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## LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK

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Published by Authority of the Senate and House of Representatives.

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## PREFACE.

The very favorable reception and commendation accorded the first edition of the Legislative Hand Book and Manual of 1893, and the specific endorsement by the Legislature of 1897 , which by resolution ordered a new edition of my complation, is the reason for the publication of this second edition.

Election returns and other valuable information have been compled and revised up to date. Pains have been taken to make the Legislative Hand Book as uear accurate as is possible.

ERIC JOHNSON.
Wahoo, Neb., 1897.

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## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

## In Congress, July 4Th, $17 / 6$.

-The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of Ameriea:
When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary tor one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate an 1 equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, $t$ 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-evideut, 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, doriving 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 abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form is 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 exjerience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right theinselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and unsurpations, 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 operations till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

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

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository 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 ke 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 the 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 admimistration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

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

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

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.
He has effected 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 benefit of trial by jury.
For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.
For abolishing the free system of English lawsin a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments.

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 paralled 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 brethern, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

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

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantablejurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlemeut 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 consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our seperation, 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 do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with firm reliance on the protection of DEvine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members.

## New Hampshire. <br> JOSIAH BARTLETT, <br> WILLIAM WHIPPLE, <br> MATTHEW THORNTON.

Rhode Island.
STEPHEN HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.
Connecticut.
ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOT.
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.

Massachusetts.
SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAYNE, ELDRIDGE GERRY.
Delaware.
CESAR RODNEY, GEORGE READ, THOMAS I'KEAN.
Maryland.
SAMUEL CIIASE, WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHAS. 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, JOSEPII HEWS, JOHN PENN.
South Carolina. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr., THOMAS LYNCH, Jr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
Georgia.
BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

| NAME. | FROM COLONY. | occupation. | Born. | Died. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Josiah Bartlett | New Hamps | Physician | 1729 | 1795 |
| Williant Whippl | New Hampshi | Sailor | 1730 | 1785 |
| Matthew Thornt | New Hampshire | Physician | 1714 | 1803 |
| John Hancock | Massachusetts Bay. | Merchant | 1737 | 1793 |
| John Adams | Massachusetts Bay. | Lawyer | 1735 | 1826 |
| Samuel Adams | Massachusetts Bay. | Merchan | 1722 | 1803 |
| Robert 'T. Payn | Massachusetts Bay. | Lawyer | 1731 | 1814 |
| Eldridge Gerry | Massachusetts Bay. | Mercha |  | 1814 |
| Stephen Hopkin | Rhode island. | Farme | 1744 | 1785 |
| William Ellery. | Rhode Island | Lawye | 1707 | 1820 |
| Roger Sherman | Connecticut. | Shoe | 1727 | 1793 |
| Samuel Huntingt | Connecticut. | Lawyer. | 1721 | 1796 |
| William Williams | Connecticut. | Statesm | 1731 | 1811 |
| Oliver Wolcott. | Connecticut | Soldier | 1726 | 1797 |
| William Floyd | New York | Farmer | 1734 | 1821 |
| Philip Livingst | New York | Merchant | 1716 | 1778 |
| Francis Lewis | New York | Merchan | 1713 | 1803 |
| Lewis Morris. | New York | Farmer | 1726 | 1798 |
| Richard Stockto | New Jersey | Lawyer | 1730 | 1781 |
| John Witherspoon | \ew Jeasey. | Educato | 1722 | 1794 |
| Francis Hopkinso | : ew Jersey | Lawyer | 1731 | 1796 |
| John Hart. | ew Jersey | Farmer | 1708 | 1780 |
| Abraham Clark | New Jersey | Lawyer | 1726 | 1794 |
| Robert Morris. | Pennsylvania | Merchar | 1733 | 1806 |
| Renjamin Rusk | Pennsylvania | Physician | 1746 | 1813 |
| Benjamin Frank | Pennsylvania | Printer. | 1706 | 1790 |
| John Morton. | Pennsylvania | Surveyor | 1724 | 1777 |
| George Clyme | Pennsylvania | Merchant | 1739 | 1813 |
| James Smith | Pennsylvania | Lawyer | 1719 | 1806 |
| George Taylor | Pennsylvania. | Foundryi | 1716 | 1781 |
| James Wilson | Pennsylvania | Lawyer. | 1742 | 1798 |
| George Ross. | Pennsylvania | Lawyer. | 1730 | 1779 |
| Cæsar Rodney | Delaware | General | 1730 | 1783 |
| George Reed. | Delaware. | Lawyer | 1733 | 1798 |
| Thomas McKea | Delaware | Lawyer | 1734 | 1817 |
| Samuel Chase. | Maryland | Lawyer | 1741 | 1811 |
| Thomas Stone | Maryland | I.awyer | 1743 | 1787 |
| William Paca. | Maryland | Lawyer | 1740 | 1799 |
| Charles Carroll | Maryland | Lawyer | 1737 | 1832 |
| (ieorge Wythe. | Virginia. | Lawyer | 1726 | 1806 |
| Richard Henry | Virginia. | Statesma | 1732 | 1794 |
| I homas Jefferson | Virginia | Lawyer. | 1743 | 1826 |
| Benjamin Marri | Virginia | Farmer. | 1740 | 1791 |
| Thomas Nelson | Virginia. | Statesm | 1738 | 1789 |
| Francís L. Le | Virginia | Farmer | 1734 | 1797 |
| Carter Braxt | Virginia | Planter | 1736 | 1777 |
| illiam Hoope | North Carolina | Lawyer | 1742 | 1790 |
| Joseph Hewes. | North Carolina | Merchan | 1730 | 1779 |
| John Penn. | North Carolina | Lawyer. | 1741 | 1788 |
| Edward Rutledge. | South Carolina. | Lawyer. | 1749 | 1800 |
| Thomas Heyward Jr. | South Carolina | Lawyer. | 1746 | 1809 |
| Thomas Iynch Jr | South Carolina | Lawyer. | 1749 | 1779 |
| Arthur Middleton. | South Carolina | Planter | 1743 | 1787 |
| Button Gwinnett | Georgia | Merchant | 1732 | 1777 |
| Lyman Hall. | Georgia | Physicia.n | 1725 | 1790 |
| George Walton | Georgia | Lawyer. | 1740 | 1804 |

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITHD SFA'KSS OF ATMEOIEA, 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.

## Of the Legislative Power.

Section I. All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in $s$ Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Of the House of Representatives.
Sec. II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of mem. bers chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for elector: of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

## Qualifications of Members.

2. No person shall be a represenative who shall not have attained 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.

## Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes-Census.

3. 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; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

## Vacancies.

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

## Of Their Officers-Impeachment.

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

## Of the Senate.

Sec.III. 1. The senate of the United States skall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years and each senator shall have one vote.

## Their Classes-Vacancies.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divide 1 as equally as may be into three classes

The seats ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o}^{7}$ the serators af tinónist $\beta^{\circ}$ ass 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.

## Qualification of Senators.

3. 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.

## Of the Vice President.

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

Of the Officers of the Senate.
5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president protempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

## Of Impeachment.

6. 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.

7. 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.

## Manner of Electing Members of Congress.

SEC. IV. 1. 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.

## Of the Meeting of Congress.

2. 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.

## Powers of Each House.

SEC. 5. 1. Each house shall be the judge of elections, 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 penalities as each house may provide.

## Expulsion.

2. 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.

## Journals and Yeasand Nays.

3. 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.

## Of Adjournment.

4. 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 in which the two houses shall be sitting.

## Compensation, Privileges and Incapacities of Members.

Sec. VI. 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. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

## Exclusion from Office.

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.

## Revenue Bills.

SEc. VII. 1. 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.

## Manner of Passing Bills, etc.

2. 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 approves, 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 agrea 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 such 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, (Sunday 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, prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

## Orders, Resolutions and Votes.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a questlon 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.

## General Power of Congress-Taxes, Duties Imports, Uniformity.

SEc. VIII. The congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, ${ }^{\text {r }}$ and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

## Borrow Money.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

## Commerce.

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

## Naturalization-Bankruptey.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies thoughout the United States.

## Money, Weights and Measures.

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

## Counterfeiting.

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

> Post Offices.
7. To establish post-offices and post roads.

## Authors-Inventors.

8. 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.

## Inferior Tribunals.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

## Piracies-Offences.

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

War-Marque and Reprisals.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

## Armies.

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

Navy.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.

## Rules for Land and Naval Forces.

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

## Calling out Militia.

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

## Organiaing, Arming and Disciplining Militia.

16. 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.

Exclusive Legislation over Seat of Government-Forts, etc.
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such
district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by session of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of 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 erections of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.

## Power Given to Enforce Constitution.

18. 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.

## Limitation of Power-Migration of Slaves.

SEC. IX. 1. 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 cight hundred and eight, but a tax on duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for such person.

## Habeas Corpus.

2. 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.

## Attainder-Ex-Post Facto.

3. No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

## Capitation-Taxes.

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

## Exports.

5. No tax or duty shall be lạid 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 thosa of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter clear, or pay duties in a nother.

## Money, how Drawn From the Treasury.

6. 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.

## Nobility-Presents-Offices.

7. 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 any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

## Limitations of the Powers of Individual States.

Scc. X. 1. 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 bills of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

## Powers of States, Consent of Congress, when Necessary,

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

## ARTICLE II.

## Of the President-The Executive Power.

Sec. 1. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. Lie 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:

## Manner of Electing.

2. 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.

## Time of Meeting of Electors, and Manner of Voting.

3. (12th Amendment). The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; They shall name in their ballot 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 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 for president shall be the president, if such number be a majo ity of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number 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 votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upoin 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 that 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 oflice of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

## Time of Choosing Electors.

4. 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.

## Who May be Elected President.

5. 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 Removal etc., of the President, his Powers to Devolve Upon the Vice-President, etc.

1. 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.

## President's Compensation.

7. 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 during that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

## His Oath.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

## Power and Inties.

SEC. II. 1. 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.

## Of Making Treaties-Appointments.

2. 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 consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all otber 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 apappointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

## Power of Appointment.

3. 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.

## Further Powers and Duties.

Sec. III. 1. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measu:es 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 may 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 offieers of the United States.

## Of Impeachments.

SEc. IV. 1 The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, briber $f$, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

## OF THE JUDICIARY.

## Of the Judicial Power-Concerning the Judges

Sec. 1. 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 otlice.

## Extent of the Judicial Power-This Clause Alters Portea-See

## Amendment Art. XI. That Follows:

Sec. II. 1. 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, or 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 land under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

## Of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers or consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the snpreme 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 nake.

## Of Trials for Crimes.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by a ;ury; 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.

## Of the Judicial Power.

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

## Of Treason.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adbering 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.

## Punishment of Treason.

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

## ARTICLE IV.

Of State Records.
Sec.I. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every o:her state. And the congress may, by general law, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and effect thereof.

## Of Citizenship.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

## Fugitives from Justice.

2. 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.

## Of Persons held to Service.

3. 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.

## Admission of New States.

Sec. III. 1. 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.

## Property-Claims.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of 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.

## Republican Form of Government Guaranteed.

S c.IV. 1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

## Of Amendments to the Constitution.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; Provided, That no amendment which 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.

## Of Public Debt.

Sec. I. 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.

## The Supreme Law of the Land.

Sec. II. 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.

## Constitutional Oath-No Religious Test.

Sec. III. 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.
Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our natmes.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN. Connecticut.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN. New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON. New Jersey. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLEY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON. Pennsylvania. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZIMMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware. GEORGE REED, GUNNING BEDFORD, JR。

President and Deputy from Virginia. Massachusetts. NATHANIEL GORMAN, RUFUS KING,
JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANIEL OF ST. THO. JENIFER, DANIEL CARROLI. Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jr.
North Carolina.
WILLIAM BLOUNT,
RICHARDS DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON. South Carolina.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHAS. PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

Note. This constitution was ratified by the several states in the order and dates here given, viz: Deleware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 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, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

## Amendments to the Constitution.

(The first ten amendments to the constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the First congress on the 25 th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following states and the notifications of the ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the president to congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789, Marlyland, Wecember 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25 , 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; ^ew York March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791.)

## ARTICLE I.

Of the Right of Conscionce-Freedom of the Press.
Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or preventing the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

## Of the Right to Bear Arms.

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.

## Of Quartering Troops.

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

## ARTICLE IV.

## Of the Right to be Secure from Search.

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 warrants shall be issued 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.
Of Indictment, Punishment, etc.
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 a case arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, or 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.
Of Trial in Criminal Cases, and the Rights of Defendant.
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 witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

## Of Trial in Civil Cases.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed I wenty 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.
Of Bail and Fines.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, no. cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

## Of Rights Reserved.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not beconstrued to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

## Of Powers Reserved to the States.

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.

Of the Judicial Power. See Article 3, Section 2.
(The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Third Congress, on the 5th of September, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President to Congress dated the 8th of January, 1798 , to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states)

## ARTICLE XII.

## Manner of Electing the President and Vice-President. See Article 2, Section 3.

(The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eighth congress, on the 12 th day of December, 1803, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25 th of Scp. tember, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.)

## ARTICLE XIII.

## Slavery Prohibited.

SEC. I Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as $s$ punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convieter. shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdicdiction.

## Congress Given the Power to Enforce.

Sec. II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
(The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress, on the first of February, 1865, and was declared in a Proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18 th of of December, 1865 to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six states, viz: Illinois, Rhode Island, Mifigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts,, Yennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.)

ARTICLE XIV.
Citizenship Defined.
Sec. I. All persons born or naturalized in tha 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.

## Apportionment of Representatives.

Sec. II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the severa: 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 ald vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and eitizens of the United States, or in way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state.

## Of Persons Disqualified From Holding Office and Removal of Disabilities.

Sec. III. 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 otticer of tha 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 insurreetion 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.
Of Debts of the United States, and Debts incurred in aid of Rebellions Prohibited.
SEc. IV. 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 slare: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## Congress Given Power to Enforce.

Sec. V. Congress shall have power to enforee, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
(The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirtyninth congress, on the 16th day of Juue, 1866. On the 21 st of July 1s68, congress adopted and transmitted to the department of state a concurrent resolution, declaring that "the legislatures of the states of Conneticut, Tennesee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hamps'ire, Massachutes, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana being three-fourths and more of the several states of the union, having ratisfied the fourteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each house of the thirty-ninth congress; therefore,

Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby deelared to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and it shali be duly promulgated as such by the secretary of state." The secretary of state accordingly issued a proclanation, dated the 28 th of July, 1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratisified by the legislatures, of thirty of the thirty-sixstates, l'emsylvania ratistied it February 13, 1867).

## ARTICLE XV.

## The Right to Vote.

Sec. 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 raee, color or previous condition of servitude.
Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this artiele by appropriate legislation.
(The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress, on the 27th day of February 1869, and was declared in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870 to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states. Pennsylvania ratified it March 26, 18 ${ }^{\circ} 9$ ).

## ORGANIC ACT.

## AN ACT to Organize the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enucted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Stater of America in Congress Assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this uct, to-wit: beginning at a point on the Missouri river, where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parellel to the east boundry of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the rocky mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota; thence southward on suid boundary to the Misssouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the Uniterl States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in sueh 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: Provided further, That nothing in this act eontained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory, which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdietion of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the president of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the Enited States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority, in and over said territory of Nebraska, shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his otfice 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, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respite for offenses against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the president can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of the said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five 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 journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executfve proceedings and ofticial correspondence, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year. to the president of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the president of the senate, and to the speaker of the house of representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of congress: and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or 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 vacaney or absence, or until anothor governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house
of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualification of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the eonncil and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county or counties for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall eause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the person so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such a manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, 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 or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal 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 persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives shall be declared by the guvernor to be duly elected members of said house; Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holling and conducting all elcetions by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several connties and districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualitied voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly; Provided, That no session in any one yearshall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.
SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hercinafter preseribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of votcrs, and of holding oflice, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; Providcd, 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. And provided further, That no oflicer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person iu the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold oflice in said territory, by reason of being , $n$ service therein.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall exuend to all rightfulsubjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but 110 law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil: 1:0 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. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said territory, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the territory, if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proeeed 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 such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to 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 assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, iu which case it shall not be a law.

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 und legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governorshall 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 instan'e the governor alone may appoint all said ofticers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

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; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or hold any otfice under the goverment of said territory.

SEc. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said terriritory shall be invested 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 assoclate 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, and until their successors shall be appointed and quallified. 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 times and places as may be prescribed by law ; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, 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 the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts respectively shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts, to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the 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, except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of errors or appeals, shall be allowed and decided by the supreme court, without regard to the valie of the matter, property, or title in controversy : and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts ereated by this act or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habcas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom; Provicled, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to
apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from jus tice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; 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 said supreme and district court of the said territory, and the respectise judges thereof shall , nd may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of canses 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 Utah territory now receive for similar services.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of an act entitled "an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to amend and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eightcen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be and the same are hereby declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

Sec. 11. And be it further enactcd, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in oflice for four yearl, and until his successor shall be appointed and quallified, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a inarshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and quallified, 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 present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEc. 12. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary; chief justices 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 aflirmations 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 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 aftirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory, who may be duly commissioned and quallified, 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 two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall recelve an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly from the dates of the respective nppointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said oificers shall have entered upon the dutics of their respective oppointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel
in going to and returning from th 'said sessions, estimated ace.ording to the nearest usually traveled route, and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding ofticer of cach house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, and assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day during the s ssion of the legislative assembly; but no other officer shall be paid by the United States; Provided, that there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor sh 11 think proper to eall the legislature together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sutlieient sum, to be expended by the seeretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be nade by thi seeretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of laws, ant other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territor, shall, in the disbursements of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instruetions of the sceretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditures shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated fo: such objeets.
Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governur thereof shall appoint and direct; and at the sald first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the guvernor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establis! the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may dee eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be change. 1 by the said governor and legislative assembly.

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, who shall be a citizen of the United States, 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 of the several other territories of the United States to the said house of representatives; but the uelegate firsu elected shall hold his seat only during the term of congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direet, and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elcetions shall be prescribed by law. The person having the great st number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state nor to exclude it ther from, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force uny law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth Mareh. eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEc. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial goverments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriaterl for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for 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, marshall, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sxc. 16. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, prepartory to bringing the same into market, sections number sixteen to 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 states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEc. 17. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory and assign the judges whe may be appointed for said territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial disuricts by proclamation to be issucd by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify - Heh judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and Haces of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient. sic. 18. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtne of the provisions of any law nowexisting or which may be enacted during the present congress, are required (1) give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and place, and in such manucre, as the secretary of the territory may prescribe.

Approved May 30, 1854.

## ENABLING ACT.

AN ACT to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such stat: into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.
[Passed A pril 19, 1854, 13th U. S. Statutes at large, Page 47.]
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Inited States of America in Congress Assembled: That the inhabitants of that portion of the territory of Nebraska included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government with the name aforesaid, which states, when so formed, shall be admitted into the Union as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state of Nebraska shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, towit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the western boundry of the state of Missouri with the fortieth degree of north latitude; extending thence due west along said fortieth degree of morth latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said twentyseventh degree of west longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence east along said fortythird degree of no th latitude to the Keya Paha river; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, with its meanderings, to its junction with the Niobrara river; thence down tue middle of the channel of said Niobrara river, and following the meanderings thereof, to its junction with the Missouri river; thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri river, and following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said territory shall be qualified to be elected; and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said territory may prescribe, and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said couvention may prescribe; and if any of said citizens are enlisted in the army of the United States, and are still within said territory, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of rendezvous; and if any are absent from said territory by reason of their enlistment in the army of the United States, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of service, under the rules and regulations in each case to be prescribed as aforesaid; and the aforesaid representative to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in said territory in proportion to the population, as near as may be, and said apportionment shall le made for said territory by the governor, United States district attorney, and chief justice thereof, or any two of them. And the goveruor of said territory shall, by proclamation, on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the representatives aforesaid to be beld on the first Monday in June thereafter throughout the territory; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory regulating elections therein for members of the bouse of representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitute both branches of the legislature of the aforesaid territory.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the eapital of said territory on the first Monday in July next, and after organization shall deelare, on behalf of the people of said territory, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be and it is hereby authorized to form a constitution and state government; Provided, That the constitution when formed shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of,the Declaration of Independence; And provided further, That said constitutiou shall provide, by an article forever irrevocable, without the consent of the congress of the United States:

First, That slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibitct in said state.
Second, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be securerl, and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.
Third, That the people inhabiting said territory do agree and declare that they forever diselaim all right and title to the unappropriated public: lands lying within said territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition.of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed higher than the land belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by said state on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchused by the United States.
Sec. 5. Ane be it further enacted, That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed for the people of said territory of Nebraskia in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinanre for submitting said constitution to the people of said state for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand, eight hundrea and sixty-four, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which eleetion the quallified voters as hereintofore provided, shall rote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of said election shall be made to the acting governor of the territory, who together with the United States district attorney, and chief justice of the said territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in in said proposed state, the said acting governor shall certify the same 10 the president of the United States, together with a copy of the said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the state admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the oliginal states, without any further action whatever on the part of congress.
SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken said state of Nebraska shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, which representative together with the governor and state and other otticers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day a vote is taken for or against the proposed constitution and state government.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That sections number sixtcen and thirty-six in every township, and when such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any aet of congress, other lands equivalent there1o, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, shall be and are hereby granted to said state for the support of common schools.

SEC. 8. And be it further cnacted, That provided the state of Nebraska shall be admitted into the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, that twenty entire sections of the unappropriat ed public lands within said state, to be selected and located by direction of the legislature thereof, on or before the first day of January, Anno Dominj eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be and they are hereby granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than one hundrod and sixty acres, to said state for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said state for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature sball prescribe.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That fifty other entire sections of land, as aforesaid, to he selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions a a foresaid, shall be and they are hereby granted to said state for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or state prison in the manner aforesaid.

SEc. 10. And be it further enacted, That seventy-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university, to be selected in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of said state may prescribe for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 11.. And be it further enacted, That all salt springs within sald 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, the said land to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of the 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 lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which bereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this act, be granted to said state.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said state, which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said state for the support of the common schools.
SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admissio:1 of said state of Nebraska into the Union in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state as elsewaere within the United States; and said state shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the dis. trict of Nebraska.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations, and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislature.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

## In Foece Nove s. ber 1, 1875.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, do ordain and establish the following declaration of rights and frame of government, as the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

## ARTICLE I.

## Bill of Rights.

SEC. 1. All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, and the protection of property, governments are instituted among people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Sac. 2. There shall be neither slavery or unvoluntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property. without due process of law. Turner v. Althaus, 6 Neb., 54.

Sec. 4. All persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship against his consent, and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing berein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the legislature to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

## Freedom of Speech and Press.

SEC. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

## Trial by Jury Inviolate.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may anthorize trial by jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court. Lamaster v. Scoficld, 5 Neb., 148.

The People Secure in Their Persons, Houses and Effects, etc.
SEC. 7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searc hes and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath of affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be scarched and the person or thing to be seized.

## Writ of Habeas Corpus Guaranteed.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. and then only in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

## Ball; Excessive Fines. etc.

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for treason and murder, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.
Criminal Offenses-Indictment of a Grand Jury-Legislature may Abolish, etc.
Sec. 10. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in case of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; Provided, That the legislature may by law provide for holding persons to answer for criminal offences on information of a public prosecutor, and may by law abolish, limit, change, amend, or otherwise regulate the grand jury system.

## Accused Guaranteed the Right to Appear and Defend.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of accusation, and to have a copy thereof: to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

## Not to Give Evidence Against Himself.

Sec. 12 No persou shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

## Justice to be Administered Without Denial or Delay.

SEc. 13. All courts shall be open, and every person, for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have a remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

## Treason Against the State.

Sec. 14. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, 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.

## Penalties to be Proportionate to Offense.

SEc.15. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the state.

## No Bill of Attainder.

Sec. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed. Jones $v$. Davis, 6 Neb., 33.

## Military.

SEC. 17. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

## Quartering of Soldiers.

Sec. 18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Peaceable Assembly and the Right of Petition Guaranteed.
SEC. 19. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

## No Imprisonment for Debt.

SEC. 20. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

## Private Property for Public Use.

SEC. 21. The property of no person shall be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor.

## All Elections free and Without Hindrance.

SEC. 22. All elections shall be free; and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise,

## Of Writ of Error.

SEC. 23. The writ of error shall be a writ of right in all cases of felony, and in capital casas shall operate as a supersedeas to stay the execution of the the sentence of death until the further order of the supreme court in the premises.

## The Right of Appeal.

SEC. 24. The right to be heard in all civil cases in the court of last resort, by appeal, error, or otherwise, shall not be denied.

## No Distinction Between Resident Aliens and Citizens in Reference to Property.

Sec. 25. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

## Reserved Rights.

SEC. 26. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

## ARTICLE II.

## Distribution of Powers.

SEC. 1. The powers of the goverment of this state are divided into three distinct departments-the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or collection of persons being one of these departments shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

## ARTICLE III.

## The Legislative.

Sec. 1. The legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of representatives.

## Enumeration and Apportionment.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and every ten years thereafter; and at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, but at no other time, the legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

## Number of Senators and Representatives.

SEC. 3. The house of representatives shall conslst of eighty-four mem-
bers, and the senate shall consist of thirty members, until the year eighteen hundred and eighty, after which time the number of members of eaeh house shall be regulated by law; but the number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred, nor that of senators thirty-tbree.

## Biennial Sessions.

The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

## Term of Office and Pay of Members (as amended).

"Scc. 4. The term of office of members of the legislature shall be two years, and they shall each receive pay at the rate of five dollars per day, during their sitting, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most nisual route; $P$ ovided, however, That they shall not receive pay for more than sixty days at any one sitting, nor more than one hundred days during their term. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special sessions, shall be not less than sixty days. . fter the expiration of forty days of the session, no bills or joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introdueed, unless the govi rnor shall, by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of the bills shall be restricted thereto."

## Eligibility.

SEc. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of senator or member of the house of representatives who shall not be an elector and have resided within the district from which he is elected for the term of one year next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state. And no person elected as aforesaid shall hold his office after he shall have removed from such district.

SEc. 6. No person holding office under the authority of the United states or any lucrative office under the authority of the state, shall be eligible to or have a seat in the legislature; but this provision shall not extend to precinct or township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or officers of the militia; nor shall any person interested in a contract with, or an unadjusted claim against the state hold a seat in the legislature.

## Opening of Sessions. Rules, etc.

SEc. 7. The session of the legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock (noon) on the first Tuesday in January in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members electad to each hous; shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications o its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall cal the house of r-presintatives to order at the opening of each new legislature, and preside over it until a temporary presiding oflicer thereof shall have been chos $n$ and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either honse except by a vote of two-thirds of all the rembers elected to that house. and no member shall be twice expel ed
for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any $f$ erson, not a member thereof, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the hous: by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, u less the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Sec. 8. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publi h them (except such parts as may require secreci) and the yeas and nays of the members on an question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journa'. All votes in either house shall be viva vo e. The doors of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three da!s.

## Rules Concerning Bills.

SEC. 9. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, except bills appropriating money, which sha.l ori inate only in the house of representatives, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.
Sec. 10. The enacting clause of a law shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No b 11 shall be passed unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legisluture. And the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon it, last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.
Sec 11. Every bill and concurr $n$ resolution shall be read at large on threedifferent dyys in each house, and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon ite final passage. No bill shall contain $m$ re than one subject, and the same shall be clearly expressed in its title; and nolaw shall be amended, unless the new act contains the section or sections so umended, ind the scetion of sections so amended shall be repealed. The presiding officer of each house shall sign, in the prisence of the house over which he presides, while the srme is in session and capable of transacting business, all bills and concurrent resclutions passed by the legislature.

## Members Privileged From Arrest.

Sec. 12. Members of the legislature, in all cases except treason, felony, or br ach of the peace, shall be privileged fr marrest during the session of the legislature, and for fifteen days before the commenement and after the termination thereof.

## Members Not_to Recrive any Civil Appointment or be Interested In any Contract.

Sec. 13. No pesson elected to the legislature shall receive any civil ppointment within this state, from he governor and senate, during the term for which he has been elected. And all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such oflice or appointment, shall be void. Nor shall any member of the legislature, or any state officer, be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, county, or city, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

## Of Impeachment.

SEc. 14. The senate and house of representatives, in join convention, shall have the sole power of impeachment but a majority of the mem-
bers elected, must concur therein. Upon the entertainment of a resolution to impeach by either house, the other house shall at once be notified thereof, and the two houses shall meet in joint convention fo: the purpose of acting upon such resolution within three days of such notification. A notice of an impeachment of any officer, other than a justice of the supreme court, shall be forthwith served upon the chief justice by the secretary of the senate, who shall thereupon call a session of the supreme court to meet at the capital within ten days after such notice to try the impeachment. A notice of an impea hment of a justice of the supreme court shall be served by the secretary of the senate upon the judge of the judicial district within which the capital is located, and he thereupon shall notify all the judges of the district court in the state to meet with him within thirty days at the capital, to sit as a court to try such impeachment, which court shall organize by electing one of its number to preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court of impeachment, but judgment in case of impeachment shall not , xtend further than remoral from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or tust in this state, but the party impeached, whether convicted or acquit ed, shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution and punishment according to law. No officer shall exercise his official duties after he shall have been impeached and notified thereof until he shall have been acquitted.

## Local and Special Legislation Prohibited.

Sec. 15. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say:
For granting divorces.
Changing the names of persons and places.
Laying out opening, altering, and working roads and highways.
Vacating roads, town plats, streets alleys, and public grounds.
Locating or changing county seats.
Regulating county and township offices.
Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
Regulating the jurisdiction and dutics of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables.
Providing for changes of venu in civil and criminal cases.
Incorporating cities, towns and villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.

Providing for the election of officers in townships, incorporated towns or citics.
Summoning or empaneling grand or petit juries.
Providing for the bonding of cities, towns, precincts, school districts, or other municipalities.
Providing for the management of public schools.
Regulating the interest on money.
The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting.

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
The prutection of game or fish.
Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.
Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Creating, increasing, and decreasing fees, percentage, or allowances of public offieers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.
Changing the law of descent.
Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose.
Granting to any corporation, association, or indivdual any special or exclusive privileges, immunity, or franchise whatever. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

## Extra Compensation to Public Officers Prohibited.

Sec. 16. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or dimished during his term of office.

## Of Salt Springs.

SEc. 17. The legislature shall never alienate salt springs belonging to this state.

## State Laads not to be Donated.

Sec. 18. Lands under the control of the state shall never be donated to railroad companies, private corporations, or individuals.

## Appropriations.

Sec. 19. Each legislature shall make appropriations for the expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, and all appropriations shall end wiih such fiscal quarter. And whenever it is deemed necessary to make further appropriations for deficiencies, the same shall require a twothirds vote of all the members elected to each house, and shall not exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the legislature, and for the salaries of the officers of the government shall contain no provision on any other subject.

## Vacancies in State Offices.

SEC. 20. All offices created by this constitution shall become vacant by the death of the incumbent, by removal from the state, resignation, conviction of a felony, impeachment, or becoming of unsound mind. And the legislature shall provide by general law for the filling of such vacancy when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

## Lotteries Prohibited.

SEc. 21. The legislature shall not authorize any games of chance, lottery, or gift enterprise, under any pretense, or for any purpose whatever.

## Incidental Expenses.

SEC. 22. No allowance shall be made for the incidental expenses of any state officer except the same be made by general appropriation, and upon an account specifying each item.

## How Money Drawn From the Treasury.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and on a presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon, and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution,

## Auditor to Publish Statement.

The auditor shall, within, sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the legislature, prepare and publish a full statement of all moneys expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid. State v. McBride, 6 Neb., 506.
Members oi Legislature not Liable for Words Spoken in Debate.
Sec. 23. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil orcriminal aciion whatever for words spoken in debate.

## Act When Take Effect-How Published.

Sec. 24. No act shall take effect until three calendar months after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless, in case of emergency (to be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. All laws shall be published in book form within sixty days after the adjournment of each session, and distributed among the several counties in such manner as the legislature may provide.

## ARTICLE IV.

## Legislative Apportionment.

(Present apportionment given in another place.)

## ARTICLE V.

## Executive Department.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, and commissioner of public lands and buildings, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1876, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer, shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books, and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

## Governor-Eligibility.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to the ottice of governor, or lieuten-ant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been for two years next preceding his election a citizen of the United states and of this state. None of the officers of the executive department shall be eligible to any other state office during the period for which they shall have been elected.

## Treasurer Ineligible for Third Term.

Sec. 3. The treasurer shall be ineligible to the office of treasurer for two ycars next after the expiration of two consecutive terms for which he was elected.

## Election Returns-How Canvassed.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for the officers of the executive department shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, dirceted to the speaker of the house of representives, who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open ?nd publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, who shall fo.
that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest nnmber of votes for either of said offices shall hedeclared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall by joint vote, choose one of such pe'sons for said office. Contested elections for ul: of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the legislature, by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

## Liable to Impeachment.

SEC. 5. All civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

## Supreme Executive Power.

SEC. 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

## Goverior to deliver Message.

SEC. 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of $\varepsilon \cdot$ ach session, and at the close of his term of office, and whenever the legislature may require give to the legislature information by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he hall deem expedie t. He shall account to the legislature, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him frum any funds subject $t_{0}$ his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

## Governor May Convene the Legislature..

Sec. 8. The governor miy, on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamatio i, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

## In Case of Disagreement May Adjourn the Legislature.

SEC. 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being cestified to him by the house first moving the adjourhment, adjourn the legislature to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

## Governor Appoint and Nominate Oflcers.

SEc. 10. The governor shall nominate an 1 , by an 1 with the advice and consent of the senate (expressed by a majority of all the senators elected voting by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, aud whose appointment and election is not otherwise by law or herein provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the legislature.

## In Case of Vacancy Duriug the Recess of Senate.

SEC. 11. In case of a vacancy during the recess of the senate in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by voting yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and quatified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the legislature.

## Of Power to Remove.

Sec. 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

## Of Power to Grant Reprieves, Pardons, etc.

Sec. 13. The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislatnre, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the reprieve, commutation or pardon.

## Commander-in-chief.

Sec. 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state (except when they shall be called into the service or the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

## Of the Veto Power.

Sec. 15. Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, and every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on questions of adjournment), shall be presented to the governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then three-fifths of the members elceted agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members elected to that house it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state within five days after such adjournment, or become a law. The governor may disapprove any item or items of appropriation contained in bills passed by the legislature, and the item or items so disapproved shall be stricken therefrom, unless repassed in the manner herein prescribed in cases of disapproval of bills.

## In Case of Death.

SEC. 16. In case of the death, impeachment, and notice thereof to the accused, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the of-
dice for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

## Relating to the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 17. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall rote only when the senate is equally divided.
SEc. 18. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor, for any of the causes specified in section sixteen of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of ths senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

## Board of Pablic Lands and Buildings.

SEc. 19. The commissioner of public lands and buildings, the secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, shall form a board, which shall have general supervision and control of all the buildings, grounds, and lands of the state, the state prison, asylums, and all other institutions thereof, except those for educational purposes; and shall perform such duties and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. State v. Bacon, 6 Neb. 286.

## Vacancies in the State Offices, How Filled.

SEc. 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of state, attorney-general, commissioner of public land : and buildings, or superintendent of public instruction, shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment; and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law

## Accounts to be Kept and Semi-Annual Reports made to the Governor.

Sec. 21. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the state, of all moneys received or disbursed by them severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

## Reports to be Made and Transmitted to the Legislature.

SEc. 22. The officers of the executive department and of all the public institutions of the state shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court, of defects in the constitution and laws, and the governor, or either house of the legislature, may at any time require information in witing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expenses of their respective offices.

## The Great Seal.

SEc. 23. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be called the "Great seal of the state of Nebraska," which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and used by him officially, as directed by law.

## Salaries.

SEc. 24, The salaries of the governor, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall be two thousand five hundred dollars $(\$ 2,500)$ each per annum, and of the secretary of state, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of public lands and buildings, two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ each per annum. The iieutenant-governor shall receive twice the compensation of a senator, and after the adoption of this constitution they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interest upon publie moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office, or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. There shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of the superintendent of public instruction and attorney-general.

## Officers to Give Bond.

Sec. 25. The officers mentioned in this article shall give bonds in not less than double the amount of money that may come into their hands, and in no case in less than the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with such provisions as to sureties and the approval thereof, and for the increase of the penalty of such bonds, as may be prescribed by law.

## No new Offices to be Created.

SEC. 26. No other executive state office shall be continued or created, and the duties now devolving upon officers not provided for by this constitution shall be performed by the officers herein created. State v. Weston, 4 Neb., 234.

## ARTICLE VI.

## The Judicial Department.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, districts courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the district courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

## The Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office, except of those chosen at the first election, as hereinafter provided, shall be six years.

SEC. 5. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of six years.

SEC. 6. The judge of the supreme court having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or elected to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and as such shall preside at all terms of the supreme court; and in case of his absence, the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead,

SEc. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States; nor unless he shall have resided in this state at least three years next preceeding his election.
SEC. 8. There shall be appointed by the supreme court a reporter, who shall also act as clerk of the supreme court and librarian of the law and miscellaneous library of the state, whose term of office shall be four years, unless sooner removed by the court, whose salary shall be fixed by law, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The copyright of the state reports shall forever belong to the state.

## District Court and Judges.

SEC. 9. The district courts shall have both chancery and common law jurisdiction, and such other jurisdiction as the legislature may provide, and the judges thereof may admit persons charged with felony to a plea of guilty, and pass such sentence as may be prescribed by law. Turner $v$. Althaus, 6 Neb., 54.

Sec. 10. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which shall be elected by the electors thereof, one judge, who shall be judge of the district court therein, and whose term of office shall be four years.

SEc. 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 12. The judges of the district courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

## Salaries of Supreme and District Judges.

SEC. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall each receive a salary of $\$ 2,500$ per annum, payable quarterly.

SEc. 14. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefit for or on account of his office in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counselor-at-law in any manner whatever, nor shall any salary be paid to any county judge.

## County Courts and Judges.

SEC. 15. There shall be elected in and for each organized county one judge, who shall be judge of the county court of such county, and whose term of office shall be two ycars.

Sec. 16. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and settlement of their accounts in all matters relating to apprentices; and such other jurisdiction as may be given by general law. But they shall not have jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment may exceed six months imprisonment, or a fine of over five hundred dollars; nor in actions in which title to real estate is sought to be recovered, or may be drawn in question; nor in actions on mortgages or contracts for the conveyauce of real estate; nor in civil actions where the debt or sum claimed shall excecd one thousand dollars.

## Appeals.

SEC. 17. Appeals to the district courts from the judgments of county courts shall be allowed in all criminal cases, on application of the defendant; and in all civil cases, on application of either party, and in such other cases as may be provided by law.

## Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

SEC. 18. Justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be eleeted in and for such districts, and have and exercise such jurisdiction as may be provided by law; Provided, That no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any civil case where the amount in controversy shall exceed two hundred dollars; nor in a criminal case where the punishment may exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine of over one hundred dollars; nor in any matter wherein the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute.

## Of Laws Relating to Courts.

Sec. 19. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, powers proceedings, and practice of all the courts of the same class of grade, so far as regulated by law and the force and effect of the proceedings, judgments and degrees of such courts severally, shall be uniform.

