11 Spruce	109	.....	67	.....	14	44	1	.....	1	15	37	4	16	39	4	19	41	18	36
12 Stafford	76	1	61	1	17	39	.....	.....	.....	22	32	2	25	30	1	23	34	21	32
13 Stokes	66	.....	47	.....	18	22	.....	1	.....	18	20	2	17	20	2	18	21	19	18
14 Unorg. town 160, R. 44	38	.....	26	.....	5	19	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	8	16	.....	8	15	4	17

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SAINT LOUIS COUNTY

The County	20675	773	18585	485	8276	8283	109	72	40	8960	7203	194	9356	6854	170	9321	6931	8758	7114
1 City of Duluth, **First ward**	1360	63	1324	47	659	575	14	5	....	708	498	15	731	478	23	740	487	711	502
2 Second ward	1449	39	1405	27	547	756	10	3	4	596	658	15	616	635	15	638	636	580	660
3 Third ward	1442	79	1355	59	503	748	4	4	4	540	665	14	596	628	10	579	645	530	669
4 Fourth ward	1365	34	1205	26	494	586	7	5	3	511	525	12	518	519	4	522	524	478	526
5 Fifth ward	1928	69	1786	43	665	920	14	7	5	700	835	21	730	812	19	713	836	650	825
6 Sixth ward	1758	39	1643	21	444	1044	8	6	3	545	862	23	650	781	13	601	786	522	842
7 **Seventh ward**	1792	95	1729	45	508	1072	14	3	3	584	958	22	643	902	20	621	828	580	923
8 **Eighth ward**	1637	72	1571	43	535	885	9	9	3	603	778	25	644	759	24	655	770	602	778
9 City of Ely	1145	1	1007	....	710	129	2	1	1	755	86	3	741	84	4	756	83	733	88
10 City of Tower	570	25	375	24	236	83	3	5	...	248	61	6	250	55	6	253	58	247	56
11 City of Virginia	871	77	795	38	407	302	8	3	3	426	268	13	444	251	9	445	271	437	270
12 Village of Mountain Iron	100	....	100	....	73	17	....	....	....	74	17	.....	72	18	1	76	16	77	15
13 Village of Proctor Knott	179	.....	145	....	37	85	1	1	....	40	79	.....	46	74	.....	37	79	35	80
14 Biwabik	478	.....	363	6	245	73	3	1	1	255	59	3	262	50	4	261	59	249	51
15 Breitung	880	.....	670	.....	544	41	1	1	....	582	15	4	590	9	3	596	12	564	11
16 Canosia	78	6	56	.....	18	34	....	....	....	17	33	.....	15	33	.....	16	35	17	32
17 Clinton	93	.....	82	.....	25	43	1	3	....	31	37	1	37	34	1	33	36	30	35
18 Culver	28	13	27	3	14	9	....	....	....	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	16	.....
19 Duluth	91	.....	60	.....	23	29	1	....	1	26	23	.....	24	24	1	24	25	25	22
20 Fayal	207	33	203	3	153	28	....	....	..	160	20	.....	164	18	1	164	21	154	20
21 Floodwood	110	.....	89	.....	55	24	....	....	1	52	18	1	56	19	.....	56	20	55	16
22 Gensen	54	.....	33	.....	21	22	1	....	1	24	25	1	22	28	1	22	28	21	25
23 Grand Lake	45	.....	33	.....	11	17	....	1	2	16	15	1	17	14	.....	16	16	11	18
24 Hermann	150	7	129	2	71	38	1	....	1	75	36	1	78	36	2	80	37	74	36
25 Industrial	56	.....	47	.....	11	32	....	....	....	19	33	1	16	26	.....	14	25	13	33
26 Kelsey	28	6	25	1	9	13	....	....	..	12	11	1	12	10	1	11	11	10	12
27 Mesaba	100	.....	86	.....	55	13	...	3	....	57	11	.....	58	10	.....	59	12	59	10
28 Midway	107	6	83	6	44	32	....	1	....	61	12	.....	63	11	1	61	11	58	15
29 Missabe Mountain	1100	106	945	88	539	248	1	1	1	571	223	2	583	221	1	583	221	570	220
30 Morse	85	.....	63	.....	35	22	....	....	....	43	12	1	46	9	1	44	10	37	13
31 McDavitt	54	3	45	3	17	22	....	1	....	25	11	.....	30	7	... ..	31	8	28	8
32 New Independence	66	.....	59	.....	17	39	....	....	....	18	33	.....	25	28	.....	18	34	15	35
33 Nichols	142	.....	116	.....	84	20	....	....	..	83	22	.....	81	18	3	85	19	84	21
34 Rice Lake	79	.....	61	.....	23	30	1	....	1	29	23	2	27	24	.....	27	25	27	25
35 Stuntz	932	.....	763	.....	399	241	4	8	2	415	219	5	425	213	1	427	221	414	206
36 Unorganized, 50, 20	39	.....	22	.....	13	8	....	....	....	14	6	.....	15	4	.....	12	6	14	4
37 " 52, 20	46	.....	31	.....	23	4	1	...	...	22	4	1	21	4	1	21	5	22	4
38 " 53, 21	31	.....	24	.....	9	8	....	....	....	8	7	.. ..	8	8	.....	9	8	9	8

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	3851	486	3267	742	1091	1734	47	17	10	1060	1757	39	1053	1773	34	1136	1751	1051	1698
1 Belle Plaine Borough	281	2	245	133	52	170	3	...	...	50	161	2	49	161	...	54	159	51	146
2 Belle Plaine	304	...	233	2	53	135	2	1	...	50	142	3	51	142	2	58	144	53	142
3 Blakely	212	9	174	9	115	42	1	2	...	120	39	1	118	36	...	121	35	116	35
4 Cedar Lake	271	28	212	28	23	149	5	1	...	26	143	5	21	149	5	28	153	25	144
5 Credit River	122	...	108	26	8	88	...	3	...	7	90	...	8	86	...	8	88	6	92
6 Eagle Creek	192	34	156	34	37	87	7	...	...	37	92	5	34	93	6	44	92	40	86
7 Glendale	145	19	131	19	47	73	2	...	2	46	71	...	45	71	...	46	66	37	70
8 Helena	304	1	209	1	47	125	...	2	...	44	136	2	47	136	1	48	134	48	129
9 New Prague City, 2d ward	136	...	114	...	29	74	...	1	...	32	73	...	32	73	...	34	74	27	71
10 Jackson	51	...	51	...	7	41	1	...	...	4	45	...	5	44	...	4	45	5	43
11 Louisville	88	21	88	21	27	46	1	...	1	21	57	...	21	56	...	21	56	22	53
12 New Market	312	12	240	12	71	134	6	...	...	77	129	8	81	134	5	90	130	83	127
13 Sand Creek	261	13	219	13	78	110	3	...	...	70	114	4	67	119	4	75	116	66	109
14 Jordan City, 1st ward	183	85	183	85	90	72	2	2	1	76	83	1	73	90	1	81	79	73	82
15 2d ward	125	59	125	59	77	31	5	1	...	78	30	2	78	32	3	80	28	78	28
16 Spring Lake	312	18	260	18	132	98	1	1	3	130	108	1	133	108	2	140	105	129	106
17 St. Lawrence	75	6	67	6	42	12	1	...	...	48	6	1	52	5	2	53	5	47	7
18 Shakopee City, 1st ward	181	73	161	70	45	98	1	...	...	36	97	1	35	102	1	36	102	35	96
19 2d ward	165	98	160	98	49	97	3	...	1	45	95	1	41	98	...	45	92	44	86
20 3d ward	131	108	131	108	62	52	3	3	2	63	46	2	62	48	2	68	48	66	46

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

The County	1898	8	1656	.....	928	574	25	11	8	948	512	31	958	497	37	951	527	914	501
1 Baldwin	128	.....	112	.....	81	23	...	2	3	71	25	1	68	35	2	65	31	65	29
2 Becker	250	.....	212	.....	110	87	1	1	....	113	81	3	118	77	3	115	80	107	80
3 Big Lake	185	.....	183	.....	110	55	4	1	1	108	47	4	111	45	4	110	51	109	47
4 Blue Hill	107	.....	91	.....	44	32	5	4	....	52	32	5	52	30	6	50	33	47	33
5 Clear Lake	159	.....	152	.....	74	67	2	....	....	87	54	2	88	54	4	80	60	83	54
6 Elk River	378	.....	318	.....	189	99	5	1	....	196	81	6	199	73	4	199	74	189	72
7 Haven	97	.....	106	.....	57	58	1	....	....	36	56	1	33	57	1	35	60	35	53
8 Livonia	141	.....	116	.....	41	55	5	1	1	47	45	5	54	41	5	54	44	54	39
9 Orrock	118	.....	106	.....	82	20	...	..	....	78	19	1	78	18	2	80	20	76	20
10 Palmer	48	.....	41	.....	17	22	...	..	....	15	19	2	16	19	2	18	21	15	21
11 Santiago	134	8	129	.....	102	19	1	1	1	104	17	.....	102	19	1	103	20	96	20
12 St. Cloud	153	.....	90	.....	41	38	1	....	2	39	36	1	44	29	3	42	33	38	33

SIBLEY COUNTY.

The County	3829	134	3432	123	1520	1443	28	16	7	1652	1287	21	1752	1320	36	1807	1305	1697	1209
1 Alfsborg	172	.....	166	.....	82	72	1	2	....	102	43	.....	120	28	1	117	33	112	35
2 Arlington	238	3	196	2	102	72	3	1	...	111	64	....	105	69	.....	115	62	113	55
3 Arlington Village	154	27	148	27	60	76	1	....	....	72	68	.....	69	68	.....	69	68	70	61
4 Bismark	133	.....	107	.....	68	30	1	....	....	70	26	.....	70	26	1	71	24	68	24
5 Cornish	168	1	143	1	64	76	....	....	1	87	46	2	107	27	3	103	32	93	36
6 Dryden	149	.....	113	.....	54	42	....	....	....	58	36	4	55	41	.....	60	39	58	37
7 Faxon	152	.....	132	.....	16	93	1	1	....	16	89	.....	15	92	1	17	91	13	93
8 Gaylord Village	129	.....	118	.....	49	59	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	54	53	2	58	53	54	51
9 Gibbon Village	127	6	112	6	71	35	....	....	1	78	22	.....	80	22	2	79	22	74	24
10 Grafton	136	12	132	12	54	65	...	2	..	61	57	3	63	54	4	68	56	58	56
11 Green Isle	208	25	175	.....	50	102	....	1	2	49	106	. ..	49	107	1	53	104	45	102
12 Green Isle Village	62	60	54	.....	14	36	....	....	....	15	36	.....	16	35	.....	16	34	16	30
13 Henderson	163	.....	151	.....	71	56	3	2	....	70	62	1	71	62	2	72	62	68	62
14 Henderson City	239	.....	227	.....	110	92	2	....	1	123	79	1	111	88	1	118	83	115	78
15 Jessenland	229	... ..	192	.....	48	130	...	....	....	39	128	1	43	131	3	40	131	39	124
16 Kelso	175	.....	138	.....	97	28	2	5	...	98	25	.....	103	25	1	104	23	102	23
17 Moltke	122	.....	113	.....	88	10	...	2	....	91	10	1	93	7	3	98	8	90	10
18 New Auburn	248	.....	221	39	94	106	3	....	1	104	91	3	101	91	3	105	95	98	99
19 Severance	134	.....	142	1	96	36	6	....	....	100	27	1	105	28	3	105	28	101	28
20 Sibley	161	.....	115	.....	81	24	1	....	....	85	20	.....	83	25	1	89	18	83	20
21 Transit	151	.....	133	.....	57	56	3	...	1	61	53	2	65	49	1	71	45	62	47
22 Washington Lake	233	.....	214	....	54	127	1	....	....	53	135	.....	52	138	.....	55	142	54	138
23 Winthrop Village	146	.... .	190	37	99	81	2	....	....	109	64	2	122	54	3	124	52	111	56

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

STEARNS COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	10570	705	8619	792	2675	5185	73	80	27	2666	5103	70	2633	5126	100	2705	5090	2530	4978
1 Albany	306	....	261	55	55	185	1	1	....	62	179	1	55	185	3	61	180	52	181
2 Ashley	129	....	108	....	22	77	....	1	1	27	73	....	24	69	2	27	71	24	67
3 Avon	162	21	162	21	9	148	1	....	....	10	148	1	10	148	2	8	152	9	141
4 Brockway	244	....	191	....	31	134	....	2	....	37	133	....	35	138	1	34	135	34	135
5 Collegeville	211	....	153	....	48	91	....	6	1	27	114	....	18	121	2	30	108	25	108
6 Crow Lake	99	....	87	....	17	65	2	....	....	22	58	2	21	54	4	21	60	15	58
7 Crow River	207	2	187	2	96	85	3	....	....	99	80	2	99	79	5	95	76	93	80
8 Eden Lake	240	11	188	11	85	76	3	3	....	83	77	3	85	80	3	92	76	83	80
9 Fair Haven	180	22	149	22	41	89	....	4	....	43	82	....	44	80	3	45	79	42	75
10 Farming	166	....	135	....	26	103	1	1	....	29	102	....	28	101	....	29	98	26	97
11 Getty	153	....	121	....	34	70	2	3	....	38	69	....	36	70	....	38	68	33	70
12 Grove	179	1	139	1	22	102	....	2	....	26	109	....	17	110	3	17	111	14	107
13 Holding	253	49	253	49	44	182	3	1	2	50	178	2	46	190	2	49	183	46	177
14 Krain	236	3	152	3	36	104	....	....	....	35	105	....	37	105	....	36	107	35	110
15 Lake George	137	....	104	....	27	66	3	1	....	26	68	1	26	71	....	28	69	26	64
16 Lake Henry	135	....	135	....	54	73	1	2	1	51	78	....	52	76	1	51	74	48	76
17 Le Sauk	100	67	86	18	54	25	1	....	....	49	30	....	50	28	....	49	28	48	25
18 Luxemburg	205	....	173	....	32	126	1	1	....	28	125	....	27	131	....	29	127	24	124
19 Lynden	124	13	100	6	35	58	....	....	....	32	58	1	31	62	....	34	60	34	59
20 Maine Prairie	364	41	288	40	93	163	3	2	....	98	149	7	95	147	7	101	144	95	144
21 Melrose	152	5	126	3	29	86	1	....	....	27	89	1	26	90	1	25	91	21	90
22 Melrose Village	575	....	410	....	158	181	5	15	7	158	177	11	168	183	6	164	183	153	178
23 Millwood	140	....	95	....	25	63	....	....	....	23	66	....	19	63	1	23	64	22	60
24 Munson	253	113	253	113	24	211	2	4	..	23	209	1	23	211	2	23	211	24	209
25 North Fork	233	....	203	....	66	123	..	1	....	68	119	....	71	118	1	72	117	65	113
26 Oak	235	....	196	....	54	126	1	....	1	41	132	1	34	137	2	37	133	32	131
27 Paynesville	311	....	283	41	157	100	8	1	1	165	83	8	162	89	6	171	86	165	83

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

28 Raymond	140	.....	106	.....	20	71	2	2	1	20	77	1	20	77	3	21	78	21	76
29 Rockville	179	.. ..	137	.....	47	79	....	1	....	42	79	.....	48	76	3	48	72	42	71
30 St. Augusta	190	... ..	168	.....	35	115	....	4	5	30	119	1	29	119	3	28	117	26	115
31 St. Cloud	266	2	232	7	78	139	2	1	1	79	131	1	82	134	.....	80	132	75	125
32 City of St. Cloud, 1st ward	570	131	420	108	241	150	7	2	1	244	130	7	244	126	7	240	131	241	128
33 2d ward	417	.....	314	69	153	149	1	....	....	146	141	3	139	144	3	149	143	139	139
34 1st precinct, 3d ward	323	.....	191	.....	59	111	....	1	....	57	107	.....	58	104	.....	59	106	55	102
35 2d precinct, 3d ward	276	39	209	39	46	145	....	1	1	44	136	1	47	137	1	53	131	40	133
36 1st precinct, 4th ward	364	71	311	64	71	214	1	4	1	67	200	1	62	205	4	65	204	66	190
37 2d precinct, 4th ward	187	20	145	20	37	93	....	....	....	38	87	2	40	85	2	40	86	36	85
38 St. Joseph	225	73	224	73	10	200	....	2	1	10	205	1	11	201	1	9	202	11	194
39 St. Martin	179	.....	142	.....	9	127	2	3	....	10	128	1	7	129	1	12	127	7	124
40 St. Wendel	128	.....	128	.....	10	114	1	1	....	11	115	.....	10	117	.....	10	116	9	115
41 Sauk Center	153	.....	122	.....	53	50	1	2	1	59	45	1	60	43	1	64	46	61	42
42 City of Sauk Center, 1st w'd	190	.....	177	.....	95	76	3	....	1	100	70	3	99	66	5	99	69	92	66
43 2d ward	417	2	347	2	185	119	6	3	....	186	112	2	187	110	6	188	109	179	103
44 Spring Hill	158	....	138	7	46	84	1	....	....	40	92	.....	39	91	... .	39	94	35	95
45 Wakefield	302	18	217	18	32	171	4	2	...	30	174	2	29	163	2	30	175	28	172
46 Zion	177	.....	153	.....	79	66	.. .	....	....	82	65	1	83	63	2	82	63	79	63

STEELE COUNTY.

The County	4306	623	3737	490	1849	1448	83	23	6	2025	1375	98	1941	1402	104	2004	1383	1890	1345	
1 Aurora	236	.....	203	4	100	86	1	1	....	108	83	2	100	87	3	105	85	99	81	
2 Blooming Prairie	183	.....	152	3	77	42	8	....	1	84	52	6	79	54	6	85	54	71	54	
3 Blooming Prairie Village	239	.....	222	61	104	84	5	6	1	126	78	3	127	79	2	122	80	113	77	
4 Berlin	242	.....	205	.....	107	73	3	1	....	128	51	3	121	60	5	122	56	119	55	
5 Clinton Falls	132	12	132	12	59	55	3	1	....	61	54	4	63	49	5	71	47	60	51	
6 Deerfield	225	35	200	.....	95	78	1	2	....	102	77	3	105	75	4	102	75	96	78	
7 Havana	215	.....	201	.....	95	92	5	....	....	101	79	7	91	86	7	102	84	96	79	
8 Lemond	185	.....	185	.....	112	35	10	....	....	120	29	13	118	31	14	124	31	113	32	
9 Merton	202	64	179	11	102	66	....	....	....	108	60	.....	99	60	.....	102	60	100	55	
10 Medford	214	167	198	93	123	52	11	....	....	134	43	11	129	42	10	135	44	131	43	
11 Meriden	239	.....	190	....	82	91	....	....	....	86	82	.....	84	85	.....	84	80	81	80	
12 Owatonna	174	12	133	9	57	64	1	....	....	56	63	2	55	62	1	58	62	54	58	
13 Owatonna City, 1st ward	347	110	279	110	175	70	14	3	....	193	60	18	183	62	21	197	57	192	57	
14 2d ward, 1st precinct	335	85	299	116	172	100	7	3	1	188	94	6	182	95	7	180	103	173	95	
15 2d ward, 2d precinct	197	.....	168	5	60	69	3	2	....	69	69	5	65	73	3	64	73	62	69	
16 3d ward	339	96	275	24	111	128	6	1	1	118	129	6	114	131	8	117	122	114	111	
17 4th ward	206	35	2 6	35	75	97	4	....	1	82	93	3	81	96	5	82	95	77	96	
18 Summit	177	2	177	2	74	74	1	2	1	86	87	1	75	77	2	80	78	71	80	
19 Somerset	219	5	183	5	69	92	...	1	....	80	92	. ....	70	98	1	72	97	68	94	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

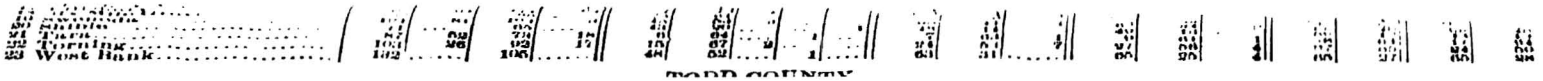
Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1975	72	1841	166	851	829	37	10	2	939	703	47	955	673	47	983	684	925	665
1 Baker	159	.....	136	.....	54	62	1	....	...	58	54	3	60	51	3	65	46	57	52
2 Darnen	96	8	88	8	23	61	1	....	....	25	53	1	28	48	.....	29	49	29	49
3 Donnelly	115	6	107	6	51	44	8	1	....	50	42	9	52	41	10	57	48	56	43
4 Everglade	57	4	40	4	18	19	....	....	....	18	20	.....	19	17	1	19	17	15	19
5 Eldorado	46	3	41	3	15	26	....	....	....	28	11	.....	28	12	.....	27	13	20	9
6 Framnes	123	.....	108	.....	66	39	....	....	....	76	28	.....	81	25	1	81	23	74	22
7 Hodges	71	5	59	1	35	21	....	....	....	33	23	.....	33	21	.....	32	22	31	22
8 Horton	62	.....	54	3	25	20	3	1	1	29	20	2	27	21	2	26	22	25	21
9 Moore	67	.....	49	1	21	28	....	....	....	21	28	.....	21	27	.....	20	28	19	24
10 Morris	99	19	91	15	34	47	1	2	1	35	50	1	36	48	1	35	50	30	50
11 Pepperton	65	.....	63	4	33	27	2	....	....	33	25	3	35	23	2	36	25	37	23
12 Rendsville	108	3	107	3	49	52	....	....	....	56	44	.....	56	43	.....	56	45	54	40
13 Swan Lake	112	....	112	.....	79	29	....	....	....	87	19	2	87	19	.....	88	17	82	17
14 Synnes	109	.....	109	.....	30	67	....	....	....	39	50	2	43	50	1	44	53	38	53
15 Scott	83	.....	93	5	39	46	1	2	....	42	45	.....	38	42	2	40	43	39	41
16 Stevens	124	11	100	11	31	55	5	...	....	41	44	6	42	44	5	45	42	44	40
17 Village of Hancock	93	12	96	12	64	25	....	2	....	65	26	.....	66	20	1	68	22	66	17
18 Village of Morris	386	1	388	90	184	161	15	2	....	203	121	18	203	121	18	215	119	200	123

SWIFT COUNTY.

The County	3010	930	2746	592	1016	1553	34	17	4	1207	1264	66	1272	1209	66	1266	1246	1205	1241
1 Appleton	335	171	321	90	142	153	1	....	1	154	128	3	161	116	3	161	122	158	118
2 Benson	112	10	99	19	29	55	4	2	1	38	47	6	38	42	10	41	49	34	53
3 Benson Village	274	161	274	161	101	156	3	2	1	116	134	4	116	124	7	114	126	115	127
4 Camp Lake	135	23	124	23	69	50	1	1	....	75	41	.....	69	45	1	74	38	68	37
5 Cashel	99	14	89	14	29	59	....	....	....	31	49	1	40	48	.....	36	52	37	51
6 Clontarf	79	30	78	16	22	45	....	....	....	23	48	.....	22	45	.....	21	48	22	43
7 Dublin	72	18	72	18	19	49	1	....	..	21	44	...	24	43	1	19	45	19	42



TODD COUNTY.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

12 Kildare	146	92	145	40	30	115	...	3	...	41	58	2	41	30	.....	3	39	59	60
14 Marysland	117	31	107	10	24	70	1	6	...	81	18	3	85	11	3	3	36	13	14
15 Moyer	108	13	108	12	29	18	2	...	...	30	...	...	30	39	.....	...	31	40	40
16 Murdock Village	76	50	76	40	24	40	...	...	...	81	41	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pillsbury	208	64	171	64	91	72	1	...	...	113	34	4	118	34	4	115	83	108	36
18 Six Mile Grove	92	...	88	...	23	61	...	...	...	22	60	2	25	58	.....	26	59	25	59
19 Swenoda	124	81	103	3	45	53	3	...	...	55	41	4	62	34	2	58	40	53	40
20 Shible	71	.....	65	.....	43	20	...	...	1	48	14	.....	49	13	.....	50	12	48	13
21 Tara	87	52	73	18	6	64	...	1	...	7	63	1	9	61	1	8	64	17	64
22 Torning	103	26	92	17	15	67	2	...	...	24	53	7	27	56	4	27	55	24	59
23 West Bank	132	.....	105	.....	48	52	...	1	...	63	31	.....	65	25	4	35	27	65	28

TODD COUNTY.

The County	4899	756	4202	443	1852	1012	93	27	9	1973	1788	120	2010	1762	118	2052	1794	1968	1759
1 Bartlett	95	.....	64	.....	26	34	...	...	...	28	28	1	33	26	2	30	31	30	25
2 Bertha	205	6	168	6	64	96	1	2	...	70	85	1	70	87	1	73	86	69	82
3 Birchdale	115	...	95	.....	46	36	2	...	2	47	34	2	46	37	3	46	38	45	39
4 Browerville Village	107	79	101	29	44	47	4	1	...	47	46	4	47	47	4	46	49	46	49
5 Burleene	40	7	32	.....	14	16	...	...	...	16	15	.....	16	15	.....	16	15	16	15
6 Burnhamville	326	7	271	7	135	105	8	4	...	135	95	11	140	91	12	150	92	137	89
7 Eagle Valley	248	28	210	28	80	108	2	...	...	89	98	1	98	96	2	95	99	91	102
8 Fawn Lake	68	.....	56	.....	24	21	...	...	...	23	25	1	23	24	2	24	25	22	23
9 Germania	97	32	83	.....	48	27	2	...	...	54	19	3	57	18	2	57	19	58	17
10 Gordon	217	3	181	3	98	41	27	...	...	105	31	35	102	29	36	117	35	116	37
11 Grey Eagle	150	65	137	22	103	30	1	...	...	105	27	1	105	24	.....	107	25	104	27
12 Hartford	189	18	167	18	28	120	3	3	1	31	122	2	32	124	2	32	126	27	124
13 Iona	154	.....	137	.....	40	75	4	...	...	44	74	3	44	73	3	44	78	41	79
14 Kandota	123	53	109	4	60	43	1	1	...	68	37	1	69	36	1	70	37	66	36
15 Leslie	146	5	132	.....	62	54	2	...	1	60	50	4	64	51	2	67	51	61	53
16 Little Sauk	199	8	166	8	97	49	5	1	...	106	89	6	106	40	5	105	42	101	42
17 Long Prairie	186	29	151	29	46	87	...	...	...	49	94	.....	49	97	1	52	93	49	93
18 Long Prairie Village	263	138	246	138	120	106	5	...	...	124	101	5	125	100	6	132	97	124	96
19 Moran	83	.....	68	.....	28	33	...	...	...	27	37	.....	28	36	.....	28	35	28	35
20 Reynolds	187	15	157	15	76	67	1	1	...	77	63	3	80	59	1	81	63	76	57
21 Round Prairie	132	.....	114	....	51	51	3	...	...	55	46	4	55	51	4	58	46	58	47
22 Staples, 1st precinct	291	.....	260	.....	130	103	1	9	2	142	94	2	142	93	2	140	94	137	87
23 2d precinct	294	18	256	18	100	125	2	3	2	107	122	6	112	114	5	107	118	102	116
24 Stowe Prairie	219	151	188	24	106	64	1	...	...	113	64	2	113	59	2	115	57	111	55
25 Turtle Creek	46	10	35	10	9	25	1	...	...	9	24	2	9	25	1	10	25	9	24
26 Villard	91	.....	75	.....	29	41	3	...	...	33	36	3	32	37	2	32	38	32	38
27 Ward	184	8	150	8	37	104	1	...	...	43	99	1	48	92	2	45	93	44	90
28 West Union	161	21	149	21	52	78	11	2	...	58	72	13	60	71	13	60	71	67	71
29 Wykeham	283	55	244	55	99	126	2	...	1	108	111	3	110	110	2	104	116	101	115

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1776	212	1746	244	436	1099	27	19	12	550	871	54	648	841	47	624	884	591	871
1 Arthur	80	.....	89	.....	28	48	...	1	...	31	44	1	34	41	1	37	43	32	44
2 Brown's Valley	189	.....	180	32	97	67	1	2	...	96	55	4	101	57	1	101	56	102	54
3 Oroke	76	.....	86	4	12	62	...	1	2	16	61	1	14	61	1	17	58	14	58
4 Clifton	84	44	81	1	17	55	2	2	2	17	45	8	23	44	5	27	46	22	47
5 Dollymount	49	8	49	8	14	27	...	2	3	12	31	1	15	27	3	14	29	16	25
6 Folsom	50	.....	46	3	18	19	3	...	1	20	16	2	19	17	3	18	21	19	18
7 Leonardsville	88	.....	73	.....	3	63	1	...	...	13	55	.....	7	58	2	8	58	9	55
8 Lake Valley	163	....	166	27	31	118	3	1	....	42	78	11	54	78	10	52	87	49	90
9 Monson	140	54	150	21	26	111	3	3	....	40	90	4	69	64	3	55	82	56	77
10 Parnell	105	.....	92	2	21	59	...	2	...	29	31	1	33	44	1	32	43	29	42
11 Redpath	80	5	72	4	15	54	1	....	...	27	34	2	46	21	1	35	31	33	34
12 Tintah	66	26	66	8	5	45	4	....	...	9	39	1	12	37	1	11	38	14	35
13 Taylor	101	.....	95	...	32	56	1	...	2	40	45	4	41	50	1	41	50	43	46
14 Tora	110	39	98	8	11	71	1	1	1	12	66	2	11	68	5	12	67	12	65
15 Wells	98	36	113	14	15	80	3	2	...	21	72	3	25	72	2	24	71	22	74
16 Windom	52	.....	42	2	17	20	...	1	1	17	18	1	17	19	.....	18	17	17	16
17 Wheaton	236	.....	248	110	74	144	4	1	.....	108	92	8	127	83	7	122	87	102	91

WABASHA COUNTY.

The County	4927	129	4474	.....	2147	1952	60	19	8	2270	1784	79	2285	1854	90	2345	1764	2194	1728
1 Chester	241	.....	200	.....	109	65	1	2	1	115	68	2	119	67	1	119	68	110	67
2 Elgin	271	.....	290	.....	184	46	5	2	1	184	45	6	183	47	5	191	48	177	50
3 Gilford	219	.....	208	.....	125	63	1	2	...	137	51	4	134	58	4	136	56	130	56
4 Glasgow	134	.....	125	.....	25	85	2	...	...	28	75	1	27	78	3	27	80	25	78
5 Greenfield	233	.....	200	.....	72	105	3	...	...	74	107	3	71	107	3	74	106	75	107
6 Highland	194	.....	173	.....	38	111	2	1	1	36	114	3	37	118	1	37	123	39	115

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

7	Hyde Park	106		103		51	43		1		51	41		53	40		52	41	43	39
8	Lake	114		86		35	48		1	1	38	45		45	38	1	43	40	38	41
9	Lake City, 1st ward	443		377		212	153	11	2		252	97	14	262	85	18	269	89	254	89
10	2d ward	310		260		113	145	8	1		138	107	8	145	96	8	146	96	138	97
11	Mazeppa	220		245		171	58	3			167	57	2	167	57	1	165	56	161	52
12	Mount Pleasant	147		132		75	54	1			77	40	3	77	33	4	83	38	80	41
13	Minnieska	177	41	153		85	59	6			86	51	2	88	50	4	93	50	86	49
14	Oakwood	218		203		60	126				60	126	2	66	126	1	60	126	56	118
15	Pepin	92		92		20	57	1			19	64		20	63		20	63	18	61
16	Plainview	507		424		250	161	12	1	2	257	149	14	246	153	13	263	156	236	145
17	Reads	135		112		70	35	1			75	28	1	75	25	3	80	23	77	23
18	Wabasha, 1st ward	194		213		83	118	2	3		90	108	4	93	99	5	94	99	89	102
19	2d ward	274		242		102	114	2			117	108	1	115	105	1	116	101	110	102
20	3d ward	150		143		58	75	1	3		57	74	1	57	70	2	56	74	50	67
21	Watopa	146	88	137		33	95	2			36	89	1	34	90	2	36	89	31	92
22	West Albany	177		163		49	95	2			56	92	1	58	92	3	60	90	55	84
23	Zumbro	225		193		127	51	3		2	120	53	6	113	56	7	125	52	116	53

WADENA COUNTY.

	The County	1830	749	1561	376	796	575	20	9	2	829	534	28	825	529	24	832	535	777	513
1	Aldrich	302	126	260	80	152	78		2		153	70	2	151	71	1	152	71	138	65
2	Bullard	34	17	27	2	10	10	1	1		13	8		14	9		13	9	14	8
3	Blueberry	187	46	157	34	103	36	1			106	33	2	107	35	1	106	38	99	35
4	Leaf River	141	96	105	14	89	55	2			36	56		41	51	1	41	51	35	54
5	Lyons	53	36	36		19	13				19	10		22	9		24	8	23	9
6	Meadow	33	9	30	1	10	18				10	18		10	18		10	19	9	19
7	Nimrod	32	13	18	5	13	4				13	4		14	4		14	3	14	3
8	North Germany	75	30	49	4	22	20	1			24	20		28	19	1	23	21	23	19
9	Red Eye	74		75		47	14				47	10	1	48	11		46	12	45	12
10	Rockwood	110	2	92	2	40	45	1			43	41	2	45	40	1	45	40	40	40
11	Shell River	69	4	61	4	22	30			1	27	30		30	32		22	30	20	28
12	Thomastown	152	109	117	10	48	53	2			57	42	5	57	45	3	58	47	57	42
13	Wadena	464	237	457	215	218	179	2	3	1	228	173	15	222	166	16	224	168	212	161
14	Wing River	104	24	77	5	53	20	12	3		53	19	1	51	19		54	18	48	18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

WASECA COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	*	*	3477	170	1561	1493	51	15	6	1713	1291	75	1730	1265	79	1784	1243	1722	1217
1 Alton	.....	.....	225	.....	112	88	3	....	....	120	79	3	121	78	5	122	76	124	72
2 Blooming Grove	.....	.....	196	.....	59	122	4	....	....	63	117	2	64	110	4	69	110	63	112
3 Byron	.....	.....	131	.....	49	63	1	1	....	55	60	1	48	61	4	55	60	52	57
4 Freedom	.....	.....	234	1	129	76	5	3	....	128	71	5	126	77	6	129	76	127	69
5 Iosco	.....	.....	195	....	86	77	3	2	1	99	67	3	91	67	6	95	66	89	69
6 Janesville, 1st District	.....	.....	269	58	130	113	3	1	....	139	98	3	136	94	8	144	94	142	88
7 Janesville, 2d District	.....	.....	203	50	104	68	6	1	2	115	56	8	117	54	9	118	55	120	49
8 New Richland	.....	.....	177	7	99	62	1	...	....	109	52	3	112	48	4	116	45	113	40
9 New Richland Village	.....	.....	172	54	94	59	2	1	...	108	45	4	110	45	2	108	47	102	45
10 Otisco	.....	.....	231	.....	105	98	8	1	...	124	50	15	130	48	12	139	50	138	44
11 St. Mary	.....	.....	188	.....	55	100	...	...	1	57	102	.....	57	102	.....	60	102	58	102
12 Vivian	.....	.....	152	.....	82	46	2	...	....	85	45	2	87	46	1	88	44	76	44
13 Waseca, 1st ward	.....	.....	298	.....	153	122	2	1	....	165	101	5	168	94	4	170	94	166	95
14 2d ward	.....	.....	240	.....	104	110	7	...	....	130	84	8	129	79	6	133	75	127	81
15 3d ward	.....	.....	214	.....	66	128	2	4	....	74	108	4	80	101	4	80	99	81	103
16 Wilton	.....	.....	187	.....	61	106	1	...	1	59	106	2	60	107	2	62	103	53	101
17 Woodville	.....	.....	165	.....	82	55	1	...	1	93	50	5	94	54	2	96	47	91	46

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The County	6988	49	5875	3	3275	2090	28	25	8	3369	1641	48	3561	1540	62	3580	1530	3386	1546
1 Afton	332	.....	285	.....	179	72	1	2	...	184	60	5	199	50	5	200	53	185	56
2 Baytown	247	11	166	.....	96	61	...	1	..	94	44	.....	101	40	.....	101	39	92	40
3 Cottage Grove	296	.....	237	.....	177	43	1	4	....	168	46	.. ..	169	43	2	175	43	174	40
4 Denmark	201	.....	152	.....	90	52	....	....	...	95	41	1	92	45	... .	92	44	92	37
5 Forest Lake	169	.....	136	.....	61	63	1	....	...	77	34	1	92	31	1	88	26	82	32

* Not returned.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

6	Forest Lake Village	59		48		38	9				37	8		38	8		39	17	35	7
7	Grant	234		175		101	57	1		2	107	53	1	99	56	1	106	55	98	57
8	Lakeland	230		201		135	50		1		134	46		130	49	1	133	42	127	50
9	May	198		188		92	81	2			111	46	1	123	41	2	123	40	116	44
10	Marine Village	150		111		73	31		1		84	16		90	14		88	16	84	14
11	New Scandia	256		262		193	52				205	22		233	8		229	10	214	11
12	Newport	214		182		131	36	5		1	124	35	3	135	30	4	133	30	131	24
13	Newport Village	103		91		50	32	2			59	22	3	61	23	1	64	23	59	24
14	Oakdale	295		234		125	88	2	2		122	82	3	122	88	4	133	81	120	80
15	Oneka	248		204		122	62	1	1		123	54	1	130	50		124	56	123	55
16	Stillwater	346		275		135	105	1		2	136	86	2	144	76	4	137	81	140	78
17	South Stillwater, 1	172		127	2	80	35	1	2		82	32	1	80	31		82	33	79	30
18	South Stillwater, 2	188		175		131	32		1		131	25		129	29	1	127	29	127	24
19	Woodbury	347		246		146	71	2			160	57	2	167	54	3	172	48	158	54
20	City of Stillwater, 1 prect.	351	5	311		131	162		1		124	135	2	126	140	2	121	136	115	137
21	2d precinct	194	11	176		90	79	1			89	67	2	86	65	3	90	67	79	63
22	3d precinct	312	10	289		129	132	1	1		125	116	4	132	114	2	133	111	123	118
23	2d ward, 1st precinct	319		255		118	116		2		115	91	2	123	76	5	125	71	116	80
24	2d ward, 2d precinct	343	3	298	1	143	135	1	1		136	107	2	148	118	2	151	109	134	118
25	2d ward, 3d precinct	261		231		99	118				96	94	1	123	78	5	114	86	110	82
26	3d ward, 1st precinct	308		274		146	88		1	2	145	64	2	151	64		154	62	146	62
27	3d ward, 2d precinct	301	2	263		120	121	1	2		136	85	6	159	61	7	164	61	153	69
28	3d ward, 3d precinct	304	7	283		144	107	4	2	1	167	73	3	179	58	7	182	61	174	60

WATONWAN COUNTY.

The County	2767	3	2348	2	1338	822	34	2	9	1435	612	53	1508	557	48	1518	570	1454	535
1	Adrian	135		106		72	25	1		1	78	15		82	11	1	81	12	82	12
2	Antrim	152		112		58	42			2	65	26		64	27		73	22	61	23
3	Butterfield	107		81		58	12	2			58	12	2	60	10	2	58	11	64	11
4	Fieldon	148		121		54	52			1	55	50		55	43	1	50	48	49	44
5	Long Lake	181		146		98	40				106	21		115	21		113	21	105	20
6	Madelia	175	2	145	2	92	34	9			91	33	9	92	31	9	99	29	91	31
7	Nelson	209		173		71	85	3			88	49	3	112	35	2	102	44	97	40
8	Odin	141		113		78	30			1	89	14	2	100	8	1	98	7	96	7
9	Riverdale	150		142		82	63				84	56		85	57	1	88	55	88	51
10	Rosendale	137		116		73	43				73	33	3	78	31	2	74	32	69	34
11	South Branch	133		93		35	47			3	41	40	1	41	39	2	43	40	39	37
12	St. James	131		121		51	60	1			54	48	2	56	47	2	60	46	57	39
13	Village of Butterfield	60		59		44	13				46	12		47	9		47	11	43	11
14	Village of Madelia	324	1	293		178	83	8	1	1	197	56	12	195	55	13	202	56	193	49
15	Village of St. James, Dist. No. 1	262		238		129	86	6			139	68	10	147	63	6	151	61	150	58
16	Dist. No. 2	322		289		165	107	4	1		171	79	9	179	70	3	179	75	170	68

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem.-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

WILKIN COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1971	288	1567	130	569	890	19	14	5	618	814	31	638	791	42	662	804	614	795
1 Akron	117	9	103	8	18	82	1	....	....	22	74	3	22	70	7	25	74	24	70
2 Andrea	52	2	42	2	14	24	....	....	....	12	26	....	13	24	....	14	24	13	23
3 Atherton	70	10	56	9	17	31	....	....	....	17	29	1	19	28	2	19	30	20	30
4 Bradford	53	....	53	....	8	43	2	....	....	11	41	1	11	41	1	9	43	11	40
5 Brandrup	137	8	118	8	39	66	....	1	....	41	67	2	42	66	1	41	68	38	69
6 Breckenridge	572	....	456	3	125	250	3	9	1	140	223	5	144	219	8	142	220	132	224
7 Campbell	156	38	142	13	54	64	3	1	1	56	61	4	56	63	3	72	55	55	65
8 Champion	82	28	74	....	32	38	1	....	....	33	35	1	34	33	1	35	34	33	30
9 Deerhorn	80	4	62	4	39	14	1	....	....	36	16	1	36	14	3	37	15	36	11
10 Manston	30	....	23	....	10	11	....	1	....	11	12	....	13	10	....	13	10	14	8
11 McCauleyville	103	47	80	26	19	41	....	1	1	23	43	....	21	43	....	32	44	32	41
12 Meadows	22	8	20	8	2	14	4	....	....	2	14	3	2	15	3	4	15	4	14
13 Mitchell	51	....	42	....	28	13	....	....	1	28	14	....	28	13	....	28	13	23	14
14 Nordick	57	2	52	2	24	22	3	....	1	25	21	2	28	19	2	29	20	28	21
15 Prairie View	76	60	64	8	29	28	1	....	....	28	24	3	28	24	3	30	25	27	26
16 Rober s	53	33	43	4	28	12	....	....	....	29	9	....	30	10	....	30	8	29	8
17 Tanberg	71	4	62	2	15	41	....	1	....	15	38	2	16	39	1	15	40	12	38
18 Village of Rothsay	73	35	72	33	16	52	....	....	....	27	36	2	28	33	5	29	38	28	36
19 Wolverton	116	....	103	....	52	44	....	....	....	62	31	1	68	27	2	68	28	65	27

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WINONA COUNTY.

The County	9264	309	8402	472	3450	3916	83	52	30	3608	3782	110	3641	3728	123	3762	3746	3444	3810
1 Dresback	162	11	137	26	58	47	6	2	1	59	44	6	57	41	7	60	46	55	47
2 Elba	196	.. ...	177	11	72	88	....	1	....	71	90	1	67	86	1	70	89	71	85
3 Fremont	219	.....	184	28	124	48	....	....	....	122	44	1	127	43	.....	125	42	120	48
4 Hart	149	....	146	11	38	77	....	....	1	38	79	2	40	84	2	40	90	37	88
5 Homer	247	10	223	16	119	79	2	1	2	120	78	2	121	77	4	125	79	120	78
6 Hillsdale	143	.....	126	27	57	53	....	1	....	56	48	2	58	49	1	58	46	52	50
7 Mt. Vernon	153	.....	135	33	46	75	....	....	....	51	68	.....	49	69	2	55	65	47	67
8 New Hartford	199	14	180	11	105	47	2	2	...	101	54	2	101	53	1	100	50	99	55
9 Norton	214	.....	178	17	45	104	....	1	...	50	107	1	49	104	3	51	108	40	113
10 Pleasant Hill	204	5	187	.....	67	84	3	1	1	69	80	4	71	76	3	74	78	75	77
11 Richmond	77	.....	70	.....	36	26	2	1	....	40	21	2	41	24	2	42	25	39	25
12 Rollingstone	206	.....	197	47	46	123	1	....	2	49	118	1	48	121	4	52	120	49	120
13 Rollingstone Village	55	.....	55	38	4	48	....	....	....	3	50	.....	3	49	.....	3	50	2	50
14 Saratoga	192	16	185	23	99	70	1	....	....	97	73	2	96	68	2	99	70	96	70
15 St. Charles	159	26	164	39	76	67	....	...	....	81	65	... ..	81	63	1	83	64	81	61
16 St. Charles City	392	.....	380	....	218	134	8	1	....	226	110	8	231	112	9	231	114	218	115
17 Utica	369	51	350	40	131	160	.. .	...	....	135	165	.....	137	162	3	143	171	134	161
18 Wiscoy	172	.....	162	7	91	50	4	1	....	88	52	3	91	50	5	96	53	85	53
19 Wilson	252	1	184	4	55	95	1	1	1	50	98	2	50	97	3	51	102	45	102
20 Warren	220	42	195	35	83	84	4	5	...	87	81	5	85	81	4	87	86	79	82
21 Whitewater	184	133	155	59	83	64	....	1	....	83	60	3	84	58	3	85	62	82	58
22 Winona	78	.....	72	.....	21	48	....	....	1	21	48	.....	22	47	.....	23	45	20	45
Winona City—																			
23 1st precinct, 1st Ward	262	....	255	.....	103	115	12	1	3	109	106	15	113	104	17	120	104	110	109
24 2d " "	459	.....	427	.....	160	217	5	4	2	179	204	6	178	205	7	195	194	162	211
25 3d " "	265	.....	261	.....	102	131	1	2	2	98	128	4	100	127	6	102	127	91	134
26 4th " "	419	.....	332	.....	149	148	6	....	1	163	139	5	163	129	7	166	138	157	138
27 5th " "	393	.....	358	.....	171	146	5	4	2	188	124	7	189	127	6	192	127	187	130
28 1st " 2d Ward,	327	.....	283	.....	172	86	3	1	...	180	70	6	180	73	6	180	70	169	71
29 2d " "	451	.....	402	.....	206	167	3	5	....	221	152	3	218	152	4	220	154	195	158
30 1st " 3d Ward,	436	.....	396	.....	160	205	2	8	3	184	185	3	185	187	4	198	176	164	193
31 2d " "	501	.....	464	.....	169	238	5	3	1	187	214	5	197	208	1	211	200	181	214
32 1st " 4th Ward,	499	.....	458	.....	112	286	6	2	2	130	274	7	134	269	2	131	275	120	274
33 2d " "	482	.....	427	.....	119	244	1	1	3	124	257	1	124	253	1	136	247	118	245
34 3d " "	347	.....	308	.....	101	165	....	1	1	100	175	1	101	170	2	109	171	96	171
35 4th " "	211	.....	189	....	52	97	....	1	1	48	111	.....	50	110	.....	49	108	48	112

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors —Males.	Total names on register of electors —Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1975	72	1841	166	851	829	37	10	2	939	703	47	955	673	47	983	684	925	665
1 Baker	159	.....	136	.....	54	62	1	....	....	58	54	3	60	51	3	65	46	57	52
2 Darnen	96	8	88	8	23	61	1	....	....	25	53	1	28	48	.....	29	49	29	49
3 Donnelly	115	6	107	6	51	44	8	1	....	50	42	9	52	41	10	57	48	56	43
4 Everglade	57	4	40	4	18	19	....	....	....	18	20	.....	19	17	1	19	17	15	19
5 Eldorado	46	3	41	3	15	26	....	....	....	28	11	.....	28	12	.....	27	13	29	9
6 Framnes	123	.....	108	.....	66	39	....	....	....	76	28	.....	81	25	1	81	23	74	22
7 Hodges	71	5	59	1	35	21	....	....	....	33	23	.....	33	21	.....	32	22	31	22
8 Horton	62	.....	54	3	25	20	3	1	1	29	20	2	27	21	2	26	22	25	21
9 Moore	67	.....	49	1	21	28	....	....	....	21	28	.....	21	27	.....	20	28	19	24
10 Morris	99	19	91	15	34	47	1	2	1	35	50	1	36	48	1	35	50	30	50
11 Pepperton	65	.....	63	4	33	27	2	....	....	33	25	3	35	23	2	36	25	37	23
12 Rendsville	108	3	107	3	49	52	....	....	....	56	44	.....	56	43	.....	56	45	54	40
13 Swan Lake	112	....	112	.....	79	29	....	....	....	87	19	2	87	19	.....	88	17	82	17
14 Synnes	109	.....	109	.....	30	67	....	....	....	39	50	2	43	50	1	44	53	38	53
15 Scott	83	.....	93	5	39	46	1	2	....	42	45	.....	38	42	2	40	43	39	41
16 Stevens	124	11	100	11	31	55	5	....	....	41	44	6	42	44	5	45	42	44	40
17 Village of Hancock	93	12	96	12	64	25	....	2	....	65	26	.....	66	20	1	68	22	66	17
18 Village of Morris	386	1	388	90	184	161	15	2	....	203	121	18	203	121	18	215	119	200	123

SWIFT COUNTY.

The County	3010	930	2746	592	1016	1553	34	17	4	1207	1264	66	1272	1209	66	1266	1246	1205	1241
1 Appleton	335	171	321	90	142	153	1	....	1	154	128	3	161	116	3	161	122	158	118
2 Benson	112	19	99	19	29	55	4	2	1	38	47	6	38	42	10	41	49	34	53
3 Benson Village	274	161	274	161	101	156	3	2	1	116	134	4	116	124	7	114	126	115	127
4 Camp Lake	135	23	124	23	69	50	1	1	....	75	41	.....	69	45	1	74	38	68	37
5 Cashel	99	14	89	14	29	59	....	....	....	31	49	1	40	48	.....	36	52	37	51
6 Clontarf	79	39	73	16	22	45	....	....	....	23	46	.....	22	45	.....	21	48	22	43
7 Dublin	72	18	72	18	19	49	1	....	....	21	44	...	24	43	1	19	45	19	42

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

8 Edison	115	16	89	5	32	49	....	1	....	39	42	.....	39	41	1	39	39	38	40
9 Fairfield	102	.....	90	.....	37	50	....	. .	....	38	51	.....	37	52	1	38	51	36	51
10 Hayes	147	12	137	12	48	83	....	....	....	50	64	7	60	63	4	57	68	60	59
11 Hegbert	115	8	115	8	17	87	9	....	....	49	44	11	59	35	8	64	38	54	40
12 Kerkhoven	161	41	135	32	50	76	6	....	....	55	61	8	65	59	8	62	64	58	56
13 Kildare	146	92	145	40	33	115	....	3	....	30	105	3	31	105	4	32	104	33	101
14 Marysland	117	31	107	10	24	70	1	6	....	41	58	2	41	30	.....	42	59	39	60
15 Moyer	108	12	103	12	79	18	2	....	....	81	13	3	85	11	3	86	13	80	14
16 Murdock Village	76	50	76	40	24	49	....	....	....	31	41	.....	30	39	.....	31	40	29	40
17 Pillsbury	208	64	171	64	91	72	1	....	....	113	84	4	118	34	4	115	33	106	36
18 Six Mile Grove	92	.....	88	....	23	61	....	....	....	22	60	2	25	58	.....	26	59	25	59
19 Swenoda	124	81	103	3	45	53	3	....	....	55	41	4	62	34	2	58	40	53	40
20 Shible	71	.....	65	.....	43	20	...	....	1	48	14	.....	49	13	.....	50	12	43	13
21 Tara	87	52	73	18	6	64	....	1	...	7	63	1	9	61	1	8	64	17	64
22 Torning	103	26	92	17	15	67	2	....	. ..	24	53	7	27	56	4	27	55	24	59
23 West Bank	132	.....	105	.....	48	52	....	1	....	63	31	.....	65	25	4	65	27	65	28

TODD COUNTY.

The County	4899	756	4202	443	1852	1912	93	27	9	1973	1788	120	2010	1762	118	2062	1794	1968	1759
1 Bartlett	95	.....	64	.....	26	34	....	....	....	28	28	1	33	26	2	30	31	30	25
2 Bertha	205	6	168	6	64	96	1	2	....	70	85	1	70	87	1	73	86	69	82
3 Birchdale	115	.....	95	.....	46	36	2	....	2	47	34	2	46	37	3	46	38	45	39
4 Browerville Village	107	79	101	29	44	47	4	1	....	47	46	4	47	47	4	46	49	46	49
5 Burleene	40	7	32	.....	14	16	....	....	....	16	15	.....	16	15	.....	16	15	16	15
6 Burnhamville	326	7	271	7	135	105	8	4	...	135	95	11	140	91	12	150	92	137	89
7 Eagle Valley	248	28	210	28	80	108	2	....	....	89	98	1	93	96	2	95	99	91	102
8 Fawn Lake	68	.....	56	.....	24	21	....	....	....	23	25	1	23	24	2	24	25	22	23
9 Germania	97	32	83	.....	48	27	2	....	....	54	19	3	57	18	2	57	19	58	17
10 Gordon	217	3	181	3	98	41	27	....	....	105	81	35	102	29	36	117	35	116	37
11 Grey Eagle	150	65	137	22	103	30	1	....	....	105	27	1	105	24	.....	107	25	104	27
12 Hartford	189	18	167	18	28	120	3	3	1	81	122	2	32	124	2	32	126	27	124
13 Iona	154	.....	137	.....	40	75	4	....	....	44	74	3	44	73	3	44	78	41	79
14 Kandota	123	53	109	4	60	43	1	1	....	68	37	1	69	36	1	70	37	66	36
15 Leslie	146	5	132	.....	62	54	2	....	1	60	50	4	64	51	2	67	51	61	50
16 Little Sauk	199	8	166	8	97	49	5	1	....	106	39	6	106	40	5	105	42	101	42
17 Long Prairie	186	29	151	29	46	87	....	....	....	49	94	.....	49	97	1	52	93	49	92
18 Long Prairie Village	263	138	246	138	120	106	5	....	....	124	101	5	125	100	6	132	97	124	96
19 Moran	63	.....	68	.....	28	33	....	....	....	27	37	.....	28	36	.....	28	35	28	35
20 Reynolds	187	15	157	15	76	67	1	1	....	77	63	3	80	59	1	81	63	76	57
21 Round Prairie	132	.....	114	.....	51	51	3	....	....	55	46	4	55	51	4	58	46	58	47
22 Staples, 1st precinct	291	.....	260	.....	130	103	1	9	2	142	94	2	142	93	2	140	94	137	87
23 2d precinct	294	18	256	18	100	125	2	3	2	107	122	6	112	114	5	107	118	102	116
24 Stowe Prairie	219	151	188	24	106	64	1	....	....	113	64	2	113	59	2	115	57	111	55
25 Turtle Creek	46	10	35	10	9	25	1	....	....	9	24	2	9	25	1	10	25	9	24
26 Villard	91	.....	75	.....	29	41	3	....	....	33	36	3	32	37	2	32	38	32	38
27 Ward	184	8	150	8	37	104	1	....	....	43	99	1	48	92	2	45	93	44	90
28 West Union	161	21	149	21	52	78	11	2	....	58	72	13	60	71	13	69	71	67	71
29 Wykeham	283	55	244	55	99	136	2	....	1	108	111	3	110	110	2	104	116	101	115

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors —Males.	Total names on register of electors —Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted —Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1776	212	1746	244	436	1099	27	19	12	550	871	54	648	841	47	624	884	591	871
1 Arthur	89	.....	89	.....	28	48	....	1	....	31	44	1	34	41	1	37	43	32	44
2 Brown's Valley	189	.....	180	32	97	67	1	2	....	96	55	4	101	57	1	101	56	102	54
3 Oroke	76	.....	86	4	12	62	....	1	2	16	61	1	14	61	1	17	58	14	58
4 Clifton	84	44	81	1	17	55	2	2	2	17	45	8	23	44	5	27	46	22	47
5 Dollymount	49	8	49	8	14	27	....	2	3	12	31	1	15	27	3	14	29	16	25
6 Folsom	50	.....	46	3	18	19	3	...	1	20	16	2	19	17	3	18	21	19	18
7 Leonardsville	88	.....	73	.....	3	63	1	....	....	13	55	.....	7	58	2	8	58	9	55
8 Lake Valley	163	.....	166	27	31	118	3	1	....	42	78	11	54	78	10	52	87	49	90
9 Monson	140	54	150	21	26	111	3	3	....	40	90	4	69	64	3	55	82	56	77
10 Parnell	105	.....	92	2	21	59	....	2	....	29	31	1	33	44	1	32	43	29	42
11 Redpath	80	5	72	4	15	54	1	....	....	27	34	2	46	21	1	35	31	33	34
12 Tintah	66	26	66	8	5	45	4	....	....	9	39	1	12	37	1	11	38	14	35
13 Taylor	101	.....	95	....	32	56	1	....	2	40	45	4	41	50	1	41	50	43	46
14 Tora	110	39	98	8	11	71	1	1	1	12	66	2	11	68	5	12	67	12	65
15 Wells	98	36	113	14	15	80	3	2	....	21	72	3	25	72	2	24	71	22	74
16 Windom	52	.....	42	2	17	20	....	1	1	17	18	1	17	19	.....	18	17	17	16
17 Wheaton	236	.....	248	110	74	144	4	1	....	108	92	8	127	83	7	122	87	102	91

WABASHA COUNTY.

The County	4927	129	4474	.....	2147	1952	60	19	8	2270	1784	79	2285	1854	90	2345	1764	2194	1728
1 Chester	241	.....	209	.....	109	65	1	2	1	115	68	2	119	67	1	119	68	110	67
2 Elgin	271	.....	290	.....	184	46	5	2	1	184	45	6	183	47	5	191	48	177	50
3 Gilford	219	.....	208	.....	125	63	1	2	....	137	51	4	134	58	4	136	56	130	56
4 Glasgow	134	.....	125	.....	25	85	2	....	....	28	75	1	27	78	3	27	80	25	78
5 Greenfield	233	.....	200	.....	72	105	3	....	....	74	107	3	71	107	3	74	106	75	107
6 Highland	194	.....	173	.....	38	111	2	1	1	36	114	3	37	118	1	37	123	39	115

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

7 Hyde Park	106		103		51	43		1		51	41		53	40		52	41	43	39
8 Lake	114		86		35	48		1	1	38	45		45	38	1	43	40	38	41
9 Lake City, 1st ward	443		377		212	153	11	2		252	97	14	262	85	18	269	89	254	89
10 2d ward	310		260		113	135	8	1		138	107	8	145	96	8	146	96	138	97
11 Mazeppa	220		245		171	58	3			167	57	2	167	57	1	165	56	161	52
12 Mount Pleasant	147		132		75	54	1			77	40	3	77	33	4	83	38	80	41
13 Minnieska	177	41	153		85	59	6			86	51	2	88	50	4	93	50	86	49
14 Oakwood	218		203		60	126				60	126	2	66	126	1	60	126	56	118
15 Pepin	92		92		20	57	1			19	64		20	63		20	63	18	61
16 Plainview	507		424		250	161	12	1	2	257	149	14	246	153	13	263	156	236	145
17 Reads	135		112		70	35	1			75	28	1	75	25	3	80	23	77	23
18 Wabasha, 1st ward	194		213		83	118	2	3		90	108	4	93	99	5	94	99	89	102
19 2d ward	274		242		102	114	2			117	108	1	115	105	1	116	101	110	102
20 3d ward	150		143		58	75	1	3		57	74	1	57	70	2	56	74	50	67
21 Watopa	146	88	137		33	95	2			36	89	1	34	90	2	36	89	31	92
22 West Albany	177		163		49	95	2			56	92	1	58	92	3	60	90	55	84
23 Zumbro	225		198		127	51	3		2	120	58	6	113	56	7	125	52	116	53

WADENA COUNTY.

The County	1830	749	1561	376	796	575	20	9	2	829	534	28	825	529	24	832	535	777	513
1 Aldrich	302	126	260	80	152	78		2		153	70	2	151	71	1	152	71	138	65
2 Bullard	34	17	27	2	10	10	1	1		13	8		14	9		13	9	14	8
3 Blueberry	187	46	157	34	103	38	1			106	33	2	107	35	1	106	38	99	35
4 Leaf River	141	96	105	14	39	55	2			36	56		41	51	1	41	51	35	54
5 Lyons	53	36	36		19	13				19	10		22	9		24	8	23	9
6 Meadow	33	9	30	1	10	18				10	18		10	18		10	19	9	19
7 Nimrod	32	13	18	5	13	4				13	4		14	4		14	8	14	8
8 North Germany	75	30	49	4	22	20	1			24	20		28	19	1	23	21	23	19
9 Red Eye	74		75		47	14				47	10	1	48	11		46	12	45	12
10 Rockwood	110	2	92	2	40	45	1			43	41	2	45	40	1	45	40	40	40
11 Shell River	69	4	61	4	22	30			1	27	30		20	32		22	30	20	28
12 Thomastown	152	109	117	10	48	53	2			57	42	5	57	45	3	58	47	57	42
13 Wadena	464	237	457	215	218	179	2	3	1	228	173	15	222	166	16	224	168	212	161
14 Wing River	104	24	77	5	53	20	12	3		53	19	1	51	19		54	18	48	18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1776	212	1746	244	436	1099	27	19	12	550	871	54	648	841	47	624	884	591	871
1 Arthur	89	.....	89	.....	28	48	...	1	....	31	44	1	34	41	1	37	43	32	44
2 Brown's Valley	189	.....	180	32	97	67	1	2	....	96	55	4	101	57	1	101	56	102	54
3 Croke	76	.....	86	4	12	62	...	1	2	16	61	1	14	61	1	17	58	14	58
4 Clifton	84	44	81	1	17	55	2	2	2	17	45	8	23	44	5	27	46	22	47
5 Dollymount	49	8	49	8	14	27	...	2	3	12	31	1	15	37	3	14	29	16	25
6 Folsom	50	.....	46	3	18	19	3	...	1	20	16	2	19	17	3	18	21	19	18
7 Leonardsville	88	.....	73	.....	3	63	1	...	....	13	55	.....	7	58	2	8	58	9	55
8 Lake Valley	163	....	166	27	31	118	3	1	....	42	78	11	54	78	10	52	87	49	90
9 Monson	140	54	150	21	26	111	3	3	....	40	99	4	69	64	3	55	82	56	77
10 Parnell	105	.....	92	2	21	59	...	2	....	29	31	1	33	44	1	32	43	29	42
11 Redpath	80	5	72	4	15	54	1	....	...	27	34	2	46	21	1	35	31	33	34
12 Tintah	66	25	66	8	5	45	4	....	....	9	39	1	12	37	1	11	38	14	35
13 Taylor	101	.....	95	....	32	56	1	....	2	40	45	4	41	50	1	41	50	43	46
14 Tora	110	39	98	8	11	71	1	1	1	12	66	2	11	68	5	12	67	12	65
15 Wells	98	36	113	14	15	80	3	2	....	21	72	3	25	72	2	24	71	22	74
16 Windom	52	.....	42	2	17	20	...	1	1	17	18	1	17	19	.....	18	17	17	16
17 Wheaton	236	.....	248	110	74	144	4	1	.....	108	92	8	127	83	7	122	87	102	91

WABASHA COUNTY.

The County	4927	129	4474	.....	2147	1952	69	19	8	2270	1784	79	2286	1854	90	2345	1764	2194	1728
1 Chester	241	.....	209	.....	109	65	1	2	1	115	68	2	119	67	1	119	68	110	67
2 Elgin	271	.....	290	.....	184	46	5	2	1	184	45	6	183	47	5	191	48	177	50
3 Gilford	219	.....	208	.....	125	63	1	2	....	137	51	4	134	58	4	136	56	130	56
4 Glasgow	134	.....	125	.....	25	85	2	....	....	28	75	1	27	78	3	27	80	25	78
5 Greenfield	233	.....	200	.....	72	105	3	....	....	74	107	3	71	107	3	74	106	75	107
6 Highland	194	.....	173	.....	38	111	2	1	1	36	114	3	37	118	1	37	123	39	115

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

7 Hyde Park	106		103		51	43		1		51	41		53	40		52	41	43	39
8 Lake	114		86		35	48		1	1	38	45		46	38	1	43	40	38	41
9 Lake City, 1st ward	443		377		212	153	11	2		252	97	14	262	85	18	269	89	254	89
10 2d ward	310		260		113	135	8	1		138	107	8	145	96	8	146	96	138	97
11 Mazeppa	220		245		171	58	3			167	57	2	167	57	1	165	56	161	52
12 Mount Pleasant	147		132		75	54	1			77	40	3	77	33	4	83	38	80	41
13 Minnieska	177	41	153		85	59	6			86	51	2	88	50	4	93	50	86	49
14 Oakwood	218		203		60	126				60	126	2	66	126	1	60	126	56	118
15 Pepin	92		92		20	57	1			19	64		20	63		20	63	18	61
16 Plainview	507		424		250	161	12	1	2	257	149	14	246	153	13	263	156	236	145
17 Reads	135		112		70	35	1			75	28	1	75	25	3	80	23	77	23
18 Wabasha, 1st ward	194		213		83	118	2	3		90	108	4	93	99	5	94	99	89	102
19 2d ward	274		242		102	114	2			117	108	1	115	105	1	116	101	110	102
20 3d ward	150		143		58	75	1	3		57	74	1	57	70	2	56	74	50	67
21 Watopa	146	88	137		33	95	2			36	89	1	34	90	2	36	89	31	92
22 West Albany	177		163		49	95	2			56	92	1	58	92	3	60	90	55	84
23 Zumbro	225		193		127	51	3		2	120	53	6	113	56	7	125	52	116	53

WADENA COUNTY.

The County	1830	749	1561	376	796	575	20	9	2	829	534	28	825	539	24	832	535	777	513
1 Aldrich	302	126	260	80	152	78		2		153	70	2	151	71	1	152	71	138	66
2 Bullard	34	17	27	2	10	10	1	1		13	8		14	9		13	9	14	8
3 Blueberry	187	46	157	34	103	36	1			106	33	2	107	35	1	106	38	99	35
4 Leaf River	141	96	105	14	39	55	2			36	56		41	51	1	41	51	35	54
5 Lyons	53	36	36		19	13				19	10		22	9		24	8	23	9
6 Meadow	33	9	30	1	10	18				10	18		10	18		10	19	9	19
7 Nimrod	32	13	18	5	13	4				13	4		14	4		14	3	14	3
8 North Germany	75	30	49	4	22	20	1			24	20		23	19	1	23	21	23	19
9 Red Eye	74		75		47	14				47	10	1	48	11		46	12	45	12
10 Rockwood	110	2	92	2	40	45	1			43	41	2	45	40	1	45	40	40	40
11 Shell River	69	4	61	4	22	30			1	27	30		20	32		22	30	20	28
12 Thomastown	152	109	117	10	48	53	2			57	42	5	57	45	3	58	47	57	42
13 Wadena	464	237	457	215	218	179	2	3	1	228	173	15	222	166	16	224	168	212	161
14 Wing River	104	24	77	5	53	20	12	3		53	19	1	51	19		54	18	48	18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

WASECA COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	*	*	3477	170	1561	1493	51	15	6	1713	1291	76	1730	1265	79	1784	1243	1722	1217
1 Alton	.....	.....	225	.....	112	88	3	....	....	130	79	3	121	78	5	122	76	124	72
2 Blooming Grove	.....	.....	196	.....	59	122	4	....	....	63	117	2	64	110	4	69	110	63	112
3 Byron	.....	.....	131	.....	49	63	1	1	....	55	60	1	48	61	4	55	60	52	57
4 Freedom	.....	.....	234	1	120	76	5	3	....	128	71	5	126	77	6	129	76	127	69
5 Iosco	.....	.....	195	....	86	77	3	2	1	99	67	3	91	67	6	95	66	89	69
6 Janesville, 1st District	.....	.....	269	58	130	113	3	1	....	139	98	3	136	94	8	144	94	142	88
7 Janesville, 2d District	.....	.....	203	50	104	68	6	1	2	115	56	8	117	54	9	118	55	120	49
8 New Richland	.....	.....	177	7	99	62	1	....	....	109	52	3	112	48	4	116	45	113	40
9 New Richland Village	.....	.....	172	54	94	59	2	1	....	108	45	4	110	45	2	108	47	102	45
10 Otisco	.....	.....	231	.....	105	98	8	1	....	124	50	15	130	48	12	139	50	138	44
11 St. Mary	.....	.....	188	.....	55	100	....	....	1	57	102	.....	57	102	.....	60	102	58	102
12 Vivian	.....	.....	152	.....	82	46	2	....	....	85	45	2	87	46	1	88	44	76	44
13 Waseca, 1st ward	.....	.....	298	.....	153	122	2	1	....	165	101	5	168	94	4	170	94	166	95
14 2d ward	.....	.....	240	.....	104	110	7	....	....	120	84	8	129	79	6	133	75	127	81
15 3d ward	.....	.....	214	.....	66	128	2	4	....	74	108	4	80	101	4	80	99	81	103
16 Wilton	.....	.....	187	.....	61	106	1	....	1	59	106	2	60	107	2	62	103	53	101
17 Woodville	.....	.....	165	.....	82	55	1	....	1	93	50	5	94	54	2	96	47	91	46

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The County	6988	49	5875	3	3275	2090	28	25	8	3369	1641	48	3561	1540	62	3580	1530	3386	1546
1 Afton	332	.....	285	.....	179	72	1	2	....	184	60	5	199	50	5	200	53	185	56
2 Baytown	247	11	166	.....	96	61	....	1	....	94	44	.....	101	40	.....	101	39	92	40
3 Cottage Grove	296	.....	237	.....	177	43	1	4	....	168	46	....	169	43	2	175	43	174	40
4 Denmark	201	.....	152	.....	90	52	....	....	....	95	41	1	92	45	....	92	44	92	37
5 Forest Lake	169	.....	136	.....	61	63	1	....	....	77	34	1	92	31	1	88	26	82	32

* Not returned.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

6	Forest Lake Village	59		48		38	9				37	8			38	8			39	17	35	7
7	Grant	234		175		191	57	1		2	107	53		1	99	56		1	106	55	98	57
8	Lakeland	230		201		135	50		1		134	46			130	49		1	133	42	127	50
9	May	198		188		92	81	2			111	46		1	123	41		2	123	40	116	44
10	Marine Village	150		111		73	31		1		84	16			90	14			88	16	84	14
11	New Scandia	266		262		193	52				205	22			233	8			229	10	214	11
12	Newport	214		182		131	36	5		1	124	35		3	135	30		4	133	30	131	24
13	Newport Village	103		91		50	32	2			59	22		3	61	23		1	64	23	59	24
14	Oakdale	295		234		125	88	2	2		122	82		3	122	88		4	133	81	120	80
15	Oneka	248		204		122	62	1	1		123	54		1	130	50			124	56	123	55
16	Stillwater	346		275		135	105	1		2	136	86		2	144	76		4	137	81	140	78
17	South Stillwater, 1	172		127	2	80	35	1	2		82	32		1	80	31			82	33	79	30
18	South Stillwater, 2	188		175		131	32		1		131	25			129	29		1	127	29	127	24
19	Woodbury	347		246		146	71	2			160	57		2	167	54		3	172	48	158	54
20	City of Stillwater, 1 prect	351	5	311		131	162		1		124	135		2	126	140		2	121	136	115	137
21	2d precinct	194	11	176		90	79	1			89	67		2	86	65		3	90	67	79	63
22	3d precinct	312	10	289		129	132	1	1		125	116		4	132	114		2	133	111	123	118
23	2d ward, 1st precinct	319		255		118	116		2		115	91		2	123	76		5	125	71	116	80
24	2d ward, 2d precinct	343	3	298	1	143	137	1	1		136	107		2	148	118		2	151	109	134	118
25	2d ward, 3d precinct	261		231		99	118				96	94		1	123	78		5	114	86	110	82
26	3d ward, 1st precinct	308		274		146	88		1	2	145	64		2	151	64			154	62	146	62
27	3d ward, 2d precinct	301	2	263		120	121	1	2		136	85		6	159	61		7	164	61	153	69
28	3d ward, 3d precinct	304	7	283		144	107	4	2	1	167	73		3	179	58		7	182	61	174	60

WATONWAN COUNTY.

The County	2767	3	2348	2	1338	822	34	2	9	1435	612	53	1508	557	48	1518	570	1454	535
1 Adrian	135		106		72	25	1		1	78	15		82	11	1	81	12	82	12
2 Antrim	152		112		58	42			2	65	26		64	27		73	22	61	23
3 Butterfield	107		81		58	12	2			58	12	2	60	10	2	58	11	64	11
4 Fieldon	148		121		54	52			1	55	50		55	43	1	50	48	49	44
5 Long Lake	181		146		98	40				106	21		115	21		113	21	105	20
6 Madelia	175	2	145	2	92	34	9			91	33	9	92	31	9	99	29	91	31
7 Nelson	209		173		71	85	3			88	49	3	112	35	2	102	44	97	40
8 Odin	141		113		78	30			1	89	14	2	100	8	1	98	7	96	7
9 Riverdale	150		142		82	63				84	56		85	57	1	88	55	88	51
10 Rosendale	137		116		73	43				73	33	3	78	31	2	74	32	69	34
11 South Branch	133		93		35	47			3	41	40	1	41	39	2	43	40	39	37
12 St. James	131		121		51	60	1			54	48	2	56	47	2	60	46	57	39
13 Village of Butterfield	60		59		44	13				46	12		47	9		47	11	43	11
14 Village of Madelia	324	1	293		178	83	8	1	1	197	56	12	195	55	13	202	56	193	49
15 Village of St. James, Dist. No. 1	262		238		129	86	6			139	68	10	147	63	6	151	61	150	58
16 Dist. No. 2	322		289		165	107	4	1		171	79	9	179	70	5	179	75	170	68

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem.-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

WILKIN COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
The County	1971	288	1567	130	569	890	19	14	5	618	814	31	638	791	42	662	804	614	795
1 Akron	117	9	103	8	18	82	1	....	....	22	74	3	22	70	7	25	74	24	70
2 Andrea	52	2	42	2	14	24	....	....	....	12	26	....	13	24	....	14	24	13	23
3 Atherton	70	10	56	9	17	31	....	....	....	17	29	1	19	28	2	19	30	20	30
4 Bradford	53	....	53	....	8	43	2	....	....	11	41	1	11	41	1	9	43	11	40
5 Brandrup	137	8	118	8	39	66	....	1	....	41	67	2	42	66	1	41	68	38	69
6 Breckenridge	572	....	456	3	125	250	3	9	1	140	323	5	144	219	8	142	220	132	224
7 Campbell	156	38	142	13	54	64	3	1	1	56	61	4	56	63	3	72	55	55	65
8 Champion	82	28	74	....	32	38	1	....	....	33	35	1	34	33	1	35	34	33	30
9 Deerhorn	80	4	62	4	39	14	1	....	....	36	16	1	36	14	3	37	15	36	11
10 Manston	30	....	23	....	10	11	....	1	....	11	12	....	13	10	....	13	10	14	8
11 McCauleyville	103	47	80	26	19	41	....	1	1	23	43	....	21	43	....	22	44	22	41
12 Meadows	22	8	20	8	2	14	4	....	....	2	14	3	2	15	3	4	15	4	14
13 Mitchell	51	....	42	....	28	13	....	....	1	28	14	....	28	13	....	28	13	23	14
14 Nordick	57	2	52	2	24	22	3	....	1	25	21	2	28	19	2	29	20	28	21
15 Prairie View	76	60	64	8	29	28	1	....	....	28	24	3	27	24	3	30	25	27	26
16 Rober s	53	33	43	4	28	12	....	....	....	29	9	....	30	10	....	30	8	29	8
17 Tanberg	71	4	62	2	15	41	....	1	....	15	38	2	16	39	1	15	40	12	38
18 Village of Rothsay	73	35	72	33	16	52	....	....	....	27	36	2	28	33	5	29	38	28	36
19 Wolverton	116	....	103	....	52	44	....	....	....	62	31	1	68	27	2	68	28	65	27

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WINONA COUNTY.

The County	9264	309	8402	472	8450	3916	83	52	30	3608	3782	110	3641	3728	123	3762	3746	3444	3810
1 Dresback	162	11	137	26	58	47	6	2	1	59	44	6	57	41	7	60	46	55	47
2 Elba	196		177	11	72	68		1		71	90	1	67	86	1	70	89	71	85
3 Fremont	219		184	28	124	48				122	44	1	127	43		125	42	120	48
4 Hart	149		146	11	38	77			1	38	79	2	40	84	2	40	90	37	88
5 Homer	247	10	223	16	119	79	2	1	2	120	78	2	121	77	4	125	79	120	78
6 Hillsdale	143		126	27	57	53		1		55	48	2	58	49	1	58	46	52	50
7 Mt. Vernon	153		135	33	46	75				51	68		49	69	2	55	65	47	67
8 New Hartford	199	14	180	11	105	47	2	2		101	54	2	101	53	1	100	50	99	55
9 Norton	214		178	17	45	104		1		50	107	1	49	104	3	51	108	40	113
10 Pleasant Hill	204	5	187		67	84	3	1	1	69	80	4	71	76	3	74	78	75	77
11 Richmond	77		70		36	26	2	1		40	31	2	41	24	2	42	25	39	25
12 Rollingstone	206		197	47	46	123	1		2	49	118	1	48	121	4	52	120	49	120
13 Rollingstone Village	55		55	38	4	48				3	50		3	49		3	50	2	50
14 Saratoga	192	16	185	23	99	70	1			97	73	2	96	68	2	99	70	96	70
15 St. Charles	159	26	164	39	76	67				81	65		81	63	1	83	64	81	61
16 St. Charles City	392		380		218	134	8	1		226	110	8	231	112	9	231	114	218	115
17 Utica	369	51	350	40	131	160				135	165		137	162	3	143	171	134	161
18 Wiscoy	172		162	7	91	50	4	1		88	52	3	91	50	5	96	53	85	53
19 Wilson	252	1	184	4	55	95	1	1	1	50	98	2	50	97	3	51	102	45	102
20 Warren	220	42	195	35	83	84	4	5		87	81	5	85	81	4	87	86	79	82
21 Whitewater	184	133	155	59	83	64		1		83	60	3	84	58	3	85	62	82	58
22 Winona	78		72		21	45			1	21	48		22	47		23	45	20	45
Winona City—																			
23 1st precinct, 1st Ward	262		255		103	115	12	1	3	109	106	15	113	104	17	120	104	110	109
24 2d " "	459		427		160	217	5	4	2	179	204	6	178	205	7	195	194	162	211
25 3d " "	265		261		102	131	1	2	2	98	128	4	100	127	6	102	127	91	134
26 4th " "	419		382		149	148	6		1	163	130	5	163	129	7	166	138	157	138
27 5th " "	393		358		171	146	5	4	2	188	134	7	189	127	6	192	127	187	130
28 1st " 2d Ward,	327		283		172	86	3	1		180	70	6	180	73	6	180	70	169	71
29 2d " "	451		402		206	167	3	5		221	152	3	218	152	4	220	154	195	158
30 1st " 3d Ward,	436		396		160	205	2	8	3	184	185	3	185	187	4	198	176	164	193
31 2d " "	501		464		169	238	5	3	1	187	214	5	197	208	1	211	200	181	214
32 1st " 4th Ward,	499		458		112	286	6	2	2	130	274	7	134	269	2	131	275	120	274
33 2d " "	482		427		119	244	1	1	3	124	257	1	124	253	1	136	247	118	245
34 3d " "	317		308		101	165		1	1	100	175	1	101	170	2	109	171	96	171
35 4th " "	211		189		52	97		1	1	48	111		50	110		49	108	48	112

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Election Districts.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Helmrich, Dem-Peo	McConkey Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon Dem-Peo	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem
The County	7058	477	6027	219	2895	2620	62	37	10	3151	2299	85	3221	2281	90	3307	2259	3158	2234
1 Albion	334	.....	268	.....	158	79	....	4	....	162	84	2	164	83	1	160	80	162	79
2 Buffalo	217	.....	186	.....	94	72	3	3	1	111	52	8	115	50	7	116	57	112	52
3 Chatham	147	.....	132	.....	49	75	....	1	....	56	73	.....	52	75	1	59	71	53	71
4 Clearwater	197	112	182	29	132	39	1	....	....	133	36	1	129	32	5	132	35	129	36
5 Cokato	337	.....	337	.....	216	103	1	2	....	228	82	8	246	63	10	239	76	235	79
6 Corinna	199	2	172	2	61	98	1	....	1	64	93	1	68	96	.....	69	94	63	91
7 Frankfort	284	.....	284	.....	52	198	9	11	1	60	205	.....	49	209	2	70	194	61	193
8 Franklin	378	6	301	.....	107	162	3	4	....	115	158	3	114	164	2	120	157	115	158
9 French Lake	327	.....	273	.....	182	70	....	....	....	195	58	.....	199	59	.....	198	61	190	58
10 Maple Lake	228	9	175	.....	55	103	....	....	....	53	103	.....	54	107	.....	55	105	55	105
11 Marysville	311	27	271	6	99	151	1	....	....	128	115	2	129	116	1	130	113	126	111
12 Middleville	570	9	282	.....	139	108	4	....	....	153	96	5	148	102	4	154	98	150	95
13 Monticello	286	....	233	13	140	71	2	3	....	150	54	1	152	58	1	152	54	148	48
14 Otsego	268	2	206	2	97	94	3	....	....	98	53	2	99	91	4	98	95	97	89
15 Rockford	359	.....	296	.....	156	97	10	2	....	172	76	11	175	80	10	182	76	174	77
16 Silver Creek	250	8	200	.....	80	110	....	1	1	99	84	4	108	80	4	111	82	96	80
17 Southside	213	.....	170	.....	93	51	6	2	2	106	44	6	107	41	8	108	46	100	47
18 Stockholm	375	.....	331	.....	172	136	1	..	1	201	93	7	229	74	6	233	78	211	85
19 Victor	293	1	222	1	120	89	....	....	..	120	79	1	123	84	2	125	84	124	80
20 Woodland	298	15	225	15	62	152	....	....	2	70	135	3	75	130	5	76	136	73	134
21 Annandale Village	131	11	121	11	66	45	2	..	..	70	37	.....	75	36	.....	73	40	74	38
22 Buffalo Village	213	8	206	8	79	116	3	1	....	99	86	5	109	79	2	112	80	104	76
23 Cocato Village	127	5	117	2	65	48	....	....	..	79	33	2	83	31	1	86	26	81	27
24 Delano Village	230	.....	197	.....	94	89	1	2	....	102	84	1	97	82	1	99	77	97	75
25 Howard Lake Village	168	18	163	18	102	48	4	....	....	103	34	7	106	34	8	110	34	109	30
26 Maple Lake Village	89	.....	85	.....	25	54	....	1	1	20	61	....	18	64	..	26	55	22	57
27 Monticello Village	222	120	205	16	134	53	4	..	....	135	47	3	130	50	3	133	49	125	53
28 Montrose Village	85	65	76	32	42	29	2	....	....	47	23	....	45	28	.....	48	26	46	28
29 Waverly Village	118	59	111	57	24	80	1	....	....	23	81	2	23	80	2	24	80	23	82

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

The County	3002	423	2710	189	1333	1212	87	6	2	1436	995	102	1469	964	103	1492	1009	1424	979
1 Village of Canby	196	32	189	30	128	48	4	....	....	143	28	5	151	24	2	153	23	141	21
2 Village of Echo	76	....	76	....	47	21	6	....	....	52	16	5	51	16	6	55	15	55	14
3 Village of Hanley Falls	71	28	69	25	42	23	....	2	....	44	20	1	43	19	1	42	20	42	20
4 Village of Wood Lake	59	27	55	20	35	12	6	....	1	39	8	6	37	9	5	41	11	40	11
5 Burton	65	75	65	2	18	41	....	....	....	18	37	....	17	39	....	20	38	19	35
6 Echo	121	....	108	....	39	44	....	....	....	44	42	2	44	44	....	47	44	39	42
7 Fortier	79	....	76	....	27	48	....	....	....	27	44	1	27	43	1	28	43	28	44
8 Florida	43	....	43	....	25	15	....	....	....	29	13	....	30	10	2	28	13	26	11
9 Friendship	201	10	182	10	48	114	7	....	1	56	89	9	59	93	10	54	101	58	91
10 Hammer	111	58	98	....	41	43	1	....	....	41	33	2	43	34	1	43	39	44	36
11 Hazel Run	112	....	89	....	26	50	7	....	....	30	47	6	32	48	6	31	52	29	50
12 Lisbon	128	....	112	....	57	37	16	....	....	57	27	19	56	28	20	57	33	58	31
13 Minnesota Falls	121	....	109	....	58	48	....	....	....	58	46	....	58	44	....	59	44	58	43
14 Norman	87	....	72	....	21	30	1	1	....	25	23	1	25	20	3	23	24	22	20
15 Normania	....	....	107	2	45	55	4	....	....	47	50	5	45	47	5	51	48	48	48
16 Oshkosh	116	....	99	....	41	48	1	....	....	61	25	1	60	24	1	58	27	61	26
17 Omro	123	....	103	....	48	48	2	....	....	52	39	1	56	31	1	56	31	45	41
18 Otis	240	168	220	69	127	90	2	....	....	136	70	5	135	66	5	138	66	137	66
19 Posen	111	....	94	....	64	27	....	....	....	64	26	....	65	23	2	69	22	62	24
20 Sandnes	128	2	133	8	65	59	2	2	....	64	54	2	64	56	2	65	53	64	49
21 Sioux Agency	148	....	131	....	104	23	3	....	....	108	16	2	112	14	2	112	15	108	11
22 Stony Run	166	2	144	2	37	90	13	....	....	39	74	14	44	74	15	42	77	42	76
23 Swede Prairie	110	....	82	....	20	57	....	....	....	22	49	2	22	50	2	26	50	26	48
24 Tyro	102	....	77	....	36	36	2	....	....	45	23	3	54	17	2	50	20	45	20
25 Wergeland	154	3	137	3	88	85	2	1	....	88	78	2	43	75	1	44	79	38	37
26 Wood Lake	139	28	135	18	96	22	8	....	....	97	18	8	94	16	8	100	20	93	20

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SUMMARY OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1896.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Ind., Independent; Pro., Prohibition; Soc., Socialist-Labor.

COUNTIES.	Total names on register of electors—Males.	Total names on register of electors—Females.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Males.	Total No. of ballots cast and counted—Females.	Governor.					Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			State Tre's		Atty Gen'l	
					Clough, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peo.	Dean, Pro.	Ames, Ind.	Hammond, Soc.	Gibbs, Rep.	Bowler, Peo-Dem.	Wedge, Pro.	Berg, Rep.	Heinrich, Dem-Peo.	McConkey, Pro.	Koerner, Rep.	McKinnon, Dem-Peo.	Childs, Rep.	Keyes, Peo-Dem.
1 Aitken	1741	70	1285	38	744	441	12	12	4	829	309	14	845	292	25	834	309	785	306
2 Anoka	3027	645	2586	549	1546	852	22	31	1	1483	777	38	1479	789	43	1489	794	1437	799
3 Becker	3226	1050	2890	579	1360	1136	45	3	5	1422	986	83	1449	974	78	1451	1028	1385	965
4 Beltrami	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	218	2	2	1	178	190	8	176	196	4	180	203	178	196
5 Benton	2024	548	1828	330	745	904	11	9	3	717	886	15	758	874	14	736	895	690	873
6 Big Stone	2202	336	2034	204	909	871	45	28	12	1002	724	86	1068	676	75	1063	721	986	715
7 Blue Earth	8590	2180	7702	1326	3428	3310	148	40	14	3735	2859	186	3766	2800	187	3939	2787	3708	2732
8 Brown	4244	16	3674	431	1359	1986	23	13	4	1603	1643	49	1649	1587	60	1752	1524	1601	1515
9 Carlton	2264	539	1870	329	987	688	11	3	7	1092	559	21	1110	530	22	1123	551	1085	538
10 Carver	4080	290	3494	386	1647	1535	18	15	5	1790	1362	23	1823	1337	23	1913	1295	1785	1310
11 Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	283	7	11	2	329	249	10	309	251	17	310	261	302	248
12 Chippewa	2830	507	2526	280	1064	1271	26	8	8	1212	1020	44	1251	1001	43	1254	1013	1170	980
13 Chisago	3574	.....	3134	.....	2244	677	10	14	....	2307	431	21	2416	433	28	2438	385	2311	400
14 Clay	4460	250	3867	274	1352	2152	58	37	17	1514	1853	83	1636	1792	84	1607	1874	1544	1783
15 Cook	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	123	1	1	....	70	100	3	74	101	2	77	97	67	97
16 Cottonwood	2632	531	2227	264	1076	970	33	5	1	1180	804	50	1186	794	46	1211	806	1145	775
17 Crow Wing	3468	192	2939	183	1550	1194	31	45	19	1589	1013	65	1621	979	81	1637	1015	1574	981
18 Dakota	5572	796	4935	286	1746	2719	111	33	21	1934	2447	124	2000	2372	126	2137	2344	1987	2296
19 Dodge	3498	802	3085	507	1711	998	74	8	4	1788	883	105	1771	856	101	1828	885	1737	860
20 Douglas	4213	683	3639	433	1682	1696	44	12	3	1869	1409	66	1960	1323	62	1950	1386	1841	1353
21 Faribault	5337	344	4597	281	2770	1377	92	21	4	2887	1109	121	2905	1083	137	2972	1112	2825	1038
22 Fillmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	3803	2138	163	10	5	3886	1852	195	3897	1831	190	3936	1896	3762	1821
23 Freeborn	5466	958	4887	894	2962	1426	135	24	4	3201	1060	234	3170	1098	162	3233	1151	3079	1124
24 Goodhue	8815	198	7576	3	5073	1991	92	21	12	5321	1490	131	5421	1367	134	5477	1386	5249	1361
25 Grant	2066	409	1869	274	795	932	31	3	1	918	728	40	983	673	42	981	720	925	700
26 Hennepin	51252	1602	50214	1178	21170	24375	956	1219	254	23478	20622	957	24355	20280	1014	25378	19857	23675	19041
27 Houston	3658	1980	3451	1224	1853	1152	48	4	3	1914	1098	60	1916	1065	53	1970	1082	1866	1046
28 Hubbard	857	177	781	147	318	361	15	7	2	338	348	12	333	343	12	350	337	319	335
29 Isanti	2664	379	2363	199	1137	1062	11	9	1	1304	728	51	1406	681	43	1381	725	1322	682
30 Itasca	2636	1	1700	.....	750	683	18	27	12	745	606	26	747	592	33	713	647	702	598
31 Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	1328	1326	26	5	4	1432	1191	37	1463	1154	31	1473	1148	1400	1103
32 Kanabec	925	26	816	.....	368	371	5	6	1	429	243	10	494	200	12	486	219	459	213
33 Kandiyohi	4108	327	4039	437	1778	2054	32	9	3	2023	1672	60	2101	1602	61	2118	1652	1999	1590

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

31	Kittson	1819	250	1658	213	514	905	21	7	6	648	756	47	75[illegible]	663	62	685	760	680	706
35	Lac qui Parle	2974	527	2802	679	1230	1363	58	13	4	1484	1026	75	1580	930	94	1605	977	1510	966
36	Lake	1115	91	989	96	452	456	4	5	8	530	318	24	588	278	18	567	307	528	311
37	Le Sueur	5364	520	4844	756	2051	2260	67	20	9	2169	2158	74	2116	2176	90	2175	2199	2060	2006
38	Lincoln	1826	170	1519	109	478	843	33	3	10	560	718	49	585	652	44	592	720	563	607
39	Lyon	3242	763	2833	520	1394	1560	56	3	13	1518	1331	79	1544	1323	71	1567	1347	1514	1298
40	McLeod	4193	129	3767	336	1473	1828	51	16	11	1510	1814	50	1522	1801	64	1570	1804	1504	1723
41	Marshall	3101	383	2621	383	890	1540	15	6	3	1080	1268	40	1175	1186	33	1151	1255	1090	1184
42	Martin	3942	749	3387	426	1417	1573	72	8	6	1637	1243	126	1667	1217	111	1693	1240	1578	1208
43	Meeker	4483	63	3962	60	1606	1925	45	17	9	1896	1589	84	1996	1524	85	2202	1445	1921	1525
44	Mille Lacs	1927	414	1551	335	957	473	12	19	1	906	397	26	915	390	27	930	395	870	398
45	Morrison	4604	278	4123	430	1722	2096	61	27	10	1881	1893	59	1969	1875	66	1931	1871	1883	1857
46	Mower					2970	1620	92	84	6	3076	1349	142	3091	1329	129	3146	1359	2986	1329
47	Murray	2416	300	2136	392	986	1297	22	8	3	1134	1065	38	1160	1088	50	1181	1057	1112	1018
48	Nicollet	3569		2776		1521	1133	24	25	3	1623	878	34	1697	849	40	1729	855	1646	830
49	Nobles	3435	739	3057	512	1430	1315	54	9	7	1503	1182	78	1509	1178	91	1535	1204	1461	1176
50	Norman	3395	22	2927		1261	1370	88	13	5	1318	1280	108	1307	1260	120	1342	1338	1276	1259
51	Olmstead	6176	276	5148	209	2925	2013	103	26	9	2972	1854	127	2975	1837	117	3061	1878	2925	1812
52	Otter Tail	9908	1822	8616	934	3071	4785	212	59	18	3527	4385	309	3438	4160	475	3498	4339	3574	4341
53	Pine	2717	259	2246	210	994	985	11	7	11	1035	845	29	1123	789	33	1116	825	1060	806
54	Pipestone	2081	724	1928	696	786	972	20	3	6	830	895	25	884	883	28	844	903	796	870
55	Polk	10256	394	8584	100	2526	5308	107	43	38	2752	4900	167	2809	4833	198	2566	5302	2606	4796
56	Pope	2886	227	2610	62	1527	865	45	11	1	1645	666	58	1706	690	58	1715	672	1571	647
57	Ramsey	32963	45	31442	30	15811	13319	274	248	250	16608	11861	378	17264	11232	417	17750	10784	16522	10612
58	Redwood	3853	139	3183	117	1570	1356	38	11	4	1704	1147	53	1754	1109	54	1765	1142	1709	1074
59	Renville	5277	565	4970	591	2189	2315	51	16	6	2333	2139	66	2430	2026	58	2499	2039	2400	1901
60	Rice	6511	236	5673	243	3104	2342	113	40	17	3240	2168	136	3264	2108	152	3327	2154	3169	2134
61	Rock	2344	541	2139	19	1038	896	29	8	5	1115	768	34	1143	731	36	1144	747	1091	708
62	Roseau	1256	9	949	11	365	549	11	14	4	288	496	24	313	481	23	309	509	285	486
63	St. Louis	20675	773	18585	485	8276	8283	109	72	40	8960	7203	191	9356	6854	170	9321	6931	8758	7114
64	Scott	3851	486	3267	742	1091	1734	47	17	10	1060	1757	39	1053	1773	34	1136	1751	1061	1698
65	Sherburne	1898	3	1656		928	574	25	11	8	948	512	31	958	497	37	951	527	914	501
66	Sibley	3829	134	3132	123	1520	1443	28	16	7	1652	1287	21	1752	1320	36	1807	1305	1697	1299
67	Stearns	10570	705	8619	792	2675	5185	73	80	27	2666	5103	70	2633	5126	100	2705	5090	2536	4978
68	Steele	4306	623	3787	490	1849	1448	83	23	6	2025	1375	93	1941	1402	104	2004	1383	1890	1345
69	Stevens					851	820	37	10	2	930	703	47	955	673	47	983	684	925	665
70	Swift	3010	930	2746	502	1016	1553	34	17	4	1207	1264	66	1272	1209	66	1266	1246	1205	1241
71	Todd	4899	756	4202	443	1852	1912	93	27	9	1973	1788	120	2010	1762	118	2052	1794	1968	1759
72	Traverse	1776	212	1746	244	436	1099	27	19	12	550	871	54	648	841	47	624	884	591	871
73	Wabasha	4927	129	4474		2147	1952	69	19	8	2270	1784	79	2285	1854	90	2345	1764	2194	1728
74	Wadena	1830	749	1561	376	796	575	20	9	2	829	534	28	825	529	24	832	535	777	513
75	Waseca			3477	170	1561	1493	51	15	6	1713	1291	76	1730	1265	79	1784	1243	1722	1217
76	Washington	6988	49	5875	3	3275	2090	28	25	8	3360	1641	48	3561	1540	62	3580	1530	3386	1546
77	Watonwan	2767	3	2348	2	1338	822	34	2	9	1435	612	53	1508	557	48	1518	570	1454	535
78	Wilkin	1971	288	1567	130	569	890	19	14	5	618	814	31	638	791	42	662	804	614	795
79	Winona	9264	309	8402	472	3450	3916	83	52	30	3608	3782	110	3641	3728	123	3762	3746	3444	3810
80	Wright	7058	477	6027	219	2895	2620	62	37	10	3151	2299	85	3221	2281	90	3307	2259	3158	2234
81	Yellow Medicine	3002	423	2710	189	1333	1212	87	6	2	1436	995	102	1488	964	103	1492	1009	1424	979
	Totals	379492	33520	343319	24776	165906	162254	5154	2890	1125	178381	141242	6917	183211	137459	7307	186721	138585	176273	136966

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR AMENDMENTS TO STATE CONSTITUTION.

COUNTIES	For taxation of railroad lands.		For the act appropriating the income from internal improvement land fund to the internal improvement or road and bridge fund.		Shall there be a Constitutional Convention?		Amendment to Sec. four (4) of Art. five (5) of the Constitution of the state of Minnesota, defining the authority and duties of the Governor in relation to pardons, and creating a Board of Pardons.		Amendment to Section one (1) of Article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, which relates to elective franchise.		Amendment to Article four (4) of the Constitution, allowing cities and villages in this state to frame their own city charters.		Amendment to Section thirteen (13) of Article one (1) of the Constitution relating to the taking or damaging private property for public use.		Amendment of Article eight (8) of the Constitution, providing for loaning the permanent School and University Fund to cities, villages, towns, counties, and school districts.		Constitutional Amendment providing for the taxation of sleeping car and other companies and owners, etc.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Aitken	1110	9	681	45	344	180	520	111	398	148	413	191	401	187	524	94	693	124
Anoka	1791	149	1096	112	726	321	908	212	709	214	804	287	717	327	912	187	1282	171
Becker	1955	88	1275	108	1004	309	1024	279	852	287	884	360	884	327	1095	188	1405	148
Beltrami	332	3	248	8	177	88	178	83	136	46	166	41	156	52	190	18	241	14
Benton	1405	62	900	76	478	326	671	192	461	241	506	292	557	237	699	138	770	318
Big Stone	1326	130	822	129	620	279	727	162	582	187	647	230	610	245	736	144	985	139
Blue Earth	4492	505	2718	715	1758	1238	2397	856	1706	949	2189	855	1830	1055	2258	700	3081	793
Brown	2011	361	1345	300	750	758	1074	484	736	654	960	498	865	561	1106	383	1320	497
Carlton	1564	30	1102	130	749	369	813	367	763	335	711	360	863	356	978	172	725	654
Carver	2202	336	1356	421	765	967	1218	506	771	885	1016	611	1016	590	1280	347	1517	478
Cass	507	8	366	17	244	63	254	60	204	52	239	63	223	86	256	64	404	17
Chippewa	1569	204	925	141	557	450	809	230	558	312	610	330	593	317	792	197	1035	283
Chisago	2221	125	1167	134	843	375	1038	256	803	250	881	285	836	304	1003	187	1416	175
Clay	2836	116	1550	258	1005	691	1308	449	919	539	1064	599	1022	541	1365	322	1585	340
Cook	157	2	126	2	113	5	112	8	106	9	108	8	107	9	111	9	106	25
Cottonwood	1349	107	746	61	530	203	663	103	417	195	496	208	489	164	590	90	840	124
Crow Wing	2308	60	1601	102	1013	428	1314	268	1119	241	1200	301	1120	351	1289	217	1873	123
Dakota	3054	467	1969	484	1327	821	1615	660	1211	788	1541	612	1308	751	1587	586	2322	457
Dodge	1481	267	975	260	533	574	827	382	584	379	660	429	587	445	764	294	1154	305
Douglas	2691	135	1701	187	1012	657	1347	405	969	535	1035	566	1041	541	1476	217	1724	414
Faribault	2589	441	1729	305	947	960	1477	541	1076	533	1253	576	1096	638	1538	337	2052	278
Fillmore	4308	357	2316	487	1379	1240	1915	710	1447	768	1655	839	1559	809	1861	582	2841	542
Freeborn	3100	289	1833	334	942	1149	1570	525	1125	627	1303	684	1248	640	1542	423	1608	542
Goodhue	4974	487	3045	558	1649	1849	2782	834	1988	1077	2211	1084	2128	982	2649	578	3560	744
Grant	1447	58	742	120	302	537	667	188	432	279	384	402	411	341	638	173	802	250
Hennepin	34091	3867	22859	4455	14686	11044	21805	6698	15580	7830	15741	11139	15191	9561	18670	6620	24840	4979
Houston	2111	182	1276	174	728	475	1011	322	757	402	920	323	798	414	963	315	1467	263
Hubbard	585	24	365	85	253	104	292	83	218	110	260	88	264	94	305	54	310	125
Isanti	1581	141	668	438	290	798	842	234	503	444	435	533	509	413	626	408	818	471
Itasca	1208	18	861	46	612	176	728	122	583	148	646	158	612	184	654	135	880	113
Jackson	1975	122	1209	138	704	441	1031	276	746	333	840	360	795	366	1004	216	1346	242
Kanabec	730	5	481	36	142	824	883	88	186	247	235	195	235	207	392	54	529	249
Kandiyohi	2750	282	1750	287	907	1100	1554	444	1166	530	1198	606	1275	554	1620	291	1871	388

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Kittson	1444	20	783	44	502	249	689	110	517	185	528	209	527	210	713	71	897	150
Lac qui Parle	2172	56	1434	174	1088	567	1186	388	946	430	1005	507	1094	361	1361	196	1637	144
Lake	665	21	449	30	377	79	892	85	843	96	826	138	825	117	871	66	969	199
Le Sueur	2589	621	1683	595	971	1078	1408	776	1042	787	1152	889	1064	914	1443	581	1741	791
Lincoln	1096	108	559	88	398	220	520	114	366	214	404	178	402	194	503	123	726	191
Lyon	2178	171	1161	177	808	440	1026	274	745	312	814	409	736	396	992	204	1402	309
McLeod	1869	805	1657	335	736	994	1315	549	964	683	1079	634	1091	597	1280	351	1516	473
Marshall	2207	34	1464	112	929	566	1300	250	980	412	997	437	1085	348	1488	128	1600	246
Martin	2058	290	1238	253	617	806	1019	373	695	411	868	400	907	415	980	290	1367	388
Meeker	1795	897	1324	358	753	832	1175	478	843	538	961	584	822	648	1285	340	1489	529
Mille Lacs	1216	33	775	80	325	441	470	294	431	231	395	326	390	296	615	115	583	359
Morrison	3478	119	2258	240	1488	722	1877	510	1548	616	1495	706	1608	587	1912	362	2210	867
Mower	3047	487	1740	397	1184	815	1665	485	1259	480	1405	622	1319	601	1516	411	2211	466
Murray	1459	272	981	149	701	312	780	244	624	263	649	314	614	351	826	154	1074	220
Nicollet	1698	276	1153	201	636	604	948	380	602	495	786	417	703	471	957	244	1307	225
Nobles	1883	264	1191	192	742	524	973	306	799	339	778	465	804	411	1018	224	1289	311
Norman	2188	54	1130	172	676	565	980	282	681	446	659	507	725	409	1083	167	1304	307
Olmstead	3034	695	2158	465	1272	1036	1756	721	1479	625	1743	700	1499	747	1749	509	2400	436
Otter Tail	6687	417	5808	755	2395	1844	3540	1158	2039	1731	2448	1483	2398	1578	3430	812	4935	940
Pine	1845	31	1328	72	946	807	1097	195	895	244	697	480	608	580	1016	212	928	546
Pipestone	1394	53	813	165	586	825	743	171	558	227	623	237	548	274	736	144	997	102
Polk	7051	212	3566	568	2319	1687	3199	934	2068	1336	2302	1599	2396	1325	3311	676	4664	964
Pope	1933	65	1223	170	789	476	1034	294	751	360	825	374	841	365	1032	247	1388	97
Ramsey	17648	4152	13497	2729	9860	5646	10993	4976	10008	4365	11044	4684	9101	5360	10335	4198	13905	3759
Redwood	2273	205	1709	131	1015	575	1448	277	1041	388	1159	426	1109	442	1491	163	1778	212
Renville	3328	310	2129	368	1341	892	1723	612	1215	772	1423	853	1384	781	1842	445	2398	508
Rice	3003	862	2138	565	1308	1158	1802	808	1424	730	1621	810	1440	862	1839	542	2433	551
Rock	1534	55	859	170	646	307	805	212	649	209	734	223	690	231	872	135	974	263
Roseau	708	16	399	41	257	186	313	131	263	89	271	132	279	116	379	42	436	144
St. Louis	12573	567	7704	1152	6020	2278	7076	1636	6225	1782	5494	3133	5121	2819	6383	1602	6448	4320
Scott	1666	662	1260	447	840	777	1017	601	771	895	1061	577	958	643	1095	503	1344	440
Sherburne	1040	140	586	113	302	337	482	197	335	200	318	224	327	239	474	127	577	259
Sibley	1254	1180	1210	527	803	870	1125	617	772	765	900	713	875	723	1200	469	1391	594
Stearns	6265	755	3936	1141	2067	2602	3275	1610	1923	2365	2465	2151	2544	1967	3532	1098	4343	1740
Steele	1922	468	1137	391	673	688	941	517	643	570	772	525	730	538	853	427	1283	459
Stevens	1029	318	626	136	488	261	562	183	444	173	492	207	437	219	558	138	752	138
Swift	2086	59	1369	120	905	509	1189	250	1001	263	1072	282	1014	323	1216	172	1482	174
Todd	3276	164	1987	374	1262	874	1671	588	1196	767	1354	745	1344	724	1651	502	2207	590
Traverse	1054	247	715	137	519	257	652	167	453	252	545	226	526	215	639	156	850	135
Wabasha	2340	678	1696	428	1151	828	1517	584	1190	600	1441	579	1268	662	1552	429	2029	350
Wadena	1212	36	730	88	531	211	622	136	482	180	477	163	512	177	626	93	798	241
Waseca	2189	311	1151	553	623	953	925	738	633	846	926	628	806	722	1167	428	1353	557
Washington	3737	270	2336	293	1644	733	2025	533	1628	490	1927	500	1672	631	1890	439	2599	577
Watonwan	1523	141	965	132	625	347	771	234	565	282	657	301	623	263	802	168	1058	160
Wilkin	1249	66	836	94	448	412	713	182	488	285	546	276	567	235	734	115	983	110
Winona	5230	793	3403	854	2044	1830	2818	1260	2136	1457	2570	1382	2346	1419	2648	1126	3811	1222
Wright	2727	1227	1667	950	821	1744	1276	1308	953	1306	981	1431	1006	1323	1460	960	1884	1182
Yellow Medicine	1868	260	1037	177	663	555	853	331	603	379	707	898	692	361	939	198	1172	252
Totals	235585	29530	152765	28991	96308	70568	130354	45097	97980	52454	107086	58312	101188	56839	127151	36134	163694	42922

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James A. Tawney, Rep.	P. Fitzpatrick, Dem-Peo.	H. Clark, Pro.
Dodge	1,842	905	119
Fillmore	4,024	1,882	193
Freeborn	3,263	1,174	156
Houston	2,052	1,192	3
Mower	3,385	1,379	.....
Olmstead	3,131	1,905	118
Steele	2,001	1,495	92
Wabasha	2,449	1,824	90
Waseca	1,835	1,318	75
Winona	3,937	4,145	.....
Totals	27,920	17,219	846
Tawney's plurality	10,701		

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James T. McCleary, Rep.	Frank A. Day, Dem-Peo.	Richard Price, Pro.
Blue Earth	3,965	2,801	138
Brown	1,807	1,591	41
Chippewa	1,270	1,034	46
Cottonwood	1,241	848	34
Faribault	3,097	1,156	104
Jackson	1,555	1,216	38
Lac qui Parle	1,597	993	77
Lincoln	639	738	54
Lyon	1,564	1,386	62
Martin	1,495	1,649	81
Murray	1,174	1,084	45
Nicollet	1,752	918	30
Nobles	1,558	1,193	71
Pipestone	843	877	18
Redwood	1,802	1,162	41
Rock	1,150	778	30
Watonwan	1,508	662	32
Yellow Medicine	1,474	1,046	93
Totals	29,481	21,132	1,035
McCleary's plurality	8,349		

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Joel P. Heatwole, Rep.	H. J. Peck Dem-Peo.	C. T. Laugeson, Pro.
Carver	1,806	1,485	39
Dakota	2,063	2,445	122
Goodhue	5,677	1,469	131
Le Sueur	2,257	2,247	71
McLeod	1,612	1,917	78
Meeker	2,061	1,618	68
Renville	2,542	2,005	87
Rice	3,517	2,041	123
Scott	1,130	1,894	55
Sibley	1,798	1,411	27
Totals	24,483	18,532	801
Heatwole's plurality	5,951		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE—*Continued.*

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	F. C. Stevens, Rep.	Francis H. Clark, Peo-Dem.	George S. Innis, Pro.
Chisago	2,444	431	.....
Isanti	1,409	698	46
Kanabec	461	284	.....
Ramsey	16,828	11,562	405
Washington	3,712	1,685	.....
Totals	24,854	14,640	451
Stevens' plurality	10,214		

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Loren Fletcher, Rep.	S. M. Owen, Peo-Dem.
Hennepin	24,508	21,521
Fletcher's majority	2,987	

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Page Morris, Rep.	Charles A. Towne, Dem-Peo.
Aitkin	803	380
Anoka	1,479	945
Beltrami	202	191
Benton	756	994
Carlton	1,106	602
Cass	284	377
Cook	62	126
Crow Wing	1,340	1,104
Hubbard	344	397
Itasca	776	770
Lake	449	419
Mille Lacs	949	533
Morrison	1,855	1,978
Pine	1,088	1,055
St. Louis	8,871	8,679
Sherburne	966	597
Stearns	2,991	5,266
Todd	2,037	1,916
Wadena	826	635
Wright	3,173	2,545
Totals	30,317	29,598
Morris' majority	719	

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Frank M. Eddy, Rep.	Edwin E. Lommen, Peo-Dem.	J. F. Heiberg, Pro.
Becker	1,511	806	69
Big Stone	1,144	649	75
Clay	1,787	1,758	63
Douglas	2,039	1,386	71
Grant	1,040	695	32
Kandiyohi	2,175	1,646	59
Kittson	758	747	47
Marshall	1,200	1,260	40
Norman	1,358	1,266	134
Otter Tail	3,762	4,231	220
Polk	3,090	4,795	141
Pope	1,888	614	38
Roseau	348	506	21
Stevens	1,067	645	39
Swift	1,458	1,116	55
Traverse	645	911	46
Wilkin	733	811	23
Totals	26,003	23,932	1,173
Eddy's plurality	2,071		

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOV. 3, 1896.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	F. M. Crosby.
Chisago county	1,836
Dakota	3,752
Goodhue	4,643
Kanabec	636
Pine	1,537
Washington	3,116
Total	15,520

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	C. D. Kerr.	C. E. Otis.	O. B. Lewis.	J. J. Egan.	H. W. Corey.	R. A. Walsh.
Ramsey	17,480	15,813	14,659	12,761	9,527	9,986

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	A. H. Snow.	O. B. Gould.
Olmsted	2,096	1,755
Wabasha	2,457	1,029
Winona	3,996	2,654
Total	8,549	5,438

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	J. H. Steele.	D. F. Simpson.	C. M. Pond.	S. Smith.
Anoka	1,230	936	1,072	1,034
Hennepin	21,050	22,415	20,012	23,988
Isanti	867	1,301	755	692
Wright	3,000	2,508	2,599	2,495
Total	26,156	27,160	24,438	28,209

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	W. A. Cant.	J. D. Ensign.	R. S. Powell.	A. Jaques.
Carlton	1,084	846	486	482
St. Louis	8,777	9,185	7,247	6,713
Cook	67	82	88	97
Lake	517	590	323	285
Total	10,445	10,703	8,144	7,577

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	G. Powers.
Chippewa	1,718
Kandiyohi	2,036
Lac qui Parle	1,966
Meeker	2,023
Swift	1,943
Yellow Medicine	2,027
Total	11,705

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Anhamna M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

VOTE ON REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

General Election held Nov. 3, 1896.

First Dist.—Houston county. One Representative.

H. R. Briggs, R	1,926
O. C. Vaaler, D	1,328

Second Dist.—Fillmore county. Three Representatives.

N. O. Henderson	3,831
D. M. Leach	3,439
L. S. St. John	3,377
J. R. Johnson	2,007
A. H. Daniels	1,735
S. A. Byholt	1,652
A. A. Ness	288
E. J. Roberts	206
D. P. Bacon	203

Third Dist.—Mower county. Two Representatives.

Charles L. West	1,473
J. J. Furlong	1,238
D. Bunker	92
L. C. Scribner	1,521
J. C. Vermilya	521

Fourth Dist.—Freeborn county. Two Representatives.

John G. Johnson, R	3,081
Henry Drommerhausen, R	2,533
L. P. Lawson, P	1,275
William Miller, P	1,198

Fifth Dist.—Faribault county. One Representative.

Sheridan J. Abbott, R	3,038
Gustave Buscho, D	1,305

Sixth Dist.—Martin and Watonwan counties. One Senator and One Representative.

		Martin.	Watonwan.	Total
Senator	H. H. Dunn	1,811	1,569	3,380
Rep	Thomas Torson, R	1,746	1,670	3,416
	C. C. Sylvester, D	1,179	532	1,711

Seventh Dist.—Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone counties. Three Representatives.

	Nobles.	Murray.	Rock.	Pipestone.	Total
Daniel Shell, R	1,509	994	1,048	730	4,281
Ole O. Holmen, R	1,333	1,259	1,163	745	4,500
A. S. Dyer, R	1,273	983	983	853	4,092
Michael Sullivan	1,295	921	767	843	3,826
Thomas Lowe	1,136	1,206	675	833	3,850
F. M. Payne	1,117	908	666	943	3,634

Eighth Dist.—Jackson and Cottonwood counties. One Representative.

	Jackson.	Cottonwood.	Total
Geo. M. Laing, R	1,438	1,227	2,665
E. J. Mellicke, P	1,368	898	2,266

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Ninth Dist.—Brown and Redwood counties. Two Representatives.

	Brown.	Redwood.	Total
Henry Helmerdinger, P	1,807	.....	1,807
Nels Christensen, R	1,619	.....	1,619
James Larson, R	.....	1,781	1,781
Andrew D. Stewart, P	.....	1,251	1,251

Tenth Dist.—Blue Earth county. Three Representatives.

Nels Nyquist	3,767
Henry C McLean	3,458
William Jamieson	3,588
Willard L. Comstock	3,121
William M. Smith	2,673
Edward W. Parker	2,754

Eleventh Dist.—Waseca county. One Representative.

John Wilkinson, R	1,940
Keyes Swift, D	1,315

Twelfth Dist.—Steele county. One Representative.

G. E. Sloan, R	2,071
W. J. Virtue, D	1,575

Thirteenth Dist.—Dodge county. One Representative.

Samuel T. Littleton, R	1,931
Wm. M. Hubbard, D	948

Fourteenth Dist.—Olmsted county. Two Representatives.

J. B. Kendall	2,829
Joseph Underleak	2,740
J. I. Vermilya	1,661
William Brown	1,722
I. D. Swain	167

Fifteenth Dist.—Winona county. Four Representatives.

G. M. Corey, R	905
Charles Goss, P	916
S. C. McElhaney, R	972
C. L. Blair, D	719
R. B. Basford, R	1,295
John H. Nagler, D	963
Adolph P. Blagik, R	1,021
Andrew H. Hill, D	1,004

Sixteenth Dist.—Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine counties. Two Representatives.

	Lyon.	Lincoln.	Yellow Medicine.	Total
J. H. Manchester, R	1,561	596	1,162	3,379
Geo. E. Olds, R	1,235	463	1,490	3,188
John J. Mooney, D	1,329	684	1,097	3,110
David T. Jones, P	1,181	759	930	2,870

Seventeenth Dist.—Nicollet county. One Representative.

Benton Severance, R	1,519
John Lambert, D	1,217

Eighteenth Dist.—Sibley county. One Representative.

William Mansfield	1,794
E. T. Connolley	1,465

Nineteenth Dist.—Le Sueur county. Two Representatives.

R. C. Von Lehe	2,284
Chas. W. McMindes	1,669
Wm. R. Mahood	2,160
Frank Roberts	1,880

Twentieth Dist.—Rice county. Three Representatives.

Duren F. Kelley	3,382
L. M. Hollister	3,030
Chas. Eigenbrodt	2,933
H. B. Martin	2,132
Ara Barton	1,866
Martin Corbett	1,770

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Twenty-first Dist.—Goodhue county. Three Representatives.

O. L. Brusletten	1,979
James Scofield	16
E. A. Bigelow	1,353
G. F. Hibbard	587
Jens K. Grondahl	2,534
John Sauter	9

Twenty-second Dist.—Wabasha county. Two Representatives.

W. A. Munger, R	1,233
Russell Warren, D.-P	728
H. B. Jewell, R	992
Wm. F. Milligan, D.-P	1,445

Twenty-third Dist.—Washington county. Three Representatives.

O. B. Soule	1,234
S. W. Powell	720
Charles A. Parker	1,185
Gustave Meyer	781
F. B. Yates	899
C. C. Peterson	507

Twenty-fourth Dist.—Dakota county. Two Representatives.

C. F. Staples	1,941
M. H. Sullivan	1,906
John Pennington	1,841
Ignatius Donnelly	2,353

Twenty-fifth Dist.—First, Second and Third Wards of St. Paul. Three Representatives.

Fred M. Lloyd	1,786
Edward Peterson	1,425
W. W. Dunn	1,541
C. W. Hall	893
Geo. A. Dallimore	818
W. A. Van Slyke	573

Twenty-sixth Dist.—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of St. Paul. Three Representatives.

Henry Johns, R	1,428
J. E. Hearn, D	1,246
Ferdinand Barta, R	1,419
J. W. Douglas, D	1,185
E. E. McDonald, R	1,495
John Dale, D	1,068

Twenty-seventh Dist.—Seventh and Eighth Wards of St. Paul. Two Representatives.

Thomas B. Scott, R	2,141
S. B. Carter, R	2,100
T. F. Martin, D	2,217

Twenty-eighth Dist.—Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards of St. Paul and County of Ramsey. Two Representatives.

Edwin Snodgrass, R	1,307
E. W. Buckley, D	1,189
C. H. McGill, R	1,885
John Owens, D	1,129

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imlay (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Twenty-ninth Dist.—First and Third Wards of Minneapolis. Two Representatives.

Joseph Schutta, R	1,456
Jacob Foell, D.-P	2,567
Alpheus Dale, R	2,043
Augustus S. Dowdall, D.-P	1,960

Thirtieth Dist.—Second and Ninth Wards of Minneapolis. Two Representatives.

Fred B. Snyder, R	3,232
Geo. L. Dingman	2,594
Matthias Lellmann, D	2,627
Jacob B. Oyen	2,422

Thirty-first Dist.—Fourth and Tenth Wards of Minneapolis, and villages of Crystal and Osseo, and towns of Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan. Three Representatives.

Stephen B. Lovejoy	4,868
Simon Meyers	4,375
William T. Coe	4,530
Lee Combs	3,288
Walter X. Morgan	3,031
Leon D. Brown	3,055

Thirty-second Dist.—Fifth and Sixth Wards of Minneapolis. Four Representatives.

John F. Dahl, R	4,729
Henry G. Hicks, R	4,581
Willard R. Cray, R	4,442
Hans Simonson, R	4,386
William F. Lothamer, D.-P	3,154
Hans A. Hanson, D.-P	3,157
Marcus P. Hobart, D.-P	3,162
Frederick W. Moss, D.-P	2,979

Thirty-third Dist.—Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of Minneapolis, village of Edina, and towns of Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, and Excelsior village and town. Two Representatives.

Daniel T. Davies, R	4,098
Lewis S. Gillett	3,413
Selvanus A. Stockwell, D	3,696
Hans E. Isaacson	3,026

Thirty-fourth Dist.—Eighth and Thirteenth Wards of Minneapolis, and remaining towns of Hennepin county. Two Representatives.

Edward E. Smith	4,504
John R. Cunningham	3,776
Elbridge S. Barnes	2,355
James E. Woodford	2,073

Thirty-fifth Dist.—Anoka and Isanti counties. One Representative.

	Anoka.	Isanti.	Total
John Sederberg	1,524	1,385	2,909
Peter M. Peterson	708	815	1,523

Thirty-sixth Dist.—Scott county. One Representative.

Thomas J. Kelley, D	1,505
Peter Poetz, Cit	1,548

Thirty-seventh Dist.—Carver county. One Representative.

Jacob Truwe	1,989
John Koehnen	1,382

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054506261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Thirty-eighth Dist.—Wright and Sherburne counties. Four Representatives.

	Wright.	Sherburne.	Total
G. P. Boutwell	3,225	841	4,066
A. N. Dare	2,962	918	3,880
J. M. Belden	3,054	823	3,877
Ole Mattson	4,260	927	5,187
David W. Flannigan	2,230	456	2,686
J. P. Kuhnley	2,175	433	2,608
Charles Judkins	2,147	553	2,700

Thirty-ninth Dist.—Meeker county. One Representative.

John A. Sampson, R	1,952
Henry I. Peterson, D.-P	1,745

Fortieth Dist.—McLeod county. One Representative.

J. H. Reiner, R	1,818
C. N. Perkins, P	1,753

Forty-first Dist.—Kandiyohi county. One Representative.

Henry Feig	2,017
Christian Johnson	1,845

Forty-second Dist.—Renville county. One Representative.

J. A. Bergley	2,446
O. T. Ramsland	2,283

Forty-third Dist.—Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties. Three Representatives.

	Chippewa.	Lac qui Parle.	Swift.	Total
J. O. Haugland, R	1,131	1,298	1,019	3,448
Jacob F. Jacobson, R	1,130	1,707	1,133	3,970
H. W. Stone, R	875	1,286	1,505	3,666
C. A. Fosnes, D.-P	1,340	1,087	1,045	3,472
John Maguire, D.-P	924	1,135	1,140	3,199
F. E. Davidson, D.-P	822	751	929	2,502

Forty-fourth Dist.—Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties. One Representative.

	Chisago.	Kanabec.	Pine.	Total
August J. Anderson	2,706	653	1,489	4,848

Forty-fifth Dist.—Stearns and Benton and Seventh Ward of St. Cloud in Sherburne county. Four Representatives.

	Stearns.	Benton.	Sherburne.	Total
John G. Hayter, P.-D	1,287	65	27	1,379
Daniel W. Bruckart, Ind	950	103	51	1,104
W. S. Bartholemew, R	758	....	....	758
Fred Schroeder, D	2,120	....	....	2,120
Frank E. Minnette, D	1,151	....	....	1,151
Joseph Kraker, I	1,409	....	....	1,409
J. H. Coates, R	.....	775	....	775
E. S. Hall, P.-D	.....	797	....	797

Forty-sixth Dist.—Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Morrison and Todd counties. Four Representatives.

	Crow Wing.	Mille Lacs.	Morrison.	Todd.	Total
A. F. Ferris	1,798	718	1,959	1,868	6,343
B. F. Hartshorn	1,481	694	1,862	1,958	5,995
J. D. Jones	1,492	724	1,840	2,094	6,150
H. C. Head	1,416	972	1,794	1,856	6,038
J. H. Koop	1,223	308	1,886	1,693	5,110
J. H. Sheets	871	336	1,803	1,811	4,821
Frank Newton	864	552	1,782	1,662	4,860
Chas. F. Bohall	812	329	1,790	1,773	4,704

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Forty-seventh Dist.—Pope and Douglas counties. Two Representatives.

	Douglas.	Pope.	Total
R. J. McNeil	1,680	.....	1,680
Henry G. Lewis	1,561	.....	1,561
Mark D. Judkins	239	.....	239
O. P. Reeves	.....	1,767	1,767
L. B. Cantleberry	.....	765	765

Forty-eighth Dist.—Otter Tail county. Four Representatives.

E. A. Bickford	3,279
Hans Mickleson	3,163
F. M. Mosher	3,230
A. L. Wellman	3,063
John O. Emerson	4,046
A. T. Vigen	3,936
T. H. Froslie	3,641
Knud Pederson	3,924
Ole O. Sageng	553
James A. Sherwin	387
H. P. Nelson	366
N. H. Slater	523

Forty-ninth Dist.—Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties. Two Representatives.

	Big Stone.	Grant.	Stevens.	Traverse.	Total
Jerry M. Finney	1,149	697	723	569	3,138
Louis O. Foss	810	1,011	964	497	3,282
Gustave A. Westphall	623	668	476	767	2,534
Rollin J. Hall	601	582	713	835	2,731

Fiftieth Dist.—Becker, Clay and Wilkin counties. Three Representatives.

	Becker.	Clay.	Wilkin.	Total
D. F. McGrath	1,436	1,739	679	3,858
Joseph C. Wood	1,273	1,371	783	3,427
W. B. Douglas	1,251	1,652	677	3,580
A. B. Pederson	986	1,522	750	3,258
R. M. Probstfield	966	1,797	633	3,396
E. J. Moore	967	1,486	635	3,088

Fifty-first Dist.—Beltrami, Norman and Polk counties. Three Representatives.

	Beltrami.	Norman.	Polk.	Total
Lewis Lohn	218	1,124	2,882	4,224
Charles G. Rapp	150	1,122	2,719	3,991
Andrew Hawkins	151	1,309	2,328	3,788
W. A. Marin	172	1,286	4,634	6,092
G. O. Gilbertson	147	1,316	4,088	5,551
S. J. Lee	143	1,251	4,157	5,551

Fifty-second Dist.—Marshall, Roseau and Kittson counties. One Representative.

	Marshall.	Roseau	Kittson.	Total
P. H. Konzen, R.	1,166	365	624	2,155
M. A. Goar, D.-P	1,304	460	921	2,685

Fifty-third Dist.—Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Hubbard, Itasca, Wadena counties. One Senator and One Representative.

		Aitkin.	Carlton.	Cass.	Hubbard.	Itasca.	Wadena.	Total
Senator...	Geo. A. Whitney	687	1,114	332	329	741	[illegible]	3,074
	T. R. Foley	455	375	161	139	575	314	2,019
	Joseph Askew	76	109	151	252	168	257	1,063
Rep.	Daniel M. Gunn.	794	1,120	332	367	737	838	4,188
	D. W. Doran	336	578	294	350	859	564	2,981

Fifty-fourth Dist.—Cook, Lake and St. Louis counties. Three Representatives.

	Cook.	Lake.	St. Louis.	Total
Patrick R. Vail	74	560	9 182	9,816
Geo. R. Laybourn	74	540	8,799	9,413
Philip C. Schmidt	70	527	8,585	9,182
M. F. Marion	90	321	7,124	7,535
E. G. Wallinder	92	296	6,768	7,156
Geo. C. Findley	86	303	6,960	7,349

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated by Adrianne M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1857.		
Henry H. Shibley	17,790	
Alexander Ramsey	17,550	
		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	
		32,367
1865.		
W. R. Marshall	17,318	
H. M. Rice	13,842	
		31,160
1867.		
W. R. Marshall	34,874	
C. E. Flandrau	29,502	
		64,376
1869.		
Horace Austin	27,348	
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.		
C. K. Davis	40,741	
A. Barton	35,245	
S. Mayall	1,036	
		77,022
1875.		
J. S. Pillsbury	47,073	
D. L. Buell	35,275	
R. F. Humiston	1,669	
		84,017
1877.		
J. S. Pillsbury	57,071	
W. L. Banning	39,147	
Wm. Meigher	2,396	
		98,614
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
1886.		
A. R. McGill	107,064	
A. A. Ames	104,464	
James E. Child	9,030	
		220,558
1888.		
W. R. Merriam, R	134,355	
Eugene M. Wilson, D	110,251	
Hugh Harrison, Pro	17,026	
		261,632
1890.		
W. R. Merriam, R	88,111	
Thomas Wilson, D	85,844	
S. M. Owen, Alliance	58,513	
James P. Pinkham, Pro	8,424	
		240,892
1892.		
Knute Nelson, R	109,220	
Daniel W. Lawler, D	94,600	
Ignatius Donnelly, Peo	39,862	
William J. Dean, Pro	12,239	
		255,921
1894.		
Knute Nelson, R	147,043	
George L. Becker D	53,584	
Sidney M. Owen, Peo	87,890	
Haus S. Hilleboe, Pro	6,832	
		296,249
1896.		
David M. Clough, R	165,806	
John Lind, Dem.-Peo	162,254	
Wm. J. Dean, Pro	5,154	
A. A. Ames, Ind	2,890	
W. B. Hammond, Soc	1,125	
		337,229

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1860.	
Abraham Lincoln	22,069
S. A. Douglas	11,920
J. C. Breckenridge	748
1864.	
Abraham Lincoln	25,055
Geo. B. McClellan	17,367
1868.	
U. S. Grant	43,722
Horatio Seymour	28,096
1872.	
U. S. Grant	55,708
Horace Greeley	35,211
1876.	
R. B. Hayes	72,955
S. J. Tilden	48,587
Peter Cooper, Greenback	2,389
1880.	
James A. Garfield	93,902
W. S. Hancock	53,315
Weaver, Greenback	3,267
1884.	
Grover Cleveland	70,065
James G. Blaine	111,685
St. John, Prohibitionist	4,684
Butler, Greenback	3,583
1888.	
B. H. Harrison, Rep	142,492
Grover Cleveland, Dem	104,385
Fisk, Pro	15,311
1892.	
Grover Cleveland, Dem	100,920
B. H. Harrison, Rep	122,823
James B. Weaver, Peo	29,313
John Bidwell, Pro	14,182
Weaver (fusion vote)	107,077
1896.	
William McKinley, Rep	193,503
William J. Bryan, Dem.-Peo	130,735
Joshua Levering, Pro	4,338
Palmer, Dem	3,222
Machett, Soc	954

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015050436211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

The figures used in the compilation of this department of the Manual have been obtained from the Fourth Decennial Census of Minnesota, taken by the Secretary of State, June 1, 1895. From this census has been abstracted the population of the state in detail by counties, townships, cities, wards of cities, and villages, as well as tables showing the various occupations, the nativity, legal voters, sex, color, etc., by counties, also tables giving population by congressional and senatorial districts.

The population of the state is given at 1,574,619. The state census of 1885 returns as total population of state, 1,117,798, thus the increase during the last decade was 456,821 or 40.86 per cent. During the same period only one out of the 81 counties in the state shows a decrease.

The following summary gives in detail, the population of each county according to the state census for years 1895 and 1885 and federal census for the years 1890 and 1880 together with increase (or decrease) in number:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

SHOWING COMPARISONS WITH STATE CENSUS OF 1885 AND UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1890 AND 1880.

COUNTIES.	State Census, 1895.	State Census, 1885.	U. S. Census, 1890.	U. S Census, 1880.	Increase, 1885-1895.	Increase, 1890-1895.
The State.....	1,574,619	1,117,798	1,301,826	780,773	456,821	272,793
Aitkin.....	5,224	1,388	2,462	366	3,836	2,762
Anoka.....	11,181	10,089	9,884	7,108	1,092	1,297
Becker.....	a13,725	7,433	9,401	5,218	6,292	4,324
Beltrami.....	b1,364	111	312	10	1,253	1,052
Benton.....	7,793	4,721	6,284	3,012	3,072	1,509
Big Stone.....	7,477	4,697	5,722	3,688	2,780	1,755
Blue Earth.....	32,295	26,462	29,210	22,889	5,833	3,085
Brown.....	18,431	13,976	15,817	12,016	4,455	2,614
Carlton.....	7,458	3,189	5,272	1,230	4,269	2,186
Carver.....	17,567	15,965	16,532	14,140	1,602	1,035
Cass.....	3,425	1,135	1,247	486	2,290	2,178
Chippewa.....	10,805	6,561	8,555	5,408	4,244	2,250
Chisago.....	13,118	9,765	10,359	7,962	3,353	2,759
Clay.....	15,154	10,362	11,517	5,887	4,792	3,637
Cook.....	427	322	98	65	105	329
Cottonwood.....	10,187	5,894	7,412	5,523	4,293	2,775
Crow Wing.....	11,561	8,743	8,852	2,319	2,818	2,709
Dakota.....	21,345	18,590	20,240	17,391	2,755	1,105
Dodge.....	12,753	10,487	10,864	11,344	2,266	1,889
Douglas.....	16,942	12,924	14,606	9,130	4,018	2,336
Faribault.....	20,139	15,163	16,708	13,016	4,976	3,431
Fillmore.....	28,590	26,677	25,996	28,163	1,922	2,633
Freeborn.....	21,138	17,364	17,962	16,069	3,774	3,176
Goodhue.....	32,268	31,113	28,806	29,651	1,155	3,462
Grant.....	7,987	5,197	6,875	3,004	2,790	1,112
Hennepin.....	217,798	148,737	185,294	67,013	69,061	32,504
Houston.....	15,556	15,482	14,653	16,332	74	903
Hubbard.....	2,447	853	1,412	.....	1,594	1,035

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES—Continued.

SHOWING COMPARISONS WITH STATE CENSUS OF 1885 AND UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1890 AND 1880.

COUNTIES.	State Census, 1895.	State Census, 1885.	U. S. Census, 1890.	U. S. Census, 1880.	Increase, 1885-1895.	Increase, 1890-1895.
Isanti	10,195	7,031	7,607	5,063	3,164	2,588
Itasca	3,965	237	743	124	3,728	3,222
Jackson	12,324	6,110	8,924	4,806	6,214	3,400
Kanabec	2,714	1,109	1,579	505	1,605	1,135
Kandiyohi	16,322	12,849	13,997	10,159	3,473	2,325
Kittson	6,289	3,462	5,387	905	2,827	902
Lac qui Parle	12,687	7,842	10,382	4,891	4,845	2,305
Lake	2,211	453	1,299	106	1,758	912
Le Sueur	20,915	18,559	19,057	16,103	2,356	1,858
Lincoln	7,196	4,362	5,691	2,945	2,834	1,505
Lyon	12,425	7,936	9,501	6,257	4,489	2,924
McLeod	19,134	15,311	17,026	12,342	3,823	2,108
Marshall	12,072	5,560	9,130	992	6,512	2,942
Martin	13,981	6,426	9,403	5,249	7,555	4,578
Meeker	17,389	14,501	15,456	11,730	2,888	1,933
Mille Lacs	5,129	1,897	2,845	1,501	3,232	2,284
Morrison	19,163	9,406	13,325	5,875	9,757	5,838
Mower	21,546	15,277	18,019	16,799	6,269	3,527
Murray	9,322	5,046	6,692	3,604	4,276	2,630
Nicollet	14,299	13,434	13,382	12,333	865	917
Nobles	11,905	5,639	7,958	4,435	6,266	3,947
Norman	13,470	8,335	10,618	.....	5,135	2,852
Olmsted	22,316	20,518	19,806	21,543	1,798	2,510
Otter Tail	39,453	31,520	34,232	18,675	7,933	5,221
Pine	8,631	5,186	4,052	1,365	6,445	4,579
Pipestone	7,115	3,956	5,132	2,092	3,159	1,983
Polk	39,209	23,475	30,192	11,433	15,734	9,015
Pope	11,607	8,707	10,032	5,874	2,900	1,575
Ramsey	147,537	116,227	139,706	45,990	31,310	7,741
Redwood	13,583	6,488	9,386	5,375	7,045	4,147
Renville	21,818	13,153	17,099	10,791	8,665	4,719
Rice	26,837	24,941	23,968	22,481	1,896	2,869
Rock	8,597	5,239	6,817	3,669	3,358	1,780
Roseau	c3,493	...c.....	.....	.....	3,493	3,493
St. Louis	78,575	20,453	44,862	4,504	58,122	33,713
Scott	15,035	14,181	13,831	13,516	854	1,204
Sherburne	7,137	5,647	5,908	3,855	1,490	1,229
Sibley	16,436	13,126	15,199	10,637	3,310	1,237
Stearns	39,925	28,712	34,844	21,956	11,213	5,081
Steele	15,798	12,733	13,232	12,460	3,065	2,566
Stevens	3,543	4,511	5,251	3,911	2,032	1,292
Swift	11,846	8,373	10,161	7,473	3,473	1,685
Todd	17,674	9,643	12,930	6,133	8,031	4,744
Traverse	6,064	2,860	4,516	1,507	3,204	1,548
Wabasha	18,587	17,999	16,972	18,206	588	1,615
Wadena	6,076	3,565	4,053	2,080	2,511	2,023
Waseca	14,713	13,342	13,313	12,385	1,371	1,400
Washington	27,417	29,751	25,992	19,563	d2,334	1,425
Watonwan	10,262	5,995	7,746	5,104	4,267	2,516
Wilkin	6,200	3,734	4,346	1,906	2,466	1,854
Winona	37,134	31,928	33,797	27,197	5,206	3,337
Wright	27,853	22,790	24,164	18,104	4,863	3,489
Yellow Medicine	12,581	7,863	9,854	5,884	4,718	2,727

Increase in population from 1880 to 1890, 66.74 per cent. Increase from 1885 to 1895, 40.86 per cent. Increase from 1890 to 1895, 20.95 per cent.

a Including White Earth Indian Reservation in Beltrami and Norman counties. *b* Including Red Lake Indian Reservation. *c* Detached from Kittson county since 1890. *d* Decrease.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irvine (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508781
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

URBAN GROWTH.

There has been a healthy growth in urban population in the State during the last five years, especially are increases noticed in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Little Falls and Ely.

The population of forty cities and villages having a population of over 2,000 inhabitants is as follows:

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF CITIES IN MINNESOTA DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

CITIES.

Names.	Counties.	1895.	1890.	Increase.	Per cent Increase.
Minneapolis	Hennepin	192,833	164,738	28,095	17.06
St. Paul	Ramsey	140,292	133,156	7,136	5.36
Duluth	St. Louis	59,396	33,115	26,281	79.36
Winona	Winona	20,649	18,208	2,441	13.49
Stillwater	Washington	12,004	11,260	744	.66
Mankato	Blue Earth	10,173	8,838	1,335	15.11
St. Cloud	Stearns	9,178	7,686	1,492	19.41
Red Wing	Goodhue	7,685	6,294	1,391	22.10
Faribault	Rice	7,616	6,520	1,096	16.81
Brainerd	Crow Wing	7,031	5,703	1,328	23.29
Rochester	Olmsted	6,429	5,321	1,108	20.82
Little Falls	Morrison	5,116	2,354	2,762	117.33
Austin	Mower	5,087	3,901	1,186	30.40
Owatonna	Steele	4,891	3,849	1,042	27.07
New Ulm	Brown	4,790	3,741	1,049	28.04
Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	4,497	3,772	725	19.22
St. Peter	Nicollet	4,251	3,671	580	15.77
Albert Lea	Freeborn	4,158	3,305	853	25.81
Crookston	Polk	3,970	3,457	513	14.84
Hastings	Dakota	3,848	3,705	143	3.86
Anoka	Anoka	3,812	4,252	*440	*11.77
Virginia	St. Louis	3,647	.....	.....	.....
Northfield	Rice	3,456	2,659	797	29.97
Moorhead	Clay	3,290	2,088	1,202	57.57
Waseca	Waseca	2,780	2,482	298	12.01
Lake City	Wabasha	2,616	2,128	488	22.93
Wabasha	Wabasha	2,545	2,487	58	2.33
Chaska	Carver	2,443	2,210	233	10.54
Ely	St. Louis	2,260	901	1,359	150.83
South St. Paul	Dakota	2,135	2,242	*107	*5.01
Sauk Center	Stearns	2,015	1,695	320	18.88
Le Sueur Borough	Le Sueur	2,007	1,763	244	13.84

VILLAGES.

Names.	Counties.	1895.	1890.	Increase	Per Cent Increase.
Cloquet	Carlton	2,662	2,530	132	5.27
Alexandria	Douglas	2,655	2,118	537	25.35
Willmar	Kandiyohi	2,511	1,825	686	37.59
Blue Earth City	Faribault	2,432	1,569	863	55.
Fairmont	Martin	2,204	1,205	999	82.90
Litchfield	Meeker	2,044	1,899	145	7.63
Glencoe	McLeod	2,022	1,649	373	22.62
Hutchinson	McLeod	2,011	1,414	595	42.08

* Decrease.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The following tables show the population of each county in detail by minor civil divisions:

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
AITKIN COUNTY.....	5,224	2,462
Aitkin.....	381	305
Aitkin, village of.....	1,670	737
Beonel (township 46, range 22) (a).....	104	.....
Farm Island (township 46, range 27) (a).....	315	.....
Hazelton (township 45, range 27; township 44, range 27) (a).....	170	.....
Kimberly (township 47, range 25) (a).....	161	39
Malmo (township 45, range 25) (a).....	90	.....
Nordland (township 46, range 26 and fractional T. 45, R. 26).....	404	121
Spencer (township 47, range 26) (a).....	208	.....
Township 43, range 22..	15	.....
Township 43, range 24..	5	.....
Township 44, range 23..	6	.....
Township 44, range 24..	100	.....
Township 44, range 25..	101	.....
Township 45, range 22..	20	.....
Township 45, range 23..	2	.....
Township 45, range 24..	2	.....
Township 46, range 23..	73	.....
Township 46, range 24..	65	.....
Township 46, range 25..	163	.....
Township 47, range 22..	4	.....
Township 47, range 23..	12	.....
Township 47, range 24..	27	.....
Township 48, range 22..	65	.....
Township 48, range 23..	162	.....
Township 48, range 24..	40	.....
Township 48, range 25..	11	.....
Township 48, range 26..	310	.....
Township 48, range 27..	12	.....
Township 49, range 22..	23	.....
Township 49, range 23..	15	.....
Township 49, range 24..	34	.....
Township 49, range 25..	102	.....
Township 49, range 26..	45	.....
Township 50, range 22..	19	.....
Township 50, range 23..	74	.....
Township 50, range 24..	12	.....
Township 50, range 25..	17	.....
Township 50, range 26..	11	.....
Township 50, range 27..	6	.....
Township 51, range 22..	2	.....
Township 51, range 23..	39	.....
Township 51, range 24..	19	.....
Township 51, range 25..	8	.....

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
AITKIN COUNTY—Continued.		
Township 51, range 26..	13	.....
Township 51, range 27..	5	.....
Township 52, range 23..	61	.....
Township 52, range 24..	10	.....
Township 52, range 25..	3	.....
Township 52, range 26..	11	.....
Township 52, range 27..	2	.....
Township 52, range 22..	5	.....
Not returned by townships in 1890.....	.....	1,260
ANOKA COUNTY.....	11 181	9,884
Anoka, city of..... First ward.... 1,289 Second ward.. 1,171 Third ward ... 1,352	3,812	4,252
Anoka.....	422	360
Bethel.....	547	419
Blaine.....	351	205
Burns.....	903	650
Centerville.....	1,271	1,134
Columbus.....	386	262
Fridley.....	559	476
Grow.....	607	485
Ham Lake.....	514	384
Linwood.....	325	242
Oak Grove.....	426	263
Ramsey.....	616	398
St. Francis.....	449	324
BECKER COUNTY.....	13,725	9,401
Atlanta.....	388	345
Audubon.....	685	574
Audubon, village of...	232	159
Burlington.....	378	603
Carsonville.....	168	432
Cormorant.....	510	504
Cuba.....	542	470
Detroit, village of.....	1,801	1,510
Erie.....	269	263
Evergreen.....	177	146
Frazee, village of (b)..	279	.....
Green Valley.....	175	123
Hamden.....	466	437
Height of Land.....	270	218
Holmesville.....	245	141
Lake Eunice.....	640	479
Lake Park, including Lake Park village..	1,058	913
Lake Park, vil. of 408	.....	349

a Organized since 1890.

b Frazee village, formerly in Burlington township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Becker county—Continued.		
Lakeview	410	318
Osage (*b*)	314	.....
Richwood	544	513
Runeberg	330	276
Silver Leaf	216	142
Spruce Grove	230	157
Toad Lake (township 139, range 38) (*c*)	121	57
Walworth	350	300
Township 140, range 38	65	.....
Township 140, range 39	112	97
Township 141, range 36	76	17
Township 142, range 36	1	.....
White Earth Indian Reservation (*d*)	2,673	.....
White Earth Indian Reservation in Becker county as returned in 1890	.....	207
Beltrami county	1,364	312
Unorganized	976	312
Red Lake Indian Reservation	388	.....
Benton county	7,793	6,284
Alberta	596	566
Gilmanton	666	643
Glendorado	421	297
Granite Ledge	161	134
Graham (*e*)	339	.....
Langola (including Rice Village)	747	785
Mayhew Lake	668	336
Maywood	458	284
Minden	444	370
Sauk Rapids	212	216
Sauk Rapids, village of	1,313	1,185
St. Cloud, city of (*f*)		
Fifth Ward	259	156
Sixth Ward	698	637
St. George	624	528
Watab	187	147
Big Stone county	7,477	5,722
Akron	554	345
Almond	420	450
Artichoke	483	370
Big Stone	331	265
Beardsley, village of (*g*)	221	.....
Browns Valley	306	486
Clinton, village of (*h*)	165	.....
Graceville	338	341
Graceville, village of	745	508
Big Stone county—Continued.		
Malta	365	279
Moonshine	313	198
Odessa (including fractional township 120, range 45)	358	334
Odessa, village of (*i*)	137	.....
Ortonville city, part of	1,127	768
Ortonville city (in Big Stone and Lac qui Parle)	1,180	.....
Ortonville	132	113
Otrey	381	290
Prior	746	632
Toqua	355	326
Blue Earth county	32,295	29,210
Amboy, village of	422	215
Beauford	774	725
Butternut Valley	701	659
Cambria	340	356
Ceresco	602	560
Danville	707	738
Decoria	1,007	1,011
Garden City	827	774
Good Thunder, village of (*j*)	421	.....
Jamestown	579	861
Judson	711	676
Lake Crystal, village of	1,124	824
Leroy	1,595	1,576
Lime	629	610
Lincoln	566	458
Lyra	808	1,159
McPherson	1,324	1,242
Madison Lake, village of (*k*)	366	.....
Mankato, city of	10,173	8,838
First ward 1,857		
Second ward 2,022		
Third ward 1,449		
Fourth ward 1,848		
Fifth ward 2,122		
Sixth ward 875		
Mankato	1,434	1,364
Mapleton	655	610
Mapleton, village of	823	697
Medo	866	865
Pleasant Mound	769	688
Rapidan	1,119	1,060
Shelby	795	728
South Bend	586	547
Sterling	714	730
Vernon	858	729

b Detached from Carsonville township since 1890.
c Organized since 1890.
d Returns include portions of reservation in Norman and Beltrami counties.
e Returned with Langola township in 1890.
f See Stearns county.
g Beardsley village, formerly in Browns Valley township, incorporated since 1890.
h Clinton village, formerly in Almond township, incorporated since 1890.
i Odessa village, formerly in Odessa township, incorporated since 1890.
j Good Thunder village, formerly in Lyra township, incorporated since 1890.
k Madison Lake village, formerly in Jamestown township, incorporated since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
BROWN COUNTY....	18,431	15,817
Albin	595	600
Bashaw	546	410
Burnstown	541	517
Cottonwood	650	697
Eden	899	878
Home	1,087	1,056
Lake Hanska	784	742
Leavenworth	592	431
Linden	762	762
Milford	724	751
Mulligan	555	393
New Ulm, city of	4,790	3,741
First ward..... 1,719		
Second ward.... 1,541		
Third ward..... 1,530		
North Star	479	386
Prairieville	758	730
Sigel	657	680
Sleepy Eye Lake, village of	1,953	1,513
Springfield, village of	1,116	716
Stark	638	623
Stately	305	211
CARLTON COUNTY.....	7,458	5,272
Barnum (*a*)	329	.....
Barnum, village of	289	417
Carlton, village of (*b*)	563	612
Cloquet, village of	2,662	2,530
Fon du Lac Indian Reservation	306	.....
Knife Falls	80	50
Mahtowa	370	194
Moose Lake	671	474
Moose Lake, village of	289	169
Red Clover (*a*)	216	.....
Split Rock (*a*)	371	.....
Thomson	316	586
Thomson, village of (*c*)	238	.....
Twin Lake	758	240
CARVER COUNTY....	17,567	16,532
Benton	1,107	1,175
Benton, village of	52	39
Camden	1,512	1,421
Carver (co-extensive with Carver village)	608	625
Chanhassen	1,375	1,202
Chaska	156	366
Chaska, city of (*d*)	2,443	2,210
First ward..... 836		
Second ward.... 724		
Third ward..... 883		
Cologne, village of	230	193
Dahlgren	1,219	1,146
Hancock	569	550
Hollywood	1,168	1,042

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
CARVER COUNTY—Continued.		
Laketon	1,085	1,007
Norwood, village of	468	385
San Francisco	662	667
Waconia	1,176	1,206
Waconia, village of	707	441
Watertown	1,144	1,102
Watertown, village of	456	362
Young America	1,118	1,106
Young America, village of	312	287
*CASS COUNTY.....	3,425	1,247
Township 133, range 29 (including Gull River village)	238	.....
Townships 138, 139, 140 and 141, in all ranges	489	.....
Township 142, range 31	311	.....
Township 145, range 32	11	.....
Township 144, range 34	12	.....
Township 146, range 27	4	.....
Township 144, range 25	14	.....
Township 143, range 25	31	.....
Township 143, range 26	17	.....
Township 142, range 26	4	.....
Township 142, range 25	7	.....
Township 144, range 26	8	.....
Township 144, range 28	14	.....
Township 143, range 32	4	.....
Township 141, range 32	49	.....
All other unorganized territory	1,859	.....
Leech Lake Indian Reservation	353	.....
Gull River village, returned in 1890	.....	439
Unorganized, returned in 1890	.....	808
CHIPPEWA COUNTY....	10,805	8,555
Big Bend	636	623
Crate	384	268
Clara City, village of (*e*)	326	.....
Grace	262	165
Granite Falls, city of (Second ward)	262	.....
First ward (*f*).....927		
Total for Granite Falls city in Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties.	*1,189*	.....
Granite Falls (*g*)	511	759
Havelock	333	226
Kragero	719	880
Leenthrop	586	509
Lone Tree	398	185
Louriston	437	271

a Organized since 1890.
b Formerly N. P. Junction village.
c Thomson village, formerly in Thomson township, incorporated since 1890.
d Organized as a city since 1890.
* Including townships annexed to Hubbard county since June 1, 1895.

e Clara City village, formerly in Rheiderland township, incorporated since 1890.
f First ward of Granite Falls city lies in Yellow Medicine county.
g Returns in 1890 included that portion of township now comprising the Second ward of the city of Granite Falls.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—Continued.		
Mandt	565	450
Montevideo, village of	1,800	1,437
First ward 886		
Second ward 914		
Milan, village of (*h*)	298	.....
Rheiderland	363	248
Rosewood	623	631
Sparta	848	821
Stoneham	579	362
Tunsberg, including Watson village	695	631
Watson, village of 151		
Woods	180	90
CHISAGO COUNTY	13,118	10,359
Amador	629	453
Chisago Lake	1,754	1,561
Fish Lake	1,190	957
Franconia	863	816
Franconia, village of	209	252
Harris, village of	681	504
Lent	417	245
Lindstrom, village of (*a*)	254	.....
Nessel	1,292	1,065
North Branch, village of	1,141	685
Rush City, village of	832	707
Rushseba	735	529
Shafer	955	812
Sunrise	897	626
Taylors Falls, village of	583	567
Wyoming	695	580
CLAY COUNTY	15,154	11,517
Alliance	260	183
Barnesville, city of	1,238	1,069
First ward 480		
Second ward 335		
Third ward 423		
Barnesville	165	141
Cromwell	228	161
Eglon	683	652
Elkton	168	141
Elmwood	475	368
Felton	206	232
Flowing (*b*)	140	.....
Georgetown	560	448
Glyndon, village of	276	275
Glyndon	209	104
Goose Prairie	370	270
Hagen	274	213
Hawley	392	258
Hawley, village of	316	270
Highland Grove	621	523
Holy Cross	373	156
CLAY COUNTY—Con't.		
Humboldt	263	268
Keene	230	199
Kurtz (*c*)	275	.....
Kragnes	400	249
Moland	388	356
Moorhead, city of	3,290	2,088
First ward 770		
Second ward 1,665		
Third ward 855		
Moorhead	179	294
Morken	276	242
Oakport	231	176
Park	611	403
Riverton	213	296
Skree	363	300
Spring Prairie (*d*)	170	.....
Tansem	666	614
Ulen	567	430
Viding	168	148
COOK COUNTY	427	98
Norland township (*e*)	43	.....
Remainder of county unorganized	384	98
COTTONWOOD COUNTY	10,187	7,412
Amboy	343	222
Amo	296	173
Ann	402	338
Carson	655	556
Dale	367	213
Delton	350	298
Germantown	488	374
Great Bend	320	274
Highwater	569	511
Lakeside	547	395
Midway township (*f*)	528	.....
Mountain Lake (*g*)	612	884
Mountain Lake, vil. of	595	323
Rose Hill	480	407
Selma	405	310
Southbrook	318	263
Springfield	351	272
Stordon	439	356
Westbrook	599	408
Windom, village of	1,523	835
CROW WING COUNTY	11,561	8,852
Brainerd, city of	7,031	5,703
First ward 1,200		
Second ward 1,704		
Third ward 1,581		
Fourth ward 1,120		
Fifth ward 1,426		

h Milan village, formerly in Kragero township, incorporated since 1890.

a Lindstrom village, formerly in Chisago Lake township, incorporated since 1890.

b Formerly township 141, range 46, organized since 1890.

c Formerly township 138, range 48, and fraction of township 138, range 49, organized since 1890.

d Formerly township 140, range 46, organized since 1890.

e Organized since 1890.

f Formerly township 106, range 34, detached from Mountain Lake township since 1890.

g Formerly comprised townships 105 and 106, range 34, township 106, range 34, detached since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Crow Wing county—Continued.		
Crow Wing .. Fairbanks .. (a)	341	211
Daggitt Brook	331	240
Deerwood	415	268
Fairbanks (a)	.....	122
Garrison	201	187
Long Lake	295	249
Maple Grove (township 44, range 29) (b)	236	122
Mooresville	360	787
Oak Lawn	256	202
St. Mathias (township 43, range 31) (b)	432	.....
Township 43, range 28	20	.....
Township 43, range 29	70	.....
Township 45, range 28	174	126
Township 45, range 29	170	116
Township 46, range 29	120	7
Township 46, range 30	14	26
Township 47, range 28	180	141
Township 47, range 29	36	.....
Township 47, range 30	2	13
Township 136, range 26	3	.....
Township 136, range 27	29	.....
Township 136, range 28	18	.....
Township 136, range 29	27	.....
Township 136, range 25	44	.....
Township 137, range 26	2	.....
Township 137, range 27	125	.....
Township 137, range 28	30	.....
Township 137, range 29	28	.....
Township 138, range 27	24	.....
Township 138, range 28	6	.....
Township 133, range 28	21	86
Township 133, range 29	7	100
Township 134, range 28	163	83
Township 134, range 29	81	31
Township 135, range 27	58	11
Township 135, range 28	110	19
Township 135, range 29	101	.....
Township 42, range 29 returned in 1890	.....	2
Dakota County	21,345	20,240
Burnsville	347	309
Castle Rock	665	704
Douglas	635	666
Eagan	848	743
Empire	532	482
Eureka	853	761
Farmington, village of	732	657
Greenvale	663	705
Hampton	766	725
Hastings, city of	3,848	3,705
First ward 789		
Second ward 872		
Third ward 1,820		
Fourth ward 367		
Inver Grove	1,256	1,211
Lakeville	863	701
Lakeville, village of	303	258
Lebanon	234	242
Marshan	500	499
Mendota	844	741
Mendota, village of	225	248
New Trier, village of	148	129
Ninninger	378	276
Randolph	251	218
Ravenna	310	264
Rosemount	666	589
Rosemount, village of	158	198
Sciota	243	239
South St. Paul, city of	2,135	2,242
First ward 730		
Second ward 1,034		
Third ward 371		
Waterford	336	352
Vermillion	843	780
West St. Paul, city of	1,763	1,596
First ward 384		
Second ward 1,075		
Third ward 304		
Dodge county	12,753	10,864
Ashland	610	552
Canisteo	828	832
Claremont	570	c 704
Claremont, village of	241	
Concord	909	1,024
Dodge Centre, village of	872	633
Ellington	684	585
Hayfield	887	642
Kasson, village of	1,125	992
Mantorville	747	749
Mantorville, village of	551	460
Milton	1,100	995
Ripley	441	323
Vernon	1,009	895
Wasioja, including Wasioja village	1,049	897
Wasioja, village of 120		
Westfield	693	581
West Concord, village of (d)	437	.....
Douglas county	16,942	14,606
Alexandria	588	470
Alexandria, village of	2,655	2,118
Belle River	844	711
Brandon	456	570
Brandon, village of	481	225
Carlos	549	435
Evansville	568	580
Evansville, village of	458	452
Holmes City	804	746
Hudson	546	509
Ida	831	746
Kensington, village (e)	264	.....
LaGrande	726	545
Lake Mary	664	506
Leaf Valley	676	614
Lund	647	627
Millerville	646	673
Miltona	355	228
Moe	730	672

a Not separately returned.
b Organized since 1890.
c Not separately returned in 1890.
d West Concord village, formerly in Concord township, incorporated since 1890.
e Kensington village, formerly in Solem township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Douglas county—Continued.		
Orange	405	343
Osakis	459	479
Osakis, village of	685	472
Solem	569	714
Spruce Hill	652	530
Urness	684	641
Faribault County	20,139	16,708
Barber	655	598
Blue Earth City	629	662
Blue Earth City, village of	2,432	1,569
Brush Creek	687	719
Clark	628	405
Delavan	629	687
Delavan, village of	316	252
Dunbar	538	512
Easton, village of	273	180
Elmore	678	689
Elmore, village of (*a*)	791	488
Emerald	783	791
Foster	577	521
Jo Daviess	516	452
Kiester	535	572
Lura	516	487
Minnesota Lake	633	698
Minnesota Lake, village of	455	340
Pilot Grove	496	386
Prescott	638	613
Rome	717	641
Seely	686	577
Verona	741	710
Walnut Lake	610	557
Wells, village of	1,702	1,208
Winnebago City	540	486
Winnebago City, village of	1,638	1,108
Fillmore County	28,509	23,966
Amherst	840	815
Arendahl	816	814
Beaver	678	665
Bloomfield	962	849
Bristol	869	969
Canton	1,193	1,069
Canton, village of	380	281
Carimona	756	727
Carrolton	572	726
Chatfield	642	647
Chatfield village, part of	1,039	963
Total for Chatfield village in Fillmore and Olmsted counties	1,435	1,335
Fillmore	892	875
Forestville	811	755
Fountain	712	659
Fountain, village of	307	248
Harmony	807	*b* 1,051
Harmony, village of	324	
Holt	760	823

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Fillmore county—Continued.		
Jordan	752	616
Lanesboro, village of	1,109	989
Mabel, village of (*c*)	407	273
Newburg	872	882
Norway	1,039	982
Pilot Mound	811	781
Preble	779	780
Preston	781	580
Preston, village of	1,316	1,580
Rushford, city of	1,122	968
Rushford	974	929
Spring Valley	921	813
Spring Valley, vil. of	1,862	1,381
Sumner	866	824
Whalan, village of	150	98
Wykoff, village of	388	335
York	990	890
Freeborn county	21,138	17,962
Albert Lea, city of	4,158	3,305
First ward 1,304		
Second ward 1,645		
Third ward 1,209		
Albert Lea	1,052	917
Alden	603	594
Alden, village of	488	276
Bancroft	1,018	879
Bath	992	899
Carlston	707	593
Freeborn	722	515
Freeborn, village of	121	89
Freeman	779	740
Geneva	611	485
Hartland	663	768
Hartland, village of (*d*)	303	
Hayward	883	735
London	852	664
Manchester	817	850
Mansfield	663	653
Moscow	818	639
Newry	726	648
Nunda	773	772
Oakland	744	639
Pickerel Lake	675	613
Riceland	786	727
Shell Rock	1,184	962
Goodhue county	32,268	28,806
Belle Creek	979	937
Belvidere	938	930
Burnside	527	529
Cannon Falls	850	835
Cannon Falls, vil. of	1,329	1,087
Central Point	164	107
Cherry Grove	914	901
Featherstone	867	874
Florence	896	900
Goodhue	1,259	1,110
Hay Creek	885	868
Holden	1,002	1,005
Kenyon	906	796
Kenyon, village of	1,148	666

a Elmore village, formerly in Elmore township, incorporated since 1890.

b Harmony township and village not separately returned in 1890.

c Mabel village, formerly in Newburg township, incorporated since 1890.

d Hartland village, formerly in Hartland township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Goodhue county—Continued.		
Leon	1,128	1,083
Minneola	1,027	916
Pine Island	764	739
Pine Island, village of	732	548
Red Wing, city of	7,685	6,294
First ward.... 1,599		
Second ward. 1,889		
Third ward... 2,092		
Fourth ward.. 2,105		
Roscoe	1,078	1,056
Stanton	537	542
Vasa	1,262	1,208
Wacouta	121	106
Wanamingo	1,222	1,215
Warsaw	1,060	999
Welsh	934	867
Zumbrota	975	830
Zumbrota, village of	1,069	867
Grant county	7,987	6,875
Ashby, village of	251	231
Delaware	304	224
Elbow Lake	457	440
Elbow Lake, village of	407	267
Elk Lake	469	416
Erdahl	600	500
Gorton	226	203
Hoffman, village of (*a*)	208	.....
Herman, village of	338	322
Land	616	714
Lawrence	182	120
Lien (including Barrett village)	641	630
Barrett, village of 193		
Logan	131	126
Macsville	271	241
North Ottawa	330	237
Pelican Lake	507	471
Pomme de Terre	505	426
Roseville	453	372
Sanford	464	384
Stony Brook	627	551
Hennepin county	217,798	185,294
Bloomington	1,173	959
Brooklyn	1,249	1,254
Champlin	365	295
Champlin, village of	332	325
Corcoran	1,323	1,212
Crystal Lake (*b*)	884	48
Dayton	1,139	1,075
Eden Prairie	859	769
Edina, village of	714	531
Excelsior	438	468
Excelsior, village of	707	619
Golden Valley	609	509
Greenwood	818	704
Hassan	858	740
Independence	1,292	1,035
Maple Grove	1,266	1,197

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Hennepin county—Continued.		
Medina	909	840
Minneapolis, city of	192,833	164,738
First ward.....13,915		
Second ward....11,324		
Third ward.....26,758		
Fourth ward....24,043		
Fifth ward.....23,256		
Sixth ward.....15,519		
Seventh ward...11,404		
Eighth ward....16,440		
Ninth ward.....15,777		
Tenth ward..... 8,450		
Eleventh ward..15,597		
Twelfth ward... 6,976		
Thirteenth ward 3,374		
Minnetonka	1,078	1,441
Minnetonka Beach, village of.....159		
Minnetrista	1,143	995
Orono (including Minnetonka Beach village)	1,144	872
Osseo, village of	383	353
Plymouth	1,230	1,053
Richfield (including Fort Snelling)	1,809	1,324
Fort Snelling.....831		550
Robbinsdale, village of (*b*)	483	.....
St. Anthony	98	92
St. Louis Park, village of	1,211	499
Wayzata, village of	283	273
West Minneapolis, village of (*c*)	1,168	.....
Crystal, village of (as returned in 1890)	.....	1,074
Houston County	15,556	14,653
Black Hammer	846	770
Brownsville	453	396
Brownsville, village of	460	447
Caledonia	919	920
Caledonia, village of	1,045	927
Crooked Creek	582	621
Hokah	414	357
Hokah, village of	553	582
Houston	722	643
Houston, village of	609	536
Jefferson	403	357
La Crescent	848	793
Mayville	680	624
Money Creek	722	700
Mound Prairie	824	716
Sheldon	685	726
Spring Grove	977	905
Spring Grove, village of	450	394
Union	485	440
Wilmington	1,111	1,087
Winnebago	832	842
Yucatan	956	870

a Hoffman village, formerly in Land township, incorporated since 1890.

b Robbinsdale village, formerly in Crystal Lake township, and organized from part of Crystal village, which has been dissolved since 1890, a portion of Crystal village now being included in Crystal Lake township.

c West Minneapolis formerly in Minnetonka township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
*Hubbard county....	2,447	1,412
Henrietta (*l*).....	283	217
Hubbard	347	*m* 533
Hubbard, village of....	125	
Park Rapids, village of	820	.....
Straight River...	180	157
Todd.....	245	.....
Park Rapids village and Todd township, returned in 1890.....	.....	415
Township 139, range 32	85	.....
Township 139, range 33	119	90
Township 140, range 32	32	.....
Township 140, range 33	72	.....
Township 141, range 33	3	.....
Township 141, range 34	66	.....
Township 141, range 35	44	.....
Township 142, range 34	12	....
Township 142, range 35	2	..... .
Township 143, range 34	12	.....
Isanti county.....	10,195	7,607
Athens.....	607	421
Bradford.....	596	468
Cambridge.....	1,210	926
Cambridge, village of.	391	258
Dalbo.	400	266
Isanti	1,015	798
Maple Ridge.....	771	554
North Branch.....	1,157	885
Oxford	361	235
Spencer Brook	494	386
Springvale.....	715	570
Stanchfield	954	759
Stanford	650	531
Wyanett	874	550
Itasca county.....	3,965	743
Bass Brook (township 58, range 26) (*a*).....	183	.....
Deer River (*b*)..... ..	238	.....
Grand Rapids, village of.....	1,546	277
Grand Rapids (*c*).....	446	340
Iron Range (township 56, range 24) (*d*).....	25	.....
Koochiching (*e*).....	133	....
La Prairie, village of (*f*)	160	.....
Ray (*g*) including Rainy Lake City) (*h*).....	108	.....
Reedy (*i*)	111	.....