## Term of Offlce.

SEC. 20. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall respectively reside in the distriet, county, or precinct, for which they shall be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, when not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be two years. All officers, when not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

## Vacancies, How filled.

SEC. 21. In case the office of any judge of the supreme court or of any district court shall 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 succeesor shall be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened. Vacancies in all other elective offices provided for in this article shall be filled by election, but when the unexpired term does not exceed one year the vacancy may be filled by appointment, in such manner as the legislature may provide.

## State May Sue and be Sued,

SEc. 22. The state may sue and be sued, and the legislature shall provide by law in what manner and in what courts suits shall be brought. State v. Stout, 7 Neb., 89.

Jurisdiction at Chambers.
SEc. 23. The several judges of the courts of record shall have such jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

## Process Shall Run etc.

SEC. 24. All process shall run in the name of "The State of Nebraska," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of "The State of Nebraska."

## ARTICLE VII.

## Right of Suffrage.

SEC. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state six months, and in the county, precinct, or ward for the time provided by law, shall be an elector.
First. Citizens of the United States.
Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to an election.
SEc. 2. No person shall be qualified to vote who is non compos mentis, or who has been convicted of treason, or felony under the law of the state, or of the United States, unless restored to civil rights.
Sec. 3. Every elector in the actual military service of the United States or of this states, and not in the regular army, may exercise the right of suffrage at such place and under such regulations as may be provided by law.
Sec. 4. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army and navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of the state in consequence of being stationed therein.
Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning from the same. and no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election except in time of war and public danger.
Sec. 6. All votes shall be by ballot.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## Education.

SEC. 1. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, nud commissioner of public lands and buildings, shall, under the direction of the legislature, constitute a board of commissioners for the sale, leasing, and general management of all lands and funds set apart for edacational purposes, and for the investment of school funds in such manner as may be presribed by law.
SEC. 2. All lands, money, or other property granted or bequeathed or in any manner conveyed to this state for educational purposes, 'shall be used and expended in accordance with the terms of such grant, bequest, or conveyance.

## Perpetual Funds for School Purposes.

SEc. 3. The following are hereby declared to be perpetual funds for common school purposes, of which the annual interest or income only can be appropriated, to-wit:

First, Such percentum as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this state.

Sccond. All moneys arising from the sale or leasing of sections number sixteen and thirty-six in each township in this state, and the lands selected or that may be selected in lieu thereof.

Third. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this state, where by the terms and conditions of such grant the same are not to be be otherwise appropriated.

Fourth. The net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the state, by escheat and forfeiture, or from unclaimed divi-
dends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons. State $v$. Reeder, 5 Neb., 103.

Fifth. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands, and other property now belonging to the common school fund.

## Other Funds for the Support and Maintenance of Common Schools.

Sec. 4. All other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or may hereafter be made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, the interests arising from all the funds mentioned in the preceding section, together with all the rents of the unsold school lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, sholl be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schoot in each school district in the state, State v. McBride, 5 Neb., 121.
Sec. 5. All fines, penalties, and license moneys arising under the general laws of the state shall belong and be paid over to the connties respectively where the same may be levied or imposed, and all fines, penalties, and license moneys arising under the rules, by-laws, or ordinances of cities, villages, towns, precincts, or other municipal subdivisions less than a county, shall belong and be paid over to the same respectively. All such fines, penalties, and license moneys shall be appropriated exclusively to the use and support of common schools in the respective subdivisions where the same may accrue. State v. McConnel, 8 Neb., 28

## Free Instruction.

Sec. 6. The legislature shall provide for the free instruction in the common schools of this state of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

## Equitable Distribution of School Funds.

Sec.7. Provisions shall be made by general law for an equitable distribution of the income of the fund set apart for the support of the common schools, among the several school districts of the state, and no approprition shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which school is not maintained at least three months.

## Lands not to be Sold For Less Than-

Sec. 8. University, agricultural college $2_{2}$ common school, or other lands, which are now held or may hereafter be acquired by the state for educational purposes, shall not be sold for less than seven dollars per acre, nor less than the appraised value.

## To be Deemed Trust Funds.

Sec. 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undimished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state; and such funds, with the interests and income thereof, are hereby solemnly pledged for the purpose for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

## Six Regents.

Sec. 10. The general government of the university of Nebraska shall, under the direction of the legislature, be vested in a board of six regents, to be styled the board of regents of the university of Nebraska, who shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except those chosen at the first election, as hereinafter provided, shall be
six years. Their duties and powers shall be prescribed by law; and they shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

## No Sectarian Instruction.

Sec. 11. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by the public funds set apart for educational purposes, nor shall the state accept any grant, conveyance, or bequest of money, lands, or other property, to be used for sectarian purposes.

## Reform School.

Sec. 12. The legislature may provide by law for the establishment of a school or schools for the safe kecping, education, employment, and reformation of all children under the age of sixteen years, who, for want of proper parental care or other cause, are growing up in mendicancy or crime.

## ARTICLE IX.

## Revenue and Finance.

SEction 1. The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property and franchises, the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct, and it shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, and express interests or business, venders of patents, in such manner as it shall direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates. State v. Lancaster county, 4 Neb., 537.

## Property Exempt from Taxation.

Sec. 2. The property of the state, counties, and municipal corporations both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation, but such exemptions shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property. The legislature may provide that the increased value of lands, by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.

## The Right of Redemption.

SEc. 3. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes of special assessment of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for a period of not less than two years from such sules thereof; Provided, That occupantsshall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

The Legislature Shall Have No Power to Releasc, etc.
SEc. 4. The legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district, whatever, or the inhabitants ,thereof, or any corporation, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, or due any municipal corporation, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

## Limit of Taxation.

Sec. 5. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed one and one-half doliar per one hundred dollars valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

## Special Assessments and Taxation.

Sec. 6. The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of property benefitted. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

## Private Property Not Liable for Corporate Debts.

Sec. 7. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of municipal corporations. The legislature shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes.

## Funding of Outstanding Warrants.

SEC. 8. The legislature at its first session shall provide a law for the funding of all outstanding warrants and other indebtedness of the state, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum. The state $v$. McBride, 6 Neb., 506.

Claims Upon the Treasury.
Sec. 9. The legislature shall provide by law that all claims upon the treasury shall be examined and adjusted by the auditor and approved by the secretary of state before any warrant for the amount allowed shall be drawn; Provided, That a party aggrieved by the decision of the auditor and secretary of state may appeal to the district court.

## ARTICLE X.

## Counties.

Section 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the legislature which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, to a less area than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed of a less area.
Sec. 2. No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.
SEc. 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any organized county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any organized county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added; but the portion so stricken off' and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for and obliged to pay its proportion to the indebtedness of the counties from which it has been taken.
SEc. 4. The legislature shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

## Township Organization.

SEc. 5. The legislature shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority
of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election in the manner that shall be provided by law. State v. Lancaster County, 6 Neb., 474.

## ARTICLE XI.

## CORPORATIONS.

## Railroad Corporations.

SEction. 1. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, or of any other state, or of the United States, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation, or other parties having control of its road, shall annually make a report under oath to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of the amount received from passengers and freight, and such other matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.
SEc. 2. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.
SEc. 3. No railroad corporation or telegraph company shall consolidate its stock, property, franchises or earnings, in whole or in part, with any other railroad corporation or telegraph company owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders in such manner as may be provided by law.

## Declared Public Highways.

SEC. 4. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the legislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. The liability of railroad corporations as common carriers shall never be limited.

## Of Issuing Stocks or Bonds.

SEC. 5. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and all stock, dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of railroad corporations shall not be increased for any purpose, except after public notice for sixty days in such manner as may be provided by law.

## Eminent Domain.

SEC. 6. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized or hereafter to be organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity, the same as of individuals.

## Legislature to Correct Abuses and Extortion.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph, and railroad companies in this state, and enforee such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

## When not Entitled to the Right of Eminent Domain.

SEc. 8. No railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, and doing business in this state, shall be entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain, or have power to acquire the right of way or real estate for depot or other uses, until it shall have become a body corporate pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of this state.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section. 1. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever become a subscriber to the capital stock or owner of such stock, or any portion or interest therein, of any railroad or private corporation or association.

MISCELANEOUS CORPORATIONS.
Section 1. No corporation shall be created by special law, nor its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state, but the legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created. All general laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.
Sec. 2. No such general law shall be passed by the legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without first requiring the consent of a majority of the electors thereof.
SEc. 3. All corporations may sue and be sued in like cases as natural persons.
Sec. 4. In all cases of claims against corporations and joint stock associations the exact amount justly due shall be first ascertained, and after the corporate property shall have been exhausted, the original subscribers thereof shall be individually liable to the extent of their unpaid subscription, and the liability for the unpaid subscription shall follow the stock.
Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them upon the same principle
among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 6. All existing charters or grants of special or exelusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not be in operation within sixty days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

SEC. 7. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him held, for all its liabilities accruing while he remains such stockbolder; and all banking corporations shall publish quarterly statements, under oath, of their assets and liabilities.

ARTICLE XII.

## State, County and Municipal Indebtedness.

Section 1. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in the revenues, contract debts never to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars: and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war; and provision shall be made for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinet, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any railroad or other work of internal improvement, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors thereof at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county, with the donations of such subdivisions, in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided further, That any city or county may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent, and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall haveendorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law. Reineman v. C. C. B, H. R. R. Co., 7 Neb., 310.

SEC. 3. The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## Militia.

Section 1. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## Miscellaneous Provisiong.

Section 1. Executive and judicial officers and members of the legislature, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affrm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties ofaccording to the best of my ability, and that at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office I have not improperly influenced in any way the vote of any elector, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any
corporation, company, or person, or any promise of office for any official act or influence (for any vote I may give or withhold on any bill, resolntion, or appropriation)." Any such officer or member of the legislature who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his offiee, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating his oath, shall forfeit his office, and thereafter be disqualified from holding any office of trust or protit in this state, unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.
SEC. 2. Any person who is in default as collector and custodian of public money or property, shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the constitution or laws of this state; nor shall any person convicted of felony be eligible to oftice unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.
Sec. 3. Drunkenness shall be cause of impeachment and removal from office.

## ARTICLE XV.

## Amedments.

SECTION 1. Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution, and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published, for three months immediately preceding the next election of senators and representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.
SEc. 2. When three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the legislature deem it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend, or ehange this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the legislature for or against a convention, and if a majority voting at said election vote for a convention, the legislature shall, at its 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. No amendment or change of this constitution, agreed upon by such convention, shall take effect until the same shall be submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting for and against the ssme.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## Schedule.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the revision and changes made in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into effect, it is hereby ordained and deelared that all laws in foree at the time of the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this state, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.
SEc. 2. All fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures owing to the state of Nebraska, or to the people thereof, under the present constitution and
laws, shall inure to the use of the state of Nebraska under this constitution.
Sec. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed upon the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the state of Nebraska, to the state of Nebraska, to any state or county officer, or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue; and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this state.
Sec.4. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specifically enumerated, and concerning which no other provision is herein made, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.
Sec. 5. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions, elections, or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otharwise directed.
Sec. 6. The district attorneys now in office shall continue during their unexpired terms to hold and exercise the duties of their respective offices in the judicial districts herein created, in which they severally reside. In each of the remaining districts one such officer shall be elected at the first general election, and hold his office until the expiration of the terms of those now in office.
Sec. 7. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of the state of Nebraska, for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1875, and there shall be separately sutmitted at the same time for adoption or rejection the independent article relating to "Seat of Government," and the independent article "Al. lowing electors to express a preference for United States senator."

Sec. 8. At said election the qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, and the said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except as herein otherwise provided.
SEc. 9. The secretary of state shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the county clerk of each county blank poll-books, tally lists, and forms of return, and twice as many of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election as there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary is by law required to be andited and paid; and the several county clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the judges of election in each election precinct in their respective counties said blank poll-books, tally lists, forms of return, and tickets.

Sec. 10. At the said election the ballots shall be of the following form:
For the new constitution.
Against the new constitution.
For the a. licle relating to "Seat of Government."
Against the article relating to "Seat of Government."
For the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States senators."
Against the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States senators."
Sec. 11. The returns of the whe e vote cast, and the votes for the adop-
tion or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles respectively submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks to the secretary of state, within fourteen days after the election, and the returns of said vote shall, within three days thereafter, be examincd and canvassed by the president of this convention, and the secretary of state and the governor, orany two of them, and proclamation shall be made forthwith by the governor, or the president of this convention, of the result of the canvass.

SEc. 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the new constitution," then so much of this new constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by article shall be the supreme law of the state of Nebraska, on and after the first day of November, A. D. 1875. But if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "against the new constitution," the whole thereof, including the articles separately submitted, shall be null and void. If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the article relating to "the seat of government," said article shall be a part of the constitution of this state. If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that the majority of the votes polled are for the article "allowing electors to express their preference for United States senator," said article shall be a part of the constitution of this state.
SEc. 13. The general election of this state shall be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year, except the first general election, which shall be on the second Tuesday in October, 1875. All state, district, county, precinct, and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages, and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district, and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected at the first general election, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination of their respective terms of office; Provided, That the office of no county commissioner shall be vacated hereby.
SEc. 14. The terms of office of all state and county officers, or judges of the supreme, district, and county courts, and regents of the university, shall begin on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next succeeding their election. The present state and county officers, members of the legislature, and regents of the university, shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.
SEc. 15. The supreme, district, and county courts established by this constitution shall be the successors respectively of the supreme court, the district, and the probate courts, having jurisdiction under the existing constitution.
SEC. 16. The supreme, district, and probate courts now in existence shall continue, and the judges thereof shall exercise the power and retain their present jurisdiction until the courts provided for by this constitution shall be organized.
SEc.17. All cases, matters, and proceedings pending and undetermined in the several courts, and all records, judgments, orders, and de-
crees remaining therein, are hereby transferred to and shall be proceeded and enforced in and by the successors thereof respectively.
SEC. 18. If this constitution be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions on the first day of Novem ber, A. D. 1875.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.
SEC. 20. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.
SEC. 21. On the taking effect of this constitution, all state officers hereby continued in office shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this constitution.

SEC. 22. The regents of the university shall be elected at the first general election under this constitution, and be classified by lot so that two shall hold their office for the term of two years, two for the term of four years, and two for the term of six years.
SEC. 23. The present executive state officers shall continue in office until the executive state officers provide for in this constitution shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 24. The returns of the whole vote cast for the judges of the supreme and district courts, district attorneys, and regents of the university, under the first general election, shall be made by the several clerks to the secretary of state within fourteen days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within three days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the governor, secretary of state, and the president of this convention, or any two of them, and certificates of election shall forthwith be issued by the secretary of state to the persons found to be elected.
Sec. 25 . The auditor shall draw the warrant of the state quartly for the payment of the salaries of all officers under this constitution whose compensation is not otherwise provided for, which shall be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated. State v. Weston, 4 Neb., 216. State v. Weston, 6 Neb., 16.

SEC. 26. Until otherwise provided by law, the judges of the district courts shall fix the time of holding courts in their respective districts.

SEC. 27. The members of the first legislature under this constitution shall be elected in the year 1876.

SEC. 28. This constitution shall be enrolled and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the state, and all future editions thereof.

## PROPOSITIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED.

## ALLOWING ELECTORS TO EXPRESS THEIR PREFERENCE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from this state, the electors may by ballot expreess their preferenee for some person for the office of United States senator. The votes cast for such candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as for state ofticers.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The seat of government of the state shall not be removed or re-located without the assent of a majority of the electors of the state voting there-
upon at a general election or elections, under such rules and regulations as to the number of elections and manner of voting and places to be voted for as may be prescribed by law: Provided, The question of removal may be submitted at such other general elections as may be provided by law.
Done in convention at the capitol in the city of Lincoln, on the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States ot America the ninety-ninth.

JOHN LEE WEBSTER, President.
O. A. ABBOTT SAMUEL MAXXWELL, ANDREW HALINER, LUKE AGUR JOHN McPHERSON, J. D. HAMILTON, J. P. BECKER, W. H. MUNGER, JAMES HARPER, J. E. BOY 1 ,
J. H. PERRY ROBT. B. HARRINGTON, CLINTON BRIGGS, C. W. PIERCE, J. B. HAWLEY, JEFFERSON H. BROADY, S. B. POUND,
M. L. HAYWARD, CHARLES H. BROWN. ISA AC POWERS, Jr., D. P. HENRY, S. F. BURCH, M. B. REES, B. I. HINMAN S. H CALHOUN W. M. ROBERTSON, M. R. HOPEWELL, E. C. CARNS, JOSIAH ROGERS, C. E. HUNTER, T. S. CLARK, J. H. SAULS, A. G. KENDALL, S. H. COATS,
H. H. SHEDD
S. M. KIRKPATRICK, A. H. CONNER, GEORGE S. SMITH JOHN J. THOMPSON, W. B. CUMMINS, W. H. STERNS L. B. THORNE JAMES W. DAWES, R. F. STEVENSON, JACOB VALLERY, Sr., J. E. DOOM, S. R. FOSS,
C. H. VAN WICK,

W L. DUNLAP,
C. H. FRADY.

CHARLES F. WALTHERS
R. C. ELDRIDGE,

JOSEPH GARBER,
A. M. WALLING,
J. G. EWAN,
C. H. GERE,
T. L. WARRINGTOIN, JAMES LAIRD, HENEY GREBE
A. J. WEAVER

CHAS. F. MANDERSON, EDWIN N. GRENELL, M. W. WILCOX FRANK MARTIN, GEORGE L. GRIFFING, J. F. ZEDIKER, A. W. MATTHEWS,

WILLIAM A. GWYER.

AT, EST:
GUy A. Brown, Secretary,
C. L. Mather, Assistant Secretary.

## STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

LEGISLATURE.

## Clerks to File Certifleates and Make Roll of Members.

2107. The clerks of each house shall file the certificates presented by members, each for his own house, and make a roll of the members who thus appear to be elected, and the parsons thus appearing to be elected members shall proceed to elect such other otticers as may be required for the time being.

## Committee on Credentials.

2108. When the houses are temporarily organized they shall elect a committee of five on the part of the house and three on the part of the senate, by ballot, which committee shall examine and report upon credentials of those claiming to be elected members of their respective houses, and when such report is made, those reported as elected shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses, and each house shall be the sole judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

## Any Member May Administer Oath.

2109. Any member may administer oath in the house of which he is a member and which acting on a committee may administer oaths on the business of such committee.

## Freedom of Debate Guarranteed.

2110. No member of the legislative assembly, shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or words spoken in debate in either house.

## Power to Punish Contempt, etc.

2111. Each house of the legislative assembly, has power and authority to punish as a contempt by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, the offense of knowingly arresting a member in violation of his privilege; of assaulting or threatening to do him any harm, in person or property, for anything said or done in either house, as a member thereof; of attempting, by menace or other corrnpt means to control or influence a member in giving his vote or to prevent his giving it, of disorderly or contemptuous conduct tending to disturb its proceedings; of refusing to attend, or to be sworn, or to be examined as a witness before either house or a committee, when duly summoned; of assaulting or preventing any other person going to either house, or its committe by order thereof, knowing the same; of rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested by order of either house in the discharge of his duties as such.

## Duration of Imprisonment and Where.

2112. Imprisonment for contempt of either house shall not be for more than six hours, and shall be in the jail of the county in which the legislative assembly may then be sitting, or if there be no jail, then in one of the nearest county jails.

## Extent of Fine.

2113. Should a fine be enforced for any oflense mentioned in section seven, it shall not exceed fifty dollars.

## Fines and Imprisonment by Whom and How.

2114. Fines and imprisonment shall be only by virtue of an order of
the proper house, entered on its journals, stating the grounds there for. Imprisonment shall be effected by a warrant, under the hand of the presiding officer, for the time being, of the house ordering it, countersigned by the clerk of the house, running in the name of the state and directed to the sheriff of the proper county; and under such warrant, the officer of the house, sheriff, and jailer will be authorized to arrest and detain the person.

## Fines How Collected.

2115. Fines shall be collected by virtue of a similar warrant, directed to any proper officer of the county in which the offender has property, and executed in the same manner as executions for fines issued by courts of justice, and the proceeds shall be paid into the state treasury.

## Punishment No Bar to Other Proceedings.

2116. Punishment for contempt, as in this chapter provided, is no bar to any other proceedings, civil or criminal, for the same offense.

## Officers and Employees of the Senate.

2117. That the officers and employees of the senate shall consist of a president, secretary, assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms, door keeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, chaplain, and such other officers and employees, not to exceed sixty-six in number, as may be deemed necessary for the proper transaction of business. Such other officers or employees to be elected by the senate.

## Officers and Employees of the Honse.

2118. The officers and employees of the house of representatives shall consist of a speaker, chief clerk, assistant clerk, sergeant-at-arms, door keeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, chaplain, and such other ofticers and employees, not exceeding seventy-five in number, as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of business. Such other officers or employees to be elected by the house.

## Pay of Officers and Employees.

2119. There shall be paid to each of the several officers and employees named in this act, for the official services rendered by them under the provisions of this act, the following sums, and no more: The president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives shall each be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day; the secretary and chief clerk the sum of four dollars per day; the assistant clerks, the sum of four dollars per day, the sergeant-at-arms, the sum of three dollars per day: the chaplains, the sum of three dollars per day; the door keepers, the sum of three dollars per day; and the pages, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day; enrolling and engrossing clerks, three dollars per day.

## Duties.

2120. It shall be the duty of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives to preside over their respective houses, to keep and maintain order during the session thereof, and to do and perform the duties devolving upon them by general parliamentary usage, and the rules adopted by the two houses. It shall be the duty of the chief elerk of the house of representatives, and the secretary of the senate, to attend the sessions of the respective houses, to call the rolls, read the journals, bills, memorials, resolutions, petitions, and all other papers or documents necessary to be read in either house, to keep a correct journal of the proceediugs in each house, and to do and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by the two houses, or either of them. The assistant
clerk and assistant secretary shall be under the control and direction of the chief clerk and secretary respectively, and shall assist them in the proper discharge of their duties and shall do and perform such other services as may be directed by the two houses or either of them. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to enforce the attendance of absent members, when directed properly so to do; to arrest all members, or other persons, when lawfully authorized so to do; to keep and preserve order during the session of each house; to convey to the postoffice the mail matter sent by the respective members, and to deliver the same to them on each morning of the session; to obey and enforce the orders of the presiding officers, and to do and perform such other duties as may be enjoined on them by law and the respective houses. It shall be the duty of the door-keeper to prepare and keep in order the senate chamber and hall of the houses, including cleaning and warming the same; to attend to and keep closed the door and bar of the respective houses, unless otherwise directed by the presiding officers therof; and to perform such other duties as may be enjoined on them by either house. It shall be the duty of the engrossing clerk to correctly engross such bills as may be required to be engrossed by the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills, and to perform such other duties as may be required by either house. It shall be the duty of the enrolling clerk to correctly and neatly enroll all such bills as may be placed in his hands therefor, and to perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by either house. It sball be the duty of the chaplains to open the sessions of each house with prayer, and to perform such other duties as may be imposed on them. And it shall be the duties of the pages to act under and as directed by the presiding officers of the respective houses. It shall also be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to procure a national flag, and to place the same on the top of the capitol building, there to be kept during the time each or either of the two houses shall be in session, and after the adjournment of the two houses, the said flag shall be taken down and kept down until the opening of the session of one of the two houses.

## The Secretary of State to Distribute Laws and Journals.

2121. The secretary of state is hereby authorizad to distribute the laws and journals of the state, as hereinafter prescribed.

## The County Clerks to Make Reqisition on Secretary of State for Laws and Journals.

2122. The county clerk of each organized county shall make a requisition upon the secretary of state for six coples (or as many less than that amount as he shall find necessary for the county) of the laws, and fourteen copies of the journals of each branch of the legislative assembly, for the use of the county of which he is clerk; and he shall name the conveyance and means of transportation, and shall also specify to whom they shall be directed, and to whose care, and upon the receipt of such requisition the secretary shall at once forward the required number of laws and journals as specified in the requisition of such county clerk, and the county clerk shall receipt for the same to the secretary, which receipt shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

## Laws nnd Journals, How Distributed.

2123. The county clerk shall distribute one copy of the laws to each of the officers of the county, as follows: The probate or county judge; cach member of the board of county commissioners; the sheriff; the county
treasurer; the county surveyor; the prosecuting attorney; each notary public; each justice of the peace; each constable; each road supervisor; and each precinct assessor in said county. He shall also reserve one for himself, and give two copies each of the laws and journals to every councilman and representative who was a member of the legislative assembly by which the laws were enacted.

## Each Officer to Deliver up to his Successor.

2124. Each officer shall deliver up to his successor in office all statutes which shall have come into his possession under the provisions of this chapter, as soon after his successor shall have been qualified as such successor or the county clerk may require.

## Surplus to be Sold.

2125. After the above distribution the copies remaining in the hands of the county clerk shall be sold at auction (ten days' notice having been given in three public places in such county) to the highest bidder, no person, however, to purchase more than two copies; and the proceeds of such sale shall go, first, to defray the cost of transportation from the secretary of state to the county clerk, and the remainder, if any shall exist, shall be paid over to the state librarian, and to be by him held subject to the order of the legislative assembly.

## Secretary of State Authorized to Sell Copies of Laws.

2126. After having so distributed the laws and journals of each legislative assembly, the secretary is authorized to sell copies of the laws at a price at least equal to cost, and the amount so received shall be applied to the library fund of the state. The secretary of state shall deliver all copies of the laws and journals yet in his possession to the state librarian, who shall officielly receipt therefor.

## Resident United States Officers Provided for.

2127. The librarian shall, upon the order of either of the judges of the supreme court, issue one copy each to the district attorney, United States Marshal, each register and receiver of all United States land offices in the state, each United States commissioner residing in the state, and such other officers as the judges in their discretion may direct; Provided always, That the librarian shall permit no person to take away a copy or copies of the laws and journals without taking a receipt therefor.

## Each Incoming Legislature to be Provided for With Laws and Journals.

2128. The members of each succeeding legislative assembly shall be furnished by the state librarian, at the commencement of each session for which they are elected, with one copy each of the laws and journals of the preceding session.

## CHAPTER LI.

## STATE PRINTING.

## The Printing of Bills, Laws and Journals.

4423. The printing of all bills for the legislature, with such matters as may be ordered by either house thereof, to be pristed in bill form, shall be let in one contract. The printing and binding in one contract. The printing and binding of reports of state officers authorized by law to be printed, and all other reports and documents ordered by the legislature, except such as enter into and form a part of the journals, shall be let in another contract. The printing and binding of the laws, joint resolutions, and memorials enacted by the legislature shall be let in anoth-
er contract. And the printing and binding of all blanks, blank books, and circulars required to be furnished by the officers of the executive department of the state shall be let in another contract.

## The Printing of 13ills Shall be Exccuted Promptly.

4433. The contractor for the printing of bills or any matter printed in bill form shall promptly, and without unnecessary delay, execute all oraers of the legislature, or either house thereof, for such printing, and for each failure to complete said printing within three days after receiving the order for the same the contractor shall forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be deducted from his account on settlement; and all contractors under the provisions of this act shall without unnecessary delay execute all orders issued to them by the printing board, and the contractor for printing and binding the laws shall deliver the same to the secretary of state within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the legislature, and the contractor for printing and binding of the journals shall deliver the same to the secretary of state within ninety days after receiving the copy thereof.

## Copy to be Furnished Without Unnessesary Delay.

4434. The secretary of state shall furnish a true and accurate copy of the laws and journals as they may be demanded by the printer thereof, and the clerks of the respective branches of the legislature shall each furnish to the printer, who is bound by his contract to print the same, copies of the journals, bills, reports, and other papers and documents, without unnecessary delay, and no contractor shall be accountable for any delay occasioned by the want of such copy.

## MISSCELANEOUS PROVISIONS.

## Votes Canvassed by the Legisiature.

1633. The votes cast for governor, lieutenant governor, members of congress, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, state superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and district attorneys, and votes cast expressing choice for United States senators shall be canvassed by the legislature at its next regular session. A copy of the abstract of votes chst for such officers shall be sealed up by the county clerk immediately upon the completion of the canvass, endorsed "abstract of votes cast for officers of the executive department, from - county," or, "abstract of votes cast expressing the choice of electors for United States senator from - county," and addressed to "the speaker of the house of representatives."

## Duplicate Abstracts to the Secretary of State.

1634. The county clerk shall at the same time envelope and seal up a duplicate copy of the same abstracts directed to the secretary of state, and all the abstracts shall be placed in one envelope and addressed to the secretary of state, who shall preserve the ones addressed to "the speaker of the house of representatives" unopend, until the meeting of the legislature, and from the duplicate copies prepare a tabulated sheet of the votes cast for such officers and preserve the same for use of the legislature in making the official canvass as required by the constitution.

## Shall Hear and Determine Contested Election Cases.

1649. The legislature in joint meeting shall hear and determine cases of contested election for all officers of the executivee department. The
meeting of the two houses, to decide upon such elections, shall be held in the hall of the house of representatives, and the speaker of the house shall preside.

## Contest of Members.

1650. The senate and house of representatives shall severally hear and determine contests of the election of their respective members.

## DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Bill to have but one general object which must be fairly expressed in the title $5,311,5,516$.
Amendatory act valid if not inconsistant with title and subject matter of amended one, though there be apparent confusion in application to provisions sought to be amended. 27, 764,8 ( $43 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .1140$ ) 29, 149.
A provision in an amendatory act repealing an act not connected with the subject of the amendment is void. Where title has two subjects, act may be sustained as to one, $17.85(22 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .228)$.
Part of an act may be valid and part not. 16, 239 ( 20 N. W. 312). 25 457 (4I N. W. 280).
One house cannot amend title of bill originating in the other. 17, 394 (23 N. W. 3).
It is sufficient if subject is farily expressed in the title. 16, 683 ( 21 N W. 398).

Title an index to legislative intent. 6485.
Title of amendatory act cannot be broader than the original. 9, 511 (4. N, W. 240.)
An act broader than its title may be declared void as to the excess, but valid as to the rest. $25,676(41 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W}) 638$.$) .$
An act to prohibit the fraudulent tranfer of property and to declare the same a crime and to prescribe the punishment thereof held constitutional the act having but one subject. 21, 53 ( 31 N. W. 258).

The title of the act of June 6, 1871. Amending sections $50,51,71$ and 105 of revenue act valid. 13, 17 ( 12 N .832 ).

Section 3 of "An act to exempt homesteads from Judicial Sale," approved February 19, 1877, is within the title and is valid. 13122 ( $12 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W}$. 831).

The title of the act which took effect September 1, 1879. "Countie; and County Officers" is not open to the constitutional objection of containing more than one subject. 15, 387 ( $11 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .495$ ).
When title of act is to amend a particular section of the statute, the proposed amendment must be germane to the subject matter of the section sought to be amended. 11, 377 ( 9 N . W. 477.) The title of an "Act regulating the herding and driving of stock," approved February 26, 1879, is not comprehensive enougb to authorize the provision in section four giving damages for the castration of animals. 13,253 ( $13 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .276$. )
Where an aet not complete in itself, but amendatory of a former, statute is void. 7, 413

Old section need not be recited in amendatory act. 1, 199 .
Law complete and repealing the provisions under which acts were formerly done is valid. 6, 36 .

Where the new act is in the very words of the act it repeals, and the evident intention was to continue it in force (with a lesser penalty), this
intention will be given effect, and will not prevent the prosecution for a crime committed before the repeal. 15, 448 ( $19 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .686$ ).
Rule as to repeal of statutes by implication. 18, $140(24 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .447)$.
Two amendments to same same act on succeeding days, how interpreted. 23, 134 ( $36 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .348$ ).
A later statute, which contains provisions clearly repugnant to a former repeals the former as completly as though it contained express words to that effect. 14, 31 ( $14 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .660$ ).
Legislature cannot pass law to legalize bonds already issued. 6, 234.
Does not require the printing of amendments after the bill has been put upon its final passage. 9, 494 ( $4 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .75$ ).
Failure of the presiding officer of the senate to sign a bill which the journal shows passed does not effect the validity of the act. 9,129 ( 1 N . W. 100). $\quad 17,88$ ( $22 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .119$ ).

The certificate of the presiding officers that the bill has passed is only prima facie evidence of the fact. The journals are higher evidence. 18, 237 (25 N. W. 77).
In amending an act it may be designated by its title or chapter in the statutes. 20, 377 ( 30 N. W. 267). 25, 817 ( 41 N. W. 796).
Fiscal quarter means the legislative quarter in which the session is to be held 5, 570 .
Fiscal year begins December 1st. Appropriations extend to the end of first quarter after adjournment of next regular session. 22,38(33 N. W.711).

Where entire amount derived from sale of state lots and lands, was appropriated, and sale was made partly on credit, held that warrants could be drawn upon the whole amount of purchase price at once, and without waiting for full payment thereof. 24, $790(40 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .316)$
See note to the section 22 citing 14, 444 ( $16 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .481$ ).
As to what constitute a vacancy. 17, 599 ( 24 N . W. 282).
Intended to establish a permanent rule in regard to future payments of expenditures of the state. 6,513.
A specific appropriation is one expressly providing funds for a particular purpose. 15, 609 ( $19 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .596$ ).
No appropriation necessary to pay salary of officers fixed by constitution. Officers whose salaries are not fixed by the constitution depend upon legislative appropriation. $\mathbf{4}, 218 \mathbf{6 , 1 7}$.
The voucher of the officers of the senate will not authorize the auditor to draw a warrant in favor of a party, unless the claim is authorized by law. 14, 444 ( $16 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .481$ ).
An appropriation for "conveying convicts to the penitentiary" cannot be drawn against for "conveying juvenile offendors to the reform school." 12, 408 (11 N. W. 860).
Money due county treasurer as fees cannot be paid except where their is a specific appropriation. 18, $222(24 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .683)$.

A ppropriation of $\$ 95,000.00$ to provide for the salaries of nineteen judges is an appropriation in gross. 21, 662 ( $33 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W} .426$ ).
Each appropriation contained in the gencral appropriation bill must be a specific appropriation for the purpose named and the account must be itemized. 22, 45 (33 N. W. 711). See 4, 507. 9, 470 ( 4 N. W. 61 ).

## DECISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON POINTS OF ORDER.*

## ADJOURN SINIE DIE.

In Grder.
During the third day of the session, a motion was made to adjourn sinie die. The speaker ruled the motion out of order, but upon an appeal the decision of the chair was reversed, but when the motion to adjourn sinie die was put to the house it fanled by one vote. Journal II. R. 1866, p. 11.

## AMENDMENTS.

## Can not Amend a Senate Message.

The speaker ruled that the house can not amend a senate message. (Journal H. R. 1881, p. 108).

Former Action can only be Reached by a Reconsideration.
Point of order raised that when a substance of an amendment has been decided by a former action of the house, it could only be reachell by a motion to reconsider, sustained by the chair. (Journal H. R. 1887, p. 502).

## BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES.

## Dropping Candidates from the List.

While balloting for candidates a motion was made to drop from the list the candidates having received the least number of votes, against which a point of order was raised. Sustained. (Journal, H. R. 1876-7, p. 47).

## BILLS.

To take a Bill out of its place in the File on Third Reading takes a Two-Thirds Majority.
The speaker ruled that it takes a two-thirds majority to take a bill out of its place on third reading. An appeal was taken, and the chair was sustained. (Journal H. R. 1883, p. 885.)

## Not in Order to Table a Bill on its Second Reading.

Upon a point of order raised the speaker ruled that it was out of order to table a bill on its second reading. (Journal H. R. 1879, p. 136.)
The House can Take Action on Bills Still in the Hands of Standing Committees.
Point of order raised "that as the resolution contained house rolls which were still in the possession of the standing committees, and not reported with favorable recommendation, therefor the resolution was not in order," Over ruled by the speaker. (Journal H. R. 1885, p. 861.)

## In Making a Speclal Order for Several Bills.

A resolution suspending the rules and making a number of bills on the general file a special order, a division of the subject was called for, and a motion made "that a vote be taken on each bill seperately." The motion ruled out of order by the speaker, and on an appeal, the chair was sustained. (Journal H. R. 1885 p. 860. )

A Bill on its Third Reading Cannot be Discussed.
While a bill was on its third reading a member obtained the floor and proceeded to discuss the objects of the bill. The speaker ruled discussion

[^0]out of order, on an appeal, the chair was sustained. (Journal H. R. 1885 p. 1271.)

## Not in Order to Recommit a $B 11$ on its Final Passage.

After the reading and pending the vote on the passage of a bill a motion was made to recommit the bill. The speaker ruled the motion out of order. An appeal was taken and the chair was sustained. [Journal 1887, p. 1275.]
Cannot Have Vote Recorded on the Passage of a Bill after the Fate of the Bill is decided.
A point of order raised that it was not in order for a member of the house to vote upon the question of the final passage of a bill after a yea and nay vote had been taken and the fate of the bill decided. Sustained by the speaker. [Journal H. R. 1885, p. 626.

## When a Bill has Passed a Motion to Recommit is out of Order.

After a bill had passed and received a constitutional majority, a motion was made to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole. A point of order was raised that the motion to recommit, under rule 47 , was out of order, sustained by the speaker. (Journal H. R. 1885, p. 882).

## Held that Bills can be Considered ont of their Regular Order.

A point of order raised "that the house having just adopted a special order file of bills for consideration it was not in order to consider house rolls out of their regular order," not sustained by the chair. (Journal H. R. 1885, p. 949.

## Any Motion Out of Order.

A point of order raised "that after a bill has been read the third time any motion is out of order." Sustained by the chair. (Journal H. R. 1887, p. 1137).

## Amendments in Order After Bill has Passed to a Third Reading.

The speaker ruled after a bill has passed to a third reading amendments are in order. On an appeal the chair was sustained. (Journal H. R 1873, p. 330, 346).

## The Order of Bills on Third Reading.

Upon a point of order raised "that it would require a two-thirds majority to suspend the order of bills on third reading." Sustained by the speaker, but over-ruled by the house. [Journal H. R. 1891, p. 530].

## Call of the House May be Made at any Time.

Point of order raised.
"That there has been no intervening business since the last call of the house, therefore a renewal of the call was out of order." The speaker ruled that under rules 33 and 36 the call of the house may be made at any time when seconded by two members, and the absentees must be sent for at any time when demanded by five members. [Journal H. R. 1889, p. 515].

## Joint Committee.

## House Can Not Discharge Committee After Being Appointed.

A motion being made to discharge the members on the part of the house on a joint committee, a point of order was raised, that the action of the house in the appointment of the committee had passed from the house to the senate, and therefore it was not competent for the house to take action in the matter. The speaker sustained the point of order, and on an appeal the house sustained the chair. [Journal H. R. 1883, p. 176.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. <br> Not Competent for the House to Adopt Rules Governing the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution being offered "that when the house is in committee of the whole, no member shall speak more than once on the same subject; nor longer than five minutes;" declared out of order by the speaker. [Journal H. R. 1885, p. 737 and 981.]

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Minority Report can not be Entertalned Until Majority Report is Made.
Point of order: "That the report of the minority can not be entertained until the majorlty has reported. Sustained by the speaker. [Journal II. R. 1881, p. 162,169].

## A Motion in Conflict With an Adopted Committee Report out of Order.

The speaker ruled that a motion in conflict with the report of a committee already adopted, is out of order. [Journal I. R. 1889, p. 1123].

## A Report not to be Considered Twice.

Upon a point of order raised, the speaker decided it incompetent for the house to again consider a report upon which action has onee been passed upon and settled by the house this day. [Journal II. R. 1889, p. 669).

## Recommendation to Recommit Takes The Precedence.

Upon a point of order raised "that the recommendation of the commitce of the whole to recommit, took the precedence of a motion to order the bill engrossed to a third reading." Sustained. [Journal H. R. 1889, p. 1138.]

A Minority Report not an Amendment of the Majority Report.
Upon the point of order that an amendment proposed, be put to the house before the main question, and that a minority report of a committee by the usages and rules of parlimentary law, is an amendment to the majority report, and should therefore be first considered, the chair ruled adversly, and upon an appeal was sustained by the house. (Journal H. R. 1886, p. 32.)

## Can Not be Tabled.

Upon a point of order raised "that a report of committee acting under instruction of the house could not be tabled." Sustained. [Journal H. R. 1891, p. 219.

## CONTEST CASES.

## Interested Parties May Vote.

Point of order raised "that in a contest case before the house the interested members could not vote upon a question refering to said contest." Over ruled by the speaker, and on an appeal the chair was sustained. [Journal H. R. 1866, p. 8.]

## INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT,

## A Motion to Indefinently Postpone Cannot be Amended.

A motion being made to indefinitely postpone a bill, a motion was made so amend that the bill be ordered engrossed for a third reading. The . wint of order was raised, "that a motion to indefinitely postpone cannot be umended." Sustained by the chair. [Journal H. R. 1887 p. 1435.]
A motion to Indefinitely Postpone, Once Decided can not be Renewed.
Point of order raised "that a motion to indefinitely postpone having
once been decided, could not be again made at the same stage of proceedings. (Journal H. R. 1889. p. 1535.)

## READING OF THE JOURNAL.

Can not be Dispensed with.
"Pending the reading," of the journal, a motion was made to dispense with the further reading of the journal. Motion ruled out of order by the speaker. (Journal H. R. 1866, p. 9.)

## RECONSIDER.

## Motion For need not be made the Same day.

Point of order raised "that a motion to reconsider must be made the same day the resolution is adopted." The speaker over-ruled the point of order (Journal H. R. 1881, p. 68.)
Part of a Subject Matter once Acted upon can not be Reconsidered.
Point of order raised "that a motion to reconsider a part of a subject matter that has been acted upon by a deliberate body, is out of order. The speaker sustained the point of order. [Journal H. R. 1881, p. 69.

## REFERENCE.

## Refer takes Precedence.

Point of order raised "that a motion to refer takes precedence over a substitute." Sustained by the speaker. Journal H. R. 1881 p. 101.

## RESOLUTIONS.

## Not a Concurrent Resolution.

Upon a resolution asking the senate to concur in an adjournment, the point of order was raised "that being a concurrent resolution under rule 43 it should be read at large on three different days." The point of order over-ruled. [Journal H. R. 1885, p. 432.

## ROLL CALL.

## Can not be Interrupted by a call of the House.

The speaker ruled that roll call could not be interrupted by a call of the house. (Journal H. R. 1866, p. 1192).

## During roll call a Motion out of Order.

The speaker ruled that pending a call for the ayes and nayes a motion is out of order. Upoll an appeal the chair was sutained. [Journal H. R. 1866, p. 11).

## Sergeant-at-arms, Assistant, Provided for in Statutes.

Point of order raised "that the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms was not provided for in the general statutes." The speaker decided the point of order not well taken. [Journal H. R. 1876, p. 46].

## TO TABLE.

## A Defeated Motion to table can not again be Entertaincd.

A point of order was raised "that when a motion to table has been defeated, it can not again be entertained upon the samesuject." Sustained [Journal H. R. 1889, p. 1123].

## MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

[A condensed summary of Cushing's mannual as applicable to the every day questions arising in all legislative bodies, compiled by Eric Johnson, chief clerk, 1891-3].

## Importance of Rules.

It is highly important to the preservation of order, decency, and regularity, in a numerons assembly, and not least essential to its power of harmonious and efficient action, that its proceedings should be regulated by established forms and methods; and, with a view to these purposes, it is more material, perhaps, that there should be rules established, than that they should be founded upon the firmest basis of reason and argument; the great object being to effect a uniformity of proceeding in the business of the assembly, securing it at once against the caprice of the presiding officer, and the captious disputes of members. It is to the observance of regularity and order among the members, that the minority look for protection against the power of the majority; and in the adherence to established forms, between the different branches, that each finds its security against the encrochments of the other.

## QUORUM.

The number necessary to constitute a quorum of any assembly may be fixed by law, as in the case with most of our legislative assemblies; but if no rule is established on the subject, a majority of the members composing the assembly is the requisite number.
No business can regularly be entered upon until a quorum is present; nor can any business be regularly proceeded with when it appears that the members present are reduced below that number; consequently the presiding officer ought not to take the chair until the proper number is ascertained to be present; and if at any time, in the course of the proceedings notice is taken that a quorum is not present, and, upon the members being counted by the presiding officer, such appears to be the fact, the assembly must be immediately adjourned.

## Rules and Orders.

When a code of rules is adopted beforehand, it is usual also to provide therein as to the mode in which they may be amended, repealed, or dispensed with. Where there is no provison, it will be competent for the assembly to act at any time, and in the usual manner, upon questions of amendment or repeal; but in reference to dispensing with a rule or suspending it, in a particular ease, if there is no exprass provision on the subject, it seems that it can only be done by general cousent.
The terms "general consent" as used in parliamentary practice, denote the unanimous opinion of the assembly when their opinion is expressed informaliy, and not by means of a vote. Whenever, therefore, it is said that the "general consent of the assembly is necessary to the adoption of any measure it is to be understood, that if the question is proposed informally, no objection must be made to it, or that, if proposed in a formal manner, the vote in its favor mnst be unanimous.

When any of the rules adopted by the assembly or in force, relative to its manner of proceeding, is disregarded or infringed, every member has the right to take notice thereof, and to require that the presiding officer, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry such rule into execution; and
in that case the rule must be enforced at once, without debate or delay. It is then too late to alter, repeal, or suspend the rule: so long as any one member insists upon its execution, it must be enforced.

## The Presiding Officer.

The principal duties of this officer are the following:-
To open the sitting at the time to which the assembly is adjourned.
To announce the business before the assembly, in the order in which it is to be acted upon;
To receive and submit in the proper manner, all motions and propositons presented by the members;
To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result;
To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;
To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;
To receive all messages and other communications, and announce them to the assembly.
The presiding officer may read sitting but should rise to state a motion or put a question to the assembly.

## The Recording Officer.

He is toenter what is done and past, but not what is said or moved.
It is also the duty of the secretary to read all papers, etc., which may, be ordered to be read.
The clerk is also charged with the custody of all the papers and documents of every description, belonging to the assembly, as well as the journal of its proceedings, and is to let none of them be taken from the table by any member or other person, without the leave or order of the assembly.

## OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Ever member, however humble he may be, has the same right with every other, to submit his propositions to the assembly, to explain and recommend them in discussion, and to have them patiently examined and deliberately decided upon by the assembly; and, on the other hand, it is the duty of every one so to conduct himself, both in debate and in his gencral deportment in the assembly, as not to obstruct any other member in the enjoy ment of his equal rights.
The observance of decorum by the members of a deliberative assembly is not only due to themselves and to one another as gentlemen assembled together to deliberate on matters of c ommon importance and interest, but is also essential to the regular and satisfactorv proceeding of such an assembly. No member is to disturb another or the assembly itself by hissing, coughing, or spitting; by speaking or whispering to other members; by standing up to the interruption of others; by passing between the presiding officer and a member speaking; going across the assembly-room, or walking up and down in it.

Assaults by one member upon another, threats, challenge, affrays, etc. are also high breaches of decorum,
The only punishments which can be inflicted upon its members, by a deliberative assembly of the kind now under consideration, consist of seprimanding, to which are to be added such other forms of pun-
ishment, as by apology, begging pardon, etc., as the assembly may see fit to impose.

## OF THE INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Wher a member has occasion to make any communication whatever to the assembly, -whether to present a petition or other paper, or to make or second a motion of any kind, or merely to make a verbal statement, -as well as when one desires to address the assembly in the debate, he must in the first, place as the expression is, "obtain the floor" for the pirpose he has in view. In order to do this, he must rise in his place aid, standing uncovered address himself to the presiding officer by his title, the latter on hearing himself thus addressed, calls to the members by his county, and the member may then, but notbefore proceed with his business.
If two or more members rise and address themselves to the presiding officer at the same time, or nearly so, he should give the floor to the member whose voice he first heard.
A petition, in order to be received, should be subscribed by the petitioner himself, with his own hand, either by name or mark.
Whenever a member introduces a proposition of his own, for the consideration of the assembly, he puts it into the form he desires it should have, and then moves that it be adopted as the resolution, order or vote of the assembly. If this proposition so far meets approbation of other members that one of them rises in his place, and seconds it, it may then be put to the assembly; and the result, whether affirmative or negatively becomes the judgement of the assembly.
A motion must be submitted in writing; otherwise the presiding ofticer will be justified in refusing to receive it.
When a motion has been made and received, it is then to be stated by the presiding officer to the assembly, and thus becomes a question for its decision; and, until so stated, it is not in order for any member to speak to it, but when moved, seconded, and stated from the chair, a motion is in the possession of the assembly and cannot be withdrawn by the mover, but by special leave of the assembly, which must be obtained by a motion made and seconded as in other cases.

## Previous Question.

This motion was introduced into the House of Commons in England more than two centuries ago, and for the purpose of suppressing subjects of a delicate nature relating to high personages, or the discussion of which might call forth observations of an injurious tendency. When first made use of, the form of the motion was, "shall the main question be put?" and the effect of a decision of it in the negative was to suppress the main question for the whole session. The form of it was afterwards changed to that which it has at present, namely, "shall the main question be now put?' and the effect of a negative decision of it now is to suppress the main question for the residue of the day only. This is the purpose for which the previous question was originally invented, and for which it is still used in the British Parliament. But the previous question mar be decided in the affirmative, as well as the negative; that is, that the main question shall now be put immediately, without any further debate, and the form in which it then exists. This operation of the previous question, when decided affirmatively, has led to the use of it
for the purpose of surpressing debate on a principal question, and coming to a vote upon it immediately; and this is otimarly the only object of the previous question, as made use of in the legislative assemblies of the United States.

## Indefinite Postponement.

In order to suppress a question altogether, without coming to a direct vote upon it, in such a manner that it cannot be renewed, the proper motion is for indefinite postponement; that is, a postponement or adjournment of the question, without fixing any day for resuming it. The effect of this motion, if decided in the affirmative, is to quash the proposition entirely. A negative decision has no effect whatever.

## OF MOTIONS TO POSTPONE.

The assembly is willing to entertain and consider a question, but not at the time when it is moved, the proper course is either to postpose the subject to another day, or to order it to lie on the table.

When the members individually want more information than they possess at the time a question is moved, or desire further time for reflection and examination, the proper motion is, to postpone the subject to such future day as will answer the views of the assembly.

## OF MOTIONS TO COMMIT.

The third case for the use of a subsidiary motion, occurs when the subject-matter of a proposition is regarded with favor, but the form in which it is introduced is so defective, that a more careful and deliberate consideration is necessary than can conveniently be given to it in the assembly itself, in order to put it into a satisfactory form. The course of proceeding then is, to refer the subject to a committee, which is called a commitment: or, if the subject has already been in the hands of a committee, a recommitment, a part only of a subject may be committed, without the residue; or different parts may be cominitted to different committees.

## OF MOTIONS TO AMEND.

The last case, for the introduction of subsidiary motions, is when the assembly is satisfied with the subject-matter of a proposition, but not with the form of it, or with all its different parts or desires to make some addition to it. The course of proceeding then is to bring the proposition into the proper form, and make its details satisfactory by means of amendments.

## Division of a Question.

When a proposition or motion is complicated, that is, composed of two or more parts which are so far independent of each other as to he susceptible of division into several questions, and it is supposed that the assembly may approve of some but not of all these parts, it is a compendious mode made of amendment to divide the motion into separate questions, to be separately voted upon and decided by the assembly, a proposition, to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinet and entire, that, if one or more of them be taken away, the others may stand entire and by themselves.

## FILLING HLANKS.

It often happens that a proposition is introduced with blanks purposely left by the mover to be filled by the assembly, either with times and
numbers, or with provisions analogous to those of the proposition itself In the latter case, blanks are flled in the same way that other amendments by the insertion of words are made. In the former propositions to fill blanks are not considered as amendments to the question, but as original. motions, to be made and decided before the principal question.

The rule is, that if the larger comprehends the lesser, as in question to what day a postponement shall take place, the number, of which a committee shall consist, the amount of a fine to be imposed. The question must begin a maximo and be first taken upon the greatest or farthest and so on to the least or nearest, until the assembly comes to a vote; but if the lesser include the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on the amount of a tax, on what day the session of a legislative assembly shall be closed by adjournment, or what day the next session shall commence, the question must first be taken on the lcast or nearest, and so on to the greatest or most remote until the assembly comes to a vote.

## GENERAL RULES RELATING TO AMENDMENTS.

All amendments of which a proposition is susceptible, as far as form is concerned, may be effected in one of three ways: namel y, either by inserting or adding certain words; or by striking out certain words; or striking out certain words, and inserting or adding others.

## Amendments by Striking Out.

If an amendment is proposed by striking out a particular paragraph or certain words, and the amendment is rejected, it cannot be again moved to strike out the same words or a part of them.
If an amendment by striking out is agreed to, it cannot be afterwards moved to insert the same words struck out, or a part of them.

## Amendment by Inserting.

If an amendment is proposed by inserting or adding a pa ragraph or words and the amendment is rejected, it cannot be moved again to insert the same words or a part of them.

If it is proposed to amend by in serting a paragraph, and the amendment prevails, it cannot be afterwards moved to strike out the same words or a part of them.

## Amendment by Striking out and Inserting.

The third form of amending a proposition, namely by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place.
If the motion is divided, the question is first to be taken on striking out, and, if that is decided in the affirmative, then on inserting; but if the former is decided in the negative, the latter falls, of course
If the motion to strike out and insert is put to the question individed and is decided in the negative, the same motion cannot be made again.

If the motion to strike out and insert is decided in the affirmative, it cannot be then moved to insert the words struck out or a part of them, or to strike out the words inserted or a part of them.

## Amendments Changing the Nature of a Question.

It is allowable to amend a proposition in such a manner as entirely to alter its nature, and to make it bear a sense different from what it was originally intended to bear; so that the friends of it, as it was first introduced, may themselves be forced to vote against it in its amended form.

## The Order and Succession of Questions.

It is a general rule, that when a proposition is regularly before a deliberative assembly, for its consideration, no other proposition or motion can regularly be made or arise so as to take the place of the former, and be first acted upon, unless it be either, first, a privileged question; secondly, a subsidiary question; or, thirdly, an incidental question or motion.

All these motions take the place of the principal motion, or main question as it is usually called, and are to be first put to the question; and among themselves also, there are some which, in like manner, take the place of all the others. Some of these questions merely supersede the principal question, until they have been decided, and when decided, whether affirmatively or negatively, leave that question as before. Others of them also supersede the principal question until they are decided; and, when decided one way, dispose of the principal question, but, if decided the other way, leave it as before.

## Privileged Questions.

There are certain motions or questions which, on account of their superior importance attributed to them, either in consequence of a vote of the assembly, or in themselves considered, or of the necessity of the proceedings to which they lead, are entitled to take the place of any other subject or proposition which may then be under consideration, and to be first acted upon and decided by the assembly. These are called privileged questions, because they are entitled to precedence over other questions though they are of different degrees among themselves. Questions of this nature of three kinds: namely, first, motions to adjourn; secondly, motions or questions relating to the rights and privileges of the assembly, or of its members individually; and thirdly, motions for the orders of the day.

## Adjournment.

A motion to adjourn takes the place of all other questions whatsoever; for otherwise the assembly might be kept sitting against its will; and for an indefinate time; but, in order to entitle this motion to precedence, it must be simply to "adjourn."
The reason why a motion to adjourn moved for the purpose of superseding or suppressing a pending question, is not susceptible of amendment, is, that if amended, it would at once become inadmissable, in point of order, on the ground of its being introductory to a second question, having no privilege to take the place of a question already pending, and entitled to be first disposed of.

## Questions of Privilege.

The questions next in relative importance, and which supersede all others for the time being, except that of adjournment, are those which concern the rights and privileges of the assembly or of its individual members.

When settled, the question interrupted by it is to be resumed at the point where it was suspended.

## Orders of the Day.

When a consideration of a subject has been assigned for a particular day, by an order of the assembly, the matter so assigned is called the order of the day for that day.
A question which is thus made the subject of an order for its considera-
tion on a particular day is thereby made a privileged question for that day.
Orders of the day, unless proceeded in and disposed of on the day assigned, fall, of course, and must be renewed for some other day.

## Questions of Order.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly, to enforce the rules and orders of the body over which he presides, in all its proccedings; and this without question, debate or delay, in all cases in which the breach or order, or the departure from rule, is manifest. It is also the right of every member, taking notice of the breach of a rule, to insist upon the enforcement of it in the same manner.
When any question of this nature arises in the course of any other proceeding, it necessarily supersedes the further consideration of the subject out of which it arises, until that question is disposed of; then the original motion or procecding revives, and resumes its former position, unless it has been itself disposed of by the question of order.
When a question of order is raised, asit may be by any one member, it is decided by the presiding officer. If the decision of the presiding officer is not satisfactory, any one member may object to it, and have the question decided by the assembly, this is called appealing from the decision of the chair.

## Withdrawal of a Motion.

A motion when made, seconded and stated, cannot be withdrawn without the general consent, or, if put formally to the question, the unanimous vote of the assembly.
If this motion is decided in the affirmative, the motion to which it relates is thereby removed from before the assembly, as if it had never been moved; if in the negative, the business proceeds as before.

## Suspension of a Rule.

It is usual in the code of rules adopted by deliberative assemblies, and especially legislative bodies, to provide that a certain number exceeding a majority, as two-thirds or three-fourths, shall be competent to the suspension of a rule in a particular case; where this is not provided, there seems to be no other mode of suspending or dispensing with a rule than by general consent.

## Amendment of Amendments.

It is allowable to amend a proposed amendment, and that the question or such sub-amendments must necessarily be put and decided before putting the question on the amendmont.

## Subsidiary Question Lie on the Table.

This motion takes precedence of and superceeds all the other subsidiary motions. If decided in the affirmative, the principal motion, together with all the other motions, subsidiary and incidental, connected with it, is removed from before the assembly, until it is again taken up.

## Previous Questions.

If first moved, is not subject to be superseded by a motion to postpone, commit, or amend.
If the previous question is moved before the others above mentioned, and put to the question, it has the effect to prevent those motions from being made at all.

## Postponement.

The motion to postpone is either indefinite or to a day certain, and, in both these forms, may be amended.
This motion stands in the same degree with motions for the previous question, to commit, and to amend and if first made, is not susceptible of being superseded by them.

## Commitment.

May be amended by the substitution of one kind of committee for another, or by enlarging or diminishing the number of the members of the committee as originally proposed, or by instructions to the committee.
This motion stands in the same degree with the previous questions, and postponement, and, if first made is not superseded by them.

## Amendment.

A motion to amend, as has been seen, may be itself amended. It stands in the same degree only with the previous question and indefinite postponement; and neither, if first moved, is superseded by the other.
But this motion is liable to be superseded by a motion to postpone to a day certain; so that, amendment and postponement competing, the latter is to be first put.
A motion to amend may also be superseded by a motion to commit.

## Of the Order of Proceeding.

In considering and amending any paper which consists of several distinct propositions begin at the beginning and proceed through it by paragraphs.
To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is one exception according to parliamentary usage, where a resolution or series of resolutions, or other paper, has a preamble or title; in which rase, the preamble or title is postponed until the residue of the paper is gone through with.
When a paper has been referred to committce, and reported baek to the assembly, is taken up for consideration, the amendments only are first read, in course, by the clerk. When the amendments reported by the committee have been thus disposed of, the presiding officer pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the assembly; when through the whole, he puts the question on agreelng to or adopting the paper.
When the paper referred to a committee is reported back, as amended, in a new draft, the new draft is to be considered as a substitute for the original paper, and then to treat it as such.
The regular course of proceeding requires the motion to lie on the table, to be first put; if this is negatived, the question of privilege is then settled; after that comes the question of order; then the question of commitment; if this is negatived the question of amendment is taken; and, lastly the main question.
When a member has obtained the floor, he cannot be cut off from addressing the assembly on the one question before it; nor, when speaking, can he be interrupted in his speech by any other member rising, and moving an adjournment, or for the orders of the day, or by making. any other privileged motion of the same kind, a member in possession of the floor, or proceeding with his speeeh, cannot be taken down or interrupted but by a call to order; and the qnestion of order being deeided, he is still to be heard through.

When, therefore, a member rises whilst another is speaking, and ad-
dresses the chair, he should inform the presiding officer that he rises to a point of order, or the orders of the assembly, or to a matter of privilege. It will then be the duty of the presiding officer to direct the member speaking to suspend his remarks or to resume his seat, and the nember rising, to proceed with the statement of his point or other matter of orderer of privilege. If the latter, on proceeding, discloses matter which shows that the interruption was proper, the subject so introduced must first be disposed of; and then the member who was interrupted is to be directed to proceed with his speech. If it appears that there was no sufficient ground for the interruption, the member rising is to be directed to resume his seat; and the member interrupted, to proceed with his speech.

## OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

## As to the Manner of Speaking.

When a member desires to address the assembly on any subject before it (as well as to make a motion), he is to rise and stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself not to the assembly or any particular member, but to the presiding officer.
No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the assembly, or as the member who spoke last, or last but one, or on the other side of the question, or by some other equivalent expression.

## As to Time of Speaking.

No member can speak more than once to the same question; but he may speak to the same subject as often as it is presented in the form of a different question.
A member may also be permitted to speak a second time in the same debate, in order to clear a matter of fact, or merely to explain himself iu some material part of his speech.
It is sometimes supposed, that, because a member has a right to explain himself, he therefore has a right to interrupt another member while speaking, in order to make the explanation; but this is a mistake: he should wait until the member speaking has finished; and if a member, on being requested, yields the floor for an explanatiou, he relinquishes it altogether.

## As to Stopping Debate.

The only mode in use in this country, until recently, for the purpose of putting an end to an unprofitable or tiresome debate, was by moving the previous question
The other mode of putting an end to debate is for the assembly to adopt beforehand a special order in reference to a particular subject, that, at such a time specified, all debate upon it shall cease, and all motions or questions pending in relation to it shall be decided.
Another rule which has lately been introduced for the purpose of shortening rather than stopping debate is, that no member shall be permitted to speak more than a certain specified time on any question.

## OF THE QUESTION.

When any proposition is made to a deliberative assembly, it is called "a motion," when it is stated or propounded to the assembly for their aceeptance or rejection, it is denominated "a question," and, when adopted, it becomes "the order," "resolution," "or vote," of the assembly.

## OF RECONSIDERATION.

It is a principal of parliamentary law, upon which many of the rules and proceedings previously stated are founded, that when a question has been once put to a deliberative assembly, and deciudd whether altirmative or negative, that decision is the judgment of the assembly and cannot be again brought into question.
It has now come to be a common practice in all deliberative assemblies and may consequently be considered as a principal of the common parliamentary law of this country, to reconsider a vote already passed, whethe affirmatively or negatively.
It is usual in legislative bodies, to regulate by a special rule the time manner, and by whom, a motion to reconsider may be made, but where there is no special rule on the subject, a motion to reconsider must be considered in the same light as any other motion and as subject to no other rules. On the motion to reconsider, the whole subject is as much open for debate as if it had not been discussed at all; and, if the motion prevails, the subject is again open for debate on the original motion, in the same manner as if that motion had never been put to the question.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The proceedings in a committee of the whole, though in general similar to those in the assembly itself and in other committees are yet different in some respect, the principal of which are the following:
First, The previous question cannot be moved in a committee of the whole. The only means of avoiding an improper discussion is, to move that the committee rise.
Second, A committee of the whole cannot adjourn to some other time or place, for the purpose of going on with and completing the consideration of the subject referred to them; but, if their business is unfinished at the usual time for the assembly to adjourn, or for any other reason they wish to proceed no further at a particular time, the form of procceding is, for some member to move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Third, In a committee of the whole, every momber may speak as often as he pleases, provided he can obtain the floor.
Fourth, A committee of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee.

Fifth, In a committee of the whole, the preciding officer of the assembly has a right to take a part in the debate and proceedings in the same manner as any other member.
Sixth, A committee of the whole, like a select committee, has no authority to punish a breach of order, whether of a member or stranger; but can only rise and report the matter to the assembly.

## A 1 Bill Having Been Read the Third Time may be Recommitted for Some Special Purpose.

After a bill has been ordered to be read a third time, or has been read a third time it is then to late to recommit it generally, but it may then, nevertbeless, be recommitted for some special purpose, as to receive some particular clause or proviso, or for the purpose o cing divided into two bills. When a bill after being thus recommitted is reported to the house and again taken up for consideration, it is resumed at the point at which the proceedings upon it where interrupted by the recommitment.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

A presiding officer will often find himself embarrassed by the difficulty, as well as the delicacy, of deciding points of order, or giving directions as be the manner of proceeding. In such cases it will be useful for him to recollect that-
"THE GREAT PURPOSE OF ALL RULES AND FORMS IS TO SUBSERVE THE WILL OFTHE ASSEMBLY, RATHER THAN TO RESTRAIN IT; TO FACILITATE, AND NOT TO OBSTRUCT, THE EXPRESSION OF THEIR DELIBERATE SENSE."

## A CHAPTER ON LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## Temporary Organization.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock M., on the first Tuesday in Janlary, biennally.
At the hour appointed the secretary of the state calls the house of representatives to order, and the lieutenant-governor the senate.

## Clerk Protem.

It has of late years become the custom for the secretary of state to select some one to act as clerk pro tem, formerly on motion of some person claiming to be elected, a clerk pro tem was selected, and the roll of members, as prepared by the Secretary of State from the official returns, is called over to see who of the regularly elected members of the legislature are present and entitled to participate in the organization. After this roll call the next thing in order is the election of a

## Speaker Pro Tem.

As soon as the speaker pro tem is elected, the secretary of state selects a committee of two members to conduct the speaker pro tem to the chair.

Chief Clerk Pro Tem.
The next thing in order is the election of a Chief Clerk pro tem

## Committee on Credentials.

Now committee of five on credentials should be appointed, on motion of some member whose seat is not contested, and the speaker pro icm. should select for such committee only those whose right to act is unquestioned by any contest.

The Representatives Districts will be called over and the credentials should be handed to the clerk as the numbers are called.

## Recess.

The House should now take a recess long enough to allow the committee on credentials to make up its report.

No business can be transacted until the Legislature is organized, therefore the committce on credentials should report back to the House as soon as possible the names of all who are entitled to seats, as all contested cases must go before the standing committee of the House after it is permantly organizcd.

## After Recess.

When the House is called to order the committee on credentials makes a report, and when adopted, a committee of three should be appointed to wait on the chief justice or one of the associate judges of the supreme court, and request him to administer the oath of office to the members elect.

## The Oath of Office.

The following oath must be sworn to and subscribed by each member:
"We and each of us do solemnly swear [or affirm] that we will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of members of the legislature according to the best of our ability, and that at the election at which we were chosen to fill said office, we have not improperly influ-
enced in any way the vote of any elector, and have not accepted, nor will we accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person or any promise of office [for any vote we may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation.]"

The house is now ready for

## Permanent Organization.

A motion should now be made "to proceed to a permanent organization." which being agreed to, nominations will be in order for speaker.
The roll will be called by the clerk, and each member will announce his choice for speaker. A majority of all the votes cast is necessary for a choice. Upon the election of a speaker, a committee of two should be appointed to escort him to the chair.

Upon taking the chair, the speaker-elect usually delivers a short address.

## Other Officers Elected.

The following officers should then be elected:
Chief clerk, assistant clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, and chaplain.

Other officers and employes, as may be deemed necessary for the proper transaction of business, may then be elected or appointed by resolution. [See page 55 , Sec. 2118.]

The speaker has no authority to appoint officers or employes, except a resolution of the house give him that authority.

## Oath of Office for Officers.

All officers elected or appointed must take and subscribe the following oath:
"We, and cach of us, do solemnly swear that we will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and faithfully discharge the duties of our respective offices. So help us God."

## Organization of the Senate.

The organization of the senate proceeds in like manner, except it is called to order by the lieutenant-governor, voting only when the senate is equally divided. [Const., Sec. 17, Art. V.] A president of the senate is, however, chosen, who presides over the senate when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend or shall act as governor. [Const., Sec. 7, Art. III.]
The sen ate also elects a secretary, assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, chaplain, and such other otticers and employes as may be elected or appointed by resolution of the senate. (See page 55 , Sec. 2117.)

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.
As soon as a permanent organization is effected, a committee of three is then appointed to wait upon the senate and inform it that the house is organized and ready for business.

As soon as the senate and house are organized, a joint committee of both houses, consisting of two senators and three representatives, is appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the legislature is organized and in readiness to receive any communication from him. first business.
The first business of the legislature is to meet in joint convention and canvass the vote for state officers. (Con., Sec. 4, Art. 5. See page 35.) This
is usually done on the second day of the session, and on the third day the officers elect are brought before the bar of the house and the oath of office administered to them in the presence of both houses assembled in joint coprention. It is customary for the newly elected governor to deliver his inaugural message at this time.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The senate and house have usually assembied in joint convention, in the representative chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the governor during the first week of the session, generally on the afternoon of the second day, to hear his annual message.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained should be referred by resolution to appropriate standing committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
The standing committees are appointed by the speaker at as early a day in the session as possible, in accordance with rules of the house. In the senate no uniform custom of appointing committees exists. In 1877,1883 , 1891 and 1893 the committees were appointed by the senate. In 1879 and 1881 they were appointed by the lieutenant governor.

RULES.
A committee on rules should be appointed early in the session, and pending its report it has been customary to adopt the rules of the preceding legislature.

SEATS.
Seats in the house have generally been selected by members in advance of the session.
sTATIONERY.
It has been the custom to furnish every member with the necessary stationery required in his official capacity, which will be issued by the direction of the chief clerk as needed.

## MAIL FACILITIEs.

The legislative man will be taken from the U.S. post-office to the capitol building as soon as distributed, and will be opened by the post-master of the house immediately.

All mail matter deposited with the post-master at the capitol will be taken to the U.S. post-office in time to make connections with the regular mail trains leaving Lincoln.

## Of Letters, Petitions, Memorials, etc.

If a letter, petition, bill, memorial or remonstrance be sent to a member to be by him presented to the house or senate, his first duty is to fold it in a neat form and endorse on the back of it, in brief, the subject on which it treats, and immediately below this he signes his name and county. For example, a member has a petition for the passage of a bill, etc., he endorses it in this way.
"A petition signed by 100 citizens of Phelps county praying for the passage of House Roll No. 33.0 E. Soderman, of Phelps county.

In presenting it, the member rises in his place, when the order of "petetions and memorials" is reached and says:
"Mr. Speaker (or Mr. President) I present the petition of the citizens of ———praying, etc." He then hands it to one of the pages, to be handed to the chief clerk, who also reads the indorsement, by way of information to the house or senate, after which the speaker refers it to the appropriate committce. The same course is pursued in regard to memorials and remonstrances.

## Of Resolutions.

The parliamentary meaning of "resolution" is the expression of the will or sympathy of the house in regard to any subject before it, public or private, as for example, that the use of the hall be granted for a particular purpose; that certain companies be required to furnish statements, etc., that the house extends its sympathy to the Typographical Union, etc. If information is desired from any of the departments, or from the executive, the resolution assumes the form of a request as for example:

Resolved, "That the auditor be requested to furnish the house with a statement," etc.

When a member is desirous of bringing before the house any proposition for its determination, he writes itout in the form of a resolution, in a plain, legible hand, and as soon as the speaker announces the order of "Resolutions" he rises in his place and says:
"Mr. Speaker (or president), I offer the following resolution and move its adoption." He then delivers it to one of the pages, to be handed to the chief clerk. The speaker then directs the clerk to read the resolution, which is then put to the house for its adoption or rejection.

Joint resolutions, being in the nature of bills, cannot be submitted to the house under the order of "resolutions." The proper time to offer them is under the order of "Introduction of bills."

Concurrent resolutions are those on which action of both Senate and House are required, and are treated, in each house, the same as resolutions.

## Of Bills.

Too much care in the preparation and passage of bills cannot be taken. The decisions of our courts whereby laws areheld unconstitutionl merely on account of some slight defect in title or want of proper observance of constitutional requirements in their passage, are growing in frequency. Our present constitution throws numerous safe-guards around the passage of bills with a view of preventing hasty and improvident legislation. See Const. Art. III. Sec's. 9, 10, 11.

All bills should be written in black ink on legal cap paper, or typewritten; folded up in neat form and the title of the bill endorsed on the upper end of the back of it and the member sign his name and the county immediately finder the title in this way:

## House Roll No. 33.

A bill for an act to regulate railroads, to classify freights etc. By Fred Newberry,
Hamilton Co.
When the order of introduction of bills "is reached, the member rises in his place and says: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to introduce a bill," when he hands it over to one of the pages to be handed to the Chief Clerk, when it is read the first time and ordered to a second reading. On the next or a subsequent day, when the order of "bills on the second reading," is reached the bill is read the second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee.

## Action of Committees.

When a committee, to whom has beell referred a bill for their consideration, make amendments to it, they should be careful to make them in such a way as to be readily comprehended by the clerks. But no part of
any bill should be mutilated, nor any interlineations made, and no amendments made in pencil should be entertained. They should be written plainly and pinned to the bill. The Chief Clerk furnishes proper blanks upon which to make the reports to the House.

## Reports of Committees.

A bill reported from a committee should be accompanied by a written report and whether "with amendments," or "without amendments." If reported favorably and concurred in by the House the bill goes on "general File."

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officer except of its own creation for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder when the speaker takes the chair to suppress it; in case of lack of quorum when the speaker takes the chair for a call of the house or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the senate or governor when the speaker takes the chair to receive it.
Either house may resolve itselfs into a committee of the whole on some particular bill, resolution, or subject; or it may go into committee of the whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,
"That the house do now resolve itself fnto a committee of the whole upon [bill No....., a bill....], or [joint resolution No......, providing, etc,], or [upon all bills relating to...., as the case may be."
In the second case it is,
"That the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the general file of bills."
Bills, resolutions, and general matters which have been once considered in committee of the whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the committee of the whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the committee of the whole made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in committee of the whole, resumes the chair, unless the speaker name a different member.
The motion of the committee of the whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in committee of the whole."
When the house resolves itself into committee of the whole the speaker selects a chairman, as follows:
"The gentleman from......, Mr................., will take the chair."
The appointed chairman advances to the speaker's desk, and, having taken the chair, receives from the clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the chairman announces:
"Gentlemen:-The committee have under consideration bill No........ entitled-(reading the title from the back of the bill), or (in case of consideration of the general file) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No... ..,entitled......
The clerk will read the first section.
The section read, the chairman asks:
"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section? If none, and uo objections heard the section will be considered approved."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the chairman says:
"The....th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendments."
At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.
After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is gencrally upon a motion:
"That the bill be reported back to the house without amendment."
If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner.

If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,
"That the committee rise, reyort progress, and ask leave to sit again."
If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,
"That the committee rise and report."
Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The chairman states the matter as follows:
"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report" [or otherwise as the case may be.]
Is the committee ready for the question?
"Gentiemen:-Those who are of the opinion that this committee do now arise and report [or as the case may be], say aye; those of the contrary opin ion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in committee of the whole.
When the committee rises, the speaker resumes his seat, and the chairman, through the chief clerk, reports as follows:
'"Mr. Speaker."
"The committee of the whole have had under consideration bill No..... entitled......, and have instructed me to report the same to the house with amendments," [or as the case may be].

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:
"The committee of the whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the house the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to-wit:" (Here follow the title of bills con sidered, with action taken upon them.)

In case the file has been left untouched the report is-
"The committee of the whole have under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again. (Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.)

On the latter report the question is-
"Shall leave be granted?"
When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is-
"The committee of the whole have had under consideration..... and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present: that fact I herewith report to you."

In case of confusion or disorder, the speaker of his own accord resumes the chair temporarily and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the chairman resumes the chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the house.
When, in committee of the whole, any member desires tn offer an anendment, it must be reduced in writing and sent to the clerk, who reads it, and asks-
"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"
And if no further amendment or debate, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule, is, however, not always adhered to-an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is-
"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from....to the....th section be reconsidered;"
And it is stated as follows:
"The gentleman from....moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from....to the....th second be reconsidered."
"Is the committee ready for the question?"
"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."
In case the amendment is reconsidered, the chairman says:
"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the committee ready for the question?" etc.

## Passage of Bills.

When the order of business entitled "Bills on third reading" is reached, at the conclusion of the reading of each bill, the speaker says: "This bill has been read at large on three seperate days, and printed with all the amendments thereto. Agreeably to the constitution the yeas and nays will be taken on the final passage of the bill."
Upon the passage of a bill the presiding officer reads its title and says:
"The bill is passed; the question is as to the title. Is the title agreed to? The title is generally agreed to, though it may be changed if the house so order.

## Forms.

The following forms are used when bills have become laws, as provided by the constitution other than by approval of the executive.

When a bill has not been returned by the executive within five days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him for approval, the following certificate is attached, signed, and sent with the bili to the secretary of state.
"We hereby certify that the bill (here insert title) was presented to the governor on the........day of........A.D...., and the same not having been returned by him within five days (Sundays excepted) after such presentation, it has become a law agreeably to the constitution of this state.

## "ATTEST:.

Secretary of the Senate."
"
Speaker of the House.
Chief Clerk of the House."
Or in case the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent the return of the bill, the following certificate should be made:
"We hereby certify that the bill (here insert title) was presented to the Governor on the........day of..........A. D......that the legislature have this....day of........adjourned, and that said bill has become a law agreeably to the constitution of this state unless the Governor shall, within five days after such adjournment, file his objections thereto in the office of the secretary of state.

Secretary of the Senate"
"。
Speaker of the House
Chief Clerk of the House.".
When a bill has been passed over the vote of the governor by a threefifths vote of all the members elected to each house, the certificates attaehed are as follows:
"We hereby certify that the bill entitled (here insert title) which has been disapproved by the governor, and reiurned with his objections to the senate (or house of representatives), in which it originated, was passed by three-fifths of the members elected to the senate on the........day of ........A. D....., and the foregoing is the act so passed by the senate.


Lieutenant Governor.
"........................................"

## Secretary of the Senate.

## "Lincoln, (date)."

"We hereby certify that the bill entitled (here insert title) which has been disapproved by the governor, and returned with his objections to the house of representatives (or senate) in which it orginated, was passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to the house of representatives on the.......day of........A. D. ....., and the forgoing is the act so passed by the house of representatives.


Chief Clerk of the House

## STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

## Quorum Necessary; What Constitutes.

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quoram being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the senate.

On Decorum.
2. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the senate, or read any newspapers while the journals or other public papers are being read, or when any member is speaking in any debate.
3. Every member when he speaks shall address the president, and shall speak standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

## Restrictions on Debate.

4. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the senate.

## When two Members Rise at the Same Time.

5. 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 president shall be entitled to the floor.

## When a Member is Called to Order.

6. When a member shall be called to order by the president or a senator, he shall sit down; and every question of order shall be decided by the president, without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate
7. If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge the matter.

## On Compelling the Attendance of Absentees.

8. No member shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave of the senate being 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 a majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless sueh excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge suffieient; and that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund.

## On Motions.

9. No motion shall be debated till the same shall be seeonded, and the question stated by the chair.
10. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desiried by the president or any member, delivered at the table and read before the same shall be debated.