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Itasca co.—Cont.		
Swan River (*j*).....	103	90
Trout Lake (township 55, range 24) (*k*).....	110	15
Township 54, range 24	52	19
Township 55, range 22	34	.....
Township 54, range 22	10	.....
Township 54, range 25	53	.....
Township 53, range 24	27	2
Township 53, range 26	5	.....
Township 54, range 26	8	....
Township 56, range 23	22	.....
Township 56, range 22	4	.....
Township 57, range 23	6	....
Township 144, range 25	6	....
Township 145, range 25	11	.....
Township 145, range 26	6	.....
Township 146, range 27	11	.....
Township 57, range 22	26	.....
Township 147, range 27	12	.....
Township 147, range 25	8	.....
Township 158, range 25	5	....
Township 55, range 27	64	.....
Township 152, range 26	7	....
Township 153, range 27	7	.....
Township 152, range 27	4	.....
Township 151, range 27	4	.....
Township 150, range 28	3	.....
Township 151, range 28	2	.....
Township 152, range 28	7	.....
Township 153, range 28	6	.....
Township 153, range 29	28	....
Township 152, range 29	24	.....
Township 151, range 29	25	.....
Township 150, range 29	5	.....
Township 149, range 29	5	.....
Township 155, range 27	2	.....
Township 157, range 25	3	.....
Township 56, range 26	48	.....
Township 57, range 25	24	.....
Township 57, range 25	13	.....
Township 57, range 24	1	.....
Township 58, range 24	8	.....
Township 58, range 22	6	.....
Township 59, range 22	5	.....
Township 60, range 22	4	.....
Township 59, range 23	18	.....
Township 60, range 23	14	.....
Township 61, range 23	9	.....
Township 62, range 23	10	.....
Township 65, range 24	3	.....
Township 61, range 24	5	.....
Township 60, range 24	45	.....
Township 59, range 24	16	.....

* Not including portion of Cass county annexed since June 1, 1895.

l Formerly Elbow Lake township.

m Not separately returned in 1890.

a Organized since 1890.

b Organized since 1890; comprises township 57-27 and north half of township 56-27, and that part of township 145-25, lying east of the Chippewa Indian reservation in Itasca county.

c Organized since 1890, township 55-26.

d Organized since 1890.

e Organized since 1890; comprises all of township 70-24 and fractional township 71-24.

f La Prairie village, formerly in Grand Rapids township, incorporated since 1890.

g Organized since 1890; comprises township 70-23, and all of fractional township 71-23 and township 71-22.

h Rainy Lake City, incorporated April 3, 1894, situated in Ray township.

i Organized since 1890; comprises all of fractional township 70-25, township 70-26 and township 70-27.

j Organized since 1890; comprises township 53-22, and that part of township 53-23 lying east of Swan River

k Organized since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Itasca co.—Cont		
Township 59, range 25	6	.....
Township 60, range 25	4	.....
Township 61, range 25	17	.....
Township 63, range 25	8	.....
Township 65, range 25	3	.....
Township 65, range 26	5	.....
Township 148, range 29	11	.....
Township 61, range 26	3	.....
Township 60, range 26	4	.....
Township 59, range 27	5	.....
Township 150, range 25	4	.....
Township 152, range 25	2	.....
Jackson county.....	12,324	8,924
Alba.....	308	233
Belmont.....	680	628
Christiana.....	629	588
Delafield (including Wilder village	531	477
Wilder, vil. of (a)	252	.....
Des Moines.....	605	441
Enterprise.....	463	328
Ewington.....	395	202
Heron Lake.....	608	491
Heron Lake, village of	646	496
Hunter.....	452	359
Jackson, village of	1,356	720
Kimball.....	501	465
La Crosse.....	510	454
Lakefield, village of	519	275
Middleton.....	553	374
Minneota.....	431	225
Petersburg.....	659	481
Rost.....	400	319
Round Lake.....	457	316
Sioux Valley.....	496	327
Weimar.....	391	311
West Heron Lake.....	258	144
Wisconsin.....	476	270
Kanabec county....	2,714	1,579
Arthur.....	397	707
Brunswick.....	647	340
Comfort (b).....	314	.....
Grass Lake.....	680	451
Hillman (c).....	78	.....
Knife Lake (d).....	160	81
Mora, village of (e)....	438	.....
Kandiyohi county..	16,322	13,997
Arctander.....	725	709
Atwater, village of....	492	429
Burbank.....	502	523
Colfax.....	465	443
Dovre.....	631	585
East Lake Lillian (f)..	397	.....

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Kandiyohi county—Continued.		
Edwards.....	349	132
Fahlum.....	463	473
Gennessee.....	696	618
Green Lake.....	839	710
Harrrison.....	602	655
Holland.....	387	136
Irving.....	507	540
Kandiyohi.....	752	807
Lake Andrew.....	513	509
Lake Elizabeth.....	493	473
Lake Lillian (f).....	489	677
Mamre.....	644	608
New London.....	412	308
New London, village of	256	211
Norway Lake.....	752	667
Roseland.....	358	183
Roseville.....	486	463
St. John.....	462	312
Whitefield.....	540	509
Willmar.....	509	492
Willmar, village of....	2,511	1,825
First ward..... 650		
Second ward.... 804		
Third ward. ...1,057		
*Kittson county....	6,289	5,387
Clow.....	163	130
Davis.....	236	171
Deerwood.....	234	146
Granville.....	280	148
Hallock.....	233	194
Hallock, village of.....	549	302
Hampden.....	285	242
Hazelton.....	223	203
Jupiter.....	291	242
Popleton (g).....	187	83
Richardsville(h).....	121	55
Red River.....	349	259
St. Vincent (including St. Vincent village)..	628	507
St. Vincent, village of (a)..... 141		
Skane.....	246	177
Spring Brook.....	288	269
Svea.....	152	77
Tegner.....	352	241
Telen.....	534	321
Thompson.....	485	362
Township 162, range 50	86	67
Township 163, range 47	31	34
Township 162, range 46	12	.....
Township 159, range 45	53	.....
Township 160, range 45	56	.....
Township 160, range 46	138	101
Township 161, range 46	77	55
All that part of Kittson east of the west line of range 45.....	.....	1,001

a No corporate existence.

b Township of Comfort, formerly townships 39 and 40, range 23.

c Township of Hillman, formerly twp. 41, range 24 and twp. 42, ranges 22, 23 and 24.

d Township of Knife Lake, formerly twp. 40, range 25 and 24, twp. 41, ranges 22-23.

e Mora village, formerly in Arthur township, incorporated since 1890.

f East Lake Lillian formerly comprised part of Lake Lillian township, composed of township 117, range 33 and 34. Township 117, range 33, detached since 1890 and organized as East Lake Lillian.

* All of Kittson county east of the east line of range 45, detached since 1890 and now comprises Roseau county.

g Twp. 162 range 47, organized since 1890.

h Townships 163 and 164, range 48, organized since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Lac qui Parle co ...	12,687	10,382
Agassiz	551	552
Arena	440	317
Augusta (including Marietta village)	377	245
Marietta village of 89		
Baxter	678	676
Bellingham, village of	340	166
Camp Release	464	475
Cerro Gordo	659	727
Dawson, village of	701	418
Freeland	367	264
Garfield	327	149
Hamline	416	292
Hantho	506	514
Lac qui Parle	466	497
Lake Shore	820	718
Madison	539	486
Madison, village of	915	625
Manfred	131	138
Maxwell	418	251
Mehurin	209	169
Ortonville city, part of	53	.....
Ortonville city, in Big Stone and Lac qui Parle counties	1,180	.....
Perry	513	445
Providence	497	400
Riverside	509	434
Ten Mile Lake (including Boyd village) (*a*)	766	551
Walter	457	288
Yellow Bank	568	585
Lake county	2,211	1,299
Beaver Bay	111	75
Two Harbors, city of (*b*)	1,934	*c* 1,224
Two Harbors township	166	
Le Sueur county	20,915	19,057
Cleveland	933	859
Cleveland, village of	169	132
Cordova and Cordova village (*d*)	1,174	1,046
Derrynane	1,054	970
Elysian	1,024	1,004
Elysian, village of	502	348
Heidelburg, vil. of (*e*)	136	.....
Kasota	1,040	1,038
Kasota, village of	739	655
Kilkenny (including Kilkenny village)	1,148	993
Kilkenny, village of (*f*)	202	
Lanesburg	1,281	1,374
Le Sueur borough	2,007	1,763
First ward	958	
Second ward	1,049	
Le Sueur Center, vil. of	319	169
Le Sueur county—Continued.		
Lexington	1,349	1,337
Montgomery	1,127	993
Montgomery, village of	789	1,086
New Prague city, first ward	424	399
Total, New Prague city in Le Sueur and Scott counties	1,042	955
Ottawa	544	451
Sharon	1,165	1,142
Tyrone	1,048	1,098
Washington	348	347
Waterville	1,149	1,004
Waterville, village of	1,446	997
Lincoln county	7,196	5,691
Alta Vista	357	287
Ash Lake	367	273
Diamond Lake	369	221
Dramment	342	258
Hansonville	414	403
Hendricks	565	436
Hope	623	382
Lake Benton	317	236
Lake Benton, vil. of	607	513
Lake Stay	287	229
Limestone	527	444
Marble	450	386
Marshfield	407	239
Royal	601	550
Shaokatan	338	298
Tyler, village of	222	137
Verdi	403	379
Lyon county	12,425	9,501
Amiret	360	294
Balaton, village of (*g*)	222	.....
Clifton	311	245
Coon Creek	415	258
Cottonwood, village of (*h*)	303	.....
Custer	387	321
Eidsvold	504	413
Fairview	373	266
Grandview	471	443
Island Lake	360	300
Lake Marshall	328	233
Lucas	399	466
Lynd	429	380
Lyons	476	344
Marshall, village of	1,744	1,203
Minnesota, village of	512	325
Monroe	386	252
Nordland	440	357
Rock Lake	335	395
Shelburne	366	275
Sodus	350	289
Stanley	271	198

a Boyd village incorporated since 1890 but not separately returned.
b Territory annexed to City of Two Harbors since 1890.
c Not separately returned in 1890.
d Cordova village not separately returned.
e Heidelburg village, formerly in Lanesburg township, incorporated since 1890.
f Kilkenny village not incorporated.
g Balaton village, formerly in Rock Lake township, incorporated since 1890.
h Cottonwood village, formerly in Lucas township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
LYON COUNTY—Cont.		
Tracy, city of (*b*)	1,687	1,400
First ward 750		
Second ward 937		
Vallers	502	397
Westerheim	494	456
McLEOD COUNTY	19,134	17,026
Acoma	728	716
Bergen	1,242	1,215
Brownton, village of	480	384
Collins	611	507
Glencoe	861	817
Glencoe, village of	2,022	1,649
Hale (including Silver Lake village)	1,992	1,729
Silver Lake, village of (*c*) 282		
Helen	1,035	1,045
Hutchinson	1,938	1,869
Hutchinson, village of	2,011	1,414
Lester Prairie, vil. of	397	189
Lynn	765	728
Penn	613	592
Plato, village of	218	130
Rich Valley	1,181	1,172
Round Grove	658	589
Stewart, village of	257	166
Sumter	686	597
Winsted	1,229	1,251
Winsted, village of	300	267
MARSHALL COUNTY	12,072	9,130
Alma	325	299
Argyle, village of	534	306
Augsburg	317	313
Big Woods	474	484
Bloomer	325	259
Boxville	86	86
Cedar (township 157, range 42) (*a*)	169	.....
Comstock	219	214
Donnelly (township 158, range 49) (*a*)	69	33
Excel	389	336
Eagle Point (township 158, range 50) (*a*)	263	143
Foldahl	243	290
Fork (township 157, range 50) (*a*)	243	.....
Holt	384	277
Lincoln (township 158, range 45) (*a*)	275	114
McCrea	229	191
Marsh Grove	318	258
Middle River	413	385
Nelson Park	301	242
New Folden	483	356
New So um	571	546
Oak Park	660	453
Parker	296	161
Sinnot	303	183
Spruce Valley	276	212
Stephen, village of	359	265

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
MARSHALL CO.—Cont.		
Tamarack	314	340
Vega	581	454
Viking	237	182
Warrenton	286	248
Warren, village of	975	648
Wanger	339	349
West Valley	234	137
Wright	305	208
Township 158, range 41	87	.....
Township 158, range 42	3	4
Township 157, range 44	43	15
Township 156, range 42	144	56
MARTIN COUNTY	13,981	9,403
Cedar	496	275
Center Creek	529	497
East Chain	610	394
Elm Creek	469	306
Fairmont	457	437
Fairmont, village of	2,204	1,205
Fox Lake	433	351
Fraser	598	470
Galena	445	248
Granada, village of (*d*)	185	....
Jay	465	400
Lake Belt	511	388
Lake Fremont	505	343
Manyaska	558	460
Nashville	689	624
Pleasant Prairie	497	334
Rolling Green	564	438
Rutland	536	414
Sherburne, village of	704	316
Silver Lake	640	469
Tenhassen	540	386
Waverly	460	248
Welcome, village of	415	140
Westford	471	260
MEEKER COUNTY	17,389	15,456
Acton	711	657
Cedar Mills	765	695
Collinwood	1,654	1,393
Cosmos	446	311
Danielson	663	705
Darwin	526	504
Dassel	1,284	1,164
Dassel, village of	592	552
Eden Valley, village of	442	327
Ellsworth	749	630
Forest City	764	640
Forest Prairie	769	814
Greenleaf	741	719
Grove City, village of	328	349
Harvey	659	634
Kingston	1,432	1,165
Litchfield	524	501
Litchfield, village of	2,044	1,899
Manannah (including Manannah village)	769	562
Swede Grove	607	635
Union Grove	665	600
Watkins, village of (*e*)	255	.....

b Organized as a city since 1890.
c No corporate existence.
a Organized since 1890.

d Granada village, formerly in Center Creek township, incorporated since 1890.
e Watkins village, formerly in Forest Prairie township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Mille Lacs county..	5,129	2,845
Bogus Brook (township 37, range 26) (*k*)	143	11
Borgholm (township 38, range 26) (*k*)	482	91
Foreston, village of..	338	287
Greenbush	676	438
Isle Harbor (township 42, range 25) (*k*)	146	.....
Milaca	173	9
Milaca, village of	482	404
Milo	502	252
Princeton	693	519
Princeton, village of..	1,087	816
Robbins (townships 42 and 43, range 27) (*k*)	172	.....
South Harbor (township 42, range 26) (*k*)	151	.....
Township 39, range 26	1	.....
Township 39, range 2[illegible]	18	10
Township 40, range 27	11	.....
Township 41, range 26	10	3
Township 43, range 25	44	.....
Township 41, range 27 as returned in 1890	.....	5
Morrison county...	19,163	13,325
Agram	264	221
Belle Prairie	677	605
Bellevue	442	302
Buckman	856	679
Cushing (*a*)	164	.....
Culdrum	582	675
Clough (*b*)	147	.....
Elmdale	1,201	932
Green Prairie	299	834
Little Falls	308	217
Little Falls, city of*	5,116	2,354
First ward..... 1,742		
Second ward.. 2,356		
Third ward.... 1,018		
Morrill	174	132
Motley	92	365
Motley, village of	458	525
Parker	258	252
Pierz (*c*)	1,428	1,387
Pierz, village of (*d*)	310	.....
Pike Creek	1,180	809
Rails Prairie (*e*)	151	.....
Ripley	842	614
Randall (*f*)	453	.....
Royalton, village of..	673	582
Scandia Valley (*g*)	270	.....
Swan River	1,206	983
Morrison co.—Cont.		
Two Rivers	900	857
Swanville (including Swanville village) (*h*)	628	.....
Swanville, village of (*i*)	144	
Mower county	21,546	18,019
Adams	849	842
Adams, village of	389	216
Austin, city of	5,087	3,901
First ward.. 1,797		
Second ward.. 1,696		
Third ward.... 1,594		
Austin	690	770
Bennington	549	495
Brownsdale, village of	300	282
Clayton	431	324
Dexter	576	348
Dexter, village of	233	150
Frankford	594	539
Grand Meadow	570	566
Grand Meadow, village of	446	373
Lansing	952	710
Leroy	767	602
Leroy, village of	588	523
Lodi (including Taopi village)	642	529
Lyle	746	683
Lyle, village of	352	306
Marshall	712	608
Nevada	861	857
Pleasant Valley	532	528
Racine	965	781
Red Rock	649	525
Sergeant	620	473
Taopi, village of (*j*) 126		
Udolpho	681	623
Waltham	848	717
Windom	917	748
Murray county	9,322	6,692
Avoca, village of	259	170
Belfast	390	329
Bondin	486	318
Cameron	217	115
Chanarambie	408	232
Des Moines River	372	316
Dovray	351	318
Ellsboro	334	234
Fenton	329	222
Fulda, village of	598	348
Holly	353	258
Iona	551	341

a Cushing township, detached from Green Prairie twp., organized since 1890.
b Clough township, detached from Green Prairie twp., organized since 1890.
c Township 41, range 30, detached since June 1, 1895, organized as Buh township.
d Pierz village, formerly in Pierz township, incorporated since 1890.
e Rails Prairie township, detached from Motley and organized since 1890.
f Randall township, detached from Green Prairie twp., organized since 1890.
g Scandia Valley township, detached from Motley twp., organized since 1890.
h Swanville township, detached from Culdrum township, organized since 1890.
i Swanville village not incorporated.
* Organized as a city since 1890.
j No corporate existence.
k Organized since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Murray co.—Cont.		
Lake Sarah	442	314
Leeds	385	300
Lime Lake	470	411
Lowville	302	172
Mason	341	252
Moulton	375	144
Murray	575	544
Shetek	410	346
Skandia	328	302
Slayton	390	326
Slayton, village of	656	380
Nicollet county	14,299	13,382
Belgrade	1,710	1,232
Bernadotte	682	680
Brighton	320	285
Courtland	778	927
Courtland, village of (*a*)	174	
Granby	514	490
Lafayette	975	1,018
Lake Prairie	1,100	1,110
New Sweden	705	724
Nicollet	659	766
Nicollet, village of	235	263
Oshawa	586	579
Ridgely	340	363
St. Peter City	4,251	3,671
First ward 1,623		
Second ward 2,628		
Traverse	562	583
West Newton	708	691
Nobles county	11,905	7,958
Adrian, village of	1,072	671
Bigelow	577	408
Bloom	325	175
Dewald	514	320
Elk	368	248
Ellsworth, village of	352	258
Graham Lake	616	361
Grand Prairie	487	475
Hersey	425	382
Indian Lake	474	320
Larkin	308	185
Leota	345	185
Lismore	418	328
Little Rock	559	438
Lorain	288	234
Olney	394	257
Ransom	396	249
Seward	480	324
Summit Lake	256	148
Westside	435	310
Wilmont	545	329
Worthington	353	289
Worthington, village of	1,918	1,164

a Courtland village, formerly in Courtland township, incorporated since 1890.
b Organized since 1890.
c Halstad village, formerly in Halstad township, incorporated since 1890.

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
*Norman county	13,470	10,618
Ada, village of	845	622
Anthony	438	329
Bear Park	755	531
Flom	773	653
Fossum	500	388
Green Meadow	197	213
Good Hope (township 146, range 47) (*b*)	84	
Halstad	841	799
Halstad, village of (*c*)	360	
Hegme	425	408
Hendrum	1,173	884
Home Lake	461	398
Lake Ida	404	371
Lee	737	544
Lockhart	219	182
McDonaldsville	389	322
Mary	460	435
Pleasant View	357	321
Rockwell	243	197
Shely	981	774
Spring Creek	139	128
Strand	514	443
Sundahl	501	437
Twin Valley, village of (*d*)	223	
Waukon	630	493
Wild Rice	483	507
Winchester	338	235
Olmstead county	22,316	19,806
Byron, village of	332	291
Cascade	676	687
Chatfield vil. part of	396	372
Chatfield vil. in Olmsted and Fillmore counties	1,435	1,335
Dover	924	935
Elmira	591	557
Eyota	699	610
Eyota, village of	459	377
Farmington	809	748
Haverhill	654	618
High Forest	876	834
High Forest, village of	154	163
Kalmar	850	763
Marion	764	751
New Haven	877	716
Orion	630	639
Oronoco	891	789
Pleasant Grove	943	864
Quincy	712	687
Rochester, city of	6,429	5,321
First ward 1,732		
Second ward 3,245		
Third ward 1,452		
Rochester	593	612
Rock Dell	928	877
Salem	855	765
Stewartville, vil. of (*e*)	430	
Viola	844	830

d Twin Valley village, formerly in Wild Rice township, incorporated since 1890.
* White Earth Indian reservation not included in Norman county.
e Stewartville village, formerly in High Forest township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Otter Tail county..	39,453	34,232
Aastad	537	486
Amor	418	361
Ausdal	851	787
Blowers	310	216
Bluffton	468	333
Buse	359	333
Butler	209	179
Battle Lake, vil. of (*f*)	290	.....
Candor	291	300
Carlisle	340	288
Clitherall	683	831
Compton	763	694
Corliss	402	294
Dane Prairie	552	525
Deer Creek	707	474
Dora	506	433
Dunn	329	252
Eagle Lake	740	692
Eastern	475	385
Edna	485	411
Effington	747	655
Elizabeth	760	744
Elizabeth, village of	151	135
Elmo	498	403
Erhard Grove	758	686
Evarts	294	366
Fergus Falls, city of	4,497	3,772
First ward 997		
Second ward 1,010		
Third ward 1,814		
Fourth ward 676		
Fergus Falls	560	479
Folden	513	435
Friberg	606	574
Girard	250	193
Gorman	509	562
Henning	609	466
Henning, village of	352	254
Hobart	505	449
Homestead	277	174
Inman	410	292
Leaf Lake	734	640
Leaf Mountain	668	623
Lida	441	321
Maine	582	510
Maplewood	605	436
Newton	504	353
New York Mills, vil. of	316	260
Nidaros	792	684
Norwegian Grove	739	744
Oak Valley	360	357
Orwell	220	191
Oscar	780	742
Otter Tail	250	226
Otto	550	456
Paddock	427	317
Parker Prairie	678	643
Pelican Rapids, village of	831	624
Pelican	684	629
Otter Tail co—Cont.		
Perham (including township 135, range 40) (*g*)	795	637
Township 135, range 40 139		
Perham, village of	846	761
Pine Lake	269	233
Rush Lake	333	341
St. Olaf	702	681
Scambler	450	445
Star Lake	178	150
Swerdrup	810	680
Tordenskjold	745	624
Trondhjem	756	794
Tumuli	615	615
Western	330	273
Woodside	452	329
Pine county	8,631	4,052
Brook Park (*a*)	109	.....
Chengwatana	225	93
Hinckley	1,313	173
Hinckley, village of (*b*)	589	618
Kettle River	1,182	377
Mission Creek	118	85
Pine City	598	255
Pine City, village of	793	535
Rock Creek	810	464
Royalton	647	342
Rutledge, village of (*c*)	406	.....
Sandstone, village of (*b*)	1,054	517
Windemere	369	472
Willow River, village of (*d*)	418	.....
Finlayson, village of, returned in 1890, (*e*)	.....	121
Pipestone county	7,115	5,132
Ætna	315	187
Altona	362	282
Burke	278	337
Eden	584	476
Edgerton, village of	275	178
Elmer	347	314
Fountain Prairie	273	232
Grange	443	308
Gray	329	228
Jasper, village of	523	372
Osborne	396	267
Pipestone City, village of	1,668	1,232
Rock	217	150
Sweet	355	241
Troy	334	368
Trosky, village of (*h*)	186	.....
Woodstock, village of (*i*)	230	.....

g Township 135, range 40, attached to Perham township.

h Trosky village, formerly in Elmer township, incorporated since 1890.

a Detached from Pine City twp. since 1890

b Totally destroyed by forest fire in 1894.

c Rutledge village, formerly in Kettle River township, incorporated since 1890.

d Willow River village, formerly in Kettle River township, incorporated since 1890.

e Finlayson village has no corporate existence, returned with Hinckley township.

f Battle Lake village, formerly in Evarts and Clitherall townships, incorporated since 1890.

i Woodstock village, formerly in Burke township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Polk county	39,209	30,192
Andover	293	304
Angus	189	171
Badger	473	433
Belgium	79	83
Black River	319	262
Brandsvold	715	580
Brav	158	114
Brislet	153	116
Bygland	875	433
Columbia	571	451
Crookston, city of	3,970	3,457
First ward 714		
Second ward 1,073		
Third ward 466		
Fourth ward 1,493		
Fifth ward 224		
Chester (*a*)	235	130
Crookston	313	251
East Grand Forks city of	1,413	795
First ward 179		
Second ward 222		
Third ward 126		
Fourth ward 916		
Eden	316	210
Emardville	184	84
Euclid (including Euclid village)	295	262
Esther (*b*)	281	.....
Fairfax	305	295
Fanny	164	158
Farley	166	176
Fertile, village of	410	273
Fisher	439	385
Fisher, village of	557	481
Fosston, village of	636	207
Garden	800	638
Garfield	691	615
Gentilly	510	514
Gervais	315	277
Godfrey	545	516
Grand Forks (*c*)	291	330
Grove Park	362	305
Hammond	174	100
Higdem	352	541
Hill River	627	446
Hubbard	648	530
Huntsville	755	629
Kertsonville	258	250
Keystone	240	243
King (including McIntosh village)	1,162	747
McIntosh, vil. of 426		
Knute	761	565
Lake Pleasant	302	345
Lambert	394	401
Lessor	618	515
Liberty	273	275
Louisville	721	467
Lowell	508	498
Nesbit	382	248
Norden	385	309
Polk county—Cont.		
Northland	414	287
North	393	95
Numedal	160	90
Oustad	254	178
Parnell	127	140
Polk Center	367	307
Poplar River	345	378
Queen	522	373
Red Lake Falls	439	306
Red Lake Falls, vil. of	1,002	774
Reis	316	203
River Falls	303	259
Rinehart (*c*)	199	.....
Rocksbury	498	425
Rome	459	391
Rosebud	705	620
Russia	236	166
St. Hilaire, village of	273	193
Sanders	375	383
Sandsville	199	127
Slettin	670	553
Sullivan	297	238
Tabor	479	388
Terrebonne	470	419
Thief River Falls, vil. of	840	191
Tilden	180	219
Tynsid	239	280
Vineland	629	471
Winger	782	599
Woodside	504	351
Wyandotte	280	204
Township 147, range 47	119	59
Township 153, range 42	98	.....
Township 153, range 46	117	36
Township 154, range 46	91	14
Township 151, range 41	164	37
Township 152, range 41	51	43
Pope county	11,607	10,032
Bangor	452	280
Barnsess	423	369
Ben Wade	927	790
Blue Mounds	627	565
Chippewa Falls	490	449
Gilchrist	426	378
Glenwood	460	410
Glenwood, village of	892	627
Grove Lake	407	403
Hoff	448	417
Lake Johanna	394	358
Langhei	577	512
Leven	415	371
Minnewaska	228	210
New Prairie	649	543
Nora	676	611
Reno	514	468
Rolling Fork	445	399
Starbuck, village of	297	224
Villard, village of	163	203
Waldon	501	435
Westport	552	457
White Bear Lake	644	553

a Township 150, range 40, organized since 1890.

b Detached from township of Higdem since 1890.

c Rinehart detached from Grand Forks since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M limiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
RAMSEY COUNTY	147,537	139,796
Mounds View	883	602
New Brighton, village of (a)	386	355
New Canada	1,604	1,216
North St. Paul, village of	1,020	1,099
Rose	1,028	825
St. Paul City	140,292	131,156
First ward 17,095		
Second ward 14,296		
Third ward 6,596		
Fourth ward 11,106		
Fifth ward 15,683		
Sixth ward 15,755		
Seventh ward 13,119		
Eighth ward 25,823		
Ninth ward 12,748		
Tenth ward 3,762		
Eleventh ward 3,409		
White Bear Lake, village of	1,334	1,356
White Bear	990	1,037
REDWOOD COUNTY	13,533	9,386
Bellevue, village of (b)	185	.....
Brookville	629	582
Charleston	514	546
Delhi	568	391
Gales	350	272
Granite Rock	356	140
Homer	195	167
Johnsonville	425	249
Kintire	364	253
Lamberton	445	350
Lamberton, village of	459	202
Morgan	461	196
Morgan, village of	358	301
New Avon	443	284
North Hero	351	255
Paxton	425	423
Redwood Falls	285	189
Redwood Falls, city of (c)	1,589	1,238
First ward 784		
Second ward 805		
Sheridan	459	317
Sherman	392	249
Springdale	367	299
Sanborn, village of (d)	247	.....
Sundown	597	453
Swede's Forest	363	370
Three Lakes	415	274
Underwood	365	238
Vail	347	213
Vesta	453	199
Walnut Grove, village of	117	127
Waterbury	266	175
Westline	282	141
Willow Lake	461	293

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
RENVILLE COUNTY	21,818	17,099
Bandon	869	827
Beaver Falls (including Beaver Falls village)	555	614
Beaver Falls, village of (c)	145	
Birch Coolie	774	653
Bird Island	356	278
Bird Island, village of	635	441
Boon Lake	671	578
Brookfield	507	227
Buffalo Lake, vil. of	335	f 457
Preston Lake	448	
Cairo	742	659
Camp	608	622
Crooks	482	256
Emmett	744	625
Erickson	641	558
Fairfax, village of	614	351
Flora	753	734
Franklin, village of	333	284
Hawk Creek	644	687
Hector	516	369
Hector, village of	521	354
Henryville	702	644
Kingman	356	132
Martinsburg	550	360
Melville	516	384
Morton, village of	602	453
Norfolk	529	426
Olivia, village of	718	263
Osceola	398	153
Palmyra	683	552
Renville, village of	720	413
Sacred Heart	1,091	1,098
Sacred Heart, vil. of	443	327
Troy	679	426
Wang	865	876
Wellington	638	586
Winfield	580	452
RICE COUNTY	26,837	23,068
Bridgewater (east)	335	f 1,058
Bridgewater (west)	704	
Cannon City	1,157	1,057
Dundas, village of	529	554
Erin	1,223	910
Faribault, city of	7,616	6,520
First ward 2,251		
Second ward 1,823		
Third ward 1,559		
Fourth ward 1,983		
Forest	880	822
Morristown	1,136	1,040
Morristown, village of	525	517
Northfield	819	826
Northfield, city of	3,456	2,659
First ward 1,133		
Second ward 1,003		
Third ward 1,320		

a New Brighton village, formerly in Mounds View township, incorporated since 1890.
b Belleview village, formerly in Kintire township, incorporated since 1890.
c Organized as a city since 1890.
d Sanborn village, formerly in Charlestown township, incorporated since 1890.
e No corporate existence.
f Not separately returned in 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Rice county—Cont.		
Richland	810	743
Shieldsville	932	875
Vesell, village of	217	182
Warsaw	924	867
Webster	1,120	1,010
Wells	970	979
Wheatland	1,352	1,448
Wheeling	914	873
Wolcott	1,218	1,028
Rock county	8,597	6,817
Battle Plaine	430	248
Beaver Creek	733	633
Beaver Creek, vil. of	175	232
Clinton	594	473
Denver	505	290
Kanaranzi	473	343
Luverne	435	394
Luverne, village of	1,890	1,466
Magnolia	543	407
Martin (including Hills village)	1,057	1,010
Hills, village of (*s*)	195	
Mound	421	325
Rose Dell	452	307
Springwater	578	415
Vienna	311	274
‡ Roseau county	3,493	.....
Dieter	256	.....
Jadis	474	.....
Malung	278	.....
Moose	289	.....
Politz	175	.....
Roseau, village of	256	.....
Ross	297	.....
Skagan	257	.....
Spruce	244	.....
Stafford	207	.....
Township 160, range 44	80	.....
Township 160, range 43	57	.....
Township 162, range 43	73	.....
Township 161, range 43	199	.....
Township 161, range 44	17	.....
Township 160, range 42	22	.....
Township 163, range 40	112	.....
Township 160, range 39	27	.....
Township 160, range 40	86	.....
‡ Roseau co.—Cont.		
Township 161, range 41	18	.....
Township 164, range 41	60	.....
Township 163, range 39	27	.....
St. Louis county	78,575	44,862
Biwabik (*a*)	365	.....
Biwabik, village of (*b*)	1,011	.....
Breitung (including Soudan)	1,954	6
Canosia	273	170
Culver (*a*)	101	.....
Clinton (*a*)	105	.....
Duluth, city of (*c*)	59,396	33,115
First ward 5,381		
Second ward 8,246		
Third ward 6,731		
Fourth ward 6,549		
Fifth ward 8,228		
Sixth ward 8,379		
Seventh ward 8,577		
Eighth ward 7,305		
Duluth	383	345
Eveleth, village of (*d*)	764	.....
Ely, city of (*)	2,260	901
First ward 1,060		
Second ward 575		
Third ward 625		
Fond du Lac (including Fond du Lac village) (*f*)	247	525
Floodwood (*a*)	123	.....
Gnesen	223	191
Herman	591	492
Hibbing, village of (*g*)	1,085	.....
Independence (*h*)	.....	85
Industrial	142	61
Iron Junction, village of (*i*)	131	.....
Mesaba (*a*)	22	.....
Mesaba, village of (*j*)	159	.....
Lakeside, village of (*k*)	.....	897
McDavitt (*a*)	106	.....
McKinley, village of (*l*)	136	.....
Missabe Mountain (*a*)	708	.....
Merritt, village of (*m*)	60	.....
Morse (*n*)	.....	702
New Independence (*h*)	86	.....
Nichols (*a*)	337	.....

‡ Roseau county detached from Kittson since 1890. Returns in 1890 for that part of Kittson county east of the west line of range 45 shows 1,001 inhabitants. Roseau county comprises all of what was formerly Kittson county east of the east line of range 45.

a Townships organized since 1890.

b Biwabik village in Biwabik township, organized since 1890.

c West Duluth and Lakeside villages annexed since 1890.

d Eveleth village in Missabe Mountain township, organized since 1890.

* In Morse township, organized as a city since 1890.

f Fond du Lac village, organized since 1890, but not separately returned.

g Hibbing village in Stuntz and unorganized townships, organized since 1890.

h Independence, changed to New Independence by resolution of county commissioners.

i Iron Junction village in Clinton township, organized since 1890.

j Mesaba village in Mesaba township, incorporated since 1890.

k Annexed to Duluth city since 1890.

l McKinley village in Biwabik township, organized since 1890.

m Merritt village, in Biwabik township, incorporated since 1890.

n Morse township returned with unorganized townships adjoining.

s No corporate existence.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
St. Louis co.—Cont.		
Mountain Iron, village of (*p*)	443	.....
New Duluth, village of (*k*)	.....	.....
Oneota (*r*)	.....	74
Proctor Knott, village of (*r*)	320	.....
Rice Lake	349	100
Stuntz (*a*)	68	.....
Tower City	1,265	1,110
Virginia City (*s*)	3,647	.....
First ward..... 612		
Second ward.. 1,423		
Third ward.... 560		
Fourth ward.. 1,052		
West Duluth, village of (*k*)	.....	3,368
Township of Morse (*n*) and townships 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66, range 12; townships 64, 65 and 66, range 13; townships 64, 65, 66 and 67, range 14	156	.....
Township 63, range 15	19	.....
Township 63, range 14	9	.....
Township 64, range 14	3	.....
Township 65, range 14	3	.....
Township 64, range 15	4	.....
Township 53, range 20	23	.....
Townships 61, 66 and 67, range 17; townships 61 and 63, range 15; townships 61 and 62, range 16; townships 62, 63 and 64, range 18; township 68, range 19 and township 63, range 20	523	.....
Township 58, range 19	26	.....
Township 59, range 19	8	.....
Township 59, range 20	2	.....
Township 58, range 20	1	.....
Township 56, range 20	2	.....
Township 57, range 16	4	.....
Township 56, range 17	1	.....
Township 56, range 16	5	.....
Township 57, range 17	222	.....
Township 57, range 19	12	.....
Township 56, range 19	7	.....
Township 60, range 15	37	.....
Township 58, range 14	28	.....
Township 56, range 12	9	.....
Township 57, range 12	7	.....
Township 56, range 13	2	.....
Township 58, range 13	24	.....
Township 50, range 20	17	.....
Township 51, range 19	41	.....
St. Louis co.—Cont.		
Township 50, range 19	3	.....
Township 51, range 21	74	.....
Township 52, range 19	10	.....
Township 52, range 20	43	.....
Township 52, range 21	22	.....
Township 53, range 21	51	.....
Township 54, range 21	13	.....
Township 55, range 21	11	.....
Township 53, range 17	21	.....
Township 54, range 18	44	.....
Township 53, range 18	21	.....
Township 52, range 18	18	.....
Township 55, range 13	11	.....
Township 54, range 13	19	.....
Township 53, range 13	7	.....
Township 52, range 13	38	.....
Township 54, range 12	33	.....
Township 53, range 12	33	.....
Township 55, range 12	48	.....
Remainder of county, returned in 1890	.....	2,720
Scott county	15,035	13,831
Belle Plaine, borough of	1,031	814
Belle Plaine	1,057	980
Blakely	949	857
Cedar Lake	991	879
Credit River	400	347
Eagle Creek	725	716
Glendale	230	327
Hamilton, village of (*b*)	140	.....
Helena	1,246	1,245
Jackson	232	209
Jordan, city of (*c*)	1,459	1,233
First ward..... 814		
Second ward.... 645		
Louisville	386	422
New Market (including New Market village (*d*)	1,094	1,009
New Prague City (second ward)	618	656
Total for New Prague City in Scott and Le Sueur counties	*1,042*	955
Prior Lake, village of	149	.....
Saint Lawrence	306	334
Sand Creek	1,011	1,045
Shakopee, city of	1,966	1,757
First ward..... 664		
Second ward.... 744		
Third ward..... 558		
Spring Lake	1,045	1,101

p Mountain Iron village. Nichols township, incorporated since 1890.

k Annexed to Duluth city since 1890.

r Proctor Knott village, formerly Oneota township, incorporated since 1890.

a Townships organized since 1890.

s Virginia City in Missabe Mountain township, not in existence in 1890.

n Morse township returned with unorganized townships adjoining.

b Hamilton village, formerly in township of Glendale, incorporated since 1890.

c Organized as a city since 1890.

d New Market village, incorporated but not separately returned, as articles of incorporation were recorded August 27, 1895.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Sherburne county..	7,137	5,908
Baldwin	403	285
Becker	880	758
Big Lake	683	574
Bluehill	398	280
Clear Lake	567	562
Elk River	500	389
Elk River, village of	795	679
Haven	387	379
Livonia	470	388
Orrock	546	469
Palmer	270	204
St. Cloud City (Ward 7) (*j*)	730	495
Santiago	508	446
Sibley county	16,436	15,199
Alfsborg	830	631
Arlington	975	925
Arlington, village of	589	417
Bismarck	658	639
Cornish	728	700
Dryden	657	656
Faxon	487	498
Gaylord, village of	537	387
Gibbon, village of	444	282
Grafton	692	562
Green Isle, borough of	251	219
Green Isle	875	892
Henderson, borough of	1,006	909
Henderson	780	719
Jessenland	920	871
Kelso	707	1,033
New Auburn, village of (*k*)	275	.....
New Auburn	780	980
Severance	687	650
Sibley	687	731
Transit	806	684
Washington Lake	870	823
Winthrop, village of	545	438
Stearns county	39,925	34,844
Albany	1,363	1,092
Ashley	499	494
Avon	770	644
Brooton, village of (*a*)	159	.....
Belgrade, village of	415	306
Brockway	1,106	923
Collegeville	532	506
Cold Spring, vil. of (*b*)	538	.....
Crow Lake	500	438
Crow River	563	417

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Stearns co.—Cont.		
Eden Lake	771	641
Fairhaven	598	606
Farming	736	623
Freeport, village of (*c*)	216	.....
Getty	647	619
Grove	722	738
Holding	1,338	1,021
Krain	854	734
Lake George	597	457
Lake Henry	620	548
Kimball Prairie, village of (*d*)	237	.....
Le Sauk	324	305
Luxemburg	913	860
Lynden	427	396
Main Prairie	1,078	1,186
Melrose	639	485
Melrose, village of	815	780
Millwood	594	519
Munson (including Richmond village)	1,147	973
Richmond, vil. of 339		
North Fork	607	683
Oak	777	931
Paynesville	380	597
Paynesville, village of	307	352
New Paynesville, village of (*e*)	392	.....
Raymond	511	478
Rockville	637	569
St. Augusta	757	791
St. Cloud city, part of	7,491	6,398
First ward .. 1,851		
Second ward.. 1,444		
Third ward... 1,662		
Fourth ward.. 2,534		
Total for St. Cloud city in Stearns, Benton and Sherburne counties (*f*)	9,178	7,686
St. Cloud	775	774
St. Joseph	559	562
St. Joseph, village of	532	503
St. Martin	562	692
St. Martin, vil. of (*g*)	171	.....
St. Wendel	521	531
Sauk Center, city of	2,015	1,695
First ward.... 672		
Second ward.. 1,343		
Sauk Center	618	517
Spring Hill	844	771
Waite Park, vil. of (*h*)	658	938
Wakefield (*i*)	275	.....
Zion	758	751

a Brooton village, formerly in North Fork township, incorporated since 1890.

b Cold Spring village not separately returned in 1890

c Freeport village, formerly in Oak township, incorporated since 1890.

d Kimball Prairie village, formerly in Maine Prairie township, incorporated since 1890.

e New Paynesville village, formerly in Paynesville township, incorporated since 1890.

f For wards 5, 6 and 7, see Benton and Sherburne counties.

g St. Martin village, formerly in St. Martin township, incorporated since 1890.

h Waite Park village, formerly in St. Cloud township, incorporated since 1890.

i Returns in 1890 included Cold Springs village.

j Returns include inmates of State Reformatory.

k New Auburn village, formerly in New Auburn township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895	1890.
STEELE COUNTY.....	15,708	13,232
Aurora	1,029	754
Berlin.....	825	739
Blooming Prairie.....	822	686
Blooming Prairie, village of	627	308
Clinton Falls.....	609	503
Deerfield.....	800	793
Havana.	841	791
Lemond.....	750	672
Medford.....	679	554
Meridan.....	898	834
Merton.....	711	657
Owatonna, city of.....	4,891	3,849
First ward..... 1,087		
Second ward.. 1,880		
Third ward. . 1,185		
Fourth ward.. 739		
Owatonna.....	615	556
Somerset.....	921	878
Summit.....	780	658
STEVENS COUNTY.....	6,543	5,251
Baker.....	301	98
Darnen.	294	322
Donnelly.....	417	296
Eldorado.....	179	139
Everglade.....	227	158
Framnas.....	444	362
Hancock, village of....	247	218
Hodges.....	190	165
Horton...	221	181
Moore.....	208	220
Morris..... ...	263	237
Morris, village of.....	1,417	1,266
Pepperton.....	257	147
Rendsville.....	411	304
Scott.....	316	289
Stevens.....	403	240
Swan Lake..... ...	430	412
Synnes.....	318	197
SWIFT COUNTY.....	11,846	10,161
Appleton.....	289	199
Appleton, village of...	1,001	994
Benson	438	474
Benson, village of.....	1,121	877
Camp Lake...	592	609
Cashel.	337	273
Clontarf	248	342
Dublin	243	154
Edison.....	470	380
Fairfield....	448	450
Hayes.....	625	576
Higbert...	502	368
Kerkhoven.....	703	638
Kildare.....	475	420
Marysland..	399	248
Moyer.....	460	388

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
SWIFT CO.—Cont.		
Murdock, village of....	243	130
Pillsbury.....	753	613
Shible.....	453	343
Six Mile Grove.....	317	291
Swenoda.....	441	270
Tara.....	298	267
Torning.....	469	453
West Bank.....	521	404
TODD COUNTY..... .	17,674	12,939
Bartlett.....	283	
Stowe Prairie (including Hewitt village ...	649	*a* 670
Hewitt, village of (*b*)..	.....	.....
Bertha (including Bertha village).....	702	456
Bertha, village of 89		
Birchdale.....	378	385
Bowerville village of..	398	86
Burleene.....	162	117
Burnhamville.....	1,108	779
East Hartford (*c*).....	106	.....
Eagle Valley.....	974	696
Eagle Bend, village of	465	306
Fawn Lake.....	173	128
Germania....	370	256
Gordon	825	725
Gray Eagle.....	537	408
Hartford.....	807	1,051
Iona.....	676	456
Kandota.....	398	238
Leslie	558	510
Little Sauk.....	693	594
Long Prairie.	782	
Long Prairie, village of	1,079	*d* 1,206
Moran.	418	273
Presto, village of (*e*)...	.....	585
Reynolds.....	673	443
Round Prairie.....	571	503
Staples.....	268	842
Staples, village of (*f*)..	1,313	
Turtle Creek (*g*).. ...	193	.....
Villard (including Philbrook village)..	356	225
Philbrook vil. of (*h*)..	... .	.....
Ward	747	634
West Union.....	571	537
Wykeham	441	346
TRAVERSE COUNTY...	6,064	4,516
Arthur.....	382	321
Brown Valley, vil. of..	496	498
Clifton	251	179
Croke.....	367	223
Dallymount	238	162
Folsom.....	165	175
Lake Valley.....	659	379
Leonardsville.....	352	241
Monson.....	551	364

a Not separately returned in 1890.
b Incorporated but not separately returned.
c Not organized, part of Hartford township.
d Not separately returned in 1890.
e Now in Staples village.
f Not separately returned in 1890. Staples village incorporated since 1890.
g Detached from Ward township since 1890.
h Incorporated but not separately returned.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Traverse co.—Cont.		
Parnell	387	318
Redpath	226	180
Tara	321	264
Taylor	348	263
Tintah	236	158
Walls	333	287
Wheaton, village of	589	383
Windsor	153	121
Wabasha county	18,587	16,972
Chester	921	973
Elgin	744	885
Elgin, village of (*a*)	335	.....
Glasgow	579	566
Greenfield	589	*b* 736
Kellogg, village of	207	
Guilford	934	825
Highland	764	738
Hyde Park	419	472
Lake City	2,616	2,128
First ward 1,489		
Second ward 1,127		
Lake	399	393
Mazeppa	515	*c* 797
Mazeppa, village of	464	
Minneiska (including Weaver village)	253	254
Weaver, village of (*d*) 125		
Minneiska, village of	336	325
Mount Pleasant	629	662
Oakwood	821	764
Pepin	402	369
Plainview	758	*c* 1,392
Plainview, village of	864	
Reed's Landing, vil. of	449	446
Wabasha, city of	2,545	2,487
First ward 843		
Second ward 1,128		
Third ward 574		
Watopa	494	467
West Albany	744	621
Zumbrota	806	672
Wadena county	6,076	4,053
Aldrich (including Aldrich village)	373	252
Aldrich, village of (*d*)	.....	69
Blueberry	289	99
Bullard	88	95
Leaf River	464	321
Menahga, village of (*g*)	320	.....
North Germany (*h*)	321	.....
Red Eye	287	92
Rockwood	407	183
Shell River	230	183
Thomastown	491	387
Verndale, village of	598	635
Wadena	543	457
Wadena, village of	1,252	895
Wing River	287	385
Township 136, range 33	135	.....
Township 137, range 33	68	.....
Township 138, range 33	23	.....
Waseca county	14,713	13,313
Alton	1,112	1,042
Blooming Grove	906	847
Byron	617	418
Freedom	921	910
Iosco	873	942
Janesville	926	950
Janesville, village of	1,128	921
New Richland	880	764
New Richland, vil. of	710	423
Otisco	1,005	934
St. Mary	749	699
Vivian	621	618
Waseca, city of	2,780	2,482
First ward 957		
Second ward 911		
Third ward 912		
Wilton	781	743
Woodville	695	620
Washington county	27,417	25,992
Afton	1,220	1,097
Baytown (including Oak Park village)	789	797
Cottage Grove	770	717
Denmark	744	725
Forest Lake	561	536
Forest Lake, vil. of (*i*)	196	.....
Grant	858	687
Lakeland (including Lakeland village)	763	357
Lakeland, vil. of (*j*)	.....	523
Marine (including Marine village) (*k*)	674	1,687
Marine, village of	.....	679
May (*l*)	686	.....
Newport	856	.....
Newport, village of	337	.....
New Scandia (*l*)	1,163	.....
Oakdale	1,046	964
Oakpark, village of	.....	390
Oneka	737	717
South Stillwater, vil. of	1,453	1,304

a Elgin village, formerly in Elgin township, incorporated since 1890.

b Greenfield township and Kellogg village, not separately returned in 1890.

c Mazeppa township and village, not separately returned in 1890.

d No corporate existence.

e Plainview township and village, not separately returned in 1890.

g Menahga village, formerly in Blueberry township, incorporated since 1890.

h Township 136, range 34, detached from Wing River township since 1890.

i Forest Lake village, formerly in Forest Lake township, incorporated since 1890.

j Not separately returned.

k Township and village covers same territory. Township organization dropped

l Detached from Marine township since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
WASHINGTON COUNTY —Continued.		
Stillwater, city of	12,004	11,260
First ward.... 4,184		
Second ward.. 3,361		
Third ward... 4,459		
Stillwater....	1,344	1,085
Woodbury	1,216	1,166
Newport township and village, and St. Paul Park village, as returned in 1890 (*a*).....	.....	1,691
WATONWAN COUNTY.	10,262	7,746
Adrian	539	443
Antrim..	601	573
Butterfield.....	436	366
Butterfield, vil. of (*b*)	153	... .
Fieldon..	542	487
Long Lake.....	641	538
Madelia.....	629	541
Madelia, village of.....	1,185	852
Nelson	785	733
Odin.....	575	543
Riverdale.....	708	509
Rosendale.....	538	369
St. James.....	560	473
St. James, village of...	1,874	939
South Branch.....	496	380
WILKIN COUNTY.....	6,200	4,346
Akron.....	412	330
Andrea.....	170	107
Atherton	270	210
Bradford	186	109
Brandrup...	380	225
Breckenridge.....	647	300
Breckenridge, village of.....	808	655
Campbell.....	506	407
Champion.....	244	208
Deerhorn	251	147
Nordick (*c*).....	153	.....
McCauleyville.....	253	270
Manston	128	241
Mitchell.....	173	152
Meadows (*d*).....	102	.....
Prairie View.....	393	283
Roberts.....	183	204
Rothsay, village of....	209	174
Tanberg.....	381	324
Wolverton (*e*).....	351	..... .
WINONA COUNTY.....	37,134	33,797
Dresbach, including Dakota village.....	684	525
Dakota, village of 132		
Elba.....	462	645
Elba, village of (*f*).....	181	.....
Fremont..	778	708
Hart	807	818
Hillsdale.....	584	549
Homer.....	957	867
Lewiston, village of....	335	324
Mt. Vernon	560	545
Minnesota City, village of (*g*)...	217	.....
New Hartford.....	824	803
Norton.....	753	776
Pleasant Hill.....	855	791
Richmond.....	264	252
Rolling Stone.....	568	923
Rolling Stone, village of (*h*).....	215	.....
St. Charles City..	1,416	1,173
St. Charles.....	635	661
Saratoga.....	667	724
Utica.....	872	968
Utica, village of (*i*).....	199	.....
Warren.....	882	837
Whitewater.....	753	706
Wilson.....	1,024	1,013
Winona, city of.....	20,649	18,208
First ward 7,353		
Second ward.. 2,353		
Third ward ... 3,591		
Fourth ward.. 7,352		
Winona.....	324	275
Wiscoy.....	669	611
WRIGHT COUNTY.....	27,653	24,164
Albion.....	1,336	1,373
Annandale, village of.	423	211
Buffalo.....	774	719
Buffalo, village of.....	839	606
Chatham.....	588	498
Clearwater.....	446	451
Clearwater, village of.	236	248
Cokato.....	1,632	1,551
Cokato, village of.....	405	363
Corinna.....	764	564
Delano, village of.....	857	889
Frankfort.....	964	1,148
St. Michaels, village of	224	.....
Franklin.....	1,503	1,169
French Lake.....	1,292	1,189

a St. Paul Park village dissolved.
b Butterfield village, formerly in Butterfield township, incorporated since 1890.
c Detached from McCauleyville township since 1890.
d Not separately returned in 1890; probably returned with Manston township.
e Not separately returned in 1890; probably returned with Roberts township.
f Elba village, formerly in Elba township, incorporated since 1890.
g Minnesota City, village of, formerly in Rolling Stone township, incorporated since 1890.
h Rolling Stone, village of, formerly in Rolling Stone township, incorporated since 1890.
i Utica, village of, formerly in Utica township, incorporated since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Minor Civil Divisions.	1895.	1890.
Wright co.—Cont.		
Howard Lake, village of	702	610
Hanover, village of (*a*)	114	.....
Maple Lake	916	899
Maple Lake, village of	280	.....
Marysville	1,398	1,242
Middleville	1,505	1,300
Monticello (including Moritzius village)	871	729
Monticello, village of	828	503
Montrose, village of	300	214
Moritzius, village of (*b*)	.....	161
Otsego	966	819
Rockford	1,066	1,175
Rockford, village of	290	.....
Silver Creek	919	657
South Side	813	706
Stockholm	1,544	1,412
Victor	1,225	1,159
Waverly, village of	493	370
Woodland	1,140	1,229
Yellow Medicine co	12,581	9,854
Burton	297	242
Canby, village of	718	470
Clarkfield, village of	319	178
Echo	458	347
Echo, village of (*c*)	252	.....
Florida	237	189
Yellow Medicine co.—Continued.		
Fortier	277	190
Friendship	460	348
Granite Falls, city of—		
First ward	927	800
Second ward (*d*)	262	
Total for Granite Falls city in Yellow Medicine and Chippewa counties	*1,189*	.....
Hammer	410	315
Hazel Run	383	163
Hanley Falls, village of (*e*)	215	.....
Lisbon	703	682
Minnesota Falls	455	368
Normania	562	529
Norman	386	378
Omro	547	407
Oshkosh	445	349
Otis	33	36
Posen	495	351
Sannes	639	801
Sioux Agency	569	392
Stony Run	658	679
Swede Prairie	434	304
Tyro	424	290
Wergeland	502	403
Wood Lake	540	643
Wood Lake, village of (*f*)	238	.....

a Hanover village, formerly in Frankfort township, incorporated since 1890.

b Moritzius village, in Monticello township, not separately returned.

c Echo village, formerly in Echo township, incorporated since 1890.

d Second ward of Granite Falls city lies in Chippewa county.

e Hanley Falls village, formerly in Sannes township, incorporated since 1890.

f Wood Lake village, formerly in Wood Lake township, incorporated since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN NINE CENSUS YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1895.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
Aitkin	5,224	2,462	1,388	366	205	178	.....	2	.....
Anoka	11,181	9,884	10,089	7,108	5,709	3,940	2,260	2,106	.....
Becker	13,725	9,401	7,433	5,218	2,256	368	.....	386	.....
Beltrami	1,364	312	111	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Benton	7,793	6,284	4,721	3,012	1,971	1,558	565	627	418
Big Stone	7,477	5,722	4,697	3,688	305	24	.....	.....	.....
Blue Earth	32,295	29,210	26,462	22,889	20,942	17,302	9,201	4,803	.....
Brown	18,431	15,817	13,976	12,018	9,815	6,396	2,211	2,339	.....
Carlton	7,458	5,272	3,189	1,239	495	286	28	51	.....
Carver	17,567	16,532	15,965	14,140	13,033	11,586	8,704	5,106	.....
Cass	3,425	1,247	1,135	483	239	380	37	150	.....
Chippewa	10,805	8,555	6,561	5,408	2,977	1,467	.....	.....	.....
Chisago	13,118	10,359	9,765	7,982	6,046	4,358	2,175	1,743	.....
Clay	15,154	11,517	10,362	5,887	1,451	92	.....	.....	.....
Cook	427	98	322	65	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	10,187	7,412	5,894	5,533	2,870	534	.....	12	.....
Crow Wing	11,561	8,852	8,743	2,319	1,031	200	178	269	.....
Dakota	21,345	20,240	18,590	17,391	17,360	16,312	12,476	9,093	584
Dodge	12,753	10,864	10,487	11,344	10,045	8,598	5,222	3,797	.....
Douglas	16,942	14,606	12,924	9,130	6,319	4,239	.....	195	.....
Faribault	20,139	16,708	15,163	13,016	11,131	9,940	4,735	1,335	.....
Fillmore	28,599	25,966	26,677	28,162	28,337	24,887	17,524	13,542	.....
Freeborn	21,138	17,962	17,364	16,069	13,189	10,578	5,688	3,367	.....
Goodhue	32,268	28,806	31,113	29,651	28,500	22,618	14,860	8,977	.....
Grant	7,987	6,875	5,197	3,004	1,191	340	.....	.....	.....
Hennepin	217,798	185,294	148,737	67,013	48,725	31,566	17,087	12,849	.....
Houston	15,556	14,653	15,482	16,332	16,506	14,936	9,787	6,645	.....
Hubbard	2,447	1,412	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isanti	10,195	7,607	7,031	5,063	3,901	2,035	453	284	.....
Itasca	3,965	743	237	124	.....	96	.....	51	97
Jackson	12,324	8,924	6,110	4,806	3,506	1,825	234	181	.....
Kanabec	2,714	1,579	1,109	505	311	93	31	30	.....
Kittson	6,289	5,387	3,462	905	.....	64	.....	1,612	.....
Kandiyohi	16,322	13,997	12,849	10,159	8,083	1,760	.....	76	.....
Lac qui Parle	12,687	10,382	7,842	4,891	1,428	145	.....	.....	.....
Lake	2,211	1,209	453	106	161	135	154	248	.....
Le Sueur	20,915	19,057	18,559	16,108	13,237	11,607	7,834	5,318	.....
Lincoln	7,196	5,691	4,362	2,945	413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon	12,425	9,501	7,936	6,257	2,543	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLeod	19,134	17,026	15,311	12,342	8,651	5,443	2,457	1,286	.....
Marshall	12,072	9,130	5,560	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin	13,981	9,403	6,426	5,249	3,738	3,867	1,430	151	.....
Meeker	17,389	15,456	14,501	11,739	8,626	6,090	1,229	928	.....
Mille Lacs	5,129	2,845	1,897	1,501	1,300	1,109	331	73	.....
Morrison	19,163	13,325	9,406	5,875	2,722	1,681	796	618	.....
Mower	21,546	18,019	15,277	16,799	13,682	10,447	5,150	3,217	.....
Murray	9,322	6,692	5,046	3,604	1,329	209	.....	29	.....
Nicollet	14,299	13,382	13,434	12,333	11,525	8,362	5,019	3,773	.....
Nobles	11,905	7,958	5,639	4,435	2,750	117	.....	35	.....
Norman	13,470	10,618	8,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olmsted	22,316	19,896	20,518	21,543	20,946	19,793	15,107	9,524	.....
Otter Tail	39,453	34,232	31,520	18,675	9,174	1,968	.....	240	.....
Pine	8,631	4,052	2,186	1,365	795	648	64	92	.....
Pipestone	7,115	5,132	3,956	2,092	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Polk	39,209	30,192	23,475	11,433	937	.....	.....	240	.....
Pope	11,607	10,032	8,707	5,874	4,078	2,691	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey	147,537	139,796	116,227	45,890	36,333	23,085	15,107	12,150	2,227
Redwood	13,533	9,386	6,488	5,375	2,982	1,829	.....	.....	.....
Renville	21,818	17,099	13,153	10,791	6,876	3,219	.....	245	.....
Rice	26,837	23,968	24,941	22,481	20,622	16,083	10,977	7,543	.....
Rock	8,597	6,817	5,239	3,669	1,861	138	23	.....	.....
Roseau (a)	3,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	78,575	44,862	20,453	4,504	3,517	4,561	294	406	.....
Scott	15,035	13,831	14,181	13,516	12,094	11,042	8,621	4,595	.....
Sherburne	7,137	5,908	5,647	3,855	3,018	2 050	819	723	.....
Sibley	16,436	15,199	13,126	10,637	8,884	6,725	4,786	3,609	.....
Stearns	39,925	34,844	28,712	21,956	17,797	14,206	7,367	4,505	.....

a Detached from Kittson county since 1890.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.—*Continued.*

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN NINE CENSUS YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1895.	1890.	1885.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1850.
Steele	15,798	13,232	12,733	12,460	10,739	8,271	4,932	2,863	.....
Stevens	6,543	5,251	4,511	3,911	786	174	.....	.....	.....
Swift	11,846	10,161	8,373	7,473	2,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Todd	17,674	12,930	9,643	6,133	3,818	2,036	117	430	.....
Traverse	6,064	4,516	2,860	1,507	100	13	.....	.....	.....
Wabasha	18,587	16,972	17,999	18,206	17,296	15,859	11,363	7,228	243
Wadena	6,076	4,053	3,565	2,080	210	6	.....	.....	.....
Waseca	14,713	13,313	13,342	12,385	14,751	7,854	4,174	2,601	.....
Washington	27,417	25,992	29,751	19,536	9,794	11,809	6,780	6,123	1,056
Watonwan	10,262	7,746	5,995	5,104	4,024	2,426	248	.....	.....
Wilkin	6,200	4,346	3,734	1,906	528	295	.....	40	.....
Winona	37,134	33,797	31,928	27,197	27,385	22,319	15,277	9,208	.....
Wright	27,653	24,164	22,790	18,104	13,775	9,457	5,028	3,729	.....
YellowM'dicine	12,581	9,854	7,863	5,884	2,484	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Breckenridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....
*Buchanan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
*Mankatha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
*Manomin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	136	.....
*Pembina	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	64	.....	1,612	1,134
*Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
*Wahnata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Totals	1,574,619	1,301,826	1,117,798	780,773	597,407	439,706	250,099	172,023	6,077

NOTE.—In 1860, Kandiyohi, 76; Monongalia, 350. In 1870, Kandiyohi, 1,760; Monongalia, 3,161. These two counties now united under the name of Kandiyohi.

*The seven last named counties are not in existence at this time, the territory being included in other counties.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Native Born	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wal's	Germany	France	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Russia	Canada	Bohemia	Poland	Finland	Iceland	All Other Countries	Foreign Born
Aitkin	2,917	26	33	17	3	70	2	13	953	257	1	629	.....	.....	198	.....	105	2,307
Anoka	7,939	137	210	18	1	425	17	99	1,215	315	15	720	10	4	3	.....	53	3,242
Becker	9.554	95	51	26	2	610	9	85	883	1,615	44	394	2	6	326	.....	22	4,171
Beltrami	1,010	4	3	4	.....	29	.....	8	36	225	1	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
Benton	5.287	48	107	35	3	1,249	29	14	380	127	7	286	11	146	9	.....	55	2,506
Big Stone	5,092	58	283	14	5	384	5	99	657	607	25	210	.....	12	.....	.....	26	2,385
Blue Earth	24,446	231	345	67	445	3,943	37	253	951	969	25	388	16	31	....	.....	148	7,849
Brown	11,999	26	60	17	8	4,136	13	392	187	781	25	136	617	7	...	.....	27	6,432
Carlton	3,857	47	102	15	2	205	9	41	1,146	295	15	844	4	170	466	.....	240	3,601
Carver	11,937	13	135	7	.....	3,934	18	10	1,127	53	9	36	44	176	.....	.....	68	5,630
Cass	2,612	20	35	11	.....	78	3	21	283	133	.....	170	20	13	12	.....	14	813
Chippewa	6,894	22	49	22	1	874	.....	70	696	2,054	1	100	8	.....	.....	.....	14	3,911
Chisago	7,478	32	82	10	.....	421	4	48	4 780	90	8	148	4	.....	.....	.....	13	5,640
Clay	9,022	190	144	75	2	559	20	83	1,341	3,186	19	473	2	5	6	.....	27	6,132
Cottonwood	6,508	69	42	26	8	718	1	242	253	931	1,281	75	10	10	.....	.....	13	3,679
Cook	243	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	52	103	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	184
Crow Wing	7,852	164	180	75	2	630	21	157	850	511	5	793	14	.....	251	.....	56	3,709
Dakota	15,141	230	804	86	3	2,907	22	211	787	398	42	423	28	6	.. ..	.....	257	6,204
Dodge	9,941	92	111	57	4	669	12	267	81	1,035	3	105	51	10	.....	.....	285	2,812
Douglas	10,745	70	67	14	1	1,092	2	258	2,824	1,434	.....	158	141	12	103	.....	21	6,197
Faribault	15,519	135	166	78	9	2,053	20	209	228	1,191	2	316	10	178	... ..	.....	25	4,620
Freeborn	14,596	80	276	27	2	749	5	1,945	365	2,647	1	132	252	51	....	.....	10	6,542
Fillmore	21,813	203	522	87	88	1,203	9	60	57	4,098	2	336	73	1	.....	.....	47	6,786
Goodhue	21,441	115	247	52	4	2,270	9	116	3,731	3,513	1	276	11	4	.....	.....	50	10,399
Grant	5,025	17	8	14	.....	142	.....	46	922	1,754	8	40	7	.....	1	.....	3	2,962
Hennepin	146,848	2,480	4,339	1,003	225	11,337	264	1,917	22,480	12,762	1,560	8,642	815	1,093	45	.....	1,988	70,950
Houston	11,347	57	472	26	.. ..	1,403	17	7	238	1,779	3	99	13	3	.....	.....	92	4,209
Hubbard	1,952	26	15	11	.....	167	1	5	55	26	.....	164	1	.....	16	.....	8	495
Isanti	5,344	26	10	1	.....	339	.....	12	4,346	52	12	46	.....	.....	3	.....	4	4,851
Itasca	2,532	48	90	25	.....	115	6	10	210	72	1	785	2	5	54	.....	10	1,433
Jackson	8,204	72	36	57	4	1,655	5	250	257	1,194	91	95	341	6	5	.....	52	4,120
Kanabec	1,142	3	6	.....	.....	59	3	3	1,424	35	1	35	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1,572
Kandiyohi	9,822	35	61	27	4	401	1	328	3,009	2,452	4	149	16	2	....	.....	11	6,500
Kittson	2,725	99	60	49	2	51	2	36	1,851	571	.....	821	3	.....	6	4	9	3,564
Lac Qui Parle	8,077	15	33	12	.....	990	1	71	482	2,873	1	88	1	2	.....	.....	38	4,610
Lake	1,105	20	31	20	.....	46	6	19	581	143	2	203	.....	2	24	.....	9	1,106
Le Sueur	15,815	125	618	21	21	2,169	26	8	336	60	5	253	1,226	144	.....	.....	82	5,100
Lincoln	4 435	33	29	6	1	428	2	820	205	590	2	38	27	412	1	159	8	2,761
Lyon	8,680	123	120	84	84	943	6	196	478	1,065	1	321	.....	49	3	238	34	3,745
McLeod	13,022	63	99	18	2	3,203	17	610	182	155	12	202	974	369	.....	. ..	206	6,112
Marshall	6,100	42	45	150	.....	312	14	73	2,596	1,907	4	629	21	167	.....	.....	12	5,972

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Martin	10,405	181	120	21	5	1,640	6	148	822	243	9	207	10	142	.....	.....	22	3,576
Meeker	11,588	63	273	16	.....	776	4	268	3,311	664	5	247	.....	.....	167	.....	7	5,801
Mille Lacs	3,533	28	60	16	.....	247	.....	27	877	119	5	198	1	7	5	.....	6	1,596
Morrison	12,734	67	59	23	5	2,771	6	172	1,457	376	31	959	76	273	143	.....	17	6,429
Mower	16,395	186	390	48	12	1,519	11	370	237	1,874	22	301	134	5	1	.....	41	5 151
Murray	6,189	119	315	49	5	542	4	78	654	852	17	153	2	.....	11	.....	32	3,133
Nicollet	8,990	36	106	14	2	1,741	26	61	1,540	491	10	91	85	6	.....	.....	87	4,296
Nobles	8,642	127	194	75	18	1,381	7	61	781	372	5	176	10	2	.....	.....	54	3,263
Norman	7,996	15	50	7	2	483	7	18	317	4,388	15	129	12	.....	.....	.....	31	5,474
Olmstead	17,379	220	659	73	24	1,613	5	302	86	743	2	256	14	9	.....	.....	56	4,062
Otter Tail	25,131	133	99	85	16	2,836	16	321	2,763	5,740	64	553	16	50	971	.....	65	13,728
Pine	4,654	46	116	25	1	656	3	44	1,951	228	1	505	2	201	181	....	17	3,977
Pipestone	5,567	104	126	47	16	537	2	116	123	322	1	127	5	5	.....	.....	17	1,548
Polk	22,636	134	214	115	25	836	45	257	2,625	8,048	34	3,775	323	3	53	.....	86	16,573
Pope	7,477	43	107	32	.....	147	1	64	721	2,618	7	313	62	.....	.....	.....	15	4,130
Ramsey	96,486	2,346	5,468	775	77	16,593	281	1,412	10,665	3,087	921	4,693	1,245	1,541	147	.....	1,800	51,051
Redwood	9,648	107	134	79	4	1,554	7	509	377	568	28	362	78	6	.....	.....	72	3,885
Renville	14,755	83	329	25	1	2,405	15	158	1,347	1,820	13	180	463	4	157	.....	63	7,063
Rice	19,109	143	640	60	1	2,124	55	182	315	1,399	11	958	847	2	.....	.....	57	6,794
Rock	6,261	59	73	25	4	759	2	65	79	1,137	1	112	2	.....	.....	.....	18	2,336
Roseau	1,632	11	10	.....	.....	20	.....	1	676	861	3	65	33	115	65	.....	1	1,861
St. Louis	42,093	1,678	1,045	726	34	3,002	84	372	9,013	4,199	1,392	8,614	25	202	3,225	.....	2,871	36,482
Scott	10,796	66	579	18	.....	2,456	20	37	124	243	39	83	537	5	.....	.....	22	4,239
Sherburne	5 037	69	55	26	2	272	5	183	720	392	3	201	4	18	.....	.....	22	1,972
Sibley	11,396	23	415	7	.....	2,977	9	37	1,131	135	23	125	14	11	.....	.....	133	5,040
Stearns	29,025	140	312	116	5	6,840	58	154	559	755	20	613	84	603	.. ..	1	600	10,900
Steele	11,098	83	172	36	1	1,744	8	755	45	542	9	186	740	116	.....	.....	3	4,440
Stevens	4,424	34	202	27	1	381	5	35	411	800	22	179	.....	2	9	.....	11	2,119
Swift	7,600	55	388	7	.....	809	5	56	840	1,847	4	191	2	20	11	.....	11	4,246
Todd	13,151	85	83	23	3	1,779	11	48	923	981	3	386	104	63	25	.....	6	4,523
Traverse	3,983	29	205	20	2	471	1	26	983	185	11	138	2	4	2	.....	2	2,081
Wabasha	14 223	121	479	75	6	2,622	11	11	534	129	4	242	4	6	.....	.....	120	4,364
Wadena	4,464	62	48	15	.....	423	6	16	213	221	3	169	11	.....	428	.....	.....	1,612
Waseca	10,967	69	509	23	4	2,002	11	43	309	634	4	108	24	4	.....	.....	2	3,746
Washington	17,192	163	457	55	5	2,826	13	296	3,230	461	25	1,980	4	1	5	.....	189	9,740
Watonwan	6,801	53	89	10	7	700	18	57	856	1,168	242	119	2	.....	.....	.....	140	3,461
Wilkin	4,194	42	49	31	.....	559	2	32	221	851	.....	142	71	4	...	.....	2	2,006
Winona	27,142	280	674	92	15	5,475	34	116	173	514	8	367	300	1,804	...	.....	140	9,992
Wright	19,394	113	398	24	4	2,541	40	40	3,016	346	7	922	138	130	479	.....	61	8,259
Yel. Medicine	8,432	49	38	17	.....	906	.....	43	503	2,394	.....	106	26	8	.....	55	4	4,149
*State Institu's	2.747	78	209	22	3	483	10	43	512	477	23	158	45	16	35	.....	156	2,270
Totals	1.057,084	12,941	26,106	5,344	1.246	133,768	1,492	16,143	119.554	107,319	6,286	49,231	10,327	8,464	7,652	457	11,205	517,535

* Not including Soldiers Home.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING LEGAL VOTERS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, AND SEX AND COLOR BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Legal Voters.	Soldiers and Sailors.		Indians and Half Breeds Entitled to Vote.	Total Number Indians and Half Breeds.	Sex.		Color.			
		Soldiers.	Sailors.			Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japs.
Aitkin	2,145	52	1	5	32	3,441	1,783	5,189	3	.....	.....
Anoka	3,011	198	2	.....	.....	6,198	4,983	11,172	9	.....	.....
Becker	2,891	117	1	626	2,592	7,296	6,429	11,132	1	.....	.....
Beltrami	477	15	.....	314	314	989	375	1,050	.....	.....	.....
Benton	1,902	101	.....	3	43	4,182	3,611	7,750	.....	.....	.....
Big Stone	2,093	81	.....	.....	54	4,041	3,436	7,422	1	.....	.....
Blue Earth	9,158	488	5	12	13	17,056	15,239	32,274	8	.....	.....
Brown	4,342	153	.....	.....	5	9,563	8,868	18,419	7	.....	.....
Carlton	2,498	41	.....	67	311	4,459	2,999	7,137	8	2	.....
Carver	5,133	181	.....	.....	.....	9,181	8,386	17,567	.....	.....	.....
Cass	1,252	54	1	100	348	2,228	1,197	3,077	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	2,705	81	.....	.....	.....	5,831	4,974	10,797	8	.....	.....
Chisago	3,645	125	.....	.....	.....	7,160	5,958	13,117	1	.....	.....
Clay	4,173	83	.....	.....	.....	8,277	6,877	15,144	10	.....	.....
Cook	124	10	.....	34	163	231	196	264	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	2,584	90	.....	1	1	5,527	4,660	10,185	1	.....	.....
Crow Wing	3,565	144	2	4	32	6,673	4,888	11,514	15	.....	.....
Dakota	5,691	281	1	19	65	11,483	9,862	21,242	36	2	.....
Dodge	3,521	185	.....	.....	.....	6,911	5,842	12,749	4	.....	.....
Douglas	4,319	176	5	.....	6	9,092	7,850	16,936	.....	.....	.....
Faribault	5,367	310	1	.....	.....	10,913	9,226	20,134	5	.....	.....
Fillmore	7,691	363	3	.....	.....	15,186	13,413	28,592	7	.....	.....
Freeborn	5,305	218	1	.....	.....	11,258	9,880	21,128	10	.....	.....
Goodhue	8,562	263	1	.....	.....	*16,772	*15,068	*31,819	*21	.....	.....
Grant	2,015	48	2	.....	.....	4,361	3,626	7,985	2	.....	.....
Hennepin	64,877	a 2,096	14	9	9	b 113,549	103,683	b 215,633	b 1,574	14	2
Houston	3,887	199	.....	.....	.....	7,974	7,582	15,555	1	.....	.....
Hubbard	693	73	.....	.....	.....	1,344	1,103	2,446	1	.....	.....
Isanti	2,864	43	.....	.....	.....	5,586	4,609	10,191	4	.....	.....
Itasca	2,006	54	.....	10	51	2,717	1,248	3,906	6	2	.....
Jackson	3,186	114	2	.....	.....	6,755	5,569	12,321	2	1	.....
Kanabec	800	3	.....	2	8	1,571	1,143	2,706	.....	.....	.....
Kandiyohi	4,297	80	1	.....	.....	8,836	7,486	16,322	.....	.....	.....
Kittson	1,817	12	.....	24	116	3,583	2,706	6,172	1	.....	.....
Lac qui Parle	3,154	64	1	1	14	6,780	5,957	12,673	.....	.....	.....
Lake	972	6	1	.....	16	1,411	800	2,185	5	5	.....
Le Sueur	5,543	315	1	.....	.....	11,327	9,588	20,893	23	.....	.....
Lincoln	1,732	38	.....	1	8	3,833	3,363	7,193	.....	.....	.....