On Debate.
11. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, for the previous question, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, which
several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision, amendments, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the senate. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.
12. If a question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided: but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out: nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

## On Filling Blanks.

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

## Unfinished Business.

14. The unfinished business in which the senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

## The Ayes and Nays.

15. When the ayes and nays shall be called for by two of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for the special reason be excused by the senate, declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and nays, and upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.
16. When the ayes and nays, shall be taken on any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

## On Secret Sessions.

17. On a motion made and scconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require the secrecy, the president shall direct the senate to be cleared of all persons, as provided in Rule 32, and during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.
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.

## On Reconsideration.

19. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no question for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message or report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of possession of the senate annoucing their decision; nor shall any motion or 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 senate thereafter.

## On Calling Members to the Chair.

20. The president of the senate, or the temporary president, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

## Memorials and Petitions.

21. Every petition, or memorial, or other paper, shall be referred, of course, without putting a question for that purpose, unless the reference is objected to by a member at the time such petition, memorial, or other paper is presented. And 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 may verbally by made bo the introducer.

## Order of Business.

22. The following shall be the order of busines;
23. Roll call.
24. Prayer by the chaplain.
25. Reading journal.
26. Petitions and memorials.
27. Reports from standing committees.
28. Reports of select committees.
29. Resolutions.
30. Notices and introdnction of bilis,
31. Bills on first reading.
32. Bills on second reading.
33. Special order.
34. Bills on third reading,
35. Bills on their passage.
36. Unfinished business.
37. Special order of the day.

## On Printing Papers and Documents.

23. No paper or document, except bills, shall be printed for the use of the Senate without special order.

## ON BILLS.

## Reading, Printing and Recommitment.

24. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the president shall give notice at each whether it be first, sceond, or third, which reading shall be on different days. And all resolutions to which the approbation and signature of the governor may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the contingent or any other fund, shall be treated in all respects, in the introduction and from of proceedings on them in the senate, in a similar manner with bills; and all other resolutions shall lie on the table one day for consideration, and also reports of all committees, except a committee of the whole, and engrossed and enrolled bills.
25. No bills shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read. It shall then be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the senate, and then referred to its appropriate standing committee or the special committee. After which it may be amended, and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.
26. All bills, after they have been referred to their appropriate standing or special committees, and reported back to the senate and printed, shall first be considerded by the senate in the committee of the whole before they shall first be taken up and proceeded on by the senate, agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered. And when the senate shall consider a bill or resolution, as a committee of the whole, the president or temporary president shall 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 power of a temporary president.
27. The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resoluion or motion orignating in the senate, and requiring three readings previous to its being passed, shall be: Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at a third reading of any bill, resolution, or motion, unless by unanimous eonsent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any bill, resolution, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, or motion shall be again read the second time, and considered in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.
28. The titles of bills and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journal.

## The Proceedings Shall be Entered on the Journal.

29. The proceedings of the senate, when not acting as in committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statcment of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the senate, shall also be inserted on the jouranal.

## On Reference.

30. 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.

## Nominations by the Governor.

31. When nominations shall be made in writing by the governor to the senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

## Confidential Communications by the Governor to be Kept Secret.

32. All confidential communications made by the Governor to the senate shall be by the members thereof kept secret. All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualification of any person nominated by the governor to office, shall be kept secret. When act ing on confidential or executive business, the senate shall be cleared of all persons except the secretary and assistant secretary of the senate sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper. The legislative proceedings, the executive proceedings, and the confidential legislative proceedings of the senate shall be kept in seperate and distinct books.

## Messages.

33. Messages shall be sent to the house by the secretary, sergeant-at-
arms, or door-keeper, the secretary having previously endorsed the final determination thereon.
34. Messages are introduced in any state of business, except when a question is being put, while the yeas and nays are being called, or while the ballots are being counted.

The Presiding Offlcer Shall Have Supervision Of-
35. The presiding officer of the senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the capitol and its passages as are or may be set apart for the use of the senate and its officers.

## Rules Governing Committee of the Whole.

36. The rules of the senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except limiting the time of speaking, and except the yeas and nays shall not be taken.
37. A motion that a committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

## Punishment for Disclosing Secrets.

38. Any officer or member of the senate convicted of disclosing any matter directed by the senate to be held in confidence, shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the senate, and in case of a member, to suffer expulsion from that body.

## Jefferson's Manual Shall Govern Except-

39. 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 the standing rules and orders of the senate, and the joint rules of the senate and house of representatives.

> Reporters Admitted.
40. Reporters may be admitted to the floor of the senate under the direction of the president, and are required to inform him what paper they, report for.

## No Smoking.

41. No smoking shall be allowed in the senate chamber or galleries during the session of the senate.

## Rules how Amended or Suspended.

42. These rules may be altered, amended, or suspended, two-thirds of the members present voting therefor

## Who Priveleged to the Floor.

43. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the senate except as follows: members of the house of representatives and its officers, state officers and their clerks, judges of the supreme and district courts, senators and representatives in congress.

## Emergency Clause.

44. When an emergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act, as a reason why such act should take effect from and after its passage, or some day less than three calendar months after the adjournment of the session, the question shall be, "Shall the bill pass?" and if decided affirm actively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the senate, then the bill shall be deemed passed; but if upon such vote a majority of less than two-thirds of said members vote affirmatively on said question, then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered, and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency and the time of taking effect, and then said bill shall be under consideration upon its third reading, with the emergency clause and the time of taking effect stricken out.

## Time of Meeting.

45. The hours of meeting of the senate shall be at $10 o^{\prime}$ clock $A$. M. and at $2 o^{\prime}$ clock $P$. M. of each day, unless otherwise specially ordered by a vote of the senate.

## Formula for Amendments to Bills.

46. If a section is to be amended, the formula should be after thenacting clause:
That section.... of chapter.... of the code of civil procedure, of the state of Nebraska, (or the statutes as the case may be) be amended so as to read as follows: Then follow the sections desired as amended, full and complete in themselves, and the last section of the new act should repeal the section which has beell amended.

## Committees to Report Bills.

47. Every bill and resolution referred to any special or standing committee, shall be reported to the senate by such committee within four days after such referrence, unless further time is specialiy granted by the senate.

## Standing Committces to be Appointed by the Senate.

48. All standing committees of the senate shall be appointed by the senate.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

49. The senate shall have the following standing committees: A committee of
Nine on judiciary.
Seven on finance, ways, and means.
Seven on agriculture.
Five on highways, bridges, and ferries.
Five on accounts and expenditures.
Five on military affairs.
Five on municipal affairs.
Seven on public lands and buildings.
Five on internal improvements.
Five on school lands and school funds.
Five on federal relations.
Five on public printing.
Seven on enrolled nnd engrossed bills.
Five on counties and county boundaries.
Five on education.
Five on library.
Five on claims.
Five on banks and currrency.
Nine on railroads.
Five on miscellaneous corporations.
Five on state prison.
Five on university and normal school.
Seven on constitutional amendments.
Five on public charities.
Five on privileges and elections.
Five on live stock and grazing interests.
Seven on miscellaneous subjects.
Five on medical legislation.
Three on insane hospital.
Three on deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.

Three on reform school and home for the friendless.
Nine on re-districting and apportionment.
Five on immigration.
Five on mines and minerals.
Five on manufactures and commerce.
Five on labor.
Five on revenue.
Five on rules.
Seven on standing committees.
Five on industrial home and institute for feeble minded youth.
Five on fish culture and game.
The duties of the committees on insane hospital, the deaf and dumb and blind asylum, and reform school and home for the friendless, shall be confined to a visit of the committee to the institutions herein named, and a report thereon to the senate during the seession, unless otherwise ordered by the senate.

Members to be Reported Present When on Committee Work.
50. All members of the senate shall be reported present by the secre-- tary when absent on committee work, except when the "ayes and nays" are called. At such time, absentees shall be notified to appear.

## Call of the House.

51. The call of the house shall be seconded by five members, and the proceedings ander the call shall not be suspended unless all the members who are not excused are present, while five or more members object.

## On Pairs.

52. Whenever a senator desires to be a absent he may make a pair with any senator who may agree to the same; the president of the senate to be notified of such pair.

## RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## OF THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.
2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the house.
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." If the speaker doubts, or a division is called for, the house shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.
5. The speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have general direction of the hall, and permit no smoking therein. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitutes shall not extend beyond the adjournment, and in case of absence of the speaker the chairman of the judiciary committee shall act as speaker.
6. All committees shall be appointed by the speaker unless otherwise especially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed by a viva voce vote; and if the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the house shall proceed to a second vote in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the house shall proceed to a further choice.
7. In all cases of election by the house, the speaker shall vote, and in other cases he shall vote when the yeas and nays are demanded, when the house is equally divided, or when his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of equal division the question shall be lost.
8. In all cases where other than a member of the house shall be eligible to an office by the election of the house, there shall be a previous nomination.
9. All votes shall be taken viva voce.
10. All acts, memorials, and joint resolutions passed by the legislature shall be signed by the speaker in the presence of the house, while in session and capable of transacting business, and all writs, warrants, and subpenas issued by order of the house shall be under his hand and seal attested by the clerk.

## Who Admitted to the Privileges of the Floor.

11. No person shall be admitted into the hall of the house of representatives except the members and the officers of the senate, the judicial and state officers, the officers of the house, and such other persons as the house may deem proper to admit.

## Order of Basiness.

12. Order of business of the day:
13. Prayer by the chaplain.
14. Roll call.
15. Reading the journal.
16. Yetitions and memorials.
17. Reports of standing committees.
18. Reports of select committees.
19. Resolutions.
20. Introduction of bills.
21. Bills on first reading.
22. Bills on second reading.
23. Bills on third reading.
24. Bills not yet considered in the committee of the whole.
25. Special order of the day.
26. Unfinished business and messages on speaker's desk.
27. Miscellaneous business.
28. Provided, however, that after the reading of the journal each day, the house shall proceed with the regular orders, commencing in the order upon which it was last engaged at the time of adjournment of the preceding day, first disposing of the particular business of the order which may have been pending at adjournment, and as soon as the regular orders have been called through the call shall be resumed, commencing with the first order and proceeding in the same manner.

## On Decorum and Debate.

14. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the house, he shall arise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall sonfine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.
15. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer or subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken or other business intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

## No Member Shall Speak More Than Once Except-

16. No member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the house, except in explanation, unless he be the mover, or proposer, or introducer of the matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.
17. If a question pending be lost by adjournment of the house and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave, except it be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending, who shall have the same right as in the last preceding rule.

## No Member Without the bar Shall be Counted.

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

## Every Member Shall Vote Unless Excused.

19. Every member who shall he in the house when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the house, for special reasons, shall excuse him. Ill motions to excuse a member from voting shail be made before the
house divides, or before the yeas and nays are commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

Motions to be stated by the speaker Before Being Debated.
20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or being in writing, shall be read aloud by the clerk before being debated.

## Every Motion to be Reduced to Writing.

21. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or any member desires it.

Motion may be Withdrawn by Consent.
22. After the motion is stated by the speaker, or read by the clerk, it shall be deemed in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, by consent.

## The Order of Motions.

23. Wher a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day 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, is equivalent to its rejection.

The Order of Commitment.
24. When a resolution shall be offered or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The committee of the whole; a standing committee; a select committee.

## Motion to Adjourn Always in Order.

25. A motion to adjourn, a motion to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn, shall always be in order; these motions and a motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate.

Hour of Adjournment to be Entered on Journal.
26. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made, shall be entered on the journal.

The Previous Question.
27. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the debate now close?" It shall be admitted when demanded by five or more members and must be sustained by a majority vote, and until decided shall preclude further debate and all amendments and motions except one motion to adjourn and one motion to lie on the table.

## No Debate on Previous Questions.

28. 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.

## Any Member may Call for a Division of the Question.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the house. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed inadvis-
able; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion, to strike out or insert.

## Different Propositions Under Color of Amendment not Admissible.

30. No motion or proposition, or a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amendod by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

## On Reconsideration

31. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or succeeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn.

## Reading of Papers Must Have Consent.

32. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by vote of the house.

## Any two Members may Call for the Yeas and Nays.

33. Any two members may call for the yeas and nays upon any question and may demand a call of the house: a majority of the members present may compel the presence of all members subject to a call of the house.

## Names of Members to be Called Alphabetically.

34. Upon a call of the house, or upon taking the yeas and nays upon any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

## No Member to be Absent Without Leave.

35. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house, unless he have leave, or be sick, or unable to attend.

## Call of the House.

36. Upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be ealled over by the clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall be again called over; the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse is made may, by order of those present, if five in number, be taken into custody, as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever found, by the sergeant-at-arms or special messenger to be appointed for that purpose.

## House May Remit Penalty.

37. When a person shall be discharged from custody and admitted to his seat the house shall determine whether such discharge shall be without paying fees; and in like manner, whether a delinquent member taken into custody by a special messenger shall or shall not be liable to defray the expenses of such messenger.

## Sergeant-at-Arms.

38. A sergeant-at-arms shall be elected, to hold his office during the pleasure of the house, whose duty it shall be to attend the house during its sittings, to execute the commands of the house from time to time, together with all such process issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the speaker.

## All Officers to be Sworn.

39. All officers shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the house.

> Standing Committees.
40. Forty-two standing committees shall be appointed by the speaker, who shall name one member of each committee to be the chairman, and
said committee to consist of the following number of members, and to be known and designated by the following names:

Eleven on the judiciary.
Eleven on finance, ways, and means.
Seven on agriculture.
Seven on roads and bridges.
Nine on militia.
Thirteen on public lands and buildings.
Seven on internal improvements.
Seven on federal relations.
Nine on engrossed and enrolled bills.
Nine on accounts and expenditures.
Eleven on constitutional amendments.
Nine on county boundaries, county seats, and township organization.
Fifteen on railroads.
Eleven on privileges and elections.
Nine on state penitentiary.
Nine on insane hospital.
Nine on other asylums.
Seven on corporations.
Seven on library.
Nine on cities and towns.
Seven on banks and currency.
Seven on public schools.
Nine on university and normal schools.
Nine on public printing,
Seven on mines and minerals.
Eleven on immigration.
Seven on manufactures and commerce.
Nine on school lands and funds.
Seven on miscellaneous subjects.
Eleven on claims.
Nine on live stock and grazing interests.
Eleven on revenue and taxation.
The speaker and six on rules.
Thirteen on labor.
Fifteen on apportionment.
Seven on benevolent institutions.
Seven on fish culture and games.
Nine on insurance.
Nine on telegraph, telephone and electric companies.
Seven on medical societles, Sunday laws and regulations.
Nine on fees and salaries.
Seven on soldiers home.
41. The several standing committees of the house shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

## On Bills.

42. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of the committee, or $\Delta V$ any member, when the introduction of bills is for, or at any time by leave.
43. Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on
three different days, and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon its final passage.
44. Fvery bill, joint and concurrent resolution shall, upon its introduction, be read the first time. The question shall then be, "Shall the bill be ordered to a second reading?" If not so ordered it shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.
45. Upon the second reading of the bill, the speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a committee of the whole house, if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and if not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed on the general file on the speaker's table to be taken up in its order.
46. Five hundred copies of every bill shall be printed, after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills. resolutions, and memorials that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.
47. After commitment and report thereof the house, or any time before a bill is ordered to a third reading, it may be recommitted,
48. After a bill shall have been ordered to a third reading, five hundred copies of the amendments thereto shall be printed, unless the house orders the entire bill printed as amended, and no amendments thereto shall be afterwards allowed.
49. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall beexecuted in a fair, round hand.
50. Upon the passage of every bill or joint resolution, the vote shall be yea or nay, and this rule shall not be suspended.
51. The question after the third reading of every bill shall be stated as follows: "This bill having been read at large on thrce different days, and the same, with all its amendments, having been printed, the question is 'Shall the bill pass!' "

## Message to the Senate.

52. All messages from the house to the senate shall be transmitted by the clerk or assistant clerk of the house, or by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

## Rules, how Changed.

53. No standing rule or order of the house shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least a majority of the members elected; nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the house, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least a majority of the members elected.

## A. Privileged Committee.

54. It shall be in order for the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills to report at any time.

## Cushing's Manual shall Govern Except-

55. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the house in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with standing rules and orders of the house, and the joint rules ot the senate and house of representatives.

## Reconsideration.

56. No bill or question which has bcen once passed or rejected shall be
called up for reconsideration during the same session, unless two-thirds of the house shall be in favor of taking the same.

## General Laws Take Precedence.

57. All bills for general laws shall take precedence on the speaker's table to local bills and special enactments.

## Emergency Clause.

58, When an ensergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act as a reason why such act should take effect prior to the expiration of the three calender months after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, the question shall be, "Shall the bill pass?" and if decided affirmatively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the house, then the bill shall be deemed passed; but if, upon such vote, a majority of less than two-thirds of said members vote affirmatively on said question then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered, and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency and the time of taking effect, and then said bill shall be under consideration upon its third reading, with an emergency clause and the time of taking effeet stricken out.

## Committees Entitled to Clerks.

59. There shall be a clerk to each of the following committees, who shall be appointed and removed by the chairman of the committee:

Committe on judiciary.
Committee on finance, ways and means.
Committee on railroads.
Committee on public lands and buildings.
Committee on engrossed and enrolled bills.
Committee on clains.
Hours For Convening.
60. The hours for convening shall be 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. each day, unless otherwise specially ordered.

Chasges.
The house in 1897 made the following changes:
Rule 19 to read as follows :
19. Every member who shall be in the house when the question is put shall give his vote.

Rule 44 to read as follows:
44. Every bill, joint and concurrent resolntion shall, upon its first introduction, be read the first time.

Rule 45 was amended by striking out the words "select or" between the words " a" and "standing."

Rule 53 was amended by striking out all after the word "members" at the end of second line.

Rule 59 was amended by striking out "Committee on Railroads," and "Committee on Public Lands and Buildings," and inserting "Committee on Accounts and Expenditures," and "Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Rule 61 was stricken out.

## JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## Conference Committees.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as elther shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

## Messages from the Senate.

2. When a message shall be sent from the senate to the house of representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the house by the ser-geant-at-arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

## Messages to the Senate。

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the house of representatives to the senate.

## When Messages may be Transmitted.

4. Messages may be transmitted from one house to the other at any time while the house to which the message is sent is in session; provided neither house shall have adjourned for a longer period than one day.

## All Bills Shall be Signed.

5. All bills shall be signed by the secretary or chief clerk of the house in which they originated, before the transmission to the other house.

## Bills that have Passed to be Enrolled.

6. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk or of the house in which it orignated, before it shall be presented to the governor.

## Duty of Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

7. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committees of the two houses on enrolled bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed by the two houses. Said commitee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to their respective houses.
8. After examination and report each bill shall be signed in their respective house, first by the speaker of the house of representatives, then by the president of the senate, there being endorsed on the roll a certificate of the secretary or chief clerk of the house in which the same originated.
9. After a bill shall have thus been slgned in each house, it shall be presented by said committee to the governor for his approval, and the said committee shall report the day of presentation to the govertior, which time shall be carefully entered on the journal of each house.
10. All orders, resolutions, and votes which are to be presented to the governor for his approval, shall also, in the same manner, be enrolled, ex-
amined, and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in the case of bills

## Joint Address to the Governor.

11. When the senate and house of representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the governor, it shall be presented to him by the president of the senate, in the presence of the speaker and both houses.

## A Measure once Rejected in one House can be renewed by a twothirds Vote.

12. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one house, shall be rejected in the other, it shall not be brought in during the same session, without leave of two-thirds of that house within which it shall be renewed.

## Each House shall Transmit Papers when Demanded.

13. Each house shall transmit to the other, in case they are demanded, all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

## Each House to give Notice to the Other.

14. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one house, shall be rejeeted in the other, notiee thereof shall be given to the house in which the same originated; and after each house shall have adhered to its disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

## Joint Convention.

15. Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two houses the proceedings shall be entered at length on the journal of each house. The president of the senate shall preside over such joint convention, and the secretary of the senate shall act as clerk thereof, assisted by the chicf clerk of the house.

## No Adjournment Longer than Three Days.

16. Neither house shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

## Call of the House.

17. $\Lambda$ call of the house may be made when in joint session on motion seconded by five members, and the proceedings under the call shall not be suspended while five members object, unless all me mbers are presen who are not excussed

## APPORTIONIIENT.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson, and Lancaster.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Sarpy, Douglas, and Washington. THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Burt, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cuming, Dodge, Colfax, Stanton, Wayne, Cedar, Knox, Pierce, Madison, Platte, Nance, Boone, Antelope, and Merrick.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Saunders, Butler, Seward, Saline, Gage, Jefferson, Thayer, Fillmore, York, Polk and Hamilton.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Consist of the counties of Hall, Adams, Webster, Franklin, Kearney, Pbelps, Harlan, Gosper, Furnas, Red Willow, Frontier, Hitchcock, Hayes, Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Nuckolls and Clay,

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Sioux, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Dawes, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Deuel, Cherry, Grant, Arthur, Keith, Lincoln, McPherson, Hooker, Thomas, Logan, Dawson, Custer, Blaine, Brown, Keya Paha, Rock, Loup, Holt, Garfield, Valley, Sherman, Buffalo, Harvard, Greely, Wheeler and Boyd.

## SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Richardson and Pawnee and are entitled to one senator.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Consists of the countics of Nemaha and Johnson and are entitled to one senator.

## THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Otoe and is entitled to one senator. FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Cass and is entitled to one senator. FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Saunders and Sarpy and are entitled to one senator.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Douglas and is entitled to three senator. SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Cuming and Burt and are entitled to one senator.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT:

Consists of the counties of Dixon, Dakota, Knory, Geder, and, Thurston and are entitled to one senator.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Antelope, Boone, and Greeley and are entitled to one senator.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Washington and Dodge and are entitled to one senator.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Wayne, Stanton, Madison, and Pierce and are entitled to one senator.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Platte and Colfax and are entitled to one senator.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Holt, Garfield, Wheeler, and the unorgan ized territory north of Holt and Keya Paha and be entitled to onesenator.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes Box Butte, and Sioux and is entitled to one senator.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Custer, Valley, Loup, and Blaine and are entitle to one senator.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Buffalo and Sherman and are entitled to one senator.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Hall and Howard and are entitled to one senator.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Polk, Merrick, and Nance and are entitled to one senator.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Butler and Seward and are entitled to one senator.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Lancaster and are entitled to two senators.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Gage and is entitled to one senator. TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Saline and is entitled to one senator.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Jefferson and Thaycr and are entitled to one senator.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of York and Fillmore and are entitled to one senator.

THENTYK-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the compties of Clas and Hamilton and is entitled to one semator.

WWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
Consists of the counties of Nuckolls, Webster, and Franklin and is entitled to one senator.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Adams and is entitled to one senator.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Kearney, Phelps, and Harlan and is entitled to one senator.

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Furnas, Red Willow: Hitcheock Dundy, Gosper, Frontier, Chase and Hayes and is entitled to one senator.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Dawson, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, Logan, and the unorganized territory west of Blaine and Logan and is entitled to one senator.

## REPRESENSATIVE DISTRICTS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Richardson and is entitled to three representatives.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Pawnee and is entitled to two representatives. THIRD DISTRICTS.
Consists of the county of Nemaha and is entitled to two representatives.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Johnson and is entitled to one representative. FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Nemaha and Johnson and is entitled to one representative. SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Otoe and is entitled to two representatives. SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Cass and is entitled to two representatives. EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Cass and Otoe and is entitled to one representative. NINTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Sarpy and is entitled to one representative. TENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Douglas and is entitled to nine representatives. ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Washington and is entitled to one representative.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Burt and is entitled to one representative. THIRTEENTH DISTR1CT.

Consists of the counties of Burt and Washington and is entitled to one representative.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Dodge and is entitled to two representatives FIFTEENTH DISTRICT .
Consists of the county of Cuming and is entitled to one representative. SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Cuming, Dakota and Thurston and are entitled to one representative.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Wayne and Stanton and is entitled to one representative.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Dixon and is entitled to one representative.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Cedar and Pierce and is entitled to one rep resentative.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Knox and is entitled to one representative. TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Antelope and is entitled to one representa. tive.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Boone and is entitled to one representative.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Madison and is entitled to one representative. TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Platte and is entitled to one representative.
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Platte and Nance and is entitled to one repsesentative.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Colfax and is entitled to one representative. TWENTY-SEVENTH DISRTICT.

Consists of the county of Saunders and is entitled to two representatives.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Butler and is entitled to two representatives.
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Seward and is entitled to two representatives THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Lancaster and is entitled to five representatives.

## THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Saline and is entitled to two representatives, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Gage and is entitled to three representatives THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Gage and Saline and are entitled to one representative.

## THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Jefferson and is entitled to one representative. THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Thayer and is entitled to one representative. THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Thayer and Jefferson and are entitled to one representative.

## - THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Fillmore and is entitled to two representatives.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of York and is entitled to two representatives. THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Polk and is entitled to one representative.
FORTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Merrick and is entitled to one representative. FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Hamilton and is entitled to two representatives.

## FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Clay and is entitled to two representatives.
FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Nuckolls and is entitled to one representative. FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Webster and is entitled to one representative FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Adams and is entitied to one representative. FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Webster and Adams and is entitied to one representative.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Hall and is entitled to two representatives. FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Howard and is entitled to one representative. FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT .
Consists of the counties of Garfield, Greely, Wheeler, Loup, and Blaine and the unorganized territory west of Blaine and is entitled to one representative.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Holt and is entitled to two representatives. FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Brown and is entitled to one representativc. FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT .
Consists of the counties of Cherry and Keya Paha and is entitled to one representative.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Sheridan, Dawes, Box Bute, and Sioux and is entitled to one representative.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Lincoln, Cheyenne, and Keith and the unorganized territory west of Logan and is entitled to one representative.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Valley and is entitled to one representative. FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Custer and Logan and are entitled to two representatives.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the connty of Sherman and is entitled to one representative. FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Buffalo and is entitled to two representatives. FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Dawson and is entitled to one representative. SIXTIETH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Kearney and is entitled to one representative. SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Franklin and is entitled to one representative. SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Harlan and is entitled to one representative. SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Phelps and is entitled to one representative. SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Consisis of the county of Furnas and is entitled to one representative. SIXTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the county of Red Willow and is entitled to one representative.

## SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Frontier and Gosper and is entitled to one Representative. SIXTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Consists of the counties of Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes, and Chase, and are entitled to one representative.

## STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

## SENATORS FROM NEBRASKA SINCE THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE INTO THE UNION.

| John M. Thayer.............. . 1867-71 | Alvin Saunders. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thomas W. Tipton............1867-75 | C. H. Van Wyck............... 1881-87 |
| Phineas W. Hitchcock....... 1871-77 | Chas. F. Manderson.......... $1883-9 \overline{5}$ |
| Algernon S. Paddock....... 1875-81 | Algernon S. Paddock........ 1887-93 |
| William V. Allen...............1893-1899 | John M. Thurston.............1895-1901 |

## DELEGATES TO CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

Napoleon B. Gidding. . Dec. 12, 1854
Bird B. Chapman
Nov. 6, 1855
Fenner Ferguson........ Aug. 3. 1857

Experience Estabrook.Oct. 11,1859 Samuel G. Daily...........Oct. 9, 1860 Phineas W. Hitchcock.Oct. 11, 1864

## REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS SLNCE THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE INTO THE UNION.

XXXX Congress, 1865-67.
T. M. Marquett.

XL Congress, 1867-69.
John Taffe.
XLI Congress, 1869-71.
John Taffe.
XLII Congress, 1871-73.
John Taffe.
XLIII Congress, 1873-75.
Lorenzo Crounse.
XLIV Congress, 1875-77.
Lorenzo Crounse.
XLV Congress, 1877-79
Frank Welch.
Thos. J. Majors [to fill vacancy.]
XLVI Congress, 1879-81.
E. K. Valentine.

XLVII Congress, 1881-83.
E. K. Valentine.

XLVIII Congress, 1883-85.
First District............A. J. Weaver Second District.........James Laird Third District......E. K. Valentine

XLIX Congress, 1885-87.
First District...........A. J. Weaver Second District.........James Laird Third District...Geo. W. E. Dorsey L Congress, 1887-89.
First District....John A. McShane Second District. .......James Laird Third District.. . Geo. W. E. Dorsey

LI Congress, 1889-91.
First District..........W. J. Connell Second District. .......James Laird Gilbert L. Laws* Third District. . Geo. W. E. Dorsey LII Congress, 1891-93.
First District............W. J, Bryan Second District..W. A. McKeighan Third District.......... .O. M. Kem LIII Congress. 1893-95
First District............W. J. Bryan Second District.........H. D. Mercer Third District..... Geo. Meiklejohn Fourth District.........E, J. Hainer Fifth District....W. A. McKeighan Sixth District............O. M. Kem
*To flll vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Laird.

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE OF NEBRASKA SINCE ITS ORGANEZATION.

## GOVERNORS

| Francis Burt (a) | Oct. 16, 1854 |
| :---: | :---: |
| M8 | Feb. 20, 1855 |
| W. A. Richardso | Jan. 12, 1858 |
| Samuel W. Black | May 2, 1858 |
| Alvin Saunders. | May 15, 1861 |
| Da,id Butler (c) | Feb. 21, 1867 |
| Robert W. Furna | Jan. 13, 1873 |

Silas Garber.............. Jan. 11, 1875
Albinus Nance.......... Jan. 9, 1879 James W. Dawes.........Jan. 4, 1883 John M. Thayer.......... Jan. 6, 1887 James E. Boyd......... .Jan. 8, 1891 Lorenzo Crounse......... Jan. 13, 1893 Silas A. Holcomb............Jan. 3, 1895

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Othman A. Abbott. . . . . Jan. 4, 1877
Edmund C. Carns....... Jan. 9, 1879
A. W. Agee.

Jan. 4, 1883
II. H. Shedd.............. Jan. 8, 1885

Geo. D. Meiklejohn......Jan. 3, 1889
Thomas J. Majors.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.



Bruno Tzschuck.........Jan. 11, 1876
S. J. Alexander..........Jan. 9, 1879

Edward P. Roggen.......San. 4, 1883
Gilbert L. Laws....... .. Jan. 6, 1887
Ben. R. Cowdery ( $k$ )...Nov. 20, 1889
John C. Allen.............Jan. 8, 1891

## AUDITORS.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Samuel L. Campbell... Aug. 3. 1857 | F.W. Liedtke............Jan. 9, 1879 |
| William E. Moore...... June 1, 1858 | John Wallichs.......... Nov. 12, 1880 |
| Robert C. Jordan........ Aug. 2, 1858 | H. A. Babcock..........Jan. 8. 1885 |
| William E. Harvey . . . . . Oct. 8, 1861 | Thos. H. Benton....... . Jan. 3, 1889 |
| llespie..........Oct. 10,1865 |  |

## TREASURERS.

| P. Rankin.........March 16, 1855 | , |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wm. W.Wyman......... Nov. 6, 1855 | Phelps D. Sturdevant...Jan. 4, 1883 |
| Augustus Kountze...... Oct. 8, 1861 | Charles H. Willard...... Jan. 8, 1885 |
| James Sweet............ Jan. 11, 1869 | John E, Hill. ............Jan. 3, 1889 |
| Henry A. Koenig...... Jan. 10, 1871 | Joseph S. Bartley...... Jan. 13. 1893 |

Geo. M. Bartlett...........Jan. 9, 1879
Phelps D. Sturdevant...Jan. 4, 1883
John E Hill
Joseph S. Bartley.......Jan. 13. 1893

## ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Champion S. Chase.................. 1867
Seth Robinson................... 1869
Geo. H. Roberts........Jan. 10, 1871
J. R. Webster............Jan. 13, I873
Geo. H. Roberts..........Jan. 11, 1875
C. J. Dilworth..............Jan. 9, 1879
Isaac Powers, Jr.........Jan. 4, 1883
William Leese.............. 8,1885

George H. Hastings (b)..Jan. 8, 1891

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLICINSTRUCTION.

Seth W. Beals......................... 1869
J. M. McKenzie. .........Jan. 10, 1871
S. R. Thompson........Jan. 4, 1877

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.
F. M. Davis

Jan. 4, 1877
A. G. Kendail...............Jan. 6, 1881

Joseph Scott
Jan. 8, 1885

John Steen..................Jan. 3, 1889
A. R. Humphrey .........Jan. 8, 1891
John Steen..................Jan. 3, 1889
A. R. Humphrey .........Jan. 8, 1891
A. R. Humphrey

Jan. 8, 1891
(a) Died Cct. 18, 1854, the office being filled by T. B. Cuming, Secretary, until the appointment of Gov. Izard.
(b) Resigned, the office being filled by J. Sterling Morton until the arrival of Gov. Black.
(c) Elected in 1866, but did not enter upon the duties of the office until the admission of the state into the Union, in Feb., 1867. Re-elected Oct. 8, 1868. Re-elected Oct. 18, 1870. Succeeded June 2, 1871, by W. H. James, Secretary of State, until the inauguration of Gov. Furnas.
(e) Acting Governor from Oct. 18, 1854, to Feb. 20, 1855, and from Oct. 25, 1857, to Jan. I2, 1858. Died March 12, 1858.
(f) Acting Secretary until the arrival of Secretary J. Sterling Morton.
(g) Acting Gov. from Dec. 5, 1858, to May 2, 1859, and from Feb. 24, 1860, to 1861.
(h) Acting governor from May 15, 1861, and during the greater portion of the period to 1867. U. S. Senator from 1875 to 1881.
(i) Acting Governor until Jan. 13, 1873.
(k) Appointed by Gov. Thayer to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Gilbert L. Laws.

## JUDGES SUPREME COURT-CHEEF JUSTICES.

| Fenner Fergnson........Oct. 12, 1854 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Augustus Hall. . . . . . . March 15, 1858 | Samuel Maxwell........ May 29, 1878 |
| William Pitt Kellogg. . May 27, 1861 | George B. Lake. . . . . . . . Jan. 5 , 1888 |
| William Kellogg........ May 8, 1865 | Amasa Cobb..............Jan. 3, 1884 |
| William A. Little (a)............. 1866 | Samuel Maxwell........JJan. 4, 1886 |
| Oliver P. Mason................. . 1866 | M. B. Reese... ....... . .Jan. 1888 |
| orge B. Lake......... .Jan. 16, 1873 | Amasa Cobb.................... . 1890 |

Samuel Maxwell, 1892,

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES AND JUDGES.

Edward R. Harden .. ...Dec. 4, 1854 | Lorenzo Crounse........Feb. 21, 1867 James Bradley. ......... Oct. 25, 1854 Samuel W. Black........................ 185 Eleazer Wakely.......April 22, 1857 Joseph Miller.... ......April 9, 1859 William F. Lockwood.. May 16, 1861 Elmer S. Dundy.........June 22, 1863
George B. Lake..........Feb. 21, 1867 Samuel Maxwell........Jan. 16, 1873 Amasa Cobb................ May 29, 1878 M. B. Reese..................Jan. 3, 1884 T. L. Norval................. Jan. 1890 A. M. Post. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jan. 1892

## CLERKS OF THE SUPREMECOURT.



## REPORTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

| J. M. Woolworth.................... 1878 | Guy A. Brown (a).................... 1875 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lorenzo Crounse................ 1873 | D. A. Campbell.................... 1890 |

## LIBRARIANS.

James S. Izard........ March 16, 1855
H. C. Anderson............. . Aug 1855
John H. Kellon........... Nov. 1857
Alonzo D. Luce................. 1859
Robert S. Knox...............

Thos. P. Kennard.....June 22, 1867 Wm. H. Jones........... Jan. 10, 1871 Guy A. Brown... .......March 3, 1871 D. A. Cumpbell........ July 14, 1891
(a) Died in office.

## PRESIDENTS

Of the Territorial Council.

Joseph L. SHARP

(1st Session,)

1855
B. R. FOLSOM. ....................... (2d Session, )................................. . . . 1855
L. L. BOWEN. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (3d Session, )

1857
George L. Miller. . . . . . . . . . . . . (4th Session, ). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1857
L. L. BOWEN . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (5th Session, ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1858
E. A. Donelan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (6th Sessioll,) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1859
W. H. TAylor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (7th Session, ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1860

John Taffe.. ....................... . (8th Session,)................. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1861
E. A. ALLEN. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (9th Session,). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1864
O. P. Mason . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (11th Session, ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1866
E. H. ROGERS....................... (12th Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1867

PRESIDENTS
Of the Eenate of the State of Nebraska.
Frank Welsh............................ 1 st Session,.................................... 1866
E. H. Rogers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1867
E. II. ROGERS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 d Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1867
E. H. Rogers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .4th Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1868
E. B. Taylor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5th Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1869
E. B. Taylor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6th Session, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1870
E. B. TAithor .7th Session, ..... 1870
E. E. Cunningham .Sth Session, ..... 1871
W. A. GWYER 9th Session ..... 1873
W. A. GWYER .10th Session ..... 1873
N. K. Griggs. 11th Sessson, ..... 1875
Guy C. Barton 12th Session, ..... 1876
GUy C. Barton 13th Session. ..... 1876
SPEAKERS
Of the Territorial House of Representatives.
Andrew J. Hanscom 1st Session, ..... 1855
P. C. Sullivan $2 d$ Session, ..... 1855
L. L. Gibes 3rd Session ..... 1857
J. H. Decker 4th Session, ..... 1857
II. P. Bennet 5th Session ..... 1858
S. A. Strickland 6th Session ..... 1859
Henry W. De Puy, ..... 1860
7th Session
A. D. Jones ..... 1861
Geo. B. Lake ..... 1864
S. M. Kirikpatrick ..... 1865
James G. Megeath ..... 1866
W. P. Chapin ..... 1565
SPEAKERS
Of the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska.
W. F Chapin 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sessions ..... 1867-68-69
W. Mclennan................ 5 th, 6th and 7th Session ..... 1868-69-70
Hon. George W. Collins ..... 1871
HoN. M. SEssions ..... 1873
Hon. Edward S. Towle ..... 1875
Hon. Albinus Nance. ..... 1877
Hon. C. P. Mathewsom ..... 1879
HON. II. H. SHEDD ..... 1881
Hon. Geo. M. Humphrey ..... 1883
Hon. Allen W. Field. ..... 1885
hon. N. V. Harlan ..... 1887
Hom. John C. Watson ..... 1889
Hon. S. M. Elder ..... 1891
Hon. J. N. Gaffin ..... 1893
CHIEF CLERKS
Of the Territorial Council.
G. L. Miller 1st Session, ..... 1855
E. G. Mcneeley 2d Session ..... 1855
O. F. LaKe 3d Session, ..... 1857
Washburn Safford ..... 1857
S. M. Curran ..... 1858
S. M. Curran ..... 1859
E. P. Brewstrer ..... 1860
R. W. Furnas ..... 1861
J. W, Hollingshead ..... 1864
JoHis L. Bowen ..... 1865
WM. E. Harvey ..... 1866
0. B. Hewett 12th Session ..... 1867
SECRETARIES
Of the Senate of the State of Nebraska.
C. E. Yost 1st Session, ..... 1866
O. B. Hewett 2d Session, ..... 1867
L. L. Holbrock 3rd Session, ..... 1867
L. L. Holbrock 4th Session, ..... 1868
Samuel M. Chapman. 5th Session, ..... 1867
Samuel M. Chapman 6th Session, ..... 1879
Samuel M. Chapman 7th Session ..... 1870
C. H. Walker. .Sth Session, ..... 1871
D. H. Wheeler 9th Session, ..... 1873
D. H. Wheeler 10th Session, ..... 1873
D. H. Wheeler. ..... 1875
D. H. Wheeler ..... 1870
D. H. Wheeler ..... 1876
D. H. Wheeler ..... 1877
Sherwood Burr ..... 1879
Sherwood Burr ..... 1881
Sherwood Burr ..... 1882
Geo, L. Brown ..... 1883
Sherwood Burr ..... 1885
Walt M. Seeley ..... 1887
Walt M. Seeley ..... 1889
C. H. Pirtle. ..... 1891
H. A. EDWards ..... $189 ?$
CHIEF CLERKS
Of the Territorial House of Representatives.
Joseph W. Paddock .1st Session, ..... 1855
I. L. GibB8. 2d Session, ..... 1855
J. H. Brown ..... 1857
.3d Session,
S. M. Curran ..... 1857
E. A. McNeEley ..... 1858
James W. MOORE ..... 1859
George L. Seybolt ..... 1859
George L. Seybold ..... 1861
Rienzi Streeter ..... 1864
Joen Taffe ..... 1865
George May ..... 1866
J. S. Bowen ..... 1867
CHIEF CLERKS
Of the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska.
J. S. Bowen 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sessions ..... 1867-68-69
C. H. Walker. 6th and 7th Sessions. ..... 1870
F. M. MCDONAH ..... 1871
Louis E. Crospsey ..... 1871
I. W. Eller. ..... 1873
George L. Brown ..... 1875
B. D. Slaughter ..... 1877
B. D. Slaughter ..... 1879
B. D. Slaughter ..... 1881
B. D. Slaughter. ..... 1883
James F. Zeidier ..... 1885
B. D. Slaughter ..... 1887
B. D. Slaughter ..... 1889
Eric Johnson ..... 1891
Eric Johnson. ..... 1893
MARSHALS OF THE UNITEDSTATES.