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Lyon	3,221	201				6,748	5,677	12,421	4		
McLeod	4,591	150	1			10,128	9,011	19,139	2		
Marshall	2,250	28	1	3	7	6,780	5,342	12,065			
Martin	3,689	166	1			7,858	6,123	13,980	1		
Meeker	4,637	190	4			9,394	8,055	17,383	6		
Mille Lacs	1,561	97	1		4	2,866	2,263	5,124	1		
Morrison	4,741	165		1	3	10,494	8,669	19,157	1	2	
Mower	5,825	251	1			11,328	10,218	21,534	12		
Murray	2,385	73	2			5,204	4,118	9,322			
Nicollet	3,551	148				*7,140	*6,146	*13,280		6	
Nobles	3,086	157				6,598	5,307	11,905			
Norman	3,389	50				7,252	6,218	13,470			
Olmsted	5,960	309	1			*11,236	*9,905	*21,137	*4		
Otter Tail	9,332	367	2	6	14	*20,638	*18,221	*38,837	*8		
Pine	3,182	41		10	57	5,371	3,260	8,568	6		
Pipestone	1,894	143				3,803	3,312	7,115			
Polk	10,201	169	4	6	18	21,379	17,830	39,184	7		
Pope	2,874	89				6,197	5,410	11,607			
Ramsey	41,434	812	23	1	4	74,260	73,277	145,999	1,496	37	1
Redwood	3,546	142		30	114	7,277	6,256	13,406	14		
Renville	5,358	169				11,640	10,178	21,815	3		
Rice	6,907	352	4		2	*13,740	*12,163	*25,870	*31		
Rock	2,214	116				4,665	3,932	8,597			
Roseau	1,041	4		11	50	1,996	1,497	3,443			
St. Louis	27,053	259	5	12	72	47,629	30,946	78,073	395	35	
Scott	3,874	133		2	27	7,887	7,148	15,007	1		
Sherburne	1,841	122			*1	*3,893	*3,113	*7,004	*4		
Sibley	4,214	171	1			8,794	7,642	16,436			
Stearns	9,469	377	3		61	20,968	18,957	39,851	13		
Steele	3,949	176	1			*8,166	*7,372	*15,521	*17		
Stevens	1,742	79	1		79	3,530	3,013	6,461	3		
Swift	2,999	96	2		34	6,440	5,406	11,810	2		
Todd	4,414	284		20	47	9,859	8,015	17,626	1		
Traverse	1,642	32	2	1	7	3,348	2,716	6,057			
Wabasha	4,953	300		3	10	9,538	9,049	18,569	7	1	
Wadena	1,542	109				3,100	2,976	6,076			
Waseca	3,737	153				7,976	6,737	14,712		1	
Washington	7,503	224	1	4	*75	*14,295	*12,637	*26,801	*49	*7	
Watonwan	2,727	73				5,420	4,842	10,256	6		
Wilkin	1,609	57	1		8	3,454	2,746	6,191	1		
Winona	9,601	299	7			19,173	17,961	37,124	9	1	
Wright	6,794	372				14,488	13,165	27,653			
Yellow Medicine	3,209				24	6,595	5,986	12,556	1		
Totals	429,688	14,669	115	1,342	4,914	841,755	727,281	1,560,125	3,878	116	3

* Not including state institutions. *a* Including Soldiers Home. *b* Not including 566 United States soldiers at Fort Snelling.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.	Common Laborers.	Mechanics and Engineers.	Miners.	Lumbermen and Woodsmen.	Professional Men.	Dealers, Supply Men and Agents.	Railway Employes.	Clerks.	Cooks, Porters and Bartenders.	Merchants and Storekeepers.	Manufacturers.	Retired.	Unclassified.
Aitkin	937	710	68	.....	223	12	4	12	30	65	22	3	2	90
Anoka	1,697	583	272	1	41	46	29	27	42	20	103	5	5	198
Becker	2,180	700	157	.....	8	60	44	33	56	21	76	2	.....	135
Beltrami	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton	1,206	267	140	.....	28	29	32	25	15	9	30	2	11	96
Big Stone	1,121	313	146	.....	.....	40	60	9	30	11	136	6	4	140
Blue Earth	4,268	1,337	722	1	22	217	275	107	146	106	234	16	144	756
Brown	2,281	693	369	.....	5	100	113	33	93	32	186	10	8	330
Carlton	714	738	105	4	638	32	17	47	28	35	101	5	.....	225
Carver	2,066	575	260	.....	1	62	37	1	15	4	167	7	43	313
Cass	671	432	39	.....	57	10	5	21	12	32	7	.....	.....	4
Chippewa	1,650	458	166	.....	.....	38	62	67	41	1	109	3	1	109
Chisago	2,266	579	93	2	42	62	47	35	50	31	98	6	70	137
Clay	1,920	943	247	.....	1	102	102	229	115	115	81	1	9	248
Cook	66	19	4	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	67
Cottonwood	1,617	397	94	.....	1	40	53	5	50	2	59	.....	31	78
Crow Wing	1,084	799	491	.....	448	61	88	200	111	88	70	1	12	294
Dakota	2,790	1,104	4 6	1	5	98	126	82	97	65	157	5	42	611
Dodge	2,142	492	175	.....	1	60	78	45	32	12	116	8	34	223
Douglas	2,645	701	247	.....	5	74	70	6	33	15	158	9	4	220
Faribault	3,092	722	318	.....	1	132	241	72	116	49	147	25	106	373
Fillmore	4,437	1,100	512	1	6	118	195	44	120	24	301	12	124	343
Freeborn	3,345	829	315	1	1	93	173	114	104	33	121	21	13	333
Goodhue	3,819	2,038	581	.....	20	206	201	56	178	65	275	30	124	753
Grant	1,293	365	88	.....	.....	29	38	1	25	5	86	3	3	45
Hennepin	4,461	14,226	8,637	21	1,147	1,752	3,693	2,160	4,020	1,228	2,956	489	330	15,027
Houston	2,516	593	166	.....	5	76	40	61	47	26	110	6	51	169
Hubbard	412	72	51	.....	33	15	12	5	11	12	29	.....	2	46
Isanti	2,172	408	56	.....	11	29	10	.....	22	3	18	2	9	55
Itasca	536	293	159	92	557	30	11	14	53	40	91	2	2	53
Jackson	2,173	413	124	.....	2	58	66	105	48	6	60	3	14	115
Kanabec	425	230	38	.....	1	6	3	.....	8	7	27	.....	.....	14
Kandiyohi	2,431	749	166	.....	.....	71	66	138	42	9	144	12	53	97
Kittson	1,222	436	55	.....	1	22	23	11	20	11	38	.....	2	49
Lac qui Parle	2,195	399	83	.....	8	57	83	12	41	18	69	.....	11	90
Lake	20	264	128	.....	20	8	5	345	24	15	18	2	1	116

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Le Sueur	3,005	888	476	.....	2	89	80	20	70	14	231	27	53	158
Lincoln	1,322	131	88	.....	.....	20	42	8	9	7	38	1	2	54
Lyon	1,875	426	253	.....	6	70	109	38	58	7	180	5	15	86
McLeod	2,569	612	213	.....	7	104	143	55	70	41	112	8	29	258
Marshall	2,144	672	115	.....	.....	37	36	.....	32	.....	94	.....	.....	31
Martin	2,539	367	274	.....	.....	68	89	1	47	8	142	3	35	81
Meeker	2,833	697	140	.....	11	90	58	23	50	21	109	2	8	208
Mille Lacs	846	231	117	.....	37	22	18	.....	28	8	86	3	.....	27
Morrison	2,480	1,208	387	3	145	60	54	9	58	31	185	10	12	128
Mower	3,194	877	335	.....	3	123	233	268	130	43	194	3	45	391
Murray	1,563	361	81	1	.....	38	50	.....	23	9	91	3	16	39
Nicollet	1,812	580	294	.....	1	73	67	11	54	22	138	11	8	177
Nobles	2,021	423	211	1	.....	59	75	4	57	20	168	4	6	86
Norman	2,031	887	112	.....	4	52	61	21	54	10	87	.....	2	85
Olmsted	3,240	966	498	.....	3	125	143	24	96	23	269	17	63	221
Otter Tail	6,792	1,308	331	.....	21	151	150	55	95	38	182	7	8	391
Pine	1,315	1,160	142	.....	45	59	19	34	52	47	46	2	3	209
Pipestone	1,099	173	111	.....	4	49	64	35	33	15	75	2	1	137
Polk	5,726	2,226	557	.....	57	154	183	105	158	75	416	2	27	244
Pope	1,720	470	88	1	.....	69	36	43	38	7	63	.....	.....	63
Ramsey	974	9,514	5,153	11	71	1,718	3,847	1,909	4,237	1,503	1,464	341	193	9,045
Redwood	2,302	457	134	3	2	67	106	25	46	30	115	1	8	139
Renville	3,581	636	197	1	4	89	121	40	77	20	149	.....	26	266
Rice	3,057	1,243	830	.....	6	178	185	4	148	36	317	23	63	300
Rock	1,430	256	112	.....	.....	63	71	44	39	6	65	2	22	104
Roseau	842	47	30	.....	3	7	6	.....	4	4	16	.....	.....	18
St. Louis	972	8,494	3,814	3,613	1,153	591	1,244	860	1,583	891	1,287	98	111	4,482
Scott	1,898	747	214	.....	5	89	60	35	38	25	120	9	63	271
Sherburne	1,190	270	36	.....	29	25	23	34	21	5	29	.....	7	92
Sibley	2,665	588	140	.....	6	76	96	10	56	27	92	6	18	164
Stearns	4,943	1,367	1,094	1	21	248	225	244	197	62	467	31	27	310
Steele	2,208	464	302	.....	7	80	181	36	69	22	97	6	51	232
Stevens	1,099	290	83	.....	.....	24	59	34	29	9	30	2	3	76
Swift	1,869	391	132	.....	1	53	63	15	64	7	134	3	.....	52
Todd	2,906	601	208	.....	12	68	46	111	17	11	126	6	4	68
Traverse	1,158	189	56	.....	2	25	24	27	28	11	50	.....	8	57
Wabasha	2,511	857	380	1	22	130	149	91	98	57	165	8	57	331
Wadena	911	228	86	.....	10	36	46	41	34	18	49	4	3	76
Waseca	2,246	399	318	.....	2	53	88	88	44	6	158	14	.....	83
Washington	2,030	2,500	560	1	720	134	185	98	261	156	182	29	41	668
Watonwan	1,587	348	165	.....	.....	58	111	98	54	20	74	2	46	152
Wilkin	990	250	51	.....	2	29	51	107	18	13	35	.....	2	41
Winona	2,768	2,654	1,147	.....	67	199	312	287	309	87	332	65	203	954
Wright	4,578	796	280	3	20	132	152	42	56	23	183	2	128	243
Yellow Medicine	2,105	411	141	.....	4	63	85	18	61	13	97	1	13	107
Totals	171,096	83,538	36,164	3,765	5,850	9,607	15,348	9,265	14,680	5,725	15,153	1,439	2,697	43,388

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WITH INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS.

First District.

Counties.	Population, 1895.	Population, 1890.	Increase Population.	Counties.	Population. 1895.	Population. 1890.	Increase Population.
Dodge	12,753	10,864	1,889	Steele	15,798	13,232	2,566
Fillmore	28,599	25,966	2,633	Wabasha	18,587	16,972	1,615
Freeborn	21,138	17,962	3,176	Waseca	14,713	13,313	1,400
Houston	15,556	14,653	903	Winona	37,134	33,797	3,337
Mower	21,546	18,019	3,527				
Olmsted	22,316	19,806	2,510	Total	208,140	184,584	23,556

Second District.

Blue Earth	32,295	29,210	3,085	Murray	9,322	6,692	2,630
Brown	18,431	15,817	2,614	Nicollet	14,299	13,382	917
Chippewa	10,805	8,555	2,250	Nobles	11,905	7,958	3,947
Cottonwood	10,187	7,412	2,775	Pipestone	7,115	5,132	1,983
Faribault	20,139	16,708	3,431	Redwood	13,533	9,386	4,147
Jackson	12,324	8,924	3,400	Rock	8,597	6,817	1,780
Lac qui Parle	12,687	10,382	2,305	Watonwan	10,262	7,746	2,516
Lincoln	7,196	5,691	1,505	Yellow Med	12,581	9,854	2,727
Lyon	12,425	9,501	2,924				
Martin	13,981	9,403	4,578	Total	238,084	188,570	49,514

Third District.

Carver	17,567	16,532	1,035	Renville	21,818	17,099	4,719
Dakota	21,345	20,240	1,105	Rice	26,837	23,968	2,869
Goodhue	32,268	28,806	3,462	Scott	15,035	13,831	1,204
Le Sueur	20,915	19,057	1,858	Sibley	16,436	15,199	1,237
McLeod	19,134	17,026	2,108				
Meeker	17,389	15,456	1,933	Total	208,744	187,214	21,530

Fourth District.

Chisago	13,118	10,359	2,759	Washington	27,417	25,992	1,425
Isanti	10,195	7,607	2,588				
Kanabec	2,714	1,579	1,135	Total	200,961	185,333	15,648
Ramsey	147,537	139,796	7,741				

Fifth District.

Hennepin	217,798	185,294	32,504				

Sixth District.

Aitkin	5,224	2,462	2,762	Mille Lacs	5,129	2,845	2,284
Anoka	11,181	9,884	1,297	Morrison	19,163	13,325	5,838
Beltrami	1,364	312	1,052	Pine	8,631	4,052	4,579
Benton	7,793	6,284	1,509	St. Louis	78,575	44,862	33,713
Carlton	7,458	5,272	2,186	Sherburne	7,137	5,908	1,229
Cass	3,425	1,247	2,178	Stearns	39,925	34,844	5,081
Cook	427	98	329	Todd	17,674	12,930	4,744
Crow Wing	11,561	8,852	2,709	Wadena	6,076	4,053	2,023
Hubbard	2,447	1,412	1,035	Wright	27,653	24,164	3,489
Itasca	3,965	743	3,222				
Lake	2,211	1,299	912	Total	267,019	184,848	82,171

Seventh District.

Becker	13,725	9,401	4,324	Polk	39,309	30,192	9,017
Big Stone	7,477	5,722	1,755	Pope	11,607	10,032	1,575
Clay	15,154	11,517	3,637	Stevens	6,543	5,251	1,292
Douglas	16,942	14,606	2,336	Swift	11,846	10,161	1,685
Grant	7,987	6,875	1,112	Traverse	6,064	4,516	1,548
Kandiyohi	16,322	13,997	2,325	Wilkin	6,200	4,346	1,854
Kittson	6,289	5,387	902	*Roseau	3,498		3,498
Marshall	12,072	9,130	2,942				
Norman	13,476	10,618	2,852	Total	233,853	185,983	47,870
Otter Tail	39,453	34,232	5,221				

*Detached from Kittson since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015058458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION AND LEGAL VOTERS BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, WITH INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS.

District Number	Senator.	Representatives.	Territory.	Population in 1895.	Population in 1890.	Increase in Five Years.	Number Legal Voters.
1	1	1	Houston county	15,556	14,653	903	3,887
2	1	3	Fillmore county	28,599	25,966	2,633	7,691
3	1	2	Mower county	21,546	18,019	3,527	5,825
4	1	2	Freeborn county	21,138	17,962	3,176	5,305
5	1	1	Faribault county	20,139	16,708	3,431	5,367
6	1	1	Martin county	13,961	9,403	4,578	3,639
			Watonwan county	10,282	7,746	2,516	2,727
			Total	24,243	17,149	7,094	6,366
7	1	3	Nobles county	11,905	7,958	3,947	3,086
			Murray county	9,322	6,692	2,630	2,385
			Rock county	8,597	6,817	1,780	2,214
			Pipestone county	7,115	5,132	1,983	1,894
			Total	36,939	26,599	10,340	9,579
8	1	1	Jackson county	12,324	8,924	3,400	3 186
			Cottonwood county	10,187	7,412	2,775	2,584
			Total	22,511	16,336	6,175	5.7"
9	1	2	Brown county	18,431	15,817	2,614	[illegible]42
			Redwood county	13,533	9,386	4,147	3,546
			Total	31,964	25,203	6,761	7,888
10	1	3	Blue Earth county	32,295	29,210	3,065	9,158
11	1	1	Waseca county	14,713	13,313	1,400	3,737
12	1	1	Steele county	15,798	13,232	2,566	3,949
13	1	1	Dodge county	12,753	10,864	1,889	3,521
14	1	2	Olmsted county	22,316	19,806	2,510	5,960
15	1	4	Winona county	37,134	33,797	3,337	9,601
16	1	2	Lyon county	12,425	9,501	2,924	3,221
			Lincoln county	7,196	5,691	1,505	1,752
			Yellow Medicine county	12,581	9,854	2,727	3,209
			Total	32,202	25,046	7,156	8,162
17	1	1	Nicollet county	14,299	13,382	917	3,551
18	1	1	Sibley county	16,436	15,199	1,237	4,214
19	1	2	Le Sueur county	20,915	19,057	1,858	5,543
20	1	3	Rice county	26,837	23,968	2,869	6,907
21	1	3	Goodhue county	32,268	28,806	3,462	8,562
22	1	2	Wabasha county	18,587	16,972	1,615	4,953
23	1	3	Washington county	27,417	25,992	1,425	7,503
24	1	2	Dakota county	21,345	20,240	1,105	5,691
25	1	3	City of St. Paul—				
			First ward	17,995	17,080	915	4,912
			Second ward	14,206	13,667	629	4,079
			Third ward	6,596	7,514	d 918	2,642
			Total	38,887	38,261	626	11,633
26	1	3	City of St. Paul—				
			Fourth ward	11,106	12,642	d 1,536	4,311
			Fifth ward	15,683	15,119	564	4,263
			Sixth ward	15,756	14,767	989	4,206
			Total	42,545	42,528	17	12,780
27	1	2	City of St. Paul—				
			Seventh ward	13,119	10,134	2,985	3,364
			Eighth ward	25,823	23,337	2,486	6,101
			Total	38,942	33,471	5,471	9,465

d Decrease.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION—*Continued.*

District Number	Senator.	Repre-sentv's	Territory.		Popula-tion in 1895.	Popula-tion in 1890.	Increase in Five Years.	Number Legal Voters.
			City of St. Paul—					
			Ninth ward		12,748	13,257	*d* 509	3,487
			Tenth ward		3,762	3,019	743	1,239
			Eleventh ward		3,409	2,620	789	945
			Ramsey county—	*c*				
28	1	2	Mounds View township and New Brighton village		1,269	1,047	222	372
			New Canada township and North St. Paul village		2,624	2,315	309	650
			Rose township		1,028	825	203	321
			White Bear township and vil.		2,324	2,393	*d* 69	542
			Total		27,164	25,476	1,688	7,556
			City of Minneapolis—					
29	1	2	First ward		13,915	10,376	3,539	4,449
			Third ward		26,758	23,647	3,111	8,006
			Total		40,673	34,023	6,650	12,455
			City of Minneapolis—					
			Second ward		11,324	9,458	1,866	3,373
30	1	2	Ninth ward		15,777	12,539	3,238	4,297
			St. Anthony township		98	92	6	33
			Total		27,199	22,089	5,110	7,703
			City of Minneapolis—					
			Fourth ward		24,043	22,649	1,394	8,081
			Tenth ward		8,450	4,514	3,936	2,584
			Hennepin county—					
31	1	3	Crystal Lake township	*c*	1,367	1,122	245	419
			Brooklyn township		1,632	1,607	25	515
			Champlin township		697	620	77	184
			Dayton township		1,139	1,075	64	291
			Hassan township		858	740	118	217
			Total		38,186	32,327	5,859	12,291
			City of Minneapolis—					
32	1	4	Fifth ward		23,256	20,528	2,728	7,876
			Sixth ward		15,519	15,827	*d* 308	5,071
			Total		38,775	36,355	2,420	12,947
			City of Minneapolis—					
			*Seventh ward		11,404	13,263	*d* 1,861	2,384
			Eleventh ward		15,597	14,333	1,264	4,258
			*Twelfth ward		6,976	1,901	5,075	2,062
			Hennepin county—					
33	1	2	Richfield township	*c*	1,809	1,324	485	329
			Bloomington township		1,173	959	214	315
			Eden Prairie township		859	769	90	257
			Excelsior township and village		1,145	1,087	58	326
			Edina village		714	531	183	227
			Total		39,677	34,169	5,508	10,158
			City of Minneapolis—					
			Eighth ward		16,440	13,391	3,049	4,615
			Thirteenth ward		3,374	2,310	1,064	890
			Hennepin county—					
			Corcoran township		1,323	1,212	111	345
			Golden Valley township		1,820	1,008	812	590
34	1	2	Greenwood township		818	704	114	216
			Independence township	*c*	1,292	1,035	257	339
			Maple Grove township		1,266	1,197	69	353
			Medina township		909	840	69	261
			Minnetonka township		2,529	1,714	815	721
			Minnetrista township		1,143	995	148	282
			Orono township		1,144	872	272	337
			Plymouth		1,230	1,053	177	374
			Total		33,288	26,331	6,957	9,323

* Portion of Seventh ward annexed to Twelfth ward since 1890.
c Townships include villages located therein. *d* Decrease.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION—*Continued.*

District Number	Senator.	Repre-sent'vs	Territory.	Population in 1895.	Population in 1890.	Increase in Five Years.	Number Legal Voters.
35	1	1	Anoka county	11,181	9,884	1,297	3,011
			Isanti county	10,195	7,607	2,588	2,864
			Total	21,376	17,491	3,885	5,875
36	1	1	Scott county	15,035	13,831	1,204	3,874
37	1	1	Carver county	17,567	16,532	1,035	5,133
38	1	4	Wright county	27,653	24,164	3,489	6,794
			Sherburne county *a*	6,407	5,413	994	1,713
			Total	34,060	29,577	4,483	8,507
39	1	1	Meeker county	17,389	15,456	1,933	4,637
40	1	1	McLeod county	19,134	17,026	2,108	4,591
41	1	1	Kandiyohi county	16,322	13,997	2,325	4,297
42	1	1	Renville county	21,818	17,099	4,719	5,358
43	1	3	Lac qui Parle county	12,687	10,382	2,305	3,154
			Swift county	11,846	10,161	1,685	2,909
			Chippewa county	10,805	8,555	2,250	2,705
			Total	35,338	29,098	6,240	8,858
44	1	1	Chisago county	13,118	10,359	2,759	3,645
			Kanabec county	2,714	1,579	1,135	800
			Pine county	8,631	4,052	4,579	3,182
			Total	24,463	15,990	8,473	7,627
45	1	4	Stearns county	39,925	34,844	5,081	9,469
			Benton county	7,793	6,284	1,509	1,902
			Seventh ward, St. Cloud city	730	495	235	128
			Total	48,448	41,623	6,825	11,499
46	1	4	Crow Wing county	11,561	8,852	2,709	3,565
			Mille Lacs county	5,129	2,845	2,284	1,561
			Morrison county	19,163	13,325	5,838	4,741
			Todd county	17,674	12,930	4,744	4,414
			Total	53,527	37,952	15,575	14,281
47	1	2	Pope county	11,607	10,032	1,575	2,874
			Douglas county	16,942	14,606	2,336	4,319
			Total	28,549	24,638	3,911	7,193
48	1	4	Otter Tail county	39,453	34,232	5,221	9,332
49	1	2	Big Stone county	7,477	5,722	1,755	2,093
			Grant county	7,987	6,875	1,112	2,015
			Stevens county	6,543	5,251	1,292	1,742
			Traverse county	6,064	4,516	1,548	1,642
			Total	28,071	22,364	5,707	7,492
50	1	3	Becker county	13,725	9,401	4,324	2,891
			Clay county	15,154	11,517	3,637	4,173
			Wilkin county	6,200	4,346	1,854	1,609
			Total	35,079	25,264	9,815	8,673
51	1	3	Beltrami county	1,364	312	1,052	477
			Norman county	13,470	10,618	2,852	3,389
			Polk county	39,209	30,192	9,017	10,201
			Total	54,043	41,122	12,921	14,067
52	1	1	Marshall county	12,072	9,130	2,942	2,250
			Kittson county *b*	6,289	5,387	902	1,817
			Roseau county *b*	3,493	.....	3,493	1,041
			Total	21,854	14,517	7,337	5,108

a Not including Seventh ward of St. Cloud.
b Roseau detached from Kittson since 1890.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION.—*Continued.*

District Number	Senator.	Represent'vs	Territory.	Population in 1895.	Population in 1890.	Increase in Five Years.	Number Legal Voters.
53	1	1	Aitkin county	5,224	2,462	2,762	2,145
			Carlton county	7,458	5,272	2,186	2,498
			Cass county	3,425	1,247	2,178	1,253
			Hubbard county	2,447	1,412	1,035	693
			Itasca county	3,965	743	3,222	2,006
			Wadena county	6,076	4,053	2,023	1,543
			Total	28,595	15,189	13,406	10,136
54	1	3	St. Louis county	78,575	44,862	33,713	27,053
			Cook county	427	98	329	124
			Lake county	2,211	1,299	912	972
			Total	81,213	46,259	34,954	28,149

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE FINANCES.

Generated for Adrienne M irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054308281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE FINANCES.

The sources of revenue into the state treasury for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury August 1, 1895		$2,044,109.36
State taxes	$2,311,683.34	
Railroad taxes	1,090,510.59	
Insurance taxes	140,407.34	
Telegraph and telephone taxes	22,686.11	
Mining taxes	24,721.58	
Steamboat taxes	654.27	
Game and fish commission, fees	6,010.49	
Secretary of state, fees	1,563.15	
Incorporation fees	91,985.00	
Insurance fees	20,670 00	
Public examiner's fees	460.00	
Dairy and food commission, fees	741.00	
State banks, fees	2,215 00	
Warehousefees	50.00	
Repayment of seed grain loan of 1889	587.75	
Repayment of seed grain loan of 1891	7,173 62	
Repayment of seed grain loan of 1893	8,169 05	
Repayment of seed grain loan of 1895	25,224.67	
Repayment of Russian thistle fund	356.58	
Sales of grass on state lands	2,242.31	
Examining financial offices, St. Paul	384.00	
Stumpage scaling fees	548.25	
State prison, earnings	132,315.96	
State reformatory, earnings	1,919.00	
State training school, earnings	1,744.00	
State public school, earnings	271.64	
State university, earnings	169,273.61	
Soldiers' home, earnings	34,213.78	
St. Cloud normal school, earnings	2,768.98	
Winona normal school, earnings	4,800.00	
Mankato normal school, earnings	3,842.45	
Moorhead normal school, earnings	964.80	
St. Peter hospital, earnings	4,150.53	
Rochester hospital, earnings	6,021.71	
Fergus Falls hospital, earnings	258.78	
School for the deaf, earnings	1,734.29	
School for the blind, earnings	483.76	
School for the feeble-minded, earnings	1,600.06	
Payment on school land contracts	160,623.71	
Payment on university land contracts	11,174.34	
Payment on internal improvement land contracts	1,783.37	
Payment on state institutions land contracts	1,395.72	
Payment on reform school land contracts	9,150.00	
Interest on school land contracts	369,554.36	
Interest on university land contracts	28,000.62	
Interest on internal improvement land contracts	1,071.06	
Interest on state institutions land contracts	1,083.50	
Interest on reform school land contracts	1,283.50	
Mineral leases and contracts on school lands	13,450.00	
Mineral leases and contracts on university lands	2,725.00	
Mineral leases and contracts on state institutions lands	1,200.00	
Timber cut on school lands	70,856.74	
Timber cut on university lands	61,165.36	
Timber cut on internal improvement lands	3,368.88	
Timber cut on swamp lands	480.53	
Timber cut on state institutions lands	3,227.16	
Royalty on iron ore mined on school lands	15,678.23	
Payments of principal on school district and county bonds	165,052.22	
Payments of interest on school district and county bonds	63,138.68	
Interest on revenue fund deposits in banks	36,842.57	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Immer (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Interest on grain inspection fund deposits in banks	900.69	
Interest on bonds held by permanent school fund	130,366.50	
Interest on bonds held by permanent university fund	21,462.00	
Interest on stumpage drafts against university fund	311.59	
Fees from grain inspection department	226,100.00	
U. S. Government, 5 per cent from proceeds of cash sales of public lands	5,944.69	
Subscriptions received from citizens of Minneapolis for the purpose of establishing ore testing works at state university	125.67	
D. W. Sprague, money refunded for account of error in rebate on canceled fire insurance policy on university buildings	10.39	
J. F. Franzen, assignee, amount of unearned premium refunded on insurance policies on capitol building	101.35	
Sam. F. Fullerton, executive agent of game and fish commission, net proceeds from issue of 286 pound net licenses	2,610.00	
Aug. T. Koerner, state treasurer, interest on amount withdrawn from New York banks (old state bonds deposit)	51.07	
Aug. T. Koerner, state treasurer, for refundment of excess of payment made February 17, 1896, of balance due for premium and interest on bonds purchased for the permanent school fund	490.00	
Aug. T. Koerner, state treasruer, for refundment by the interior department of a part of the fees paid July, 1881, to J. P. Owens, register of the Taylor's Falls land office for indemnity school selections, afterward canceled	78.00	5,482,876 27
		$7,526,985.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants drawn on the treasury during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896		$5,304,180.04
		$2,222,805.59
Outstanding warrants July 31, 1896		242,449.63
Transfer from general school fund	$642.86	
Transfer from university fund	88.07	730.93
Balance in the treasury July 31, 1896		$2,465,986.15

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the fiscal years of 1897, 1898 and 1899, taken from the State Auditor's report of 1896.

RECEIPTS.

*Receipts.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Cash, July 31, 1896	$969,053.05		
Cash, July 31, 1897		$295,574 78	
Cash, July 31, 1898			$584,574.78
State taxes	850,000.00	875,000.00	900,000.00
Railroad taxes	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,150,000.00
Insurance taxes	150,000.00	155,000.00	160,000.00
Insurance fees	22,000.00	23,000.00	25,000.00
Telegraph and telephone taxes	34,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Incorporation fees	15,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00
Interest on deposits	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Seed grain loans	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Earnings of state institutions	175,000.00	185,000.00	190,000.00
Miscellaneous	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	$3,280,053 05	$2,749,574.78	$3,127,574.78
Disbursements	2,984,478 27	2,165,000.00	2,425,000.00
Surplus carried forward	$295,574.78	$584,574.78	$702,574.78

* The tax receipts for years 1898 and 1899 are based on a one and five-tenths mills levy.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Outstanding warrants, July 31, 1896	‡$235,147.37		
Unpaid appropriations, July 31, 1896	439,330.90		
Executive expenses	100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00
Judicial expenses	135,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
State institutions, support	1,100,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,200,000.00
State institutions, improvem'ts and repairs	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
State institutions, buildings	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
State capitol building	115,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Boards and commissions	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00
Fire companies	35,000 00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Printing and paper	65,000.00	45,000.00	65,000.00
Legislative expenses	145,000.00		145,000.00
Printing laws in newspapers	40,000.00		40,000.00
Wolf bounties, etc	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
State aid to higher education, etc	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Miscellaneous	135,000.00	130,000.00	135,000.00
	$2,984,478.27	$2,165,000.00	$2,425,000.00

‡ The amount of outstanding warrants July 31, 1896, includes $181,728.75 issued on account of new capitol site, and payable, without interest, one-third on August 1st of each of the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LISTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1895.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land exclusive of town lots.	Value of land (other than town lots) including structures thereon.	Average value per acre.	Value of town and city lots, including structures thereon.	Value of taxable personal property.	Total value.	Average rate of taxation—mills.	Total taxes levied.	State Taxes—revenue, soldiers' relief and funding tax funds.	SCHOOL TAXES. (Continued on p. 546). State $1\frac{15}{100}$ Mills.	SCHOOL TAXES. (Continued on p. 546). Local 1 Mill
Aitkin	297,535	$596,122	$2.00	$99,976	$100,568	$796,666	35.9	$28,602.08	$1,434.00	$916.17	$796.65
Anoka	252,164	1,547,734	6.13	1,146,523	394,717	3,088,974	27.3	85,098.40	5,663.53	3,618.34	3,146.38
Becker	363,054	1,724,193	4.74	269,903	271,771	2,265,867	34.7	78,555.57	4,081.01	2,606.34	2,269.47
Beltrami	197,663	977,969	4.94	.....	37,886	1,015,855	8.6	8,763.60	1,828.68	1,168.32	111.05
Benton	218,074	1,102,601	5.05	307,266	120,208	1,530,075	26.1	43,496.64	2,754.11	1,759.57	1,529.91
Big Stone	293,184	1,394,007	4.75	221,709	266,867	1,882,583	25.6	48,464.06	3,388.66	2,164 96	1,882.59
Blue Earth	469,623	6,299,505	13.40	2,586,060	1,365,826	10,251,391	22.7	232,994.34	18,452.52	11,789 07	10,251.27
Brown	378,445	3,090,822	8.16	777,781	686,698	4,555,301	21.0	95,846.08	8,199.54	5,238.73	4,555.32
Carlton	244,854	919,078	3.75	502,976	636,847	2,058,901	28.7	59,283.14	3,705.99	2,368.75	2,058.92
Carver	222,031	2,917,788	13.14	330,698	514,945	3,763,431	14.9	56,082.47	6,774 18	4,327.94	3,763.41
Cass	496,453	2,731,599	5.50	810	79,924	2,812,333	14.0	38,247.73	5,062 20	3,234 18	2,812.33
Chippewa	354,278	2,189,905	6.12	271,411	411,490	2,872,806	22.3	63,910.69	5,170.94	3,303.69	2,872.77
Chisago	259,338	1,588,593	6.12	269,846	458,172	2,316,611	19.8	45,952.37	4,169.90	2,664.09	2,316.61
Clay	482,317	2,452,241	5.08	791,945	729,028	3,973,214	35.2	139,948.31	7,151.68	4,569.24	3,973.28
Cook	206,559	647,388	3.13	24,695	1,512	673,595	25.0	16,849.55	1,212.48	774.57	673.60
Cottonwood	383,784	2,699,422	7.04	246,162	434,415	3,380,000	21.8	73,847.88	6,083.99	3,885.99	3,380.04
Crow Wing	305,891	673,556	2.20	1,010,420	424,307	2,108,283	43.3	92,415.40	3,794.90	2,425.22	2,108.78
Dakota	358,373	5,201,599	14.51	1,684,944	897,767	7,784,310	18.2	141,702.88	14,013.69	8,953.13	7,785.45
Dodge	277,121	3,286,398	11.86	374,578	749,128	4,410,104	15.6	68,619.02	7,938.18	5,071.62	4,410.10
Douglas	379,571	2,504,801	6.60	553,708	722,901	3,781,410	19.8	74,872.73	6,807.08	4,349.31	3,781.46
Faribault	449,001	4,759,488	10.60	854,521	915,441	6,529,450	20.6	134,622.97	11,751.79	7,508.42	6,529.24
Fillmore	541,388	6,629 842	12.25	983,088	1,630,732	9,243,662	17.0	156,615.82	16,640.54	10,631.41	9,244.72
Freeborn	441,255	4,944,498	11.20	751,433	995,342	6,691,273	17.9	121,749.13	12,049.45	7,702.31	6,697.36
Goodhue	485,931	6,422,809	13.22	1 783,531	1,991,213	10,197,553	18.3	186,600.99	18.359.16	11,729.46	10,200.17
Grant	317,236	1,639,122	5.16	152,574	383,413	2,175,109	20-1	43,810.42	3,915.22	2,501.42	2,175.12
Hennepin	301,491	17,712,602	*32.83	113,730,288	17,568,050	149,010,940	26.9	3,821,284.38	268,219.69	171,362.52	149,010.99
Houston	354,789	2,676,190	7.54	455,465	889,431	4,021,086	15.9	64,082.77	7,237.08	4,622.40	4,021.05
Hubbard	346,011	1,932,942	5.58	97,399	94,542	2,124,883	14.3	30,368.68	3,825.56	2,443.66	2,125.41
Isanti	255,050	1,122,081	4.40	30,696	210,659	1,363,436	21.1	28,803.48	2,453.81	1,567.91	1,363.38
Itasca	656,015	2,606,285	3.97	264,840	188,397	3,059,522	22.7	69,506.83	5,507.10	3,518 48	3,059.49
Jackson	437,599	3,199,854	7.34	306,545	487,594	3,993,993	22.4	89,389.49	7,189.99	4,593.95	3,993.86
Kanabec	200,673	333,156	1.66	16,102	81,746	431,004	46.7	20,117.63	775.82	492.50	431.01
Kandiyohi	468,110	3,241,167	6 92	398,647	837,295	4,477,109	17.2	77,152.04	8,092.63	5,171.80	4,475.37
Kittson	297,057	1,200,970	4.04	76,938	277,373	1,555,281	30.9	48,038.28	2,799.51	1,788.57	1,555.28

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Lac qui Parle	480,940	3,529,337	7.34	239,056	606,096	4,374,489	16.9	74,323.40	7,874.25	5,030.78	4,374.61
Lake	363,219	1,549,870	5.93	157,669	22,427	1,729,966	38.1	41,495.14	3,116.13	1,990.96	1,732.49
Le Sueur	279,094	3,169,728	11.35	515,567	551,556	4,236,851	21.6	91,451.82	8,177.12	5,169.84	4,237.23
Lincoln	307,059	1,935,420	6.30	85,965	278,655	2,300,040	17.2	39,677.16	4,139.82	2,644.31	2,300.04
Lyon	427,922	2,813,280	6.57	555,265	659,546	4,028,091	23.5	95,004.04	7,250.86	4,632.57	4,028.06
McLeod	305,155	3,542,869	11.61	534,154	750,662	4,827,685	17.9	86,441.01	8,689.78	5,551.61	4,827.58
Marshall	412,955	1,829,625	4.43	154,089	402,234	2,385,948	32.5	77,742.18	4,294.67	2,743.84	2,385.98
Martin	444,764	3,658,244	8.23	380,731	536,683	4,575,658	21.1	98,783.60	8,237.16	5,262.03	4,575.67
Meeker	374,669	3,058,869	8.16	490,598	551,216	4,100,623	18.7	77,008.68	7,381.00	4,715.60	4,100.47
Mille Lacs	292,357	960,178	3 28	168,140	131,152	1,259,070	44.1	55,528.97	2,267.03	1,589.71	1,259.44
Morrison	511,623	2,394,758	4.68	701,098	600,567	3,696,403	32.9	121,864.47	6,653.35	4,247.94	3,460.98
Mower	447,889	5,111,954	11.41	935,834	911,731	6,959,519	23.3	162,244.34	12,526.70	8,003.05	6,959.58
Murray	430,329	2,525,584	5.86	218,854	400,488	3,144,926	22.3	70,168.52	5,659.87	3,459.45	3,144.99
Nicollet	277,135	2,963,524	10.69	496,235	773,273	4,233,032	14.5	71,632.13	7,619.46	4,868.01	4,233 05
Nobles	433,720	3,094,869	7.13	575,990	537,179	4,208,038	21.3	99,530.01	7,574.50	4,839.24	4,208.09
Norman	425,441	1,903,877	4.47	129,707	566,542	2,600,126	25 0	64,200.20	4,679.07	2,991.59	2,600.06
Olmsted	417,251	5,355,280	12.83	1,206,632	1,509,021	8,070,933	18.1	146,201.96	14,527.57	9,281.45	8,070.85
Otter Tail	1,047,752	5,054,387	4.82	790,104	1,011,432	6,855,923	29.8	204,257.23	12,340.29	7,883.52	6,855.76
Pine	473,414	1,199,522	2 53	133,402	462,801	1,795,725	32.3	57,979 63	3,232.30	2,065.08	1,795.72
Pipestone	288,927	1,486,818	5.14	302,233	331.718	2,120,769	33.0	70,550.77	3,816 76	2,438.42	2,120.44
Polk	1,236,429	5,381,711	4.35	1,219,778	1,489,337	8,090,826	32.2	260,306.80	14,560.66	9,302.46	8,089.03
Pope	399,983	2,243,434	5.61	119,795	400,588	2,763,817	22.2	59,640.70	4,934.93	3,303 17	2,780.45
Ramsey	54.477	2,956,050	*54.27	111,814,185	13,545,434	128,315,669	19.6	2,649,349.75	230,968.32	147,563.15	128,315.71
Redwood	537,183	3,984,440	7.41	392,127	585,980	4,962,547	23.2	115,491.18	8,031.94	5,706.69	4,962.49
Renville	617,985	4,634,500	7.50	360,299	869,490	5,864,289	21.4	127,381.57	10,555 86	6,743.85	5,864.28
Rice	314,382	4,337,265	13.80	1,753,256	1,488,934	7,579,395	21.3	161 312.76	13,642.88	8,716.29	7,579.40
Rock	302,335	2,449,899	8.10	378,674	464,426	3,292,999	25.3	83,352.83	5,927.55	3,787.06	3,293.04
Roseau	5,702	11,805	2.07	10.176	50.734	72.715	46.0	3,273.29	131.50	83.55	72.91
St. Louis	1,210,784	11,647,915	9.62	33,284,158	5,246,714	50,178,787	26.6	1,339,107.57	90,321 80	57,705.61	50,178.79
Scott	220,485	2,501,312	11.34	442,207	544,157	3,487,676	18.9	67,103.61	6,277.84	4,010 97	3,487.70
Sherburne	232,728	984,343	4 22	179,999	166,840	1,331,182	25.5	33,890.03	2,396.16	1,530 89	1,331.20
Sibley	369,095	3,647,478	9.89	225,921	593.604	4,467,003	17.2	76,852.36	8,039.55	5,136.40	4,466.87
Stearns	808,871	6,044,163	7.47	2,924,684	1,583,036	10,551,883	21.6	217,968.44	18,992.82	12,134.53	10,551.91
Steele	270,868	3,520,757	13.00	707.457	990,105	5,218,319	16 9	88,049.83	9,392 98	6,002 06	5,218.31
Stevens	305.167	1,603,486	5.58	214,593	333,603	2,151,682	28.8	61,869.08	3,872.98	2,524.30	2,151.68
Swift	405,694	2,237,993	5.52	247,907	472,035	2,957,935	22.3	66,234.05	5,329.04	3,404.74	2,960.59
Todd	498,612	2,504,020	5.02	296,775	338,553	3,139,348	28.2	88,742.31	5,651.74	3,610.87	3,139 48
Traverse	278,625	1,240,103	4.45	116,994	234,999	1,592,096	28.3	45,147.19	2,865.68	1,830.84	1,592.10
Wabasha	336,986	3,160,853	9.38	980,292	820,991	4,962,136	23.7	117,893.73	8 931.89	5,706.45	4,962.12
Wadena	191,505	812,112	4.24	201.761	288,776	1,302,649	27.4	35,748 86	2,352.72	1,503.09	1,303.01
Waseca	264,704	3,221,015	12.17	458,988	580,381	4,260,384	17.7	78,708.45	7,668.94	4,899.61	4,260.51
Washington	241,211	4,294,534	17.80	4,415,826	1,845,758	10,556,118	19.9	210,736.20	19,000.58	12,139.39	10,556.10
Watonwan	274,099	2,095,242	12.10	386,165	527,671	3,009,078	20.8	65,117.80	5,416.29	3,460.37	3,009.01
Wilkin	345,559	1,740,356	5.09	104,986	305,600	2,150,942	25.3	54,482.75	3,858.84	2,467.92	2,145.50
Winona	399,275	4,653,949	11.63	4,810,442	2,428,344	11,892,735	24.2	288,360.56	21,406.84	13,676.71	11,892.73
Wright	414,214	4,279,435	10.33	526,547	785,859	5,591,841	18.8	105,341.59	10.065.67	6,430.58	5,591.85
Yellow Medicine	455,607	2,859,908	6.27	264,835	681,261	3,806,004	20.2	77,630.51	6,850.99	4,377.09	3,806.06
Totals	32,426.007	$249,152,259	$7.71	$306.983.628	85,114,394	$641,250.281	23.0	$14,770,864.91	$1.154,929.30	$737,991.68	$640,195.67

* Exclusive of the city.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LISTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Counties.	School Taxes—*Continued.*		County Taxes.				City and Town Taxes.				
	Special.	Interest and principal on state loans.	Revenue.	Interest.	Poor.	Other special taxes.	City.	Township.	Delinquent road.	Interest on railr'd bonds	Other special taxes.
Aitkin	$7,594.27	$2,349.69	$5,019.00	$4,724.22	$995.83	$3,545.16		$1,227.09			
Anoka	23,514.11		10,697.72	3,146.38	5,348.85	3,775.64	$12,780.55	2,787.38	$2,574.42		$8,045.10
Becker	22,891.81	3,937.69	11,336.40	6,121.57	7,028.36	3,899.41	2,685.80	3,478.65	2,009.04	$2,081.75	3,228.27
Beltrami	1,354.37	237.44	2,031.88		1,015.93	1,015.93					
Benton	10,912.63	677.06	7,084.24	3,978.13	1,692.08	1,208.71	2,419.21	5,400.07	2,495.28		1,585.64
Big Stone	19,165.82	2,584.76	6,965.60	1,506.07	2,447.40	470.64	1,003.02	2,524.06	2,073.21	526.49	1,760.78
Blue Earth	54,658.16	1,641.69	44,081.00		10,251.28	9,738.94	40,160.67	20,861.52	1,364.38	3,568.32	6,175.52
Brown	37,786.14	925.35	13,665.89	4,555.32	2,277.66	2,049.90	5,914.60	9,171.15	1,506.48		
Carlton	15,790.04	5,317.60	10,294.55	3,088.34	3,705.99	720.62	4,746.53	6,613.17	872.64		
Carver	13,064.42		15,053.72			188.16		12,457.32	453.32		
Cass	11,249.34		6,046.52		2,812.33	7,030.83					
Chippewa	21,615.91	2,661.34	9,049.78	1,436.41	2,585.42	3,484.19	2,269.31	4,372.29	1,848.17	111.58	3,128.86
Chisago	12,509.57	1,043.06	10,424.74		4,517.41			2,636.57	1,143.31	1,843.33	2,683.78
Clay	44,973.21	2,529.89	19,866.85	9,933.23		9,933.30	9,134.06	18,844.91	2,790.36		6,248.30
Cook	4,000.86		6,735.99	3,367.99							84.06
Cottonwood	27,162.27		15,213.37		2,028.00	2,198.34		4,246.07	3,450.89		6,198.92
Crow Wing	28,763.61		10,543.93	18,978.98	2,846.84	5,166.53	13,880.26	2,061.79	216.54		1,628.02
Dakota	35,385.52	3,012.49	22,541.68		12,067.64	2,334.96	5,793.85	5,535.01	1,003.87		23,275.59
Dodge	22,546.97	1,077.34	11,025.26		2,205.04		2,622.41	10,315.60	1,150.61		255.89
Douglas	21,971.29	2,462.06	16,830.07	1,890.99		57.00	2,571.25	5,142.94	1,186.29		7,822.99
Faribault	34,169.86	5,265.44	26,116.58		3,268.20	3,268.20	9,059.62	16,810.63	1,040.11	9,034.77	800.11
Fillmore	53,683.61	3,452.50	16,640.53		2,311.31	423.58	10,052.84	18,571.77	1,874.16	10,985.95	2,102.91
Freeborn	30,188.78	4,931.22	26,700.64				15,367.12	12,541.85	1,111.00	3,749.33	620.07
Goodhue	55,164.62	1,696.39	25,499.66				33,043.12	24,189.55	1,201.66	3,987.07	1,530.19
Grant	13,744.49	5,051.27	6,525.31			1,631.32		6,726.10	1,540.17		
Hennepin	444,773.66		327,781.86				1,692,261.06	37,080.33	5,141.51		725,652.76
Houston	18,433.18		18,205.08				85.98	9,729.45	985.18	187.63	485.73
Hubbard	7,711.80	1,112.28	5,951.45	1,487.84	530.87	1,487.84	794.28	630.02	558.08	922.04	787.55
Isanti	8,072.63	2,103.11	6,681.00		1,022.52	681.70	173.28	2,150.05	851.40		1,682.69
Itasca	13,521.31	1,012.55	15,297.63	11,473.19	3,059.49	2,998.35	5,739.07	4,320.17			
Jackson	33,265.03		12,782.66		2,795.71	1,597.66	4,913.26	5,462.07	4,634.27	724.41	7,436.62
Kanabec	3,867.62	1,623.13	3,517.67	3,103.23	775.82	431.01	147.74	3,130.72	1,821.29		
Kandiyohi	21,962.81	2,403.39	16,638.31			674.30	5,558.44	9,701.25	2,662.57		411.17
Kittson	12,220.07	3,014.64	8,554.05	2,332.92	2,332.92	3,728.86		2,459.49	1,562.20		5,689.77

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Lac qui Parle	25,958.60	333.55	12,467.79	.....	4,374.61	.....	3,181.04	7,937.72	1,741.16	.....	1,049.29
Lake	6,566.30	865.51	8,659.87	1,040.32	3,115.99	3,811.99	3,195.40	7,400.18	.....	.....	.....
Le Sueur	25,945.01	2,145.26	17,824.78	3,604.77	.....	571.82	5,702.79	16,255.38	659.83	872.30	285.69
Lincoln	13,607.64	1,165.20	8,299.14	.....	.....	1,090.85	.....	4,042.34	2,387.82	.....	.....
Lyon	34,566.74	4,163.28	12,889.63	.....	4,028.29	1,208.57	6,366.59	3,781.12	2,820.31	.....	9,268.02
McLeod	27,213.98	1,784.31	14,000.01	.....	.....	2,896.52	5,082.29	13,280.06	682.46	1,995.55	436.86
Marshall	22,441.37	3,152.62	11,929.82	4,762.87	2,385.98	1,625.56	4,506.26	14,583.38	2,029.83	.....	.....
Martin	29,467.56	4,840.00	13,726.19	3,431.46	2,745.32	4,882.84	4,549.53	5,108.21	3,049.62	.....	8,908.01
Meeker	19,062.88	3,693.20	17,223.46	4,100.49	.....	.....	2,818.97	3,554.37	1,753.34	4,697.57	3,907.33
Mille Lacs	12,056.43	6,147.72	6,297.33	8,816.30	3,226.41	2,508.92	69.34	2,377.88	3,715.23	.....	5,197.23
Morrison	34,947.22	4,217.91	18,492.33	11,863.80	... .	3,474.52	13,494.22	14,972.23	3,952.69	.....	2,087.28
Mower	42,926.38	8,625.34	33,753.91	.....	.....	6,959.40	.....	21,941.36	1,396.90	1,740.85	17,441.17
Murray	24,315.88	4,785.19	12,579.71	943.77	3,144.91	.....	862.78	6,428.70	4,119.81	.....	723.55
Nicollet	18,941.64	642.99	17,144.17	.....	.....	902.79	2,261.64	9,702.04	717.63	2,609.59	1,989.12
Nobles	27,105.09	7,932.22	14,096.94	4,208.05	2,104.01	2,104.01	.....	11,181.09	3,749.04	1,960.51	8,467.22
Norman	22,446.95	.....	8,060.56	2,470.05	4,160.16	519.96	.....	6,142.70	2,315.08	.....	7,820.02
Olmsted	47,795.20	1,141.91	16,948.87	.....	8,070.85	2,017.63	9,394.85	7,206.49	989.44	1,523.76	19,143.09
Otter Tail	76,148.86	8,691.37	30,213.65	10,969.48	3,770.75	.....	15,740.56	21,894.97	5,907.07	.....	3,840.95
Pine	17,784.00	4,220.79	7,542.05	1,436.58	1,077.43	4,848.45	503.17	10,141.43	2,440.85	838.30	74.48
Pipestone	27,926.86	.....	12,723.29	2,120.44	1,272.23	6,699.97	882.54	3,042.41	2,697.71	1,927.99	2,881.71
Polk	93,322.27	.....	32,760.84	8,089.04	.....	12,133.61	21,092.67	45,856.58	8,949.59	867.92	5,372.13
Pope	16,551.99	.....	12,562.46	5,505.52	.....	4,410.54	.....	3,944.22	1,778.17	.....	3,839.34
Ramsey	323,079.50	.....	121,960.01	44,919.68	44,910.68	25,663.14	1,445,290.69	2,139.38	695.71	1,296.04	132,616.74
Redwood	37,352.83	3,004.50	21,091.54	6,451.54	2,977.60	3,473.62	807.06	11,452.99	4,076.71	807.06	4,394.61
Renville	46,297.02	.....	22,577.50	2,345.66	5,277.89	5,277.97	.....	.....	2,401.81	1,936.79	18,102.94
Rice	46,724.91	2,861.67	27,664.75	.....	937.62	116.36	37,264.49	12,044.58	1,262.13	.....	2,497.68
Rock	22,301.15	2,038.78	14,494.87	4,939.60	8,726.54	720.98	6,165.65	3,043.05	1,736.74	1,708.83	4,468.99
Roseau	1,294.14	.....	727.15	603.98	.....	.....	.....	350.95	9.11	.....	.....
St. Louis	353,448.82	18,166.66	100,357.57	40,143.04	80,286.06	52,687.73	175,586.98	6,844.56	15,714.90	.....	297,665.03
Scott	11,261.60	.....	13,957.07	.....	8,719.21	3,107.53	3,394.05	2,999.49	621.79	.....	3,266.36
Sherburne	13,445.11	569.30	6,988.75	.....	.....	.....	1,820.55	4,548.01	947.85	246.98	65.25
Sibley	17,248.44	2,261.20	18,982.36	.....	.....	156.08	1,200.21	14,365.08	574.60	242.35	4,169.88
Stearns	61,800.93	9,757.67	30,073.95	.....	.....	.....	46,892.22	20,098.95	5,150.76	1,398.88	1,115.82
Steele	22,997.86	.....	13,567.61	5,218.32	1,825.43	3,391.89	11,019.50	8,715.54	519.08	.....	181.25
Stevens	19,356.95	2,519.93	10,758.36	6,455.03	4,303.33	.....	2,862.17	4,022.28	1,975.20	.....	1,066.87
Swift	24,915.12	2,553.52	8,427.64	2,969.59	2,969.59	224.50	2,531.17	7,263.85	2,692.70	.....	.....
Todd	30,341.02	3,431.35	12,245.47	3,139.85	5,180.72	4,709.79	.....	11,208.12	5,709.95	285.17	88.78
Traverse	14,777.33	1,855.50	7,801.17	955.36	1,751.31	4,537.19	1,324.71	1,782.77	1,165.20	100.62	2,807.41
Wabasha	37,441.17	513.26	19,848.50	.....	6,450.66	4,217.78	4,562.72	14,107.69	852.70	2,290.08	8,008.71
Wadena	13,399.09	403.04	6,535.32	1,045.64	2,091.28	1,568.43	228.98	3,265.36	1,323.85	718.05	11.00
Waseca	20,612.59	2,427.01	14,059.78	.....	2,130.22	3,195.42	1,527.39	8,653.10	3,447.89	2,873.05	2,952.94
Washington	59,379.57	1,411.95	29,029.34	.....	12,667.32	5,278.06	44,303.83	5,413.79	2,516.50	4,259.35	4,780.42
Watonwan	19,213.86	1,142.07	12,643.62	.....	1,954.76	3,911.72	.....	6,004.05	1,655.33	.....	5,706.72
Wilkin	16,020.25	.....	10,741.02	2,145.51	2,145.51	3,613.30	204.47	8,124.23	2,923.91	.....	92.29
Winona	85,004.10	2,659.16	38,651.31	.....	2,018.78	5,946.27	35,130.92	9,421.71	1,001.61	516.32	1,034.10
Wright	31,669.68	1,764.12	18,173.38	2,796.07	5,592.21	.....	4,589.45	16,980.75	1,512.71	.....	175.12
Yel. Medicine	26,481.00	2,748.19	13,511.74	761.35	3,044.94	2,070.38	3,673.65	3,661.98	1,849.41	321.24	4,472.79
Totals	$3,210,616.69	$192,769.63	$1,706,596.82	$279,359.97	$329,352.50	$270,287.17	$3,879,172.83	$698,556.17	$171,583.18	$76,657.82	$1,422,795.48

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RAILROAD TAXES.

RAILROAD TAXES ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Balance due Aug. 1, 1895.	Taxes for 1895.	Amount Paid.	Balance due July 31, 1896.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company	.....	$94,099.00	$94,099.00	.....
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company	.....	54,813.37	54,813.37	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company	$13,176.50	182,827.28	182,827.28	$13,176.50
Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway Company	.....	4,200.35	4,200.35	.....
Northern Pacific Railroad Company	33,455.78	162,813.67	160,487.64	35,781.81
Great Northern Railway Company	77,838.15	223,721.87	301,560.02	.....
Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Company	.....	4,075.38	4,075.38	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railway Company	.....	1,465.31	1,465.31	.....
St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company	19,884.76	.....	.....	19,884.76
Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company	5,980.58	8,106.98	8,106.98	5,980.58
Willmar & Sioux Falls Railway Company	802.21	8,755.21	8,755.21	802.21
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	17,105.53	30,604.48	47,710.01	.....
Chicago & Great Western Railway Co.	.....	1,099.73	.....	1,099.73
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company	.....	6,986.00	6,986.00	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.	.....	46,916 34	46,916.34	.....
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company	.....	22,866.63	22,866.63	.....
South St. Paul Belt Railway Company	.....	9.79	9.79	.....
Sioux City & Northern Railroad Co	.....	566.69	566.69	.....
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company	.....	43,746.49	43,746.49	.....
Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company	.....	2,185.16	2,185.16	.....
Taylor's Falls & Lake Superior Railroad Company	.....	544.28	544.28	.....
Grantsburg, Rush City & St. Cloud Railroad Company	.....	75 05	75.05	.....
Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company	.....	65,651.17	65,651.17	.....
Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company	.....	259.40	259.40	.....
Minneapolis & Western Railway Company	.....	1,278.08	1,278.08	.....
Minneapolis Eastern Railway Company	.....	1,545.72	1,545.72	.....
Railway Transfer Company of Minneapolis	.....	2,552.54	2,552.54	.....
Minnesota Belt Line Railway and Transfer Company	.....	308.69	308.69	.....
Wisconsin Central Company	.....	3,787.90	3,738.68	49.22
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railway Company	.....	316.61	316 61	.....
Winona & Western Railway Company	.....	2,462.57	2,462.57	.....
Winona Bridge Railway Company	.....	181.54	181.54	.....
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co	.....	16,467.31	16,467.31	.....
Duluth Transfer Railway Company	.....	542.22	542.22	.....
Duluth Belt Line Railway Company	44.75	59.98	104.73	.....
Minnesota Transfer Company	.....	28.71	28.71	.....
Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railway Company	.....	1,924.96	1,924.96	.....
Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway Co	130.24	.....	.....	130.24
St. Paul Union Depot and Transfer Co.	13,725 51	.....	.....	13,725.51
Western Railway Company	1,233.99	.....	.....	1,233.99
Stillwater Union Depot and Transfer Co.	.....	257.03	257.03	.....
Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern Railway Company	.....	707.29	707.29	.....
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company	.....	186.36	186.36	.....
Totals	$183,378 00	$998,997.14	$1,090,510.59	91,864.55

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY AND STATE TAXES LEVIED AND PAID EACH YEAR FROM 1858 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

TAX YEAR.	No. of acres exclusive of town lots.	Value of lands and structures thereon	Average value per acre.	Value of town and city lots and structures thereon	Value of personal property.	Total valuation.	Total taxes levied.	Average rate of taxation for all purposes.	Rate of state taxes—mills.	Total state taxes, excluding state school tax.	State taxes paid by fiscal years.
1858						$41,846,778	$554,368.86	.0113	5	$177,881.00	$116,446.92
1859						35,576,292	506,230.04	.0131	5	209,234.00	
1860		$32,021,913			$4,731,495	36,743,408	655,965.49	.0178	4	147,013.00	113,601.87
1861	7,120,045	21,395,258	$3.00	$11,954,799	5,914,683	39,264,740	358,358.09	.0165	4	157,059.00	100,186 83
1862	7,373,189	17,865,646	2.42	6,926,142	5,040,831	29,832,619	578,648.55	0190	4.5	134,247.00	196,277.25
1863	7,580,166	18,488,154	2.43	6,048,033	6,560,570	32,096,757	670,801 93	.0209	4.5	144,435.00	199,884.22
1864	8,388,828	24,903,880	2.97	8,016,832	8,735,710	41,746,513	1,784,702.32	.0427	5.5	229,606.00	199,629.17
1865	8,929,844	25,713,494	2.90	8,087,238	11,383,331	45,184,063	2,062,431.88	.0458	6	271,104.00	218,963.33
1866	9,271,091	31,612,013	3.40	11,403,474	15,958,865	57,974,352	1,889,803.86	.0327	6	347,846 00	241,807 57
1867	9,880,000	32,564.049	3 26	13,101,856	19.891,327	65.567.232	2,102,243.30	.0336	5	327,786 00	286,447.32
1868	9.491.073	39,125.042	4.12	16,715,431	19,954,893	75,795,366	2,204,500.06	.0303	5	378,977.00	284.636.11
1869	10,024,589	40,660,025	4.05	16,218,809	20,430,591	78,309,425	2,548,594.70	.0326	5	391,547.00	319.454.30
1870	10,536.921	46,236,193	4.38	20,985,155	19,912,525	87,133,673	2,783,756.36	.0319	5	435.668.00	336.460.83
1871	10,889,811	47,253,394	4.33	22,245,027	21,174,290	90,672,720	2,001.602.65	.0327	5	453,363.00	410,109.80
1872	11.586,669	42,704,966	4.54	28,576,178	22,092,692	103,373,836	3,125.869.00	.0303	5	516,869.00	418,413.71
1873	12,702,167	57,275,490	4.50	30,340,916	24,681,619	112,298,125	3,815.260.96	.0339	5	561,480.00	467,086.59
1874	13,741,404	114,410,620	8.25	48,994,793	45,021,798	217,427,211	4,102,835.84	.0188	2.33	506,728.00	575,164.65
1875	13,993,391	114,733,198	8.19	58,960,078	45,162,467	218,855,743	3,892,482.96	.0177	2.1	459,606.00	461,793.88
1876	14,768,565	116,907,835	7.91	56,640,424	45,302,485	218,850,744	3.651,336.34	.0166	2	437,879.00	442,699 32
1877	15,310,765	118,769,222	7.76	57,014,757	45,141,659	220,925,638	3,804,734.26	.0172	2	441,930.00	432,727.86
1878	15,976,624	129,107,263	8.08	54,508,475	46,175,304	229,791,042	3,864.711.88	.0164	2.5	574,388.00	478,275.21
1879	17,054 224	133.514.075	7.83	55,732,623	53,527.017	242.771,715	3,751,529.21	.0162	1.5	364,185.00	582,977.00
1880	17,815,310	138,802,909	7.80	64,670,638	54,581,906	258.055.543	4,191,811.41	.0154	1.8	468,761.00	380,905.58
1881	18,430,789	141,572,497	7.68	67,376,687	65,209,777	271,158,961	4.698,771.57	.0173	1.4	379,689 00	504,666.80
1882	19.608,026	150,866,621	7.89	93,167,226	67,159.588	311,193,435	5,755,765.66	.0185	1.1	342,375.00	402,600.08
1883	21.090,420	156,190,006	7.50	99,720,034	78,549,269	334,459,359	7,343,427.52	.0219	1.8	602,149.00	808,995.61
1884	22.821.371	168,581,298	7 40	139.403,956	80,298,879	338,258,653	7,494.860.38	.0193	1.3	504,832.00	513,313.42
1885	23,820,691	171,292,340	7.19	147,716,524	82,720.902	399,729.766	8,383,696.67	.0209	1.8	719,539.00	660,698.80
1886	25.450,470	190.950,897	7.50	191,886,567	87,494,258	469,831,722	9,242,231.72	.0204	1.3	609.420.16	642,464.20
1887	26,647,991	190.883,543	7.02	200,939,817	96,846,604	486,669,964	10,796,483.70	.0221	1.9	924,713.41	942,553.16
1888	27,374.637	197,739,368	7.22	257,696,547	96,536,557	551,972,472	11,530,160.52	.0209	1.9	936,867.38	892,435.89
1889	28,430,364	200,435,682	7.05	263,507,715	95,418,115	559,361,512	12.243,956.00	.0219	1.9	1,062,412.93	974,539.93
1890	28.784,958	211,901.154	7.36	284,657,214	92,261,847	588,820,215	12,707,563.94	.0216	2.0	1.177,557.96	1,177.013.86
1891	29.342,758	213,842,048	7.46	288,732,050	93,014,432	595,588,530	13,670,010.67	.0230	2.6	1,548,535.34	819,854.71
1892	30,064.271	237,084,696	7.88	309,411,613	96,043,649	637,459,928	14,214,938.06	.0223	2.6	1,657,361.49	1,526,135.10
1893	30,654.472	236,561,142	7.72	307,395,011	98,947,498	642,903,651	14.645,741.41	.0228	2.2	1,414,630.89	1,560,901.73
1894	31,163.321	247,990,098	7.96	304,569,630	86.356,598	638.916,326	14,694,540.82	.0230	2.2	1,405,449.83	1,142,243.09
1895	32,426,007	249.152,259	7.71	306,983,628	85,114.394	641,250,281	14,770,864.91	.0230	1.8	1,154,929.30	1,456,920.63

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PAYMENTS FROM STATE TREASURY SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Years.	Legislative.	Executive.	Judicial.	Public Printing.	Public Buildings.	Support of state institutions.	Invested funds.	Apportioned school fund.	Interest on state debt.	Frontier relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-9..	$92,608.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9,041.40	.....	$276,564.11	$378,216.66
1860....	51,000.00	$18,500.00	$19,200.00	$19,010.00	.....	$5,650.00	.....	.....	20,973.00	.....	4,513.84	138,846.84
1861....	19,036.45	13,019.72	13,677.58	12,335.91	.....	6,309.26	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....	26,353.94	101,733.06
1862....	25,546.47	18,943.36	19,752.75	14,664.02	.....	7,786.28	.....	.....	20,944.43	.....	76,898.57	184,535.88
1863....	19,128.05	16,343.22	20,082.50	13,533.38	$5,000.00	11,725.00	$111,687.50	$11,169.13	29,664.90	.....	338,205.64	576,539.32
1864....	19,803.42	20,046.12	20,400.64	14,596.18	.....	21,360.73	134,325.00	68,676.32	27,073.60	.....	76,670.14	402,952.15
1865....	20,310.69	20,376.77	20,468.74	14,940.88	.....	21,603.13	110,519.76	52,539.82	26,786.80	.....	122,979.65	410,526.24
1866....	22,637.70	20,599.03	22,599.03	15,866.32	36,030.96	33,654.54	145,795.30	82,396.37	37,417.80	.....	44,268.19	461,265.29
1867....	37,410.05	27,637.24	29,651.60	19,449.70	134,790.84	52,924.98	244,125.56	91,629.42	25,620.40	.....	41,443.73	704,683.52
1868....	30,983.90	27,359.02	31,584.28	15,452.64	127,069.36	61,788.21	265,691.96	115,794.48	21,860.00	$6,946.42	47,785.63	762,315.90
1869....	34,245.49	29,480.61	32,323.60	11,727.12	126,024.76	104,044.88	282,831.25	148,785.88	22,750.00	.....	63,643.55	855,757.07
1870....	36,283.99	29,001.28	36,458.51	15,713.26	101,578.81	117,561.82	.....	179,359.85	24,500.09	.....	55,447.49	595,905.01
1871....	36,430.29	29,884.29	37,346.94	21,728.73	132,720.31	134,463.24	47,500.00	163,555.35	15,750.00	.....	77,577.02	716,956.17
1872....	64,735.65	37,566.91	39,533.10	24,958.84	37,087.79	171,881.07	70,110.00	161,269.64	24,500.00	.....	104,718.59	736,361.59
1873....	68,852.11	45,501.85	44,614.68	29,371.00	254,600.00	185,670.95	251,820.88	166,714.98	18,083.33	5,000.00	95,474.52	1,165,704.30
1874....	72,969.70	48,564.97	45,694.86	49,366.61	188,099.05	221,625.10	168,757.47	194,654.16	31,255.00	31,970.25	95,102.85	1,148,059.96
1875....	69,437.91	49,615.01	50,870.37	56,546.81	73,586.18	219,559.93	109,876.28	195,021.25	33,600.00	72,300.00	103,096.04	1,033,509.78
1876....	62,050.07	48,099.38	52,425.08	46,449.51	54,377.48	242,357.28	178,191.48	208,952.53	35,000.00	43,856.28	63,626.49	1,035,385.50
1877....	66,223.06	50,638.98	49,541.43	44,759.26	29,206.08	248,625.79	318,516.66	199,981.40	35,000.00	4,907.82	91,021.32	1,138,511.80
1878....	69,332.77	49,332.23	49,881.80	49,987.84	36,199.45	314,812.77	383,743.36	217,241.38	29,750.00	205,000.00	159,128.37	1,562,409.97
1879....	84,439.51	56,056.18	46,686.81	34,816.43	118,223.06	321,016.30	207,575.08	229,642.82	32,902.50	.....	202,285.48	1,343,644.17
1880....	.....	55,583.52	49,049.62	13,642.02	81,492.04	305,762.12	367,518.74	253,149.71	28,995.19	.....	265,710.93	1,420,903.89
1881....	119,338.38	63,545.74	69,796.56	66,034.39	174,617.24	347,465.47	79,872.65	259,414.96	19,485.55	.....	222,242.05	1,421,812.79
1882....	28,885.65	59,980.19	79,502.47	34,513.74	331,985.53	356,294.41	1,596,005.00	259,097.89	99,792.60	.....	212,261.73	3,058,317.21
1883....	85,416.71	45,285.81	62,983.54	61,232.69	273,166.66	304,036.03	404,000.00	91,643.16	186,059.68	.....	100,886.85	1,714,711.13
1884....	.....	66,966.36	82,982.83	18,814.19	238,523.47	445,023.67	1,106,948.32	299,232.86	195,179.73	.....	274,882.69	2,729,354.12
1885....	78,605.72	60,902.30	82,474.76	63,085.36	186,946.70	490,708.06	502,494.18	350,781.55	186,919.25	.....	388,400.74	2,400,313.62
1886....	.....	60,606.59	98,537.32	10,450.75	286,619.95	498,517.55	842,250.00	333,753.12	184,404.74	.....	491,579.21	2,816,719.23
1887....	86,484.25	78,883.26	96,817.83	79,643.03	212,279.89	564,981.64	651,783.00	352,822.20	181,209.35	.....	478,078.57	2,782,982.92
1888....	.....	79,138.70	107,352.64	15,408.18	307,947.65	628,486.24	226,397.95	410,164.02	178,537.50	.....	429,968.43	2,383,401.31
1889....	151,241.78	117,464.36	120,883.64	113,990.57	427,600.63	704,620.50	518,292.05	789,389.12	127,372.50	.....	467,020.38	3,537,785.53
1890....	351.50	88,114.69	134,366.72	36,281.71	525,757.07	903,266.17	288,716.00	791,903.43	184,905.00	.....	485,956.16	3,439,618.45
1891....	162,963.52	83,943.38	128,925.07	89,828.91	178,364.21	1,020,316.59	324,461.50	1,018,151.48	202,861.90	.....	858,720.29	4,068,526.94
1892....	304.00	86,128.70	141,612.90	22,649.61	433,886.79	1,026,727.61	559,172.06	1,009,690.42	134,990.70	.....	723,625.43	4,138,688.31
1893....	142,111.71	94,107.25	134,239.64	52,508.73	248,460.03	1,094,174.31	176,708.09	1,017,581.56	79,536.21	.....	1,128,834.24	4,168,261.77
1894....	6,265.74	93,537.48	137,454.86	29,207.84	776,479.90	1,222,931.67	1,146,360.00	1,017,476.23	75,915.87	.....	918,530.72	5,424,160.31

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE STATE TREASURY FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

	1895	1896
Legislative expenses	$138.848.35	$3.15
Executive expenses	96,290.20	102.498.39
Judicial expenses	141,338.37	134.115.94
State boards and commissions	84.004.68	86,520.54
Societies, associations, institutes, etc	44,270.20	52,415.94
High schools, training schools, and school libraries	60.988.58	79,116.04
Support of state institutions	1,284.094.68	1.342.328.50
Public buildings	397,615.12	567.289.78
Printing, advertising, publishing and paper and stationery	101,815.92	27,024.05
Invested funds	990,735.05	700,991.00
Apportioned school fund	1,075,543.75	1,063,326.40
Payments on state debt	350,000.00	25.000.00
Interest on state debt	80,581.64	65,165.00
Drainage	40,407.08	22.437.37
Grain inspection	147.146.88	170,017.40
Soldiers' relief	30,971.46	41,949.14
Seed grain loans	45,235.09	.....
State census	18,540.02	26,459.98
Apportionment to fire companies	34,048.87	34,582.62
National guard	52,302.14	55,177.86
Wolf, tree planting and horse thief bounties	36,742.02	33,197.99
State lands and parks	.....	29,114.45
All other purposes	325,390.62	331,951.52
Totals	$5,476,909.72	$4,990,683.06

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TAXES.

REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES OF PROPERTY OWNED, OPERATED OR LEASED BY SAID COMPANIES IN MINNESOTA JULY 1, 1895, SECTION 2, CHAPTER 8, GENERAL LAWS OF MINNESOTA FOR 1891.

Name of Company.	Total number of stations.	Number of instruments in use.	Total number of miles.	Miles of wires	Valuation as fixed by the state board of equalization.	Rate—mills.	Taxes due and paid.
Western Union Telegraph Co..	535	1,516	4,540.75	15,068.75	$665,500.00	22	$14,641.00
North American Telegraph Co	18	86	192.00	1,051.00	60.500.00	22	*1,331.00
Northwestern Teleph'n Ex. Co.	87	4,405	543.00	5,710.00	332,750.00	22	7,320.50
Duluth Telephone Co	5	590	20.00	258.00	30,937.00	22	680.61
Austin Telephone Ex. Co	2	92	11.50	1.00	2,000 00	22	44.00
Totals	597	6,689	5,307.25	22,088.75	$1,091,687.00	22	$24,017.11

* Unpaid.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM 1861 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	State prison.	Reform school.	State reformatory.	Insane hospitals.	University.	Normal schools	Deaf, dumb, blind and feeble-minded.	State public school.	Soldiers' orphans.	Minnesota soldiers' home.	Total.
1861	$6,269.34					$1,318.19					$7,587.53
1862	7,603.18			$680.00		183.10					8,466.28
1863	7,925.00			1,718.62			$1,300.00				10,943.62
1864	10,144.69			3,675.39		3,000.00	4,540.65				21,360.73
1865	8,349.49			5,804.43		4,000.00	3,949.21				22,103.13
1866	12,162.96			9,671.32		5,000.00	7,553.44				33,654.54
1867	16,390.21			20,111.52		5,000.00	11,453.25				53,668.76
1868	19,659.76	$3,575.87		32,000.00		5,000.00	11,554.58				71,788.21
1869	17,547.90	9,786.97		43,792.50	$11,508.20	13,000.00	18,343.46		$1,574.05		115,553.08
1870	22,605.82	9,000.00		53,707.50	22,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		2,248.50		140,061.82
1871	26,975.48	12,500.00		56,000.00	17,500.00	18,000.00	15,000.00		5,987.76		151,963.25
1872	31,161.66	12,000.00		70,000.00	21,000.00	26,212.70	20,000.00		12,500.71		192,881.07
1873	35,729.40	26,000.00		69,000.00	16,500.00	28,069.80	20,000.00		15,871.75		202,170.95
1874	34,857.49	30,000.00		84,500.00	30,000.00	26,250.00	26,000.00		20,917.62		251,625.00
1875	36,058.52	27,000.00		78,500.00	30,000.00	33,571.00	26,000.00		18,430.41		249,550.93
1876	46,059.48	24,750.00		79,000.00	36,135.00	18,950.00	23,500.00		13,962.80		242,357.28
1877	71.92	27,000.00		111,500.00	39,000.00	30,000.00	28,000.00		13,053.87		248,625.79
1878	85,904.39	25,000.00		97,000.00	43,700.00	29,124.92	27,500.00		4,583.47		312,812.77
1879	52,893.58	28,476.35		132,788.68	45,980.00	30,720.00	27,226.35		1,375.24		369,640.84
1880	48,678.22	25,000.00		129,654.36	31,500.00	29,895.97	40,030.07		417.70		305,176.32
1881	50,968.24	37,500.00		135,170.99	47,000.00	38,258.47	39,571.45		72.35		348,541.50
1882	51,358.37	32,000.00		146,957.10	43,881.41	37,023.38	45,074.15				356,294.41
1883	37,805.05	24,877.71		126,737.66	46,091.67	33,981.71	34,548.23				304,036.03
1884	62,636.87	35,000.00		192,319.86	59,706.83	39,204.37	56,955.64				445,823.57
1885	65,933.06	35,000.00		216,639.30	72,140.08	40,995.62	60,000.10				490,708.06
1886	63,474.16	35,000.00		218,026.67	71,357.71	48,000.00	62,459.01				498,517.55
1887	63,417.21	35,000.00		244,563.12	84,100.17	50,000.00	74,874.20	$13,026.88			564,981.64
1888	74,892.82	31,370.79		202,006.64	54,090.59	51,171.54	95,078.30	13,384.71		$14,990.85	628,486.24
1889	81,939.84	38,992.17		283,662.10	85,740.18	64,228.46	88,907.85	36,153.77		24,996.13	704,620.50
1890	82,755.85	43,649.62	$28,000.00	332,566.31	185,466.25	73,747.53	105,075.77	22,114.80		29,950.04	903,266.17
1891	88,207.48	42,621.44	69,849.03	390,827.73	166,781.10	82,231.82	114,457.02	22,608.50		33,732.47	1,020,316.59
1892	87,438.05	56,723.32	46,938.56	390,584.02	184,624.15	86,520.14	111,017.95	24,258.69		38,622.72	1,026,727.61
1893	91,708.19	53,301.64	43,768.48	418,931.76	202,586.13	89,752.28	126,136.94	23,183.52		44,805.27	1,094,174.31
1894	105,446.62	45,214.10	49,976.88	477,587.40	223,687.45	95,386.66	133,816.69	27,558.36		63,620.34	1,222,294.50
1895	108,826.97	50,841.86	44,882.34	492,979.59	254,117.98	98,037.84	138,906.43	36,858.88		58,642.79	1,284,094.68
1896	101,731.91	54,274.51	45,524.25	543,898.40	244,101.97	103,356.80	148,749.05	35,344.42		65,347.19	1,342,328.50
Totals	$1,745,789.23	$911,464.35	$328,939.54	$5,982,547.97	$2,371,636.87	$1,354,843.94	$1,762,559.69	$254,492.62	$110,102.23	$374,707.80	$15,197,074.24

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS FOR THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS.

YEARS.	Rebuilding capitol.	Prisons.	State reformatory.	Reform school.	Insane hospitals.	Deaf, dumb, blind and feeble minded.	University.	Normal schools.	State agricultural society	State public school.	Minnesota soldiers' home.	New capitol.	Total.
1866	.....	$7,100.00	.....	.....	$9,330.00	$9,600.82	.....	$10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$36,030.90
1867	.....	14,157.93	.....	$5,000 00	39,233.73	42,339.18	$4,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,730.84
1868	.....	.....	.....	6,600.00	76,436.27	7,033.09	7,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,069.36
1869	.....	17,150.00	.....	10,000.00	49,859.43	10,000.00	.....	37,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,0 9.43
1870	.....	12,150.00	.....	18,100.00	10,140.57	468.91	.....	65,576.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,434.16
1871	.....	39,596.47	.....	.....	63,169.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	14,954.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,720.31
1872	.....	39 387.79	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,086.79
1873	.....	40,000.00	.....	20,500.00	128,000.00	31,000.00	15,000.00	20,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,000.00
1874	.....	5,849.35	.....	5,500.00	77,000.00	9,000.00	61,500.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,849.35
1875	.....	34,836.18	.....	.....	20,800.00	7,000.00	7,850.00	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,586 18
1876	.....	3,136.76	.....	.....	25,000.00	4,000.00	18,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,136.76
1877	.....	11,713 30	.....	.....	9,492.78	55,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,296.08
1878	.....	23,061.09	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,561.09
1879	.....	33,403.36	.....	5,500.00	29,850.62	18,500.00	.....	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,343.98
1880	.....	24,734.63	.....	10,000.00	14,404.49	25,904.54	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,043.00
1881	$46,105.63	.....	.....	.....	102,595.51	10,599.51	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,390.27
1882	139,226.14	20,129.10	.....	2,000.00	132,546.60	15,295.49	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,097.33
1883	163,027.68	34,191.78	.....	4,000.00	70,453.40	8,000.00	.....	5,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,572.86
1884	11,847.62	54,179.04	.....	.....	90,235.30	36,316.18	39,000.00	5,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,678.14
1885	7,280.41	82,976.59	.....	2,000.00	45,764.70	14,500.00	15,720.00	9,000.00	$15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	186,941.70
1886	8,747.33	34,038.80	.....	.....	59,500.00	40,183.82	28,000.00	21,250.00	85,000.00	$9,000.00	.....	.....	286,619.95
1887	4,928.71	30,000.00	$3,275.00	4,000.00	98,876.18	15,000.00	36,000.00	9,200.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	212,279.89
1888	21,444.40	25,951.48	14,755.58	.....	95,793.55	27,500.00	40,000.00	13,250.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	$9,252.64	.....	307,947.65
1889	7,532.66	34,487.24	98,769.92	7,045.60	81,124.77	33,000.00	35,930.00	28,417.37	25,000.00	36,741.84	39,551.29	.....	427,600.63
1890	.....	51,855.98	54,480 80	79,062.41	98,717.43	25,210.59	160,353.30	5,535.88	.....	5,489.62	49,047.66	.....	525,757.07
1891	.....	33,249.26	.....	.....	30,188.99	21,744.80	73,488.03	6,292.90	.....	12,056.40	1,343.83	.....	178,364.21
1892	10,000.00	17,184.19	5,670.89	121,935.36	117,515.56	35,277.49	43,787.45	12,469.39	.....	17,546.46	52,500.00	.....	433,886.79
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,063.69	28,544.09	44,096.89	12,491.90	.....	10,482.95	46,685.77	.....	233,365.29
1894	.....	.....	9,999.46	.....	154,839.52	78,257.34	114,350.10	118,195.20	.....	23,925.28	25,814.23	242,305 00	767,666.13
1895	1,726.40	.....	4,007.53	1,370.63	185,016.97	26,330.76	79,210.75	32,501.58	32,739.32	20,193.74	5,857.47	8,659.97	397,615.12
1896	.....	.....	18,907.46	9,291.22	207,705.05	67,794.22	140,224.26	25,357.20	.....	5,407.31	19,142.53	73,460.53	567,289.78
Totals	421,956.54	717,210.46	209,867.64	310,905.22	2,217,654.11	676,299.23	985,490.78	555,895.94	182,739.32	186,843.60	249,195.42	324,425.50	7,037,482.76

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE TREASURY RECEIPTS (Including Balances).

DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES IN TREASURY FROM JANUARY 1, 1858, TO JULY 31, 1896, DURING EACH YEAR SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

YEARS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance in treasury.
January 1, 1858, to February 1, 1859	$286,902.36	$282,838.80	$4,063.56
February 1, 1859, to December 1, 1859	96,392.02	95,377.86	1,014.16
1860, Including balance at beginning of year	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	695,864.85	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	736,361.59	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	1,420,903.89	264,151.99
1881	1,979,558.06	1,421,813.79	557,744.27
1882	3,201,415.79	3,058,317.21	143,098.58
1883, July 31	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
1893	6,687,445.90	4,153,407.11	2,534,038.79
1894	7,286,344.94	5,190,419.99	2,095,924.95
1895 (exclusive of balances)	5,426,935.96	5,478,751.55	2,044,109.36
1896 (exclusive of balances)	5,482,876.27	5,060,999.48	2,465,986.15
Total receipts (exclusive of balances)			**$73,683,029.34**
Total disbursements			**71,217,043.19**
Balance, July 31, 1896			**$2,465,986.15**

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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	1880	3,099.32	157.99
1863	57.00	47 00	1881	3,217.26	117.94
1864	100.00	43 00	1882	3,332.93	115.67
1865	210.00	110.00	1883	3,767.95	435.00
1866	315.00	105 00	1884	3,908.98	141.03
1867	429.00	114.00	1885	4,226.42	317.44
1868	560 00	131.00	1886	4,368.36	141.94
1869	766 00	206 00	1887	4,871.04	503.04
1870	1,092.50	326 50	1888	5,042.74	171.11
1871	1,500.25	457.75	1889	5,303.07	260.33
1872	1,900.00	349.75	1890	5,409.11	106.04
1873	1,907 25	7.25	1891	5,527.55	118.44
1874	1,947 25	40.00	1892	5,615.77	88.22
1875	1,957.25	10.00	1893	5,863.89	.....
1876	1,986 75	29 50	1894	5,912 43	.....
1877	2,198.50	211.75	1895	5,990.73	.....
1878	2,549 28	350.78	1896	5,991.31	.....
1879	2,941.33	392 05			

The capital stock and bonds of all railroads in the state on June 30, 1896, were for entire lines, $1,093,879,267, an increase since 1895 of $4,821,634.

GROSS EARNINGS IN MINNESOTA.

Freight receipts, year ending June 30, 1896, were $31,314,098, an increase of $7,546,2 5, over the previous year.

Passenger earnings in 1896, were $5,806,209, an increase of $805,875 over the previous year.

Miscellaneous earnings for 1896, were $2,277,821, an increase of $93,828 over the previous year.

The total gross earnings of the railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30 1896, were $39,398,128, an increase of $8,445,908 over the previous year.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The total operating expenses of all the railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1896, were $20,544,124, an increase of $3,264,199 over the previous year.

NET INCOME.

The net income of the railroads on Minnesota business for year ending 1896, was $18,854,004, an increase of $5,181,709 over the previous year.

TAXES.

Amount of taxes received from the railroads in Minnesota for year ending December 31, 1895, was $998,997.14, an increase of $161,939.27 over the previous year.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Total number of tons carried by all the roads operating in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1896, for entire lines, was 61,919,869.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The total number of passengers carried on all railroads in Minnesota for year ending June 30, 1896, was 4,293,395. The total passenger mileage or passengers carried one mile in Minnesota in 1896, was 182,749,750.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE BANKS.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1897.

	LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capit'l Stock Paid In.
1.	St. Paul	Capital Bank	Oct. 28, 1880	$100,000 00
2.	St. Paul	Northern Exch. Bk. (form. Peo'ls	Dec. 16, 1882	100,000.00
3.	St. Paul	Scandinavian-Am. Bank, of	June 2, 1887	100,000.00
4.	St. Paul	State Bank, of	Oct. 15, 1890	50,000.00
5.	St. Paul	Union Bank, of	May 16, 1891	100,000.00
6.	St. Paul	Bank Merriam Park, of	July 1, 1890	50,000.00
				$500.000.00
1.	Minneapolis	Bank of Minneapolis	Apri 16, 1883	$100.000 00
2.	Minneapolis	German-American Bank, of	July 14, 1896	60,000.00
4.	Minneapolis	Germania Bank, of	May 11, 1893	50,000.00
5.	Minneapolis	Metropolitan Bank, of.	May 4, 1889	200,000.00
6.	Minneapolis	Peoples Bank, of	Jan. 18, 1886	75.000.00
7.	Minneapolis	Saint Anthony Falls Bank	July 20, 1893	150,000.00
8.	Minneapolis	Security Bank of Minnesota	May 1878	1,000,000.00
8.	Minneapolis	Standard Bank, of	Dec. 1888	50,000.00
				$1,685,000.00
1.	Duluth	American Exchange Bank, of	Apri 10, 1880	$500,000.00
2.	Duluth	Commercial Bank	May 11, 1891	25,000.00
				$525,000.00
1.	Ada	First State Bank, of	July 1, 1890	$25,000.00
2.	Adrian	Adrian State Bank	Oct. 24, 1889	25,000.00
3.	Aitkin	Aitkin County Bank	Aug. 31, 1895	12.500.00
4.	Alden	State Bank, of	April 1, 1895	15.000.00
5.	Alexandria	Douglas County Bank	July 1, 1886	50.000 00
6.	Annandale	State Bank, of	Aug. 13, 1893	15,000.00
7.	Anoka	State Bank, of	Feb. 1, 1892	25,000.00
8.	Appleton	Citizens Bank	Sept. 1, 1892	25,000.00
9.	Argyle	Farmers and Merchants Bank	Feb. 18, 1895	10,000.00
10.	Arlington	First State Bank	June 8, 1895	15,000.00
11.	Atwater	Security Bank, of	Sept. 15, 1890	25,000.00
12.	Barnesville	Farmers and Mechanics Bank	Oct. 28, 1896	15,000.00
13.	Belle Plaine	State Bank, of	Aug. 1, 1894	15,000.00
14.	Bellingham	Bellingham State Bank	Jan. 18, 1892	25.000.00
15.	Benson	Bank of Benson	Nov. 1, 1883	25,000.00
16.	Bird Island	Renville County Bank	July 28, 1890	25.000.00
17.	Brainerd	Northern Pacific Bank	Sept. 16. 1889	25,000.00
18.	Breckenridge	Merchants Bank, of	May 16, 1896	15.000 00
19.	Canby	Bank of Canby	April 1, 1891	50,000.00
20.	Canby	Citizens State Bank	Mar. 9. 1892	35,000.00
21.	Clara City	Clara City State Bank	Nov. 1, 1892	25,000.00
22.	Clarkfield	Clarkfield State Bank.	Aug. 1, 1892	30,000.00
23.	Cloquet	Merchants Bank, of	Mar. 16, 1896	25.000.00
24.	Cokato	State Bank, of	Mar. 1, 1892	30.000.00
25.	Crookston	Scandia-American Bank	Nov. 1, 1889	50,000.00
26.	Dassel	Bank of Dassel	Dec. 1, 1893	16,000.00
27.	Dawson	Bank of Dawson	July 1, 1886	50,000.00
28.	Dawson	Commercial Bank, of	Mar. 1, 1895	30.000.00
29.	Delano	Wright County Bank	Jan. 1, 1894	25,000.00
30.	Elbow Lake	Bank of Elbow Lake	Nov. 1, 1890	35,000.00

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BANKS.—*Continued.*

	LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capit'l Stock Paid In.
31.	Eveleth	State Bank, of	July 5, 1895	$10.000.00
32.	Fairfax	State Bank, of	Nov. 16, 1891	25,000.00
33.	Fairmont	Martin County Bank	May 18, 1891	25.000.00
34.	Faribault	Security Bank	June 20, 1894	50,000 00
35.	Farmington	Exchange Bank, of	Feb. 1, 1894	15.000.00
36.	Fertile	Fertile State Bank	May 2, 1892	25,000.00
37.	Fulda	State Bank, of	May 15, 1892	25,000.00
38.	Glencoe	Bank of Glencoe	April 2. 1888	50,000.00
39.	Good Thunder	State Bank, of	Jan. 16, 1893	20.000.00
40.	Graceville	Bigstone County Bank	Mar. 31, 1892	25,000.00
41.	Granada	Granada State Bank	Jan. 15, 1896	10,000.00
42.	Grand Rapids.	Lumbermens' State Bank	Dec. 11, 1892	25,000.00
43.	Grand Rapids.	First State Bank, of	Dec. 9, 1893	20,000.00
44.	Granite Falls	Granite Falls Bank	July 17. 1889	50,000 00
45.	Granite Falls	Yellow Medicine County Bank	Jan. 2, 1888	50.000.00
46.	Halstad	State Bank, of	July 16, 1894	15.000.00
47.	Hallock	Kittson County Bank	Jan. 2, 1897	10,000.00
48.	Hastings	German-American Bank, of	April 1, 1882	50,000.00
49.	Hector	State Bank, of	Aug. 1, 1887	25,000.00
50.	Henderson	Sibley County Bank	April 7, 1893	50,000.00
51.	Heron Lake	Bank of Heron Lake	Jan. 1, 1892	25,000.00
52.	Heron Lake	Peoples State Bank	July 1, 1892	25,000.00
53.	Hutchinson	Bank of Hutchinson	Aug. 22, 1892	35,000.00
54.	Hutchinson	Citizens Bank	June 1, 1892	40,000.00
55.	Jackson	State Bank, of	May 15. 1890	25.000.00
56.	Jasper	State Bank, of	Aug. 16, 1892	25.000.00
57.	Jordan	Scott County Bank	Dec. 1, 1893	15,000.00
58.	Kenyon	Citizens State Bank	July 1, 1891	30.000.00
59.	Lake City	The Lake City B'k. of Minnesota	Nov. 4, 1873	50,000.00
60.	Lakefield	Jackson County State Bank	May 12, 1893	25.000.00
61.	Lamberton	Citizens State Bank	June 1, 1892	25.000.00
62.	Le Roy	First State Bank, of	June 1, 1893	25,000.00
63.	Lester Prairie.	State Bank, of	Sept. 8, 1893	10,000.00
64.	Le Sueur	First State Bank, of	Feb. 4. 1894	25,000.00
65.	Litchfield	Bank of Litchfield	June 1, 1891	50,000.00
66.	Litchfield	Meeker County Bank	Jan. 25, 1878	32.000.00
67.	Long Prairie	Bank of Long Prairie	Oct. 6, 1890	25,000.00
68.	Luverne	Rock County Bank	May 20, 1882	50.000.00
69.	Luverne	The Security Bank	May 2, 1888	25.000.00
70.	McIntosh	State Bank, of	June 3, 1895	10.000.00
71.	Madelia	State Bank, of	July 5, 1892	25,000.00
72.	Madison	Farmers State Bank	July 1, 1891	25,000.00
73.	Madison	Lac qui Parle County Bank	July 12, 1886	50,000 00
74.	Mapleton	Mapleton State Bank	Oct. 1, 1896	10,700.00
75.	Mazeppa	Bank of Mazeppa	June 2, 1892	25,000.00
76.	Minneota	State Bank, of	Aug. 1, 1892	30,000.00
77.	MinnesotaL'ke	Security State Bank	Aug. 16, 1894	10,000.00
78.	Montevideo	Citizens State Bank	Dec. 30, 1889	30.000.00
79.	Monticello	Citizens State Bank	May 6, 1894	20,000.00
80.	Morgan	State Bank, of	Aug. 1, 1893	10,000.00
81.	Morris	Citizens Bank	May 15. 1896	20,000.00
82.	MountainLake	Bank of Mountain Lake	Nov. 11, 1880	28.000.00
83.	New London	State Bank, of	May 5, 1890	25,000.00
84.	NewPayn'ville	Bank of Paynesville	Oct. 6, 1892	25,000.00
85.	New Ulm	Brown County Bank	July 1, 1892	50,000.00
86.	Northfield	Citizens Bank, of	Sept. 2, 1878	50,000.00
87.	Norwood	Bank of Norwood	Nov. 2, 1891	15,000.00
88.	Olivia	Olivia State Bank	June 1, 1895	25,000.00
89.	Ortonville	Bank of Ortonville	Dec. 1. 1883	25.000 00
90.	Owatonna	First State Bank	May 13, 1896	25,000.00
91.	Pine City	First State Bank	Jan. 2, 1897	10,000.00
92.	Pine Island	Pine Island State Bank	Jan. 1, 1892	10,000.00
93.	Pipestone	Pipestone County Bank	May 18, 1883	50,000.00
94.	Princeton	Citizens State Bank, of	Sept. 16, 1892	30,000.00
95.	Red Lake Falls	First State Bank	Apri 20, 1895	25,000.00
96.	Red Wing	Bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co.	July 1, 1891	60,000.00
97.	Red Wing	Goodhue County Bank	Jan. 1, 1887	51,000.00

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE BANKS.—*Continued.*

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capit'l Stock Paid In.
98. Redwood Falls	Bank of Redwood Falls	Feb. 1, 1891	$25,000.00
99. Redwood Falls	Redwood County Bank	Jan. 20, 1891	25,000.00
100. Renville	Renville State Bank	Jan. 1, 1890	25,000.00
101. Renville	Security Bank	Oct. 17, 1892	25,000.00
102. Saint Charles	Citizens State Bank	Mar. 7, 1895	35,000.00
103. Saint Peter	Nicollet County Bank	Mar. 15, 1892	50,000.00
104. Sherburne	Sherburne State Bank	May 16, 1895	10,000.00
105. Slayton	State Bank of Slayton	Nov. 14, 1884	30,000.00
106. Slayton	Citizens State Bank, of	June 1, 1894	10,000.00
107. Sleepy Eye	State Bank, of	May 5, 1891	25,000.00
108. Springfield	State Bank, of	June 1, 1892	35,000.00
109. Thief Riv. F'ls	First State Bank, of	May 18, 1896	10,000.00
110. Tower	First State Bank	Oct. 1, 1895	25,000.00
111. Twin Valley	First State Bank, of	Jan. 1, 1895	10,000.00
112. Wabasha	The Peoples Bank	Feb. 12, 1887	30,000.00
113. Warren	State Bank, of	June 1, 1892	10,000.00
114. Waseca	Peoples Bank, of	Nov. 22, 1881	25,000.00
115. Waseca	Citizens State Bank, of	Jan. 9, 1893	25,000.00
116. Waterville	Bank of Waterville	Aug. 17, 1893	30,000.00
117. Waverly	State Bank, of	May 2, 1893	10,000.00
118. Wells	German-American Bank, of	Nov. 15, 1893	25,000.00
119. Wells	The Wells Bank	June 4, 1896	20,000.00
120. Wheaton	First State Bank, of	Mar. 4, 1895	10,000.00
121. Willmar	Bank of Willmar	July 1884	40,000.00
122. Willmar	The Kandiyohi County Bank	July 1879	50,000.00
123. Windom	Bank of Windom	May 5, 1885	50,000.00
124. Windom	Peoples Bank, of	June 20, 1896	30,000.00
125. Windom	Cottonwood County Bank	July 1, 1889	50,000.00
126. Winona	Merchants Bank, of	May 1, 1879	50,000.00
127. Winona	German-American Bank	June 3, 1892	50,000.00
128. Winthrop	State Bank, of	Oct. 8, 1888	25,000.00
129. Worthington	State Bank, of	Oct. 8, 1888	50,000.00
130. Zumbrota	First State Bank, of	June 1, 1892	30,000.00
131. Zumbrota	Security Bank, of	July 2, 1894	30,000 00
6. St. Paul Banks			$3,675,200.00
8. Minneapolis			500,000.00
2. Duluth			1,685,000.00
			525,000.00
	Total 147 State Banks		$ 6,385,200.00
	Total 72 National Banks		13,750,000.00
	Grand Total 219 Banks in Minnesota		$20,135,200.00

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capital
1. St Paul	St. Paul Title Ins. and Trust Co.	Jan. 9, 1890	$500 000.00
2. St. Paul	The St. Paul Trust Co.	Feb. 1, 1884	250,000.00
3. St. Paul	Security Trust Co	Feb. 16, 1891	252,667.83
1. Minneapolis	Metropolitan Trust Co	July 20, 1892	1,000,000.00
2. Minneapolis	Minneapolis Trust Co.	Sept. 2, 1889	500,000.00
3. Minneapolis	Minnesota Loan and Trust Co.	May 13, 1883	500,000 00
4. Minneapolis	Minnesota Title and Trust Co.	Oct. 5, 1886	500.000.00
1. Duluth	Duluth Trust Co.	Aug. 27, 1892	150,000.00

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.

LOCATION.	NAME.	Commenced Business.	Capital
1. St. Paul	Citizens Savings Bank	Oct. 2, 1891	No capital
2. St. Paul	Ramsey County Savings Bank	Aug. 20, 1891	No capital
3. St. Paul	Savings Bank of St. Paul	.....	$100,000.00
4. St. Paul	State Savings Bank	Nov. 1, 1890	No capital
1. Minneapolis	Farmers and Mechanics Sav. Bk	April 9, 1874	No capital
2. Minneapolis	Hennepin County Savings Bank	July 1, 1870	$100,000.00
3. Minneapolis	Minneapolis Savings Bank	July 6, 1896	No capital
1. Mankato	Mankato Savings Bank	June 18, 1892	No capital
. Red Wing	Goodhue County Savings Bank	Sept. 8, 1874	No capital
1. Stillwater	St. Croix Valley Savings Bank	Feb. 1, 1873	No capital
2. Stillwater	Stillwater Savings Bank	Jan. 1, 1873	No capital
1. Winona	Winona Savings Bank	Apri 16, 1874	No capital
Private banks (not under supervision of public examiner), total, 206 paid up capital			$3,975,500.00

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1896.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Aitkin	The Aitkin Republican	Aitkin	A. L. Hamilton.
Aitkin	The Aitkin Age	Aitkin	F. E. Krech.
Anoka	Anoka Herald	Anoka	L. A. Caswell.
Anoka	Anoka County Union	Anoka	G. S. Pease.
Becker	Record	Detroit	Geo. D. Hamilton.
Becker	Journal	Audubon	G. N. Lamphere.
Becker	The Park Region	Frazee	A. DeLacy Wood.
Beltrami	The Pioneer	Bemidji	Edward Kaiser.
Beltrami	The Eagle	Bemidji	C. W. Spellman.
Benton	Sauk Rapids Sentinel	Sauk Rapids	Geo. W. Benedict.
Benton	Sauk Rapids Free Press	Sauk Rapids	H. P. Wood.
Big Stone	Herald-Star	Ortonville	W. C. Whitman.
Big Stone	Big Stone County Journal	Ortonville	O. G. Wall.
Big Stone	Graceville Enterprise	Graceville	Thos. H. Prowse.
Big Stone	The Phenix	Graceville	Dr. B. Robertson.
Big Stone	The Clinton Advocate	Clinton	W. J. Burt.
Big Stone	The News	Beardsley	H. J. Letford.
Blue Earth	Free Press	Mankato	L. P. Hunt.
Blue Earth	Review	Mankato	J. C. Wise, Sr.
Blue Earth	Post (German)	Mankato	Geo. E. Traub.
Blue Earth	Ledger	Mankato	Jno D. Quane.
Blue Earth	Journal	Mankato	A. M. Morrison.
Blue Earth	Union	Lake Crystal	Geo. W. Neff.
Blue Earth	Herald	Amboy	C. W. Dillman.
Blue Earth	Enterprise	Mapleton	H. C. Hotaling.
Blue Earth	Herald	Good Thunder	F. H. Griffin.
Blue Earth	Mirror	Madison Lake	H. D. Maxfield.
Brown	Der Fortschritt	New Ulm	E. Brandt.
Brown	Der Volksblatt	New Ulm	F. Schubert.
Brown	Neu Ulm Post	New Ulm	A. Petry.
Brown	New Ulm News	New Ulm	J. J. Greene.
Brown	New Ulm Review	New Ulm	E. A. Johnson.
Brown	Sleepy Eye Herald	Sleepy Eye	W. R. Hodges.
Brown	Sleepy Eye Dispatch	Sleepy Eye	H. G. Hays.
Brown	Springfield Advance	Springfield	Fred. A. Wright.
Carlton	Pine Knot	Cloquet	C. A. Mackey.
Carlton	Carlton County Vidette	Carlton	C. A. Anderson.
Carlton	Moose Lake Star	Carlton	Anderson & Graham.
Carver	Valley Herald	Chaska	F. E. Du Toit.
Carver	Carver Free Press	Carver	H. O. Muehlberg.
Carver	Carver County News	Waconia	James D. Burns.
Carver	Norwood Times	Norwood	McClelland & Hall.
Carver	Cologne Observer	Cologne	Hall.
Cass	The Pioneer	Walker	
Chippewa	The Leader	Montevideo	H. E. Hoard.
Chippewa	The Commercial	Montevideo	C. E. Mills.
Chippewa	The Advance	Montevideo	J. E. Henry.
Chippewa	Chippewa County Herald	Clara City	C. Berghuis.
Chippewa	Milan Reporter	Milan	
Chisago	Rush City Post	Rush City	Franklyn W. Lee.
Chisago	North Branch Review	North Branch	J. H. Huber.
Chisago	Chisago County News	Lindstrom	W. F. Rowe.
Chisago	Taylor's Falls Journal	Taylor's Falls	Ed. H. Folsom.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Chisago	Inter-State Park Press	Taylors Falls	E. H. Hazzard.
Clay	Moorhead Weekly News	Moorhead	Geo. N. Lamphere.
Clay	Moorhead Independent	Moorhead	D. W. Meeker.
Clay	Red River Valley News	Glydon	L. Osborn.
Clay	The Review	Barnesville	H. H. Snell.
Clay	The Record	Barnesville	
Clay	Clay County Herald	Hawley	J. N. Felton.
Clay	The Union	Ulen	R. J. Hochritt.
Cook	Cook County Herald	Grand Marais	Chris. Murphy.
Cottonwood	Windom Reporter	Windom	E. C. Huntington.
Cottonwood	Cottonwood County Citizen.	Windom	Churchill & Dunnicliff.
Cottonwood	Mountain Lake View	Mountain Lake	E. E. Lane.
Crow Wing	Brainerd Tribune	Brainerd	A. J. Halstad.
Crow Wing	Brainerd Dispatch	Brainerd	Ingersoll & Welland.
Crow Wing	Brainerd Journal	Brainerd	H. C. Stivers.
Dakota	Saturday Reporter	South St. Paul	Arthur De Moe.
Dakota	SouthSt.Paul DailyReporter	South St. Paul	Arthur De Moe.
Dakota	Rosemount Arbitrator	Lakeville	J. B. Squires.
Dakota	Dakota County Tribune	Farmington	I. A. Herrick.
Dakota	Weekly Gazette	Hastings	I. Todd, Jr.
Dakota	The Hastings Democrat	Hastings	Adolph Schaller.
Dakota	The Tribune	Hampton	I. A. Herrick.
Dodge	Dodge County Republican	Kasson	U. B. Shaver.
Dodge	Dodge County Star	Dodge Center	Edgar Stivers.
Dodge	West Concord Enterprise	West Concord	F. W. Hall.
Dodge	Dodge County Record	Dodge Center	H. P. Phillips.
Dodge	Mantorville Express	Mantorville	H. A. Smith
Dodge	Dodge County Herald	Hayfield	Elnor Hordale.
Douglas	Douglas County Post News	Alexandria	C. S. Mitchell.
Douglas	Alexandria Republican	Alexandria	A. J. Shaver.
Douglas	Central Citizen	Alexandria	N. Trenham.
Douglas	The Lake Review	Osakis	C. H. Bronson.
Douglas	Brandon Echo	Brandon	Carl Borgen.
Douglas	Evansville Enterprise	Evansville	Geo. H. Sheire.
Faribault	Blue Earth City Post	Blue Earth City	H. W. Ireland.
Faribault	Elmore Eyes	Elmore	G. Gunderson.
Faribault	Press News	Winnebago City	Sherin & Foss.
Faribault	Herald	Delavan	S. A. Scarvie.
Faribault	Advocate	Wells	A. F. Howard.
Faribault	Forum	Wells	Beard & Cornish.
Faribault	Tribune	Minnesota Lake	McPherson & Wescott.
Faribault	Enterprise	Winnebago City	W. D Smith.
Fillmore	Mercury	Spring Valley	B. F. Langworthy & Son.
Fillmore	Vidette	Spring Valley	A. E. Pfremmer.
Fillmore	Sun	Spring Valley	E. G. H. Adams.
Fillmore	Wykoff Advertiser	Wykoff	Jacob Terry.
Fillmore	Chatfield News	Chatfield	A. M. Wallace.
Fillmore	Chatfield Democrat	Chatfield	F. T. Drebert.
Fillmore	Preston Times	Preston	S. A. Langum.
Fillmore	National Republican	Preston	W. A. Hotchkiss.
Fillmore	Courier	Preston	O. W. Kingsbury.
Fillmore	Courier	Harmony	O. W. Kingsbury.
Fillmore	Mabel Tribune	Mabel	Wheaton Bros.
Fillmore	Lanesboro Journal	Lanesboro	W. W. Wall.
Fillmore	Rushford Star	Rushford	G. E. Kirkpatrick.
Freeborn	Freeborn County Standard.	Albert Lea	H. G. Day.
Freeborn	Enterprise	Albert Lea	Halvorson & Luce.
Freeborn	Alden Advance	Alden	Glenn Howard.
Freeborn	Freeborn County Times	Albert Lea	Ray Blackmer.
Goodhue	Red Wing Argus	Red Wing	C. L. Davis.
Goodhue	Red Wing Republican	Red Wing	Tams Bixby.
Goodhue	Red Wing Journal	Red Wing	W. W. Woodbeck.
Goodhue	Nordstjerna	Red Wing	Jens K. Grondahl.
Goodhue	Cannon Falls Beacon	Cannon Falls	Lewis & Johnson.
Goodhue	Kenyon Leader	Kenyon	Oscar H. Neill.
Goodhue	Pine Island Record	Pine Island	E. O. Hickok.
Goodhue	Zumbrota News	Zumbrota	Herman Anderson.
Goodhue	Zumbrota Independent	Zumbrota	E. A. Mitchell.
Goodhue	Goodhue Enterprize	Goodhue	
Grant	Grant County Farmer	Ashby	J. S. Arneson.
Grant	Grant County Herald	Elbow Lake	W. H. Goetzinger.
Grant	Herman Enterprise	Herman	Nellie Jacobs.
Grant	The Lake Breeze	Barrett	J. S. Arneson.
Hennepin	Minneapolis Tribune	Minneapolis	W. J. Murphy.
Hennepin	Minneapolis Times	Minneapolis	James Gray.
Hennepin	Minneapolis Journal	Minneapolis	J. S. McLain.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Hennepin	Penny Press	Minneapolis	S. R. Howard.
Hennepin	Minneapolis Tidende	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Minneapolis Veckoblad	Minneapolis	Rev. A. Skogsbergh.
Hennepin	Northwestern Miller	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Mississippi Val. Lumberman	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Mpls Freie Presse-Herald	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Market Record	Minneapolis	G. D. Rogers.
Hennepin	Irish Standard	Minneapolis	Edward O'Brien.
Hennepin	Folkebladet	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Farmers' Tribune	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Com. Bulletin & N. W. Trade	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Railway and Hotel News	Minneapolis	
Hennepin	Echo de L'Ouest	Minneapolis	Z. Demeules.
Hennepin	Representative	Minneapolis	Ignatius Donnelly.
Hennepin	Tidende	Minneapolis	S. Sorensen.
Hennepin	Svenska Folkets Tidning	Minneapolis	Magnus Lunnow.
Hennepin	SvenskaAmerikanskaPosten	Minneapolis	M. Turnblad.
Houston	Caledonia Journal	Caledonia	E. K. Roverud.
Houstor	Caledonia Argus	Caledonia	W. D. Belden.
Houston	Spring Grove Herald	Spring Grove	O. K. Dahle.
Houston	Houston Valley Signal	Houston	C. F. Schonlan.
Houston	Houston County Chief	Hokah	W. S. Moe.
Houston	Hokah Sun	Hokah	Mark Hargreaves.
Houston	Brownsville News	Brownsville	Henry Forschler.
Hubbard	Park Rapids Enterprise	Park Rapids	Enos M. Ricker.
Hubbard	Park Rapids Clipper	Park Rapids	Harry Hazlett.
Isanti	Isanti County Press	Cambridge	Geo. A. Iselm.
Itasca	Grand Rapids Magnet	Grand Rapids	Bernard & Webster.
Itasca	Herald Review	Grand Rapids	E. C. Kieley.
Itasca	Rainy Lake Journal	Rainy Lake	F. J. Bowman.
Itasca	Itasca County News	Deer River	Murray Taylor.
Jackson	Jackson Republic	Jackson	A. B. Allen.
Jackson	Jackson County Pilot	Jackson	James Manning.
Jackson	Lakefield Standard	Lakefield	Thos. Crawford.
Jackson	Lakefield Herald	Lakefield	L. N. Duchalne.
Jackson	Heron Lake News	Heron Lake	G. A. Fairfield.
Jackson	Jackson County Times	Heron Lake	J. Woolstencroft.
Kanabec	Kanabec County Times	Mora	R. M. Pope.
Kandiyohi	Republican Gazette	Willmar	Alton Crosby.
Kandiyohi	Willmar Argus	Willmar	Chas. A. Birch.
Kandiyohi	Willmar Tribune	Willmar	V. E. Lawson.
Kandiyohi	Atwater Republican	Atwater	L. E. Covell.
Kandiyohi	New London Times	New London	E. Lawson.
Kandiyohi	Atwater Press	Atwater	C. F. Spencer.
Kittson	St. Vincent New Era	St. Vincent	W. G. Deacon.
Kittson	Enterprise	Hallock	Bouvette & Thompson.
Kittson	Hallock Weekly News	Hallock	Nelson & Lemasurier.
Lac qui Parle	Western Guard	Madison	J. T. Hammar.
Lac qui Parle	Independent Press	Madison	S. E. Farnham.
Lac qui Parle	Madison Tidende	Madison	C. N. Browthen.
Lac qui Parle	The Sentinel	Dawson	C. W. Paige.
Lac qui Parle	Bellingham Times	Bellingham	W. W. Holmes.
Lake	Iron News	Two Harbors	James Coggswell.
Le Seuer	New Prague Times	New Prague	John F. Wrabeck.
Le Seuer	Montgomery Messenger	Montgomery	J. J. Leonard.
Le Seuer	Kilkenny Gleaner	Kilkenny	P. V. Ryan.
Le Seuer	Waterville Advance	Waterville	S. H. Farrington.
Le Seuer	Waterville Gazette	Waterville	Wm. H. Fallows.
Le Seuer	Elysian Enterprise	Elysian	R. H. Wilcox.
Le Seuer	Kasota Times	Kasota	J. S. Anderson.
Le Seuer	Le Seuer News	Le Seuer	M. W. Grimes.
Le Seuer	Le Seuer Sentinel	Le Seuer	E. F. Barrett.
Le Seuer	Le Seuer County Leader	Le Seuer Center	F. N. Wrabek.
Lincoln	Lake Benton News	Lake Benton	J. H. Manchester.
Lincoln	Clarion	Lake Benton	A. J. Rush.
Lincoln	Tyler Journal	Tyler	T. T. Gronland.
Lyon	News Messenger	Marshall	C. C. Whitney & Son.
Lyon	Lyon County Reporter	Marshall	C. F. Case.
Lyon	Lyon County Leader	Marshall	M. V. B. Scribner.
Lyon	Tracy Republican	Tracy	W. R. Edwards.
Lyon	Tracy Herald	Tracy	Rea & Reigel.
Lyon	Tracy Trumpet	Tracy	Star & Cushman.
Lyon	Minneota Mascot	Minneota	S. Th. Westdal.
Lyon	Cottonwood Current	Cottonwood	W. D. Lovelace.
Lyon	Cottonwood Gazette	Cottonwood	C. G. Strand
McLeod	Glencoe Register	Glencoe	S. G. Peterson.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Counties.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
McLeod	Glencoe Enterprise	Glencoe	James Kane.
McLeod	Hutchinson Independent	Hutchinson	Clay & Jackson.
McLeod	Hutchinson Leader	Hutchinson	Carlos Avery.
McLeod	Brownton Bulletin	Brownton	O. C. Conrad.
McLeod	Lester Prairie Journal	Lester Prairie	W. E. Talboys.
McLeod	The Tribune	Stewart	E. H. McLeod.
Marshall	Warren Register	Warren	Stevens Bros.
Marshall	Warren Sheaf	Warren	J. P. Mattson.
Marshall	Marshall County Banner	Argyle	M. H. Novotny.
Marshall	Marshall County Leader	Stephen	R. D. W. Carr.
Marshall	The Herald	Badger	Novotony & Brenden.
Marshall	The Exchange	Stephen	S. H. Clark.
Martin	Martin County Sentinel	Fairmont	Day & Aldrich.
Martin	Martin County Independent	Fairmont	F. H. Canright.
Martin	Fairmont News	Fairmont	Blaisdell & Bonney.
Martin	Sherburn Advance	Sherburn	S. J. Dunn.
Martin	Welcome Times	Welcome	G. H. Giles.
Meeker	News Ledger	Litchfield	W. D. Joubert.
Meeker	Saturday Review	Litchfield	J. T. Mullen.
Meeker	Litchfield Independent	Litchfield	H. I. Peterson.
Meeker	Grove City Times	Grove City	H. S. Rearick.
Meeker	Dassel Anchor	Dassel	Chas W. Henke.
Meeker	Eden Valley Journal	Eden Valley	Will O'Brien.
Meeker	The County Line	Eden Valley	J. W. Scott.
Mille Lacs	Princeton Union	Princeton	R. C. Dunn.
Mille Lacs	Mille Lacs County Times	Milaca	Fay Craven.
Morrison	Transcript	Little Falls	W. M. Fuller.
Morrison	Morrison County Democrat	Little Falls	C. D. Auger.
Morrison	Little Falls Herald	Little Falls	Chas. E. Vasaly.
Morrison	Royalton Banner	Royalton	A. W. Swanson.
Mower	Mower County Transcript	Austin	N. S. Gordon & C. D. Belden.
Mower	Austin Register	Austin	H. O. Basford.
Mower	Austin Democrat	Austin	C. F. Ellis & T. Roble.
Mower	The Times	Austin	S. H. Harrison.
Mower	Lyle Tribune	Lyle	E. F. Wilson.
Mower	Grand Meadow Record	Grand Meadow	B. A. Johnson.
Mower	Brownsdale Leaflet	Brownsdale	L. L. Quimby.
Mower	Dexterite	Dexter	B. S. Benner.
Mower	Adams Journal	Adams	Fred Zwickey.
Mower	LeRoy Independent	Le Roy	B. T. Barnes.
Murray	Murray County Independent	Avoca	H. F. Pfeifer.
Murray	Murray County Pioneer	Currie	Neil Currie.
Murray	Slayton Gazette	Slayton	J. Ruane.
Murray	Fulda Republican	Fulda	J. A. Maxwell.
Nicollet	St. Peter Tribune	St. Peter	Fichthorn & Loehl.
Nicollet	St. Peter Free Press	St. Peter	H. C. Miller.
Nicollet	St. Peter Herald	St. Peter	Essler & Johnson.
Nicollet	St. Peter Journal	St. Peter	Horace Greely Perry.
Nicollet	The Nicollet Leader	Nicollet	C. W. Ray.
Nicollet	North Mankato Breeze	North Mankato	T. Harry Belknap.
Nobles	Worthington Globe	Worthington	J. S. Blair.
Nobles	Worthington Herald	Worthington	E. K. Smith.
Nobles	Worthington Advance	Worthington	H. Hawley.
Nobles	Adrian Guardian	Adrian	S. S. Haislet.
Nobles	Kinbrae Herald	Kinbrae	Chas. Hamstreet.
Nobles	Nobles County Democrat	Adrian	John King.
Nobles	Ellsworth News	Ellsworth	G. H. Eastwood.
Nobles	Minnesota Signal	Bigelow	C. M. Davis.
Norman	Norman County Index	Ada	D. C. Lightbourn.
Norman	Norman County Herald	Ada	J. C. Norby.
Norman	Halstad Reporter	Halstad	Mickels Bros.
Norman	Twin Valley Times	Twin Valley	L. Bjornson.
Olmsted	Rochester Daily Bulletin	Rochester	C. Elliott.
Olmsted	Rochester Post	Rochester	J. A. Leonard.
Olmsted	Olmsted County Democrat	Rochester	C. Elliott.
Olmsted	Record & Union	Rochester	A. W. Blakely.
Olmsted	Stewartville Star	Stewartville	H. S Walker.
Olmsted	Stewartville Times	Stewartville	B. T. Kemerer.
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls Journal	Fergus Falls	E. E. Adams.
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls (Daily)	Fergus Falls	E. E. Adams.
Otter Tail	Fergus Globe	Fergus Falls	H. E. Boen.
Otter Tail	Perham Bulletin	Perham	E. L. Davidson.
Otter Tail	Alliance Advocate	Fergus Falls	Frank Hoskins.
Otter Tail	Rodhuggaren	Fergus Falls	Oftelie & Hagen.
Otter Tail	Ugeblad	Fergus Falls	A. Solem.
Otter Tail	Wheelock's Weekly	Fergus Falls	H. M. Wheelock.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Otter Tail	Battle Lake Review	Battle Lake	Bronson Strain.
Otter Tail	Henning Advocate	Henning	John Hallstrom.
Otter Tail	Usi Kotimaa	N. Y. Mills	John Heino.
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls Forum	Fergus Falls	E. S. Lambert.
Pine	Hinckley Enterprise	Hinckley	J. J. Folsom.
Pine	Pine County Courier	Sandstone	Howard Folsom.
Pine	Pine County Pioneer	Pine City	Ed. C. Gottry.
Pipestone	Pipestone County Star	Pipestone	G. E. Hart.
Pipestone	Jasper Journal	Jasper	S. S. King.
Pipestone	Edgerton Enterprise	Edgerton	A. P. McDowell.
Pipestone	Pipestone County News	Woodstock	T. R. Stuart.
Pipestone	Farmers' Leader	Pipestone	G. W. Stone.
Polk	Crookston Tribune	Crookston	W. A. Hammond.
Polk	Polk County Journal	Crookston	H. E. Cooke.
Polk	Thirteen Towns	Fosston	A. W. Foss.
Polk	Satterlee's Journal	Red Lake Falls	M. P. Satterlee.
Polk	McIntosh Tribune	McIntosh	P. Bodine.
Polk	Crookston Times	Crookston	W. E. McKenzie.
Polk	East Grand Forks Courier	East Grand Forks	F. J. Duffy.
Polk	East Grand Forks Advocate	East Grand Forks	W. H. Moloney.
Polk	Fisher Bulletin	Fisher	C. C. Knappen.
Polk	McIntosh Times	McIntosh	C. T. Lanman.
Polk	Fertile Journal	Fertile	L. E. George.
Polk	St. Hilaire Spectator	St. Hilaire	Ives & Soll.
Polk	Red Lake Falls Gazette	Red Lake Falls	P. A. Kaufer.
Polk	Thief River Falls News	Thief River Falls	H. W. Lee.
Pope	Herald	Glenwood	Simonton & Gordon.
Pope	The Call	Villard	H. E. West.
Ramsey	Pioneer Press	St. Paul	J. A. Wheelock.
Ramsey	St. Paul Dispatch	St. Paul	H. T. Black.
Ramsey	St. Paul Globe	St. Paul	J. G. Pyle.
Ramsey	West St. Paul Times	St. Paul	Chas. S. Schurman.
Ramsey	North St. Paul Sentinel	North St. Paul	C. R. McKenney.
Ramsey	St. Paul Herald	St. Paul	C. H. Stevens.
Ramsey	St. Paul Review	St. Paul	J. A. Gardner.
Ramsey	Saturday Evening News	St. Paul	M. T. Rohrer.
Ramsey	Der Wanderer	St. Paul	Bernard Wurst.
Ramsey	The Nordvesten	St. Paul	Christ Brandt.
Ramsey	Minnesota Stats Tidning	St. Paul	A. P. J. Colberg.
Ramsey	The Broad Axe	St. Paul	A. H. Graves.
Ramsey	Daily Record	St. Paul	G. L. Hendricksen.
Ramsey	N. W. Chronicle	St. Paul	J. D. O'Brien.
Ramsey	The Appeal	St. Paul	J. Q. Adams.
Ramsey	St. Paul Democrat	St. Paul	P. D Scannel.
Ramsey	Midway News	Merriam Park	Ed. A. Paradis.
Ramsey	Die Volkszeitung	St. Paul	Albert Schaedlich.
Ramsey	The Breeze	St. Paul	A. M. Lawton.
Ramsey	A. O. U. W. Guide	St. Paul	D. Ramaley.
Ramsey	Transfer Reporter	Merriam Park	G. F. Wright.
Ramsey	White Bear Life	White Bear	A. S. Diamond.
Redwood	Redwood Reveille	Redwood Falls	Geo. B. Hughes.
Redwood	Redwood Gazette	Redwood Falls	Aiken & Schmahl.
Redwood	Lamberton Star	Lamberton	W. C. Starr.
Redwood	Rural Center	Walnut Grove	J. N. Byington.
Redwood	Morgan Messenger	Morgan	D. McCrea.
Redwood	Belview Independent	Belview	F. E. Harris.
Redwood	Sanborn Sentinel	Sanborn	A. R. McRea.
Renville	The Morton Enterprise	Morton	A. E. Hill.
Renville	Franklin News	Franklin	D. McRae.
Renville	Fairfax Crescent	Fairfax	F. M. Rea.
Renville	Buffalo Lake News	Buffalo Lake	G. W. Small.
Renville	Renville County Union	Bird Island	C. E. Sheppard.
Renville	Hector Mirror	Hector	M. B. Childs.
Renville	Olivia Weekly Press	Olivia	C. K. Blandin.
Renville	Renville Times	Olivia	Henry Kelsey.
Renville	The Star Farmer	Renville	W. A. Reid.
Renville	People's Watchman	Sacred Heart	J. R. Lowe.
Renville	Sacred Heart Republican	Sacred Heart	K. H. Holman.
Rice	Faribault Republican	Faribault	A. W. McKinstry.
Rice	Faribault Democrat	Faribault	A. E. Haven.
Rice	The Pilot	Faribault	M. M. Shields.
Rice	Northfield News	Northfield	J. P. Heatwole.
Rice	Northfield Independent	Northfield	C. P. Carpenter.
Rice	Morristown Press	Morristown	B. L. Hollister.
Rock	Rock County Herald	Lu Verne	H. J. Miller.
Rock	Rock County News	Lu Verne	M. H. Voelz.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Rock	Magnet	Beaver Creek	H. B. Vines.
Rock	Crescent	Hills	Olof Nash.
Rock	Advance	Magnolia	Ira M. Cady.
Roseau	Roseau County Times	Roseau	R. J. Bell.
Roseau	Roseau Region	Roseau	C. A. Pearson.
Roseau	Badger Herald	Badger	J. W. Novotny.
St. Louis	Duluth Weekly News Tribune	Duluth	A. T. Tholts.
St. Louis	Duluth News Tribune	Duluth	A. T. Tholts.
St. Louis	Duluth Evening Herald	Duluth	A. C. Weiss.
St. Louis	Duluth Weekly Herald	Duluth	A. C. Weiss.
St. Louis	The Sun	Duluth	Stephen C. Murphy.
St. Louis	The Hibbing News	Hibbing	Chas. A. Smith.
St. Louis	The Hibbing Sentinel	Hibbing	W. A. Thomas.
St. Louis	The Virginia Enterprise	Virginia	W. E. Hannaford.
St. Louis	The Virginian	Virginia	
St. Louis	The Eveleth Star	Eveleth	P. E. Dowling.
St. Louis	Minnesota Svenska Tribune	Duluth	O. G. Lundberg.
St. Louis	The Mesaba Range	Biwabik	Nansom Metcalfe.
St. Louis	Ely Times	Ely	Geo. Westcott.
St. Louis	Mountain Iron Manitou	Mountain Iron	Chas. A. Smith.
St. Louis	Vermilion Iron Journal	Tower	C. Hewitt.
St. Louis	Duluth Posten	Duluth	Chas. W. Renard.
St. Louis	The Scandia	Duluth	Anton B. Lange.
St. Louis	The Volksfreund	Duluth	Joseph Grahamer.
St. Louis	The Tribunal	Duluth	R. C. Mitchell.
St. Louis	Duluth Press	Duluth	
Scott	Scott County Argus	Shakopee	C. G. Bowdish.
Scott	Scott County Republican	New Prague	Arnold & Bruzek.
Scott	Jordan Independent	Jordan	T. J. Kelly.
Scott	Belle Plaine Herald	Belle Plaine	J. E. Townsend
Scott	Shakopee Tribune	Shakopee	P. H. Golden.
Scott	Minnesota Volksfreund	Jordan	C. Roderig.
Sherburne	Sherburne County Star-News	Elk River	A. N. Dare.
Sherburne	Sherburne County Times	Clear Lake	W. V. Davee.
Sherburne	Big Lake Gazette	Big Lake	W. V. Davee.
Sibley	Sibley County Enterprise	Arlington	A. C. Buck.
Sibley	Sibley County Independent	Henderson	G. A. Buck.
Sibley	The Gibbon Gazette	Gibbon	E. F. Koehring.
Sibley	The Hub	Gaylord	J. W. Wilcox.
Sibley	The Winthrop News	Winthrop	F. M. Dimond.
Stearns	St. Cloud Daily Times	St. Cloud	C. F. Macdonald.
Stearns	St. Cloud Weekly Times	St. Cloud	C. F. Macdonald.
Stearns	Journal Press	St. Cloud	A. Eastman.
Stearns	Journal Press (Daily)	St. Cloud	A. Eastman.
Stearns	Sauk Center Avalanche	Sauk Center	F. E. Barnum.
Stearns	Sauk Center Herald	Sauk Center	C. F. Hendryx.
Stearns	Der Nordstern	St. Cloud	Guh. May.
Stearns	Paynesville Press	New Paynesville.	G. E. Stephens.
Stearns	First Division Beacon	Melrose	S. J. Huntley.
Stearns	Der Melrose Anzeiger	Melrose	Geo. Haupt.
Steele	Peoples Press	Owatonna	B. E. Darby.
Steele	Owatonna Journal	Owatonna	J. F. Dean.
Steele	Blooming Prairie Times	Blooming Prairie.	W. L. Bucksen.
Stevens	The Morris Sun	Morris	W. J. Munro.
Stevens	The Morris Tribune	Morris	J. A. Campbell.
Stevens	The Times	Chokio	C. E. McAllen.
Swift	Benson Times	Benson	W. A. Foland.
Swift	Swift County Monitor	Benson	Leslie Matthews.
Swift	The Appleton Press	Appleton	C. W. Stanton.
Swift	The Murdock Review	Murdock	D. E. Hogue.
Swift	The Tribune	Appleton	
Swift	The Banner	Kerkhoven	W. H. Bohanan.
Todd	Todd County Argus	Long Prairie	A. W. Sheets.
Todd	Long Prairie Leader	Long Prairie	W. G. Graham.
Todd	Todd County News	Eagle Bend	W. E. Hutchinson.
Todd	Staples World	Staples	J. F. Drawz.
Traverse	Wheaton Gazette Reporter	Wheaton	E. F. Joubert.
Traverse	The Footprints	Wheaton	H. G. Marshall.
Traverse	Inter Lake Tribune	Browns Valley	S. Y. Gordon, Jr.
Wabasha	Lake City Republican	Lake City	C. A. Van Vleck.
Wabasha	The Graphic Sentinel	Lake City	A. J. Myers.
Wabasha	Wabash Democrat	Wabasha	Plain & Stone.
Wabasha	Wabash Herald	Wabasha	McGovern & Keating Co.
Wabasha	Mazeppa Tribune	Mazeppa	D. Phillips.
Wabasha	Mazeppa Independent	Mazeppa	Rucke & Getting.
Wabasha	Plainview News	Plainview	Chas. Meacham.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COUNTIES.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Editor.
Wabasha	The Free Press	Elgin	R. H. Luenburg.
Wadena	Wadena County Pioneer	Wadena	C. C. Eastman.
Wadena	Wadena Journal	Wadena	A. S. McMillan.
Wadena	Wadena Tribune	Wadena	W. I. Swindlehurst.
Wadena	Verndale Sun	Verndale	H. M. Henderson.
Waseca	Waseca County Herald	Waseca	Jas. E. Child.
Waseca	Waseca Radical	Waseca	C. E. Graham.
Waseca	Waseca Journal	Waseca	John T. Heck.
Waseca	Janesville Argus	Janesville	J. A. Henry.
Waseca	North Star	New Richland	O. H. Bronson.
Washington	Stillwater Gazette	Stillwater	W. E. Easton.
Washington	Washington County Journal	Stillwater	N. A. Nelson.
Washington	Stillwater Messenger	Stillwater	Mrs. V. C. Seward.
Watonwan	Madelia Times	Madelia	B. C. Sanborn.
Watonwan	Madelia Messenger	Madelia	C. F. Mallahan.
Watonwan	St. James Plaindealer	St. James	F. Lynch.
Watonwan	St. James Journal	St. James	E. J. Lynch.
Wilkin	Breckinridge Telegram	Breckinridge	W. M. James.
Wilkin	Wilkin County Gazette	Breckinridge	E. Balentine.
Wilkin	Rothsay Record	Rothsay	G. W. Cowie.
Winona	Winona Weekly Republican	Winona	D. Sinclair.
Winona	Winona Weekly Herald	Winona	W. G. Cameron.
Winona	Winona Weekly News	Winona	W. G. Cameron.
Winona	Westlicher Herold	Winona	Jos. Leicht.
Winona	St. Charles Times	St. Charles	H. W. Hill.
Winona	St. Charles Union	St. Charles	J. Eben Whiton.
Winona	Winona Weekly Leader	Winona	A. D. Campbell.
Winona	Wiarus	Winona	H. Derdowski.
Winona	Morning Press	Winona	Thos. E. Bowen.
Wright	Annandale Post	Annandale	S. L. Rank.
Wright	Delano Eagle	Delano	J. A. Wharton.
Wright	Howard Lake Herald	Howard	H. S. Saylor.
Wright	Wright County Times	Monticello	C. A. French.
Wright	Clearwater News	Clearwater	C. A. French.
Wright	Cokato Enterprise	Cokato	W. W. Frank.
Wright	Buffalo Journal	Buffalo	A. Y. Eaton.
Wright	Maple Lake Messenger	Maple Lake	Frank Hamilton.
Wright	Buffalo Gazette	Delano	T. J. Catlin.
Wright	Waverly Tribune	Waverly	R. D. Topping.
Wright	The Gazette	Big Lake	
Yellow Medicine	Granite Falls Tribune	Granite Falls	J. L. Putnam.
Yellow Medicine	Granite Falls Journal	Granite Falls	C. A. Bennett.
Yellow Medicine	Canby News	Canby	B. O. Crandall.
Yellow Medicine	Echo Enterprise	Echo	O. M. Peabody.
Yellow Medicine	Wood Lake Ledger	Wood Lake	
Yellow Medicine	Hanley Falls Times	Hanley Falls	J. H. Emerson.
Yellow Medicine	Minnesota Folkeblad	Canby	John Ostensoe.
Yellow Medicine	Reform Advocate	Clarkfield	M. E. Tew.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

POST OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Offices in **full face** type are MONEY-ORDER offices authorized to issue and to pay money orders. Those marked with the asterisk (*) are *International*, as well as domestic money-order offices. Offices indicated by the section sign (§) are authorized to *issue* "limited money-orders," but not *money-orders*, nor to pay either "limited money-orders," or *money-orders*, and those with a double dagger (‡) post offices discontinued for the winter.

By the letters *c. h.* in parentheses thus: (*c. h.*), county seats are indicated.

Aastad.....Otter Tail
Acoma.....McLeod
Ada (*c. h.*).....Norman
Adams.....Mower
Adelaide.....Big Stone
Adrian.....Nobles
Afton.....Washington
Aggie.....Chippewa
Airlie.....Pipestone
***Aitkin** (*c. h.*).....Aitkin
Akely.....Hubbard
Albany.....Stearns
***Albert Lea** (*c. h.*).Freeborn
Alberta.....Stevens
Alden.....Freeborn
Aldrich.....Wadena
***Alexandria** (*c. h.*)..Douglas
Alma City.....Waseca
Almelund.....Chisago
Almon.....Winona
Alpha.....Jackson
Altoona.....Pipestone
Altura.....Winona
Amboy.....Blue Earth
Amherst.....Fillmore
Amiret.....Lyon
Amor.....Otter Tail
Angus.....Polk
Annandale.....Wright
***Anoka** (*c. h.*).....Anoka
Ansel.....Cass
Antrim.....Watonwan
Appleton.....Swift
Arban.....Stearns
Arendahl.....Fillmore
Argyle.....Marshall
Arlington.....Sibley
Armstrong.....Freeborn
Artichoke Lake..Big Stone
Ashby.....Grant
Ash Creek.....Rock
Ashford.....Redwood
§**Ashton**.....Winona
Aspelund.....Goodhue
Assumption.....Carver
Athens.....Isanti
Atkinson.....Carlton
Attica.....Wilkin
Atwater.....Kandiyohi
Audubon.....Becker
Augusta.....Carver
***Austin** (*c. h.*).....Mower
***Avoca**.....Murray
Avon.....Stearns
Ayr.....Goodhue
Backus.....Cass
Badger.....Kittson
Badoura.....Hubbard
Balaton.....Lyon
Balmoral.....Otter Tail
Bandon.....Renville
Banks.....Faribault
Banning.....Pine
Barnesville.....Clay
Barnum.....Carleton
Barrett.....Grant
§**Barry**.....Big Stone
Batavia.....Todd
Bath.....Freeborn
***Battle Lake**.....Otter Tail
Bay Lake.....Crow Wing
Beardsley.....Big Stone
Bear Valley.....Wabasha
Beaton.....Kittson
Beauford.....Blue Earth
Beaulieu.....Norman
Beaver.....Winona
Beaver Bay (*c. h.*).....Lake
Beaver Creek.....Rock
Beaver Falls (*c. h.*).Renville
Bechyn.....Renville
Becker.....Sherburne
Bee.....Houston
Belgrade.....Stearns
Belle Chester.....Wabasha
Belle Plaine.....Scott
Belle Prairie.....Morrison
Bell River.....Douglas
Bellingham..Lac qui Parle
Belvidere Mills....Goodhue
Belview.....Redwood
Bend.....Marshall
Benedict.....Scott
***Benson** (*c. h.*).....Swift
Berg.....Rice
Bergen.....Jackson
Berlin.....Steele
§**Bermidji**.....Beltrami
Bernadotte.....Nicollet
§**Berne**.....Dodge
Beroun.....Pine
Bertha.....Todd
Bessie.....Otter Tail
§**Bethany**.....Winona
Bethel.....Anoka
Beverdam.....LeSueur
Big Bend.....Cottonwood
Bigelow.....Nobles
Big Lake.....Sherburne
Big Stone.....Big Stone
Big Woods.....Marshall
Billfry.....Watonwan
Billings.....Aitkin
Bingham Lake.Cottonwood
Birch Lake.....Todd
Bird Island.....Renville
Biscay.....McLeod
Biwabik.....St. Louis
§**Bixby**.....Steele
Black Hammer....Houston
Blaine.....Faribault
Blakeley.....Scott
Bloomford.....Isanti
Bloom.....Nobles
Bloomfield.....Hennepin
Blooming Prairie....Steele
Bloomington.....Hennepin
Bloomington Fer..Hennepin
***Blue Earth City** (*c. h.*).....Faribault
Bluehill.....Sherburne
Bluffton.....Otter Tail
Bock.....Mille Lacs
Bonniwell.....Meeker
Boon Lake.....Renville
Borup.....Norman
Boyd.....Lac qui Parle
Bradford.....Isanti
Braham.....Isanti
***Brainerd** (*c. h.*).Crow Wing
Brandon.....Douglas
Bratsberg.....Fillmore
Bray.....Polk
Breckenridge (*c. h.*)Wilkins
Breese.....Marshall
Brenner.....Lyon
Brewster.....Nobles
Bridgie.....Itasca
Brighton.....Nicollet
Brinson.....St. Louis
Bristol.....Fillmore
Brockway.....Stearns
Bronson.....Kanabec
Brooklyn Centre.Hennepin
Brookpark.....Pine
Brooks.....Polk
Brooten.....Stearns
Browerville.....Todd
Brownsburg.....Jackson
Brownsdale.....Mower
Brown's Valley...Traverse
***Brownsville**.....Houston

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Brownton.....McLeod
Bruce.....Rock
Bruno.....Pine
Brunswick.....Kanabec
Buckman.....Morrison
Buck's Mills.....Becker
Buenavista.....Beltrami
*Buffalo (*c. h.*).....Wright
Buffalo Lake.....Renville
Bullard.....Wadena
Bungo.....Cass
Burau.....Wilkins
Burbank.....Kandiyohi
Burchard.....Lyon
Burnett.....St. Louis
Burschville.....Hennepin
Burr.....Yellow Medicine
Burtrum.....Todd
Butterfield.....Watonwan
Butternut.....Blue Earth
Byron.....Olmsted
Cahill.....Hennepin
*Caledonia (*c. h.*)..Houston
Cambridge (*c. h.*).....Isanti
Camden.....Lyon
Camden Place....Hennepin
Camp.....Renville
Campbell.....Wilkin
*Canby....Yellow Medicine
*Cannon Falls.....Goodhue
Canosia.....St. Louis
Canton.....Fillmore
Cardigan.....Ramsey
Carimona.....Fillmore
Carlisle.....Otter Tail
Carlson.....Swift
Carlton (*c. h.*).....Carlton
Carrollsville.....Olmsted
*Carver.....Carver
Cascade.....Goodhue
Cashell.....Swift
Cass.....Cass
Castle Rock.....Dakota
Cazenovia.....Pipestone
Cedar Lake.....Scott
Cedar Mills.....Meeker
Cedarville.....Martin
Center City (*c. h.*)..Chisago
Centre Chain.....Martin
Centreville.....Anoka
§Cereal.....Watonwan
Ceresco.....Blue Earth
Cerro Gordo..Lac qui Parle
Champlin.....Hennepin
Chandler.....Murray
Chanhassan.....Carver
*Chaska (*c, h.*).....Carver
*Chatfield.....Fillmore
Chatham.....Wright
Chehalis.....LeSueur
Cheney.....Dodge
Cherry Grove.....Fillmore
Chester.....Olmsted
Childs.....Wilkin
Chisago City.....Chisago
Chokio.....Stevens
Choice.....Fillmore
Chorwick.....Marshall
Chowen.....Hennepin
Christiania.....Dakota
Clara City.....Chippewa
Claremont.....Dodge
Clarissa.....Todd
Clarkfield Yellow Medicine
Clark's Grove.....Freeborn
Claybank.....Goodhue
Clayton.....Faribault
Clear Lake.....Sherburne
Clear Water.....Wright
Cleveland.....LeSueur
Clifford.....Becker
Climax.....Polk
Clinton.....Big Stone
Clinton Falls.....Steele
Clitheral.....Otter Tail
Clontarf.....Swift
Clover.....Freeborn
*Cloquet.....Carlton
Clyde.....Winona
Cobden.....Brown
Cohassett.....Itasca
Cokato.....Wright
Cold Spring.....Stearns
Colenso.....Norman
Colfax.....Kandiyohi
Collegeville.....Stearns
Collis.....Traverse
Cologne.....Carver
Combs.....Washington
Comfrey.....Brown
Comstock.....Clay
Conception.....Wabasha
Concord.....Dodge
Cooleysville.....Steele
Coon Creek.....Anoka
Copley.....Beltrami
Corcoran.....Hennepin
§Cordova.....LeSueur
Cork.....Grant
§Cormorant.....Becker
Cornet.....Faribault
Corning.....Mower
Corra.....Olmsted
Correll.....Big Stone
Cosmos.....Meeker
Cottage Grove.Washington
Cottonwood.....Lyon
Courtland.....Nicollet
Cove.....Mille Lacs
Cream.....Blue Earth
Credit River.....Scott
*Crookston (*c. h.*).....Polk
Cross Lake.....Crow Wing
Cromwell.....Carlton
Crown.....Isanti
Crow River.....Meeker
Crow Wing.....Crow Wing
Crystal.....Hennepin
Culver.....St. Louis
Current Lake.....Murray
Currie.....Murray
Cushing.....Morrison
Cushman.....Isanti
Custer.....Big Stone
Cutler.....Aitkin
Cyrus.....Pope
§Dakota.....Winona
Dalbo.....Isanti
Dahlstrop.....Chisago
Dalton.....Otter Tail
Danewood.....Chisago
§Danvers.....Swift
Danville.....Blue Earth
Darwin.....Meeker
Dassel.....Meeker
Davies.....Otter Tail
*Dawson.....Lac qui Parle
Day.....Isanti
Dayton.....Hennepin
Dean.....Rice
Deep Haven.....Hennepin
Deer Creek.....Otter Tail
Deerfield.....Steele
Deer River.....Itasca
Deerwood.....Crow Wing
DeGraff.....Swift
Delano.....Wright
Delavan.....Faribault
Delhi.....Redwood
Dell.....Faribault
Denmark.....Washington
Dennison.....Goodhue
*Detroit City (*c. h.*).Becker
Dexter.....Mower
Dibley.....Wilkin
Ditter.....Hennepin
Dixville.....Morrison
Dodge Centre.....Dodge
Dodge.....Rice
Donaldson.....Kittson
Donnelly.....Stevens
Dora.....Otter Tail
Doran.....Wilkin
Dorris.....Aitkin
Dovray.....Murray
Douglas.....Olmsted
Dover.....Olmsted
Downer.....Clay
Doyle.....Le Sueur
Dresbach.....Winona
Dresselville.....Le Sueur
Duelm.....Benton
Dugdale.....Polk
*Duluth (*c. h.*).....St. Louis
Dumfries.....Wabasha
Dumont.....Traverse
Dundas.....Rice
Dundee.....Nobles
Dunnell.....Martin
Eagle Bend.....Todd
Eagle Lake.....Blue Earth
East Castle Rock...Dakota
East Chain Lake....Martin
*East Grand Forks....Polk
Easton.....Faribault
East Union.....Carver
Echo.....Yellow Medicine
Eckvall.....Marshall
Eddsville.....Renville
Eden Prairie.....Hennepin
Eden Valley.....Meeker
Edgerton.....Pipestone
Edina Mills.....Hennepin
Edith.....Mille Lacs
Edna.....Polk
Edward.....Otter Tail
Effington.....Otter Tail
Efiel.....Wilkin
Eggleston.....Goodhue
Eidswold.....Scott
Eitzen.....Houston
Elba.....Winona
Elbow Lake (*c. h.*)....Grant
*Elgin.....Wabasha
Elizabeth.....Otter Tail
Elk River (*c. h.*)..Sherburne
Elkton.....Mower
Ellington.....Dodge
Ellis.....Cass
Ellsworth.....Nobles
Elm.....Jackson
Elm Dale.....Morrison
Elmore.....Faribault
Elysian.....Le Sueur
*Ely.....St. Louis
Emmons.....Freeborn
Embarrass.....St. Louis
Empire City.....Dakota
Englund.....Marshall
Enok.....Kittson
Enterprise.....Winona
Erhard.....Otter Tail
Erickson.....Pope
Erskine.....Polk
Essig.....Brown
Esterly.....Cass
Estes Brook.....Mille Lacs
Esteville.....MilleLacs
Etna.....Fillmore
Etter.....Dakota

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Euclid.....Polk
Eureka.....Hennepin
Evan.....Brown
Evansville.....Douglas
Eveleth.....St. Louis
Excel.....Marshall
Excelsior.....Hennepin
Eyota.....Olmsted
Fairfax.....Renville
Fairfield.....Swift
Fair Haven.....Stearns
Fairmont (*c. h.*).....Martin
Fair Point.....Goodhue
Fairwater.....Winona
Faith.....Norman
***Faribault** (*c. h.*).....Rice
Farming.....Stearns
***Farmington**.....Dakota
Farwell.....Pope
Fay.....Todd
Faxon.....Sibley
Felton.....Clay
***Fergus Falls** (*c. h.*).Otr Tail
Fertile.....Polk
Fillmore.....Fillmore
Finlayson.....Pine
Fir.....Marshall
Fisher.....Polk
Flak.....Crow Wing
Flandrau.....Nicollet
Flensburg.....Morrison
§Floodwood.....St. Louis
Flom.....Norman
Florence.....Lyon
Florita.....Renville
Fodvang.....Marshall
Foldal.....Marshall
Foley.....Benton
Fon du Lac.....St. Louis
Forest City.....Meeker
Forest Lake...Washington
Forest Mills.....Goodhue
Foreston.....Mille Lacs
Forestville.....Fillmore
Fork.....Marshall
Fort Ridgely.....Nicollet
Fort Ripley.....Crow Wing
Fort Snelling...Hennepin
Fosston.....Polk
Fossum.....Norman
Fountain.....Fillmore
Fox.....Kittson
Foxhome.....Wilkin
Franconia.....Chisago
Frankford.....Mower
Franklin.....Renville
Frazee.....Becker
Freeborn.....Freeborn
Freeburgh.....Houston
Freeland.....Lac qui Parle
Freeport.....Stearns
Fremont.....Winona
French.....Otter Tail
French Lake.....Wright
Fridley.....Anoka
Friesland.....Pine
Frontenac.....Goodhue
Fulda.....Murray
Garden City....Blue Earth
Garfield.....Douglas
Garnes.....Polk
Garrison.....Crow Wing
Garvin.....Lyons
Gary.....Norman
Gates.....Stearns
Gaylord.....Sibley
***Geneva**.....Freeborn
Genoa.....Olmsted
Gentilly.....Polk
Georgetown.....Clay
Georgeville.....Stearns
Ghent.....Lyon
***Gibbon**.....Sibley
Gilbert.....Morrison
Gilchrist.....Pope
Gilman.....Benton
Gladstone.....Ramsey
***Glencoe** (*c. h.*).....McLeod
Glendale.....Scott
Glenville.....Freeborn
Glenwood (*c. h.*).....Pope
Glitner.....Chippewa
***Glyndon**.....Clay
Godahl.....Wantonwan
§Golden Gate.....Brown
Goldner.....Norman
Goodhue.....Goodhue
Good Thunder..Blue Earth
Gordonsville.....Freeborn
Gossen.....Polk
Gotha.....Carver
***Graceville**.....Big Stone
§Granada.....Martin
Grand Marais (*c. h.*)...Cook
Grand Meadow.....Mower
Grand Portage.....Cook
Grand Rapids (*c. h.*).Itasca
Granger.....Fillmore
***Granite Falls** (*c. h.*).....Yellow Medicine
Granite Lake.....Wright
Grant.....Washington
§Granville.....Polk
Grass Lake.....Kanabec
Gravelville.....Morrison
Greenbush.....Kittson
Green Isle.....Sibley
Green Lake.....Kandiyohi
Greenland.....Le Sueur
Greenleaf.....Meeker
Greenleafton.....Fillmore
Green Prairie.....Morrison
Green Valley.....Lyon
Gresham.....Otter Tail
Grey Eagle.....Todd
Grogan.....Watonwan
Groningen.....Pine
Ground House.....Kanabec
***Grove City**.....Meeker
Grove Lake.....Pope
Grover.....Winona
Grue.....Kandiyohi
Gully.....Polk
Hader.....Goodhue
Hadley.....Murray
§Hagan.....Chippewa
Hallock (*c. h.*).....Kittson
***Halstad**.....Norman
Hamburg.....Carver
Hamel.....Hennepin
Hamilton.....Fillmore
Hamlake.....Anoka
Hammond.....Wabasha
Hampton.....Dakota
Hancock.....Stevens
Hanley Falls..Yellow Med.
Hanover.....Wright
Hanska.....Brown
Hanson.....Olmsted
Hansville.....Polk
Harding.....St. Louis
Hardwick.....Rock
Harlin.....Jackson
Harmony.....Fillmore
Harney.....Carlton
Harris.....Chisago
Harriet.....Hennepin
Harrison.....Kandiyohi
Hart.....Winona
Hartland.....Freeborn
Hartshorn.....Wadena
Hassan.....Hennepin
***Hastings** (*c. h.*).....Dakota
Hasty.....Wright
Hatfield.....Pipestone
Havana.....Steele
Havelock.....Chippewa
Hawick.....Kandiyohi
Hawkins.....Blue Earth
Hawley.....Clay
Hay Creek.....Goodhue
Hayfield.....Dodge
Hayward.....Freeborn
Hazel Run.Yellow Medicine
Hazelton.....Kittson
Hazelwood.....Rice
Hector.....Renville
Hegbert.....Swift
Helberg.....Norman
Heidelberg.....Le Sueur
Helena.....Scott
Hellem.....Marshall
***Henderson** (*c. h.*).....Sibley
Hendricks.....Lincoln
***Hendrum**.....Norman
Henning.....Otter Tail
Henrytown.....Fillmore
Hereford.....Grant
Herman.....Grant
Heron.....Jackson
Hewett.....Todd
Hibbing.....St. Louis
Hickory.....Aitkin
High Forest.....Olmsted
Highland.....Fillmore
Hillman.....Kanabec
§Hills.....Rock
Hinckley.....Pine
Hitterdal.....Clay
Hoffman.....Grant
***Hokah**.....Houston
Holden.....Goodhue
Holdingford.....Stearns
Holland.....Pipestone
Holloway.....Swift
Hollywood.....Carver
Holmes City.....Douglas
Holt.....Marshall
Holum.....Kandiyohi
Holyoke.....Carlton
Home.....Brown
Homedahl.....Faribault
Homer.....Winona
Hopatcong.....Wadena
Hopkins.....Hennepin
Horicon.....Martin
Horton.....Olmsted
Houston.....Houston
Hovland.....Cook
***Howard Lake**.....Wright
Hubbard.....Hubbard
Huff.....Morrison
Hugo.....Washington
Humboldt.....Kittson
Huntley.....Faribault
Huot.....Polk
Hurdal.....Fillmore
Hutchinson.....McLeod
Hutton.....Fillmore
§Ibsen.....Murray
Idlewild.....Lincoln
Ihlen.....Pipestone
Independence.....St. Louis
Ingalls.....Marshall
Inver Grove.....Dakota
Iona.....Murray
Iron.....St. Louis
Irving.....Kandiyohi
Isanti.....Isanti
Isinours.....Fillmore

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Island Lake.....Lyon
Isle.....Mille Lacs
*Jackson (c. h.).....Jackson
Janesville.....Waseca
Jarretts.....Wabasha
Jasper.....Pipestone
Jenkins.....Crow Wing
Johnsburg.....Mower
Johnson.....Big Stone
Jordan.....Scott
Joy.....Douglas
Judson.....Blue Earth
Kalmer.....Norman
Kanaranzi.....Rock
Kandiyohi.....Kandiyohi
Kasota.....Le Sueur
Kasson.....Dodge
Kedron.....Fillmore
Keegan.....Wabasha
Keeville.....Stevens
Kellogg.....Wabasha
§Kemi.....Cottonwood
Kennedy.....Kittson
Kensington.....Douglas
Kent.....Wilkin
Kenyon.....Goodhue
Kerkhoven.....Swift
Kerrick.....Pine
Keystone.....Wright
§Keywest.....Polk
Kiester.....Faribault
Kilkenny.....Le Sueur
Kimball.....Stearns
Kimberly.....Aitkin
Kinbrae.....Nobles
Kingston.....Meeker
Klossner.....Nicollet
Koochiching.....Itaska
Kost.....Chisago
Kragness.....Clay
Kron.....Douglas
Kurtz.....Clay
Lac qui Parle, Lac qui Parle
La Crescent.....Houston
Laird.....Olmsted
Lake Belt.....Martin
Lake Benton (c. h.) Lincoln
*Lake City.....Wabasha
Lake Crystal....Blue Earth
Lake Elizabeth..Kandiyohi
Lake Elmo.....Washington
Lake Eunice.....Becker
Lakefield.....Jackson
Lake Fremont...Sherburne
Lake George.....Stearns
Lake Henry.....Stearns
§Lake Johanna.....Pope
Lakeland.....Washington
Lake Lillian...Kandiyohi
Lake Park.....Becker
Lakesarah.....Hennepin
Lakeside.....Renville
§Lake Stay.....Lincoln
Lake View.....St. Louis
Lakeville.....Dakota
Lake Washington..LeSueur
Lake Wilson.....Murray
Lakey.....Wabasha
Lalone.....Carlton
§Lambert.....Polk
*Lamberton.....Redwood
Lamolile.....Winona
*Lanesboro.....Fillmore
Langdon.....Washington
Langhei.....Pope
Langor.....Beltrami
Lansing.....Mower
La Prairie.....Itasca
Larson.....Stevens
Lathrop.....Cass
Latona.....Hubbard
Lawndale.....Wilkin
Lawrence.....Mille Lacs
Leaf Mountain...Otter Tail
Leaf Valley.....Douglas
Leavenworth.....Brown
Ledoux.....Morrison
Leech.....Cass
Lemond.....Steele
§Lenora.....Fillmore
Lerdal.....Freeborn
Leota.....Nobles
Le Roy.....Mower
Leslie.....Todd
Lester.....Rice
Lester Prairie.....McLeod
Le Sueur.....Le Sueur
Le Sueur Centre (c. h.).....
.....Le Sueur
Lewislake.....Isanti
Lewiston.....Winona
Lexington.....Le Sueur
Libbey.....Aitkin
Lida.....Otter Tail
Lillemon.....Grant
Lime Creek.....Murray
Lincoln.....Morrison
Lindsay.....Polk
Linden.....Brown
Lindstrom.....Chisago
Linnell.....Becker
Lino.....Anoka
Lintonville.....Kandiyohi
Linwood.....Anoka
*Litchfield (c. h.)..Meeker
Little Cobb.....Blue Earth
*Little Falls (c. h.)Morrison
Little Rock.....Nobles
Little Sauk.....Todd
Little Valley.....Olmsted
Livonia.....Sherburne
Lloyd.....Le Sueur
Lockhart.....Norman
Logan.....Redwood
Lolita.....Rosseau
London.....Freeborn
Lonetree.....Brown
Long Lake.....Hennepin
Long Prairie (c. h.)....Todd
Lonset.....Lac qui Parle
Loretto.....Hennepin
Lortz.....Blue Earth
Lost.....Polk
Louisburg....Lac qui Parle
Louriston.....Chippewa
Lowry.....Pope
Lowville.....Murray
Luce.....Otter Tail
Ludemann.....Wright
Lukens.....Wadena
Lutsen.....Cook
*Luverne (c. h.).....Rock
Luxumberg.....Stearns
Lydia.....Scott
Lyle.....Mower
Lynd.....Lyon
Lyndale.....Hennepin
McCauleyville.....Wilkin
McCleary.....Brown
McGregor.....Aitkin
McIntosh.....Polk
McKinley.....St. Louis
Mabel.....Fillmore
Madelia.....Wantonwan
*Madison (c. h.)Lac qui Parle
Madison Lake..Blue Earth
Magnolia.....Rock
Mah-to-wah.....Carlton
Maine.....Otter Tail
§Maine Prairie.....Stearns
Mallory.....Polk
Malmo.....Aitkin
Malung.....Rosseau
Manannah.....Meeker
Manchester.....Freeborn
Manderson.....Morrison
*Mankato (c. h.).Blue Earth
Manley.....Rock
Mansfield.....Freeborn
Manston.....Wilkin
Mantorville (c. h.)...Dodge
Maple Bay.....Polk
Maple Glen.....Scott
Maple Grove.....Hennepin
Maple Island...Washington
Maple Lake.....Wright
Maple Plain.....Hennepin
Maple Ridge.....Isanti
Mapleton.....Blue Earth
*Marietta.....Lac qui Parle
Marine Mills...Washington
Marion.....Olmsted
Markville.....Hennepin
*Marshall (c. h.).....Lyon
Marsh River.....Norman
Marysburg.....Le Sueur
Marystown.....Scott
Mason.....Murray
Masaba.....St. Louis
Mattson.....Kittson
Maud.....Big Stone
May.....Martin
Mayer.....Carver
Maynard.....Chippewa
Mayville.....Mower
Maywood.....Benton
*Mazeppa.....Wabasha
Medford.....Steele
Medina.....Stevens
Medo.....Blue Earth
Meire Grove.....Steele
Melby.....Douglas
Melrose.....Stearns
Melvin.....Polk
Menahga.....Wadena
Mendota.....Dakota
Mentor.....Polk
Meriden.....Steele
Merriam.....Scott
Merton.....Steele
Metz.....Wadena
Midway.....St. Louis
Miesville.....Dakota
*Milan.....Chippewa
Milford.....Brown
Milaca.....Mille Lacs
Millersburg.....Rice
Millerville.....Douglas
Mill Park.....Otter Tail
Miltona.....Douglas
Millville.....Wabasha
*Minneapolis (c. h.).....
.....Hennepin

Sub-Stations.