Mark W. Izaard..........Oct. 28, 1854 Eli R. Doyle................April 7, 1855 Benjamin P. Rankin March 29, 1856 Phineas W. Hitch cock Sept. 19, 1861 Casper E. Yost.
J. T. Hoile.
'uly 1, 1861
William Daily........................... 1870
Ellis Bierbower.. .................. 1855
Brad D. Slaughter................... 1889
F. E. White. .......................... . . 1893

## MEMBERS OF NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE, 1855 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

## Council and Senate.

(Up to and inclusive of the 17 th session each member is credited with the session of which he was a member. "T" standing for "Territorial," and " S " for "State" session. Commencing with the 18 th session, 1803, each member is credited with the year he served. From and after that year there were no special sessions. Ed.)

| NAMES. SESSIONS, | NAMES. SESS ONS. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abbott, Rufus......... S. 11, 12, 13 | Bunnell, A. T.........S. 15 |
| Albertson, Isaac.......T. 10. 11 | Burnham, S. W.......... 1887 |
| Allen, Edwin A. ......T. $9,10,11$ | Burns, J. F.............S. 16, 17 |
| Allen, Samuel S. ......T. 3, 4 | Burns, Martin.......... S. 16, 17 |
| Ambrose, Geo. W. . . . . .S. 14 | Burr, C. C............. . S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Arnold, E. W...........S. 15 | 1885 |
| Asliton, T...............S. 5, 5, 6, 7 | Burton, Geo. W .......... 1889 |
| Aten, John........... S. 14 | Butler, David...... . . T. 9, 1883 |
| Babcock, Wm. H........ 1893 | Cady, H. F........... S. S. 16, 17 |
| Baird, Cyrus N........ S. 14 | Cadman, John......... S. 1 |
| Baird, Harlan............ 2, 3, 4 | Calhoun, S. H.......... S. 1 |
| Baker, Sydney . .........S. 16,17 | Calkins, Elisha C......S. S. 14 |
| Ballentine, D. C.... ..S. 16, 17 | Calkins, D. K... ........ 1887 |
| Barker, L. D...... ..... 1883 | Campbell, Jacob N...... 1893 |
| Barnum, E. W........ S. 9, 10 | Campbell, J. E........... 1887 |
| Barnum, Guy C....... S. S. 5, 6, 7, 8,9 | Campbell, John C.....T. 9 |
| $10,11,12,13$ | Canfield, George.......... 1883 |
| Bates, Barnabas.......T. $12{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Carns, Edmund C.....s. 14 |
| Barnum, Williann.....T. 12 | Case, O. C................. 1883 |
| Bayne, Oliver P........T. 10, 11 | Casper, C. D... .......... 1887 |
| Bear, Alexander.......S. S. 11, 12, 13 | Chapin, Wm. F........S. 5 |
| Beardsley, S. W....... . . 1889 | Chapman, John W... T. 10, 11 |
| Beck, William B.......S. 15, 1891 | Chapman, Sam M......S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Belden, David D......T. 7, 8 | 14 |
| Bennett, Hiram P.....T. 1 | Cheever, John H......T. 5, 6 |
| Bennett, John B....... T. 7, 8, 10, 11 | Cherry, A. B.............. 1885 |
| Birkhouser, P. W.....S. 14, 15 | Cheney, M. B..........S. 15 |
| Blanchard, CarringtonT. 8, 10, 11 | Christofferson, George ... 1891 |
| Blanchard, Geo. F.....S. 14 | Clancy, William. . . . . . T. 8,4 |
| Bomgardner, D. D....... 1883 | Clark, Chas. H....... . . 1893 |
| Bowen, A.............. S. . 9, 10 | Clarke, Harry F.......... 1885 |
| Bowen, L. L. . . . . . . . . . T. 3, 4, 5 | Clarke, Henry T.......S. 9 |
| Bonesteel.............. . . 1887 | Clark, Munson II.....T. 1 |
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| Craig, William S. ........ 1887 | Doom, James E......S.S. 8 |
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| ¢urtis, Chas. W......... 1891 | Eggleston, Geo. W...... 1887 |
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| Hamilton, W. R...... S. 1 | Holsworth, William.. .. 1885 |
| Hampton, I. B.......... 1889 | Holt, Frank H . . . . . . . . . 1855 |
| Hanna, J. R............. 1889 | Homer J. C. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1883 |
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| Mardenberg, E. H....T. 12 S 2 | Horst George . . . . . . . . . . . 1887-93 |
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| Hastings, Alfred G....S. 11, 12, 13 | Ilunt, Jacob S......... S. S. 5, 6, 7 |
| Hastings George II. . . . S. 11, 12, 13 | IIunter, J. M............. . 1889 |
| Hatch, W. 1)............. 1883 | Huse, Jessie B .......... 1891 |
| Hathaway, H. D.......S. 1 | Hyde. Judson R........T. 7 |
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| Haywood C. F........T. 1, 2, 3, 4 | James, P. H. . . . . . . . . . . . 1893 |
| Hazen, Solon M......... 1885 | Jeary, Edwin............. 1887 |
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| Heath, E. L.............. 1891 | Jenkins J. J)............ . . . 15 |
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| Ieaton, Isaac E....... T. 9 | Jensen, Thomas. . ....S. 16, 17, 1883 |
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| Hedges, Rochester....T. 10 | Johnson, Benj..........S. 16, 17 |
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| Heinrich, John........... 1885 | Johnson, Erie............ 1889 |
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| Helms, John H.........S. 16, 17, | Johnson, H.............T. 3 |
| Hendershot F. J..... .S. 11, 12 13 | Johnson, Harrison....T. 6 |
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| Henry, David P..... ... 1887 | Johnson Nathan ........ 1893 |
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| Herman, L. J............ 1891 | Johnston, B. J......... . . 1893 |


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| Johnston, James C...... 1885 | Lee, George F........T. 5 |
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| Jones, S. F................ 1891 | Liesveld, Herman J...S. 1885-87 |
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| Rhodes Hinman. | S. $5,6,7,8$ |
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| Robb, D. B.. |  |
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| Roche, John J. | . 1883 |
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| Rolfe, D. P. | S. 2 |
| Roll, J. F... | S. $11,12,13$ |
| Root, Anderson | . 1885 |
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| Russell, Henry C. | . . 1887 |
| Russell, W. J... | . 1883 |
| Runyan, M. M | 3. 14 |
| Ryan. T. C.... | S. 15 |
| Ryan, William M | S. 8 |
| Sadilek, F. J | 1883 |
| Sadler, L. . | S. 14 |
| Salisbury, Alonzo | T. 2 |
| Sanders, laniel C | S. 1 |
| Sargent, J. E..... | . 1889 |
| Satchell, Nicholas | . 1887-89 |
| Savage, E. P' | 1883 |
| Schelp, Wm | 1891-93 |
| Schiek, T. L | s. 16 |
| Schlotfeldt, Henr | . 1891-93 |
| Schminke, Paul. | S. $9,10,14$ |
| Schoek, Henry | S. 8 |
| Sehroeder, Charl 3 s | S. 181883 |
| Schappel, C. A | 1891-93 |
| Schovill, D. A | 1889 |
| Schoville, Frank A | . 1885 |
| Schrader. C. D. | . 1891 |
| Schwab, Menry | . 1887 |
| Scott, Andrew J | . 1893 |
| Scott, J. P. . | S. $16-17$ |
| Scott, Wm. T | S. 15 |
| Scott, Robert M | . 1891 |
| Sced, Adam. | 1889 |
| Seeley, J. C. . | S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Seeley, Jonas |  |
| Seely, Silas E. |  |
| Seers, F. A | S. 16,17 |
| Selden, P. | 14 |
| sessions, Milan H | $\begin{gathered} \text { S. } 9,10,15, \\ 1883 \end{gathered}$ |
| Severin, F. C | 1889-91 |
| Seybolt, Geo. L. | .S. $5,6,7$ |
| Seymour, C. W | T. 9 |
| Seymour James II | S. 5.8 |
| Shamp, Jerome | 1887 |
| Sharp, N. J | T. 3 |
| Shedd, H. H | S. 16,17 |
| Shelby, P. R. | S. 14 |
| Sheldon, Law | T. 4 |
| Shelly, B. Y | S. 15 |
| Shephard, G. W | . 1889 |
| Sheridan, I. A.. | . 1893 |
| Shields, Matthew | T. 5, 6 |
| Shipley, Joseph. | . 1891 |
| Shook, George R | S. $5,6,8$ |
| Shryock, W. B | 1891 |
| Sibley, Samuel P |  |
| Sill, J. A...... | S. . 16, 17 |
| Silver, H. H. | S. 16, 17 |
| Sim, Francis. | T. 9 |
| Simms, Benj. M | . 1887 |
| Simanek, Thomas. | . 1887 |
| Simonton, R. N. | S. 15 |
| Sinclair, John. | . 1893 |
| Singleton, John A | T. 1 |
| sisson, Edwin F. . | . . 1893 |


| NAMES SESSIONS | NAMES SESSIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Slader, D, C..........S. 2 3,4 | Switzer, Simon W....s. 14 |
| Slater, August B........ 1887 | Taffe, John............T. 5, 6 |
| Slaughter, W. M.......T. 3 | Taggart, John M . . . . .T. 4 |
| Slocumb, C. B ....... . S 15, 16, 17 | Taggart, Robert M...... 1885 |
| Small, James W.......S. 14 | Talbot, J. W.......... .S. 5, 6, 7 |
| Smith, James............. 1891 | Taylor, J. W . . . . . . . . . T. 10 |
| Smith, Andrew J . . . . . T. 1 | Taylor, W. ............ 1891 |
| Smith, G. F............ 1893 | Taylor, Frank M...... . 1891 |
| Smith, Hanford O...... 1885 | Taylor, W. Z............ 1883-85 |
| Smith, J. D............S. 1,5 | Thomas. Geo. P......S. 1 |
| Smith, J. E............S. 14,15 | Thomas, Geo. H.......... 1885 |
| Smith, James G...... T. T. 11 | Thomas, Ira. . . . . . . . . . . . 1883 |
| Smith, Joel S..........TT. 9 | Thomas, James W....... 1885 |
| Smith, Julius............ . 1893 | Thompson, Asad L ..... 1885 |
| Smith, Theo............ . 1893 | Thompson, Joseph D.N T 1 |
| Smyth, Constantine J... 1887 | Thompson, J. J... .... .S. 15 |
| snyder, Adam........... 1889 | Thompson, M. J......... 1883 |
| Soderman, E. . . . . . . . . . 1891-93 | Thompson, R. A......S. 15 |
| Sollenburger, Jacob. .T. 7 | Thorn, James.........T. 11 S .1 |
| Sommerlad, H. W....S. 1, 8 | Thornton, Samuel W.... 1887 |
| Spanogle, A. J.......... 1883 | Thrall, W...............T. 4 |
| Sparks, Johrı..........S. 15 | Thurston, John M... S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Sparks, J. W...........S. 15 | Tingle, Abe H.. ...... 1887 |
| Speice, Charles........S. 5, 6, 7 | Tisdel, Delos A.......S. 5 |
| Spellman, Henry.....S. 14 | Tisdel, F. A.......... . T. 7, 10 |
| Spencer, E. R............. 1893 | Todd, D. G............. T. 9 |
| Sprick, Henry ......... S. 9, 10, 14,16 | Tomblin, D. M.........S. 17 <br> Tomlin. John H........S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Spricknall, W. R......S. 14 | Tower, L. H............... 1883 |
| Sroat, George W..... S. 3, 4 | Towle, Edwin S........S. 9, 10, 11, 12 |
| starrett, S. B.......... S. 15 | Towle, A. L . . . . . . . . . . . . i889 |
| Staver, Hugh Q.......... 1885 | Town, W. A.............. 1883 |
| Stebbins, John........... 1891 | Townsend, Olin........S. 3,4 |
| Stedwell, A............... 1883 | Tracey, Johin ........... 1887 |
| Steele, R. W...........T. T. 5 | True, Alexander, C . . . . 1885 |
| Steever, Amon........... 1883 | True, M, B. C... ......... 1885 |
| Steinberger, J..........T. 3 , 4 | Truedale, Sidney A ..... 1887-89 |
| Steinberger, J. A.....'T. 4,5 | Trumble, Abner W. . .T. 12 |
| Steinman, Henry . . . . . S. 5 6,7 | S. 2, 3, 4 |
| Stephenson, John N ....T 6 | Trowbridge, 'T. II ...... S. 15 |
| Sternsdorff, Geo. J . . . . . 1891 | Tucker, George P...... S. 3, 4 |
| Stevenson, R. F....... S. 9, 10 | Tufts, James..........T. 6 |
| Stevenson, Thomas, B. 1885 | Tullis, Ezra............S. 1, 5, 6, 7 |
| Stevens, A. D............ 1891 | Turner, Charles M....... . 1885 |
| Stevens, John........... 1891-93 | Turner, G. R. . . . . . . . . . 1883 |
| Stevens, Henry . . . . . . . 1891 | Turner, Wm............. 1887 |
| Steward, John B........ 1891 | Turtle, William ......s. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 8, 1885 |
| Stewart, A. S....... S. S 5, 6,7 | Turton, George J...... S. 1 |
| Stewart, James.......T. T. 3, 4, 5 | -Tuxbury, Albert.......T. 11, S 1 |
| Stewart, James S......T. 4, 6 | Tyson, Watson........... 1887 |
| Stirk, J. W ............ . . . 1889 | Tzschuck, Bruno... . .S. 9, 10 |
| Stirling H. James....... 1885 | Unthank, J. A...... . .S. 2, 3, 4 |
| Stone, Isarc.......... . S 15 | Underhill Geo C........ 1887 |
| Storms John D.......... 1891 | Vandeman, A. W..... S. 15 |
| stout, W, H. B........ S. 5, 6, 7 | Vanderbilt, W. H......S. 15 |
| Stout, E. P............T. 3 | Vandeventer. W. N..... 1891 |
| Stouffer, B. R........ S. 15 | Van Duyn, John N . 1893 |
| Strickland, Silas A....'T. 3, 4, 6 | Van Housen, John C.... 1892 |
| Stueffer, Martin...... T. 12 | Varner, Loran A ......S. 191891 |
| Sussenbach, H.......... 1883 | Veach Moses A.......... 1887 |
| Sullivan, John J........ 1887 | Vorhes, Joel T............ 1891 |
| Sullivan, P. C.........T. 2, 4 | Waldter, Louis........T. T. 12 |
| Sutherland, Webster I. . 1885 | S. 2, 3, 4 |
| Suter, Lewis H.......... 1893 | Waitt George W ......... 1885 |
| Sutton, A. L.............. 1893 | Walker M. K... ......... 1883 |
| Swartsley, J. D.......... . 1889 | Wallichs, John . . . . . . .T. T. 12 |
| iwearingen, J........ . 1883 | S. 2, 3, 4 |
| Sweet, Franklin....... 1887-89 | Waldron, W H.... .... 1891 |


| NAMES SESSIONS | NAMES SES |
| :---: | :---: |
| Walling, Aug. M......S. 16, 17 | Wiedensall, Jacoh.. .S. 11, 12, 13 |
| Walters, J. P. . . . . . . . . S. 14 | Wilbur, Russell H....'T. 11, \&. 1 |
| Walther, Charles F...T. 10 | Wilbur, R. S...........S. 9, 10 |
| Wardlaw, John M....... 1887-93 | Wilcox, Z. T............S. 14 |
| Warner, J. F...........S. 15 | Wilcox, J. A . . . . . . . . 1889 |
| Warrick, Amasa A. . . T. 12 | Wihelmsen, Jens........ 1887 |
| Warrington, T. L..... S. 15 | Wilson, Johı . . . . . . . . . . 1893 |
| Watson, Johı1 C........ 1887-89-91 | Wilson, John L. . . . . . . . 1887 |
| Wattles, Stephens H..T. 5, 81893 | Wilsey, Albert.........S. 16, 1887 <br> Wiles, Isaac. <br> T. 7,12 |
| Watts, Samuel F......S. 16, 171883 | S. 2, 3, 4 |
| Webster, J. L. . . . . . . . . S. 9, 10 | Williams, Henry........ 1885 |
| Weber B. R. B. . . . . . . . . 1889 | Williams, John W....... 1889-91 |
| Weller, H. D. . . . . . . . . . . . 1889 | Williams, T. J............ 1891 |
| Wells, Joseph . . . . . . . . . . . . 1889 | Wilson, C. J.............. 1891 |
| Wells, Henry C........ S. 16, 17 | Windam, R. B...... .S. 15, 16, 17 |
| Wells, N. W............S. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 14, 15 | Winspear, James H..... 1885 |
| Wescott, M. H..........S. 17 | Winter, Thaddens....... 1889 |
| Werhan, W. S........... 1883 | Wissenburgh, H. . . . . . . . . 1883 |
| Werner, Ernst. . . . . . . . . 1891 | Withnell C. H........... 1893 |
| Wescott. M....... ........ 1883 | Wolbach, Samuel N... . 1885 |
| West, Geo. P..........T. 10 | Wolcott, Frank M.....S. 8 |
| Westover, Herman . . . . . 1889 | Wolfe, Thomas... ....S. 14 |
| Wetherald, F. M...... . 1887 | Wolenweber, Nicholas. 1887 |
| Whalen, John .........T. 9 | Wolpa, Henry C....... T. 3, 1883 |
| Whaley, Charles H...T. 7 | Wood Joel M...........T. 1 |
| Whedon, Charles O...S. 16, 17, 1883 | Woods, J. D............... 1893 |
| Wheeler, Cyrus H.... .S. 9, 10 | Woolworth, J. M.......S. 3. 4 |
| Whelpley, D. P.. ... .S. 14 | Worl, J. W................ 1883 |
| Whitcomb, E. W......S. 14 | Wright, John B.......... 1885 |
| White, A. K........... S. 9, 10 | Wright, W. F.......... .S. 11, 12, 13 |
| White, Fred E............ 1885 | Wright, Pierce G........ 1887 |
| White, R. D............ T. 3 | Wyatt, C. C............ . S. 16, 17 |
| White, Francis E. . . . . . . 1887-89-91 | York, W. R . . . . . . . . . . . S. 15 |
| Whitehead, James........ 1889 | Young Benjamin ........ 1883 |
| Whitford, A. D . . . . . . . 1889 | Young, Wm. J. . . . . . . .T. 5 |
| Whitemore, Wm. G. . . . . 1885-87 | Young Jas. R............ 1887 |
| Whitted, Robert B.... T. 1 | Yutzy, Jos. C............ 1887-89 |
| Whitzel, T. J. ............. 1883 | Ziegler, J. A............S. S. 15, 16, 17 |
| Whyman, F. E........... 1889 | Zimmerman ...........S. 5, 6, 7 |
| Wickham, James.......S. 8 |  |

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

## Republican Electors for U. S. Grant-1868.

T. M. Marquet, Lewis Allgewahr, J. F. Warner

## Democratic Electors for II. Seymour-1868

James G. Megath, J. A. Hellmann, Vinc Kummer.
Kepublican Electors for U.S. Grant-187\%.
S. A. Strickland, Otto Funke, H. G. Hcist.

## Democratic Electors for Horace Greeley-187\%.

John Creighton, O. P. Mason, -Foster.

## Republican Electors for R. B. Hayes-1876.

S. A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb, A. H. Connor.

Democratic Electors for S. J. Tilden, $18 \%$.
S. H. Calhoun, St. John Goodrich, M. C. Keith.

Republican Electors for James A. Garfield-1880.
J. M. Thurston, G. W, Collins, James Laird,

Democratle Electors for W. S. Hancock- 1880.
J. E. Boyd, Victor Vifquain, B. I. Hinman.

Greenback Electors for James B. Weaver- 1880.
H. G. Cass, W. W. Connor, George Watkin.

Republican Electors for James G. Blaine- 1884.
C. H. Dewey, Henry Sprick, R. B. Harrington, A. L. Burr; John Macken

Democratic (Fusion) Electors for Grover Cleveland-1884.
Patrick Hines, J. M. Patterson, W. H. Ashby, H. S. Alley, R. R. Shick. Prohibition Electors for John P. St. John-1884,
A. L. Reinoehl, F. J. Sibley, J. G. Berdrow, L. B. Boggs, M. J. Garrett. Republican Electors for Benjamin Harrison-1888.
H. C. Russell, G. H. Hastings, M. M. Butler, C. E. Iddings, James McNeny.

Democratic Electors for Grover Cleveland-1888.
W. G. Sloan, Olof Hedstrom, A. F. Tibbets, S. C. Kesterson, C. W. Allen,

Prohibition Electors for Clinton 13. Fisk-1888.
C. C. Crowell, R. A. Hawley, S. D. Fitch, E. S. Abbott, James R. Cary.

Union Labor Electors for A. J. Streeter-1888.
Allen Root, J. F. Black, C. W. Wheeler, L. H. Cahoon, Orin Colby. Republican Electors for Henjamin Harrison-1892.
I. M. Raymond, W. J. Broatch, Cenek Duras, Chas. W. Johnson, H. A. Miller, Daniel M. Nettleton, E. P. Savage, Isaac Wiles.

People's Independent Electors for James B. Weaver-1892.
Elijah E. Link, Thomas H. Tibbles, Jetur R. Conklin, Peter Ebbeson, Thomas G. Ferguson. William A, Garrett, John I. Jones, Richard R. Shick

Democratic Electors for Grover Cleveland-1892.
_- Piasecki, John E. Hhervin, H. E. Dunphy, T. V. Golden, Albert Gordon, J. Edgar Howard, George H. Thomas, Albert Watkins.

## Prohibition Electors for Gen. John 13idwell-1892.

R. A. Hawley, Mary M. Lantry, E. T. Cassell, N. Christopherson, A. D. George, Isaiah Lightner, J. Phipps Roe, S. S. Stewart.

## Peoples' Independent Electors for W. J. Bryan-1896.

Nels O. Alberts, Jacob N. Campbell, Fielden J. Hale, Michael F. Harrington, Stanley Louis Kostoryz, Fred Metz, Sr., Olof W, Palm, Xavier Piasceki.

Democratic Electors for W. J. Bryan- 896.
Joseph Bruenig, A. S. Godirey, William Griffin, J. A. Kirk, Charles Nicolai, Fred Rennard, Alexander Scott, Charles Turner.

Republican \&lectors for William McKinley- 896.
Albert J. Burnham, George A. Derhy, Solomon Draper, Albert C. Foster, Martin L. Fries, Jacob E. Houtz, John L. McPheely, Frank J. Sadilek.

National Electors-1896.
E. I. Agee, James K. Lane, A. Luth, Thomas W. Mathews, J. S. Miller, D. L. Pond, A. P. Seymour, Lem. J. Smith.

## Prohibition Electors for Rev. - Bentley- 1896.

O. R. Beebe, C. I. Carpenter, S. M. Coznd, John F. Helln, D. W. C. Huntington, C. Lowenstein, N. Lowrie, Mary E. Rockwell.

## Socialist Labor-1896.

H. S. Aley, Charles E. Baker, Angust Beermann, Thomas M. Conway, John C. Curtis, Wiliam H, Danieis, Fred Teickmeir, John W, Unangst.

## ELECTION STATISTICS.

## Popular and Electoral Vote of the United States for President and Vice-President, 1789-1892.

|  | Political Party. | Presidents.* |  |  | Vice-Presidents.* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Vote. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Candidates. | Popular. | 苟 | Candidates. | 号 |
| 1879 | Federalist, Federalist, Republican, | George Washington, |  | 69 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | John Jay, ......... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | John Rutledge, ..... |  |  |  | 6 |
|  |  | John Hancock, George Clinton, |  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | Samuel Huntingdon |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | James Armstrong... |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  | Benjamin Lincoln,. Edward Telfair,..... |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  | Vacancies, |  | 132 |  | 4 |
| 1792 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | George Clinton, |  |  |  | 50 |
|  |  | Thomas Jefferson... |  | . |  | 4 |
|  |  | Aaron Burr, |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1796 | Federalist, . | Jobn Adams, |  | 71 |  |  |
|  | Republican, | Thomas Jefferson,... |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federalist, . | Thomas Pinkney,... |  |  |  | 59 |
|  | Republican, | Aaron Burr,..... |  |  |  | 30 |
|  |  | Samuel Adams, |  |  |  | 15 |
|  |  | Oliver Ellsworth |  |  |  | 11 |
|  |  | John Jay, ...... |  |  |  | 7 |
|  |  | James Iredell,. |  |  |  | ? |
|  |  | George Washington, |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
|  |  | S. Johnson., |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| 1800 | Republican,. | Charles C. Pinckney |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | Republican, | taron Burr....... |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federalist, .. | John Adams, |  |  |  | +73 |
|  | Federalist,... | Charles C. Pinckney |  |  |  | 64 |
|  |  | John Jay, .......... |  |  |  | 1 |

[^1]POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE-COntinued.

|  | Political Parties. | Presidents. |  |  | Vice-Presidents. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Candidates. | Vote. |  | Candidates. |  |
|  |  |  | Popular. | W゙. |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1804 \\ & 1808 \end{aligned}$ | Republican. Federalist. | Thomas Jefferson,.. | ......... 162 |  | George Clinton.. | 162 |
|  | Federalist. . Republican. | Charles C. Pinckney |  | 14 | Rufus King.... | 14 |
|  | Federalist. | Charles C. Pinckney | .......... | 47 | Rufus King | 47 |
|  |  | George Clinton, .. |  | 6 | John Langdon | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | James Madison. | 3 |
| 1812 | Republican. |  | 128 |  | James Mo....... | 131 |
|  |  | James Mad |  |  | Elbridge Gerry. |  |
|  | Federalist, . | DeWit Clinton, |  | 89 | Jared Ingersoll | 86 |
|  |  | Vacancy, |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 1816 |  | James Monroe | ............ | 183 | D. D. Tompkins. . 183 |  |
|  |  | Rufus King, ........ | .., ....... | 34 | John E. Howard.James Ross....John Marslial...Robert (r. Harper | 18227434 |
|  | Federalist, . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Republican, | Vacancy, James Monroe,.... | .......... | -31 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | D. D. Tompkins Richard stockton Daniel Rodney. Robert G. IIarper Richard Rush. | 218 |
|  | Opposit on, | John Q. Adams,... |  | 1 |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | Republican | Vacancy,Andrew Jackson,.... | 155,872 | 3$* 93$ |  | 3 |
| 1824 |  |  |  |  | John C. Calhoun. | 182 |
|  | Coallition, . | John Q. Adams, | 105,321 | 84 | Nathan Sanford.. | 30 |
|  | Republican, | Wm. II. Crawford, | 44,282 | 41 | Nathan'l Macon. | 24 |
|  | Republican, | Henry Clay, | 46587 | 37 | Andrew Jackson. | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M. Van Buren... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Henry Clay.... | 2 |
| 1828 | Democrat, | Vucancy, Andrew Jackson,.... | $\begin{aligned} & 647.231 \\ & 509097 \end{aligned}$ | 178 | John C. Calhoun. | 171 |
|  | Nat. Repub. | John Q. Adans..... |  | 83 | Richard Rush.... | 93 |
|  |  | Andrew Jackson.... |  | 219 | M. Van Buren | 7 |
| 1832 | Democratic. <br> Nat. Repub. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 687,502 \\ & 530189 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 189 |
|  |  | Henry Clay, |  | 47 | John!Sergeant. | 49 |
|  |  | John Lloyd, | 33,108 | $\{11$ | Henry Lee....... | 11 |
|  |  | Wm. Wirt, | 33,108 | $\{7$ | Amos Ellmaker. Wm. Wilkins. | 7 30 |
|  |  | Vacancies |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| 1836 | Democratic, | Martin Van Buren, Wm. H. Harrison, Hugh I. White, Daniel Webster, W. P. Mangum, | 761,549 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 73 \\ & 26 \\ & 14 \\ & 11\end{aligned}\right.$ | R. M. Johnson.. $\dagger 1$ | 147 |
|  | Whig, |  |  |  | Francis Granger. | 77 |
|  | Whig, |  |  |  | John Tyler. | 47 |
|  | Whig, |  | 736,616 |  | Wm. Smith | 23 |
|  | Whig, |  |  |  |  |  |

*No choice having been made by the electoral college, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice whs made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams-Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Lousiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mampshire, New York. Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont.-13 states. Jackson-Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Sonth Carolina and Tennessee. - 7 states. Crawford-Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.- 4 states.
tNo candidate having received a majority of the votes of the elcetoral college, the senate elected R. M. Johnson, Vice President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 10.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE-Continued.

*Eleven states did not vote, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
$\dagger$ Three states did not vote, viz: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE-Continued.


1872-Lorenzo Crounse ..... 17,124
Jesse F. Warner ..... $10,412-27,536$
1874-Lorenzo Crounse ..... 22,532
James W. Savage ..... 8,386
James G. Miller ..... 4,074
James W. Davis ..... 972-35,964
1876-Frank Weleh (Rep) ..... 30900
Joseph Holman (Dem.) ..... 17,206
M. Warren (Grecuback) ..... 3,579
Scattering ..... $89-51,774$
187S-E. K, Valentine (Rep) ..... 28341
J. W. Davis (Dem. and Greenback) ..... 21,752
Scattering ..... $21-50,247$
Thomas J. Majors (Rep) to fill vacancy ..... 28,221
Alex, Bear (Dem.) to fill vacancy ..... 21,124
Scattering ..... 21-49,366
1880-E. K. V'a`entine (Rep.) ..... 52,647
James E. North (l)em.) ..... 23,634
Allen Root (Greenback) ..... 4059
Scattering ..... $4,074-84,414$
1882-A. J. Weaver, 1st District ..... 17,022
J. I. Redick 1st ..... 12,690
G. S. Gilbert, 1st ..... 3,707
Scattering ..... $12-33,421$
James Laird, 2nd District ..... 12,983
V. S. Moore, 2nd ..... 10,012
F. A. Harman ..... 3060
Scattering ..... 56-26 111
E. K. Valentine, 3rd District ..... 11,284
M. K. Turner, ..... 7342
W. H. Munger. ..... 9,932
Scattering ..... $12-28,570$
1881-A. J. Weaver. 1st District ..... 22,644
Chas. H. Brown ..... 21,669
E. J. O'Neil ..... 1,024
Scattering ..... $2-45,339$
James Laird, 2nd District .....  ${ }^{\prime}, 182$
J. H. Stickel ..... 17650
B. Crabb ..... 1,176
Scattering ..... 49-10,057
George W. E. Dorsey, 3d District ..... 25,985
William Neville, ..... 20,671
Albert Feteh ..... 572
Scattering ..... 17-47,245
i886-John A. McShane 1st District ..... 23,396
Church Howe, ..... 17,373
George Bigelow, ..... 2,867
Scattering ..... 43-42,679
James Laird. 2d District ..... 18,373
W. A. McKeighan ..... ,16,315
C. S. Harrison, 2d District ..... 3789
Scattering ..... 187-38,664
George W. E. Dorsey, 3d District ..... 28.717
W. H. Webster ..... 20,943
W. J. Olinger, ..... 2383
Scattering ..... 112-52,155
1888-W. J. Connell, 1st District ..... 32,926
J. Sterling Morton " ..... 29519
Edwin B. Graham " ..... 2,962
J. W. Edgerton ..... 650-66,057
James Laird, 2d District ..... 30,959
W. G. Hastings, " ..... 21,201
George Scott " ..... 4,128
If. H. Rohr ..... 2,715-58,003
George W. E. Dorsey, 3d District ..... 42,188
E. B. Weatherby, ..... 32,118
A. M. Walling, ..... 2,995
F. O. Jones, ..... $4,487-77,788$
1850-W. J. Connell, 1st District. ..... 25,663
W. J. Bryan, ..... 31,376
Allen Root ..... 13,066
E. H. Chapin, ..... $1,670-71,775$
N. V. Harlan, $2 d$ District ..... 21,776
W. A. McKeighan ..... 36,104
L. B. Palmer ..... 1,200--59,050
George W. E. Dorsey, 3d District ..... 25,440
W. H. Thompson ..... 22,353
O. M. Kem, ..... 66 ..... 31,831
W. L. Pierce, ..... $961-80,585$
1892-W. J. Bryan. 1st District ..... 13,780
Allen W. Field, ..... 13,644
R. W. Maxwell ..... 863
Jerome Shamp ..... $2.409-30,696$
David Mercer, 2nd District ..... 11,488
Geo. W. Doane, ..... 10,388
R. H. Richardson ..... 362
Robert L. Wheeler ..... 3,152-25,390
Geo. D. Meiklejohn, 3rd District ..... 13635
Geo, F. Keiper ..... 10,630
W. A. Poynter ..... 9,636
F. P. Wigton, ..... 867-34,768
Eugene J. Hainer, 4th District ..... 15,648
William H. Dech, ..... 11,486 ..... 8,988
Victor Vifquain,
Victor Vifquain,
J. P. Kettlewell ..... $1,312-37,434$
William A. McKeighan 5th District ..... 17.490
William E. Andrews ..... 14,230
O. C. Hubbell, ..... 838-32,558
6th District Omer M. Kemm ..... 16,328
James Whitehead,
A. T. Gatewood,is $\quad$....................................... 4,202195
Orlando R. Beebe,586-35,311

## POPULAR VOTE FOR GOVERNOR SINCE FIRST ELECTION IN 1866.

1866-David Butler ..... 4093
J. Sterling Morton ..... 3948-8,041
1868-David Butler ..... 8,576
J. R. Porter. 6,349-14,925
1870-David Butler. ..... 11,126
John H. Croxton, 8,648-19,774
1872-Robert W. Furnas ..... 16,543
Henry C. Lett ..... $11,227-27,770$
1874-Silas Garber ..... ,21.568
Albert Tuxbury ..... 8,045
J. F. Gardner ..... 4159
J. S. Church ..... $1,346-36,019$
1876-Silas Garber ..... 31,947
Paren England ..... 17,219
J. F. Gardner ..... 3022
Seattering ..... $36-52,234$
1878-Albinus Nance ..... 29,469
W. H. Webster. ..... 13473
Levi G. Todd. ..... $9,475-52,417$
1880-Albinus Nance ..... 55,237
T. W. Tipton ..... 28,167
O. T. B. Williams .....  3.898
Scatteriug. ..... $43-87,345$
1882-James W. Dawes ..... 43,495
J. Sterling Morton ..... 28,562
E. P. Ingersoll ..... 16,991
Scattering ..... $30-89,068$
1881-James W. Dawes ..... 72,835
J. Sterling Morton ..... 57,634
J. G. Miller ..... 3,075
Scattering ..... 11-133 555
1886-John. M Thayer ..... 75,956
James E. North ..... 52,656
H. W. Mardy ..... 8175
J. Burrows ..... 1,422
Scattering ..... 30- $-138,239$
1888-John M. Thayer ..... 103,993
John A. Meshane ..... 85,420
George B:gelcw ..... 9,511
David Butler ..... 3,941-202,865
1890-L. D. Richarcis ..... 28,878
J. E. Boyd. ..... 71331
J. II. Powers ..... 70,187
B. I. Paine. ..... $3,676-214,072$
1892--Iorenzo Crounse. ..... 78,426
Chas. H Van Wyek ..... 68,617
J. Sterling Morton ..... 44,195
C. E. Bentley ..... $6,235-1: 17,473$
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST
In the First Congressional District for Member of Congress, at the General Election held in November, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890.


ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continue.


ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST


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$\square$
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.















At the General Election held November 8，1892，for Members of Congress，in the Fourth，Fifth and Sixth Congressional and＂permitting investment of public school money in school district bonds．＂

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST．
At the General Election held November 8，1892，for Members of Congress，in the Fourth，Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts，and For and Against the proposed amen in school district bonds．＂

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## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST

November 8，1892，for Members of Congress，in the following Districts recently demarcated：

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT．

| COUNTIES． |  | 号 学 号 学 学 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cass | 2201 | 1994 | 84 | $2: 26$ |
| Johnson | 914 | 1112 | 64 | 254 |
| Lancaster | 4700 | 5010 | 355 | 650 |
| Nemaha． | 1355 | 1089 | 46 | 315 |
| Otoe ．．．． | 1808 | 1493 | 114 | 693 |
| Pawnee | 904 | 1135 | 121 | 117 |
| Richardson | 1902 | 1811 | 79 | 154 |
| Totals ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13784 | 13644 | 863 | 2409 |

sECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT．

| COUNTIES． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Douglas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8892 | 9953 | 283 | 2440 |
| Sarpy． | 647 | 533 | 28 | 240 |
| Washington． | 849 | 1002 | 51 | 472 |
| Totals．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10388 | 11488 | 362 | 3152 |

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT．

| COUNTIES． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Geo. D. Meikle- } \\ & \text { JOHN. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antelope． | 248 | 787 | 922 | 95 |
| Boone．．． | 255 | 837 | 978 | 35 |
| Burt．． | 333 | 1219 | 770 | 72 |
| Cedar | 655 | 649 | 474 | 35 |
| Colfax． | 757 | 572 | 542 | 29 |
| Cuming | 1197 | 890 | 329 | 43 |
| Dakota． | 500 | 444 | 183 | 12 |
| Dixon．． | 496 | 604 | 458 | 73 |
| Dodge．． | 1721 | 1453 | 523 | 82 |
| Knox．． | 510 | － 859 | 598 | 79 |
| Madison | 983 | 1090 | 634 | 95 |
| Merrick． | 407 | － 779 | 618 | 87 |
| Nance．．． | 83 | 652 | 716 | 21 |
| Pierce． | 508 | 371 | 293 | 15 |
| Platte． | 942 | 982 | 896 | 46 |
| Stanton | 435 | 345 | 213 | 14 |
| Thurston． | 133 | 494 | 86 | 7 |
| Wayne． | 467 | 603 | 403 | 27 |
| Totals．．． | 10630 | 13635 | 9636 | 867 |

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST

It the General Election held in the State of Nebraska, on the 3d day of November, A. D., 1891, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Regents of the University.

| COUNTIES. | JUDGE <br> SUPREME COURT. |  |  | REGENTS STATE UNIVERSITV. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 <br>  |  |  |
| Adams | 1253 | 1240 | 137 | 1204 | 1104 | 1158 | 1187 | 149 | 181 |  |
| Antelope | 9503 | 659 | 73. | 538 | 589 | 891 | 885 | 191 | 92 |  |
| Banner. | 146 | 173 | 22. | 129 | 132 | 177 | 171 | 17 | 23 |  |
| Blaine | 78 | 90 | 17. | 71 | 68 | 74 | 84 | 21 | 16 |  |
| Boone | 729 | 862 | 77. | 697 | 678 | 865 | 894 | 68 | 71 |  |
| Boyd | 521 | 223 | 89. | 363 | 359 | 291 | 237 | 122 | 73 |  |
| Box Bute | 439 | 489 | 41. | 388 | 363 | 463 | 461 | 63 | 54 |  |
| Brown | 297 | 329 | 30. | 299 | 293 | 271 | 283 | 40 | 45 |  |
| Buffalo | 1499 | 1633 | 134 | 1329 | 1213 | 1583 | 1555 | 141 | 208 |  |
| Butler | 1150 | 1123 | 1061 | 934 | 910 | 934 | 1042 | 136 | 141 |  |
| Burt. | 830 | 894 | 1212 | 799 | 817 | 807 | 802 | 128 | 104 | 5 |
| Cass | 1956 | 1307 | 156. | 1802 | 1673, | 1147 | 1119 | 131 | 185 |  |
| Cedar | 453 | 694 | 40. | 375 | - 443 | 627 | 657 | 58 | 44 |  |
| Chase | 277 | 368 | 27. | 258 | 253 | 3 E 8 | 358 | 37 | 40 |  |
| Cheyenne | 403 | 379 | 47. | $3 ¢ 2$ | 356 | 325 | 349 | 47 | 45 |  |
| Cherry. | 429 | 512 | 43. | 382 | 362 | 418 | 414 | 40 | 48 | 197 |
| Clay | 1097 | 1380 | 113. | 1012 | 1007 | 1293 | 1291 | 132 | 141 |  |
| Colfax. | 866 | 675 | $41 .$. | 646 | 625 | 592 | 594 | 68 | 71 |  |
| Cuming. | 963 | 5.17 | 67. | 842 | 822 | 536 | 443 | 123 | 76 |  |
| Custer. | 1405 | 1869 | 160. | 1408 | 1313 | 1619 | 1961 | 145 | 154 |  |
| Dakota | 408 | 540 | $45 .$. | $\Sigma 52$ | 394 | 457 | 470 | 45 | 33 |  |
| Dawes. | 778 | 637 | 76. | 688 | 702 | 595 | 593 | 109 | 123 |  |
| Dawson | 890 | 968 | 49. | 824 | 794 | 904 | 946 | 60 | 62 |  |
| Deuel | 237 | 239 | 33. | 214 | 196 | 195 | 248 | 43 | 48 |  |
| Dixon | 569 | 637 | 119 | 474 | 572 | 534 | 598 | 103 | 79 |  |
| Dodge | 1638 | 1023 | 1614 | 1436 | 1350 | 914 | 971 | 179 | 165 |  |
| Douglas. | 12817 | 5739 | 364. | 11564 | 10049 | 3766 | 4015 | 580 | 793. |  |
| Dundy.. | 325 | 333 | 36. | 309 | 299 | 358 | 350 | 37 | 38. |  |
| Filmore | 1064 | 1386 | 121.. | 992 | 961 | 1342 | 1356 | 143 | 173 |  |
| Franklin | 549 | 661 | 49. | 539 | 510 | 668 | 655 | 45 | 58 |  |
| Frontier | 449 | 754 | 33. | 458 | 418 | 821 | 764 | 24 | 33. |  |
| Furnas. | 524 | 847 | 46 | 489 | 464 | 927 | 845 | 57 | 60 |  |
| Gage. | 2640 | 1833 | 328. | 2394 | 2301 | 1798 | 1842 | 302 | 425 |  |
| Garfield | 144 | 168 | 8 | 131 | 127 | 163 | 171 | 7 | 8 |  |
| Gosper. | 143 | 369 | 22. | 120 | 115 | 375 | 353 | 15 | 25. |  |
| Grant. | 40 | 61 | 6. | 39 | 37 | 58 | 48 | 4 | 10 |  |
| Greeley | 344 | 549 | 30 | 226 | 193 | 627 | 728 | 19 | 34. |  |
| Hall | 1379 | 1135 | 941 | 1224 | 117\% | 1082 | 1197 | 104 | 184 |  |
| Hamilto | 1015 | 1076 | 118. | 913 | 860 | 1048 | 1061 | 127 | 137 | 2 |
| Harlan | 431 | 757 | 76. | 391 | 383 | 753 | 729 | 99 | 111. |  |
| Hayes. | 314 | 310 | 24. | 322 | 300 | 298 | 289 | 29 | 25 |  |
| Hitcheock | 3 c | aig! | 25. | 320 | 310 | 525 | 538 | 37 | 27 |  |
| Hooker | \% | 戈 | 8. | 16 | 15. | 47 | 43 | 4 | 4 |  |
| Holt. | İ32 | 1. $5^{2}$ | 106. | 1017 | 991 | 1156 | 1198 | 156 | 142 |  |
| Howara. | 528 | 980 | 54. . 1 | 491 | 458 | 900 | 975 | 58 | 68 |  |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Concluded.

| COUNTIES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUDGE } \\ & \text { IEME COURT. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | REGENTS STATE |  |  | UNIVERSITY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | X 'æTi甘VIT SATYVHD | 等 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { A } \\ \text { K } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ y \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { مi } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { i } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & \text { i } \\ & \text { ن } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jeflerson | 1002 | 1012 | 145 | 885 | 821 | 912 | 975 | 131 | 50 |  |
| Johnson | 892 | 733 | 140 | 772 | 783 | 752 | 753 | 121 |  | 11 |
| Kearney | 715 | 843 | 110. | 643 | 611 | 785 | 814 | 105 |  |  |
| Keya Pala | 255 | 377 | 20. | 265 | 256 | 353 | 371 | 25 |  |  |
| Kelth. | 138 | 228 |  | 168 | 147 | 247 | 257 |  |  |  |
| Kimbal | 106 | 63 | 16 | 93 | 91 | 51 | 52 | 22 |  | 3 |
| Knox. | 657 | 781 | 96. | 625 | 633 | 735 | 735 | 104 |  |  |
| Lancaster | 4269 | 3158 | 514. | $38{ }^{2}$ | 3940 | 3041 | 3016 | 578 |  |  |
| Lincoln | 802 | 879 | 62. | 773 | 758 | 932 | 921 | 87 |  |  |
| Lugan. | 116 | 133 | 4. | 108 | 105 | 120 | 122 | 6 |  |  |
| Loup . | 103 | 108 | 11. | 90 | 89 | 106 | 119 | 12 | 1.2 |  |
| Madison | 1107 | 1006 | 123. | 991 | 942 | 897 | 910 | 163 |  |  |
| Merrick | 707 | 747 | 86 | 537 | 514 | 631 | 639 | 97 | 107 | 366 |
| McPhers | 25 | 43 |  | 23 | 22 | 41 | 36 | 4 |  | 8 |
| Nance | 489 | 621 | . 39. | 433 | 439 | 629 | 637 | 6 | $5{ }_{5}$ |  |
| Nemaha | 949 | 904 | 126. | 883 | 868 | 951 | 963 | 11. | 14\% |  |
| Nuckolls. | 577 | 914 | 63 | 599 | 578 | 988 | 999 | 79 | 78 |  |
| ) toe... | 1361 | 1399 | 188 | 1258 | 1185 | 1271 | 125 | 185 | 173 |  |
| Pawnee | 1004 | 696 | 133. | 1029 | 991 | 658 | 133 | 645 | 147 | 1 |
| Perkins | 263 | 444 | 21. | 206 | 211 | 408 | 428 | 39 | 38 | 2 |
| Pierce | 346 | 531 | 33 | 212 | 228 | 319 | 308 | 42 | 36 |  |
| Phelps | 396 | 813 | 108 | 381 | 361 | 853 | 842 | 159 | 140 | 556 |
| Platte | 1448 | 1154 | 68 | 911 | 878 | 1220 | 1259 | 107 | $13 i$ |  |
| Polk | 507 | 111. | 92. | 415 | $35^{2}$ | 997 | 1029 | 85 | 95 |  |
| Red Willow | 754 | 705 | 62. | 632 | 599 | 688 | 680 | 65 | 68 |  |
| Richards | 1468 | 1249 | 150 | 1430 | 1408 | 1109 | 1172 | 136 | 133 |  |
| Rock | 291 | 206 | 32. | 301 | 5 | 221 | 216 | 75 | 74 |  |
| Saline | 1466 | 1417 | 221. | 1191 | 1105 | 1365 | 1388 | 219 | 231 |  |
| Sarpy | 528 | 520 | $65 .$. | 493 | 438 | 445 | 452 | 8:2 | 57 |  |
| Sannders | 1504 | 2006 | 183. | 1458 | 1396 | 1767 | 1763 | 209 | 209 |  |
| Scott's Blul | 213 | 153 | $18 .$. | 194 | 191 | 144 | 133 | 21 | 24 |  |
| Seward. | 1196 | 1223 | 88 | 1148 | 1099 | 1127 | 1165 | 97 | 181 |  |
| Sheridan | 618 | 968 | 112 | 555 | 562 | 910 | 945 | 107 | 112 |  |
| Sherman | 31. | 593 | 24 | 280 | 244 | 584 | 583 | 35 | 51 |  |
| Sloux... | 152 | 222 | 24 | 147 | 143 | 190 | 187 | 26 | 24 |  |
| Stanton | 437 | 322 | 46 | 408 | 379 | 294 | 318 | 8 | 8 |  |
| Thayer | 92.5 | 1027 | 90 | 972 | 910 | 062 | 965 | 79 | 108 |  |
| Thomas | 60 | 39 | $5^{-1}$ | 45 | 44 | 41 | 36 | 10 | 13 |  |
| Thurston | 282 | 162 | 25 | 280 | 275 | 132 | 135 | 27 | 27 |  |
| Valley | 463 | 676 | 52. | 493 | 453 | 665 | 690 | 48 | 68 |  |
| Washington | 925) | 710 | 118 | S14 | 816 | $6 \times 2$ | 704 | 156 | 138 |  |
| Wavne ... | 442 | 407 | 62 | 352 | 416 | 391 | 389 | 16.5 | 61 |  |
| Webster | 730 | 981 | 89 | 704 | 702 | 993 | 918 | 75 | 105 |  |
| Whee.e | 138 | 157 | ${ }_{113}{ }^{\text {. }}$ | 128 | 129 | 146 | 148 | 8 |  |  |
| York | 1517 | 1422 | 113 | 1490 | 1450 | 1423 | 1422 | 110 | 14i |  |
| Totals | 76,447 | 72311 | 7322 8\| | 69507 | 65932 | 66924 | 67690 | 5997 | 1 | 1203 |

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST.

At the Gieneral election in the State of Nebriska on November 4th, 1890, for and against the amen riment to prohilifi the sale of malt, spirituous, and vinous liguors; for and against an amendmentincreasing the number of Judges of the supreme Court ; and for and against an amendment finertasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, with the wotal vote cast in the state.

| COUNTYES | $\text { NOILIMTHO甘 }{ }_{d} \text { \&OH }$ | NOHIGIHO*T L3NIV9V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 1708 | 1777 | 622 | 1821 | 1100 | 919 | 1009 | 922 | 3790 |
| Antelope | 10:30 | 876 | 617 | 1082 | 272 | 975 | 125 | 1044 | 2187 |
| Bammer. | 167 | 157 | 132 | 153 | 93 | 116 | 80 | 118 | 419 |
| Blaine. | 95 | 118 | 54 | 82 | 70 | 26 | 57 | 27 | 246 |
| Boone | 990 | 758 | 542 | 945 | 432 | 956 | 335 | 964 | 1923 |
| Box Butte | 486 | 677 | 574 | 500 | 594 | 290 | 51 C | 343 | 1471 |
| Brown. | 517 | 339 | 117 | 43. | 283 | 366 | $25{ }^{\circ}$ | 353 | 964 |
| Buffalo | 2209 | 1885 | 1475 | 2433 | 1564 | 1743 | 1326 | 1928 | 4572 |
| Butler | 1377 | 1781 | 904 | 1367 | 979 | 1634 | 320 | 1993 | 3391 |
| liurt. | 1464 | 857 | 465 | 1527 | 1122 | 360 | $65{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 649 | 2638 |
| Cass | 1741 | 2800 | 1545 | 2886 | 2114 | 640 | 1104 | 1019 | 5145 |
| Cedur. | 463 | 798 | 203 | 418 | 395 | 380 | 31 ¢ | 420 | 1469 |
| Chase | 427 | 265 | 181 | 320 | 276 | 215 | 181 | 246 | 868 |
| Cheyenne | 300 | 628 | 228 | 280 | 497 | 64 | 436 | 56 | 1029 |
| Cherry. | 434 | 666 | 240 | 394 | 614 | 145 | 496 | 151 | 1246 |
| Clay. | 1947 | 1206 | 861 | 1965 | 843 | 480 | 301 | 938 | 3569 |
| Coliax | 574 | 1491 | 239 | 1640 | 1240 | 207 | 811 | 302 | 2214 |
| Cuming | 467 | 2174 | 324 | 438 | 1379 | 693 | 1278 | 740 | 2785 |
| Custer. | 2193 | 2048 | 1790 | 2117 | 1125 | 1728 | 766 | 2101 | 4460 |
| Dakota | 365 | 784 | 295 | 312 | 731 | 87 | 641 | 88 | 1284 |
| Dawes. | 822 | 558 | 795 | 844 | 96 | 297 | 658 | 571 | 1893 |
| Dawson | 1206 | 846 | 627 | 1321 | 669 | 967 | 665 | 967 | 2371 |
| Deual. | 178 | 217 | 171 | 206 | 260 | 96 | 165 | 109 | 552 |
| Dixon | 872 | 645 | 544 | 848 | 719 | 286 | 564 | 380 | 1693 |
| Dodge | 1401 | 2610 | 1412 | 1515 | 2755 | 468 | 2306 | 539 | 4394 |
| Donglas | 1555 | 23918 | 22786 | 194. | 23459 | 97 |  | 117 | 26263 |
| Dundy. | 443 | 198 | 156 | 300 | 135 | 100 | $2 \%$ |  | 828 |
| Filmore | 1683 | 1554 | 978 | 1586 | 156 | 393 | 1151 | 414 | 3589 |
| Franklin | 903 | 586 | 457 | 853 | 144 | 644 | 78 | 649 | 1640 |
| Frontier | 923 | 701 | 619 | 826 | 287 | $70 \%$ | 146 | 690 | 1713 |
| Furna | 963 | 718 | 503 | 999 | 466 | 645 | 213 | 697 | I860 |
| Gage. | 3383 | 3102 | 1556 | 3459 | 2296 | 1424 | 2016 | 1497 | 7004 |
| Gartleld | 180 | 152 | 103 | 198 | 60 | 231 | 40 | 239 | 397 |
| Gosper. | 371 | 404 | 224 | 532 | 254 | 446 | 111 | 528 | 957 |
| Grant. | 54 | 78 | 62 | 25 | 65 | 46 | $3{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 50 | 161 |
| Greele | 285 | 701 | 186 | 540 | 254 | 445 | 17. | 455 | 1075 |
| Hall. | 889 | 2950 | 340 | 3499 | 715 | 3124 | 674 | 3165 | 3839 |
| Hamilto | 1239 | 1381 | 773 | 1465 | 574 | 1217 | 344 | 1317 | 2955 |
| Harlan | 965 | 478 | 306 | 908 | 205 | 512 | 133 | 471 | 1580 |
| Hayes | 337 | 367 | 233 | 431 | 85 | 600 | 58 | 662 | 873 |
| Hitchenek | 570 | 465 | 309 | 554 | 410 | 184 | 211 | 208 | 1129 |
| Hooker | 20 | 40 | 33 | 25 | 41 | 18 | 12 | 44 | 73 |
| Holt | 1361 | 1093 | 888 | 1475 | 898 | 601 | 783 | 663 | 2969 |
| Howard | 779 | 1038 | 422 | 1013 | 309 | 667 | 165 | 701 | 1991 |
| Jefferson | 1367 | 1501 | 1077 | 1462 | 885 | 762 | 605 | 968 | 3097 |
| Johnson. | 1372 | 1047 | 855 | 1424 | 213 | 806 | 158 | 1853 | 2528 |
| Kearney. | 1079 | 868 | 590 | 1289 | 297 | 1407 | 158 | 1533 | 2092 |
| Keya Paha. | 409 | 361 | 247 | 455 | 160 | 422 | 137 | 433 | 850 |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Concluded.

| COUNTIES |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { K } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { 4 } \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | aSNajIT ISNIVคV |  | Saŋdaf LSNIVOV |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keith. | 173 | 210 | 114 | 253 | 240 | 96 | 192 | 89 | 478 |
| Kimball | 95 | 65 | 36 | 87 | 136 | 28 | 124 | 31 | 204 |
| Knox. | 815 | 997 | 767 | 877 | 1156 | 298 | 876 | 365 | 2188 |
| Lancaster | 4561 | 5215 | 4306 | 4851 | 6537 | 1148 | 6069 | 1226 | 11448 |
| Lincoln | 901 | 956 | 402 | 1362 | 1242 | 498 | 842 | 669 | 2234 |
| Logan | 178 | 94 | 80 | 181 | 167 | 78 | 111 | 121 | 298 |
| Loup. | 117 | 133 | 70 | 165 | 37 | 162 | 22 | 182 | 310 |
| Madison | 1089 | 1762 | 853 | 891 | 1075 | 881 | 953 | 899 | 3006 |
| Merrick | 987 | 740 | 508 | 1012 | 552 | 619 | 454 | 639 | 2010 |
| McPherson | 15 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 28 |  | 20 |  | 49 |
| Nance. | 614 | 630 | 556 | 612 | 549 | 241 | 298 | 308 | 1878 |
| Nemaha. | 1397 | 1389 | 900 | 1550 | 208 | 1851 | 150 | 1913 | 3098 |
| Nuckolls | 1478 | 792 | 367 | 1593 | 579 | 836 | 432 | 975 | 2471 |
| Otoe. | 1402 | 2983 | 2511 | 1493 | 1709 | 1402 | 1489 | 1523 | 4798 |
| Pawnee | 1482 | 731 | 611 | 1350 | 382 | 1085 | 164 | 1288 | 2410 |
| Perkins | 516 | 305 | 255 | 466 | 320 | 138 | 174 | 157 | 895 |
| Pierce | 333 | 713 | 337 | 564 | 364 | 279 | 300 | 307 | 1160 |
| Phelps | 1610 | 426 | 339 | 1533 | 365 | 1169 | 314 | I204 | 2180 |
| Platte | 792 | 2300 | 111 | 272 | 1593 | 614 | 1102 | 759 | 3304 |
| Polk. | 1311 | 678 | 540 | 1307 | 370 | 270 | 282 | 227 | 2250 |
| Red Willow | 693 | 893 | 668 | 738 | 828 | 209 | 321 | 320 | 1748 |
| Richardsou | 1596 | 2049 | 1619 | 1526 | 600 | 1178 | 455 | 1159 | 4071 |
| Rock | 348 | 274 | 188 | 808 | 215 | 297 | 128 | 338 | 666 |
| Saline | 2051 | 2119 | 1840 | 2305 | 1690 | 911 | 774 | 1359 | 4557 |
| Sarpy | 366 | 1220 | 615 | 451 | 819 | 182 | 725 | 215 | 1752 |
| Suunders | 1955 | 2556 | 2021 | 2062 | 1449 | 1120 | 944 | 1766 | 4896 |
| Scotts Bluff | 171 | 130 | 118 | 161 | 237 | 55 | 147 | 96 | 413 |
| Seward. | 1571 | 723 | 836 | 1840 | 898 | 1218 | 418 | 1416 | 3700 |
| Sheridan | 1029 | 774 | 612 | 1030 | 482 | 692 | 284 | 791 | 2019 |
| Sherman | 508 | 704 | 469 | 637 | 211 | 733 | 112 | 760 | 1300 |
| Sioux.. | 142 | 256 | 137 | 145 | 164 | 143 | 106 | 171 | 455 |
| Stantoll | 249 | 398 | 172 | 386 | 560 | 115 | 462 | 139 | 1044 |
| Thayer. | 1197 | 1340 | 653 | 1247 | 1024 | 354 | 620 | 380 | 2795 |
| Thomas | 73 | 47 | 45 | 68 | 60 | 35 | 45 | 40 | 131 |
| Thursto | 291 | 331 | 373 | 181 | 616 | 7 | 596 | 18 | 687 |
| Valley. | 768 | 626 | 571 | 772 | 627 | 582 | 358 | 720 | 1515 |
| Washington | 1026 | 1378 | 686 | 1284 | 1271 | 180 | 1102 | 185 | 2794 |
| Wayne..... | 512 | 669 | 222 | 544 | 538 | 412 | 431 | 479 | 1359 |
| Webster | 1252 | 757 | 470 | 1413 | 296 | 1469 | 190 | 1540 | 2370 |
| Wheele | 161 | 178 | 187 | 149 | 96 | 142 | 56 | 150 | 396 |
| York | 1954 | 1510 | 1213 | 2100 | 1263 | 1637 | 593 | 2251 | 3829 |
| Totals.. | 82292] | 11728 | 75462 | 91084 | 86418 | 53022 | 69192 | 61519 | 214861 |

## POPULAR VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| 4-Silas A. Holcomb. | 97,815 |
| :---: | :---: |
| T. J. Majors | 94,613 |
| E. A. Gerrard | 4,439 |
| P. D. Sturdevant | 8,985-203,852 |
| 1896-Silas A. Holcomb | 116,415 |
| John H. McColl | 94,723 |
| Robert S. Bibl | 3,577 |
| Joel Warner | 1,E60 |
| Chas, Sadil | 578-217,853 |

POPUIAR VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
1894-Jesse B. Strode, 1st District.............. ................ ...........18,185
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { A. H. Welr, } \\ \text { R. A. Hawley, } & \text { "........................................................................................ } 31,993\end{array}$ 12,730
David H. Mercer, $2 d$ District .............. .........................12,946
D. Clem. Deaver, " ....................... ............... 3,992
James E. Boyd, " .................................................. 8,165
Geo. D. Woodbey, " ......... .................... ........ 393- 25,466

Geo. D. Melklejohn, 3d DIstríct................................................16,513
J. M. Devlne, " ..... ................................. 11,738
W. A. Mensley, " .................................... 8,019
J. C. Thomns " $\quad$................................................... 8, 861- 37,131

Eugene J. Hainer, 4th District...................................................... 19,493
W. L. Stark, ". ..................................... 15,5-52
S. S. Alley, " -................................................. 2,763

Mrs. C!. M. Woodward, " ................................................ $905-38,703$
Whllam E. Andrews, 5th Distrlct..................................16,310
W. A. McKelgan " ................................ 15,450

Thomas F. Ashby, " ..................................... 875
O. C. Hubhell,

651-33,286
Omer M. Kem, 6th District ..........................................................17,077
Matt. Dongherty; . ..................................................... 14,676
Wlllam Bone, " ........................................ 891-32,644
1896--Jefferson H. Broady, 1st District......................... 17,137
Jesse B. Strode $\quad$ : ........................ 17,356
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { George E. Hampton, } & \text { " } & \text {............................................... } \\ \text { Charles E. Smith, } & 429- & 35,140\end{array}$
Charles E. Smith, ${ }_{\text {David H. Mercer, } 2 d \text { District................................................ 14, } 661}$
Edward R. Daffie, " ................................ 13,286


George W. Woodbey, "
Simmuel Maxwell, 3 d i) istrict ..................................... : 23,487
Ross 1. Hammoul, ". ............ ...... ........... 18,633
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { C. M. Griffth, } & \text { औ } \\ \text { Davidl IBrown, }\end{array}$
David Brown, 1 Wm. I. Stark; 4th District.......................................................20,515
Eugene J. Hainer " .................................... 18.844
13. Spurlock, ".................................... 425
18. E. Dunphy, $\quad$.................................... 697
W. H. Dech, $s$..................................... 114
R. D. Sutherland, 5th District............................... 18,332
W. E. Andrews, "............................ 15,621
R. S. Proudfet, " .............................. 483
C. W. Preston, $\quad$ " $\quad$................................................... 266

IV S. Miller, 6th District... ........................................... 19, 19, 378
W. L. Green, 6th District... ..................................... 19, 14,848
A. E. Cody, " $\quad$ ".......................................................................... $4: 36$


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| Adams．．． | 129 | 1316 | 1074 | 525 |  | 589 | 1386 | 982 | 1015 | 552 | 122 | 127 | 1244 | 971 | 145 | 1348 | 567 |
| Antelope | 93 | 615 | 925 | 177 | ．．．．． | 217 | 689 | 878 | 809 | 192 | 91 | 92 | 625 | 785 | 95 | 637 | 195 |
| Banner． | 18 | 159 | 156 | 59 |  | 73 | 179 | 141 | 137 | 65 | 18 | 12 | 162 | 131 | 17 | 167 | 73 |
| Blaine．． | 2 | 108 | 20 | 19 |  | 50 | 60 | 23 | 28 | 84 | 9 | 6 | 56 | 17 | 9 | 56 | 41 |
| Boone．． | 58 | 776 | 965 | 203 | ．． | 242 | 829 | 926 | 916 | 218 | 71 | 62 | 788 | 881 | 78 | 810 | 225 |
| Box Butte | 25 | 298 | 533 | 134 |  | 212 | 315 | 538 | 501 | 154 | 84 | 28 | 286 | 499 | 82 | 252 | 215 |
| Boyd． | 41 | 410 | 366 | 223 | ．．．．． | 316 | 398 | 328 | 323 | 232 | 19 | 22 | 279 | 328 | 32 | 383 | 261 |
| Brown． | 17 | 301 | 344 | 130 |  | 144 | 324 | 313 | 304 | 115 | 15 |  | 303 | 286 | 16 | 297 | 122 |
| Buffalo | 86 | 1622 | 1873 | 309 |  | 456 | 1721 | 1672 | 1647 | 869 | 91 | 95 | 1614 | 1666 | 87 | 1650 | 427 |
| Burt． | 86 | 883 | 807 | 282 |  | 272 | 963 | 603 | 588 | 254 | 56 | 71 | 867 | 600 | 94 | 996 | 239 |
| Butler． | 98 | 927 | 1194 | 826 | ．． | 1105 | 1015 | 808 | 719 | 976 | 83 | 124 | 940 | 806 | 119 | 942 | 1020 |
| Cass | 109 | 1874 | 951 | 816 | ．．．．． | 13.50 | 1978 | 581 | 692 | 1288 | 107 | 97 | 1809 | 412 | 122 | 1870 | 1270 |
| Cedar． | 40 | 603 | 523 | 657 |  | 732 | 661 | 393 | 395 | 725 | 57 | 62 | 578 | 395 | 40 | 617 | 676 |
| Chase．． | 29 | 309 | 365 | 120 |  | 140 | 309 | 351 | 348 | 126 | 21 | 23 | 295 | 369 | 22 | 288 | 131 |
| Cherry．．． | 24 | 315 | 505 | 160 | ． | 171 | 348 | 461 | 461 | 165 | 17 | 17 | 338 | \＆50． | 27 ！ | 333 | 170 |

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.


| Saline. | 138 | 1352 | 948 | 646 |  | 877 | 1475 | 675 | 354 | 778 | 145 | 140 | 1340 | 609 | 151 | 1369 | 783 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sarpy | 53 | 282 | 591 | 438 |  | 539. | - 494 | 214 | 236 | 519 | 57 | 60 | 409 | 242 | 71. | 456 | 564 |
| Saunders | 171 | 1178 | 1744 | 639 | 1 | 764 | 1325 | 1610 | 1507 | 660 | 160 | 142 | 1169 | 1388 | 229 | 1048 | 598 |
| 8 cott's Blu | 21 | 151 | 152 | 77 |  | 82 | 194 | 115 | 108 | 69 | 14 | 13 | 184 | 98 | 13 | 192 | 77 |
| Seward | 65 | 1200 | 980 | 744 |  | 835 | 1241 | 759 | 764 | 824 | 45 | 50 | 1154 | 773 | 49 | 1238 | 859 |
| Sheridan | 64 | 429 | 931 | 193 | 2 | 208 | - 471 | 857 | 789 | 169 | 54 | 77 | 583 | 823 | 30 | 369 | 157 |
| Bherman | 27 | 298 | 767 | 52 |  | 91 | 366 | 655 | 637 | 73 | 23 | 24 | 329 | 628 | 32 | 351 | 78 |
| Bioux. | 14 | 115 | 203 | 89 |  | 101 | 120 | 198 | 180 | 84 | 9 | 14 | 113 | 190 | 10 | 112 | 92 |
| 8tanton | 28 | 408 | 253 | 425 |  | 438 | 451 | 172 | 167 | 456 | 23 | 39 | 380 | 178 | 17 | 451 | 472 |
| Thayer | 84 | 1131 | 646 | 683 |  | 830 | 1209 | 480 | 480 | 798 | 69 | 73 | 1150 | 445 | 78 | 1192 | 797 |
| Thomas. | 2 | 56 | 26 | 33 |  | 48 | 48 | 16 | 14 | 49 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 43 | 80 |
| Thurston | 16 | 315 | 120 | 259 |  | 283 | 322 | 76 | 119 | 278 | 13 | 11 | 294 | 77 | 29 | 307 | 275 |
| Valley. | 36 | 598 | 684 | 114 |  | 137 | 547 | 725 | 690 | 129 | 32 | 27 | 484 | 698 | 42 | 539 | 154 |
| Washington | 83 | 688 | 484 | 562 |  | 618 | 841 | 357 | 362 | 607 | 68 | 80 | 749 | 308 | 82 | 782 | 575 |
| Wayne... | 39 | 511 | 341 | 365 |  | 379 | 558 | 246 | 214 | 553 | 28 | 25 | 65 | 261 | 41 | 483 | 40 |
| Webster. | 77 | 868 | 952 | 247 |  | 274 | 902 | 884 | 846 | 261 | 63 | 68 | 819 | 831 | 62 | 1061 | 228 |
| Wheeler | 4 | 111 | 137 | 22 |  | 27 | 98 | 147 | 149 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 94 | 147 | 6 | 95 | 23 |
| York .... | 108 | 1628 | 1455 | 264 |  | 364 | 1739 | 1220 | 1157 | 353 | 83 | 89 | 1621 | 1298 | 101 | 1718 | 359 |
| Totais..................................... | 6857 | 72032 | 65686 | 37545 | 6 | 43069 | 78079 | 55016 | 54547 | 40355 | 6075. | 6206 | 68787 | 53321 | 6927 | 73149 | 41279 |

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES.
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUDITOR OF PUBLIC } \\ & \text { ACCOUNTS } \end{aligned}$ | 'I'd 'NOSTIM 'M NHOP |  <br>  |
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ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST
At the General Election held in the State of Nebraska, on the Sixth day of November, A. D. 1894, for Treasurer, Attorney

| COUNTIES | treasurer |  |  |  |  | SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION |  |  |  | ATTORNEY GENERAL |  |  |  | COMMISSIONER PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Gottleib A. Luikart, D. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { un } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | 坛 |  |  |
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| Adams. | 1814 | 126 | 134 | 104 | 1447 | 1803 | 105 | 1612 | 93 | 131 | 1464 | 1859 | 118 | 137 | 126 | 1533 |  |
| Antelope | 859 | 64 | 120 | 74 | 986 | 891 | 94 | 1040 | 74 | 86 | 1047 | 887 | 75 | 18 | 77 | 1058 | 882 |
| Banner ... | 180 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 143 | 184 | 34 | 125 | 7 | 25 | 132 | 180 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 133 | 186 |
| Biaine... | 66 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 53 | 65 | 17 | 55 | 4 | 18 | 53 | 66 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 53 | 66 |
| Boone. | 972 | 109 | 55 | 71 | 1025 | 954 | 128 | 1006 | 70 | 118 | 1006 | 1009 | 61 | 129 | 65 | 1031 | 989 |
| Box Butte. | 536 | 98 | 32 | 19 | 511 | 540 | 116 | 502 | 15 | 100 | 546 | 529 | 14 | 102 | 20 | 544 | 519 |
| Boyd. | 481 | 70 | 27 | 32 | 516 | 457 | 90 | 538 | 24 | 76 | 554 | 461 | 29 | 65 | 29 | 566 | 455 |
| Brown. | 402 | 35 | 42 | 19 | 296 | 404 | 51 | 321 | 12 | 48 | 321 | 405 | 14 | 46 | 15 | 319 | 402 |
| Buffalo | 1804 | 133 | 137 | 63 | 1812 | 1792 | 145 | 1901 | 48 | 137 | 1908 | 1830 | 53 | 128 | 50 | 1927 | 1826 |
| Burt. | 1260 | 84 | 97 | 65 | 750 | 1283 | 67 | 828 | 55 | 63 | 869 | 1227 | 58 | 73 | 67 | 825 | 1254 |
| Butler | 1290 | 225 | 382 | 94 | 1263 | 1316 | 186 | 1671 | 87 | 174 | 1732 | 1276 | 97 | 177 | 106 | 1700 | 1297 |
| Cass. | 2509 | 304 | 422 | 127 | 1301 | 2604 | 358 | 1542 | 146 | 344 | 1631 | 2573 | 125 | 338 | 130 | 1646 | 2538 |









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ABSTRACT OF VOTES.
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.

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## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST

November $\theta, 1894$, for Members of Congress, in the various Corrgressional Districts.

PIRST CONGEESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES | 0 <br> 号 <br> $\dot{4}$ <br> $\underset{\sim}{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cass.. | 128 | 2617 | 1817 |
| Johnson........... ............................................. | 67 | 1428 | 978 |
| Lancaster | 412 | 7037 | 4015 |
| Nemaha...... ........................................... .... | 64 | 1456 | 1413 |
| Otoe.. | 148 | 2107 | 1929 |
| Pawnee.......................................................... | 103 | 1388 | 906 |
| Richardson................................................... | 156 | 2152 | 1672 |
| 'rotals.................................................... | 1078 | 18185 | 12730 |

SECOND CONGRESH1ONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES | 'T 'बAOg "G sanvf | $\text { 'I'd'มצムvad 'кзTว ' } \alpha$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6946 581 638 | $\begin{array}{r} 3092 \\ 394 \\ 521 \end{array}$ | 11019 642 1285 | $\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 51 \\ 48 \end{array}$ |
| Totals...................................... | 8165 | 3962 | 12946 | 393 |

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COU̇NTIES | I'd'ANIAZG WN NHON |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antelopt.................... ...................... | 993 | 142 | 908 | 55 |
| Boone...... | 982 | 180 | 1005 | 52 |
| Burt .............................................. | 740 | 167 | 1241 | 54 |
| Cedar...................... ....................... | 673 | 430 | 802 | 33 |
| Colfax | 744 | 566 | 737 | 34 |
| Cuming.......................................... | 438 | 933 | 1143 | 32 |
| Dakota. | 258 | 355 | 602 | 23 |
| Dixon. .......................................... | 718 | 370 | 778 | 47 |
| Dodge. | $7 \times 7$ | 1279 | 1887 | 90 |
| Knox............................................. | 861 | 258 | 1012 | 141 |
| Madison. | 819 | 708 | 1526 | 58 |
| Merrick...... .................................. | 730 | 163 | 876 | 71 |
| Nance.......................................... | 672 | 103 | 723 | 19 |
| Plerce. | 410 | 291 | 602 | 19 |
| Platte.............. ............................ | 188 | 1223 | 1009 | 55 |
| Stanton. | 434 | 281 | 511 | 18 |
| Thurston ....................................... | 241 | 227 | 842 | 15 |
| Wayne...................... ..................... | 450 | 842 | 827 | 35 |
| Totals.................................. | 11738 | 8019 | 16513 | 851 |

FOUKTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES |  | ~ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butler. | 204 | 1310 | 1586 | 81 |
| Fillmore. | 158 | 1719 | 1496 | 50 |
| Gage... | 704 | '8574 | 1758 | 172 |
| Hamilton. | 40 | 1270 | 1408 | 33 |
| Jefferson.. | 283 | 1729 | 988 | 58 |
| Polk ............................................... | 66 | 832 | 1160 | 93 |
| Sallne. | 457 | 2128 | 1137 | 134 |
| Saunders. | 208 | 1850 | 2190 | 100 |
| Seward ........................................... | 298 | 1561 | 1346 | 46 |
| Thayer. | 237 | 1548 | 1073 | 70 |
| York..... | 108 | 1972 | 1422 | 68 |
| Totals................................... | 2763 | 19493 | 15542 | 905 |

FIFTH CONGEESSIONAL DISTRICT．

| COUNTIES |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adanas．．． | 1915 | 54 | 89 | 1604 |
| Chase．． | 299 | 24 | 4 | 244 |
| Clay ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1752 | 78 | 86 | 1543 |
| Dundy ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 288 | 14 | 7 | 262 |
| Franklin | 837 | 54 | 21 | 870 |
| Frontler． | 783 | 47 | 14 | 803 |
| Furnas．．． | 1190 | 41 | 28 | 1071 |
| Gosper． | 365 | 36 | 13 | 589 |
| Hall ．．． | 1687 | ． 61 | 61 | 1256 |
| Harlan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 759 | 27 | 66 | 882 |
| Hayes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 316 | 31 | 7 | 246 |
| Hitchcock ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 448 | 23 | 16 | 526 |
| Kearney．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1019 | 67 | － 51 | 941 |
| Nuckolls．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1214 | 65 | 44 | 1320 |
| Perkins．． | 259 | 28 | 14 | 270 |
| Phelps．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1014 | 34 | 52 | 057 |
| Red Willow．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 997 | 40 | 40 | 865 |
| Webster ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1128 | 48 | 38 | 1201 |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16310 | 875 | （1．） 1 | 15450 |

SIXTH CONURESSIONAE DISTRICT．

| COUNTIES |  |  | 㽞。 <br> ヘ <br> 品 <br> ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banner． | 7 | 205 | 133 |
| Blaine．．． | 5 | 83 | 54 |
| Box Butte． | 21 | 616 | 544 |
| Boyd．．．．．．．．．．．． | 44 | 519 | 518 |
| Brown．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 408 | 358 |
| Buffalo．．． | 67 | 1847 | 1980 |
| Cherry ．．．． | 38 | 502 | 678 |
| Cheyenne．．．．．． | 39 | 435 | 380 |
| Custer．．． | 86 | 1503 | 1756 |
| Dawes ．． | 50 | 682 | 882 |
| Dawson． | 81 | 832 | 1080 |
| Deuel．．． | 20 | 810 | 276 |
| Garfield．． | 8 | 160 | 154. |
| Grant．．．．．． | 10 | 63 | 89. |
| Greeley．．． | 11 | 859 | 598 |
| Holt．．．．． | 127 | 883 | 1277 |
| Hooker． | 2 | 33 | 30 |
| Howard． |  |  |  |
| Kelth．．．．． | 13 | 222 | 268 |
| Keya Paha． | 14 | 22. | 873 |
| Kimball． | 4 | 100 | 80 |
| Lincoln．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 49 | 1050 | 978 |
| Logan．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 113 | 101 |
| Loup ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 118 | 124 |
| McPherson．．． | 2 | 42 | 43 |
| Rock | 9 | 349 | 281 |
| Scott＇s Bluff．．． | 12 | 227 | 151 |
| Sheridan． | 64 | 555 | 1067 |
| Sherman ．．．．． | 14 | 480 | 639 |
| Sloux．．．．． | 9 1 | 176 | 170 |
| Valley．．． | 19 | ${ }_{6}^{60}{ }^{6}$ | 754 |
| Wheeler | 5 | 101 | 174 |
| Totals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 891 | 14676 | 17077 |

Abstract of votes cast at the general election, heid on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1895.


ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued


Abstract of votes cast at the general election held on the fifth day of November. 1895, for

| COUNTIES |  |  |  | REGENTS State university |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antelope | 296 | 233 | 1119 | 109 | 124 | 1468 | 166 | 1449 | 1081 | 127 |  | 3410 |
| Basner. | 85 | 64 | 847 | 37 | 72 | 780 | 41 | 743 | 808 | 69 |  | 1975 |
| Blaine... | 13 |  |  | 8 | 16 | 163 | 12 | 157 | 80 |  |  | ${ }_{147}$ |
| Boone... | 97 | 79 | 1075 | 35 | 69 | 848 | 65 | 830 | 1067 |  |  | 2298 |
| Box Butte.. | 124 | 76 | 379 | 36 | 21 | 457 | 60 | 448 | 348 |  | .. | 1168 |
| Brown | 70 | 58 | 444 | 78 | 25 | 350 | 32 | 318 | 413 |  |  | 1089 |
| Buffalo | 78 | 68 | 170 | 35 | 23 | 303 | 31 | 298 | 168 | 10 |  | 672 |
| Burt. | 216 | 176 | 1642 | 53 | 90 | 1529 | 98 | 1486 | 1596 | 94 |  | 3843 |
| Butler. | 151 | 122 | 613 | 67 | 102 | 1285 | 89 | 1243 | 553 | 74 |  | 2424 |
| Cass. | 459 | 450 | 837 | 316 | 149 | 1098 | 442 | 1060 | 730 | 120 |  | 3294 |
| Cedar... | 352 | 959 | 467 | 5 |  | 203 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 4 |  | 4729 |
| (hase. | 5 | 38 | 4674 | 243 | ${ }_{26}$ | -803 | 32 | 249 | 449 153 | 12 |  | 547 |
| Cherry. | 137 | 101 | 426 | 53 | 34 | 451 | 55 | 423 | 407 |  |  | 1269 |
| Cheyenne | 110 | 98 | 235 | 37 | 54 | 440 | 47 | 386 | 212 | 35 |  | 1050 |
| clay. | 181 | 139 | 1116 | 102 | 117 | 1423 | 117 | 1435 | 10,2 | 80 | .. | 3090 |
| Colfax... | 370 | 253 | 522 | 237 | 66 | 646 | 359 | 610 | 498 | 50 |  | 2267 |
| Cuming | 611 | 458 | 247 | 434 | 72 | 978 | 635 | 952 | 235 | 64 | .. | 2787 |
| Custer.. | 140 | 98 | 1603 | 43 | 115 | 1293 | 47 | 1244 | 1539 | 98 |  | 3377 |
| Dakota | 286 | 218 | 274 | 128 | 39 | 444 | 149 | 415 | 205 | 36 |  | 1586 |
| Dawes. | 132 | 100 | 633 | 61 | 46 | 672 | 79 | 638 | 600 |  | , | 1774 |
| Dawsor | 94 | 69 | 1095 | 32 | 62 | 985 | 56 | 969 | 1082 |  |  | 2533 |
| Deuel ... | 68 | 66 | 90 | 17 | 31 | 328 | 41 | 259 | 105 | 9 |  | 588 |
| Dixon... | 374 | 219 | 609 | 113 | 84 | 702 | 157 | 659 | 578 | 79 |  | 2108 |
| Doage... | 777 | 486 | 488 | 560 | 149 | 1471 | 1142 | 1457 | 835 | 130 |  | 3639 |
| Doundas... | 4473 | 3199 | 1813 | 1670 | 609 | 9562 | 2118 | 9670 | 4164 | 810 |  | 21168 |
| Dundy .... | 28 | 16 | 291 |  | 11 | 294 | 14 | 292 | 286 | 16 |  | 681 |
| Fillmore | 224 | 193 | 1055 | 52 | 105 | 1231 | 81 | 1254 | 1018 | 78 |  | 2898 |
| Franklin | 148 | 214 | 713 | 0 | 61 | 686 | 69 | 696 | 713 | 61 | $\therefore$ | 1860 |
| Frontier. | 71 | 68 | 789 | 66 | 36 | 637 |  | 624 | 734 | 36 |  | 1676 |
| curnas | 142 | 118 | 958 | 83 | 78 | 1019 | 63 | 999 | 886 | 72 |  | 2375 |
| Gage.... | 736 | 801 | 996 | 214 | 271 | 2643 | 257 | 2655 | 953 | 251 |  | 5450 |
| Garfield. | 12 | 4 | 144 | 7 | 12 | 149 | 5 | 141 | 137 |  |  | 354 |
| Gosper... | 51 | 31 | 481 | 13 | 15 | 339 | 18 | 334 | 455 |  | .. | 933 |
| Grant... | 20 | 19 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 86 | 19 | 88 | 33 |  |  | 174 |
| Greeley. | 139 | 114 | 438 | 5 | 24 | 303 | 69 | 283 | 424 | 24 |  | 1064 |
| Hall... | 400 | 289 | 853 | 155 | 111 | 1420 | 271 | 1394 | 875 | 85 |  | 3326 |
| Hamllton.. | 132 | 112 | 1108 | 26 | 99 | 1237 | 87 | 1182 | 1046 | 87 | 2 | 2753 |
| Harlan. | 128 | 118 | 763 | 24 | 99 | 742 | 42 | T24 | 719 | 103 |  | 1911 |
| Hayes... | 8 | 67 | -184 | 23 | 12 | 301 | 3 | 285 | 164 | 10 | . | 639 |
| Hitcheock.. | 47 | 40 | 459 | 14 | 29 | 417 | 15 | 427 | 444 |  | .. | 1060 |
| Holt... | 184 | 101 | 1043 | 255 | 101 | 766 | 96 | 768 | 1008 |  |  | 2445 |
| Hooker |  | 18 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 20 |  | .. | 54 |
| Howard. | 170 | 138 | 749 | 61 | 45 | 656 | 119 | 657 | 699 |  |  | 1702 |
| Jefferson | 227 | 207 | 574 | 101 | 103 | 1126 | 107 | ${ }^{1161}$ | 530 | 87 |  | 2468 |
| Johnso | 211 | 184 | 549 | 118 | 124 | 1137 | 154 | 1127 | 516 | 157 |  | 2373 |
| Kearuey ... | 109 | 109 | 926 | 26 | 70 | 799 | 30 | 257 | 885 |  | . | 2066 |

ABS'TRACI OF VUTES CAST-Continued.


Abstract of votes cast at the qeneral election held on the third day of No－ vember，A．D． 1896 for

| COUNTIES | Governor |  |  |  |  |  | Lieutenant Governor |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | якоッ10耳＇V 8VTIS |  | Charles Sadilek | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { ※ } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | O. F. Biglin |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { 先 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | D | N | D P－I | R | SL | P | D | D P－I | SL | P | N | R |
| Adams． | 49 | 19 | 2054 | 1626 | 8 | 38 | 52 | 2033 | 12 | 32 | 35 | 1669 |
| Antelope | 26 | 2 | 1243 | 905 | 1 | 32 | 31 | 1225 | 5 | 35 | 12 | 920 |
| Banner． | 6 |  | 124 | 161 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 115 |  | 5 | 1 | 166 |
| Blaine． | 4 |  | 66 | 77 |  |  | 3 | 64 |  | 1 |  | 77 |
| Boone | 27 | 8 | 1283 | 1012 | 3 | 28 | 31 | 1298 | 10 | 36 | 8 | 1035 |
| Box Butte | 24 | 3 | 554 | 407 | 7 | 4 | 29 | 531 | 3 |  | 2 | 401 |
| Boyd．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | 5 | 633 | 471 | 11 | 15 | 38 | 610 | 12 | 18 |  | 464 |
| Brown | 4 | 2 | 327 | 347 | ， | 1 | 10 | 312 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 351 |
| Buffalo | 43 | 16 | 2495 | 1697 | 6 | 25 | 55 | 2442 | 15 | 37 | 7 | 1742 |
| Burt． | 33 | 16 | 1323 | 1432 | 4 | 20 | 27 | 1213 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 1495 |
| Butler | 40 | 29 | 2.277 | 1158 | 7 | 17 | 52 | 2180 | 8 | 30 | 26 | 1202 |
| Cass． | 115 | 41 | 2117 | 2411 | 17 | 35 | 121 | 2325 | 19 | 55 | 23 | 2495 |
| Cedar． | 50 | 11 | 1470 | 985 | 4 | 12 | 63 | 1416 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 998 |
| Chase． | 9 | 2 | 258 | 235 |  | 7 | 14 | 254 |  | 8 |  | 229 |
| Cherry | 35 | 1 | 700 | 571 | 3 | 7 | 42 | 668 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 570 |
| Cheyenne | 14 | 1 | 511 | 407 | 2 | 11 | 33 | 48.2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 419 |
| Clay． | 33 | 18 | 1770 | 1536 |  | 25 | 30 | 1743 | 9 | 34 | 18. | 1564 |
| Colfax | 91 | 13 | 1363 | 770 | 12 | 12 | 93 | 1334 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 775 |
| Cuming | 81 | 14 | 1760 | 1151 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 1705 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 1212 |
| Custer．． | 31 | 17 | 2462 | 1406 | 3 | 30 | 42 | 2393 | 14 | 41 | 13 | 1414 |
| Dakots | 65 | 1 | 863 | 573 |  | 16 | 59 | 8.21 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 564 |
| Dawes．． | 25 | 3 | 944 | 724 | 5 | 8 | 37 | 889 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 741 |
| Dawson | 22 | 3 | 1418 | 1063 | 3 | 28 | 36 | 1362 | 10 | 35 | 2 | 1063 |
| Deuel．． | 16 | 2 | 291 | 263 |  | 4 | 18 | 261 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 265 |
| Dixon | 62 | 9 | 1279 | 836 | 4 | 26 | 80 | 1216 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 866 |
| Dodge | 168 | $2: 3$ | 2203 | 2098 | 14 | 38 | 216 | 1994 | 27 | 49 | 17 | 2120 |
| Douglas．．．．．．．．．．． | 318 | 46 | 12071 | 11474 | 206 | 116 | 485 | 11261 | 210 | 256 | 53 | 11454 |
| Dundy ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 |  | 286 | 266 |  | 4 | 8 | 281 |  | 5 | 1 | 268 |
| Fiilmore | 39 | 20 | 1801 | 1536 | 8 | 19 | 45 | 1788 | 8 | 39 | 16 | 1550 |
| Franklin | 27 | 15 | 1048 | 802 |  | 16 | 23 | 1056 | 3 | 25 | 16 | 801 |
| Frontier | 20 | 4 | 1010 | 749 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 997 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 744 |
| Furnas． | 25 | 9 | 1439 | 1104 | 3 | 22 | 29 | 1431 | 1 | 30 | 9. | 1089 |
| Gage．．．．． | 252 | 26 | 2685 | 3250 | 10 | 55 | 170 | 2592 | 21 | 111 | 24 | 3307 |
| Garfield． | 1 | 4 | 221 | 140 | 10 | 55 | 4 | 211 |  | － | 1 | 145 |
| Gosper | 14 | 3 | 683 | 375 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 681 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 384 |
| Grant． | 3 | 2 | 101 | 87 |  |  | 11 | 82 | 1 | 1. |  | 86 |
| Greeley | 27 | 3 | 755 | 353 | 2 | 5 | 39 | 723 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 366 |
| Hall． | 52 | 7 | 1874 | 1820 | 6 | 15 | 72 | 1807 | 16 | 27 | 7 | 1801 |
| Hamilton | 221 | 9 | 1548 | 1307 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 1537 | 7 | 29 | 15 | 1297 |
| Harlan | 18 | 26 | 114． | 797 | 1 | 19 | 18 | 1136 | 2 | 38 | 26 | 781 |
| Hayes．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 1 | 286 | 297 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2778 | 3 | 3 |  | 301 |
| Hitcheock | 9 | 2 | 491 | 400 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 482 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 402 |
| Holt．．． | 55 | 27 | 1354 | 872 | 4 | 34 | 139. | 1291 | 14 | 39 | 26 | 830 |
| Hooker ．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  | 39 | 9 |  |  | 2 | 39 |  |  |  | 10 |
| Howard．．．．．．．．．．． | 35 | 7 | 1231 | 611 | 8 | 12 | 28 | 1227 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 671 |
| Jefferson．．．．．．．．．． | 52 | 9 | 15i31 | 1.237 | 4. | 161 | 60 | 14.58 | 11 | 32 | 6 | 1 ¢056 |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAS'T-C ntinued.


Abstract of votes cast at the general election neld on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, for

| COHNTJES | Secretary of State |  |  |  |  |  | Auditor of Public Accounts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | William E Porter |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | aNOTGEH soto หสlad |  |  |
|  | S L | N | P | D | R | D P-I | D P-I | $\mathbf{P}$ | N | R | D | SL |
| Adams... | 8 | 25 | 30 | 55 | 1674 | 2009 | 1915 | 33 | 27 | 1691 | 60 | 8 |
| Antelope ......... | 4 | 11 | 35 | 33 | 900 | 1215 | 1155 | 44 | 7 | 938 | 34 | 4 |
| Banner........... | 1 |  | 1 | 13 | 144 | 122 | 105 | 7 | 3 | 160 | 7 |  |
| Elaine............ |  |  | 1 | 6 | 78 | 56 | 56 |  | 1 | 78 | 7 |  |
| Boone ............. | 6 | 4 | 32 | 44 | 1033 | 1298 | 1255 | 35 | 13 | 1041 | 46 | 5 |
| Box Butte ...... | 9 |  | 7. | 26 | 400 | 534 | 509 | 9 | 3 | 399 | 29. | 5 |
| Boyd............... | 11 | 5 | 20 | 45 | 462 | 601 | 575 | 23 | 4 | 457 | 50 | 13 |
| Brown |  | 2 | 2 | 8 | 356 | 305 | 294 | , | 2 | 364 | 11 | 1. |
| Buffalo | 11 | 12 | 35 | 70 | 1733 | 2384 | 2300 | 50 | 13 | 1763 | 58 | 10 |
| Burt. . |  | 9 | 28 | 31 | 1485 | 1196 | 1116 | 41 | 9 | 1514 | 40 | 7 |
| Butler |  | 33 | 21 | 61 | 1198 | 2175 | 2124 | 26 | 39 | 1220 | 49 | 7 |
| Cass. | 21 | 27 | 51 | 166 | 2435 | 2280 | 2194 | 62 | 27 | 2497 | 133 | 17 |
| Cedar | 10 | 6 | 14 | 73 | -977 | 1387 | 1316 | 13 | 10 | 1011 | 65 | 3 |
| Chase. | , | 1 | 10 | 13 | 245 | 234 | 242 | , |  | 248 | 11 |  |
| Cherry............ |  | 3 | 12 | 40 | 556 | 662 | 623. | 10 | 3 | 557 | 42 | 2 |
| CHegenne........ | 6 | 3 | 14 | 36 | 421 | 440 | 427. | 13 | 5 | 428 | 38 | 1 |
| Clay ................ | 4 | 13 | 28 | 37 | 1577 | 1735 | 1701 | 43 | 9 | 1590 | 36. | 2 |
| Colfax | 12 | 7 | 12 | 120 | 798. | 1259 | 1302 | 19 | 9 | 814 | 139 | 6 |
| Cuming | 8 | 9 | 21 | 136 | 1194 | 1614 | 1557 | 21 | 8 | 1191 | 180 | 2 |
| Custer.. | 9 | 14 | 50 | 68 | 1449 | 2312 | 2241 | 57 | 12 | 1462 | 34 | 6 |
| Dakota | 8 | 3 | 13 | 75 | 562 | 799 | 755 | 15 | 18 | 565 | 60 | 8 |
| Dawes.. | 7 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 746 | 872 | 838 | 17 | 2 | 752 | 46 | 7 |
| Dawson | 8 | 8 | 23 | 37 | 1080 | 1355 | 1305 | 35 | 4 | 1100 | 40 | 5 |
| Deuel.. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 257 | 261 | 226 | - | 2 | 289 | 26 | 3 |
| Dixon | 5 | 7 | 37 | 75 | 837 | 1183 | 1126 | 43 | 9 | 877 | 73 | 2 |
| Dodge | 28 | 19 | 45 | 249 | 2108 | 2002 | 1826 | 56 | 20 | 2133 | $2 \times 1$ | 21 |
| Douglas.......... | 318 | 37 | 175 | 672 | 11105 | 11168 | 10035 | 296 | 55 | 11565 | 780 | 174 |
| Dundy............ | 1 |  | 7 | 10 | 266 | 271 | 270 | $\checkmark$ |  | 274 | 7 | - |
| Fillmore......... | 12 | 8 | 24 | 5.2 | 1570 | 1707 | 1632 | 30 | 10 | 1610 | 51 | 6 |
| Frantlin | 3 | 12 | 36 | 42 | 782 | 1013 | 997 | 18 | 16 | 825 | 29 | 2 |
| Frontier. | 6 | 5 | 16 | 24 | 747 | 978 | 937 | 19 | 3 | 756 | 20 | 4 |
| Furnas. | 1 | 11 | 21 | 39 | 1078 | 1404 | 1288 | 32 | 11 | 1096 | 41 | 1 |
| Gage. | 10 | 32 | 82 | 188 | 3322 | 2506 | 2418 | 91 | 34 | 3380 | 178 |  |
| (tarfleld.......... | 4 | 1. | 1 | 2 | 144 | -207 | 202 | 2 | 1 | 148 | 2 | 1 |
| Gosper............ | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 S | 393 | 666 | 659 |  | 5 | 391 | 23 | 1 |
| Grant.............. | 1 |  | 1 | 8 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 1 | , | 90 | 7 |  |
| Greeley........... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 372 | 708 | 691 | 8 | 2 | 373 | 37 | 3 |
| Hall.... | 18 | 14 | 26 | 87 | 1778 | 1761 | 1701 | 33 | 8 | 1843 | 70 | 15 |
| Hamilto | 1 | 10 | 36 | 33 | 1312 | 1511 | 1459 | 35 | 11 | 1339 | 34 | 4 |
| Harlan ........... |  | 25 | 30 | 27 | 812 | 1065 | 1061 | 28 | 32 | 819 | 24 | 4 |
| Hayes............. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 801 | 276 | 270 |  |  | 303 | 18 | 5 |
| Hitchcock ..... | 3 |  | 2 | 8 | 409 | 475 | 459 | 4 |  | 407 | 6 |  |
| Holt............... | 5 | 25 | 43 | 78 | 846 | 1323 | 1288 | 43 | 25 | 858 | 56 | 8 |
| Hooker |  |  |  | 8 | 10 | 38 |  |  |  | 10 | 2 |  |
| Howard | 9 | 4 | 21 | 51 | 662 | 1158 | 1187 | 16 | 7 | 691 | 26 | 10 |
| Jefferson.,......... | 9 | 11 | 30 | 73 | 1530 | 1446 | 1312 | 35 | 13 | 1577 | 68 | 12 |

ABSTRACT OF V OTES CAST-Continued.


Abstract of votes cast at the reneral election held on the 3d day of No-
vember, A. D. 159 e, for

| COUNT1ES | Treasurfir |  |  |  |  |  | Supt. Pub. Instruction |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 晹 } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { + } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 픙 } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { 5 } \\ & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { y } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | NIYGAIDON YNFYG |  |  | Martha E. Donovan |  | William R. Jackson | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { 合 } \\ & \text { 4. } \\ & \text { 4. } \end{aligned}$ |
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|  | R | P | SL | N | D | D P-I | R | SL | D | D P-1 | P-N |
| Adams.. | 1688 | 41 | 3 | 23 | 59 | 2022 | 1733 | 11 | 56 | 1913 | 54 |
| Antelope ......... | 939 | 36 |  | 10 | 34 | 1198 | 930 | 6 | 28 | 1190 | 33 |
| Banner........... | 166 | 7 |  | 1 | 5 | 110 | 150 | 3 | 14 | 119 | 3 |
| Blaine. | 75 | 1 |  | 1 | 9 | 56 | 74 | 1 | 9 | 57 |  |
| Boone | 1062 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 47 | 1308 | 1051 | 4 | 46 | 1280 | 38 |
| Box Butte ....... | 409 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 39 | 529 | 402 | 14 | 30 | 542 | 16 |
| Boyd. | 47.2 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 44 | 593 | 470 | 17 | 41 | 570 | 27 |
| Brown............. | 375 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 308 | 360 | 3 | 15 | 306 | 5 |
| Buffalo............ | 1760 | 49 | 9 | 7 | 62 | 2397 | 1784 | 20 | 63 | 2307 | 42 |
| Burt. | 1524 | 45 | 7 | 6 | 44 | 1204 | 1464 | 17 | 54 | 1193 | 47 |
| Butler | 1251 | 29 | 2 | 33 | 49 | 2172 | 1229 | 9 | 53 | 2115 | 52 |
| Cass. | 2419 | 75 | 18 | 31 | 151 | 2342 | 2467 | 28 | 165 | 2120 | 88 |
| Cedar | 1014 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 68 | 1403 | 1032 | 10 | 55 | 1298 | 22 |
| Chase. | 256 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 236 | 245 | 2 | 12 | 248 | 8 |
| Cherry. | 575 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 665 | $57 \pm$ | 9 | 63 | 643 | 14 |
| Cheyenne. | 429 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 35 | 441 . | 418 | 6 | 33 | 441 | 13 |
| Clay. | 1610 | 34 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 1749: | 1635 | 20 | 45 | 1715 | 37 |
| Colfax | 816 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 145 | 1296 | 800 | 10 | 137 | 1291 | 23 |
| Cuming | 1225 | 26 | 8 | 7 | 124 | 1622 | 1243 | 12 | 121 | 1521 | 19 |
| Custer. | 1475 | 51 | 10 | 15 | 45 | 2356 | 1506 | 12 | 50 | 2288 | 63 |
| Dakota | 584 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 63 | 810 | 582 | 9 | 60 | 776 | 12 |
| Dawes.. | 773 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 44 | 876 | 723 | 17 | 58 | 879 | 23 |
| Dawson | 1112 | 29 | 5 |  | 42 | 1367 | 1111 | 13 | 41 | 1318 | 24 |
| Deuel.. | 264 | 15 |  | 1 | 16 | 1229 | 271 | 5 | 30 | 244 | 6 |
| Dixon | 884 | 50 | 6 | 6 | 71 | 1215 | 881 | 9 | 71 | 1148 | 36 |
| Dodge | 2120 | 59 | 17 | 18 | 387 | 1922 | 2061 | 33 | 324 | 1937 | $\mathrm{fiO}^{0}$ |
| Douglas. | 11764 | 251 | 190 | 81 | 657 | 10896 | 10043 | 344 | 1336 | 11082 | 366 |
| Dundy. | 267 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 281 | 265 | is | 5 | 267 | 8 |
| Fillmore | 1608 | 37 | 14 | 10 | 46 | 1716 | 1638 | 18 | 46 | 1620 | 41 |
| Franklin | 817 | 27 | 1 | 13. | 31 | 1032 | 802 | 3 | 23 | 981 | 2.5 |
| Frontier. | 763 | 1.5 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 981 | 771 | 6 | 23 | 822 | 19 |
| Furnas... | 1154 | 25 | 3 | 8 | 39 | 1372 | 1120 | 5 | 38 | 1247 | 40 |
| Gage...... | 3488 | 86 | 26 | 25 | 181 | 2511 | 3447 | 19 | 189 | 2431 | 104 |
| Garfield.......... | 150 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 206 | 150 | 1 | 4 | 198 | 5 |
| Gosper. | 390 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 678 | 405 | , | 27 | 669 | 5 |
| Grant... | 86 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 85 | 84 | 2 | 9 | 84 | 1 |
| Greeley | 380 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 709 | 374 | 9 | 36 | 714 | , |
| Hall.. | 1823 | 41 | 11 | 10 | 92 | 1763 | 1831 | 15 | 91 | 1686 | 31 |
| Hamilton | 1339 | 31 | 5 | 10 | 35 | 1526 | 1318 | 8 | 51 | 1514 | 41 |
| Harlan | 806 | 35 | 6 | 29 | 26 | 1111 | 827 | 11 | 24 | 1038 | 46 |
| Hayes.... | 303 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 20 | 273 | 302 | 1 | 19 | 281 | 4 |
| Hitcheock | 423 | 3 |  |  | 5 | 461 | 416 | 2 | 8 | 450 | 6 |
| Holt..... | 864 | 46 | 4 | 20 | 70 | 1328 | 805 | 15 | 53 | 1372 | 47 |
| Hooker | 10 |  |  |  | 3 | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Howard. | 681 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 1197 | 678 | 17 | 34 | 1194 | 16 |
| Jefferson. | 1594. | 42 | 3 | 10 | 66 | 1436 | 1588. | 8 | 63 | 1341 | 36 |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.


Abstract of votps cast at the general election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, for

| COUNTIES | Attorney-Genferas, |  |  |  |  |  | Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fred NigaArd | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { Hy } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | HLAKS 'f anilinvisnoo | D. M. Strong | ysvg ‘N ээчозท |  | $\text { 3ơ SddIHd } \cdot \mathrm{P}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | R | SL | N | D | L P-I | P | D | P | N | R | S L | D P-I |
| Adains. | 1747 | 2 | 22 | 58 | 1996 | 28 | 62 | 45 | 26 | 1706 | 7 | 1993 |
| Antelope | 967 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 1208 | 28 | 35 | 36 | 12 | 939 | 3 | 1212 |
| Banner. | 164 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 116 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 165 |  | 113 |
| Plaine. | 77 |  |  | 9 | 55 |  | 7 |  |  | 78 |  | 56 |
| Boone | 1081 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 1313 | 31 | 46 | 45 | 12 | 105 i | 8 | 1309 |
| Box Butt | 415 | 7) | 1 | 29 | 545 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 2 | 409 | 10 | 539 |
| Boyd. | 478 | 9 | 3 | 50 | 584 | $2:$ | 45 | 16 | 5 | 471 | 14 | 602 |
| Brown | 385 |  | 2 | 9 | 310 | 1. | 9 | 3 | 2 | 375 |  | 310 |
| Buffalo | 1805 | 12 | 10 | 66 | 2376 | 33 | 56 | 38 | 9 | 1781 | 14 | 2375 |
| Burt. | 1535 | 11 | 6 | 47 | 1166 | . 6 | 34 | 32 | 14 | 15:7 | 6 | 1192 |
| Butle | 1251 | 1. | 36 | 515 | 21.46 | 21 | 50 | 30 | 38 | 1235 | ) | 2187 |
| Cass. | 2525 | 20 | 26 | 155 | 2250 | 51 | 134 | 6.3 | 28 | 2515 | 33 | 2222 |
| Cedar | 1043 | 6 | 6 | 46 | 1385 | 14 | 47 | 13 | 11 | 1032 | 10 | 1382 |
| Chase. | 245 |  |  | 1.$)$ | 242 | 10. | 11 | 10 | 1 | 246 | 1 | 24 K |
| Cherry | 599 | 3 | ${ }_{6}$ | 42 | 6i52 | 16 | 40 | 15 | 3 | 570 | 7 | 145 |
| Cheyen | 426 | 3 | : | 34 | 448 | 18 | 31 | 20 | 5 | 423 | $: 3$ | 440 |
| Clay . | 1645 | 7. | 12 | 37 | 1715 | 26 | 46 | 50 | 11 | 1616 | 2 | 1724 |
| Colfax | 815 | 5 | $6^{1}$ | 127 | $1323^{\prime}$ | 19 | 112 | 20 | 5 | 816 | 13 | 130.5 |
| Cuming | 1246 | 8 | , | 114 | 1623 | 14 | 97 | 30 | 1.5 | 1231 | 3 | 1618 |
| Custer. | 1502 | 12 | 14 | $5 \cdot$ | 935\% | 39 | 5 | 61 | $2:$ | 1478 | 5 | 2356 |
| Dakota | 589 | 8 | 10 | 58 | 803 | 13 | 57 | 14 | 8 | 584 | 11 | 814 |
| Dawes. | 781 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 884 | 11. | 47 | 22 | 9 | 746 | 8 | 876 |
| Dawson | 1117 | 5 | 3 | 41 | 1339 | 30 | 36 | 34 | (i) | 1105 | 5 | 1344 |
| Deuel. | 280 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 239 | 3 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 278 | 3 | 244 |
| Dixon | 896 | 4 | 9 | 74 | 1203 | 37 | 71 | 41 | 10 | 899 | 5 | 1217 |
| Dodge. | 2198 | 21 | 12 | 252 | 1979 | 65 | 241 | 49 | 18 | 2201 | 22 | 1949 |
| Douglas. | 11581 | 205 | 54 | 773 | 11)47 | 166 | 620 | 236 | 165 | 11537 | 298 | 10795 |
| Dundy.. | 273 | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 280 | 6. | 6 | 6 | 2 | 271 |  | 27. |
| Fillmore | 1628 | 8 | 11 | 49 | 1732 | 20 | 49 | 36 | 12 | 1594 | 12 | 1711 |
| Franklin | 831 | 8 | 18 | 28 | 1025 | 15. | 25 | 23 | 17 | 801 |  | 1027 |
| Frontier. | 7.65 | 8 | 3 | 22 | 982 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 6. | 766 | 2 | 996 |
| Furnas. | 1128 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 1380 | 19 | 33 | 22 | 16 | 1119 | 11 | 1383 |
| Gage. | 3455 | 10 | $: 37$ | 179 | 2528 | 52 | 159 | 89 | 33 | 3415 | 13 | 2491 |
| Garfield | 151 |  | 1 | 2 | 205 | 1 | 3 | , | 1 | 153 | 1 | 205 |
| Gosper. | 101 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 1675 | , | 21 | 9 | 4 | 390 | 1 | 675 |
| Girant... | 85 |  |  | 11 | 85 |  | 12 | 2 | 1 | 85 |  | 80 |
| Greeley | 373 | 5 | 2 | 41 | 721 |  | 33 | 3 | 3 | 376 | 5 | 711 |
| Hail... | 1867 | 15 | 3 | $8 \stackrel{2}{8}$ | 1787 | 22 | 84 | 37 | 12 | 1813 | , | 1811 |
| Hamilto | 1355 | 4 | 13 | 28 | 1526 | 31 | 28 | 36 | 12 | 1342 | 10 | 1521 |
| Harlan | 824 | 4 | 29 | 23 | 1114 | 22 | 20 | 34 | 32 | 806 | 7 | 1101 |
| Hayes..... | 308 | 2 ! | 1. | 16 | 281 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 316 | 2 | 266 |
| Hitcheock | 416 | - 1 | 2 | 13. | 463 | 3 | 9 | 4 |  | 415 | 5 | 471 |
| Holt... | 858 | 8 | 23 | 72 | 1346 | 33 | 62 | 39 | 23 | 871 | 10 | 1313 |
| Hooker | 10 699 |  |  | 2 | 38 |  | 3 |  |  | 10 |  | 37 |
| Howard. | 699 | 16 | 8 | 42 | 1210 | 15 | 57 | 17 | 8 | 695 | 13 | 1149 |
| lefferson | 1573 | 5 | 9 | 72 | 1437 | 30 | 75 | 36 | 10 | 1574 | 6 | 1408: |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.


Abstract of votes cast at the general election held on the $3 d$ day of November A. D. 1896, for

| COUNTIES | Regent of the Univfisity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jens C Jacobsen |  | Chardes R. Lawson |  |  | William G. Whitmore |  |  |
|  | SL | N | ${ }^{\prime}$ | D | D P-I | R | les | No |
| Adams............ | 6 | 28 | 36 | 62 | 1945 | 169.5 | 1388 | 662 |
| Antelope ........ | 2 | 11 | 34 | 39 | 1161 | 946 | 971 | 438 |
| Banner........... |  | 1 | 7 | 5 | 113 | 165 | 147 | 19 |
| Elaine............ |  |  |  | 7 | 55 | 78 | 87 | 17 |
| Boone | 6 | 9 | 39 | 35 | 1312 | 1069 | 1129 | 426 |
| Box Butte | 8 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 528 | 411 | 552 | 138 |
| Boyd. | 11 | 4 | 26 | 39 | 584 | 473 | 621 | 133 |
| Brown | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 302 | 377 | 331 | 98 |
| Buftalo | 10 | 8 | 45 | 67 | 2346 | 1791 | 1910 | 732 |
| Burt. | 11 | 7 | 34 | 26 | 1180 | 1541 | 1039 | 491 |
| Butler | 2 | 410 | 2 i | 45 | $21 \times 6$ | 1253 | 1159 | 561 |
| Cass | 21 | 28 | 69 | 139 | 2244 | 2458 | 1704 | 558 |
| Cedar. | 10 | 6 | 10 | 52 | 136.3 | 1027 | 875 | 479 |
| Chase. |  |  | 12 | 14 | 241 | 239 | 174 | 55 |
| Cherry............ | 5 | 4 | 13 | 42 | 63.3 | 570 | 562 | 810 |
| Cheyenne....... | 9 | 4 | 16 | 35 | 445 | 431 | 511 | 138 |
| Clay | $:$ | 21 | 27 | 44 | 1688 | 1631 | 1304 | 513 |
| Colfax | 8 | 2 | 22 | 119 | 1299 | 800 | 809 | 373 |
| Cuming.......... | 10 | 10 | 21 | 112 | 1598 | 1219 | 1133 | 727 |
| Custer.............. | 7 | 16 | 45 | 41 | 2363 | 1522 | 1764 | 693 |
| Dakota ............ | 10 | 5 | 16 | 54 | 797 | 580 | 507 | 291 |
| Dawes............. | 4 | 3 | 11 | 89 | 809 | 757 | 862 | 261 |
| Dawson.......... | 5 | 5 | 28 | 45 | 131.1 | 1118 | 1269 | 397 |
| Deuel.............. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 236 | 276 | 265 | 75 |
| Dixon ............ | 3 | 8 | 36 | 67 | 1255 | 829 | 846 | 453 |
| Dodge ........... | 23 | 13 | 54 | 259 | 1843 | 2190 | 1693 | 667 |
| Douglas........... | 289 | 43 | 207 | 607 | 10549 | 11787 | 13405 | 3135 |
| Dundy............ | 1. | 1 | 6 | 5 | 275 | 275 | 308 | 104 |
| Fillmore........ | 6 | 12 | 28 | 39 | 1675 | 1625 | 1520 | 319 |
| Franklin ........ | 3 | 17 | 22 | $2{ }^{\circ}$ | 1009 | 812 | 830 | 306 |
| Frontier. | 2 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 984 | 764 | 739 | 423 |
| Furnas............ | 3 | 10 | 22 | 31 | 1342 | 1137 | 650 | 913 |
| Gage............... | 16 | 33 | 79 | 164 | 2464 | 3408 | 1732 | $1+46$ |
| (iarfield.......... |  |  |  | 2 | 205 | 156 | 148 | 136 |
| Gosper............ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 654 | 396 | 623 | 154 |
| Grant.............. |  |  | 2 | 1.1 | 78 | 85 | 38 | $8: 3$ |
| Greeley........... | 3 | 3 | 7. | 35 | 703 | 374 | 724 | 90 |
| Hall................ | 16 | 6 | 33 | 76 | 1748 | 1826 | 1589 | 552 |
| Hamilton........ | 2 | 9 | 32 | 28 | 1492 | 1336 | 700 | 736 |
| Harlan ............ | 2 | 28 | 32 | 14 | 1089 | 811 | 876 | 315 |
| Hayes...... | 1 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 19 | 274 | 299 | 367 | 132 |
| Hitcheock | 1 |  | 3 | 8 | 470 | 418 | 379 | 270 |
| Holt...... | 3 | 24 | 42 | 70 | 1283 | 871 | 1298 | 438 |
| Hopker |  |  |  | 3 | 37 | 9 | 38 | 1 |
| Howard. | 14 | 7 | 19 | 39 | 1112 | 69:3 | 75 fil | 55.4 |

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST-Continued.

| COUNTIES | Regent of the Universtty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 訔 |  | 四 |  |  |
|  | S L | N | 1' | D | D P-I | R | Yes | No |
| Jefterson. | 10 | 12 | 28 | 69 | 1388 | 1579 | 835 | 512 |
| Johnson. | 2 | 27 | 31 | 43 | 1143 | 1370 | 559 | 965 |
| Kearney | S | 8 | 33 | 29 | 1071 | 958 | 584 | $6: 36$ |
| Keith. | 3 | , | 4 | 10 | 245 | 176 | 287 | 65 |
| Keya Pah |  | 2 | 9 | 17 | 285 | 181 | 169 | 107 |
| Kimball.. |  |  | 3 | 3 | 64 | 89 | 114 | 9 |
| Knox.. | 7 | 8 | 66 | 54 | 1481 | 982 | 1031 | 395 |
| Lancaster | 39 | 84 | 149 | 164 | 5142 | 6407 | 4525 | 2565 |
| Lincoln.. | 6 | 6 | 36 | 35 | 1257 | 1065 | 1340 | 291 |
| Logan . |  |  | 1 | 3 | 125 | 68 | 109 | 27 |
| Loup.. |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 133 | 112 | 98 | 52 |
| Mrdison.. | 10 | 7 | 38 | 113 | 1560 | 1729 | 1014 | 361 |
| McPherson |  |  |  |  | 43 | 36 | 35 | 17 |
| Merrick | 4 | 10 | 51 | 23 | 942 | 919 | 752 | 230 |
| Nance.. | ) | 2 | 16 | 29 | 871 | 75.5 | 8:29 | 274 |
| Nemaha | 8 | 12 | 43 | 64 | 1745 | 1438 | 351 | 739 |
| Nuckolls. |  | 4 | 31 | 39 | 1333 | 1096 | 982 | 418 |
| Otoe.. | 14 | 29 | 49 | 176 | 2301 | 2248 | 1300 | 945 |
| Prwnee | , | 15 | 61 | 22 | 1109 | 1436 | (i) 9 | 549 |
| Perkins |  | 2 | 5 | 11 | 228 | 156 | 25.2 | 70 |
| Phelps. | 5 | 17 | 37 | 13 | 1163 | 916 | 618 | 481 |
| Pierce | 4 | 4 | 19 | 48 | 859 | 579 | 471 | 109 |
| Platte | 8 | 11 | 26 | 154 | 1992 | 1230 | 1026 | 511 |
| Polk. |  | 29 | 21 | 16 | 1421 | $80 \times 1$ | 840 | 482 |
| Red Willow | , | 9 | 24 | 29 | 913 | 966 | 1086 | 328 |
| Richardso | 5 | 11 | 52 | 95 | 23.57 | $22: 9$ | 1158 |  |
| Rock. | 5 |  | 6 | 17 | 198 | 346 | $\pm 20$ | 45 |
| Saline | 14 | 33 | 55 | 79 | 1811 | 1987 | 1150 | 662 |
| sarpy | 10 | 7 | 28 | 46 | 1041 | 604 | 596 | 279 |
| Seunders | 11 | 17 | 51 | 110 | $25: 31$ | 1979 | 1507 | 66.3 |
| Scott's Blut |  | 6 | 8 | 5 | 217 | 23.3 | 162 | 65 |
| Seward | 1 | , | 19 | 6.5 | 1833 | 115 | 1117 | 899 |
| Sheridsin | 3 | 1. | 19 | 45 | 820 | 494 | 531 | 343 |
| Sherma | 11 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 810 | 410 | 610 | 291 |
| Sioux. |  | 1 | 1 | 18 | 267 | 1.51 | 236 | 102 |
| Stanton. | 7 | 2 | 14 | 58 | 722 | 617 | 4315 | 318 |
| Thayer |  | 6 | 27 | 62 | 1301 | 1492 | 1367 | -174 |
| Thomas. |  |  | 1 | 5 | 70 | 81 | 80 | 13 |
| Thurston |  | 6 | 8 | 21 | 6.17 | 479 | 2:36 | 107 |
| Vallev..... |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 13 | 28 | 857 | 671 ${ }^{1}$ | 747 | 232 |
| Washingto | 8 | 4 | 22 | 85 | 1280 | 1453 | 999 | 539 |
| Wayne. | 4 | 2 | 12 | 57 | 950 | 952 | 570 | 240 |
| Webster. |  | 9 | 2.4 | 50 | 1256 | 1108 | 953 | $37!$ |
| Wheeler | 1 | , | 2 | 6 | 158 | 96 | 161 | 22 |
| York. | 2 | 14 | 28 | 28 | 1713 | 1867 | 1282 | 583 |
| Totals. | 763 | 866 | 2391 | 4781 | 106967 | 98651 | 84579 | 37896 |

## Abstract of Votes Cast.

November 3, 1896, for Members of Congress, in the Six Congressiona Districts.