No. 1, 591 Central ave.
No. 2, 1533 E. Franklin ave.
No. 3, 1921 N. Wash'n ave.
No. 4, 3101 Nicollet ave.
No. 5, 2423 Central ave. NE.
No. 6, 14th ave. & 4th st. SE.
No. 7, 283 Cedar ave.
No. 8, 13th ave. and Main st NE.
No. 9, 1228 N. Wash'n ave.
No. 10, 2603 Stevens ave.

Minneapolis Park Hennepin
Minnehaha Park.Hennepin
Minneiska.....Wabasha
Minneota.....Lyon
Minnesota City.....Winona

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Minnesota Lake..Faribault
Minnetonka.....Hennepin
Minnetonka Beach .....
.....Hennepin
Mission Creek.....Pine
Moe..... .....Douglas
Moffat.....Crow Wing
Moland.....Rice
Monarch..... Freeborn
Money Creek.....Houston
Monroe.....Martin
*Montevideo (*c. h.*)..
.....Chippewa
Montgomery.....Le Sueur
Monticello.....Wright
Montrose.....Wright
Moody .....Rosseau
*Moorhead (*c. h.*).....Clay
Moose..... Beltrami
*Moose Lake.....Carlton
Mora (*c. h.*).....Kanabec
Morgan.....Redwood
Morill ... .Morrison
*Morris (*c. h.*).....Stevens
Morristown.....Rice
Morton.....Renville
Moscow..... Freeborn
Motley.....Morrison
Mound... ..... .Hennepin
Mound Prairie ....Houston
Mountain Lake.Cottonw'od
Mount Iron.....St. Louis
Mount Vernon.....Winona
Mountville.....Sibley
Murdock... .....Swift
Muskoda.....Clay
Myrna..... .....Blue Earth
Myrtle.....Freeborn
Navan.....Clay
Namsos.....Jackson
Nashua .....Wilkin
Nashville Centre....Martin
§Nassau.....Lac qui Parle
Neby..... . Polk
Nelson..... Douglas
Nerstrand.....Rice
New Auburn.....Sibley
New Brighton.....Ramsey
Newburgh.....Fillmore
New Canada... ....Ramsey
New Duluth.....St. Louis
§New Grove.....Lincoln
New Hartford.....Winona
Newhouse.....Houston
Newfolden... .....Marshall
New Lisbon.....Renville
New London....Kandiyohi
New Market..... ....Scott
New Munich.....Stearns
New Paynesville...Stearns
Newport.. .....Washington
Newry.....Freeborn
New Prague.. .....Scott
*New Richland.....Waseca
New Rome.....Sibley
New Sweden.....Nicollet
New Trier.....Dakota
*New Ulm (*c. h.*). . Brown
New York Mills..Otter Tail
Niawa.....Hubbard
Nichols..... ..... Aitkin
Nickerson.....Pine
Nicollet.....Nicollet
§Nielsville..... Polk
Nimrod.....Wadena
Nodine.....Winona
Nora.....Pope
Noroross.....Grant
Norfolk.....Renville
§Norseland.....Nicollet
North Branch.....Chisago
Northcote... .....Kittson
*Northfield.....Rice
Northland.. ..... Polk
North Prairie.....Morrison
§North Redwood..Redwood
North St. Paul.....Ramsey
North Star..... Martin
§Northtown.....Hennepin
Norway.....Goodhue
Norway Lake..Kandiyohi
Norwegian Grove.OtterTail
Norwood.....Carver
Oak Centre.....Wabasha
Oakdale..... Washington
Oak Grove.....Anoka
Oak Hill.....Todd
Oakland .....Freeborn
Oak Park.....Benton
§Oak Ridge..... Winona
*Odessa.....Big Stone
Odin.....Watonwan
Okakena.....Jackson
Oleson.....Faribault
Olga.....Polk
*Olivia (*c. h.*).....Renville
Opole..... Stearns
Opstead.....Mille Lacs
Org.....Nobles
Oronoco.....,Olmstead
Orr..... Jackson
Orrock.....Sherburne
Ortonville (*c. h.*)..Big Stone
Osage..... .....Becker
Osakis..... .Douglas
Oscar.....Otter Tail
Oseola..... Renville
Oshawa.....Nicollet
Oslo.....Dodge
Osseo.....Hennepin
Ostrander.....Fillmore
Othello.....Olmsted
§Otisco..... Waseca
Otisville .....Washington
Otsego..... .....Wright
Ottawa.. .....Le Sueur
Otter Tail.....Otter Tail
*Owatonna (*c. h.*).....Steele
Owen .....Houston
Oxford..... Isanti
Paddock.....Otter Tail
Page.....Mille Lacs
Palmer.....Waseca
Panola.....Chisago
Parent.....Benton
Parker ....Hennepin
Parker's Prairie.Otter Tail
Park Rapids (*c.h.*).Hubbard
Partridge.....Pine
Paynesville.....Stearns
Pease.....Mille Lacs
Pelan ..... Kittson
Pelican Lake....Otter Tail
Pelican Rapids..Otter Tail
Pennock..... .Kandiyohi
Pequot.....Crow Wing
Percy.....Kittson
*Perham.....Otter Tail
Perley..... .....Norman
Petersburg..... Jackson
Peterson..... Fillmore
§Phelps.....Otter Tail
Philbrook..... Todd
§Pickwick.....Winona
Pierz .....Morrison
Pillager.....Cass
Pillsbury..... .....Todd
Pilot Mound.....Fillmore
Pine Bend..... Dakota
Pinecreek.....Rosseau
Pine City (*c. h.*).....Pine
Pine Island... ....Goodhue
Pine River.. .....Cass
*Pipestone (*c. h.*).Pipestone
Pixley.....Martin
*Plainview.....Wabasha
Plato .....McLeod
Pleasant Grove....Olmsted
Pleasant Mounds .....
.....Blue Earth
Pleasant Prairie...Martin
Plymouth..... Hennepin
Point Douglas..Washington
Poland.....St Louis
Pomme de Terre..... Grant
Ponsford..... ...Becker
Popple ..... .Beltrami
Portage .....Aitkin
Porter.....Yellow Medicine
§Portland .....Houston
§Potsdam.....Olmsted
Prairie Junction...Jackson
Prairie Queen.....Jackson
Pratt.....Steele
Preble .....Fillmore
Predmore.....Olmsted
*Preston (*c. h.*)....Fillmore
Princeton (*c. h.*).Mille Lacs
Prinsburg.....Kandiyohi
Prior's Lake..... Scott
Proctor Knott.....St. Louis
Prosper.....Fillmore
Purity.....Carver
Quincy.....Olmsted
Racine.....Mower
Raether..... .....Benton
Rail Prairie.....Morrison
Rainy Lake.....Itasca
Randall .....Morrison
Randolph.....Dakota
Ransom.....Nobles
Rapidan.....Blue Earth
Rapidan Mills...Blue Earth
Raven Stream.....Scott
Raymond.....Kandiyohi
Red Lake.....Beltrami
Red Lake Falls.....Polk
Red Rock..... Cottonwood
*Red Wing (*c. h.*)..Goodhue
*Redwood Falls (*c. h.*).....
.....Redwood
Reed.....Wabasha
Reno.....Houston
Renova.....Mower
Renville..... .Renville
Republic.....Anoka
Revere.....Redwood
Rice ....Benton
Riceford.....Houston
Rice Lake.....Dodge
Richfield.. .....Hennepin
Richfield Centre..Hennepin
Richland .....Rice
Richmond.....Winona
Rich Valley.....Dakota
Richwood .....Becker
Ridgeway..... Winona
Rindal..... ..... Norman
Ringbo.....Marshall
Ringville .....Kandiyohi
River Point.....Steele
§Robbin.....Kittson
Robbinsdale .....Hennepin
*Rochester (*c. h.*)..Olmsted
Rock.....Redwood
Rock Creek..... .....Pine
Rock Dell.....Olmsted
Rockford.....Wright
Rockville.....Stearns
Rogers..... .....Hennepin

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Rollag.....Clay
Rolling Stone.....Winona
Ronald.....Aitkin
Roscoe.....Goodhue
Roseau (*c. h.*).....Roseau
Rose Creek.....Mower
Roseland.....Kandiyohi
Rosemount.....Dakota
Rosendale.....Meeker
Ross.....Kittson
Rothsay.....Wilkin
Round Lake.....Nobles
Round Prairie.....Todd
Rowland.....Hennepin
Royalton.....Morrison
Rud.....Fillmore
Rumsey.....Otter Tail
Runeberg.....Becker
***Rush City**.....Chisago
***Rushford**.....Fillmore
Rushmore.....Nobles
Rush Point.....Chisago
Rush River.....Sibley
Russell.....Lyon
Russia.....Polk
Ruthton.....Pipestone
Rutledge.....Pine
Ryan.....Goodhue
Sabin.....Clay
Sacred Heart.....Renville
St. Anna.....Stearns
St. Anthony Park, Station St. Paul P. O....Ramsey
St. Augusta.....Stearns
St. Bonifacius....Hennepin
***St. Charles**.....Winona
St. Clair.....Blue Earth
***St. Cloud** (*c. h.*).....Stearns
St. Francis.....Anoka
St. George.....Nicollet
St. Henry.....Le Sueur
St. Hilaire.....Polk
***St. James** (*c. h.*)Watonwan
St. Joseph.....Stearns
St. Killian.....Nobles
St. Lawrence.....Otter Tail
§St. Leo...Yellow Medicine
St. Louis Park....Hennepin
St. Martin.....Stearns
St. Mathias.....Crow Wing
St. Michael.....Wright
St. Michael'sStation.Wright
§St. Nicholas.....Stearns
St. Oloff.....Otter Tail
St. Patrick.....Scott
***St. Paul** (*c. h.*).....Ramsey

Sub-Stations.

No. 1..cor Dak. & Isabel Sts
No. 2.....Merriam Park
No. 3.....Hamline
No. 4.....St. Anthony Park
St. Paul Park..Washington
***St. Peter** (*c. h.*)....Nicollet
St. Thomas.....Le Sueur
St. Vincent.....Kittson
St. Wendall.....Stearns
Sanborn.....Redwood
Sand Stone.....Pine
Santiago.....Sherburne
Saratoga.....Winona
Sardis.....Big Stone
Sargeant.....Mower
***Sauk Centre**.....Stearns
***Sauk Rapids** (*c. h.*).Benton
Sawyer.....Carlton
Scandia.....Washington
Scriven.....Douglas
Seavey.....Aitkin
Sebeeka.....Wadena
Sedan.....Pope
Seeley.....Faribault
Selma.....Cottonwood
Senjen.....Becker
Shafer.....Chisago
***Shakopee** (*c. h.*).....Scott
Sharon.....Le Sueur
Sheldon.....Houston
Shell City.....Wadena
Shell Lake.....Becker
Shelly.....Norman
Sherburne.....Martin
Sheridan.....Faribault
Sherman.....Blue Earth
Shieldsville.....Rice
Shoreham.....Becker
Silver Creek.....Wright
Silver Lake.....McLeod
Simpson.....Olmsted
Sioux Valley.....Jackson
Six Oaks.....Olmsted
Skyberg.....Goodhue
***Slayton** (*c. h.*).....Murray
Sleepy Eye.....Brown
Smithfield.....Wabasha
Smith Lake.....Wright
Smith's Mill.....Waseca
Smithville.....St. Louis
Snake.....Marshall
Sogn.....Goodhue
Soland.....Fillmore
Solem.....Nicollet
Soudan.....St. Louis
South Bend.....Blue Earth
South Branch...Watonwan
South Haven.....Wright
South Park.....Dakota
South St. Paul.....Dakota
South Stillwater.....Washington
South Troy.....Wabasha
Spencer Brook.....Isanti
Sperry.....Martin
Spicer.....Kandiyohi
Spirit Lake.....Otter Tail
Spofford.....Jackson
Spring Creek.....Goodhue
***Springfield**.....Brown
Spring Grove.....Houston
Spring Hill.....Stearns
Spring Lake.....Isanti
Springpark.....Hennepin
Spring Vale.....Isanti
***Spring Valley**.....Fillmore
Squire.....Otter Tail
Stacy.....Chisago
Stanchfield.....Isanti
Stanford.....Isanti
Stanley.....Isanti
Stanton.....Goodhue
Staples.....Todd
Starbuck.....Pope
Stark.....Chisago
Star Lake.....Otter Tail
Stately.....Brown
Stavanger.....Yellow Med.
Stella.....Morrison
Steel Centre.....Steele
Steen.....Rock
***Stephen**.....Marshall
Sterling Centre.Blue Earth
Stewart.....McLeod
Stewartville.....Olmsted
***Stillwater** (*c. h.*).....Washington
Stockton.....Winona
Stockwood.....Clay
Stod.....Otter Tail
Storden.....Cottonwood
Strand.....Norman
Straus.....Nicollet
Strout.....Meeker
Stonybrook.....Cass
Sturgeon Lake.....Pine
Sumter.....McLeod
Sunburgh.....Kandiyohi
Sundahl.....Norman
Sundown.....Redwood
Sunrise.....Chisago
Sutton.....Mower
§Svea.....Kandiyohi
§Sveadahl.....Watonwan
Swan River.....Itasca
Swanville.....Morrison
Swenoda.....Swift
Swift.....Swift
Sylvan.....Cass
Synnes.....Stevens
Syre.....Norman
Tabor.....Polk
Taopi.....Mower
Taunton.....Lyon
Taylor's Falls.....Chisago
Tegneer.....Becker
Telen.....Kittson
Tenhassan.....Martin
Tenney.....Wilkin
Terrace.....Pope
Terrebonne.....Polk
Thief River Falls.....Polk
Thielman.....Wabasha
Thomson.....Carlton
Thorsborg.....Grant
Tintah.....Traverse
Tivoli.....Blue Earth
Tonka.....Hennepin
Torah.....Stearns
Tordenskjold....Otter Tail
Tower.....St. Louis
Tracy.....Lyon
Transit.....Sibley
Traverse.....Nicollet
Trenton.....Freeborn
Triumph.....Martin
Trondhjem.....Rice
Trosky.....Pipestone
Troy.....Winona
Tweet.....Polk
Twin Lakes.....Freeborn
Twin Valley.....Norman
***Two Harbors**.....Lake
Tyler.....Lincoln
Tyrol.....Stearns
Ulen.....Clay
Underwood.....Otter Tail
Union Hill.....Scott
Unity.....Stearns
Upsala.....Morrison
Upton.....Blue Earth
Urness.....Douglas
Utica.....Winona
§Valley.....Polk
Valley Creek..Washington
Vasa.....Goodhue
Verdi.....Lincoln
Vermillion.....Dakota
Verndale.....Wadena
Vernon Center.Blue Earth
Vesta.....Redwood
Vicksburgh.....Renville
Victoria.....Carver
Viking.....Marshall
Villard.....Pope
Vineland.....Mille Lacs
Vining.....Otter Tail
Viola.....Olmsted
***Virginia**.....Waseca
Vivian.....Waseca
Vlasaty.....Dodge
Voss.....Becker
***Wabasha** (*c. h.*)..Wabasha

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Waconia.....Carver
Wacouta.....Goodhue
***Wadena** (*c. h.*)...Wabasha
Walbo.....Isanti
Walcott.....Rice
Walker.....Cass
Wallace.....Dakota
Wall Lake.....Otter Tail
Walnut Grove. ..Redwood
Waltham.....Mower
Wannaska.....Rosseau
Wanamingo.....Goodhue
Wangs.....Goodhue
Wanke.....Polk
Ware.....Marshall
Warner.....Kandiyohi
***Warren** (*c. h.*)....Marshall
Warsaw.....Rice
Warwick.....Hennepin
Waseca (*c. h.*).....Waseca
Washburn.....Hennepin
Washington.....Fillmore
Wasioja.....Dodge
Wastedo.....Goodhue
Watab.....Benton
Waterford.....Dakota
Waterford.....Carver
Waterville.....Le Sueur
Watkins.....Meeker
Watson.....Chippewa
Waukon.....Norman
Waverly Mills.....Wright
Wayzata.....Hennepin
Wealthwood.....Aitkin
Weaver.....Wabasha
Webster.....Rice
Wegdahl.....Chippewa
Welmer.....St. Louis
Welch.....Goodhue
Welcome.....Martin
Wellington.....Renville
***Wells**.....Faribault
Wendell.....Grant
Wesely.....Rice
Westbrook.....Cottonwood
West Concord.....Dodge
West Duluth.....St. Louis
Western.....Otter Tail
Westford.....Martin
West Lake.....Kandiyohi
Westline.....Redwood
West Newton.....Nicollet
Westport.....Pope
West Union.....Todd
West Valley.....Marshall
Whalan.....Fillmore
Wheatland.....Rice
Wheaton (*c. h.*)....Traverse
Wheatville.....Norman
White Bear Lake..Ramsey
White Earth.....Becker
White Rock.....Goodhue
White Water Falls..Winona
White Willow.....Goodhue
Wig.....Polk
Wilder.....Jackson
***Wilmar** (*c. h.*)..Kandiyohi
Willow Creek...Blue Earth
***Willow River**.....Pine
Wilmington.....Houston
§Wilno.....Lincoln
Wilson.....Winona
Windom (*c. h.*) .Cottonwood
Winfield.....Renville
Winger.....Polk
***Winnebago City**.Faribault
Winnebago Valley.Houston
Winnipeg Junction...Clay
***Winona** (*c. h.*).....Winona
Winsor.....Beltrami
Winsted.....McLeod
Winthrop.....Sibley
Winton.....St. Louis
Wiscoy.....Winona
Withrow.....Washington
Witoka.....Winona
***Wolverton**....Washington
Wood Lake...Yellow Med.
Woodland.....Otter Tail
Woodside.....Polk
Woodstock.....Pipestone
Worden.....Otter Tail
***Worthington** (*c. h.*).Nobles
Wrenshall.....Carlton
Wright.....Carlton
Wrightstown.....Otter Tail
Wyandotte.....Polk
Wyanett.....Isanti
Wyattville.....Winona
Wykoff.....Fillmore
§Wylie.....Polk
Wyoming.....Chisago
Yarington.....Houston
Yellow Medicine.....
..... Yellow Medicine
York.....Fillmore
Young America....Carver
Yucatan.....Houston
Zimmerman.....Sherburne
Zion.....Stearns
Zumbra Heights..Hennepin
Zumbro Falls.....Wabasha
***Zumbrota**..... Goodhue

Names Changed.

§Beckersville, Polk to §Keywest.
Fairview, Kittson, to Humboldt.
Humboldt, Marshall, to Newfolden.
Oak Center, Wabasha, to Oakcenter.
Tripp, Aitkin, to Seavey.

Stations, St. Paul P. O.

A, to Sub-Station **No. 1.**
Merriam Park, to Sub-Station **No. 2** (Merriam Park)
Hamline, to Sub-Station **No. 3** (Hamline).
Saint Anthony Park, to Sub-Station **No. 4** (Saint Anthony Park).

Discontinued.

Albin.....Brown
Mail to Sleepyeye.
Altoona.....Pipestone
Mail to Cazenovia.
Aspelien.....Kandiyohi
Mail to Norway Lake.
Barker.....Traverse
Mail to Brown's Valley.
Columbia.....Polk
Mail to Fosston.
Dustin.....Faribault
Mail to Homedahl.
Earl.....Martin
Mail to Sherburne.
Folkedahl.....Norman
Mail to Ada.
Hackensack.....Cass
Mail to Lathrop.
Hannaford.....Itasca
Mail to Rainy Lake.
Heath.....Pipestone
Mail to Pipestone.
Hoff.....Otter Tail
Mail to Ashby.
Hope.....Blue Earth
Mail to Pleasant Mounds.
McVey.....Pipestone
Mail to Lake Benton.
Moose Island.....Stevens
Mail to Donnelly.
Mull.....Kanabec
Mail to Hillman.
Ovetia.....Polk
Mail to Lindsay.
Palisade.....Lake
Mail to Beaver Bay.
Pfingston.....Nobles
Mail to Fulda.
Plano.....Nicollet
Mail to Brighton.
Providence...Lac qui Parle
Mail to Dawson.
Sorliens Mill..Yellow Med.
Mail to Yellow Medicine.

Re-Established.

Spiritlake.....Otter Tail

Correction.

Unionhill, Scott, instead of LeSuer Co., A.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 partially 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.

Rates 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 or 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.

Rates 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 and addressed 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 subscriptions,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 inclosed 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 inclosed any mailable third-class matter. On wrapper, cover, tag or label may be written name and address of sender with word "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 matters addresed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is eight 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 for sums of $2.50 or less	03
For orders not exceeding $5	05
For orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10	08
For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20	10
For orders exceeding $20 and not exceeding $30	12
For orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40	15
For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50	18
For orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60	20
For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $75	25
For orders exceeding $75 and not exceeding $100	30

The fees 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.	

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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—C. E. Otis, O. B. Lewis, H. R. Brill, J. W. Willis, W. L. Kelley, G. L. Bunn, 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—A. H. Snow, Winona.

Olmsted county, Rochester, third Monday in June; second Monday in December. (H. F. 463, 1897).

Wabasha county, Wabasha, fourth Monday in May; second Monday in November. (H. F. 463, 1897).

Winona county, Winona, second Monday in January; first Monday in May; third Monday in September. (1889; c. 137, sec. 1).

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—D. F. Simpson, Seagrave Smith, Robert D. Russell, Chas. B. Elliott, Robt. Jamison and Henry C. Belden, Minneapolis.

Anoka county, Anoka, third Monday in March; second Monday in October. (1893; c. 134).

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 Oct. (1893; c. 135).

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).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—M. T. Severance, Mankato.

Blue Earth county, Mankato, first Tuesday in December; third Tuesday in May. (1868; c. 99, sec. 1).

Watonwan 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. (1897).

Douglas county, Alexandria, third Monday in March; first Monday in October. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1).

Mille Lacs county, Princeton, first 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; third Monday in November. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1). Judge may adjourn general term of court to village of Perham. (1895).

Sherburne county, Elk River, fourth Monday in March and October. (1897).

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. (1895).

Todd county, Long Prairie, first Monday in May; third Monday in October. (1889; c. 139, sec. 1).

Clay county, Moorhead, second Monday in June; second Monday in Nov. (1895).

Becker county, Detroit, second Monday in April and October. (1895).

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Francis Cadwell, Le Sueur.

Carver county, Chaska, first Monday in March; third Monday in September.

Le Sueur county, Le Sueur Centre, third Monday in February; first Monday in September.

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. (1895).

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—W. F. Webber, New Ulm.

Lyon county, Marshall, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in December.

Redwood county, Redwood Falls, first Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in Nov.

Brown county, New Ulm, third Tuesday in June; first Tuesday after first day of January.

Nicollet county, St. Peter, third Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in November.

Lincoln county, Lake Benton, first Tuesday after the 4th day of July. (1891; c. 136).

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—John Whytock, Albert Lea.

Fillmore county, Preston, second Tuesday in April; second Tuesday in Nov. (1895).

Freeborn county, Albert Lea, first Tuesday in December: third Tuesday in May: second Monday in July, if adjourned. (1889; c. 31, sec. 1).

Houston county, Caledonia, fourth Tuesday in February; third Tuesday in October. (1895).

Mower county, Austin, third Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in September. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1).

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—W. A. Cant, J. D. Ensign, S. H. Moer.

Carlton county, Carlton, first Tuesday in April; third Tuesday in October. (1895).

St. Louis county, Duluth, first Wednesday in January, March, May, September and November. (1895). Includes Cook county.

Lake county term fixed by the court.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judges—Gorham Powers, Granite Falls.*

Chippewa county, Montevideo, first Monday after first Tuesday in May; first Monday after second Tuesday in November. (1891; c. 140, sec. 1).

Kandiyohi county, Willmar, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in December.

Lac qui Parle county, Madison, first Tuesday in May; fourth Tuesday in Nov. (1895)

Meeker county, Litchfield, third Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in November. odd numbered years; first Wednesday after first Tuesday of November even numbered years. (1895).

Swift county, Benson, fourth Tuesday in June; third Tuesday in December. (1891).

Yellow Medicine county, Granite Falls, third Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in January. (1891).

Renville county, Beaver Falls, second Tuesday in May; third Tuesday in November. (1897).

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—P. E. Brown, Luverne.

Cottonwood county, Windom, third Monday in June and November. (1895).

Murray county, Slayton, third Tuesday in April and October. (1885, amend 1887).

Nobles county, Worthington, fourth Monday in February and first Monday in November in odd numbered years; first Wednesday after general election even numbered years. (1895).

Pipestone county, Pipestone, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in December. (1895).

Rock county, Luverne, third Tuesday in March and September. (1895).

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Frank Ives, Crookston.

Norman county, Ada, second Monday in November; Judge may convene third Monday in March. (1897).

Polk county, Crookston, first Tuesday in June; fourth Tuesday in November. (1897).

Marshall county, Warren, second Monday in March; third Monday in Oct. (1897).

Kittson county, Hallock, first Monday in March. (1897).

Roseau county, Roseau, third Tuesday in May. (1897).

Red Lake county, Red Lake Falls, second Monday in February; fourth Monday in October. (1897).

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Geo. W. Holland, Brainerd.

Aitkin county, Aitkin, first Tuesday in October. (1895).

Itasca county, Grand Rapids, first Tuesday of Jan.; first Tuesday of June. (1895).

Crow Wing county, Brainerd, first Tuesday in March and September. (1895).

Wadena county, Wadena, first Tuesday in December. (1895).

Hubbard county, Park Rapids, first Tuesday in July. (1895).

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Calvin L. Brown, Morris.

Stevens county, Morris, third Monday in March; third Monday in October. (1897).

Big Stone county, Ortonville, second Monday in May; last Monday in Nov. (1897).

Traverse county, Wheaton, third Tuesday in June; third Tuesday in Nov. (1897).

Wilkin county, Breckenridge, first Monday in June; first Monday in Dec. (1897).

Grant county, Elbow Lake, fourth Monday in May; first Monday in November in odd numbered years, and first Wednesday after the first Monday in even numbered years. (1897).

Pope county, Glenwood, second Monday in June; second Monday in Dec. (1897).

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—James H. Quinn, Wells.

Faribault county, Blue Earth City, first Tuesday in June; second Tuesday in January. (1897).

Martin county, Fairmont, first Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in December. (1897).

Jackson county, Jackson, second Tuesday in April; first Wednesday in November. (1897).

*By S. F. 203, approved March 15, 1897, an additional judge provided for, to be appointed by Governor.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.

DAVID M. CLOUGH (Republican) was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, 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, re-elected in 1894; succeeded to the office of chief executive by the election of Hon. Knute Nelson to the United States senate, January 23, 1895. Took the oath of office January 31, 1895, and was re-elected in 1896.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

JOHN L. GIBBS (Republican) was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1838; graduated from Ann Arbor law school in 1861; came to Minnesota. Elected county attorney of Freeborn county in 1862; has served six terms in the legislature of Minnesota, beginning with the session of 1864; was speaker of the house of representatives in 1877, and also in 1885. He is a farmer by occupation, married, and his post-office address is Geneva, Freeborn county.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBERT BERG (Republican) was born June 25, 1861, in Center City Chisago county, Minnesota. Attended common schools of Chisago county until fifteen years of age; attended Carleton college, Northfield, two years, and Gustavus Adolphus college three years; did newspaper work on Fargo Argus for three years; taught public school in Chisago county for two years; register of deeds of Chisago county from 1887 to 1895; member of National Republican convention held in Minneapolis, 1892. Elected secretary of state in 1894; re-elected in 1896.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE AUDITOR.

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; he 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; member of the house in 1893; was elected state auditor, 1894.

STATE TREASURER.

AUGUST T. KOERNER (Republican) was born in Saxony, Germany. He is fifty-three 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 Co. G, Sixth Indiana volunteers, for three months; was discharged August 2, and re-enlisted same day for three years in Co. 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; member of the house, twenty-eighth session; elected state treasurer, 1894.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

H. W. CHILDS (Republican) was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1848; early life passed upon his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools, 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 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; re-elected 1894 and 1896.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR.

TAMS BIXBY (Republican) was born December 2, 1856, at Staunton, Virginia. In 1857 his parents came to Minnesota and located at Red Wing; his parents being poor, his educational facilities were very limited, in fact, he has attended no school since he was thirteen years old; beyond that his educational advantages have been such as an active mind can derive through reading, experience and observation. Possessed of a remarkable degree of energy and enterprise he has been engaged in the business of news agent, baker, broker, hotel keeper, and is now editor and publisher of the Red Wing Republican. He began his political career as chairman of the Republican county committee of Goodhue county; subsequently he filled the position of secretary of the Republican state central committee, from which position he was promoted to that of chairman. In the way of political office the only positions Mr. Bixby has ever held are those of secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse commission, and the office of private secretary to Governors Merriam, Nelson and Clough. Mr. Bixby was married April 27, 1886.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

ELMER H. DEARTH (Republican) was born in Sangerville, Piscatagius county, Maine, June 6, 1859. He received a common, high school and academic education, graduating in 1878, and from that date until 1880 he taught school in his native state. In 1880 he entered the office of the Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig and Courier, where he remained until the latter part of 1883, thoroughly mastering the business of newspaper work. He came to Minnesota in 1883, and first located in St. Paul; from 1884 to the latter part of 1886 he was editor and manager of a newspaper at Henderson, and from 1886 to 1890 he owned and edited the News at Le Sueur, and always took a lively part in the Republican politics of the state. In 1889 he received under the administration of Gov. Merriam, the appointment of deputy insurance commissioner of the state, which position he held until the latter part of 1891, when he voluntarily resigned to accept a position with the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, in its Minnesota office; he was appointed by Gov. Clough to the position of state insurance commissioner in January, 1897. In 1889 he was married at Le Sueur to Miss Nellie G., daughter of Hon. M. Doran.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM WIRT PENDERGAST (Republican) was born at Durham, New Hampshire, January 31, 1833; raised on a farm, and attended district school until the age of fourteen; entered Bowdoin college in 1850, from which institution he holds the degree of master of arts. Came to Minnesota in 1856 and entered a homestead at Hutchinson; he built the first school house and taught in it till 1862. During the Sioux outbreak was appointed orderly sergeant and took command of a squad of "home guards." For twenty years he was in charge of the Hutchinson schools, eight years of which time he was also superintendent of schools for McLeod county. In 1881 he was chosen assistant superintendent of public instruction, a position which he held for seven years, when he became principal of the School of Agriculture. Was appointed to his present position by Gov. Nelson, September, 1893, and re-appointed in 1895 and 1897.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

MOSES DIBBLE KENYON (Republican) was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, August 13, 1843. He received an academic education at Ripon college, Ripon, Wisconsin, and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. 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, by Gov. Nelson in 1893 and by Gov. Clough in 1896.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

BERNDT ANDERSON (Republican) 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, afterward assuming the editorial chair of the same paper, a position he holds at the present time. Was appointed by Gov. Nelson, January, 1893; re-appointed in 1895 and by Gov. Clough in 1897.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

. G. POWERS (Republican) was born in Preston, New York, July 21, 1847. Studied at Tufft's 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 Mitchelville, 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, Minneapolis, he was appointed commissioner of labor statistics by Gov. Merriam in 1891; re-appointed by Gov. Nelson in 1893, and by Gov. Clough in 1895 and 1897.

INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

F. C. BARROWS (Republican) was born in the state of Maine sixty-four years ago. Received a common school education. Settled in this state in 1855; is engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Minneapolis. Mr. Barrows has served in the Minneapolis city council for seven years, and been a member of the governor's staff for two years.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

CHARLES A. GILMAN (Republican), born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, February 9, 1833. Mr. Gilman was raised on a farm; educated at Gilmanton academy. Came to Minnesota, May 1, 1855; located at Sauk Rapids. Was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Hester Crouk. Prior to 1861 he was register of deeds and auditor of Benton county. In 1861 he moved to St. Cloud, having been appointed receiver of public moneys at the St. Cloud U. S. land office; has also been register of the same office. Elected state senator, serving during the sessions of 1868 and 1869; elected representative five times successively, serving during the sessions of 1875 and 1879 inclusive, the last two sessions being speaker of the house; and the following seven years, to-wit: from 1880 to 1886 inclusive, lieutenant-governor and president of the senate, making in all nine years as presiding officer in the legislature. Admitted to the bar and practiced law for a few years. Gov. Nelson appointed Gov. Gilman state librarian, February 2, 1894; re-appointed in 1895 and 1897.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HERMAN 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 Co. E, Fifth regiment, Minnesota volunteer infantry, on the 19th day of February, 1862; was appointed sergeant April 2, and sergeant major April 30, 1862; promoted second lieutenant of Co. 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 (Republican) was born at Schroom Lake, New York, March 19, 1843. He served in the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment from the 6th day of July, 1861, until the 27th day of January, 1863; was in the battle of Ball's Bluff; was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862; was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; was transferred to the First U. S. Cavalry on the 27th day of January, 1863; was in all 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 1 and 2, 1865, up to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, May 9, 1865, and was mustered out of the United States service at New Orleans, La., on the 27th day of December, 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.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

GEO. LOOMIS BECKER (Democrat), married; lives in St. Paul; is an attorney-at-law; was born in Locke, Cayuga county, New York, February 4, 1829; came to Minnesota October 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; re-appointed by Gov. Nelson, 1895.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

IRA B. MILLS (Republican) was born in Scotchtown, Orange county, New York, January 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, January 2, 1893, and member of Board of Railroad and Warehouse commission, January 26, by Gov. Nelson.

NATHANIEL KINGSLEY (Republican) was born at Sharon, Connecticut, September 10, 1850. In 1858 his father moved west, settling on a farm in La Salle county, Illinois. In March, 1869, Mr. Kingsley came to Minnesota, and worked on a farm until the following year, when he learned the miller's trade. He was admitted to the bar at Preston, Fillmore county, in November, 1876, and in February, 1877, commenced practising law at Rushford, Fillmore county; in December, 1878, he moved to Chatfield, in the same county, and opened an office there. At the November election, in 1880, he was elected county attorney of Fillmore county, and held the office four years. In April, 1887, he moved to Austin, where he now lives. His education is that of the common schools. He studied law at home while he was working at his trade, and continued to work at his trade, after he was admitted to the bar, from November until February following.

WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR.

A. K. TEISBERG (Republican) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, 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 Ugeblade from its establishment till 1885, when he became connected with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which commission he is secretary.

STATE PRINTING EXPERT.

CHARLES C. WHITNEY (Republican) is a native of New Hampshire, and fifty years of age. He was enaged in the printing and newspaper business in Massachusetts from 1865 to 1880, when he came to Minnesota, and has since been engaged in newspaper work, publishing the News-Messenger at Marshall, in Lyon county. He was elected state expert printer in November, 1895, and re-elected in January, 1897. Mr. Whitney served in the Union army in Co. I, Sixth Massachusetts regiment, and Co. D, Massachusetts battalion of Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry. His family comprises a wife and five children.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

HASTINGS HORNELL HART (Republican) was born in Brookfield, Ohio, December 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 met at Chicago in June, 1893.

CHIEF FIRE WARDEN.

CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS (Republican) was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire; was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1850; elected to the senate of Minnesota in 1859. Served as colonel of the Third regiment, Minnesota volunteers, in the civil war, and as brigadier general and brevet major general of volunteers; was United States minister at Stockholm, 1869–1877. His report on the forestry system of Sweden was published by the department of state in 1872. He was a member of the first American forestry congress at Cincinnati, 1882, for which he furnished a paper on the need of a forestry school in the United States.

CUSTODIAN.

CHAS. A. ROSE (Republican) was born in Trenton, Ontario, in 1845. Came to Minnesota in 1859. Enlisted, February, 1862, in Fifth Minnesota infantry; served as private, corporal and sergeant; was discharged September 6, 1865, and returned to his home in Blue Earth City, Faribault county. Was sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1876. Was appointed custodian by Gov. A. R. McGill in 1887; re-appointed by Govs. Merriam, Nelson and Clough.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:07 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

CHARLES M. START (Republican) was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, 1839; came to Minnesota, 1865; is a lawyer by profession, is married and his residence is at Rochester. 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, which office he held until January, 1895, when he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, having been elected Chief Justice in 1894.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

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.

LORIN 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. Re-elected 1894.

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 Louvelle academies, N. Y. He is sixty-seven 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THOMAS CANTY (Democrat) was born in Michigan, April 25, 1854; his youth was spent on the farm in Wisconsin and Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and the moments he could be spared from work on the farm. Taught school at the age of fifteen teaching, working at manual labor and studying until he was admitted to the bar in Hennepin county, February, 1881, having located in Minneapolis, October 1, 1880. Was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial district in 1890, and associate justice of the Supreme Court, by the combined vote of the People's and Democratic parties, 1892, which duties he assumed January, 1894.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

DARIUS F. REESE (Republican) was born in Fulton county, Illinois, September 3, 1856. Was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1880, and began practice at Lewiston as member of the firm of Masters & Reese. He came to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul, in 1883. Mr. Reese is not married.

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, 1855-1856. Came to Minnesota 1858, locating at Hastings, where he still resides. 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-six 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.

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WILLIAM LOUIS KELLY (Republican) was born at Springfield, Ky., Aug. 27, 1839, and settled in Minnesota in 1865; educated in private country school; never entered college. At his father's death, in 1854, had to take charge of and support his family. In 1855, he went to Louisville, Ky; 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; was elected without opposition November 6, 1888.

OLIN B. LEWIS (Republican) was born in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, March 12, 1861. He graduated from Omro High School in 1879; the classical department of the State University of Wisconsin in 1884; and the University Law School of Wisconsin in 1889, where he was for some time instructor. He came to this state in 1889 and located at St. Paul. He was elected to the assembly in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. Was a member of the Committee on Taxation, which committee reduced the value of real estate in the city of St. Paul some thirty million dollars.

CHARLES EUGENE OTIS (Democrat) was born at Prairieville, Barry county, Mich.; is married and now fifty 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 the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Vilas; elected without opposition in 1890, and re-elected in 1896.

GEORGE L. BUNN (Democrat) was born June 25, 1865, in Sparta, Wis. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1885 and from the law department of the same institution in 1888. Came to this state Sept. 18, 1888, locating at St. Paul, where he has since resided. Was appointed judge of the Second Judicial District on the second day of January, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. C. D. Kerr.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 Darmouth 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. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the state board of correction and charities.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ARTHUR H. SNOW (Democrat) was born in Clinton, Michigan, in 1841. He graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1865, and came to this state in January, 1871. He has held the positions of city attorney of Winona county; county attorney of Winona county; mayor of Winona; member and president of board of education of Winona; court commissioner and president of the state board of examiners in law.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DAVID F. SIMPSON (Republican) is a native of the state of Wisconsin, where he was born thirty-seven years ago. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Columbia Law School of New York. In 1884 he came to Minnesota and located at Minneapolis and has been city attorney of that city since 1893.

SEAGRAVE SMITH (Democrat) was born in Stafford, Connecticut. Received his education in the common school and private institutions. He is married and now sixty-eight 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 and 1896.

ROBERT D. RUSSELL (Republican) was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1851. At an early age his parents moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, and here he received his education and early training, graduating from Illinois college, at Jacksonville in 1874. He was admitted to the practice of law shortly after graduating from college, and elected city attorney of Jacksonville. He came to Minneapolis in 1883 and engaged in the practice of law; was appointed city attorney of Minneapolis in 1889, which position he held until January 1, 1893. He was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lochren, resigned, on May 8, 1893, by Governor Nelson. Elected in 1894.

ROBERT JAMISON (Republican) was born in Red Wing in 1858. Was appointed assistant county attorney of Hennepin county in 1885; was elected county attorney in 1888, declining a re-nomination.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Was chairman of the Republican state central committee during the campaign of 1892. Appointed judge of district court by Governor Nelson, September, 1894; elected for the full term November 6, 1894.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT (Republican) was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1860; came to this state in 1884; is married. Received his education in the public schools, Marrietta college, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1881. Judge of municipal court of Minneapolis from January 15, 1891, to January 4, 1894, when he was appointed by Governor Nelson to succeed Judge Canty; elected for six years November 6, 1894. Has been professor of corporation and international law in the law department of State University since 1889.

HENRY C. BELDEN (Republican) was born in Vermont; is fifty-five years old and married. He received an academic education. Was prosecuting attorney for Caledonia county, Vermont, during 1868-1869; state senator in Vermont from 1876 to 1880.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS S. BUCKHAM (Republican) was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, Jan. 7, 1839. He received a classical education and is a graduate of the University of Vermont. He removed to Minnesota in 1857. During his residence in this state he has been mayor of Faribault, county attorney for Rice county, county superintendent of schools, and state senator. He resides in Faribault and is married.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MARTIN JUAN SEVERANCE (Democrat) was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., Dec. 24, 1826; received an academic education, removed to Minnesota, 1856; is married and resides at Mankato; was a member of the legislature of Minnesota, 1862; served as a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, from Aug. 14, 1862, to April 4, 1864, when he was promoted to captain of the same company; participated in the battles of Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort; was mustered out of service Aug. 19, 1866; has been judge of the district court, Sixth district, since 1881.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

LUTHER L. BAXTER (Democrat) was born at Cornwall, Vt., June 8, 1832, pursued a partial collegiate course at Norwich University, Vt.; studied law with Hon. Horatio Seymour at Middleberry, Vt.; came to Minnesota in March, 1857, and has been a resident of this state ever since; served in the army during the war of the rebellion over two years, first as major Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards as major and lieutenant colonel First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; served in the legislature of this state from Scott and Carver counties either in the senate or house from 1864 to 1883.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 Columbia 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. Was appointed district judge of the Seventh judicial district, Nov. 14, 1887, by Governor McGill, and elected without opposition in fall of 1888, being endorsed 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, White Oak Swamp, Lee's Mills, Williamsburgh, and other battles.

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-two years old.

NINTH DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN F. WEBBER (Republican) was born at Shapleigh, York county, Maine, 1834. 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.

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

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 in 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.

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 Astabula 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.

WILLIAM A. CANT (Republican) was born at Westfield, Marquette county, Wisconsin, and came to Minnesota in April, 1881, and has practiced his profession at Duluth, where he has resided for nearly nine years; his education was obtained in the common schools of his native state, the St. Cloud Normal School of Minnesota and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in 1885; he is thirty-two years old and married. Was a member of the House of Representatives in 1895.

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 expired in 1894.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

GORHAM POWERS (Republican) was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine; he received 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 inThirteenth 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; elected November of same year, and re-elected November, 1896.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

P. E. BROWN (Republican) was born in Wisconsin; educated at the University of Wisconsin and Albany law school; he is thirty-eight years of age, married and resides at Luverne; he was appointed judge of district court by Governor 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.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. HOLLAND (Democrat) was born in Franklin county, and state of New York. Graduated at the State University at Madison, Wis, in 1868; studied law with Wheeler & Warring, at Berlin, Wis.; was admitted to practice in Minnesota in 1871; commenced the practice of law at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in October, 1871, and the same year was elected county attorney of that county, and held the office continuously, with the exception of two years, to Jan. 6, 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 Minnesota, having removed here in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1876; moved to Morris in 1878, and was elected county attorney of Stevens county in 1882, 1884 and 1886. Was appointed judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District in 1887, and elected to the office in 1888 without opposition.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS (Republican) 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.

KNUTE NELSON (Republican), of Alexandria, was born in Norway on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1843. He came to the United States in July, 1849, resided in Chicago, Ill., until the fall of 1850, when he moved to the state of Wisconsin and from there to the state of Minnesota in July, 1871. He was a private and non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment during the war of the rebellion, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on the 14th day of June, 1863. He was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in the spring of 1867; was a member of the Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and '69; was county attorney of Douglas county, Minn., in 1872, '73 and '74; was state senator in 1875, '76, '77 and '78; was presidential elector in 1880; was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University from February 1st, 1882, to January 1st, 1893; was a member of the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses for the 5th district of Minnesota; was elected governor of Minnesota in the fall of 1892; re-elected as Governor in the fall of 1894, and was elected United States senator for Minnesota on the 23d day of January, 1895.

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 and the Fifty-fourth in 1894.

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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ten years, being for the last two superintendent of schools 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 and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth.

THIRD DISTRICT.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE (Republican) was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, August 22, 1856. He has been identified with newspaper work since 1876, and has been the publisher of several newspapers in Indiana and Minnesota before he became the editor and publisher of the Northfield News, of which he is still publisher and editor. Was elected first vice-president of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association, elected president in 1887 and 1888. Was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, 1886-88, and chairman 1890-92. Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888. Was appointed member of Board of Regents of the State University in 1891.

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; 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 generals 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. Mr. Kiefer has served as member of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. Term expires March 4, 1897.

FREDERICK C. STEVENS (Republican) was born in Boston, Mass., thirty-six years ago. Graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881, and from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1884, he came to Minnesota that year, settling in St. Paul. He was a representative to the Legislature of Minnesota in 1889 and in 1891, and served as secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs from 1891 to 1896. Term begins March 4, 1897.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 and Fifty-fourth Congresses.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES A. TOWNE (Republican) was born November 21, 1858, on a farm in the town of Rose, Oakland county, Michigan, educated in the public schools and the University of Michigan, graduating in 1881; admitted to the practice of law in his native state in 1885. Located at Duluth in 1890. Served during the session of Fifty-fourth Congress. Term expires March 4, 1897.

PAGE MORRIS (Republican) is a native of the state of Virginia. He was born in Lynchburg forty-four years ago, and received his education at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. In December, 1886, he located in the city of Duluth, this state, where he has held the positions of judge of the Municipal Court, city attorney and judge of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District from Sept. 1895 to Sept. 1896, when he resigned to make canvass for Congress. Term begins March 4, 1897.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

FRANK M. EDDY (Republican) of Glenwood, was born in Pleasant Grove, Minn., April 1, 1856, and is the first representative of this state who is a native of Minnesota; in 1860 he removed to Iowa with his parents, and in 1863 he returned to Minnesota, residing at Elmira, Olmstead county, until 1867, when he removed to Pope county; in 1874 he returned to Olmstead county, where he attended school until 1878, working in a brick yard during vacations to procure funds to pay his expenses; he afterwards taught one term of district school in Fillmore county, one term at Vicksburg, Renville county, and in the winter of 1879-80 returned to Pope county, where he taught school for three years; in 1883 he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a "cruiser," or land examiner. His political career commenced in 1884, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Pope county, which position he held until January, 1895. He also served as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE,

1897.

SENATE.

The senate consists of fifty-four members who hold their offices for four years. The Lieutenant Governor is president of the Senate.

President of the Senate.

HON. JOHN L. GIBBS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

E. K. ROVERUD (Republican) was born in Norway, 1852; settled in Houston county in 1867. Attended Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and is a graduate of the Winona Normal School. Held the office of county auditor of Houston county for six years. Since 1890 he has been the publisher and editor of the Caledonia Journal. He is married and is now forty-four years old.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RICHARD E. THOMPSON (Republican) lives at Preston; was born and raised in Fillmore county; he is now thirty-nine years of age; is married and engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted in 1881; he served as a member of the legislature in 1883 and 1885. Has been a member of the Republican state central committee.

THIRD DISTRICT.

SAM SWENINGSON (Republican) resides at Austin, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was born in 1849 in Winnebago county, Illinois; received a common school education in the public schools of the county and later studied at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Settled in this state in 1871; was elected clerk of district court in 1882, re-elected in 1886 and 1890.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

T. V. KNATVOLD (Republican) from Freeborn county, was born in Norway, Oct. 2d, 1853, came to this country in 1862 with his parents, and settled in Freeborn county, this state. He received a common and high school education, and in 1877, engaged in the hardware business in Albert Lea. In 1893 he went into the banking business in which he is at present engaged. He served as alderman of the city of Albert Lea for four years, and was elected mayor in 1893 and re-elected in 1894. The Republicans nominated him for state senator in

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1890, but he was defeated by the Democratic-Farmers'-Alliance-Prohibition fusion. The Republicans of Freeborn county re-nominated him, and he was elected by nearly one thousand majority. He is a member of the Albert Lea high school board, and is much interested in education.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE D. MCARTHUR (Republican) was born in the state of New York, 1834, settled in Minnesota 1855; he lives in Blue Earth City and is engaged in farming, banking and dealing in agricultural implements. Received his education in the common schools and Cornell College. He has lived in Faribault county since 1856; is married. He represented Faribault and Freeborn counties in the legislature of 1858.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HOWARD H. DUNN (Republican) was born in this state thirty years ago. Received a common school education, after which he studied law. His present address is Fairmont, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Dunn has been city attorney of Fairmont for two years.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

HERBERT J. MILLER (Republican) resides at Luverne, where he is editor and proprietor of the Rock County Herald. He was born at Deerfield, Wis., coming to Minnesota in 1879, and is now forty-one years of age. He was reared on a farm, is a graduate of the Stoughton, Wis., high school; after which he took a four year ancient classical course in the University of Wisconsin. He has served three terms as president of the village of Luverne, also a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and was supervisor of census for 1st and 2d congressional districts in 1890.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ERIC SEVATSON (Populist) 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 twenty-sixth house. Elected to the senate in 1890 by the Alliance party. Re-elected in 1894.

NINTH DISTRICT.

E. D. FRENCH (Republican) was born in New York state; came to Minnesota in 1865, and has been a resident of Redwood county the last ten years; and for the last six years judge of probate of his county. His education was obtained in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he took a common school and academic course. He served three years in the war of the rebellion as a member of the Sixth New York cavalry, participating in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He is now fifty-four years of age and is married. His residence is Redwood Falls.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TENTH DISTRICT.

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. Re-elected in 1894.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

EUGENE B. COLLESTER (Republican) lives at Waseca where he has practiced law since 1880. He has been judge of probate of Waseca county since 1889, having been appointed to office to fill a vacancy by Gov. Merriam, and since elected in 1890 and 1892. Was mayor of Waseca in 1887. He was born at Gardner, Mass., and educated at Amherst College where he graduated with the class of 1873. He came to Minnesota in July, 1880 and is now forty-eight years of age and is married.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

W. A. SPERRY (Republican) was born is Oakland county, Michigan, is forty-nine years of age and married. Settled in Minnesota in 1871. Studied law in the office of Judge Wheelock, of Owatonna, Minn., and graduated in the law department of the Michigan University in 1873; located at Mantorville, Minn., in 1874, where he remained for nearly six years in the practice of his profession, when he formed a partnership with Judge Wheelock and removed to Owatonna where he still resides. Was county attorney of Dodge county five years and of Steele county four years. Has been president of the board of education of the city of Owatonna for the past twelve years.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY CURRIER (Republican) was born in New Hampshire in 1837; moved to Wisconsin with his parents when twelve years of age; at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin battery as a private; served three years and was mustered out as first lieutenant. He was married in the fall of 1866 and moved the next spring to Dodge county, Minn., taking up his residence on the farm where he still lives. He is now fifty-nine years of age.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. T. STEBBINS (Republican) has been a resident of Rochester since 1871, and of Winona county since 1857, coming there during the latter year with his parents and first settled on a farm. He is engaged in the hardware business at Rochester, which has been his business during his entire residence there. He was born at Taunton, Mass., is now forty-nine years old and is married. He was elected to the house in 1888, defeated for the senate in 1890, and elected in 1894 by a plurality of 1,223 against a fusion of Democrats, Populists and an Independent Republican.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM HALL YALE (Republican) lives in Winona, and is by occupation a lawyer. He was born at New Haven, Conn., and came to Minnesota in March, 1857. He was elected to the senate in 1866 and again in 1875. Was elected lieutenant governor in 1869 and again in 1871. His education was obtained at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn. He is sixty-five years of age and is married.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

EDWIN S. REISHUS (Populist) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 4, 1852. His parents moved to and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1854. He attended the State University in 1870–71–72. Married in 1875. Settled in Lyon county in 1879. Elected to the office of clerk of the district court in 1886; re-elected in 1890. Family now consists of wife and two sons. His present occupation is farming.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN PETERSON (Republican) resides at St. Peter; he was born in the province of Vermland, Sweden, on July 6, 1841; attended the public schools of that country until fifteen years of age; learned the trade of mechanic and builder, and for some time followed that trade in the iron districts of that province; from 1865 to 1869 was connected with the construction of railroads, and for the last two and a half years of that period held the position of superintendent for the construction of railroad bridges on the governmental railways of Sweden. In the spring of 1869 he emigrated to the United States, and since that time, has followed the business of railroad contractor. He was a member of the common council of the city of St. Peter for fourteen years, and for two years its president. He has for many years been a member of the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., and has been a member of the board of trustees for the state hospitals for insane.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES J. LARSON (Republican) was born in Sweden; came to Minnesota in 1867 and settled in Alfsborg township, Sibley county, on a homestead claim, where he has resided ever since. Has been engaged in farming all the time since coming to the state, and has also been engaged with others as a contractor in railroad building in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas and Montana; been interested in the milling business in Marshall, Minn., also interested in milling, hardware and lumber business at Winthrop, which is his post office address. He is now fifty-one years old and is married. He has never held office before.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOB W. LLOYD (Republican) was born in town of Sharon, Le Sueur county, in 1856; has lived in Le Sueur county all his life; follows farming and is married. He was educated in the public schools of

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the county. Was elected town supervisor at the age of twenty-one and continuously been elected to one or another town office. Was a member of the house of representatives, twenty-seventh session, defeated as a candidate for the same office in 1892.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

ALBERT W. STOCKTON (Republican) born in Kosciusko county, Ind., 1844. He enlisted in Company B, twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, August, 1862, and served until close of the war; was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; settled in Minnesota in 1871; resides at Faribault, Minn., and is engaged in manufacturing; has served for past ten years as chairman of board of county commissioners, Rice county; was elected state senator 1890 and re-elected 1894. Is married and has two children.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

O. J. WING (Republican) was born in Norway, came to America in 1847; settled in Kendall, county, Ill. In 1856, when thirteen years old, he moved with his parents to Goodhue county, Minn., and located in Wanamingo township. He has held the office of chairman of supervisors for many years; is president of the Wanamingo, Cherry Grove and Minneola Mutual Fire Insurance company. He is also president of the First State Bank of Zumbrota. Was a member of the state board of equalization for four years, and has held several other offices of trust and responsibility. His education has been obtained in the common schools. He is now fifty-three years old and his occupation is that of a farmer. He is a widower

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 1891; 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 lands; re-elected in 1892; elected state senator, 1894.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

W. C. MASTERMAN (Republican) is a resident of Stillwater where he is in the real estate and insurance business. He is thirty-nine years of age and was born at Stillwater. Has been auditor of Washington county for eight years. Was educated in the public schools.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

ALBERT SCHALLER (Democrat) was born at Chicago, May 20, 1856, and came to Hastings, Minn., July 4, 1856, with his parents. Was educated in the public schools of Hastings, and at other schools in this country, France and Germany. Has had experience in mercantile

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and newspaper business. Studied law with Messrs. Clagett and Searles of Hastings and took the law course in St. Louis law school where he graduated in 1879. Was admitted to practice law in Minnesota in July, 1879; elected county attorney of Dakota county same year and served in that position until January 1891. Elected city attorney of Hastings in 1891.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

TIMOTHY D. SHEEHAN (Republican) was born in Iowa and is thirty-three years old; a graduate of Ann Arbor; admitted to the bar in 1887 and settled in Minnesota the same year; locating at St. Paul, where he began the practice of his chosen profession.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NICHOLAS POTTGIESER (Republican) was born in St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, February, 26, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of this city and has been a continuous resident thereof since his birth. He engaged in commercial pursuits and lately retired from active business, having obtained a nice competency by thrift and energy. He is a widower and resides almost on the identical spot where he first saw the light of day. He is a son of a pioneer of the state and city and is one of the original members of the society of Junior Pioneers. He served one term as county commissioner and has not been in active politics until placed in the field by the Republican county committee to fill a vacancy in the nomination for senator from the twenty-sixth district; he belongs to the ranks of the conservative element of Ramsey county.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD H. OZMUN (Republican) was born in Rochester, Minnesota, August 6, 1857; he is of revolutionary ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather Isaac Ozmun, coming from Wales about 1750. He was educated at the Wisconsin State University and at Ann Arbor literary and law departments, graduating from the law department in 1881; was assistant counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad from 1881 to 1885, when he resigned and took up general practice, making corporation law a specialty. For four years has been president of the Ramsey County Bar Association; for two years secretary of the State Bar Association, and is secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Examiners in law. From 1890 to 1893 was chairman of the state league of Republican clubs for Ramsey county.

TWENTY-EIGHTH 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 & 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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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; re-elected in 1894. Mr. Stevens has been chairman of the judiciary committee both sessions of 1895 and 1897.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Ohio in 1850; he is married and resides in Minneapolis, where he has been actively engaged in business since 1883. He is president of the Guaranty Savings and Loan Association, secretary of the State League and member of the executive committee Inter-state League, comprising all general building, savings and loan associations in the United States. He received a common school education up to the age of seventeen, when he entered railway service in Indiana. His ancestors were among the early settlers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, prior to the revolutionary war.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

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-seven years of age; is married; was a member of the house of representatives in the twenty-eighth session and chairman of the appropriation committee.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWIN G. POTTER (Republican) was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1852; received a common school education; has been engaged in the business of a produce commission merchant since eighteen years of age; has been president of the state dairy association and is a member of the state board of control of farm institutes; served four years as member of Minneapolis city council and for two years president of council; five years president of Minneapolis produce exchange; represented the state at Columbian dairy meeting at the World's Fair.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

DARIUS F. MORGAN (Republican) was born in Jackson county, Iowa, February 22, 1854; settled in this state in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in 1878; served as member of the house, representing Freeborn county during session of 1889. Mr. Morgan is married, and has resided in Minneapolis since 1890, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

GUSTAF THEDEN (Republican) was born November 12, 1862, in Nor. Vermland, Sweden; he received a collegiate education at Karlstad, graduating in 1880 and emigrating to the United States same year, locating at Chicago where he became editor of Missions Vennen, which position he held for eight years. He then moved to Minneapolis and became the editor of Minneapolis Veckoblad.

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 the 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. Was a member of the house of representatives, session of 1893.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

DEWIT C. DUNHAM (Republican) is a physician at Anoka, where he has resided for twenty-six years, having been mayor of Anoka in 1882 and a member of its council for four years, also president and secretary of high school board for eight years. Has also been county coroner and county physician for six and fourteen years respectively. Was appointed U. S. pension examining surgeon under President Harrison, which office he still holds. Mr. Dunham was born at Brownton, Lorain county, Ohio; is now fifty-four years old, and came to Minnesota in March, 1868. He was educated at Oberlin college by his own efforts; served in the thirteenth army corps for eighteen months; studied medicine with Dr. Reading of Chicago, and Dr. Dougan of Niles, Michigan; graduated March 4th, 1868, from Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was elected state senator from his district, Nov. 6, 1894, on the Republican ticket by 906 majority over the fusion of Democrat, Peoples and Prohibition candidate.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

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 fifty years old.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

FREDERIC ILTIS (Republican) was born in Alsace, France, in 1842; came to the United States in 1851; located at Napierville, Ill., and in 1855 he came to Yorkville Landing, Carver county, Minn., with his parents.

In August, 1862, while attending the Jefferson school in St. Paul, he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, for a term of three years, and participated in all its engagements and expeditions, serving as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, and finally mustered out August 19, 1865 with the regiment.

Among the civil positions held by Senator Iltis was that of county commissioner of Carver county for seventeen years; he was also president of the village of Chaska, president of the board of education, and also postmaster under President Harrison; is by trade an electrician; is now fifty four-years of age and is married.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM E. CULKIN (Republican) of Buffalo, was born at Oswego, N. Y., where he was educated in the Oswego schools. He came to Minnesota in August, 1880, taught school for about two years, read law and was admitted to practice in April, 1882. Practiced at Waverly, Minn., where he married in July, 1886. In same year he was elected county attorney and removed to Buffalo in February, 1887. Was elected county attorney three times and defeated once. In 1892 he was a member of the electoral college and was the bearer of the vote of Minnesota to Washington. In 1894 he was elected state senator, as a Republican, receiving in Wright and Sherburne counties 4,039 votes to 2,070 cast for David Murdock, running on the Democratic and Populist tickets. Mr. Culkin is thirty-six years old and is married.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

PETER E. HANSON (Republican) is a resident of Litchfield, where he is engaged in farming, banking and real estate business. He was born in Sweden and came to Minnesota in 1857, and has been a resident of Meeker county ever since. He is now fifty-one years old and is married. Has been chairman of county commissioners of his county for three terms.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

H. J. HENNEMAN (Republican) was born in Germany but came to this country at the age of nine years with his folks and settled on a farm in Carver county. He attended the public schools and a business college; clerked for several years in a general store, and then engaged in business for himself at Plato, McLeod county. Eight years ago he removed to Lester Prairie, same county, where he still resides, and where he is engaged in the general merchandise and lumber business. Mr. Henneman was postmaster under the Harrison administration and was president of the village council for three years. He came to Minnesota in 1870, is now thirty-five years of age.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LARS O. THORPE (Republican) of Willmar, was born in Norway December 24, 1847, settled in Kandiyohi county in 1871 and engaged in farming. In 1875 he was elected register of deeds of his county, which office he held for three successive terms. In 1884 he was a presidential elector and for four years a member of the state board of equalization. He has also held various local offices of trust and responsibility and is at present president of the Willmar Seminary corporation. Mr. Thorpe came to this state in 1865, is now forty-nine years of age and is married. His present occupation is banking, being cashier of the Kandiyohi bank.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES HANNA (Populist) was born in Vermont and came to Minnesota in 1864. He has resided in Renville county since 1871, where he has been engaged in the occupation of farming. His education was obtained in the common schools. Mr. Hanna is married and is now forty-five years old. His post-office address is Hector.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

EDWARD T. YOUNG (Republican) resides at Appleton, Minnesota; is by profession a lawyer; age thirty-eight; born in Sibley county, Minn.; married; resided at present home for fourteen years; has been president of city council and a member of the house of representatives in 1889 and in 1893. Was raised on a farm, educated at the University of Minnesota, and admitted to the bar in 1881.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

FREDERICK A. HODGE (Republican) is in the real estate and loan business at Pine City, Minn. He was born in Hillsboro county, N. H., and came to Minnesota in 1870. He has an academic education. In 1876 he was elected auditor of Pine county, and held that office until he was elected to the state senate in 1894. His age is forty-four and he is married.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

HENRY KELLER (Democrat) was born in Hessen Darmstadtt, Germany. He resides in Sauk Centre, having settled in Minnesota in 1868; he is married, and by occupation a manufacturer; president and manager of the Keller Manufacturing Co., and manager of the National Syrup and Oil Tank Association, at St. Cloud; received his education in the schools of Germany; enlisted March 10, 1864, in Company A, United Stated Infantry and served for three years. Has been state senator from Stearns county for past ten years. He is also engaged in banking, being president of First National Bank of Sauk Centre, Norman County Bank at Ada, and also devotes himself to farming and stock breeding; he is fifty-one years old.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

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; served as postmaster of Little Falls under Harrison, and was six years secretary of the board of education; he is married; is thirty-four years old. He is vice-president of the Little Falls Electric and Water Company.

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-nine years old; member of the house of representatives in 1893.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ALONSO B. COLE (Republican) is a resident of Fergus Falls, where he located in 1881. He is a physician and surgeon, and has been city physician and health officer of Fergus Falls five years; also mayor of the city two terms. He was born at Canton, N. Y., and came to Minnesota in 1881. He was educated at the Canton academy, where he graduated in 1868, and the New York homoeopathic medical college, where he graduated in 1878. He is forty six years old and is married. Mr. Cole has been a member of the state medical examining board.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

EDWIN J. JONES (Republican) was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1858 and lived there and at Winneconne, same state, until 1878, when he removed to Morris, Minn., and has resided there ever since; was educated in the common schools of Dodge county, Wis. He has been in the lumber business since he was eighteen years of age; was appointed village recorder in 1881 and re-appointed in 1882. In 1883 he was elected a member of the common council, and in 1884 was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was appointed chairman of the Republican county committee and re-appointed in 1890. He was elected senator in the forty-ninth legislative district by about 700 majority over the fusion candidate, carrying every precinct in his own county. Mr. Jones is now thirty-eight years of age and is married.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. SMITH (Republican) was born in Waltham, Mass., is thirty-eight 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, and member of house of representatives in 1893.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

P. M. RINGDAL (Populist) is a resident of Crookston, where his occupation is that of a marble worker. He was born in Goodhue county, and educated in the public schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen he entered the service of the C. & N. W. railway company as a telegraph operator, and continued in that business with different companies until 1889. He located in Polk county in August, 1888. Is now thirty-five years old and married.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN Q. CRONHITE (Populist) was born at Olin, Iowa, educated at Olin high school and Oskaloosa college, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Mr. Cronkhite's occupation is that of a farmer; he has held several positions of trust in Marshall county, among them chairman of board of county commissioners. He was a Republican in politics until 1889, and since 1892 has affiliated with the Peoples party. He came to Minnesota in 1882; is now forty-four years old and married. His post-office address is Argyle.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE A. WHITNEY (Republican) was born in Rindge, Cheshire county New Hampshire, and received his education in Appleton Academy, New Hampshire.

Mr. Whitney has held many positions of trust and honor. While a resident in his native state he was superintendent of schools, state justice, member of the house of representatives in 1868 and 1869, and member of senate in 1875. Since he settled in this state, in 1878, he has been county superintendent of schools, president of the village council, member of military staffs of Governors McGill, Merriam, Nelson and Clough; member of state board of equalization, chairman of board of county commissioners; member of Republican state central committee and Republican congressional committee.

He enlisted in the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and was severely wounded at the second Battle of Bull Run.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

HERBERT R. SPENCER (Republican) was born in Ashtibula county, Ohio, in 1856; was educated for the law, admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1880. Removed to Duluth in 1887; has been president of the city council of Duluth; he occupies the chair of the maritime jurisprudence at the State University.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of one hundred and fourteen members, who are chosen biennially by districts. The Speaker is chosen by the members.

Speaker.

HON. J. D. JONES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HENRY R. BRIGGS (Republican) was born in Desplain, Cook county, Illinois, forty-nine years ago. He received a common school education; located in Houston, Houston county, in June, 1864, and has resided there since. Has been a member of the board of county commissioners for four years; assessor for five years, and justice of the peace ten years. Mr. Briggs is married, and by occupation a farmer and miller.

SECOND DISTRICT.

D. M. LEACH (Republican) was born in Caledonia county, Vt., where he attended the district school and Lyndon Academy, after which he taught three terms of school in his native state. He came to Wisconsin in 1875, where he worked at farming during the summer months, and taught in the district school during the winters for nine years. In 1866 he came to this state, and located on a farm near Le Roy, Mower county. He moved to the farm in Fillmore county, where he now resides, in 1869. He is married, and is sixty years of age.

LORENZO S. ST. JOHN (Republican), who represents Fillmore county in the house, resides at Granger, and is a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1841; attended the common school and the high school at Decorah, Iowa. Was a member of the 11th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during its term of service. Has been chairman of the town board of supervisors of the town of Bristol for six years.

N. O. HENDERSON (Republican) is a farmer and grain buyer at Lanesboro. He was born in Norway in 1854. He has, however, been a resident of Minnesota since he was three years old. He received a common school education, and has been chairman of county commissioners for the last decade.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. L. WEST (Republican) was born in the town of Stockton, Chatauqua county, New York, March 30, 1846. When a boy of eight years he came west with his parents to Indiana; from there the family moved to La Salle, Illinois, and in the spring of 1857 finally located in Mower county. His education was received in the common schools of this state, and Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa. In 1873 Mr. West associated himself with R. O. Hall in the mercantile business at Austin, under the name of Hall & West, which firm has continued in business ever since. Mr. West has been alderman for four years, and has served on the staffs of Governors Merriam, Nelson and Clough as aid-de-camp.

L. C. SCRIBNER (Republican) was born in New York state in 1851; came to Minnesota in 1856 and located in Mower county. He attended the district school in the district where he now resides. Has served on school township boards for a number of years. Mr. Scribner is a farmer by occupation; is married, and his post-office address is Racine.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN G. JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Norway in 1843, and came to Minnesota in 1866. He is a married man, and the owner of a large farm in the township of Newry, near Blooming Prairie, in the northern part of Freeborn county. Mr. Johnson has had an interesting war record. He enlisted November 7, 1861, in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out on June 5, 1865.

HENRY DROMMERHAUSEN (Republican), who is engaged in farming in Pickerel Lake township, in Freeborn county, was born in Germany fifty years ago. He received a good common school education. Settled in Minnesota in 1858. Has held a number of town offices, and is married.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

S. J. ABBOTT (Republican) was born in Lorain county, Ohio; came to Minnesota in 1867, and located in Faribault county; he now resides at Delevan, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Was a member of the house in 1893.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS TORSON (Republican) was born in Wisconsin in 1852, and came to Minnesota in 1854. His early life, until twenty-one years of age, was spent on a farm, attending the common schools and two terms at the Mankato Normal school, after which he taught school one year. He has been register of deeds of Watonwan county for nineteen years; a member of the city council of St. James three years, and a justice of the peace seven years. In 1894 he was elected to the legislature and re-elected last fall, and during the last session was a member of the committees on railroads, agriculture, taxes and roads and bridges.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

OLE O. HOLMEN (Republican) resides at Slayton, where he is engaged in mercantile business. He is thirty-three years old, and not married. Mr. Holman received his education in the common schools and Augsburg Seminary, and settled in this state in 1879. He was elected a member of the House in 1893 and 1895.

DANIEL SHELL (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. He is fifty-four 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 notification committee; member of house of representatives in 1893 and 1895.

A. S. DYER (Republican) was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1845. He attended the common school, and also a commercial college at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He has been a member of the village council and mayor of Pipestone. Mr. Dyer located in this state in 1865, and engaged in the mercantile and real estate business, but is at present engaged in farming.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE M. LAING (Republican), the representative of the Eighth senatorial district, was born in Dundas, Ontario, in 1850. He attended the common schools, and the law department of the University of Wisconsin. In 1881 he came to this state, locating in Windom, where he has since practiced his profession. He has been probate judge of Cottonwood county for fourteen years, and has been president and recorder of the village of Windom, and president of the board of education there for many years. He also served as a member of the probate commission, appointed by Governor McGill, in 1888, to revise and codify the probate laws of Minnesota.

NINTH DISTRICT.

JAMES A. LARSON (Republican) was born in 1860 in Illinois. His education was received in the common schools of his native state. He settled in Minnesota in the spring of 1877. He has been a member of town and school boards for a number of years; is married; by occupation a farmer, and his post-office address is Walnut Grove.

HENRY HEIMERDINGER (Populist) was born in Germany in 1852, and came to Minnesota when but four years old; his family being one of the first to settle in Brown county. He received a common school education, as well as a course in the St. Paul Business College. He embarked in the milling business in 1870 at Golden Gate, and continued in the same until 1895, when he sold out and moved to New Ulm, where he now resides.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TENTH DISTRICT.

NILS NYQUIST (Republican) was born in Vermland, Sweden, in 1846, and received a common school education in that country. He came to this state in September, 1869, and located in Blue Earth county, where he is engaged in farming near Smith Mills. He has held the positions of chairman of supervisors for twelve years, and treasurer of his school district for twenty years.

WM. JAMIESON (Republican) was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1844. He came to Minnesota in 1882, and is at present engaged in the pursuit of farming. He has held various town offices; is married, and his post-office address is Rapidan.

HENRY C. MCLEAN (Republican) was born in Lockport, New York, in 1844, and attended the district schools of his native state. He enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry, and was in all the principal battles that this regiment was engaged in, being twice wounded. Mr. McLean came to this state in 1868, and was engaged in farming for ten years, when he entered the hardware and machinery business at Lake Crystal. For the last two years he has been engaged in the real estate business.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN WILKINSON (Republican) is a farmer by occupation, residing near Alma City, Waseca county. He was born in Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Minnesota in 1866. He has been chairman of the town board of supervisors and town clerk for a number of years.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

GEO. E. SLOAN (Republican) was born in Alburgh, Vermont, in the year 1844. He received a common school and partial academic education. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 142d New York Volunteers, and was mustered out in July, 1865; he was wounded in the face at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Came to Minnesota in 1868. Has served as register of deeds for Steele county from 1886 to 1894. Mr. Sloan is by occupation a farmer, and is married, his post-office address being Cooleyville.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL T. LITTLETON (Republican) is an attorney at Kasson. He was born in Chariton county, Missouri, where he received a high school education, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching, and in 1884 moved to Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and first practiced at West Concord, but in 1889 he moved to Kasson, where he now resides, and where he has twice been honored with the office of mayor. He was a member of the house of representatives during the twenty-ninth session; is thirty-nine years old, and married.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

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, when they removed to Chatfield, Fillmore county, and in 1881 located in that portion of Chatfield situate in Olmsted county. He graduated in 1875 from the Chatfield graded school; then taught school for some time. Later he engaged in mercantile business, and is at present an attorney-at-law and banker. Mr. Underleak was a member of the house in 1893 and 1895, and during the latter session was chairman of the judiciary committee; was a prominent candidate for speaker of the house, thirtieth session.

JOSEPH B. KENDALL (Republican) lives at Byron, where he is engaged in brick manufacturing. He is fifty-nine years old; was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Minnesota in 1856. He received a common school education, also graduated from a commercial and law school at Washington, D. C. Enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry at the beginning of the war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. Returned to Minnesota in 1869, locating in Olmsted county.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

S. C. MCELHANEY (Republican) resides in St. Charles, where he is engaged in the agricultural implement business. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He received a common school education, and came to this state in the month of April, 1861. Enlisted in the same month in Co. K, First Minnesota Infantry, and was discharged after three months' service. Enlisted in Co. B, Birges' sharpshooters, as private, at St. Louis, under Gen. Fremont. In December 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran in same regiment and company, the name of the regiment being changed to the 66th Illinois Sharpshooters Volunteers. In January, 1865, he received the commission as captain and took command of the company in which he had enlisted. He served with the company as captain till the close of the war; was discharged in August, 1865. He engaged with his company in battles of Mount Zion, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), advance on Corinth; took part in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and in Sherman's Atlanta campaign; engaged in battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lays Ferry, Dallas, Rome Cross Roads, Kenesaw Mountain, Ruffs Mills, and Atlanta, July 22, 1864; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and from Savannah through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, D. C., participating in several skirmishes and in the battle of Bentonville. He was wounded three times—at Pittsburg Landing, Rome Cross Roads, and Atlanta. When discharged from the army, in August, 1865, Mr. McElhaney returned to Winona county and bought a farm, which he now owns and manages in connection with his other business in St. Charles. He was elected three successive terms commander of Henry Morton Post, G. A. R., No. 87, of which he is a charter member.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

R. B. BASFORD (Republican) is a native of the state of Maine, but came west when a boy, and received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Waterloo and Watertown, Wisconsin, for some years. Twenty-nine years ago he moved to Winona, and has since made his home there. The first nine years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was then elected county treasurer for two terms, and county auditor for one term on the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the county was at that time Democratic. He discharged the duties of these offices with perfect satisfaction to the taxpayers. For the thirteen years following he acted as fire insurance inspector for southern Minnesota, which position he resigned about a year ago, devoting his time since to real estate. During the war Mr. Basford was sutler of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and during that time also acted as United States revenue assessor of Jefferson county.

ANDREW H. HILL (Democrat) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 9, 1851; came to this country in 1881, locating in this state the following year, where he has since resided. He attended the parish, high and normal schools of Glasgow. Has held the position of member of the Winona school board two years, and alderman for nine years.

CHARLES GOSS (Populist) is a farmer by occupation, residing at Ridgway, in Winona county. He was born in New York state thirty-three years ago, but has lived in Minnesota ever since he was a child. He has had a common school education, with the exception of one year, when he attended the Winona Normal school. Mr. Goss has never held an official position before, and is not married.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. H. MANCHESTER (Republican) is a resident of Lake Benton, Lincoln county, having resided in the county for twenty years. He was born in Maine in 1859; came to Minnesota when but a boy seven years old, and received a common school education. He has held the position of county surveyor of Lincoln county for six years. Mr. Manchester is the publisher of The Lake Benton News, and is not married.

GEO. E. OLDS (Republican) was born 1835 in Charlemont, Massachusetts, and attended the Drury Academy at North Adams, Mass. Was for four years and a half in the civil engineering department of the Missouri Pacific railroad and the Iron Mountain railroad. Came to Minnesota in 1857; settled in Olmsted county; in 1866 removed to Yellow Medicine county, where he has since resided. Has held the positions of town supervisor, town clerk, town treasurer, county commissioner, and county surveyor, having held the last mentioned office for twenty years. He is a farmer by occupation, and married.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

BENTON SEVERANCE (Republican) has been a resident of Nicollet county for thirty-two years; has been town clerk of Belgrade township for twenty-four years, and justice of the peace for six years; he is a farmer by occupation, is sixty years old, married, and came to Minnesota in 1857. He was born in Clinton county, New York, and obtained his education at the high school in Chicopee, Mass.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

WM. MANSFIELD (Republican) was born at Garland, Maine, in 1841, and received a common and high school education; served for four years and eight months in the 15th Maine Volunteer Infantry in the war of the rebellion. In the spring of 1868 he came to Minnesota, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Mansfield is in the farming and general merchandise business at New Auburn. He has been town treasurer for fourteen years, and a member of Sibley county board of commissioners for five years; is now fifty-six years old, and not married.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

R. C. VON LEHE (Republican) was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1863, and came to this state with his parents when he was eleven years old. He attended the common schools, and spent four months at a commercial college. Mr. Von Lehe is by occupation a farmer, and has been town clerk for four years. He is married, and his post-office address is Sharon.

WILLIAM R. MAHOOD (Populist) was born in Illinois in 1846, and received a common school education. Served three years in the war. At the close of the war Mr. Mahood settled in this state. He is married, and by occupation a farmer. His post-office address is Le Seuer Centre.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

DUREN F. KELLEY (Republican) resides at Northfield, where he is engaged in farming and manufacturing. He was born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1839, and came to this state in 1855. He attended the common schools and the Hamline University. Mr. Kelley was a member of Co. A, 7th Minnesota Volunteers; 2d lieutenant 67th U. S. C. I.; 1st lieutenant and battalion captain of the 65th U. S. C. I.; was appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., stationed at Baton Rouge, La. He was mustered out January 8, 1867, after four years and a half of continual service.

LOUIS M. HOLLISTER (Republican) was born in Cattarangus county, New York, forty-nine years ago. At the age of twelve he was left dependent on himself, and when eighteen he settled in this state. Mr. Hollister is a married man, a member of the Congregational church, and has held a number of positions of trust. His present occupation is that of farmer.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHARLES EIGENBRODT (Republican) was born in Germany in 1840, and attended the public schools of that country. Settled in this state in the spring of 1858. Mr. Eigenbrodt is by occupation a farmer; is married, and his post-office address is Richland. He has been a member of the town board for seven years.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

C. L. BRUSLETTEN (Republican) was born in Ness, Hallingdal, Norway, September 2, 1853. He came to America with his parents in the spring of 1858, and settled in Goodhue county. He has been postmaster at Kenyon from 1881 to 1893, with the exception of four years. Has served as town clerk, village treasurer, and trustee. Mr. Brusletten is treasurer of the Kenyon Farmers' Mercantile and Elevator Company, vice-president of the Citizens' Banks of Kenyon, and is also engaged in farming.

JENS K. GRONDAHL (Republican), of Red Wing, is a newspaper man, being connected with the Red Wing Printing Company. He is twenty-seven years old, single, and was born in Norway, coming to Minnesota, August 6, 1881. He attended the Red Wing schools, afterward entering the Red Wing seminary, where he pursued a four years' course, graduating in the spring of 1887 with high honors. He afterward attended the State University one year. He was for some time connected with some of the Twin City papers as a correspondent, and afterwards with the Independent, a new daily newspaper started at Red Wing in 1891. Since 1892 he has been with the Red Wing Printing Company. Was elected in the face of hard opposition to the legislature of 1895. Was re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected without opposition to the legislature of 1897.

E. A. BIGELOW (Republican) is a native-born Minnesotan. He was born, bred and still resides near Zumbrota, in Goodhue county. He is thirty-four years of age, married, and engaged in farming. Served five years as a member of the Goodhue Agricultural Society; six years as supervisor, and is at present president of the Zumbrota Farmers' Mercantile and Elevator Company.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WALTER A. MUNGER (Republican), a native Minnesotan, is thirty-six years of age. He received a common school education. Has been town clerk for six years and village recorder for eight years. Mr. Munger is engaged in the hardware business at Mazeppa, and is not married.

WM. F. MILLIGAN (Democrat), who represents Wabasha county in the house, was born and raised in the city of Wabasha. He attended the Shattuck military school in this state, and studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. Mr. Milligan is a leading young physician and surgeon of southern Minnesota; is twenty-seven years of age, and not married.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

CHAS. A. PARKER (Republican) was born in 1846 in North Clarendon, Vermont, where he received a common school education. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 7th regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry; served under Gen. Butler in the Department of New Orleans until the close of the year 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He came west in 1863, locating at Newport, where he still resides. Mr. Parker has held numerous town and county offices. He is married, and his post-office address is St. Paul Park.

O. B. SOULE (Republican) was born in Franklin county, Maine; came to Minnesota in 1856, and has lived in Washington county for forty years. His education was obtained in the district schools. He is forty-two years old, and married. He is a farmer by occupation.

F. B. YATES (Republican) was born in Indiana in 1848, and is a graduate of Asbury (now Depauw) University at Green Castle, Ind. He has been a member of Stillwater city council for five years, and president of same for two terms. At present he is secretary of the St. Croix Lumbermen's board of trade and deputy surveyor of logs. Mr. Yates is married and resides at Stillwater.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

C. F. STAPLES (Republican) was born in Dakota county in 1856; was educated in district schools, and finished in St. Paul; engaged in teaching several years; is a practical farmer and dairyman, operating at one time the largest dairy in the state. He has held many positions of trust and honor, including school, town and county; was member of the house in 1893, and served on several important committees; was appointed member of the pine land investigating committees, and afterwards chosen as its secretary; was a member of the house in 1893 and 1895.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY (People's Party) was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831. His early education was confined to the public and high schools of his native city. At the age of twenty-six he came to Minnesota, locating at Nininger, in Dakota county, to which place he brought a printing press and established a weekly paper, mainly devoted to the encouragement of emigration to this state. He 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 to 1895. Mr. Donnelly is a widower, and still makes his home at Nininger.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

WINSLOW W. DUNN (Republican) is a native-born Minnesotan, and received a common school education. He is by profession a lawyer; resides in St. Paul; is thirty-five years of age, and married.

FRED M. LLOYD (Republican) is by occupation a salesman; lives in St. Paul; is a native of Minnesota, thirty-seven years of age, and a widower.

G. A. DALLIMORE (Republican) is by profession a veterinary surgeon, residing at 179 E. Ninth street, St. Paul. Mr. Dallimore was born in Canada in the year 1846; attended the common schools of that country, and also graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto. He came to Minnesota in April, 1879, locating in Faribault the following year, and moved to St. Paul in March, 1884.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

HENRY JOHNS (Republican) was born in New York state in 1858. In 1866 he came to St. Paul, where he attended the public and high schools. Studied law at the National Law University at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He practiced for some time in Burlington, Iowa, and Red Wing, finally locating in St. Paul in 1884, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is not married.

FERDINAND BARTA (Republican) was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1857. He received a common and high school education at La Crosse, Wis.; studied law and was admitted to practice at La Crosse in 1882. The following year, in May, he moved to this state, where he has practiced his profession ever since. He was a member of the last session, and is married.

ELMER E. MCDONALD (Republican) is by profession an attorney-at-law, and resides at 121 W. Congress street, St. Paul. He was born in Star Prairie, Wisconsin, and received a common and high school education. Mr. McDonald is thirty-six years of age, and married. He has been a resident of St. Paul since 1884.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS B. SCOTT (Republican) is engaged in the banking business at St. Paul. He attended the public schools and Harvard college, and came to Minnesota, September 1, 1889. Mr. Scott has been president of the Northern Exchange Bank since March 1, 1895; is thirty-four years old, and married.

THOMAS F. MARTIN (Democrat), representative from the Eighth ward, city of St. Paul, is the only Democrat elected to the present legislature in Ramsey county, or in the Fourth congressional district. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, thirty-seven years ago; attended the common schools and St. Joseph's college in his native city; afterward served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, under his

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

father, who was a contractor; worked at his trade some time before coming to St. Paul, in 1885; has since been engaged in the real estate and loan business, most of the time having charge of large property interests for a non-resident owner. The only other public office ever held by Mr. Martin was that of county commissioner of Ramsey county, several years ago.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. MCGILL (Republican) is engaged in the publishing and printing business at St. Paul. He was born in this state thirty-one years ago. Has been a member of the Minnesota National Guards for fifteen years, and is now on the brigade staff with the rank of captain. Mr. McGill is a widower.

EDWIN SNODGRASS (Republican) was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, forty-six years ago. He attended the public schools of his native city and Duff's commercial college at Pittsburgh. It was with great difficulty that he secured an education, as he was compelled to begin work at an early age in order to support a widowed mother. In 1880 he came to St. Paul and entered the employ of the John Martin Lumber Company as clerk, in whose employ he has remained ever since. Mr. Snodgrass is married, and resides at 81 Sycamore street, St. Paul.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

ALPHEUS DALE (Republican) was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1844; moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1853. He has a common school education; is by trade a carpenter; located in Iowa in 1863, and came to this state in 1865. He is married and lives in North Minneapolis. Mr. Dale was a member of the house in 1895.

JACOB FOELL (Democrat) was born in Minneapolis, which city he now represents in the legislature, thirty-five years ago. His education was acquired in the public schools of Minneapolis. Mr. Foell is proprietor of the People's Sanitary Company; is married, and resides at 408 Marshall street N. E.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

FREDERIC B. SNYDER (Republican) is an attorney-at-law at Minneapolis, in which city he was born, and has always made his home. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1881. He was elected alderman from the Second ward of Minneapolis in 1892, and president of the city council in 1895. While a member of the council Mr. Snyder was chairman of a number of important committees, and introduced and assisted in the passage of a number of beneficial ordinances, notably an ordinance that reduced the price of gas.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MATTHIAS LELLMAN (Democrat) represents the Ninth ward of Minneapolis in the Thirtieth senatorial district. He was born near Coblenz on the Rhine, Germany, in 1853; at the age of fifteen he migrated to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. Moved to Minneapolis in 1877, where he has since resided.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

STEPHEN B. LOVEJOY (Republican) is a railroad contractor. He was born at Livermore, Maine, in 1850, and came to Minnesota in 1854. Attended Pennsylvania Military Academy, and Clinton Liberal Institute of Clinton, New York. Was surveyor-general of logs and lumber, Second district, two years; member of the house during last session; at present chairman of congressional, county and campaign committees of Hennepin county. Mr. Lovejoy is a member of a number of important committees, being chairman of committee on railroads.

SIMON MYERS (Republican) was born in Syracuse, New York, May 14, 1862. He attended the common schools and high school of Albany, New York, and was admitted to practice law May 14, 1883, at the general term of the supreme court, held at Binghamton, New York. In June, 1883, he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis, where he has since practiced law.

WM. TATNAL COE (Republican) was born in Iowa twenty-seven years ago, where he attended the common schools and the Iowa City Academy. He moved to Minnesota in 1888; attended the Minneapolis Academy, and later entered the State University, graduating from the academic department in 1894, and from the law department in 1896. Mr. Coe resides at 1315 Thirtieth avenue N.; is a lawyer by profession, and is not married.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

HENRY G. HICKS (Republican) was born at Varysburgh, New York, January 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 the summer; entered Oberlin college in 1860. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, Second Illinois; was made corporal and sergeant of company, and sergeant-major and adjutant of regiment; also served as adjutant of Seventy-first and Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, at Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge, in which last battle he was severely wounded in the face. In 1864 he married, and in the following year removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. In 1867 he was appointed sheriff of Hennepin county, and re-elected the next year; in 1875 was admitted to the bar; was elected to the legislature in 1877, where he served four consecutive terms; on March 15, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Fourth district, in which capacity he served until 1895.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

JOHN F. DAHL (Republican) is a lawyer by occupation; educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, and at the State University of Minnesota, where he took a four years' academic course, and graduated from the law department there in 1892. He was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1870, and came to Minnesota in 1871. He was the youngest member in the house during the session of 1895.

WILLARD R. CRAY (Republican) was born in Highgate, Franklin county, Vermont, in the year 1853. He attended the common schools, the high school, and graduated from Middlebury college in 1876. He came to Minnesota in the following March, and was admitted to the bar in this state in 1878, and has practiced law in Minneapolis ever since. He is a member of the bar of the United States supreme court.

HANS SIMONSON (Republican) was born in Norway in the year 1845, where he received a common school education. In 1870 he settled in this state. He has been in the manufacturing business for the last twenty years, the last ten of which he has been president of the Simonson Bros. Mnfg. Co. of Minneapolis.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

DANIEL T. DAVIES (Republican) was born in Wales forty-six years ago, and received a common school education. He came to this state and located in Minneapolis in 1882. Mr. Davies is president of the Davies Packing Co., and has been meat inspector of Minneapolis for two terms. He is married, and resides at 2618 Sixteenth avenue S., Minneapolis.

S. A. STOCKWELL (Democratic-Populist) is a native of this state, having been born in Minneapolis forty-one years ago. He received a common school education. Was a member of the house of representatives during the session of 1891. Mr. Stockwell is a general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD E. SMITH (Republican) is by profession a lawyer, and is a native of Minnesota; his present home is Minneapolis. He is married, and thirty-six years of age. Mr. Smith is now serving his second term as a representative from the Thirty-fourth district, and is chairman of the committee on taxes and tax laws.

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM (Republican) was born in Ireland in the year 1842. In 1857 he came to this country and located at Greenwood, in Hennepin county, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of the three years he served in the army. Mr. Cunningham enlisted in 1862, serving as a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN SEDERBERG (Republican) was born in Sweden; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; has lived in Minnesota since 1866, and has been a resident of Isanti county for twenty-six years. He has held a number of town and county offices, and is now serving his second term as a member of the house. He is married, forty-four years old, and his post-office address is Cambridge.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

PETER POETZ (Citizen-Democrat), who represents Scott county in the house, was born in said county thirty-one years ago. He attended the common schools and spent two years at college. He is at present chairman of board of supervisors of Sand Creek township, and director of the district school; treasurer of Louisville Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and treasurer of Marystown Farmers' Creamery Company. Mr. Poetz is by occupation a farmer, and married.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JACOB TRUWE (Republican) was born in Switzerland in 1835; located in Minnesota in 1856. Served in the First Minnesota, Co. D, Heavy Artillery. He has been a member of the board of county commissioners for eight years; was elected a member of the legislature in 1878. Mr. Truwe is married and engaged in farming; his post-office address is Mayer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ARTHUR N. DARE (Republican) was born in Onondago county, New York, in 1850; in 1867 he settled in Minnesota, and is now an editor and publisher in Elk River. He was a member of the house in 1895. Mr. Dare is chairman of the appropriation committee.

OLE MATTSON (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1855. He came to this country at an early age, and received his education in our public schools. In 1866 he settled in Minnesota. For fourteen years he has held various town offices, and was county commissioner for eight years, and county treasurer from 1895 to 1897. Mr. Mattson is married, and a farmer by occupation.

G. P. BOUTWELL (Republican) represents Wright county in the Thirty-eighth senatorial district, and is engaged in the hardware business at Clearwater. He was born in 1843 at Wadhams Mills, New York, where he received a common school education. Enlisted in Co. K, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers; was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and held one year; returned to regiment in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. He has held numerous town and county positions.

J. M. BELDEN (Republican) was born in Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, New York, forty-three years ago, and attended the common schools of New York, and Griswold college at Davenport, Iowa. He

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

came to this state and located in Wright county in 1876. For eighteen years he taught school in Wright county. Was a member of Montrose village council from 1893 to 1895, and a delegate to state convention in 1896. Mr. Belden is married, and engaged in the mercantile business at Montrose.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

JOHN A. SAMPSON (Republican) was born in Sweden, and came to Minnesota in 1859, and has been a resident of his county ever since. He is a farmer, forty-seven years of age, and married; was educated in the public schools of Jamestown, New York, and further attended two terms at St. Ansgar academy. He has held different offices of trust, such as town supervisor two years, assessor two years, town treasurer fourteen years, and school district treasurer twenty-four years. His address is Litchfield.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. REINER (Republican) is a native Minnesotan, having been born in Scott county in 1860. He was educated at the Hutchinson high school. In 1895 he was elected a member of the school board, and served as secretary of the Republican county committee in 1894. Mr. Reiner is engaged in the jewelry business at Glencoe, and is married.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

HENRY FEIG (Republican) was born in Minneapolis; settled in Kandiyohi county in 1870, and engaged in the business of farming. Has held positions of honor and trust in the town in which he lives; town clerk seven years and school trustee nine years; was nominated for congress by the Republican party, Seventh congressional district, in 1892; defeated by eighty-five votes; was a member of the legislature in 1891 and 1895, and re-elected for the session of 1897.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

J. A. BERGLEY (Republican) is a merchant at Franklin; he settled in this state in 1873. Among the positions of trust he has held are: director of school board, village recorder, treasurer and president. Mr. Bergley is forty-eight years of age, and married.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

JACOB F. JACOBSON (Republican) resides at Madison, where he is engaged in the agricultural implement business. He was born in Norway in 1849; came to this country at an early age; first located in Iowa, and finally settled in this state in 1871. He was county auditor of Lac qui Parle county from 1873 to 1879; a member of the house of representatives, sessions of 1889, 1893 and 1895; delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892; chairman of Republican county commission for sixteen years, and president of Lac qui Parle county agricultural society for eight years. Is chairman of committee on public lands. Mr. Jacobson is forty-eight years old.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

H. W. STONE (Republican) resides at Benson, Swift county, and is a banker by occupation. He was born in 1849 in Wisconsin, where he secured a high school education. He settled in this state in 1870, and has been receiver of the United States land office at Benson for eight years.

C. A. FOSNES (Democrat) is an attorney-at-law, residing at Montevideo. Born in Norway, he came to this country and settled in Minnesota at the early age of four years. He attended the common and normal schools of this state. He has been a member of the school board in his district; city attorney, and village mayor. Mr. Fosnes has always been independent in politics.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

AUG. J. ANDERSON (Republican) was born in Hofmantorp, Sweden, thirty-seven years ago. In 1869 he located in Chisago county, where he still resides. He received a common school education. Mr. Anderson is now serving his fourth consecutive term as representative from the Forty-fourth senatorial district, and has held a number of other positions of trust; he was the author of the law to tax unused railroad lands, ratified by the people at the last election. Mr. Anderson is married, and at present a resident of Taylors Falls, where he is engaged in grain buying.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH KRAKER (Republican) is a resident of Melrose, where he is engaged in farming, and in the lumber and hardware business. He was born in Austria, but came to this state in 1871. He has been the treasurer of the village of Melrose for a number of years. Mr. Kraker is fifty-five years of age, and is married.

FRED SCHROEDER (Democrat) was born in Germany, where he attended the common schools. He came to America in 1854, and to Minnesota in 1856, locating in Stearns county. Mr. Schroeder has held many positions of trust, including school, town and county offices, and was a member of the last house. He is fifty-eight years old, and married.

JOHN G. HAYTER (People's Party) was born in 1865 in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he attended the public and high schools. He came to Minnesota in 1893. Mr. Hayter is a merchant at Fair Haven, Stearns county, and is married.

E. S. HALL (Populist) was born in 1833 in La Pointe, Wisconsin, and attended the district schools of that state. In 1860 he settled in Minnesota. He was clerk of the district court one term, and has been chairman of the board of town supervisors for twelve years. He is married, and engaged in farming.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

J. D. JONES (Republican) resides at Long Prairie, and is by profession an attorney-at-law. In the year 1849 he was born in Pennsylvania; came to Minnesota in 1867, and located in Todd county, where he still resides. He was educated at the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute, and Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania. His official positions have been as follows: Register of deeds and county attorney of Todd county; assistant secretary and secretary of state senate in 1883 and 1885; clerk supreme court, 1886–1890, and a member of the house in 1895. Mr. Jones is the speaker of the house of representatives.

A. F. FERRIS (Republican) resides at Brainerd, where he is president of the First National Bank, having been appointed teller of this institution in 1885; elected cashier in 1886, and president in January, 1892. He was born in Pennysburg, New York, in 1865, and came to this state in 1872. His education consisted of the common school course, and two years at Carlton college, Northfield. Governor Merriam appointed him a member of the game and fish commission in 1891, and became secretary of the same upon its organization as a board; he is also the vice-president of the Brainerd board of trade. Mr. Ferris is chairman of the judiciary committee.

B. F. HARTSHORN (Republican) lives at Philbrook, where he is practicing law. He is now sixty-four years old, and was born in Ohio. In 1840 his father settled in Wisconsin, where he began to study law; he was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Wisconsin; afterwards moved to Iowa and practiced law at Mason City until 1878, when he came to Minnesota. He served one term as a member of the Iowa legislature in 1870. Is now serving his second term as a member of the house of representatives of Minnesota.

H. C. HEAD (Republican) is a native of New Hampshire, and forty-eight years of age. He graduated from Manchester high school, Manchester, N. H., and came to Minnesota in 1878, locating in Mille Lacs county, where he was engaged in general merchandise, milling and lumbering business until January, 1894, since which time he has been out of active business. He has held the positions of county commissioner in Mille Lacs county for nine years, city clerk of Princeton for nine years, and postmaster at Princeton for four years.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES P. REEVES (Republican) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, 1856; his parents moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, 1869. Graduated in 1878 from Cedar Valley seminary; studied law with Hon. Cyrus Foreman, at Osage, Iowa, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1882. Located at Glenwood, Minnesota, in 1883; was elected county attorney for Pope county in 1885, and served until 1891. Was a member of the house in 1895.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ROBERT T. MCNEIL (Republican) was born in Canada in the year 1856. His parents both died when he was about sixteen years old, and he was the oldest of six children. He came to Minnesota in 1867 and settled at Alexandria, where he now resides, his occupation being that of a merchant. He has held the positions of deputy sheriff and deputy coroner of Douglas county, and was an alderman of Alexandria for three years.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

A. T. VIGEN (Populist) is a farmer at Erhards Grove, Otter Tail county, having settled in the county in 1872, and in the state in 1870. He received a common school education. Nearly all of the town offices have been held by him, and he also served six years as a county commissioner, and was a member of the house during the Twenty-ninth session. He is forty-three years old, and married.

JOHN O. EMERSON (Populist) is a farmer, residing near Perham, in Otter Tail county. He was born in Indiana in 1845, and settled in this state in 1874. Has held the positions of town clerk seven consecutive years, and chairman of the town board three years.

THORVALD H. FROSLEE (Populist) was born in 1865 in Norway, and graduated from an institution of learning in that country in 1884. Came to Minnesota in 1887, and located at Vining, Otter Tail county, where he entered into and is still engaged in the mercantile business. Not married.

KNUD PEDERSON (Populist) was born in Norway in 1844. He received a common school education, and came to this state in 1868, and engaged in farming in Otter Tail county. Has served as town supervisor, treasurer and assessor for six years, and county commissioner for thirteen years. He is a widower, and his post-office address is Underwood.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

JERREY M. FINNEY (Republican) was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, forty-five years ago, where he received a common school education. He came to this state in 1879; is a farmer, and his post-office is Clinton. He has been chairman of the town board of Almond for eight years; chairman of the county commissioners for four years, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1894, and again in 1896.

LOUIS O. FOSS (Republican) has been a resident of Grant county for the past eighteen years, being engaged in farming near Elbow Lake, which is his post-office address. He is now forty-three years of age, and came to this state in 1879, having held many offices of trust in his community, being justice of the peace for twelve years, town clerk for ten years, judge of probate for eight years, and a member of the last house.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

WALLACE B. DOUGLAS (Republican) is an attorney-at-law residing at Moorhead. He was born at Lynden, Lewis county, New York, in 1852; is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, and practiced law in Chicago from 1875 to 1883, when he moved to Moorhead. He has been city attorney of Moorhead for five years; county attorney of Clay county for six years; president of the Moorhead board of education a number of years; and was a member of the house during the session of 1895.

D. F. MCGRATH (Republican) was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1858; came to Minnesota in 1864; settled in Clay county eighteen years ago, at Barnesville, where he engaged in farming and general mercantile business; has held the offices of city mayor, city treasurer and alderman of Barnesville. Was a member of the house in 1895.

JOSEPH C. WOOD (Republican) is a native of Michigan, where he attended the common schools, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. Mr. Wood came to Minnesota in 1873, and resides at Wilkin, where he is practicing law. He is thirty-three years old, and not married.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

W. A. MARIN (Populist) was born in Lexington, Michigan, September 2, 1860. After receiving a common school education he taught school for two years. He settled in Minnesota in 1879. Mr. Marin is a farmer, and also secretery of Polk County Farmers' Alliance. He is married, and his post-office address is Melvin.

SVERRE J. LEE (Populist) was born near Trondhjim, Norway; came to Minnesota in 1867, and lived for several years with his parents in Fillmore county; in 1882 he located in Norman county on his present farm. Ever since 1883 he has always held some office of trust and responsibility in his community, such as town clerk, supervisor, treasurer and assessor; for two years he has acted as president and manager of Bear Park creamery, a co-operative undertaking. He has a common school education. His post-office is Rindal; his age is thirty-seven years, and is married.

G. O. GILBERTSEN (Populist) was born in Norway in 1853. His educational opportunities were very limited, receiving only three months of common school. In 1880 he came to this state, and engaged in farming in the town of Shely, in Norman county, which pursuit he still follows; he is also the president of the Farmers' Insurance Company, and has been county commissioner for six years. His post-office address is Halstad.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

M. A. GOAR (Democrat) is a merchant at Kennedy, Kittson county. He was born in Indiana, where he received a common school education. In 1883 he came to this state; is married, and forty years of age.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

D. M. GUNN (Republican) was born in Ontario, Canada; has lived in the state seventeen years, and five years at Grand Rapids, Itasca county, where he is engaged in the hotel business. He is thirty-seven years old, and married. Has been chairman of the board of county commissioners of Itasca county two years.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

P. C. SCHMIDT (Republican), as his name indicates, was born of German parentage in Ohio in 1853, and while yet an infant he emigrated with his parents to Washington county, Wisconsin, where his parents still reside. He attended a country district school for about three years, which comprises his entire schooling. From the age of fourteen until twenty-five, he worked alternately as a blacksmith and machinist, and in his spare moments educated himself. When twenty-five years of age he commenced the study of law with the late Judge L. F. Frisbee, of Wisconsin. In 1882 he came to Minnesota, locating at Red Lake Falls, where he remained but a year and a half, when he removed to Crookston, and from there, in 1890, to Duluth.

GEO. R. LAYBOURN (Republican) was born near Springfield, Ohio, October 22, 1857. He graduated at Hillsdale College, and after leaving college spent three years in educational work in Illinois, and later moved to Groton, Dakota, where he was engaged in the real estate and loaning business. He was a member of the constitutional convention held at Sioux Falls, Dakota, in 1885, which drafted the constitution under which, with slight changes, South Dakota was admitted to the Union as a state. In December, 1886, he moved to Duluth, where he has since continued in the real estate and loan business. Mr. Laybourn is married, and has two children.

PATRICK R. VAIL (Republican) was born in Wisconsin thirty-nine years ago. Settled in this state in 1887. Mr. Vail is married, and a merchant at Ely, of which city he has been mayor. Is chairman of committee on mines and minerals.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Alexander Ramsey: January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: July 10, 1863, to January 11, 1864.
Stephen Miller: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
William R. Marshall: January 8, 1866, to January 9, 1870.
Horace Austin: January 9, 1870, to January 7, 1874.
Cushman K. Davis: January 7, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Pillsbury: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
Lucius F. Hubbard: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.
A. R. McGill: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.
William R. Merriam: January 9, 1889, to January 4, 1893.
Knute Nelson: January 4, 1893, to January 31, 1895.
David M. Clough: January 31, 1895, to January, 1899.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Ignatius Donnelly: January 2, 1860, 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 31, 1895.
Frank A. Day: January, 1895, to January, 1897.
John L. Gibbs: January 5, 1897, to January, 1899.

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.
Albert Berg: January 7, 1895, to January, 1899.

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.
August T. Koerner: January 7, 1895, to January, 1899.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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.
Robert C. Dunn: January 7, 1895, to January, 1899.

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 August, 1893.
George M. Giltinan: August, 1893, to January, 1895.
Samuel G. Iverson: January 7, 1895, to January, 1899.

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 1899.

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, 1898.
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 November, 1896.
Ira B. Mills: January 26, 1893, to January, 1899.
Nathan Kingsley: November 13, 1896, to January, 1900.

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*, superintendent from 1862 to 1867.
M. H. Dunnell: April 1, 1867, to August, 1870.
H. B. Wilson: August 1, 1870, to April, 1875.
David Burt: April 3, 1875, to September 1, 1881.
D. L. Kiehle: September 1, 1881, to September 1, 1893.
W. W. Pendergast: September 1, 1893, to January, 1899.

†Resigned.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. M. Knox: May 1, 1878, to February 29, 1888.
M. D. Kenyon: February 29, 1888, to January, 1899.

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 June, 1896.
Elmer H. Dearth: January, 8, 1897, to January, 1899.

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.
P. W. Wildt: January 7, 1895, to September, 1895.
George E. Hallberg: Acting, September 24, 1895, to December, 1895.
J. J. Lomen: December 2, 1895, to January, 1899.

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.
P. W. Wildt: January 7, 1895, to September, 1895.
George E. Hallberg: Acting, September 24, 1895, to December, 1895.
J. J. Lomen: December 2, 1895, to January, 1899.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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, 1676, 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, 1899.

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. Thomas Foster: January 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.
Robert F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to January 14, 1864.
De Witt 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, 1894.
C. A. Gilman: February, 1894, to January, 1899.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

W. F. Wheeler: May 24, 1858, to June 2, 1860.
S. P. Jennison: June 2, 1860, to June 24, 1861.
Dr. Thomas Foster: June 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.
R. F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to July 1, 1863.
John T. Morrison: July 1, 1863, to January 13, 1864.
Pennock Pusey: January 13, 1864, to April 30, 1864.
George H. Oakes: April 30, 1864, to March 4, 1865.
J. Fletcher Williams: March 4, 1865, to June 13, 1865.
R. D. Miller: June 13, 1865, to April 15, 1867.
S. P. Jennison: April 15, 1867, to January 7, 1870.
A. R. McGill: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.
W. L. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 6, 1876.
Pennock Pusey: January 6, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
S. P. Jennison: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.
J. K. Moore: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.
R. C. Elliott: January 9, 1889, to November 17, 1890.
Tams Bixby: November 17, 1890, to January, 1899.

CHIEF CLERK AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT

OFFICE ABOLISHED.

B. S. Brodbelt: June, 1858, to August, 1858.
D. N. Gates: August, 1858, to June, 1861.
W. N. Whitney: June, 1861, to January 7, 1863.
H. A. Subilia: January 7, 1863, to June, 1864.
O. D. Brown: June, 1864, to May, 1865.
J. R. Lucas: May, 1865, to March, 1875.
M. D. Kenyon: April 1, 1875, to April 21, 1885.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATE OIL INSPECTORS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

James K. Hoffman: April 1, 1876, to January 25, 1883.
Henry A. Castle: January 25, 1883, to January 18, 1887.
Henry B. Willis: January 18, 1887, to January 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, 1897.
F. C. Barrows: February 1, 1897, to January, 1899.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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, 1899.

GAME WARDEN.

W. F. Zwickey: appointed March 28, 1887, to January, 1891.
Law repealed 1889.

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.
Charles M. Start: January, 1895, to January, 1901.

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, 1901.
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.
Darius F. Reese: January 7, 1895, to January, 1899.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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. Wilson: April 15, 1892, to May, 1895.
Henry B. Wenzell: May 14, 1895, 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, 1903.
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.

SECOND DISTRICT.

E. C. Palmer: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.
Wescott Wilkin: January 1, 1865, to January 5, 1891.
H. R. Brill: January 1, 1876, to January, 1901.
Orlando Simons: January 1, 1876, to November, 1890.
L. M. Vilas: February 15, 1889, to August, 1889.
Wm. L. Kelly: March 17, 1887, to January, 1901.
‡C. D. Kerr: February 14, 1889, to January, 1897.
Charles E. Otis: August 28, 1889, to January, 1903.
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.
O. B. Lewis: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.
*George L. Bunn: January 2, 1897, to ——.

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, 1895.
O. B. Gould: 1895, to January, 1897.
A. H. Snow: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.

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 May, 1893.
Henry G. Hicks: March 16, 1887, to January, 1895.
‡Frederick Hooker: March 5, 1889, to 1894.
Seagrave Smith: March 5, 1889, to January, 1903.
C. M. Pond: January 5, 1891, to January, 1897.
Thomas Canty: January 5, 1891, to January, 1894.
Robert Jamison: January, 1894, to January, 1901.
Robert D. Russel: May, 1893, to January, 1901.
Henry C. Belden: January, 1895, to January, 1901.
Charles B. Elliott: January, 1894, to January, 1901.
David F. Simpson: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.

*Appointed to succeed C. D. Kerr. †Resigned. ‡Died.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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, 1866, 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, 1901.

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, 1901.

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, 1903.
Samuel H. Moer: January, 1894, to January, 1900.
Charles L. Lewis: March 14, 1893, to September 1, 1895.
Page Morris: September 2, 1895, to September 1, 1896.
W. A. Cant: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to January, 1890.
Gorham Powers: January 31, 1890, to January, 1903.

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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sleeper: March 10, 1887, to January 5, 1899.
Geo. W. Holland: January 5, 1899, to January, 1901.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Calvin L. Brown: March 10, 1887, to January, 1901.

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 4, 1889.
C. K. Davis: republican, March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1899.
W. D. Washburn: republican, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1895.
Knute Nelson: republican, March 4, 1895, to March, 1901.

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, 1899.

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, 1899.

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.
Joel P. Heatwole: republican, March 4, 1895, to March 1899.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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, 1897.
Frederick C. Stevens: republican, March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899.

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, 1899.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. R. Baldwin: democrat, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
Charles A. Towne: republican, March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897.
Page Morris: republican, March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Haldor E. Boen: peoples party, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
Frank M. Eddy: republican, March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1899.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TABLE OF COUNTIES.

SHOWING DATE ESTABLISHED, ORGANIZED AND AREA.

COUNTIES.	Established.	Organized.	Area in square miles.
Aitkin	May 23, 1857	1871, ch. 96	1,994.97
Anoka	May 23, 1857		444.98
Becker	March 18, 1858	1871, ch. 100	1,445.41
Beltrami	Feb. 28, 1866		6,007.12
Benton	Oct. 27, 1849		406.86
Big Stone	Feb. 20, 1862	1871, ch. 106	536.31
Blue Earth	March 5, 1853		776.88
Brown	Feb. 20, 1855		616.75
Carlton	May 23, 1857	1870, ch. 96	867.19
Carver	Feb. 20, 1855		376.50
Cass	Sept. 1, 1851	Not organized	3,297.54
Chippewa	Feb. 20, 1862		594.21
Chisago	Sept. 1, 1851		451.66
Clay	March 2, 1862	1872, ch. 80	1,067.37
Cook	March 9, 1874		1,680.40
Cottonwood	May 23, 1857	1870, ch. 89, and 1873, ch. 92	650.38
Crow Wing	May 23, 1857		951.50
Dakota	Oct. 27, 1849		611.32
Dodge	Feb. 25, 1850		438.65
Douglas	March 8, 1858		722.66
Faribault	Feb. 20, 1855		723.72
Fillmore	March 5, 1853		867.21
Freeborn	Feb. 20, 1855		722.68
Goodhue	March 5, 1853		784.79
Grant	March 6, 1868	February 28, 1873, ch. 91	578.28
Hennepin	March 6, 1852		621.47
Houston	Feb. 23, 1854		579.85
Hubbard	Feb. 26, 1883		585.40
Isanti	Feb. 23, 1857		457.81
Itasca	Oct. 29, 1849	1891	5,879.88
Jackson	May 23, 1857	1881, ch. 87, extra session	722.66
Kanabec	March 13, 1858		581.90
Kandiyohi	March 20, 1858		862.14
Kittson	Feb. 25, 1878	February 25, 1879, ch. 10	1,060.75
Lac qui Parle	March 6, 1871		771.93
Lake	March 1, 1856	May 10, 1866	2,398.94
Le Sueur	March 5, 1853		472.48
Lincoln	1870, ch. 93	March 6, 1873	541.69
Lyon	Nov. 2, 1869		720.66
McLeod	March 1, 1856		507.45
Marshall	Feb. 25, 1879		1,675.04
Martin	May 23, 1857		723.88
Meeker	Feb. 23, 1856		633.62
Mille Lacs	May 23, 1857		688.19
Morrison	Feb. 25, 1858		1,089.09
Mower	Feb. 20, 1855		711.18
Murray	May 23, 1857	1872, ch. 82	721.56
Nicollet	March 5, 1853		464.61
Nobles	May 23, 1857	1874, ch. 83	727.66
Norman	Nov. 29, 1881		1,458.32
Olmsted	Feb. 20, 1855		662.36
Otter Tail	March 18, 1858		2,240.20
Pine	March 31, 1856		1,444.50
Pipestone	May 23, 1857	1879, ch. 63	463.27
Polk	July 20, 1858	1873, ch. 98	3,159.18
Pope	Feb. 20, 1862	1866, ch. 44	722.69
Ramsey	Oct. 27, 1849		187.15
Redwood	Feb. 6, 1862		893.83
Renville	Feb. 20, 1855		981.31
Rice	March 5, 1853		504.00
Rock	March 23, 1857	1870, ch. 91	482.67
Roseau	Dec. 1894	January, 1895	1,134.00
St. Louis	March 1, 1856	February 27, 1873, ch. 93	6,611.75
Scott	March 5, 1858		358.60

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE OF COUNTIES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Established.	Organized.	Area in square miles.
Sherburne	Feb. 25, 1856		468.88
Sibley	March 5, 1853		597.73
Stearns	Feb. 20, 1855		1,330.07
Steele	Feb. 20, 1855		430.59
Stevens	Feb. 20, 1860		571.48
Swift	March 4, 1870		757.73
Todd	Feb. 20, 1862		1,008.34
Traverse	Feb. 20, 1862	1881, ch. 130	581.83
Wabasha	Oct. 27, 1849		594.63
Wadena	July 11, 1858	1873, ch. 97	722.78
Waseca	Feb. 27, 1857		437.01
Washington	Oct. 27, 1860		430.01
Watonwan	Nov. 6, 1860		635.45
Wilkin	March 6, 1868		751.04
Winona	Feb. 23, 1849		638.92
Wright	Feb. 20, 1855		713.97
Yellow Medicine	March 6, 1871		763.12
Total area			84,286.53

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	Senatorial	Congressional	Judicial	COUNTIES.	Senatorial	Congressional	Judicial
Aitkin	53	6	15	Marshall	52	7	14
Anoka	35	6	4	Martin	6	2	6
Becker	50	7	7	Meeker	39	3	12
Beltrami	51	6	14	Mille Lacs	46	6	7
Benton	45	6	7	Morrison	46	6	7
Big Stone	49	7	16	Mower	3	1	10
Blue Earth	10	2	6	Murray	7	2	13
Brown	9	2	9	Nicollet	17	2	9
Carlton	53	6	11	Nobles	7	2	13
Carver	37	3	8	Norman	51	7	14
Cass	53	6	15	Olmsted	14	1	3
Chippewa	43	2	12	Otter Tail	48	7	7
Chisago	44	4	1	Pine	44	6	1
Clay	50	7	7	Pipestone	7	2	13
Cook	54	6	11	Polk	51	7	14
Cottonwood	8	2	13	Pope	47	7	16
Crow Wing	46	6	15		25		
Dakota	24	3	1		26		
Dodge	13	1	5	Ramsey	27	4	2
Douglas	47	7	7		28		
Faribault	5	2	6	Redwood	9	2	9
Fillmore	2	1	10	Renville	42	3	9
Freeborn	4	1	10	Rice	20	3	5
Goodhue	21	3	1	Rock	7	2	13
Grant	49	7	16	Roseau	52	7	14
	29			St. Louis	54	6	11
	30			Scott	36	3	8
	31			Sherburne	38	6	7
Hennepin	32	5	4	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	4	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	Watonwan	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
McLeod	40	3	8				

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 traveled, 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 therefor. 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WEATHER REVIEW FOR 1896.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, SAINT PAUL, MINN., January 1st, 1897.

Latitude	44° 58′
Longitude West from Greenwich	93° 03′

The meteorological record for Saint Paul and vicinity for the year 1896 shows that it was a year of nearly average temperature, but there was decidedly more precipitation (rain and melted snow) than usual; it was the wettest year since 1881, and that year and 1874 are the only ones that were wetter than it had been since the time of the establishment of this office here in 1870.

The normal annual temperature for this place is 43°; the mean for the year in question is 41°. Maximum and minimum, or highest and lowest 100° and 18° respectively registered August 4th, and January 3d.

Total precipitation: 34.73 inches; the normal is 27.51, hence an excess of 7.22 during the year; the wettest year on record, 1881; had 39.06 inches; the dryest; 1889, had only 16.96 inches.

There were 86 clear, 160 fair, and 120 cloudy days last year, and 126 on which one-hundredth of an inch or more of precipitation fell; the actual depth of snow that fell (unmelted) was 56.9 inches; average cloudiness on a scale of 0 to 10 (0 cloudless, 10, entirely cloudy); 5.8.

Total wind movement; 66,907 miles; prevailing wind came from SE. Highest velocity NW. 60 miles an hour determined from five minutes record on August 4th; dangerous velocity was not attained at any other time of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

The last killing frost was April 10th, and the first of autumn came September 20th, making an interval of about five and one-third months with thermal conditions absolutely favorable to vegetation; all staple products of the field and garden had matured long before the September frost.

There were 84 days with maximum temperature below 32°, and 168, with minimum temperature below 32°; or the temperature remained at or below freezing at all times on 84 days, and it fell to freezing or lower at some time of the night or day on 168 days.

Snow to a depth of one tenth of an inch or more fell on 46 days; it hailed on 4 days; there was dense fog lasting one or more hours on 9 days; there were 41 electric disturbances of the nature of thunder storms of which March is credited with 2; April, July, and August, are credited with 7 each; May had 6, and June led the list with 9; the remaining 3 are credited to September and October; but one manifestation of electrical activity in any other way was noticed when the brilliant auroral display August gave it.

The volume of water in the Mississippi river in early spring was the smallest on record; but later on there was a very good "boating stage" which was manitained throughout the season; the river gauge reading of minus 0.9 of a foot March 19th and 20th, show an unprecedentedly low stage of water.

For further details, etc., see Tables I, II, and III, herewith.

P. F. LYONS,
Official in Charge, U. S. W. B.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TABLE No. I.—Barometer and Temperature at St. Paul, 1896.

Month.	Barometer corrected to sea level.			Temperature.				
	Mean.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Mean.
January	30.202	30.776	29.582	44	8	− 18	3	15.6
February	30.022	30.652	29.392	61	26	−14	19	20.8
March	30.082	30.646	29.054	58	30	− 8	13	25.1
April	29.960	30.531	29.382	80	15	13	3	47.4
May	29.854	30.155	29.378	87	6	41	28	63.4
June	29.962	30.298	29.613	89	30	47	9	68.2
July	29.999	30.260	29.749	95	12	52	16	70.8
August	29.972	30.323	29.575	.....	.....	4	45	27	70.0
September	30.018	30.387	29.613	81	7	32	20	56.5
October	30.018	30.425	29.183	75	14	21	21	45.5
November	30.120	30.786	29.192	50	16	−10	30	21.8
December	30.145	30.795	29.674	45	28	− 9	1	23.3
Annual means	30.029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.0

Note.—When the dash (−) is found in connection with temperature, it means below zero.

TABLE No. II.—Cloudiness, Precipitation, etc., St. Paul, 1896.

Month.	No. of Days.			Average cloudiness, (scale 0 to 10) 0 clear 10 entirely cloudy.	Mean relative humidity, per cent.	No. of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation.	Total precipitation, in inches and hundredths	Mississippi River, stage of water in feet and tenths.			
	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.					Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January	8	11	12	5.8	83	11	0.81	.....	Frozen	....	.....
February	8	14	7	4 9	74	6	0.17	11	.....	....	....
March	7	15	9	5.5	70	10	2.93	0.7	31	0.9	19, 20
April	6	13	11	6.3	72	18	5.63	10.7	18	0.1	3
May	3	21	7	5.7	67	15	4.67	10.5	21, 22	7.9	1
June	8	15	7	5.2	66	9	3.30	9.1	1	6.0	31
July	7	18	6	5.2	67	7	1.12	5.7	1	1.8	31
August	13	14	4	4.4	65	10	4.48	2.6	14, 15	1.7	5, 6
September	7	12	11	6.0	71	8	2.45	2 3	17,18,19	1.3	6
October	12	7	12	5.0	70	9	3.39	2.5	31	1.8	8. 9
November	2	12	16	7.8	82	15	5.07	3.5	27	1.5	21
December	5	8	18	7.3	87	8	0.71	.....	Frozen	....	.....
Sums	86	160	120	+5.8	+73	126	34.73	.....	.....	....	.....

+ Means.

TABLE No. III.—Wind Data St. Paul, 1896.

Month.	Total number of miles.	Wind directions; number of miles blowing from the. Determined from the 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. daily observations.									Prevailing direction.	Highest velocity.		
		N.	NE	E.	SE.	S.	SW	W.	NW	Calm			From.	Date.
January	5,776	3	4	5	17	4	2	7	20	0	SE.	29	NW.	11
February	6,186	0	5	2	14	1	5	7	24	0	NW.	42	NW.	10
March	6,937	1	6	1	14	6	5	7	22	0	NW.	38	NW.	21
April	6,471	1	2	7	20	2	6	6	15	1	SE.	37	SE.	25
May	6,667	2	3	1	21	4	11	6	14	0	SE.	38	W.	17
June	4,646	3	2	2	20	5	8	5	13	2	SE.	32	NW.	11
July	4,568	2	4	3	14	9	6	3	21	0	NW.	28	NW.	2
August	4,845	2	0	3	13	9	12	3	20	0	NW.	60	NW	4
September	5,287	1	3	1	19	5	9	4	17	1	SE.	29	SW.	24
October	5,034	0	3	5	16	5	6	8	19	0	SE.	26	SE.	27
November	5,804	2	5	4	7	4	7	12	19	0	W.	29	SW.	27
December	4,686	0	3	3	17	11	10	6	12	0	SE.	33	NW.	17
Sums	66,907	17	40	37	192	65	87	74	216	4	+SE.	.....	.....	.....

+ Prevailing direction.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Salary.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, President of the United States	$50,000
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey, Vice-President of the U. S.	8,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, Secretary of State	8,000
LYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan, Secretary of War	8,000
JOHN D. LONG, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, of New York, Secretary of the Interior.	8,000
JOSEPH MCKENNA, of California, Attorney General	8,000
JAMES A. GARY, of Maryland, Postmaster General	8,000
JAMES WILSON, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

THE 55TH CONGRESS.

MARCH, 4, 1897—MARCH 4, 1899.

THE SENATE.

GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey, President of Senate.

R., Republicans; D., Democrats; P., Populists; F., Fusionists; S., Silverites. Representatives marked (*) served in the Fifty-fourth Congress; those marked (†) served in a previous Congress.

State.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Alabama	John T. Morgan	D	Selma.
	E. W. Pettus	D	Dallas.
Arkansas	James H. Berry	D	Bentonville.
	James K. Jones	D	Washington.
California	Stephen M. White	D	Los Angeles.
	George C. Perkins	R	Oakland.
Colorado	Edward O. Wolcott	R	Denver.
	Henry M. Teller	S	Central City.
Connecticut	Joseph R. Hawley	R	Hartford.
	Orville H. Platt	R	Meridan.
Delaware	George Gray	D	Newcastle.
	Richard R. Kinney	D	Dover.
Florida	Samuel Pasco	D	Monticello.
	John T. Henderson		
Georgia	Alexander S. Clay	D	Atlanta.
	Augustus O. Bacon	D	Mason.
Idaho	George L. Shoup	R	Salmon City.
	Henry Heitfield	P	
Illinois	Shelby M. Cullom	R	Springfield.
	Wm. E. Mason	R	Chicago.
Indiana	David Turpie	D	Indianapolis.
	Charles W. Fairbanks	R	Indianapolis.
Iowa	William B. Allison	R	Dubuque,
	John H. Gear	R	Burlington.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE SENATE—CONTINUED.

State.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Kansas	Lucien Baker	R	Leavenworth.
	William A. Harris	P	Linwood.
Kentucky	William Lindsay	D	Frankfort.
	Andrew T. Wood	R	Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana	Donelson Caffery	D	Franklin.
	Samuel Douglas McEnery	D	New Orleans.
Maine	Eugene Hale	R	Ellsworth.
	William P. Frye	R	Lewiston.
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman	D	Laurel.
	George L. Wellington	R	Cumberland.
Massachusetts	George F. Hoar	R	Worcester.
	Henry Cabot Lodge	R	Nahant.
Michigan	James McMillan	R	Detroit.
	Julius C. Burrows	R	Kalamazoo.
Minnesota	Cushman K. Davis	R	St. Paul.
	Knute Nelson	R	Alexandria.
Mississippi	James Z. George	D	Carrollton.
	Edward C. Walthall	D	Grenada.
Missouri	Francis M. Cockrell	D	Warrensburg.
	George C. Vest	D	Kansas City.
Montana	Lee Mantle	R	Butte.
	Thomas H. Carter	R	Helena.
Nebraska	William V. Allen	P	Madison.
	John M. Thurston	R	Omaha.
Nevada	William M. Stewart	P	Carson City.
	J. P. Jones	S	Gold Hill.
New Hampshire	William E. Chandler	R	Concord.
	Jacob H. Gallinger	R	Concord.
New Jersey	James Smith, jr	D	Newark.
	William J. Sewell	R	Trenton.
New York	Edward Murphy, jr	D	Troy.
	Thomas B. Platt	R	New York City.
North Carolina	Marion Butler	P	Raleigh.
	J. C. Pritchard	R	Madison.
North Dakota	William N. Roach	D	Larimore.
	Henry C. Hansbrough	R	Devil's Lake.
Ohio	J. B. Foraker	R	Cincinnati.
	Marcus A. Hanna	R	Cleveland.
Oregon	George W. McBride	R	St. Helens.
	H. W. Corbett	R	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Matthew S. Quay	R	Beaver.
	Boies Penrose	R	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Nelson W. Aldrich	R	Providence.
	George P. Wetmore	R	Newport.
South Carolina	Benjamin R. Tillman	P	Trenton.
	Joseph H. Earle		
South Dakota	Richard F. Pettigrew	S	Sioux Falls.
	James H. Kyle	P	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	Isham G. Harris	D	Memphis.
	William B. Bate	D	Nashville.
Texas	Roger Q. Mills	D	Corsicana.
	Horace Chilton	D	Tyler.
Utah	Frank J. Cannon	R	Ogden.
	Joseph L. Rawlins	D	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Justin S. Morrill	R	Strafford.
	Redfield Proctor	R	Proctor.
Virginia	John W. Daniel	D	Lynchburg.
	Thomas S. Martin	D	Scottsville.
Washington	John L. Wilson	R	Spokane.
	George F. Turner	S	
West Virginia	Charles J. Faulkner	D	Martinsburg.
	Stephen B. Elkins	R	Elkins.
Wisconsin	John L. Mitchell	D	Milwaukee.
	John C. Spooner	R	Madison.
Wyoming	Francis E. Warren	R	Cheyenne.
	Clarence D. Clark	R	Evanston.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

State.	Dits.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Alabama	1	George W. Taylor	D	Demopolis.
	2	Jesse F. Stallings*	D	Greenville.
	3	Henry D. Clayton	D	Eufaula.
	4	T. S. Plowman	D	Talladega.
	5	Willis Brewer	D	Hayneville.
	6	John H. Bankhead*	D	Fayette.
	7	Milford W. Howard.*	P	Fort Payne.
	8	Joseph Wheeler*	D	Wheeler.
	9	Oscar W. Underwood.†	D	Birmington.
Arkansas	1	Philip D. McCulloch*	D	Mariana.
	2	John S. Little*	D	Greenwood.
	3	Thomas C. McRae*	D	Prescott.
	4	William L. Terry*	D	Little Rock.
	5	Hugh A. Dinsmore*	D	Fayetteville.
	6	Stephen Brundidge	D	Searcy.
California	1	John A. Barham*	R	Sonoma.
	2	Marion De Vries	D	Stockton.
	3	Samuel G. Hiborn*	R	Oakland.
	4	James G. McGuire*	D	San Francisco.
	5	Eugene F. Loud*	R	"
	6	C. A. Barlow	P	San Miguel.
	7	G. H. Castle	P	Mercedes.
Colorado	1	John F. Shafroth*	S	Denver.
	2	John C. Bell*	P	Montrose.
Connecticut	1	E. Stevens Henry*	R	Vernon.
	2	Nehemiah D. Sperry*	R	New Haven.
	3	Charles A. Russell*	R	Killingly.
	4	Ebenezer J. Hill*	R	Norwalk.
Delaware	1	Levin Irving Handy	D	Newcastle.
Florida	1	Stephen M. Sparkman*	D	Tampa.
	2	Robert W. Davis	D	Palatka.
Georgia	1	Rufus E. Lester*	D	Savannah.
	2	James M. Griggs	D	Dawson.
	3	E. B. Lewis	D	Montezuma.
	4	W. C. Adamson	D	Carrollton.
	5	Leonidas F. Livingston*	D	Kings.
	6	Charles L. Bartlett*	D	Macon.
	7	John W. Maddox*	D	Rome.
	8	William M. Howard	D	Lexington.
	9	Farish Carter Tate*	D	Jasper.
	10	William H. Fleming	D	Augusta.
	11	W. G. Brantley	D	Brunswick.
Idaho	1	James Gunn	D	Boise City.
Illinois	1	James R. Mann	R	Chicago.
	2	William Lorimer*	R	"
	3	Hugh R. Belknap*	R	"
	4	Daniel W. Mills	R	"
	5	George E. White*	R	"
	6	Edward D. Cooke*	R	"
	7	George E. Foss*	R	"
	8	Albert J. Hopkins*	R	Aurora.
	9	Robert R. Hitt*	R	Mount Morris.
	10	George W. Prince*	R	Galesburg.
	11	Walter Reeves*	R	Streator.
	12	Joseph C. Cannon*	R	Danville.
	13	Vespasian Warner*	R	Clinton.
	14	Joseph V. Graff*	R	Pekin.
	15	Benjamin F. Marsh*	R	Warsaw.
	16	W. H. Hinrichsen	D	Jacksonville.
	17	James A. Connolly*	R	Springfield.
	18	Thomas M. Jett	F	Hillsboro.
	19	Andrew J. Hunter†	D	Paris.
	20	James R. Campbell†	D	McLeansboro.
	21	Jehu Baker	F	Belleville.
	22	George W. Smith*	R	Murphysboro.
Indiana	1	James A. Hemenway*	R	Boonville.
	2	Robert W. Miers	D	Bloomington.
	3	William T. Zenor	D	Corydon.
	4	William S. Holman†	D	Aurora.
	5	George W. Faris*	R	Terre Haute.
	6	Henry U. Johnson*	R	Richmond.
	7	Jesse Overstreet*	R	Franklin.
	8	Charles L. Henry*	R	Anderson.
	9	Charles B. Landis	R	Delphi.
	10	E. D. Crumpacker	R	Valparaiso.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Indiana	11	George W. Steele*	R	Marion.
	12	James M. Robinson	D	Fort Wayne.
	13	Lemuel W. Royse*	R	Warsaw.
Iowa	1	Samuel M. Clark*	R	Keokuk.
	2	George M. Curtis*	R	Clinton.
	3	D. 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	Alver L. Hager*	R	Greenfield.
	10	Jonathan P. Kolliver*	R	Fort Dodge.
	11	George D. Perkins*	R	Sioux City.
Kansas		Jeremiah D. Botkin (at large).	P	Winfield.
	1	Case Broderick*	R	Holton.
	2	M. S. Peters	P	Kansas City.
	3	E. R. Ridgley	P	Pittsburg.
	4	Charles Curtis*	R	Topeka.
	5	W. D. Vincent	P	Clay Center.
	6	N. B. McCormick	P	Philipsburg.
	7	Jerry Simpson†	P	Medicine Lodge.
Kentucky	1	Charles K. Wheeler	D	Paducah.
	2	John D. Clardy*	D	Newstead.
	3	John S. Rhea	D	Russellville.
	4	David H. Smith	D	Hodgenville.
	5	Walter Evans*	R	Louisville.
	6	Albert S. Berry*	D	Newport.
	7	Evan E. Settle	D	Owenton.
	8	George M. Davison	R	Stanford.
	9	Samuel J. Pugh*	R	Vanceburg.
	10	Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick	D	Prestonburg.
	11	David G. Colson*	R	Middlesboro.
Lousiana	1	Adolph Meyer*	D	New Orleans.
	2	Robert C. Davey	D	"
	3	Robert Broussard	D	New Iberea.
	4	Henry W. Ogden*	D	Benton.
	5	S. T. Baird	D	Bonita.
	6	S. M. Robertson*	D	Baton Rouge.
Maine	1	Thomas B. Reed*	R	Portland.
	2	Nelson Dingley, jr*	R	Lewiston.
	3	Seth L. Milliken*	R	Belfast.
	4	Charles A. Boutelle*	R	Bangor.
Maryland	1	Isaac A. Barber	R	Easton.
	2	William B. Baker*	R	Aberdeen.
	3	William S. Booze	R	Baltimore.
	4	William W. McIntire	R	"
	5	Sidney E. Mudd†	R	Laplata.
	6	John McDonald	R	Rockville.
Massachusetts	1	Ashley B. Wright*	R	North Adams.
	2	Frederick H. Gillett*	R	Springfield.
	3	Joseph H. Walker*	R	Worcester.
	4	George W. Weymouth	R	Fitchburg.
	5	William S. Knox*	R	Lawrence.
	6	William H. Moody*	R	Haverhill.
	7	William E. Barrett*	R	Melrose.
	8	Samuel W. McCall*	R	Winchester.
	9	John Y. Fitzgerald*	D	Boston.
	10	S. J. Barrows	R	"
	11	Charles F. Sprague	R	"
	12	William C. Lovering	R	Taunton.
	13	John Simpkins*	R	Yarmouth.
Michigan	1	John B. Corliss*	R	Detroit.
	2	George Spaulding*	R	Monroe.
	3	Albert M. Todd	F	Kalamazoo.
	4	Edward L. Hamilton	R	Niles.
	5	William Alden Smith*	R	Grand Rapids.
	6	Samuel W. Smith	R	Pontiac.
	7	Horace G. Snover*	R	Port Austin.
	8	Ferdinand D. Brucker	D	Saginaw.
	9	Roswell P. Bishop*	R	Ludington.
	10	Rosseau O. Crump*	R	Bay City.
	11	William S. Mesick	R	Mancelona.
	12	Carlos D. Sheldon	R	Houghton.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Minnesota	1	James A. Tawney*	R	Winona.
	2	James T. McCleary*	R	Mankato.
	3	Joel P. Heatwole*	R	Northfield.
	4	F. C. Stevens	R	St. Paul.
	5	Loren Fletcher*	R	Minneapolis.
	6	Page Morris	R	Duluth.
	7	Frank M. Eddy*	R	Glenwood.
Minnesota	1	John M. Allen*	D	Tupelo.
Mississippi	2	W. V. Sullivan	D	Oxford.
	3	Thos. C. Catchings*	D	Viksburg.
	4	A. F. Fox	D	West Point.
	5	John S. Williams*	D	Yazoo City.
	6	C. W. F. Love	D	Woodville.
	7	Patrick Henry	D	Brandon.
Missouri	1	Vacant		
	2	Robert N. Bodine	D	Paris.
	3	Alex. M. Dockery*	D	Gallatin.
	4	Charles F. Cochran	D	St. Joseph.
	5	William S. Cowherd	D	Kansas City.
	6	David A. De Armond*	D	Butler.
	7	James A. Cooney	D	Marshall.
	8	Richard P. Bland†	D	Lebanon.
	9	Champ Clark†	D	Bowling Green.
	10	Richard Barthold*	R	St. Louis.
	11	Charles F. Joy*	R	"
	12	Charles E. Pearce	R	"
	13	Edward A. Robb	D	Perryville.
	14	William D. Vandiver	D	Cape Girardeau.
	15	M. E. Benton	D	Neosho.
Montana	1	Charles S. Hartman*	S	Bozeman.
Nebraska	1	Jesse B. Strode*	R	Lincoln.
	2	David H. Mercer*	R	Omaha.
	3	Samuel Maxwell	F	Fremont.
	4	William L. Stark	F	Aurora.
	5	J. D. Sutherland	F	Nelson.
	6	William L. Green	F	Kearney.
Nevada	1	Francis G. Newlands*	S	Reno.
New Hampshire	1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	R	Manchester.
	2	Frank G. Clark	R	Peterboro.
New Jersey	1	H. C. Loudenslager*	R	Paulsboro.
	2	John J Gardner*	R	Atlantic City.
	3	Benjamin F. Howell*	R	New Brunswick.
	4	Mahlon Pitney*	R	Morristown.
	5	James F. Stewart*	R	Patterson.
	6	Richard W. Parker*	R	Newark.
	7	Thomas McEwan, jr*	R	Jersey City.
	8	Chas. N. Fowler*	R	Elizabeth.
New York	1	Joseph M. Belford	R	Riverhead.
	2	Denis M. Hurley*	R	Brooklyn.
	3	Francis H. Wilson*	R	"
	4	Israel F. Fischer*	R	"
	5	Charles G. Bennett*	R	"
	6	James R. Howe*	R	"
	7	John H. G. Vehslage	D	New York City.
	8	John M. Mitchell*	R	"
	9	Thomas J. Bradley	D	"
	10	Amos J. Cummings*	D	"
	11	William Sulzer*	D	"
	12	George B. McClellan*	D	"
	13	Richard C. Shannon*	R	"
	14	Lemuel E. Quigg*	R	"
	15	Philip B. Low*	R	"
	16	William L. Ward	R	Port Chester.
	17	Benj. B. Odell, jr*	R	Newburg.
	18	John Henry Ketcham†	R	Dover Plains.
	19	Aaron V. B. Cochran	R	Hudson.
	20	Geo. N. Southwick*	R	Albany.
	21	David F. Wilber*	R	Oneota.
	22	Lucien L. Littauer	R	Gloversville.
	23	Wallace T. Foote, jr*	R	Port Henry.
	24	Chas. A. Chickering*	R	Copenhagen.
	25	James S. Sherman*	R	Utica.
	26	George W. Ray*	R	Norwich.
	27	James J. Belden†	R	Syracuse.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054506281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.		Home Post-office.
New York	28	Sereno E. Payne*	R	Auburn.
	29	Charles W. Gillet*	R	Addison.
	30	James W. Wadsworth*	R	Geneseo.
	31	Henry C. Brewster*	R	Rochester.
	32	Rowland B. Mahany*	R	Buffalo.
	33	Dealva S. Alexander	R	"
	34	Warren B. Hooker*	R	Fredonia.
North Carolina	1	Harry Skinner*	P	Greenville.
	2	George H. White	R	Tarboro.
	3	John E. Fowler	D	Clinton.
	4	William F. Strowd*	P	Pittsboro.
	5	W. W. Kitchin	D	Rocksboro.
	6	Charles H. Martin*	P	Polkton.
	7	A. C. Shuford	D	Hickory.
	8	Romulus Z. Linney*	R	Taylorsville.
	9	Richmond Pearson*	R	Asheville.
North Dakota		Martin N. Johnson*	R	Petersburg.
Ohio	1	William B. Schattuc	R	Cincinnati.
	2	Jacob H. Bromwell*	R	"
	3	John L. Brenner	F	Dayton.
	4	George A. Marshall	F	Sidney.
	5	David Meekison	F	Napoleon.
	6	Seth W. Brown	R	Lebanon.
	7	Walter L. Weaver	R	Springfield.
	8	Archibald Lybrand	R	Delaware.
	9	James H. Southard*	R	Toledo.
	10	Lucien J. Fenton*	R	Winchester.
	11	Chas. H. Grosvenor*	R	Athens.
	12	John J. Lentz	D	Columbus.
	13	James A. Norton	D	Tiffin.
	14	Winfield S. Kerr*	R	Mansfield.
	15	H. C. Van Voorhis*	R	Zanesville.
	16	Lorenzo Danford*	R	St. Clairsville.
	17	John A. McDowell	F	Millersburg.
	18	Robert W. Tayler*	R	New Lisbon.
	19	S. A. Northway*	R	Jefferson.
	20	Clifton B. Beach*	R	Cleveland.
	21	Theo. E. Burton*	R	"
Oregon	1	Thomas H. Tongue	R	Hillsboro.
	2	William R. Ellis*	R	Heppner.
Pennsylvania		GalushaA.Grow*(atlarge	R	Glenwood.
		Samuel A. Davenport (at large).	R	Erie.
	1	Henry H. Bingham*	R	Philadelphia.
	2	Robert Adams, jr*	R	"
	3	William McAleer†	D	"
	4	James R. Young	R	"
	5	Alfred C. Harmer*	R	"
	6	Thomas S. Butler	R	West Chestel.
	7	Irving P. Wanger*	R	Norristown.
	8	Wm. S. Kirkpatrick	R	Easton.
	9	Daniel Ermentrout†	D	Reading.
	10	Marriott Brosius*	R	Lancaster.
	11	William Connell	R	Scranton.
	12	Morgan B. Williams	R	Wilkesbarre.
	13	Charles N. Brumm*	R	Minersville.
	14	Marlin E. Olmstead	R	Harrisburg.
	15	James H. Codding*	R	Towanda.
	16	Horace B. Packer	R	Wellsboro.
	17	Monroe H. Kulp*	R	Shamokin.
	18	Thaddeus M. Mahon*	R	Chambersburg.
	19	George J. Benner	D	Gettysburg.
	20	Josiah D. Hicks*	R	Altoona.
	21	Edward E. Robbins	R	Greensburg.
	22	John Dalzell*	R	Pittsburg.
	23	William A. Stone*	R	Allegheny.
	24	Ernest F. Acheson*	R	Washington.
	25	James J. Davidson	R	Beaver.
	26	John C. Sturtevant	R	Conneautville.
	27	Charles W. Stone*	R	Warren.
	28	William C. Arnold*	R	Du Bois.
Rhode Island	1	Melville Bull*	R	Middletown.
	2	Adin B. Capron*	R	Stillwater
South Carolina	1	William Elliott†	D	Beaufort

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.		Home Post-office.
South Carolina	2	W. Jasper Talbert*	D	Parksville.
	3	Asbury C. Latimer*	D	Belton.
	4	Stanyarne Wilson*	D	Spartanburg.
	5	Thomas J. Strait*	D	Lancaster.
	6	John L. McClaurin*	D	Bennettsville.
	7	J. William Stokes*	D	Orangeburg.
South Dakota	.....	John E. Kelly, (at large)	D	Flandreau.
		Freeman Knowles (at large).	P	Deadwood.
Tennessee	1	Walter P. Brownlow	R	Jonesboro.
	2	Henry R. Gibson*	R	Knoxville.
	3	John A. Moon	D	Chattanooga.
	4	Benton McMillin*	D	Carthage.
	5	Jas. D. Richardson*	D	Murfreesboro.
	6	John Wesley Gaines	D	Nashville.
	7	Nicholas N. Cox*	D	Franklin.
	8	T. W. Sims	D	Linden.
	9	Rice A. Pierce†	D	Union City.
	10	E. W. Carmack	D	Memphis.
Texas	1	Thomas H. Ball	D	Huntsville.
	2	S. Bronson Cooper*	D	Woodville.
	3	R. C. De Graffenreid	D	Mineola.
	4	John W. Crawford	D	Sulphur Springs.
	5	Joseph W. Bailey*	D	Gainesville.
	6	R. E. Burke	D	Dallas.
	7	R. L. Henry	D	Waco.
	8	Samuel W. T. Lanham†	D	Weatherford.
	9	Joseph D. Sayers*	D	Bastrop.
	10	R. B. Hawley	R	Galveston.
	11	Rudolph Kleberg*	D	Cuero.
	12	J. L. Slayden	D	San Antonio.
	13	John H. Stephens	D	Vernon.
Utah	.....	William H. King	D	Provo.
Vermont	1	H. Henry Powers*	R	Morrisville.
	2	William W. Grout*	R	Barton.
Virginia	1	William A. Jones*	D	Warsaw.
	2	William A. Young*	D	Norfolk.
	3	John Lamb	D	Richmond.
	4	Sydney P. Epes	D	Nottoway.
	5	Claude A. Swanson*	D	Chatham.
	6	Peter J. Otey*	D	Lynchburg.
	7	James Hay	D	Madison C. H.
	8	John F. Rixey	D	Culpepper.
	9	James A. Walker*	R	Wytheville.
	10	Jacob Yost	R	Staunton.
Washington	.....	James Hamilton Lewis (at large).	F	Seattle.
		WilliamC. Jones(at large)	F	Spokane.
West Virginia	1	Blackburn B. Dovener*	R	Wheeling.
	2	Alston G. Dayton*	R	Phillipa.
	3	Charles P. Dorr	R	Addison.
	4	Warren Miller*	R	Jackson.
Wisconsin	1	Henry A. Cooper*	R	Racine.
	2	Edward Sauerhering*	R	Maysville.
	3	Jos. W. Babcock*	R	Necedah.
	4	Theobold Otjen*	R	Milwaukee.
	5	Samuel S. Barney*	R	West Bend.
	6	James H. Davidson	R	Oshkosh.
	7	Michael Griffin*	R	Eau Claire.
	8	Edward S. Minor*	R	Sturgeons Bay.
	9	Alexander Stewart*	R	Wausau.
	10	John J. Jenkins*	R	Chippewa Falls.
Wyoming	.....	John E. Osborne	D	Rawlins.

DELEGATES.

Territory.	Name.		Home Post-office.
Arizona	Marcus A. Smith	D	Tucson.
New Mexico	H. B. Ferguson	D	Albuquerque.
Oklahoma	T. Y. Callahan	F	Kingfisher.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PARTY DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESSES.

States.	Fifty-fourth Congress.			Fifty-fifth Congress.			States.	Fifty-fourth Congress.			Fifty-fifth Congress.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.		Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.
Alabama	8	....	1	8	....	1	Nevada	....	....	1	....	....	1
Arkansas	6	....	....	6	....	....	New Hampshire	....	2	....	....	2	....
California	1	6	....	2	3	2	New Jersey	....	8	....	....	8	....
Colorado	....	1	1	....	....	2	New York	6	28	....	5	29	....
Connecticut	....	4	....	....	4	....	North Carolina	3	4	2	....	5	4
Delaware	....	1	....	1	....	....	North Dakota	....	1	....	....	1	....
Florida	2	....	....	2	....	....	Ohio	2	19	....	6	15	....
Georgia	11	....	....	11	....	....	Oregon	....	2	....	....	2	....
Idaho	....	1	....	1	....	....	Pennsylvania*	2	28	....	3	27	....
Illinois	1	21	....	5	17	....	Rhode Island	....	2	....	....	2	....
Indiana	....	13	....	4	9	....	South Carolina	7	....	....	7	....	....
Iowa	....	11	....	....	11	....	South Dakota	....	2	....	1	....	1
Kansas	....	7	1	2	2	4	Tennessee	6	4	....	8	2	....
Kentucky	6	5	....	7	4	....	Texas	12	1	....	12	1	....
Louisiana	6	....	....	6	....	....	Utah	....	1	....	1	....	....
Maine	....	4	....	....	4	....	Vermont	....	2	....	....	2	....
Maryland	3	3	....	....	6	....	Virginia	9	1	....	8	2	....
Massachusetts	1	12	....	1	12	....	Washington	....	2	....	2	....	....
Michigan	....	12	....	2	10	....	West Virginia	....	4	....	....	4	....
Minnesota	....	7	....	....	7	....	Wisconsin	....	10	....	....	10	....
Mississippi	7	....	....	7	....	....	Wyoming	....	1	....	1	....	....
Missouri	5	10	....	11§	3	....							
Montana	....	1	....	....	....	1	Total	104	246	7	†134	206	‡ 16
Nebraska	....	5	1	4	2	....							

*As constituted at the beginning of the first session. †Including 15 member classed as Fusionsists. ‡Including three members classed as Silver party. §There is one vacant seat (Missouri).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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	....	2	....	42	106	....	28	....
XXXVIII	1863-1865*	9	36	...	5	....	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	‖40	....	....	....	198	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	88	....	....	¶8
LIII	1893-1895	44	38	....	....	¶3	220	126	....	....	¶8
LIV	1895-1897	39	42	....	....	¶5	104	246	...	....	¶7
LV (elect)	1897-1899	34	45	....	....	‡‡11	§§134	206	....	....	¶16

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, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifth-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party. **The Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans. ‡‡Seven Populists, three Silver Republicans, one Silver Fusionist. §§Including fifteen members classed af Fussionists. ¶¶Including three members classed as Silver party. There is one vacancy.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN MINNESOTA.

For Denmark—J. C. Nelson, 246 East Seventh street, St. Paul.

For the Netherlands—J. B. Hartsinck, National German American Bank Building, St. Paul.

For Sweden and Norway—Engebreth H. Hobe, consul, 315 Jackson street, St. Paul.

For Great Britain and Ireland—E. H. Morphy, 455 Drake Block, St. Paul.

For France—F. C. Boucher, 460 Jackson street, St. Paul.

For Germany—Charles Passavant, 349 Wabasha street, St. Paul.

For Switzerland—Dr. G. Stamm, 105 Smith avenue, St. Paul.

For Venezuela—J. M. Pottgeiser, 116 East Third street, St. Paul.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Apportionment, 1891.

States.	Representatives in the 53th congress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election	States.	Representatives in the 54th congress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election.	States.	Representatives in the 54th congress. Census ratio, 173,901.	Electoral votes in the next presidential election.
Alabama.....	9	11	Maryland.....	6	8	Pennsylvania..	30	32
Arkansas.....	6	8	Massachus'ts..	13	15	Rhode Island..	2	4
California....	7	9	Michigan.....	12	14	S. Carolina.....	7	9
Colorado	2	4	Minnesota.....	7	9	S. Dakota	2	4
Connecticut..	4	6	Mississippi.....	7	9	Tennessee.....	10	12
Delaware.....	1	3	Missouri.....	15	17	Texas.	13	15
Florida	2	4	Montana.....	1	3	Utah	1	3
Georgia	11	13	Nebraska.....	6	8	Vermont.....	2	4
Idaho	1	3	Nevada.....	1	3	Virginia.....	10	12
Illinois.....	22	24	N. Hampshire..	2	4	Washington....	2	4
Indiana.....	13	15	New Jersey...	8	10	W. Virginia....	4	6
Iowa.....	11	13	New York.....	34	36	Wisconsin	10	12
Kansas	8	10	N. Carolina....	9	11	Wyoming	1	3
Kentucky . ..	11	13	N. Dakota.....	1	3			
Louisiana.. .	6	8	Ohio	21	23	Total	356	447
Maine..... ...	4	6	Oregon...	2	4			

Electoral votes necessary to a choice, 224.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statutes of limitations.		
	Legal rate.	Rate allowed by contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes. Years.	Open accounts, Years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	7	Any rate.	5	5	3
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	2
Colorado	8	Any rate.	10	6	6
Connecticut	6	Any rate.	.....	6	6
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	2
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	10	18	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	6	8	10	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	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	6	10	6	6	6
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5
Montana	10	Any rate.	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	6	4
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6*	20	6	6
North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6
Oklahoma	7	Any rate.	1	5	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6
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	10	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	Any rate.	8	4	2
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	6	6	10	5	2
Washington	7	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	21	5	5

*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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PRINCIPAL U. S. JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois, 4th Circuit. Appointed in 1888.

No. of Circuits.	Justices.	When appointed.
9.	Stephen J. Field, California	1863
7.	John M. Harlan, Kentucky	1877
1.	Horace Gray, Massachusetts	1881
2.	Henry B. Brown, Michigan	1891
5.	Edward D. White, Louisiana	1894
8.	David J. Brewer, Kansas	1889
3.	George Shiras Jr., Pennsylvania	1892
6.	Rufus W. Peckham, New York	1895

Salary of the Chief Justice, $10,500; Associate Justices, $10,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.
2. William J. Wallace, New York. E. Henry Lacombe, New York. Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.
3. Marcus W. Acheson, Pennsylvania, and George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia, and C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana, and A. P. McCormack, Texas.
6. Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee, and William H. Taft, Ohio.
7. James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin, and W. A. Woods, Indiana.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas, Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota, and Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.
9. *Joseph McKenna, California, William B. Gilbert, Oregon, and Erskine M. Ross, California.

Annual salary, $6,000.

The *First* Circuit consists of the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The *Second*, of Connecticut, New York and Vermont. The *Third*, of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The *Fourth*, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. The *Fifth*, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The *Sixth*, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee. The *Seventh*, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The *Eighth*, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and Territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma. The *Ninth*, of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and Territories of Alaska and Arizona.

* Resigned to become Attorney General.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MINNESOTA.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Terms of Courts.

Second Tuesday in January.....St. Paul
First Tuesday in March.....Minneapolis
Fourth Tuesday in March.....Fergus Falls
Third Tuesday in April.....Mankato
Second Tuesday in May.....Duluth
First Tuesday in June.....Winona
Fourth Tuesday in June.....St. Paul
First Tuesday in September.....Minneapolis
Fourth Tuesday in September.....Fergus Falls
Second Tuesday in October.....Duluth
First Tuesday in November.....Mankato
First Tuesday in December.....Winona

Judges—Hon. David J. Brewer, Washington, D. C., Circuit Justice.
Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. Circuit Judge.
Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. Circuit Judge.
Hon. Amos M. Thayer, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. Circuit Judge.
Hon. Wm. Lochren, Minneapolis, Minnesota District Judge.
Ex-officio Judge of the Circuit Court.

Henry D. Lang, Clerk, St. Paul.
Louise B. Trott, Deputy Clerk, St. Paul.
J. M. Sheardown, Deputy Clerk, Winona.
George Hitchcock, Deputy Clerk, Minneapolis.
Stephen Thorne, Deputy Clerk, Mankato.
Thomas H. Presnell, Deputy Clerk, Duluth.
L. A. Levorson, Deputy Clerk, Fergus Falls.
R. T. O'Conner, U. S. Marshall.
United States District Court, terms the same as the Circuit Court.
Hon. Wm. Lochren, Minneapolis, Judge.
William A. Spencer, St. Paul, Clerk.
Same deputies as for the Circuit Court.
E. C. Stringer, U. S. District Attorney.
George R. O'Reilly, Assistant U. S. District Attorney.
Charles L. Spencer, Deputy Clerk U. S. District Court.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CUSTOM HOUSE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

CHIEF OFFICE AT ST. PAUL.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

John C. Geraghty, Collector ..... St. Paul, Minn.
A. F. Storey, Special Deputy Collector ..... St. Paul, Minn.
C. E. Mayo, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... St. Paul, Minn.
T. F. Masterson, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... St. Paul, Minn.
T. Mitchell, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... St. Paul, Minn.
James Shields, Clerk ..... St. Paul, Minn.
Laura A. Colver, Clerk ..... St. Paul, Minn.
M. J. Tobin, Inspector ..... St. Paul, Minn.
J. M. Grace, Inspector ..... St. Paul, Minn.
T. F. O'Grady, Inspector ..... St. Paul, Minn.
C. E. Thurston, Storekeeper, p. b. w. ..... St. Paul, Minn.
J. W. Henion, Deputy Collector ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
A. W. Lyman, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
Wm. Farnsworth, Clerk ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
A. J. Mullen, Inspector ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
Mathias Gross, Storekeeper, p. b. w. ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
Thomas Loftus, Laborer ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
J. H. Gallagher, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Minnesota Transfer, Minn.
M. J. Moran, Deputy Collector and Inspector ..... St. Vincent, Minn.
J. E. O'Grady, Inspector ..... St. Vincent, Minn.
G. J. Carpenter, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Jadis, Minn.
Daniel Hyland, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Lake of the Woods, Minn.
P. D. O'Phelan, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Koochiching, Minn.
M. J. Burns, Deputy Collector and Clerk ..... Harding, Minn.
F. J. Schaaf, Deputy Collector and Inspector ..... Gunflint Lake, Minn.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, WABASHA, CORNER FIFTH.

John C. Geraghty, Custodian ..... St. Paul, Minn.
John Garvey, Janitor ..... St. Paul, Minn.
Denis Ryan, Engineer ..... St. Paul, Minn.
John J. Conroy, Fireman ..... St. Paul, Minn.
James Gear, Watchman ..... St. Paul, Minn.
Erick Larson, Laborer ..... St. Paul, Minn.
F. X. Leclair, Laborer ..... St. Paul, Minn.

CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS FOR MINNESOTA.

Statement by quarters showing the revenue derived from duties on imports entered for consumption during the year ending December 31, 1896, also the values of imports, free and dutiable.

QUARTERS.	Value of free goods imported.	Value of dutiable goods imported.	Total imports.	Amount of duties collected.
First	$ 93,312	$134,712	$228,024	$67,109.04
Second	128,751	116,655	245,406	55,737.21
Third	222,983	132,907	355,980	60,022.27
Fourth	196,380	97,316	293,696	48,279.78
Totals	$641,426	$481,680	$1,123,106	$231,148.30

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT IN MINNESOTA.

Collector—W. H. Harries.
Deputies—J. W. Vars, J. T. Smalley, J. T. Kerker, Frank Nicolla, Jr.
Clerks—C. H. Heffron, Grace Stimson.
Stamp Deputy—J. B. McArdle, Minneapolis.
U. S. Gaugers—C. D. Brumfield, John Rice, H. Bogart, John A. Tierney, M. J. McGrath, J. J. Tripp, W. P. Beaupre, H. B. McKinny.
U. S. Storekeepers—R. Bradley, Charles J. West, M. Doyle, R. H. Branton, F. B. Frankel.
Division Deputies—William Platte, St. Paul; W. D. Belden, Caledonia; M. M. Shields, Faribault; T. B. McMannus, Crookston; H. L. Henry, Mankato; M. Whelan, Minneapolis; Jos. P. Heltemes, Duluth.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Month.	List.	Beer.	Spirits.	Cigars and cigarettes.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Special taxes.	Playing cards.	Totals for month.
January	$331.77	$25,550.58	$126,121.49	$9,673.46	$79.86	$977.72	$1,445.84	$3.28	$164,184 00
February	1,144.17	26,135.19	163,260.35	9,067.89	47.82	835.20	1,425.85	2.40	201,918.87
March	1,158.25	28,685.53	152,021.54	10,064.63	86.46	948.81	2,140.44	.20	195,105.86
April	852.05	32,366 56	120,167 63	10,403 63	94.98	473.16	2 833.76	.62	167,192 39
May	1,714.41	41,048.15	98,090.85	10,193.52	82 20	515.58	2,643.34	.....	154,288.05
June	296.70	53,380 72	89,549.68	12,439.61	121.92	540.99	43.236 68	.26	199,566.56
July	3,649.11	53,348.45	124,598.98	11,254.76	89 28	423.99	69,356.68	.36	262,721.61
August	571.26	48,895.74	112,517.90	11,380.07	67.50	487.02	4,033 76	5.14	177,958.39
September	818.96	35,785.95	177,104.84	10,62. 40	90.92	414.17	2,340.00	.....	230,017.24
October	481.66	40,202.35	170,632.84	11,959 16	120.90	709.70	1,631.67	.04	225,739.02
November	361.71	29,541.50	138,664.46	10,605.54	82.38	807.56	1,635.42	.....	181,698.57
December	376.92	36,121.25	171,364.05	12,091.93	81.45	903.34	1,744.19	....	222,683.13
Total	$11.756.97	$454,061.97	$1,644,094.61	$129,597.30	$1,045.67	$8,037.24	$134,467.63	$12.30	$2,383,073.69

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

U. S. LAND OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Office at Marshall, Lyon County.

Register—C. P. Shepard.

Receiver—M. E. Matthews.

U. S. Land offices at Worthington, Tracy, Redwood Falls and Benson were consolidated February 28, 1889, and the consolidated office located at Marshall. All that portion of the state south of the following described line. Beginning at the north of the St. Croix river, thence up the Mississippi river to its intersection with the line between ranges 24 and 25, thence south on said line to the southeast corner of township 121, range 25, west 5th meridian, thence west on line between townships 120 and 121 to the southeast corner of township 121, range 36, thence north on line between ranges 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of township 124, range 36, thence west on line between townships 124 and 125 to the western boundary of the state. Comprising the following counties: Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Sibley, McLeod, Carver, Scott, Dakota, Hennepin, Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Big Stone and a part of Stevens, Pope, Kandiyohi, Meeker and Wright.

ST. CLOUD DISTRICT.

Office at St. Cloud, Stearns County.

Register—Theo. Bruener.

Receiver—C. F. Macdonald.

The St. Cloud district embraces that portion of the state lying between the above described northern boundary of the Marshall district and the following described line: Beginning on the eastern boundary of the state at the southeast corner of Carlton county, thence west along the line between townships 45 and 46 to the southwest corner of township 46, range 23, thence north on line between ranges 23 and 24 to the southeast corner of township 53, range 24, thence west following the Mississippi river to the northeast corner of township 145, range 29, thence west on line between townships 145 and 146 to the northwest corner of township 145, range 35, thence south on line between ranges 35 and 36 to the southeast corner of township 137, range 36, thence west on line between townships 136 and 137 to the western boundary of the state including the following counties: Washington, Ramsey, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Stearns, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Pine, Morrison, Crow Wing, Cass, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Douglas, Grant, Travers, Wilkin, Otter Tail, excepting township 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive; Aitkin, excepting townships 46 to 52 inclusive, ranges 22 and 23, that portion of Itasca county south of the Mississippi river, and parts of Wright, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Pope and Stevens counties.

DULUTH DISTRICT.

Office at Duluth, St. Louis County.

Register—A. J. Taylor.

Receiver—F. L. Ryan.

This district is composed of the following counties: Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Carlton, Itaska, excepting that portion south of the Mississippi river, and townships 46 to 52 inclusive, ranges 22 and 23 in Aitkin county.

CROOKSTON DISTRICT.

Office at Crookston, Polk County.

Register—Joseph Smith.

Receiver—William Anglim.

The district is composed of the counties of Becker, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Beltrami, Kittson, Roseau and township 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive in Otter Tail county.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 2165-74 of the revised statutes of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, and that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

CONDITIONS OF 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 heriditary 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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORNE 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 TREATY OF 1894.

The new Emigration Convention between the United States and China was signed by Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, on March 17, 1894. It was ratified by the Senate on August 13, 1894, the vote standing 47 to 20 in favor of ratification. Almost all of the Northwestern Senators opposed it, but the Eastern Senators (with the exception of Messrs. Lodge and Hoar, of Massachusetts) voted for it. It was provided that the treaty should remain in force ten years after ratifications should be exchanged, with the privilege of renewal for another ten years. The Chinese Government delayed approval until November, and the final action of the United States took place on December 6, so that the time of its going into effect did not begin until that date.

Article I stipulates that except under conditions subsequently specified the entrance of Chinese laborers into the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article II excepts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement.

Article III excepts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers of coming to or residing in the United States. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By Article IV it is agreed that Chinese of the laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States, shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article V recognizes the right of China to exact and enforce similar laws and regulations, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty parts of China.

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 as amended in 1896, provides, that only naturalized citizens are eligible to the use of the elective franchise, and must reside in state three months after becoming naturalized.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athena M Miller (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015058458211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 applications 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, 1888, 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 Department of State 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 traveling with United States passports desirous of entering Germany from France should not neglect to have their passports visé̊d 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.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CORPORATIONS.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CORPORATIONS.

The laws for the creation of corporations have been gradually placed upon the statute books of the several states, in recognition of the demands 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 or restrictions to stockholders in incorporations, different from those of members in a co-partnership. 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. Section three of article ten, reads as follows:

"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."

The exception in favor of manufacturing corporations, in article ten, section three, of the constitution, 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 purposes, as stated in the articles, are to carry on both a manufacturing business and also other kinds of business, not properly incidental to or 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).

This provision has been interpreted by the supreme court to mean that in any corporation excepting those organized for the purpose of manufacturing or mechanical business, the stockholder is liable to pay for his stock at its face value, but imposes a liability to the amount of the stock held, in addition to the liability for the stock. (50 N. W., 110).

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.

With regard to taxation, all private corporations must list the market or actual value of all the shares of stock paid up, as well as the value of all the real and personal property and the amount of their indebtedness; these three items being deducted from the value of the stock, the remainder is listed as bonds and stocks. The real and personal property is then taxed the same as individuals.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 two 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 city societies under the control of the public examiner. 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 1839, 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 under this chapter, 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.—Towns of one thousand population or less, not less than $10,000; towns of fifteen hundred population or less, but over one thousand, not less than $15,000; towns over fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand, not less than $20,000; and towns exceeding two thousand population, not less than $25,000.

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.—Under Section 13 of Article 9, of the State Constitution stockholders are 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 this liability continues for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder.

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.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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 slack water, or other navigation, and all works of internal improvement which require the taking of private property or any easement therein. And any citizens of the United States, not less than nine in number, owning any railroad within the state, or organized for the purpose of operating a railroad under contract, may file articles of association, and become empowered to construct branch lines, and operate the same.

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 the office of secretary of state, the publication may be for one week.

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

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.

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. (As to the double liability under the constitution, it would seem as though it would be in addition to the special liability clauses in act of incorporation).

Increase of stock or exchange 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 the 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 1859. The certified articles must also be recorded in the office of the 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, fifteen cents a folio; certificate of incorporation, $1.00. Filing affidavits of proof of publication, no charge. Certified copies of articles, fifteen cents a folio. Secretary's certificate, fifty cents.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING.

(Chapter 28, G. L. of 1876, and subsequent amendments. Secs. 144 to 152, 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, and marketing the materials, 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 previouly assumed by any other corporation.
2. The nature of the business and principal office.
3. The names and residence of incorporators.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 the register of deeds of the county where organized, and the other with the secretary of state [for record]. Amendments are made and deposited and recorded in the same manner. All by-laws must be filed and recorded in the same manner as articles of incorporation.

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

CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT OTHER THAN THOSE NAMED IN TITLE 1.

(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 and 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, or 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 incorporations 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.

Capital Stock.—Not less than $10,000, in shares of not less than two dollars nor more than one hundred dollars except that mutual building societies may have stock shares of two hundred dollars.

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. 4. Constitutional liability for the payments of debts to an amount equal to the value of the stock after corporate property is exhausted.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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

[The above synopsis is gathered from the statute (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," authorizes the formation of corporations for carrying on any kind of business, for pecuniary profit, not elsewhere specially provided for, although not of the same kind as any of those previously enumerated in the section referred to. (40 Minn. 508).

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 workingmen'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. 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].

CORPORATIONS FOR MECHANICAL OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

(Chapter 11, General Laws of 1873 and Subsequent Amendments, being Title 2, Chapter 34, Sections 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 an 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 receiving, 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].

Stockholders in corporations cannot exempt themselves from the constitutional rule of personal liability to the amount of their stock, by organizing in form under this act, alleging their organization to be for manufacturing purposes, when it is evident from the business transacted and purposes set out that business not properly incidental or necessarily connected with the manufacturing business may be engaged in. (44 Minn. 409).

4. Capital stock shares may be not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be limited in articles of association, but may be increased at any meeting specially called for the purpose.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

5. *Articles of Association.*—Must distinctly state the purpose and the amount of cap ital stock.

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 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. Failure to file the verified certificate does not affect the lawful character of the corporation. (37 Minn. 91). 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*"].

To secure exemption from the payment of corporation fees, no other than the designation of manufacturing business, and business essential thereto, can be inserted in the articles of incorporation.

(The exemption of manufacturing corporations or associations from the payment of incorporation fees is strictly construed to mean that the purposes of the corporation shall be absolutely limited to the manufacturing business and the business essential thereto. The keeping of a store and the selling of other goods than the manufactured products of the corporation would not come within this proviso).

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].

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 ASSOCIATION.

(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]. But the words "building and loan association," or "savings and loan association," must form a part of the name.
2. Place of business.
3. Limit of capital to be accumulated.
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.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

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 requir ed to file articles except with the town clerk where located.

ORGANIZATIONS 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 providin g, 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.

Organization.—Articles of incorporation shall contain:

1. Name, purpose, plan of operation and location.
2. Terms of admission, and the amount of monthly, quarterly or yearly contributions.
3. Capital stock, if any.
4. Officers of corporations, trustees or directors.

Filing and Record.—In offices of secretary of state and register of deeds.

Publication.—Not required.

Corporation Fees.—Exempt.

Record Fees.—Same as previously stated.

Failure to File Articles.—Chapter 233 of General Laws of 1885 provides that associations having otherwise incorporated under Title 3, and failing to record their articles, the organization can be legalized by filing the same for record as above.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

(Chapter 151, General Laws of 1885).

Purpose.—Any diocesan council, synod, presbytery, conference, association, consociation or general organization for religious or ecclesiastical purposes, composed of or representing several parishes, congregations, or churches.

Organization.—Articles of incorporation must contain:

1. Purpose to organize and form a corporation.
2. Name of corporation and general purpose.
3. Name of church or denomination to which the body belongs.
4. Official title of officers, and manner of election.
5. The names and post-office address of first directors, trustees and officers.

Articles must be approved by attorney general.

Filing and Record.—In the office of secretary of state.

Publication.—Not required.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OR CORPORATIONS.

(Chapter 229, General Laws of 1889).

Number.—Not less than eight.
Organization: 1. Name.
2. Terms of admission and qualification of members, and selection of officers.
Record—Articles to be recorded in the office of secretary of state and register of deeds of county.
Publication.—Not required.
Corporation Fees.—Exempt.
Record Fees.—Same as for other corporations.

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

(Under Title 4 of Chapter 34 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 supercede the provisions of title 4, but title 4 is not repealed, nor any law relating thereto; consequently incorporations under that title previous to 1889, are legal and valid without re-incorporation.]

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Chapter 232, General Laws of 1889).

Members.—Not less than three.
Organization.—1. Name of persons associating and residence.
2. Name of corporation, principal officers 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 1867, and Amendments).

Societies organized under this chapter, of which only one can be created in a county, file their constitution and by-laws with the register of deeds and report to State Agricultural Society.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Chapter 183 of General Laws of 1885, section 6, 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.

Every corporation created or organized under the laws of any other state or territory or foreign country before it shall transact any business in this state, or acquire, hold, or dispose of property, real, personal or mixed, within this state, shall appoint an agent in writing who shall reside at some accessible point in this state duly authorized by it to accept service of summons or process, and upon whom service of summons or process may be made in any civil action in which said corporation may be a party, the cause of which said action arose in this state, and service upon such agent shall be taken and held as due and sufficient service upon any such corporation. A duly authenticated copy of the appointment or commission of such agent shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state and of the register of deeds of the county where said agent resides, and a certified copy thereof by the secretary of state or the register of deeds shall be conclusive evidence of the appointment and authority of such agent.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INDEX.

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SPECIAL INDEX.

OF CONSTITUTIONS OF MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES, RULES OF LEGISLATURE OF 1897, AND JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.—

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Absence when not to affect residence for purpose of voting	7	3	44
Actions, penal and civil, on bonds, recognisances, forfeiture, etc., to vest in the state, Schedule		4	57
Adjournment, power of each house on	4	6	29
bills not to be passed on day of	4	22	32
Allodial, all lands declared to be	1	15	25
Amendments to constitution, mode of making	14	1	55
mode of revising same	14	2	56
Appointments, state librarian, notaries public, commissioners, etc., how made	5	4	38
to fill vacancies in offices	5	4	38
of reporter of supreme court, and vacancy in office of clerk of same	6	2	40
Apportionment for legislative and congressional purposes when to be made	4	23	32
term of senators expires with every new apportionment	4	24	32
Appropriation bills, governor may veto certain parts of	4	11	29
Army, standing in time of peace, prohibited	1	14	25
Attainder, bill of prohibited	1	11	25
Attorney general, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	38
term of office	5	5	39
member of board of pardons	5	4	39
Auditor of state, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	38
term of office	5	5	39
Bail, shall not be excessive	1	5	23
all persons entitled to, exception	1	7	24
Ballot, all elections to be by, exception	7	6	44
Banks, property of, how taxed	9	4	49
public funds how to be deposited in	9	12	50
law for chartering may be enacted with certain restrictions	9	13	51
Bequests, taxation of	9	1	47
Bills, limit of time of introduction into legislature	4	1	28
rules regulating passage of	4	20	31
to be signed by presiding officer of each house	4	21	31
penalty of refusing to sign	4	21	31
how certified to governor in such case	4	21	31
not to be passed on day of adjournment, construction of this rule	4	22	32

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athanne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Board of pardons, how constituted	5	4	39
how regulated	5	4	39
Bonds of state. See state debt	9	5	49
limit to be issued for extraordinary expenses	9	5	49
special provisions to increase the debt	9	14a	51
Boundary of state, how defined	2	1	26
Bribery, disqualification of persons convicted of	4	15	31
Census, to be taken in 1865, and every ten years thereafter	4	23	32
Charters of cities and villages	4	36	36
board of freeholders to draft	4	36	36
vote necessary to adopt	4	36	37
shall contain certain features	4	36	37
legislature to prescribe by law certain limits	4	36	37
legislature may enact laws limited to cities of certain size	4	36	38
Church, not to be supported by state	1	16	25
property of exempt from taxation	9	3	48
Citizens, rights of (see elective franchise)	15	3	56
Cities, when may be organized as counties	11	2	54
Clerk of supreme court, how elected, term of office, vacancy in	6	2	40
of probate court	6	7	42
of district court	6	13	43
Commissioners of deeds, how appointed	5	4	38
Constitution, mode of amending	14	1	55
mode of revising	14	2	56
Constitution to be deposited in office of governor	Schedule	8	58
a certified copy to be sent to the president of the United States, if adopted	Schedule	8	58
Contracts, obligations of not to be impaired	1	11	25
Corporations without banking privileges, definition of, rights and privileges of	10	1	53
not to be formed under special act, except municipal	10	2	53
liability of stockholders in	10	3	53
how lands may be taken for use of	10	4	54
duties as common carriers	10	4	54
Courts (see supreme, district and probate courts) pleading and proceedings in	6	14	43
legislature may establish by two-third vote	6	1	40
successors of territorial courts	Schedule	4	57
Court commissioner, jurisdiction, who may be	6	15	43
Counties, provisions for forming and changing seats of justice in, etc.	11	1	54
cities may be organized as counties	11	2	54
election of officers	11	4	54
Counties, powers of local taxation	11	5	54
restrictions as to voting aid to railroads	9	15	52
Manomin merged into Anoka county	11	7	55
how money may be drawn from treasury	11	6	55
Credit of state never to be loaned to any party	9	10	50
Crimes, rights of persons charged with	1	6	24
same subject	1	7	24
conviction of, not to work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate	1	11	25
disqualification of persons convicted of certain	4	15	31
Debt, imprisonment for prohibited, except for fraud in contracting same	1	12	25
of state, limits of, manner of contracting, etc	9	5	49
prohibition as to creating	9	7	49
Devises, taxation of	9	1	47

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
District courts, how composed, number of judges, how chosen, term of office	6	4	41
jurisdiction, etc	6	5	41
qualification of judges, compensation not to be diminished	6	6	41
judges ineligible to other offices, votes cast for void; exception	6	11	42
change of district not to vacate office of judge	6	12	43
clerk of elective, etc	6	13	43
Districts, for legislative purposes	4	24	32
for judicial purposes	6	4	41
Divorces, legislature prohibited from granting	4	28	33
Education. See School Fund	8	1	45
Election, to fill vacancy in legislature	4	17	31
contested	4	17	31
by legislature to be *viva voce*, etc	4	30	34
of executive officers, to whom returns made, and by whom canvassed, etc	5	2	38
on day of, arrests in civil cases prohibited	7	5	44
all to be by ballot, exception	7	6	44
when held for voting on constitution and election of state officers	Schedule	16	60
Elective officers, official year	7	9	44
franchise	7	1	43
Electors, qualifications of, three classes	7	1	43
persons disqualified from being	7	2	43
residence of not affected by absence	7	3	44
privileged from arrest	7	5	44
women may be allowed to vote for school officers	7	8	44
Embezzlement of public funds, what constitutes, declared a felony	9	12	50
Enabling act, accepted, etc	2	3	27
Executive department, of what officers composed and how chosen	5	1	38
terms of office, when to commence and end	5	7	39
members to take oath of office	5	8	40
Exemption of property from sale, a certain amount to be determined by law	1	12	25
Ex post facto laws prohibited	1	11	25
Fines, excessive shall not be imposed	1	5	23
Gifts, taxation of	9	1	47
Government, object of	1	1	23
distribution of powers of government; prohibition	3	1	27
Governor to approve all laws	4	11	29
to issue writs of election to fill vacancies in legislature	4	17	31
Governor, to be chosen by electors of state	5	1	38
term of office and qualifications of	5	3	38
to communicate by message to legislature at each session the condition of the state, etc	5	4	38
shall be commander-in-chief of, and call out militia, etc	5	4	38
may require opinion of other executive officers on subjects relating to their departments	5	4	38
has negatives on laws	5	4	38
with senate, may appoint state librarian and notaries public	5	4	38
may appoint commissioners of deed	5	4	38
member of board of pardons	5	4	39
may reject certain parts of appropriation bills	4	11	30
may convene legislatures	5	4	38
shall see that the laws are enacted	5	4	38
may appoint to vacancies in certain offices	5	4	38
vacancy of office, office to devolve on lieutenant-governor	5	6	39
to appoint to fill vacancy in office of any judge	6	10	42

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Habeas corpus, shall not be suspended, exception	1	7	24
Historical Society of Minnesota. See Seat of Government	15	1	56
Impeachment, house of representatives has sole power of	4	14	31
shall be tried by senate	4	14	31
who liable to	13	1	55
extent of judgment on	13	1	55
liability to other punishment	13	1	55
persons impeached forbidden to exercise duties office before acquittal	13	3	55
of governor, lieutenant-governor not to sit on trial	13	4	55
copy of to be served on person before trial	13	5	55
Imprisonment, for debt	1	12	25
Inheritances, taxation of	9	1	47
Internal improvement lands, sale and use of funds	4	32b	34
Judiciary department, powers of vested in certain courts, (see Courts)	6	1	40
Judges, other than those provided for in this constitution, how elected, term of office	6	9	42
vacancy in office of, to be filled by appointment of governor	6	10	42
Judicial districts, created	6	4	41
changes in, not to vacate office of any judge	6	12	43
Jurisdiction of state concurrent on waters forming common boundary	2	2	27
Jury, rights of trial by secured, but may be waived	1	4	23
Jury, no trial by in supreme court	6	2	40
Justices of the peace, number to be elected in each county, term of office, compensation, jurisdiction, prohibition	6	8	42
Judge of probate, election of, term of office, jurisdiction, powers and duties	6	7	42
may be court commissioner	6	15	43
Lands, all allodial, feudal tenures prohibited	1	15	25
leases of agricultural, in certain cases void	1	15	25
of individuals, how taken for use of corporations	10	4	54
internal improvement, sale and use of funds	4	32b	34
Laws—ex post facto, impairing the obligations of contracts, and bills of attainder, prohibited	1	11	25
must be approved by governor	4	11	29
how passed over governor's veto	4	11	30
how bills to become laws without approval of governor	4	11	30
style of	4	13	30
must be passed by majority elected to both houses	4	13	30
each law to embrace but one subject, expressed in title	4	27	33
private or special laws, limit as to enactment	4	33	35
to organize executive department	5	9	40
receipts and expenditures to be published with laws	9	11	50
shall be passed for safe keeping of public moneys	9	12	50
territorial election, continued in force, schedule 5			58
Legacies, taxation of	9	1	47
Legislative department, to consist of senate and house of representatives	4	1	28
to meet at seat of government, times of meeting to be prescribed by law	4	1	28
sessions not to exceed ninety legislative days	4	1	28
number of members prescribed by law	4	2	28
apportionment and limit of ratio of representation	4	2	28
each house to judge of election returns and eligibility of its own members	4	3	28
a quorum to do business	4	3	28
each house to determine its rules	4	4	28

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Legislative Department, punishment and expulsion of members	4	4	28
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	29
neither house to adjourn for more than three days without consent of other, etc	4	6	29
pay of members not to be increased, etc	4	7	29
members of, privileged from arrest, exception	4	8	29
members of, to hold no other office except as postmaster	4	9	29
revenue bills to originate in house	4	10	29
of governor's veto, etc	4	11	30
further provisions relating to veto power	4	12	30
all money to be appropriated by bill	4	12	30
vacancies, how filled, contested seats	4	17	31
disorderly persons, not members, how punished	4	18	31
sessions of each house to be open except when secrecy requires	4	19	31
bills to be read on three different days in each house, and twice at length before passage	4	20	31
of the signing of bills by presiding officer of each house, penalty for refusal to sign	4	21	31
bills not to be passed on day fixed for adjournment	4	22	32
districts, how formed	4	24	32
qualification of members	4	25	33
senators, to be elected after new apportionment	4	24	32
to elect United States senators	4	26	33
to take oath of office	4	29	33
all elections by, to be *viva voce*	4	30	34
Legislative restricted, in authority, as to rights of cities, towns, etc., to vote aid to railroads	9	15	52
Librarian of state, how appointed	5	4	39
Lieutenant governor, an executive officer, when and how elected	5	1	38
term of office, qualification	5	3	38
ex-officio president of senate, when to act as governor	5	6	39
compensation of, when office vacated how filled	5	6	39
not to sit on trial of impeachment of governor	13	4	55
Lotteries, legislature not to authorize	4	31	34
Manomin county merged in Anoka county	11	7	55
Militia, legislature shall pass laws to organize	12	1	55
Military, shall be subordinate to civil power	1	14	25
Mississippi river, concurrent jurisdiction	2	2	27
Municipal corporations, how created	10	2	53
Money, shall only be appropriated by bill	4	12	30
shall be specially applied	9	8	50
not to be paid out except appropriated by law	9	9	50
statement of receipts and expenditures to be published annually	9	11	50
public, not to be exchanged for other funds (see embezzlement)	9	12	50
paid out by authority of law	11	6	55
Navigable waters, free	2	2	27
Name of state	2	1	26
Notaries public, how appointed	5	4	39
Oath, form of, for members and officers of legislature	4	29	33
form of, for other public officers	5	8	40
at elections, to be uniform, etc	15	3	56
Office, all electors eligible to, exceptions	7	7	44
prohibition, as to members of legislature	4	9	29
cause of removal from	13	1	55
same subject	13	2	55
duties of, not to be exercised after impeachment before acquittal	13	3	55
elective officers, term	7	9	44
official year		9	44

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg
Pardons, (see board of pardons)			
Perjury, disqualification of persons convicted of	4	15	31
Pleadings, in the courts, to be under the direction of legislature	6	14	43
Power, political, inherent in people	1	1	23
President pro tem. of Senate, when to act as lieutenant governor	5	6	39
Press, liberty of secured	1	3	23
Private laws, limits as to enactment	4	33	35
Probate Court, to be established in each organized county, to be a court of records	6	7	42
judge of, clerk of, how chosen	6	7	42
jurisdiction of	6	7	42
judge of, may be court commissioner	6	15	43
Process, style of	6	14	43
Property, of persons, not to be taken for public use without compensation	1	13	25
same, compensation made if taken by corporations	10	4	54
Protest, right of, secured to members of legislature	4	16	31
Public debt, restriction as to creating	9	7	49
Punishment not to be cruel or unusual	1	5	23
no person to be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense	1	7	24
of disorderly persons in session of legislature	4	18	31
Quorum, a majority of each house of legislature constituted	4	3	28
power of a less number	4	3	28
Railroads, laws changing form of taxation on, must be ratified by vote of the people	4	32a	31
aid to, by county, ownership, city, etc., restricted	9	14b	51
additional amendment restricting aid to 5 per cent of valuation	9	15	52
Religion, freedom of, secured	1	16	25
licentiousness in, not allowed	1	16	25
not a test, as a qualification for office or of an elector	1	17	26
opinion on, not to disqualify any person as a witness	1	17	26
property of societies of exempt from taxation	9	3	48
Reporter of supreme court, by whom appointed	6	2	40
Representation, how apportioned, ratio of	4	2	28
Representatives (see Legislative Department), how chosen, term of office	4	24	32
Residence, for purpose of voting, what not to affect	7	3	44
who do not acquire	7	4	44
Revenue, bills shall originate in house, but senate may amend	4	10	29
Rights, political, secured	1	1	2
natural, secured	1	2	2
to property, character, etc	1	8	24
unreasonable searches and seizures prohibited	1	10	24
enumeration of, not to impair others retained by the people	1	16	25
Rivers, and streams on borders, concurrent jurisdiction	2	2	27
Salaries, of members of legislature	4	7	29
of executive officers	5	5	39
of lieutenant governor	5	6	39
of judges of supreme and district courts, not to be diminished	6	6	41
Salaries, of probate judges	6	7	42
of clerk of district court	6	13	43
of justices of the peace	6	8	42
Seal of State, provisions relating to	15	4	57
Seat of Government, provisions relating to	15	1	56
School districts, loan of school funds to	8	5	46
School officers, women may be elected as	7	8	44

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Schools, etc., duty of legislature to establish	8	1	45
of lands for use of, and concerning the school fund, and investments	8	2	45
investment of permanent fund	8	5	46
investment of permanent fund	8	6	46
of taxes to support	8	3	46
property of, exempt from taxation	9	3	48
fund of, how kept	9	12	50
no part of funds to be diverted to sectarian schools	8	3	46
Secretary of state, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	38
term of office, salary	5	5	39
Sectarian schools, to receive no portion of school fund	8	3	46
Senators, (see Legislative Department) how chosen, term of office, etc	4	24	32
of United States, how chosen	4	26	33
Slavery prohibited	1	2	23
Special laws, limit as to enactment	4	33	35
Speech, liberty of secured	1	3	23
State Debt, provisions relating to	9	5	49
how contracted	9	6	49
special provisions to increase	9	14a	51
in time of war, etc	9	7	49
credit of state not to be loaned, etc	9	10	50
State Prison, territorial prison as located to remain one of the prisons of the state	15	5	57
Stockholders, liability of in banks	9	13	51
same, in other corporations	10	3	53
Suffrage	7	1	43
Supreme Court, how organized; jurisdiction, powers and duties	6	2	40
to appoint reporter of its decisions	6	2	40
to appoint clerk in place of vacancy	6	2	40
judges of, elected for six years	6	3	41
qualifications of judges, their compensation not to be diminished	6	6	41
judges of, to hold no other office—all votes cast for void, except for a judicial office	6	11	42
Swamp lands, appraisement and use of funds	8	2	45
one-half of proceeds of swamp lands for support of	8	2	46
Taxation, non-resident property holders not to be taxed higher than residents	2	3	27
for school purposes	8	3	46
to be equal and uniform, property taxed to have a cash valuation	9	1	47
for state purposes	9	2	48
what shall be taxed	9	3	48
what shall be exempt	9	3	48
banks and bankers, how taxed	9	4	49
for bonds issued for extraordinary expenses	9	5	49
powers of counties and townships	11	5	54
of persons on Indian lands	15	2	56
of railroads, laws changing to be ratified by vote of the people	4	32a	34
legislation may provide special method of, in certain cases	9	16	52
Terms of office, of governor	5	3	38
of lieutenant governor	5	3	38
of auditor, secretary, treasurer and attorney general	5	5	39
of clerk of supreme court	6	2	40
of judges of supreme court	6	3	41
of district judges	6	4	41
of probate judges	6	7	42
of justices of the peace	6	8	42
of other judges	6	9	42
of elective officers	7	9	44

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Title, state not to interfere with when given by congress	2	3	27
Towns and townships, organization of	11	3	54
election of officers of	11	4	54
powers of local taxation	11	5	54
moneys of, how drawn from treasurer	11	6	55
restrictions as to granting aid to railroads	9	15	52
Treason, definition of, proof of	1	9	24
disqualification of persons convicted of	7	2	43
Treasurer of State, an executive officer, how chosen	5	1	38
term of office	5	5	39
to register state bonds	9	6	49
to publish annually a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of public money	9	11	50
University of Minnesota, provisions relating to	8	4	46
property of, exempt from taxation	9	3	48
investment of permanent fund	8	6	47
Vacancies, in state and other offices, to be filled by appointment by governor	5	4	38
in offices of judges, same	6	10	42
Veto, of bills by governor	4	11	29
of joint resolutions, etc	4	12	30
of portions of appropriation bills	4	11	30
Votes, in passing laws, to be entered on journal	4	13	30
same, in elections by legislature	4	30	34
Witness, cannot compel person to be against self on a criminal trial	1	7	24
opinion on religion not to disqualify any person from being	1	17	26
Women, the legislature may pass laws to allow them to vote for school officers	7	8	44
may hold any school office	7	8	44
Yeas and nays. See votes.			

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—

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
Appropriation 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 attained	3	3	79
Bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the house of representatives	1	7	75
Bills before they become laws, shall be passed by both houses and approved by the president; or, if disapproved, shall be passed by two-thirds of each house	1	7	75
not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervene, shall be considered 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 constitution	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 naturalized, are, amendment article 14			32
Commerce, regulations, respecting, to be equal and uniform	1	8	21

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Arthemis M Imitar (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec	Pg.
Congress, power to enforce the laws against slavery, amendment 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 the state legislature concerning elections of senators and representatives, 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
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 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
Congress, 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

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Art.	Sec.	Pg
Debts, against the confederation to be valid against the United States under this constitution	6	1	80
Debts, of states in rebellion, prohibition against payment by United States 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 legislature, 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 and after 1802		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 interior	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
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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054381211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
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
legislature.—See Congress	1	1	73
executive.—See President	2	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 af 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
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 published	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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athanne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Representatives, house of, shall not exceed one for 30,000, how apportioned, 14th amendment			82
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, election and qualifications of its members	1	5	74
what shall be a quorum of	1	5	74
Representatives, any number may adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees	1	5	74
may determine the rules of proceeding	1	5	74
may punish or expel a member	1	5	4
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	74
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 formalities 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 citizens declared to be.			
as to offenses charged or committed	5		81
as to private property	5		81
speedy public trial	6		81
in suit 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, 14th 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	4
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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
Senate of the United States, 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 amendment 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 State, 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 perscribed	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—			
entering into any treaty, alliance or confederation	1	10	76
granting letters of marque	1	10	76
coining money	1	10	76
emiting 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
State, judges of, bound to consider the treaties, the constitution, and the laws under it, as supreme	6	1	80
State, majority of all, necessary to the choice of president	2	1	77
State, each to be guaranteed a republican form of government; protected against invasion; and secured upon application against domestic violence	4	4	79

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Art.	Sec.	Pg.
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 representation	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 states.—See Presents	1	9	76
Treason defined	3	3	79
two witnesses, or confession necessary for conviction	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 delivered up	4	2	79
Treasury, money drawn from only on 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 state 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
shall in certain cases discharge the duties of president	2	1	77
may be removed by impeachment	2	4	78
Vote of one house, requiring the concurrence of the other	1	7	75
Warrants for searches and seizures, when and how they shall issue—4th amendment			81
Witness, in criminal cases, no one compelled to be against himself—5th amendment			81

RULES OF THE SENATE FOR 1897.—

	Rule.	Page.
Absent, committees not to be	47	128
Absence of senators	54	128
Adjourn, motion to	23, 24	125
Admission to floor	55	128
Amendments, when to be reduced to writing	21	124
in committee of the whole	34	126
on third reading	41	127
to rules	56	129
Ayes and noes, any senator may demand	46	128
Bills, public to have preference	11	124
referring	12	124
presentation of and indorsement	30	125
introduction of	35	127
reading of	36	127
commitment of	37	127
to committee of the whole	38	127
printing of	39	127
engrossment of	40, 43	127
amendments on third reading	41	127
commitment on third reading	42	127
transmitting to other branch	44	127
report on enrolled	62	129
substitutes for enrolled	62	129

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054358211
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Rule.	Page.
Business, order of	10	123
conduct of members during	17	124
Calendar of bills	64	129
Call of the senate	31	125
Called to order, member	14	124
Calling to order	1	123
Certificates for money	50	128
Commitment of bills, etc	37, 42	127
Committees, standing	32	125
not to be absent	47	128
of the whole	33, 34, 38	126, 127
Debate, order in	13-16	124
member, called to order in	14	124
speaking in	16	124
precedence of motions in	23	125
notice of	57	129
Decorum of members	17	124
Disturbance in lobby	8	123
Division and count	18	124
motion to excuse from voting	19	124
of motion or question	28	125
Engrossment of bills	40	127
Enrolled bills, report on	62	129
Enrollment committee may report at any time	48	127
Excuse from voting	19	124
Executive session	51	128
Errors, what secretary may collect	60	129
Floor of senate, privileges	55	128
General orders of the day	63, 64	129
Hours of meeting	53	128
Introduction of bills	35	127
Jefferson's manual to govern	52	128
Journal of executive session	51	128
Lobby, disturbances in	8	123
Member called to order	14	124
Memorials, how presented	29, 30	125
to congress	45	128
Motions to excuse from voting	19	124
form of stating	20	124
to be reduced to writing	21	124
when in possession of senate	22	124
precedence of close debate	23	124
to adjourn	24	125
reconsideration	27	125
division of question	28	125
Notice of debate	57	129
Order in debate	13	124
Order of business	10	123
members called to	14	124
Orders of the day	63, 64	129
Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's manual to govern	52	128
Petitions, how presented	29	125

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Rule.	Page.
Preference, public bills to have	11	124
President of, duties	2, 4, 5, 6, 7	123
pro tem	5	123
Previous question, form of	25	125
no debate on	26	125
Printing of general bills	39	127
Privileges of the floor	55	126
Privileges of reporters	9	123
Public bills to have preference	11	124
Question, how stated and decided	3, 4	123
under debate, precedence of motions	23	124
previous, form of	25	125
no debate on	26	125
reconsideration	27	125
division of	28	125
Reading of bills	36	127
Reconsideration	27	125
Remonstrances, how presented	29, 30	125
Reporters, privileges of	9	123
Resolutions, notice of debate	57	129
Rules, amendment to	56	129
Rules of order, Jefferson's manual to govern	52	128
Secretary, duties of	49	128
may correct errors	60	129
duties relating to general orders	63, 65	129
Sergeant-at-arms, duties of	61	129
Smoking prohibited	59	129
Speaking in debate	16	124
Standing commitee	32	125
Third reading, amendments on	41	127
Transmitting bills, etc	43, 44	127
Voting, excused from	19	124
Yeas and nays, any senator may demand	46	128

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1897.—

	Rule.	Page.
Absence of members and officers	56	135
Adjourn, motion to adjourn	11	130
Admission to floor	42	133
Amendments on third reading	25	132
Appeal from call to order	19	131
Ayes and nays, how ordered	51	135
Bills, how introduced	20, 21	131
first reading and reference	22	131
second reading	23	131
third reading	26	132
amendments on third reading	25	132
engrossment of	24	131
suspension of rules to hasten	27	132
passage of	28	132
in committee of the whole	30	132
senate, how proceeded with	32	132
motion for reconsideration	33	132
printing of	54	135
substitution of	60	135
Business, order of	17, 44	131, 134

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Rule.	Page.
Call of the house	53	135
Call to order of member	19	131
appeal from	19	131
Clerk of house, duties of on general orders	43	134
duties relating to file binders	43	134
duties of relating to records	57	134
Clerk's desk, no one to remain by	58	135
Clerks of committees	62	136
Committees, standing	36	132
Committees of the whole	29, 30, 46	132, 134
rules of the house to apply	34	132
motion to rise	35	132
Committee, on engrossment	38	133
on enrollment	39	133
special	40	133
of conference	45	134
on public accounts, etc	61	136
meetings, notices	63	136
Decorum of members	5, 6	130
Debate, order in	7	130
notice of	52	135
Division of a question	18	131
Duties of speaker	3, 4	130
Duties of chief clerk and assistants	57	135
Duties of members	5, 6	130
Disturbance in lobby	55	135
Engrossment for third reading	24	131
committee on	38	133
Employes, appointment of	37	133
of the house	62	136
Enrollment, committee on	39	133
Excuse from voting	16	131
Extra compensation or gratuity	37	133
First reading of bills	22	131
Floor of the house, admission to	42	133
General order of the day	43	134
Gratuity or extra compensation	37	133
Hour of meeting	50	135
Jefferson's manual to govern	48	134
Journal, name of member introducing bill to go on	41	133
Lobby, disturbance in	55	135
Meeting, call to order	1	130
hour of	50	135
Main question	14	130
Memorials, presentation of	15	131
Motions, presentation	8	130
when in posession of house	9	130
precedence of	10	130
to adjourn	11	130
previous question	12	130
for reconstruction	33	132
Order of debate	7	130
Order of business	44	134
Order, incidental questions	14	130

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Rule.	Page.
Order of business	17	131
call of members to	19	131
of putting question	31	132
of the day, general	43	134
Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's manual	48	134
Pages, relating to	64	136
Petitions, presentation of	15	131
Precedence of motions	10	130
Previous question, form of	13, 14	130
Printing of bills	54	135
Questions of order, incidental	14	130
order of putting	31	132
motion for reconsideration	33	132
Reading of the journal	2	130
Reconsiderations, motions for	33	132
Resolution, notice of debate	52	135
Rules, suspension to hasten a bill	27	132
suspension on two-thirds vote	49	134
apply in committee of the whole	34	132
Jefferson's manual to apply	48	134
Second reading of bills	23, 24, 25	131, 132
Senate bills, how proceeded with	32	132
Smoking prohibited	59	135
Speaker, duties of	3, 4	130
Speaker pro tem	47	134
Special committees	40	133
Standing committees	36	132
Substitution of bills	60	135
Suspension of rules to hasten a bill	27	132
two-thirds vote	49	134
Third reading of bills	26	132
Voting, excused from	16	131
Yeas and nays, call for	51	135

JOINT RULES.—

Amendment, power of either house to amend	10	137
receding from by either house	14	138
Appropriations of money, how made	15	138
Bills, how enrolled and signed	11	137
title of shall express subject	18	138
Call of the joint convention	9	137
Committee on printing, joint	16	138
Committees of conference	13	138
Committee on enrollment	11	137
Debate, order in	5, 8	137
Elections by joint convention	12	138
Enrolling and signing of bills	11	137
Joint convention, how governed	1	137
president of	2	137
elections by	12	138
rules of house to govern	17	138

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Rule.	Page.
Money, appropriations how made	15	138
Order in debate	5, 6, 7, 8	137
President of joint convention	2	137
right to vote	4	137
Printing, joint committee	16	138
Questions, how stated	3	137
Reading from amendments	14	138
Title of bills, shall express object	18	138

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
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	9	163
quasi-committee (committee of the whole)	26	160
Bills, 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, arrangements of	14	152
Call of the house	7	148
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	3	192
Journals, of congress	49	187
Legislative powers of congress	2	139

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Sec.	Page.
Messages between houses	47	165
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
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

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Athenne M Imiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054382811
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

GENERAL INDEX.

A	Page.
Act authorizing state government	20
Act of admission into Union	63
Act, organic of Minnesota	13
Adjutant general, duties of	262
biography of	586
names of, since 1858	636
department officers, 1897	364
Admission of state into Union	63
Advertising, legal in newspapers	352
Agricultural resources of state	245
cultivated area	245
productions of 1895	245
live stock in 1896	245
farms in state, 1895	245
land for sale by state, terms, etc	245
statistics, commissioner of, duties	317
society, state, history of	324
officers of, 1897	376
Agriculture, college of	275
school of	276
factory dairy school	277
experiment station	277
Aitkin county, county seat, officers, 1897	381
Amendments to state constitution, publication of	350
vote on in 1896	488
Animals societies for prevention of cruelty to	347
Anoka county, county seat, officers, 1897	381
Apportionment, territorial, first, 1849	85
second, 1851	85
third, 1855	86
state, first, 1857	88
second, 1860	89
third, 1866	91
fourth, 1871	93
fifth, 1881	100
sixth, 1889	105
congressional, 1872, 1881, 1891	109
Area of state	220, 642
Articles of confederation of United States	67
Associate justices, territorial associate justices since 1849	84
state, (see judges supreme court).	
Attorney general, territorial, attorneys since 1849	84
state, attorneys since 1858	634
duties of	261
biography of	381
department officers, 1897	364
vote for in 1896, by precinct	418
vote for in 1896, by counties	486
Auditor, territorial, auditors since 1849	84
state, auditors since 1858	634
duties of	261
biography of	381
department officers 1897	363
state, deputy, names of since 1885	634
Australian system of voting, when adopted	351

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

B

	Page.
Baking powders, adulteration, law relating to	320
Banks, state, under supervision of public examiner	315
list of, location, capital, etc	556
annuity and trust companies	558
savings	559
national, number, capital stock	558
Becker county, county seat, officers 1897	381
Benton county, county seat, officers 1897	382
Big Stone county, county seat, officers 1897	382
Big Woods, location of	244

BIOGRAPHIES.

	Page.
State officers, 1897	581
Anderson	584
Andrews	588
Barrows	585
Becker	586
Berg	581
Bixby	583
Childs	582
Clough	581
Converse	586
Dearth	583
Dunn	582
Gibbs	581
Gilman	585
Hart	588
Kenyon	584
Kingsley	587
Koerner	582
Mills	587
Muehlberg	586
Pendergast	584
Powers	585
Reese	590
Rose	588
Teisberg	587
Whitney	587
Judges of supreme court, 1897	589
Buck	589
Canty	590
Collins	589
Mitchell	589
Start	589
Judges of district courts, 1897	590
Baxter	593
Brill	590
Brown, C. L	596
Brown, P. E	596
Belden	593
Buckham	593
Bunn	591
Cadwell	594
Cant	595
Crosby	590
Elliott	593
Judges of District Courts—*Cont.*	
Ensign	595
Holland	596
Ives	596
Jamison	592
Kelley	591
Lewis	591
Moer	595
Otis	591
Powers	595
Russell	592
Searle	594
Severance	593
Simpson	592
Smith	592
Snow	592
Webber	594
Whytock	594
Willis	592
Williston	590
Members of congress from Minnesota, 1897	597
Senators—	
Davis	597
Nelson	597
Representatives—	
Eddy	599
Fletcher	599
Heatwole	598
Kiefer	598
McCleary	597
Morris	599
Stevens	598
Tawney	597
Towne	599
Members of state legislature, 1897	600
Senators—	
Barr	602
Cole	610
Collester	602
Cronkhite	611
Culkin	608
Currier	602
Dunham	607
Dunn	601

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Senators—*Cont.*	Page.
French	601
Fuller	610
Greer	604
Hanna	609
Hanson	608
Heneman	606
Hodge	609
Howard	607
Iltis	608
Jones	610
Johnson, A. G.	610
Johnson, W. E.	606
Keller	609
Knatvold	600
Larson	603
Lloyd	603
Masterman	604
Miller	601
Morgan	607
McArthur	601
McHale	607
Ozmun	605
Peterson	603
Potter	606
Pottgieser	605
Reishus	603
Ringdal	611
Roverud	600
Schaller	604
Sevatson	601
Sheehan	605
Smith	610
Spencer	611
Sperry	602
Stebbins	602
Stevens	605
Stockton	604
Sweningsen	600
Theden	607
Thompson	600
Thorpe	609
Whitney	611
Wing	604
Wyman	606
Yale	603
Young	609
Representatives—	
Abbott	613
Anderson	627
Barta	621
Basford	617
Belden	625
Bergley	628
Biglow	619
Boutwell	625
Brusletten	619
Briggs	612
Coe	623

Representatives—*Cont.*	Page.
Cray	624
Cunningham	624
Dahl	624
Dale	622
Dallimore	621
Dare	625
Davies	624
Donnelly	620
Douglas	630
Drommerhausen	613
Dunn	621
Dyer	614
Eigenbrodt	619
Emerson	629
Feig	626
Ferris	628
Finney	629
Foell	622
Fosnes	627
Foss	629
Froslee	629
Gilbertson	630
Goar	631
Goss	617
Grondahl	619
Gunn	631
Hall	627
Hayter	627
Hartshorn	628
Head	628
Heimerdinger	614
Henderson	612
Hicks	623
Hill	617
Hollister	618
Holmen	614
Jacobson	626
Jamieson	615
Johns	621
Johnson	613
Jones	628
Kelley	618
Kendall	616
Kraker	627
Laing	614
Larson	614
Laybourn	631
Leach	612
Lee	630
Lellman	623
Littleton	615
Lovejoy	623
Lloyd	621
Mahood	618
Manchester	617
Mansfield	618
Marin	630
Martin	621

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Representatives—*Cont.*	Page.
Mattson	625
Meyers	623
Milligan	619
Munger	619
McDonald	621
McElhaney	616
McGill	622
McGrath	630
McLean	615
McNeil	629
Nyquist	615
Olds	617
Parker	620
Pederson	629
Poetz	625
Reeves	628
Reiner	626
Sampson	626
Scott	621
Scribner	613
Schmidt	631
Schroeder	627
Sederberg	625
Severance	618
Shell	614
Simonson	624
Sloan	615
Smith	624
Snodgrass	622
Snyder	622
Soule	620
Staples	620
Stockwell	624
Stone	627
St. John	612
Torson	613
Truwe	625
Underleak	616
Vail	631
Vigen	629
Von Lehe	618
West	613
Wilkinson	615
Wood	630
Yates	620

Blind, school for, at Faribault 299
Blue Earth county, county seat, officers 1897 382
Board of corrections and charities, (see corrections and charities) 289
of game and fish commission, (see game and fish commission) 333
of medical examiners, (see medical examiners) 342
of dental examiners, (see dental examiners) 344
of pharmacy, (see pharmacy board) 343
of equalization, state 348
of examiners of law, state, members 377
Boilers, inspection in, (see inspection of steam boilers) 353
Bonds, five million loan to aid railroads 208
adjustment, legislature 1881 213
Minnesota funding (1892) 247
Minnesota revenue and building (1889) 247
Boundary of state, defined by congress 13, 204
Brown county, county seat, officers 1897 383
Building and loan associations, under supervision of public examiner 315
organization of 672, 677
Bureau, of labor (see labor bureau) 318
of public printing (see public printing) 344
Butter and cheesemakers' association, of state 347

Camp and grove meetings, corporations, organization 679
Capital of state, when and where located 254, 361
Capitol, state, present, history of 253
new, under process of construction 256
new, description of 257
Carlton county, county seat, officers 1897 383
Carver county, county seat, officers 1897 383
Cass county (unorganized), county commissioners 1897 384
Census, first in territory 204
second, in 1857 206
third, in 1860 209
fourth and fifth 212

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
Census, sixth, in 1875 213
national of 1880 213
state of 1885 213
national of 1890 213
state of 1895 213
state of 1895, statistics from, (see population) 502
Cheese, Minnesota, full cream 319
Chief justice, territorial, chief justices since 1849 84
state (see judges of supreme court) .....
Children, school for dependent, at Owatonna 302
Chippewa county, county seat, officers 1897 384
Chisago county, county seat, officers 1897 384
Chronological history of important events in the state 215
Circuit judges of the United States 660
Cities, comparative growth of in state 504
Citizenship, in the United States 82
in Minnesota 43
Clay county, county seat, officers 1897 385
Clerk of supreme court, territory, clerks since 1849 84
state, clerks since 1858 637
duties of 263
biography of 590
department officers, 1897 368
Climate of Minnesota 222
College of agriculture 275
Commissioner of statistics, duties of 317
names of since 1860 635
of insurance, (see insurance commissioner) 316
of printing, (see printing commission) 344
of labor, (see labor bureau) 318
of counties, duties of 644
dairy and food, (see dairy and food) 319
game and fish, board of (see game and fish) 333
Common schools of state, how controlled, organization, supervision 265
statistics for past two years 265
Congress, 55th, members of 649
Congressmen from Minnesota, vote on, 1896 490
biographies of 597
names of, since 1838 640
Congressional, apportionment, 1872, 1881 109
apportionment, 1891 ..... 109, 658
vote in 1896 490
population in 1895 536
Constitution of Minnesota, (see special index) 23
amendments to, vote on, 1896 488
Constitution, of the United States (see special index) 73
Constitutional amendments, publication of 350
convention, in 1857 87
two conventions held 207
Consuls, foreign in Minnesota 657
Cook county, county seat, officers 1897 385
Corporations, synopsis of laws relating to 671
building, loan and savings associations 672, 677
banks and banking 672
authorized to take private property 673
mining and manufacturing 67
for pecuniary profit, any lawful business 674
mechanical or manufacturing purposes 675
co-operative associations 676

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Page.
Corporations, annuity, safe deposit and trust companies	677
millers' and manufacturers' insurance companies	677
mutual insurance, hail, etc	677
farmers' mutual fire insurance	678
town insurance	678
other than for pecuniary profit	678
colleges, seminaries, societies	678
religious	678, 679
young men's christian associations	679
camp or grove meetings	679
county agricultural societies	679
foreign	680
Correctional and charitable institutions	289
growth since 1860	290
improvements in 1896	290
Corrections and charities, state board of, members and duties	289
officers, 1897	370
biography of secretary	588
Cottonwood county, county seat, officers 1897	395
Counties, table of, establishment, organization, area	642
officers of, 1897	581
under supervision of public examiner	315
population of, census of 1895	502
by districts, senatorial, congressional, judicial	643
County seats	381
commissioners, duties of, etc	644
Courts (see judiciary department of state)	263
Crow Wing county, county seat, officers 1897	396
Cruelty to animals, society for prevention of	346
Custom house officers in state	662
collections in state, 1896	662

D

Dairy and food commissioner, duties of	319
biography of	384
department officers, 1897	365
Dairymen's association, of state	347
Dairy school, state	277
Dakota county, county seat, officers, 1897	396
Deaf, school for, at Faribault	298
Debt of state, bonds	247
Declaration of Independence of the United States	64
Defectives, institute for, at Faribault, organization of	297
expenditures for past two years	297
inspected by board of corrections and charities	289
school for deaf	298
school for blind	299
school for feeble-minded	300
members of board of directors	371
resident officers, 1897	371
Delegates to congress, territorial, delegates since 1849	84
Democratic-Peoples party, state platform, 1896	412
nominations in 1896	414
Dental examiners, board of, object of	344
members of board	374
Department of, insurance (see insurance commissioner)	316
oil inspection (see oil)	342
public examiner (see public examiner)	315
public instruction (see superintendent of public instruction)	364

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Imber (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054589261
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
Department of, railroads (see railroads) ... 321
state (see secretary of state) ...
Departmental officers, state, executive ... 260
Dependent children, school for, at Owatonna ... 302
Disbursements, state, in 1896 ... 542
estimate for next three years ... 543
District courts, how created, powers ... 284
judges of, in 1897 ... 576
biographies of ... 590
vote on judges in 1896 ... 492
terms of court ... 576
District schools, (see common schools) ...
Doctors, state medical board ... 342, 374
Dodge county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 386
Douglas county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 387
Druggists, state board of pharmacy ... 343, 374

E

Education, lands set aside for ... 246
value of school fund ... 246
school taxes of 1896 ... 246
Elections of state, laws relating to ... 351
qualification of voters ... 43, 351
australian system ... 351
1896, party platforms ... 411
returns ... 415
presidential vote since 1860 ... 499
presidential vote 1896 by counties ... 416
vote on state officers by precincts ... 418
vote on amendments to constitution ... 488
vote on congressmen ... 490
vote on judges district court ... 492
vote on representatives ... 493
vote on senators, sixth district ... 493
vote on senators, 53d distrsct ... 398
Eligibility to hold office ... 354
Equalization, state board of ... 318
members of ... 377
Examiner, public, (see public examiner) ... 315
Examiners, in medicine, state board of ... 342
in dentistry, state board of ... 344
in law, state board of ... 377
Executive department of Minnesota, officers, duties of ... 260
officers of state, 1897 ... 361
experiment station, state agricultural ... 277

F

Faribault county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 387
Faribault, institutes for defectives, located at ... 297
Farm statistics of state ... 245
land for sale by state, terms and conditions ... 245
Farmers in Minnesota in 1896 ... 245
institutes of Minnesota, history of ... 326
Federal courts in state ... 661
Feeble-minded, school for (see institute for defectives) ... 300
Fergus Falls, hospital for insane at ... 296
Fillmore county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 387
Finances of state, statistics of 1896 ... 247, 541
receipts and expenditures, 1896 ... 247
debt of state, 1896 ... 247

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Page.
Finances of state, sources of revenue, 1896	541
disbursements, 1896	542
disbursements since 1858	550
disbursements for support of state institutions since 1861	552
total cost of buildings of several state institutions	553
estimated receipts and disbursements, 1897, 1898, 1899	543
assessed valuation of taxable property, 1896	544
assessed valuation of taxable property since 1858	549
railroad taxes, 1896	548
telegraph and telephone taxes, 1896	551
state treasury receipts since 1858	554
railroad statistics	555
gross earnings, taxes, etc	555
state banks	556
Fiscal year of state	353
Fish commission (see game and fish commission)	333
Fish hatchery, state, Willowbrook	334
superintendent, 1897	375
Five million loan bill to aid railroads	208
Flag, Minnesota state	8
Flax fibre, the manufacture of	246
Flour, statistics of state for 1896	246
Flower, Minnesota state	7
Food adulterations, state action	320
Foreign consuls in Minnesota	657
Foreign corporations	680
Forest, culture in state	324
preservation	332
chief fire warden, when appointed	332
biography of	588
Forestry association of state, history of	331
Freeborn county, county seat, officers 1897	388
Future growth of state	248

G

Game and fish commission, board of, history of	333
members of board, 1897	375
superintendent of fish hatchery, 1897	375
Geography of state	220
Geological and natural history survey	243
General laws (see laws)	
General taxes, information relating to	350
Goodhue county, county seat, officers 1897	388
Government, state, officers 1897	361
biographies of	581
county, officers 1897	381
Governor, territorial, governors since 1849	84
state, governors since 1858	633
head of executive department	260
duties of	260
biography of	581
department officers, 1897	362
private secretaries to, since 1858	636
staff of	378
vote for, since 1857	499
vote for, 1896, by precincts	418
vote for, 1896, by counties	486
Grain inspection department, law regulating	321
collection of fees	321
officers, 1897	367

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
Graded schools of state, how controlled.....265, 288
appropriations for..... 286
Grant county, county seat, officers 1897..... 388

H

Hail insurance companies, organization..... 677
Health and vital statistics, state board of, history of..... 339
local boards..... 340
collection of vital statistics..... 341
members of board, and officers, 1897..... 374
Hennepin county, county seat, officers 1897..... 389
High schools of state, how controlled.....265, 287
appropriation for..... 286
Historical society, Minnesota, history of..... 323
officers, 1897..... 375
History of Minnesota..... 203
historical sketch before admission..... 203
chronological..... 215
descriptive..... 220
Hogs in Minnesota in 1896..... 245
Holidays, legal..... 354
Horses in the state in 1896..... 245
Horticultural society, Minnesota, history of..... 329
officers 1897..... 376
Hospitals, for insane, board of trustees, duties..... 291
expenditures for last two years..... 291
census for 1896..... 291
inspected by board of corrections and charities..... 289
fourth, commission..... 291
first, at St. Peter..... 292
resident officers, 1897..... 370
second, at Rochester..... 294
resident officers, 1897..... 371
third, at Fergus Falls..... 296
resident officers, 1897..... 371
board of trustees, members, 1897..... 370
lunacy commission, members, 1897..... 370
House of representatives, officers since 1857..... 111
officers, 1897..... 118
standing committees, 1897..... 121
permanent rules, 1897..... 130
members, 1897, by districts..... 108
biographies of..... 612
statistical list of..... 115
vote on, 1896..... 493
Houston county, county seat, officers 1897..... 389
Hubbard county, county seat, officers 1897..... 389

I

Illuminating oils, inspector of (see oil)..... 342
Incorporations (see corporations)..... 671
Indebtedness of state, 1896..... 247
Indian massacre of 1862..... 210
Indian reservations..... 209
Indian shoe, state flower..... 7
Indian treaties.....203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 212
Insane hospitals (see hospitals for insane)..... 291
Institutes for defectives, organization (see defectives)..... 297

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Page.
Inspection of illuminating oils	342
of steam boilers	353
inspectors, 1897	375
Institutions of state, expenditures for and value of	248
under supervision of public examiner	315
officers, 1897	369
disbursements for support of since 1858	552
costs of buildings of the several	553
Insurance department of state, history and growth of	316
fees received by department	316
expenses of department	316
taxes collected from fire premium	316
reports of department	317
premiums and losses paid	317
companies doing business in state, class and number	317
commissioners since 1872	635
biography of	583
department officers, 1897	365
Interest laws of states in Union	659
Internal revenue, officers 1897	663
collections, 1896	663
Inter-state park	233
Iron ore in state, statistics	242
Isanti county, county seat, officers 1897	390
Itasca county, county seat, officers 1897	390
Itasca state park	223

J

Jackson county, county seat, officers 1897	390
Jails and lock-ups, plans by board of corrections and charities	289
Jefferson's manual of parliamentary practice (see special index)	139
Joint rules, legislature 1897 (see special index)	137
Judges, supreme court, 1897	368
biographies of	589
names of since 1858	637
district court, 1897	574
biographies of	590
names of since 1858	638
vote for, in 1896	492
Judiciary department, of state, supreme court	263
district courts	264
municipal courts	264
probate courts	264
of United States, districts and officers	660
judges of courts in Minnesota	661

K

Kanabec county, county seat, officers 1897	391
Kandiyohi county, county seat, officers 1897	391
Kittson county, county seat, officers 1897	391

L

Labor bureau, history and duties of	318
commissioner, 1897, biography of	584
commissioners since 1887	637
department officers, 1897	366
Lac qui Parle county, county seat, officers 1897	392
Lady's slipper, state flower	7

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Page.
Lakes of Minnesota	221
Lake county, county seat, officers 1897	392
Land department of state, commissioner, duties of	261
officers, 1897	363
Land offices of the United States in Minnesota	664
Lard, adulteration of	320
Latitude and longitude of state	220
Law, state board of exmamiers in	377
Laws of state, disposition of	349
publication in newspapers	349
Legal advertising, defined, rates	352
Legal holidays	354
Legal voters, qualification of	351, 663
number, of in state, 1895	532
Legislative department, territorial, apportionment, first, 1849	85
second, 1851	85
third, 1855	86
members of, since 1849	85
presiding officers of since 1849	85
state, apportionment, first, 1857	88
second, 1860	89
third, 1866	91
fourth, 1871	93
fifth, 1881	100
sixth, 1889	104
members since 1858	88
presiding officers since 1858	88
1897, members of, by districts	108
biographies of	600
statistical lists of	112, 115
number and compensation of members	349
permanent rules of	123
joint rules of (see special index)	137
newspaper reporters in	119
Legislature, 1897, senate, officers since 1857	110
addresses, nativity, etc., of members	112
officers of, 1897	114
standing committees, 1897	120
rules, 1897 (see special index)	123
hosse, officers since 1857	111
addresses, nativity, etc., of members	115
officers of, 1897	118
standing committees, 1897	121
rules, 1897 (see special index)	130
LeSueur county, county seat, officers 1897	392
Library, state law, history of	345
librarian, duties of	345
biography of	585
names of, since 1858	636
officers, 1897	366
Lieutenant governor, state, lieutenant governors since 1858	633
duties of	260
biography of	581
vote for, in 1896, by precincts	418
vote for, in 1895, by counties	486
Lincoln county, county seat, officers 1897	393
Loan and trust companies (see banks)	556
organization of (see corporations)	672, 677
Logs and lumber, surveyors' districts of state	345
surveyors, 1897	375

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Page.
Lumber, statistics of state for 1896	246
logs and lumber, surveyors	348
Lyon county, county seat, officers 1897	393

M

McLeod county, county seat, officers 1897	393
Mankato normal school	283
Manual of parliamentary practice (see special index)	139
Manufactures carried on in state, flour, timber, flax fibre	246
Marshall county, county seat, officers 1897	394
Martin county, county seat, officers 1897	394
Mechanical and manufacturing corporations, organization	675
Medical examiners, state board of, object of	312
members of board	374
Meeker county, county seat, officers 1897	394
Meteorological review of weather, 1896	645
Military department, of state	262
commanding officers, first brigade, 1897	378
general staff, 1897	378
Military storekeeper, 1897	262
biography of	586
Mille Lacs county, county seat, officers 1897	395
Millers' and manufacturers' insurance companies, organization	677
Mines and mining	241
Mining and smelting corporations, organization	673
Minneapolis, state university located at	267
Minnehaha Falls, soldiers' home located at	309
Minnesota, act of admission into the Union	63
agricultural resources of	245
area of land and water	220
climate	222
dairymen's association	347
description, origin of name, geographical position, area	220
elevation	222
future growth of	248
geography of	220
historical society (see historical society)	323
history, description, and resources of	203
historical sketch before admission	323
hospitals for insane (see hospitals)	...
institutes for defectives (see defectives)	297
lakes of	221
national guard, commanding officers, 1897	378
newspapers in, 1896	560
organic act of	13
origin of name	220
population of (see population)	502
post-offices in, 1897	567
resources of	241
river and water courses	221
society for prevention of cruelty to animals	346
soldiers' home (see soldiers' home)	309
state butter and and cheese-makers' association	347
state capitol, location of	254
state capitol, present	253
state capitol, new	256
description of	257
state constitution, (see special index)	23
state farmers institute	326
state federal courts in	661

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
Minnesota state flag ... 8
state flower ... 7
state funding bonds (1892) ... 247
state government, act authorizing a ... 20
officers, 1897 ... 361
biographies of ... 581
officers since organization ... 633
state horticultural society ... 329
state institutions ... 248
state parks ... 223
Itasca ... 223
Inter-state ... 233
state prison at Stillwater ... 307
state reformatory (see reformatory) ... 306
state revenue and building bonds (1889) ... 247
state seal ... 11
training school for boys and girls (see training school) ... 304
Moccasin, state flower ... 7
Monetary statistics, 1896 (see finances) ... 247
state debt, 1896 ... 247
Moorhead normal school ... 286
Morrison county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 395
Mower county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 395
Municipal courts, how established, powers ... 264
Murray county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 396

N

Name of state, origin of ... 220
National guard of Minnesota ... 262
commanding officers, 1897 ... 378
National bank, (see banks) ... 558
Naturalization laws of the United States ... 665
Neglected children, school for, at Owatonna ... 302
Newspapers, reporters of, in legislature of 1897 ... 119
legal advertising ... 352
list of, in Minnesota in 1896 ... 560
publication of laws in ... 349
Nicollet county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 396
Nobles county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 396
Nominations, party, 1896 ... 414
Normal schools of state, how controlled ... 265
appropriation for ... 266
enrollment, 1896 ... 266
board of directors ... 281, 369
principals of schools, 1897 ... 369
at Winona ... 281
at Mankato ... 283
at St. Cloud ... 284
at Moorhead ... 286
Norman county, county seat, officers 1897 ... 397
Notable events in state history, chronological ... 215
Notaries public, term of office ... 356
decision of supreme court in regard to ... 356

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Page.
Office, eligibility to	354
Officers, executive of state, 1897	361
of counties in state, 1897	381
of state institutions, 1897	369
of state since organization	633
Officers, of territorial government since 1849	84
Officers, of territorial, legislative department, since 1849	85
Officers, of legislature, presiding since 1858	88
presiding 30th session (1897)	
senate	114, 600
house	118, 612
Official bonds, oaths, etc., where filed	260
Oil, illuminating, inspection of	342
inspectors since 1876	637
inspector, 1897	375
biography of	585
Oleomargarine, restrictions against	319
Olmsted county, county seat, officers 1897	397
Organic act, of Minnesota	13
Origin of name of state	220
Organization, of townships	644
of corporations (see corporations)	671
Otter Tail county, county seat, officers 1897	397
Owatonna, school for dependent and neglected children	302

P

Parliamentary practice, Jefferson's manual (see special index)	139
Party, political platforms in 1896	411
nominations in 1896	414
divisions of U. S. congresses	656, 657
Passport regulations	667
Penitentiary, Stillwater, when located	254
Pensions, claims through adjutant general's office	262
People's-Democratic party platform, state, 1896	412
party nominations, 1896	414
Permanent school fund, amount of	266
Personal property, taxable, value of	544
Pharmacy, state board of, object of	343
members of board, 1897	374
Physicians, state board of medical examiners	312, 374
Pine county, county seat, officers 1897	398
Pine forests in Minnesota	214
Pipestone county, county seat, officers 1897	398
Platforms, political, in 1896	411
Political nominations, 1896	414
Polk county, county seat, officers 1897	398
Pope county, county seat, officers 1897	399
Population of Minnesota	502
census of 1895 and previous years, by counties	502
comparative growth of cities	504
by minor civil divisions	505
growth of population by counties, nine census years	528
tables showing, nativity by counties	530
legal voters, by counties	532
soldiers and sailors, by counties	532
sex and color, by counties	532
occupation, by counties	534
population, by congressional districts	536
population, by senatorial districts	537

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Page.
Post offices in state, list of, 1897 567
postage rates and regulations 574
postal money order system 575
Presidential vote of state since 1896 499
of state in 1896 416
Prevention of cruelty to animals, society for 346
Printing commission, object of 344
officers, 1897 362
biography of expert, 1897 587
Prison, state, at Stillwater, history of 307
inspected by board of corrections and charities 289
board of managers 373
officers, 1897 373
Probate courts, how created, powers 264
judges of, salaries 264
names of, 1897 (see county officers) .....
Prohibition party, state platform, 1896 413
party nominations, 1896 414
Publication, of laws, in newspapers 349
of legal notices 352
Public examiner, history of office, duties of 315
biography of 584
department officers, 1897 365
examiners since 1878 635
Public instruction, department of, superintendents since 1860 634
biography of superintendent, 1897 584
department officers, 1897 364
Public printing, bureau of, object of 344
officers, 1897 362
Public property, department officers, 1897 367
Public school, at Owatonna (see state public school) 302

R

Railroads, five million loan bill to aid 208
foreclosure of franchise 208
grant of lands for 247
miles of constructed road 247
taxes of 1896 548
gross earnings, 1896 555
freight and passenger traffic, 1896 555
capital stock, bonds, etc 247, 555
state department of, organization and history of 321
officers since 1872 634
officers, 1897 366
biographies of 586, 587
Railroad and warehouse commission, history of 321
officers, 1897 366
Ramsey county, county seat, officers 1897 399
Real property in state 544
Receipts, into treasury, since 1858 554
into treasury, 1896 541
Receipts and disbursements, estimated for three years 543
Red Lake county, county seat, officers 1897 407
Red Wing, training school for boys and girls at 304
Redwood county, county seat, officers 1897 399
Reformatory, at St. Cloud, history of 306
inspected by board of corrections and charities 289
board of managers, members of 372
Regents of state university, board of, officers of 1897 369

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

	Page.
Religious corporations, organization	678, 679
Renville county, county seat, officers 1897	400
Reporter, supreme court, territorial, reporters since 1849	84
state, since 1858	638
duties of	263
Reporters, newspaper, in legislature of 1897	119
Representatives, house of, officers since 1857	111
officers of 1897	118
standing committeess	121
permanent rules of, 1897	130
members of, 1897, by districts	108
biographies of	612
statistical list of	115
vote on, in 1896	493
Represetatives in congress from Minnesota since 1858	640
biographies of	597
Republican party, state platform, 1896	411
party nominations, 1896	414
Resources of state	241
Revenue from mining	243
Rice county, county seat, officers 1897	400
Right to hold office	354
Rights of women	355
Rivers of Minnesota	221
Rochester, hospital for insane	294
Rock county, county seat, officers 1897	400
Roseau county, county seat, officers 1897	401
Rules, legislature of 1897, (see special index) senate	123
house	130
joint	137

S

St. Cloud, normal school at	284
reformatory at	306
St. Paul, capital of state	361
when located	254
St. Peter, hospital for insane	292
St. Louis county, county seat, officers 1897	401
Savings banks, state, under supervision of public examiner (see banks)	315
School, state, system of	265
statistics	265
support of	266
fund, permanent	266
School of agriculture	276
Scott county, county seat, officers 1897	401
Seal of Minnesota	11
Secretary of state, secretaries since 1858	633
assistant secretaries since 1858	635
duties of	260
biography of	381
department officers, 1897	362
vote for, in 1896, by precincts	418
vote for, in 1896, by counties	486
Secretary, territorial, secretaries since 1849	84
Senate, state, officers since 1857	110
officers, 1897	114
standing committees, 1897	120

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
Senate rules, 1897 (see special index)..... 123
members of, 1897, by districts..... 108
biographies of..... 600
statistical list of..... 112
vote on, in 1896, sixth district..... 493
vote on, in 1896, fifty-third district..... 498
Senatorial districts, of state (see apportionment)..... ...
population by..... 537
Sherburne county, county seat, officers 1897..... 402
Sibley county, county seat, officers 1897..... 402
Sioux massacre of 1862..... 210
Society, Minnesota historical..... 323
agricultural, state..... 324
horticultural, state..... 329
for prevention of cruelty to animals..... 346
Soldiers' home, at Minnehaha Falls, history of..... 309
population of..... 310
support of..... 311
inspection of, by board of corrections and charities..... 289
board of trustees, officers 1897..... 373
State agricultural society, (see agricultural society)..... 324
Auditor (see auditor)..... 261, 363
banks (see banks)..... 556
board of corrections and charities (see corrections and charities)..... 289
board of dental examiners (see dental examiners)..... 344
board of equalization, (see equalization)..... 348
board of examiner in law, members..... 377
board of game and fish commission (see game and fish commission) 333
board of health (see health and vital statistics)..... 339
board of medical examiners (see medical examiners)..... 342
board of pharmacy (see pharmacy)..... 343
board of veterinary examiners, members of..... 374
butter and cheesemakers' association..... 347
capital, location of..... 254
capitol, present, history of..... 253
capitol, new, under process of construction..... 256
description of..... 257
architect for..... 256
commission, board of..... 256
constitution (see special index)..... 23
dairy and food commissioner (see dairy and food)..... 319
dairymen's association..... 347
debt, amount of..... 247
elections (see elections) laws relating to..... 351
returns, 1896..... 415
executive department, officers, duties of..... 260
finances (see finances)..... 247, 541
flag, adoption, description..... 8
flower, description of..... 7
forestry association..... 331
future growth of..... 248
government, act authorizing a..... 20
government, 1897, executive officers..... 361
biographies of..... 581
officers since organization of state..... 633
historical society (see historical society)..... 323
horticultural society (see horticultural society)..... 329

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

	Page.
State institutions, expenditures for and value of	248
under supervision of public examiner	315
disbursements for support of, since 1861	552
total cost of buildings of the several	553
officers, 1897	389
insurance department, (see insurance commissioner)	316
laws, disposition of	349
laws, publication of in newspapers	349
legislature (see legislative department.)	
number and compensation of members	349
library (see library)	345
military forces, staff of governor	378
oil inspection (see oil)	312
parks, Itasca	223
Inter-state	233
population of (see population)	502
prison (see prison)	307
public examiner (see public examiner)	315
public school at Owatonna	302
inspected by board of correction and charities	289
board of control, officers 1897	372
reformatory	306
school system, how controlled	265
high schools	287
graded schools	288
normal schools (see normal schools.)	
university (see university of Minnesota.)	
seal	11
taxes (see taxes)	350
training school (see training school for boys and girls)	304
treasurer (see treasurer)	261, 363
university (see university of Minnesota.)	
Staff of governor	378
Standing committees, 1897, senate	120
house	121
Statistics, agricultural, commissioner of, duties of	317
Statistics, labor commissioner of	318
Statutes of limitation of states in Union	659
Steam boilers, inspection of	353
inspectors, 1897	375
Stearns county, county seat, officers 1897	402
Steele county, county seat, officers 1897	403
Stevens county, county seat, officers 1897	403
Stillwater, state prison located at	307
Stumpage, fees collected	244
Superintendent of banks (see public examiner)	315
Superintendent of public instruction, officers 1897	364
Supreme court, territorial, reporters since 1849	84
state, reporters since 1858	638
reporter, 1897, legal residence, etc	368
duties of	263
Supreme court, judges in 1897	368
judges since 1858	637
powers	263
clerk of (see clerk of supreme court)	263
Supreme court reports, how published	264
Supreme court of the United States, judges	661
Surveyors of logs and lumber, districts of, duties of	348
officers	375
Swift county, county seat, officers 1897	403

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

T

	Page.
Taxation, tables of	544
Taxes, general, when become a lien	350
delinquent, and penalty	350
certificate of sale, holders of	350
received from railroads, 1896	548
received from telegraph and telephone companies, 1896	551
Teachers' institutes, appropriations for	266
Telegraph and telephone taxes, 1896	551
Territorial government, when organized	204
officers from 1849	84
legislative department, first apportionment, 1849	85
second apportionment, 1851	85
third apportionment, 1855	86
members since 1849	95
presiding officers since 1849	85
Timber of state	244
Todd county, county seat, officers 1897	404
Township, organization	644
Training school for boys and girls, at Red Wing, history of	304
inspected by board of corrections and charities	289
board of managers, officers of	372
Traverse county, county seat, officers 1897	404
Treasurer, territorial treasurers since 1849	84
state, treasurers since 1858	633
duties of	261
biography of	381
department officers, 1897	363
vote for, in 1896, by precincts	418
vote for, in 1896, by counties	486
Treasury, receipts, total from allowances	247
since 1858	554
Tree culture, law relating to	244
Trust companies, organization	677

U

United States, declaration of independence	64
articles of confederation	67
constitution (see special index)	73
United States senators from Minnesota, biographies of	597
since 1858	640
representatives from Minnesota, biographies of	597
since 1858	640
United States government, 1897, the executive cabinet	649
fifty-fifth congress	649
senate, members of	649
house of representatives, members of	651
delegates	655
table showing party divisions of fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses	656
table showing party divisions of congress since 1856	657
foreign consuls in Minnesota	657
judicial officers and districts	660
Census of 1890	502
congressional apportionment of 1891	658
courts in Minnesota	661
land offices in Minnesota	664
custom house, Minnesota district, officers	662
collections, 1896	662

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Page.
United States Government Internal revenue. Minnesota district. officers... 663
collection, 1896..... 663
naturalization laws of United States 665
passport regulations..... 667
University of Minnesota, control of 625
state support of, permanent fund..... 266
colleges and departments..... 267
location 254, 267
courses of study 267
faculty and instructors..... 268
progress, new building erected 274
enrollment..... 274
agricultural department 274
college of agriculture. faculty..... 275
school of agriculture, faculty..... 276
factory dairy school, faculty... 277
board of regents. officers 1897 369

V

Veterinary, medical examiners, state board of..... 374
Vinegar, cider, adulteration of..... 320
Vital statistics, board of, organization and history 341
collection of by state board of health 341
Vote, state. 1896 (see elections). .....
Voters, qualifications of..... 351, 666

W

Wabasha county, county seat, officers 1897..... 404
Wadena county, county seat, officers 1897..... 405
Waseca county, county seat, officers 1897 405
Washington county, county seat, officers 1897..... 405
Watonwon county, county seat, officers 1897..... 406
Weather review for 1896..... 645
Willow Brook fish hatchery..... 334
superintendent, 1897..... 375
Wilkin county, county seat, officers 1897..... 406
Winona county, county seat. officers 1897..... 406
Winona normal school..... 281
Women, rights of..... 355
Wright county, county seat, officers 1897 407

Y

Yellow Medicine county, county seat, officers 1897..... 407

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.....Frontispice

STATE FLOWER..... 7

STATE FLAG.. 9

STATE SEAL. 12

MAPS OF STATE—
- By Senatorial Districts.. 104
- By Congressional Districts..... 109
- By Judicial Districts..... 194

ITASCA STATE PARK—
- Flat Mouth 224
- Fort Flat Mouth..... 225
- Sketch Map 227
- Copper Implements. 228
- Stone Implements..... 229

INTER-STATE PARK, TAYLORS FALLS—
- Twin Falls..... 232
- Sentinel..... 235
- Devil's Chair..... 237

PRESENT STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, ST. PAUL..... 252

STATE UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS—
- Group of Buildings..... 267
- New Armory Building.. 274
- Farm Buildings..... 278

NORMAL SCHOOLS—
- Winona..... 282
- Mankato..... 283
- St. Cloud..... 284
- Moorhead..... 286

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—
- St. Peter..... 292
- Rochester..... 294
- Fergus Falls..... 296

INSTITUTES FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT—
- School for Deaf..... 298
- School for Blind..... 299
- School for Feeble Minded..... 300

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA..... 302

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING..... 304

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER..... 307

SOLDIER'S HOME, MINNEHAHA FALLS—
- Administration Building..... 309
- Cottage..... 310
- Minnehaha Falls..... 312

FISH HATCHERY, WILLOW BROOK 334

STATE OFFICERS IN 1897, GROUP OF..... 359

Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Generated for Adrienne M Irmiter (University of Minnesota) on 2013-02-15 22:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054508281
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google