Abstract of Votes Cast-Continued.


[^2]Abstract of Votes Cast-Continued.

| counties | CONGRESSMAN $=$ Fifth Dist. |  |  |  |  | counties | CongressmanSixth Ilist. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hy } \\ & \stackrel{y}{\circ} \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & \text { Hi } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | smagany eag wvitilil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { ㄹ } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \dot{4} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | R |  | P | D | D P-I |  | R | P | D) P-I | N |  |
| Adams... | 1757 |  |  | 43 | 2050 | Banner... | 169 | 5 | 113 | 1 | 318 |
| Chase....... |  |  |  |  | 255 1759 | Blaine | 92 |  |  |  | 149 |
| Dundy... | 280 |  | 3 | ${ }_{4}$ | 128 | Box Butte.. | 432 | ${ }_{24}^{9}$ | 550 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1086 |
| Frankiln | 816 | Is | 20 | 31 | 1043 | Brown ........ | 3×2 |  | 605 | 8 | 1265 |
| Frontier. | 766 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 996 | Buffalo...... | 1505 | $5{ }_{5}^{4}$ | 2433 | 1 | 4480 |
| Furnas.... | 1151 | 13 | 16 | 31 | 1423 | Cherry....... | 603 |  | 681 | 4 | 1410 |
| Gosper.... |  | 8 | 10 | 17 | 676 | Cheyenne .. | 460 |  | 459 | 6 | 1008 |
| Hall... | 1851 | 6 | 27 | 66 | ${ }_{1773}^{1773}$ | Custer........ | 1515 |  | 2354 | 12 | 4267 |
| Harlan........ | 820 | 35 | 24 | 20 | 1127 | Dawes........ .. | 773 | 21 | 894 | 5 | 1873 |
| Haves ......e | 304 |  |  | 17 | 280 | Dawson...... | 1152 |  | 1396 | 3 | 2705 |
| Hitcheock ... | 426 | .... 6 |  |  | 478 | Deuel......... | 313 | , | 236 | 1 | 612 |
| Kearney ...... | 950 106 | 6 4 | 17 | ${ }_{35}^{21}$ | 11409 | Garfield..... | 156 |  | 199 | 3 | 381 |
| Perkins. . | 161 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 2:1 | Grant........ | 83 |  | 99 |  | 206 |
| Phelps. | 917 | 15 | 21 | 9 | 1198 | Greeley.. | 410 | ${ }_{38}^{4}$ | 7289 | 22 | ${ }_{2448} 1214$ |
| Red Willow. | 958 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 937 | Hooker ..... | 847 |  |  |  | ${ }_{52}$ |
| Webster ...... | 1095 | 9 | 24 | 44 | 1318 | Howard..... | 821 | 2. | 1138 | - 2 | 2108 |
| Tota | 15621 |  |  |  |  | Keith......... | 187 |  | 248 | 1 | 469 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Keya |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Kimbnill ... |  |  | 58 |  | 169 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lincoln...... |  |  | 1311 |  | 2600 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | Logan....... |  |  | 126 |  | 208 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Loup......... |  |  | 142 | 1 | 267 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | McPherson | 36 |  | 43 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | llock........... | 350 | 4 | 226 | $\ldots$ | 605 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Scott's |  |  | 223 |  | 495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sheridan.... | 486 | 23 | 867 |  | 1515 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sherinan ... | 432 | 9 | 862 |  | 1345 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sloux......... |  |  | 279 |  | 480 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Thomas..... |  | 1 | 75 |  | 119 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Vallev ...... |  |  | 884 |  | 1669 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wheler ..... | 94 |  | 163 |  | 276 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals. | 14841 | 436 | $\overline{19378}$ | 119 | 23079: |






REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE-Continued.


REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE—Continued.


OFFICERS OF THE SENATE-TWENTY-THIRD SESSION-1893.
hon. Thomas J. Majors, Lieutenant Governor, President.

| NAME | occupation | POStorfice | COUNTY | Nativity | $\begin{gathered} \text { MARRIED } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { SINLIE } \end{gathered}$ | AGE | POLITICS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. M. Correll, President pro tem. | Editor | Hebron | Thayer | Canada. | Married.. | 46 | Republican. |
| H. A. Exlwards, Secretary .......... | Lawyer | Crand Island. | Hall | Ohio | Married. | 33 | Independent. |
| G. R. Doughty, ist Assistant Secretary. | Lawyer | Schuyler... | Colfax | New York... | Married. | 34 | Democrat. |
| B. S. Littlefield, 24 Assistant Secretary. | Editor. | Grant | Perkins | Massachusetts | single... | 30 | Independent. |
| J. G. P. Hildebrand, cl'k com. of whole. | Journalist | Lincoln | Lancaster | Virginia | Married. | 89 | Democrat. |
| J. M. Snyder, Chaplain. | Clergyman | Verdurette. | Sberman | West Virginia | Married. | 67 | Independent. |
| Timothy T. Keliher, Bookkeeper........ | Machinist | North Platte..... | Lincoln | Pennsylvania. | Single... | 26 | Independent. |
| J. H. Dundas, Engrossing Clerk......... | Editor | Auburn | Nemab | Illinois. | Married. | 47 | Independent. |
| Frank R. Morrissey, Eurolling Cierk... | Newspaper Man. | Omaha | Douglas | New Yor | Married. | 37 | Democrat. |
| T. D. Worrall, Supply Clerk. | Commercial Traveler | Lincoln | Lanca | Illinois. | Married | 47 | Democrat. |
| S.S. Alley, Sergeant-at-A'rms | Lawyer. | Wilber | Sallne | Indiana | Married. | 47 | Democrat. |
| Keen Ludden, 1st Ass't Serg't-at-A rms.. | Farmer | Wayland | Polk | Wiscons | Married.. |  | Democrat. Democrat. |
| R. L. Rossiter, 2d Ass't Serg't-at-A rms. | Surveyor | Columbus | Platte. | Ireland......... | Married. | 46 | Democrat. <br> Independent. |
| John Stelnhart, Assistant Postmaster.. | Farmer... | Nebraska Clty.. | Oawes | Pennsyivania. | Married. | 60 | Democrat. |
| A. Wapmer, Doorkeeper.................... | Farmer. | Atlanta............. | Phelps | New York | Married... | 43 | Independent. |
| W. S. Coman, 1st Assistant Doorkeeper. | Editor | Fremon | Dodge. | New York | Married... | 52 | Democrat. |
| L. Shrader Stenographer .................. | Stenographer | Logan | Logan. | Wisconsin | Mingle.... |  | Independent. <br> Democrat. |
| John F. Sherman, Bill Clerk | Editor. | Wahoo.......... | Saunder | New Germany | Married... <br> Married. | 50 | Dem3crat. |
| John C. Gosier, Janitor... | Laborer | Nebraska city | Hitcheock | Kentucky | Mitrried | 47 | Independent. |

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE-TWENTY-THIRD SESSION-1893.

| NAME | OCCUPATION | P. O. ADDRESS | COUNTX | Nativity | MARRIED OR SINGLE | AGE | POLITICS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Babcock, Wm. N | Manager Stock Yards | Omalı | Donglas | New lork | M | 45 | Democrat. |
| Campbell, Jacob N | Farmer \& Stock Raiser.. | Fuilert | Nance... | Missouri | Married.. | 27 | Independent. |
| Clarke, Chas. H .... | Hardware Merchant..... | On | Douglas | Nebras | single. | 23 | Republican. |
| Correll, Erasmus | Editor | Hebro | Thayer | Canada | Married... | 46 | Republican. |
| Dale, Walter F |  | A tlanta | Phelps | Wisconsin | Married... | 36 | Independent. |
| Darner, J. H. | Mercbant and Minister.. | Co | Dawson. | Ohio | Married... | 51 | Independent. |
| Dysart, Willian | Farmer | Superior | Nuckolls | Ohlo | Married... | 51 | Independent. |
| Eggleston, G. W | Grain Dea | Bennet | Lanca | England | Married... | 43 | Republican. |
| Everett, Fremont | Lawyer... | Lyons.. | Burt. | Iowa | Married... | 37 | Republican. |
| Graham, Alexand | Real Esta | Beatrice | Gage | Ohlo. | Married | 47 | Republlcan. |
| Gray, W. M | Far | North Loup | Valley. | Penusylvania. | Married... | 46 | Independent. |
| Halin, Leopo | Carpenter. | Hastings. | Adams. | Germany. | Married | 46 | Reirublican. |
| Hale, F. J... | Farmer and Mercha | Battle Creek | Madiso | Virginia. | Married. | 50 | Deniocrat. |
| Harris, James | Minister. | Talmage | Otoe | Ohio. | Married. |  | Independent. |
| Johnson, L. | Farmer \& Sorghnm M'fr. | Inland | Clay. | Ohio | Married. | 42 | Independent. |
| Lobeck, C. O | Hardware Merchant | Omaha | Douglas, | Illinols | Married. | 41 | Republican. |
| G. W. Lowley | Lawyer.. | Seward | Sewa | England. | Marrled | 50 | Republican. |
| Mattes, John J | Manager Brewing Co...... | Nebra | Otoe | Germany | Marrled | 33 | Democrat. |
| Miller, James | Farmer.......... ..... | York | York. | Ohlo....... | Married | 58 | Republlcan. |
| Moore, R. E. | Banker | Líncoln | Lancaste | Illinois | Marrled... |  | Republican. |
| McCarty, T. F | $\mathrm{Fa}$ | St. Pau | Howar | New Yo | Married... | 50 | Ind.Democrat |
| MeDonald, B. | Farmer | Pender | Thursto | Obio...... | Married... | 42 | Republicall. |
| Mnllen, J. | Farmer | Emmett | Holt.. | Pennsyl | Married... | 37 | Independent. |
| North, James E | Real Estate | Columbus | Platte | Ohlo ..... | Married... | 54 | Democrat. |
| Packwood, Samuel | Farmer. | C'reigbton. | Knox. | Indiana | Married... | 64 | Independent. |
| Pope, John Dudley | Lawyer | Friend.... | Saline | Illinols | Married... | 36 | Republican. |
| Sanders, W. A. | Farmer | Ashland. | Naunders | Pennsylvania. | Married... | 66 | Independent. |
| Scott, A. R. | Lawyer | Falls City | Richardson | Pennsylvania | Married. | 51 | Republicalı. |
| Smith, G. N | Farmer | Kearney | Buffalo. | New Hampshire... | Married. | 49 | Independent. |
| Stewart, H. | Farmer | C'rawford | Dawes. | Wisconsin. | Married. | 39 | Independent. |
| Tettr, Oriando | Banker | A voca. | Cass.. | Ifilinois. | Married | 50 | Republicalı. |
| Thomsen, John | Real | Fremont | Dodge | Germany | silngle.. | 30 | Democrat. |
| Youngz Lewis W |  | Wilsouvill | Furnas | New Vork | Married | 36 | Iudependent. |

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE-TWENTY-THIRD SESSION-1893.

| NAME | OCCUPATION | POStOFFICE | OOUNTY | Nativity | MARRIED OR GINGLE | AGE | POLITICs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. N. Gaffin, Spea | F | Colon | Siaunder | Illinois | Married. | 37 | Independent |
| Eric Johnson, Chief | Fdi | Hasting | Adams | Swedeu | Married | 54 | Independent. |
| Ed. J. Hall, 1st Assistant | Fdito | Grand Isla | Hall | Iow | Married | 46 | Demiocral. |
| J. H. Edmisten, 2d Assistant Clerk | Fg | Fddyville | Dawson | Texa | Married. | 37 | Independent. |
| D. R. Carpenter, 3d Assistant Cler |  | Indianols | Red WII | Indi | Married. | 39 | Independent. |
| Wm. G. Dungan, Sergeant-at-Arms. |  | Newa | Kearney | Indian | Married | 53 | Independent. |
| L. A. Beltzer, 1st Ass't Serg't-at-Arms.. | Nurserym | Osceola | Polk | Maryland | Married | 53 | Indepeude |
| E.H. Higgins, 20 Ass't Serg't-at-Arms. | Farmer | Cambrid | Furna | Nebraska | Singie | 24 | Independent |
| W. B. Hall, Chaplain. | Clergyman | Sargent. | Custer. | Vermont | Married | 48 | Independent. |
| Chas. Dockhorn, Doorkeepe | General Mer | Falls City | Richardso | Germany | Marrled. | 59 | Democrat. |
| E. L. Simon, Assistant Doorkeeper . | Brick Layer | Lincoln | Lancaster. | Illinois. | Married | 30 | Democrat |
| O. N. Sullivan,Custodian Cloak Room.. | Clerk. | Lincol | Lancas | Illinois | Single... | 26 | Democrat. |
| A. Stedwell, Ass't " | Bee | Kearney | Buffalo | New York | Married | 66 | Independent |
| Norman Ross, Postmaster | Real Es | Schuyler | Colfa | PrinceEd's I'd | Single.. | 30 | Democrat. |
| Mrs. N. J. Boulware, Ass't Postmaster.. | Dressma | Nebraska City |  | Nebrask | Single.. Marrled. |  | Deniocrat. <br> Independent. |
| ( ${ }_{\text {W. P. P. Porter, Mail Carrier. }}$ | Farmer | Clarks. Llncoln | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ma } \end{aligned}$ | Obio | Married. <br> Married. | 54 | Independent. |
| Geo. L. Bintler, Bill Cler | mer |  | Holt | Pennsylvania. | Marrled. | 35 | Independen |
| Otis H. Clark, Assistant Bili |  | Woodvi | Platte | New Yor | Single | 4.5 | Independent. |
| S. Keene, Timekeeper........ | Edito | Gandy | Loga | Inlinois | Marrie | 38 | Independent. Independent. |
| W. H. Talcott, C'us. Chlef |  |  |  | Illinols............ | Marrie | $48$ | Independent. |

868I-NOISSHS TMIHL-ILNGML-TTS

| Name | OCCUPATION | P.O.ADDRESS | cou゙NT | Nativity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARRIED } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { STMLF } \end{aligned}$ | AGE | rolitics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ames, George W | Reaı Est | Omaha. | Douglas. | New Yor | Married... |  | Democrat. |
| Barry, Patrick H | Farmer | Greeley Center... | Greeley | Ireland | Married... | 48 | Independent. |
| Beal, Charles W | Editor | Broken Buw. | Custer..... | Missour | Mangle...... | 32 | independen. Republican. |
| Brockınan, Jolnn M. | Farmer \& Stock Raiser... | Stella | Richardson | Illinois | Married.. | 41 | publican. publican. |
| Burns, Joseph. | Contractor............... | Lin | Lancast <br> Seward | Tenu | Married... | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | publican. |
| Cain, J. B | Farmer | A | Hamilton | Ohio. | Marrled. | 37 | Republican. |
| Carpenter, | N゙urseryman, fr't grower | Falrbury. | Jetferson. | New Yor | Married... | 39 | Republican. |
| Casper, C. D. | Editor ..................... | David City. | Butler | Delaware | Married.. | 47 | Democrat. |
| Colton, Gieo. R | Bauke | David C'ity. | Butle | Illinois | Married. | 28 | Republican. |
| Cooley, Allred |  | Eagle. | Cass.... | Ohto. | Married... | 46 | Republican. |
| Cornish, A. | Lawyer | Lincol | Lancaster | Io | Single | 36 | Bepublican. |
| Crane, Thomas D | Lawyer | Omaha | Douglas. | Massachu | Single..... | 37 | Republican. |
| Cross, George | Editor | Fairbury | Jefferson | Wisconsil | Married.. | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | Republican. Republicar. |
| Davies, John | Lawyer | Plattsmouth | Cass.... | Iowa. | Single..... | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | Republicar. Republican. |
| Dew, J. S. | Farmer | Tecumsel | Johnson | Illinois.. |  | $51$ | Republican. <br> Independent. |
| Dickerson, Alber | Farme | Litchfie | Sherma <br> Frankli | Kentuek Illinols. | Married... <br> Married. | 50 | Independent. |
| Dimmick, J. M | Farmer | Macon <br> Grafto | Franklin | Illinols. England | Married. | 43 | Independent. |
| Dobson, Richard | Farmer |  |  | German | Married.. | 58 | Democrat. |
| Eickhoff, Arnold | Farme | Clay Cen | Clay | Kentuck | Married... | 45 | Independent. |
| Ellis, Enos E. |  | Allen... | Dixou. | Iowa. | Married.. | 11 | Republican. |
| Farrell, John* | Farme | North Bend | Dodge. | Ireland | Married.. |  | Den |
| Farnsworth, J. B. | Farme | Spriugview | Keya Pali | Maine ... | Married.. |  |  |
| Felton, G. A | Farmer | Angus | Nuckolls | New York | Mar | 57 | Independen |
| Ford, Philo | Far | Bertr | Phelps.. | Pewnsylva | Married. | 45 | Independen |
| Fulton, | Farmer.................... | Colona. | saunders | Illino | Married... | 37 | Independen |
| Gaffin, J. | Farmer \& Stock Raiser.. | Borada. | Richardson | Illinoi | Married... | 37 | Democrat. |
|  | Farnier | Lewiston | Pawnee | Indian | Married. | 47 | epublican. |
| Goldsmith, Be | Merchaut | West Poin | C'uming | Gern | Married | 48 | Republcian. |
| Goss, Chas A | Lawye |  | Douglas. | Ohio | Married. | 29 | Republicau. |














Creighton
Tidenl..............
Omaha.........
Nebraska City.
Lexington........
Adams..........
St. Edwards.....
Enierald..........
Suttou...........


MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE-TWENTY-THLRD SEASION-1893.

| NAME | OCCUPATION | P.O.ADDRESS | COUNTY | nattvity | MARRIED OR GINGLF | AGE | pozifics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Porter |  | Crir | Merrick | Fllinots | Married. | 32 | Iraependent. |
| Rhea, Robert | Farmer |  |  | Oblo. | Married.:: | 44 | Republicar. |
| Rhodes, H. F. | Farmer. |  | Valley | New Y | Ma | $86$ | independent. |
| Ricketts, M. O | Physician and Surgeon.. | Omaha.... | Dougl | Kentuc |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Rhey, Austin.. | Farmer | Rosemon |  | New Y | Married.. | 61 |  |
| Robinson, Chas. | Farmer \& Stock Raiser... | Hiawatha | Dundy | Kentucky | Married. | 57 | demendeut. |
| Schappel, Chas. | Farme | Pawnee City | Pawne | New York. | Married | 39 | Republican. |
| Schelp, Wm. | Farmer. | Platte Center | Platte | Gerniany... | Married | 44 | Independent. |
| Schlotfeldt, Hen | Brick M | Grand Island. . | Hall | Illinols. | M | 35 | Democrat. |
| Scott, Andrew | Farmer | Kearney. | Buffalo | West V | Married. | 43 | Independent. |
| Sheridan I . A | Hardware | Indianola | Red Willo | Ohio | Married. | 43 | Independent |
| Sinclair, John |  | Burr | Otoe | Wisco | Married. |  | Democrat. |
| Sisson, Edwin | Farner. | Arizona | Burt. . | Olio.. | arried. |  |  |
| Smith, Theo. | Farmer | Tecumseh. | Johnson. | Pennsyl | Married. |  |  |
| §imith, G. F.... | Farmer, Stockmen, etc. | Ewing. |  |  | Married | 55 | dependent. |
| Smith, Julius.. | Farmer | $\mathrm{B}$ | Phelp |  | Married. | 42 | Indep |
| Soderman, F. | Farmer | Firtl | Lancast | New York | Marrled. | 31 | Republica |
| Spencer, E. $\mathbf{R}$ stevens, John | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bar } \\ & \text { Far } \end{aligned}$ | Edison | Furnas | West Virg | Married. | 53 | Independent. |
| Suter, Letvis Hi | Farmer \& Stock Raiser... | Neligh | Antelop | Pennsylvania... | Married | 42 | Independent. |
| Sutton, A. L | Lawyer | South | Dougla | Wiscousin | Single.. | 26 | Republicat. |
| VanDuyn, John N | Examin | Wilbur. | Saline | Ohio | Marricd. | 47 | Republican. |
| VanHousen, John | Farmer. | Schuyler. | Colfax | New York. | Marricd |  | Democrat. |
| Wardlaw, Joh | Fa | Plckrell | Cr | Kentucky... | Married |  | $\mathrm{ml} \text {. }$ |
| Watson, J. | Lawyer. | Nebraska Ci | Otoe. | Missourt. | Marrie | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wilson, John | Tveryman | Kearney |  | Pennsylvania... | Marrie | 34 | Democrat. |
| Withnell, C. H Woods. J. D. | Con | Omaba. <br> Hay Sip |  |  |  | $43$ | Inclependen |

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE-TWENTY-FOLRTH SESSION - 1895 .
Hon. Robert E. Moore, Liec゙tenant Governor, President

| NAME | OCCUPATION | POSTOFFICE | COUNTY | NATIVITY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARRIED } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { SINGLE } \end{aligned}$ | AGE | POLITICS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John C. Watson, President pro tem...... | Attorney | Nebraska City.. | Otoe | Missouri | Married.. | 44 | Republican. |
| Tim Sedgwick, Secretary................... | Editor.... | York.............. | York. | Illinois. | Married.. | 42 | Republican. |
| F. W. Barber, 1st Assistant Secretary... | Attorney | Grand Island... | Hall | Canada | Married.. | 39 | Republican. |
| A. R. Keim, 2d Assistant Secretary..... | Attorney | Falls City. | Richardson | Pennsylvania. | Single.... | 35 | Republican. |
| R. Q. Stewart, Sergeant-at-arms.......... | Farmer. | Campbell | Fra | Ohio.. | Single..... | 49 | Republican. |
| T. Williams, 1st Ass't Sergeant-at-arms ..................... 2d Ass't Sergeant-at-arms | Painter | Geneva | Fi | Michigan | Single ..... | 44 | Republican. |
| J. Gannon, Doorkeeper...................... | Farmer | Bancrof | Cuming | İlinois | Married.. | 35 | Republican. |
| C. S. Brundlage, Ass't Ioorkeeper | Painter | Tecums | Johnso | New Jersey | Single..... | 28 | Republican. |
| J. E. Rule, Enrolling Clerk. 1st Ass't Enrolling Cler | Altorney | Wester | Saline | Wiscon | Married.. | 33 | Republican. |
| W. H. Pool, Engrossing Clerk.. | Farmer | Wabash | Cass. |  | Married.. | 42 | Republican. |
| H.S. MacAyeal, C'haplain................. | Min! | C'ambridge........ |  |  | Married.. | 34 | Republican. |

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE-LEGISLATURE 1895.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE-TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION-1895.

| NAME | OCCUPATION | POST OFFICE | county | Nativity | $\begin{gathered} \text { MARRIED } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { SINGLE } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | AGE | P(oLitics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. L. Richards, Speaker. | Attorney | Hebron | Thayer. | Illinols. | Married.. | 39 | Republlcan. |
| W. M. Geddes, Chief Clerk. | Mayor. | Grand Island. | Hall | Ohio. | Married.. | 38 | Republican. |
| F. A. Harrison, 1st Assistant Clerk.... | Attorney | Pawnee City. | Pawnee. | Illinois. | Married.. | 30 | Republlcan. |
| J. F. Zediker, 2 d Assistant Clerk....... | Editor | Lincoln. | Lancaster | Pennsylvanta... | Married.. | 52 | Republican. |
| H. Glaskow, 3d Assistant Clerk | Insurance Agent | Odell | Giage. | Pennsylvania... | Married. | 47 | Republican. |
| II. Akin, 4th Assistant Clerk ............. | 13ook-keeper. | Omaha | Itouglas. | Kansas......... | *ingle... | 22 | Republican. |
| W. W. Shoenberger, Sergeant-at-Arms | Real Estate and Co | Aurora | Hamilton | Pennsylvania. | Married.. | 49 | Republlcan. |
| A. G. Tyler, ist Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms 2d Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms | Real Estat | Og | 亿eit | Mississippi | Married.. | 48 | Republican. Republican. |
| J. L. Cook, Doorkeeper..................... | Painter | Fontanelle | Washingto | Pennsylvania.. | Married.. | 44 | Republican. |
| P. Dorr, Assistant Doorkeeper | Real Estate | Havelock | Lancaster | Wiscons | Married | 26 | Republican. |
| W. J. Pemberton, Enrolling Clerk...... 1st Asst Enrolling Clerk | Real Est | rbur | J | Virg | Married | 43 | Rewublican. Republican. |
| F. I. Sargent, Engrossing Clerk... | Farmer | Cedar Rapids.. | Boo | New Hamp | Married.. | 49 | Republican. |
| 1st Asst. Engrossing Clerk <br> M. S. Maze, Chaplain. | Minister | Callaw |  |  | arried.. | 38 | Republican. Republican. |

MEMBERS OF THE HODSE-LEGIELATOBE 1895.

| NAME | OCCUPATION | POBT OFFICE | COUSTY | Nativity | MARRIED OR SINGLE | AGE | POLITICS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| David Guthrie | Miller. | Superior. | Nuckolls. | Canada. | Married.. | 48 |  |
| T. G. Wilder. | Farmer | Cowles... | Webster. | New York........ | Married.. | 55 | Republican. |
| Peter Griftith | Farmer | Juniata | Adams... | New York........ | Married.. | 58 | Republican. |
| Randolph MeNitt | Attorney. | Red Clour. | Webster | Ohio................ | Single.... | 24 | Republican. |
| W. H. Harrison | Lamber Dealer. | Granć Island... | Hall.... | Illinois. | Married.. | 34 | Republican. |
| G. L. Ronse... <br> H. Schickedan | Farmer... | Alda.... | Hall. | Ohio. | Married.. | 48 | Republican. |
| H. Schickeda <br> P. H. Barry | Impl-ment Dealer. | St. Pau | Howard | Germany | Married.. | 34 | Republican. |
| J. A. Roberts | Farmer | J | Greeley | Indiana. | Married. | 50 27 | Populist. |
| G. F Smith | Farmer | Ewing | Holt | New Yo | Married.. | 47 | Populist. Populist. |
| E. L. Myers\%. | Lumber Dealer........... | Newpor | Rock. | Pennsylvania. | Married.. | 31 | Republlcan. |
| F, Rothlenter. | Farmer and Merchant.. | Kllgore | Cherry.... | Austria.......... | Marrled. | 36 | Populist. |
| Wm. Dempsey R. D . Harris.... | Farmer. | Allianc | Box Butte.... | Wisconsin..... ... | Single..... | 33 | Populist. |
| R. D. Harris. | Physician. .................. | Ogala | Keith. | Ohio.... | Married.. | 46 | Republican. |
| W. P. Higsins | Farmer | Wescott. | Custer. | M N (ssouri.. | Married.. | 38 30 | Populist. |
| Isaac N. Goar. | Framer | Callaway | Custer. | Indiana | Married.. | 43 | Populist. |
| James W. Zink | Farmerand Stockraiser | Loup City........ | Sherman | Indiana | Married.. | 48 | Populist. |
| John Brady. | Farmer. | Kearney .......... | Buffalo. | Wisconsi | Single..... | 43 | Republican. |
| A. J. Scolt. | Farmer | Keal ney.......... | Buffalo. | West Virginia. | Married.. | 45 | Populist. |
| Frank Baco | Farmer | Gothenburg...... | Dawson | Illinois.......... ... | Married.. | 41 | Republican. |
| Oscar Carlso | Farmer | Axtell | Kearney | Sweden ............ | Married.. | 44 | Republican. |
| Henry Moehrm | Farmer | Macon | Franklin | Germany......... | Single..... | 31 | Republican. |
| O. Hull | Farmer | Alma.............. | Harlan. | Pennsylvania... | Married.. | 45 | Populist. |
| E. Ro Bee. | Farmer. | Cambridge....... | Purnas | Wweden | Married.. | 44 | Populist. |
| J. J. Lambo | Real Estate and Loans. | Indianola. | Fed Willow.. | Ohio............... | Married.. | 40 | Republican. |
| D. L. McBr | Farmerand Clergyman | Quick.. | Frontler. | Pennsylvania | Married.. | 44 | Populist. |
| J. W. Cole. | Attorney......................s] | Culbertson | Hitchcock..... | Indiana............ | Married.. | 46 | Republican. |









## Charles $\boldsymbol{R}$. Chase.

|  | Charles If. Chase. George Mattison... |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Henry S. Beck.. |
|  | M, H. Wart |
|  | L. H. Suter. |
|  | L. P. Judd. |
|  | F. W. Richardson |
|  | fus G. Becher. |
|  | E. B, Spackman |
|  | John C. Van Housen. |
|  | R. C. Brownell. |
|  | James Havlik |
|  | C. D. Casper. |
|  | M. C. Delaney |
|  | W. A. Brokaw |
|  | D. D. Remington |
|  | Joseph Burns. |
|  | Henry Harkson |
|  | T. C. Munger. |
|  | W. D. Robinson |
|  | E. R. Spencer |
|  | W. O. Chapman |
|  | Wm. Kaup. |
|  | J. C. Burch |
|  | H. J. Merrick |
|  | E. B. Hinds. |
|  | F. W. Miles |
|  | J. O. Cramb |
|  | E. M. Jenkins |
|  | C. L. Richards |
|  | J. M, Perkins. |
|  | Henry Langhorst |
|  | John B. Conaway |
|  | Wm. McFadden.... |
|  | Geo. Horst. |
|  | Robt. W. Campbell |
|  | John B. Cain. |
|  | A. N. Thomas |
|  | E. E. Hairg |
|  | Wm. Ashby |



## Appointive Officers of the House, 1897.

Custodian Cloak-room, D. Cosgrove, Omaha,
Assistant Custodian Cloak-room, L. S. Bruno, Central City.
Custodian Chief Clerk's Room, John Vanderburg, Indianola.
Time-keeper, E. W. Crane, North Platte.
Mail Carrier, D. S. Burkhard, Rowland.
Doorkeeper, J. C. Hammang, Arlington.
Assistant Doorkeeper, Charles Biven, Tecumseh.
Speaker's Private Secretary, W. N. Sliver, Wahoo.
Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, Lena Bromer, West Point.
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Stenographer, Virginia E. Phillips, Omaha.
" Sarah E. Striker, Wahoo.
-. Geo:ge C. Kidd, Nebraska City.
Bill Clerk, J. M. Whisnand, Gilead.
Assistant Bill Clerk, H. F. Wasmund, Rushville.
Proof-reader, Mary Fairbrother, Omaha.
Assistant Proof-reader, Arthur L. Anderson, Omaha.
Copy-holder, Arthur Frantz, Tobias.
" Jesse Pflug, Exeter.
Clerk of Committee on Elections, C. H. Challis, Uiysses.
Clin Accounts and Expenditures, C. N. Miller, Alma.
Clerk of Committee on Claims, J. B. Anderson, Holdrege.
". $\because \quad$ on Finance, Ways, and Means, J. C. Low, Stella.
" ." on Judiciary, Miss II. L. Knapp, Omaha.
Clerk of Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, J. H. Graves, Palinyra.
Clerk of Committee on Citles and Towns, Edwin Norris, Omaha.
Watchman, C. Marshall, Riverton.
Henry Taylor, Spring Green.
Night Watchman, W. F. Maddox, Aurora.
Janitor, W. S. Leiter, Seward.
." Thomas Harrington, Central City.
". D. K. Chaney, Stella.
Custodian of Busement, M. McGee, Líncoln. Fireman, H, B. Schneringer, Calluway. Boot Black, G. H. Holly, Lincoln.
Carpenter, George F. Daggett, Lincoln.
Chiet Clerk's Messenger, O. C. Teel, Red Cloud.
Page, Ted Schneringer, Bradshaw.
" Kov Platte, Lincoln.
" Willie Sinith, Salem.
" Fred Wiebe, Grand Isiand.
Speaker's Yage, Simon Kelley, Lincoln.
Page, William Hensley. Columbus.
" James Boyd, Stark.
" William Cunningham. Palmyra.
" 1. C. Edwards, Humboldt.
" Harvey Grosvenor, Central City.

- Oscar Phelps, Stratton.
OFFICERS OF THE SENATE-TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION-1897.

| NAME. | OCCUPATION. | P. O. ADDRESS. | COUNTY. | NATIVITY. | Married OR SINGLE. | AGE. | POLITICS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hon, F. T. Ransom, Pres. Pro Tem. | Lawyer ................. | Omaha........... | Douglas... | Missouri.. | Married. |  | Silver Rep. |
| W. F. Schwind, Secretary............... | Lawyer | Lincoln | Lancaster :. | Miesouri. | Married. | 32 | Democrat. |
| 11. A. Edwards, Ist Asst. Secretary. | lawyer | Grand Island. | Hall |  | Married. |  | Peo. Ind. |
| H. G. Stewart, 2d Asst. Secretory... | Farmer | Crawford........ | Dawes | Wisconsin | Married. | 42 | Peo. Ind. |
| John Corlinn, Sergeant-at-Arms..... |  | Bancroft $\qquad$ | Cuming ...... |  |  |  |  |
| D. H, Burke, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms |  | Central City ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charles Nownes, Doorkeeper | Farmer | Papiliion | Sarpy. |  |  |  | Peo. Ind. |
| W, G, Willoughby, Asst. Doorkp'r.. |  | Hastings...... | Adams |  |  |  |  |
| G, M. Petty, Enrolling Clerk........... Miss J. H. Abbott, Engrossing Clerk | Farmer | North L,oup... | Valley ........ |  | Married. |  | Peo. Ind. |
| Frank T, Chatburn, E'naplain.......... | Minister | Wilber | Saline........... | Iow | Married. | 32 | Peo. Ind. |
| Laura Forbes, Postmistress............ | Clerk | Butte ........... | Boyd. |  | Single... |  | Democrat. |
| F. J. Bintler, Assistant Postmaster |  | Pawnee City... | Pawnee |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. Clary, Clerk Com. of Whole... | Lawyer | Nebraska City | Otoe | III | Married. | 40 | Democrat. |
| J. G. Seay, Bill Clerk......... |  | Omaha........... | Douglas |  |  |  |  |
| J. J. Swoboda, Mail Carrier............ |  | Plattemouth. | Cass. |  |  |  |  |
| Nathan R. Greenfleld, Bookkeeper... | Lawyer | Lexington...... | Dawso | Illin | Single.... | 22 | Peo. Ind. |

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE-TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION-1897.

| NAME. | OCCUPATION. | P08TOFFICE. | COUNTY. | NATIVITY. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MAKRIGD } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { BINGLE. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | AGE. | POLITICS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. W. Beal.. | Edltor..... ................... | I3roken liow... | Custrr | Missouri | Mnrried. | 37 |  |
| Smith T. Caldwel | Farmer ..................... | Edgar | Clay | Illinols ........... | Married. | 51 | Republican. |
| J. S. Canaday | School Teacher | Minden | Kearney | Indlana. | Married. | 35 | Peo. Ind. |
| J. B. Conaway | Physician................... | York ................ | York | Uhio................... | Married. | 56 | Republican. |
| William H. Deari | Physician................... | Plattsmouth.. | Cass | Illinols | Married. | 38 | Democrat. |
| John H. Dundas. | Editor........................ | Auburn ......... | Nemaha ..... | Illinols | Married. | 51 | Peo. Ind. |
| J. H. Evans........ | Manager Laundry..... | Omaha........... | Douglas ..... | W ales............. |  | 48 | Republican. |
| Thomas F. Farre | Farmer ..................... | Chapman ...... | Merrick ...... | Canada ......... | Married. | 38 | Peo. Ind. |
| F. Q. Feltz. | lanchinan. | Ogalalla......... | Keith ......... | Iowa.............. | Married. | 44 | Peo. Ind. |
| Nick Fritz ... | Farmer. | Pender.......... | Thurston.... | Germany ..... .. | Married. | 50 | Democrat. |
| John N. Goudring. | Lawyer | Columbus....... | Platte......... | Illinois........... | Married. | 40 | Democrat. |
| Loyal M. Graham. | Lawyer... | Stock ville....... | Frontier...... | Pennsylvania | Married. | 37 | Peo. Ind. |
| O. Grothan. | Physician | St. Paul ........ | Howard...... | Norway......... | Married. | 37 | Democrat. |
| W. D. Haller | Druggist | Blair.............. | Washington | Wisconsin...... | Married. | 50 | Republlcan. |
| J. W. Heapy........ | Farmer | LItchfield....... | Sherinan..... | ('anada.......... | Married. | 42 | Peo. Ind. |
| Edward E. Howell | Coal Dealer | Omaha. | Douglas...... | C'anada.......... | Married. | 37 | Democrat. |
| John Jeffcoat. | Contractor | Oinaha........... | Dougias...... | Illinois........... | Marrled. | 61 | Peo. Ind. |
| L. L. Johnson | Farmer. | Inland............ | Clay,........... | Ohio............... | Married. | 46 | Peo. Ind. |
| J. D. Lee... | Minister | 1.yuch............ | Boyd........... | Virginia......... | Married. | 31 | Peo. Ind. |
| Michael W. McG | Lawyer. | Albion............ | Boone......... | Jlinois........... | Married. | 33 | Peo. Ind. |
| William Miller... | Farmer | Oakland......... | Burk........... | Alsacel oraine | Married. | 45 | Peo. Ind. |
| Charles 'T. Muffly | Farmer | Mead'w Grove | Madison...... | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 68 | Peo. Ind. |
| George A. Murphy | Lawyer | Beatrice......... | Gage ........ | Indiana.......... | Married. | 38 | Republican. |
| Otto Mutz. | Farmer....................... | Springview.... | Keya Paha. | Iowa. | Married. | 41 | Feo. Ind. |
| John M. Osborn | Farmer........................ | Pawnee City... | Pawnee....... | Indiana.......... | Married. | 53 | Yeo. lnd. |
| Frank T. Ransom | Lawyer. | Omaha........... | Douglas...... | Missonri......... | Married. |  | Silver Rep. |
| William E. Ritchie | Farmer | Ulysses........... | Butler. | Illinois........... | Married. | 49 | Democrat. |
| William D. Schaal | Farmer | Springfleld.... | Sarpy | Missourl......... | Married. | 37 | Peo. Ind. |
| E, IR. Spencer... | Janker. | Firth.............. | 1.ancaster | New York....... | Married. | 35 | IRepublican. |
| Calvin F . Steele. | Merchan | Fairbnry........ | Jefferson.... | IIIInois........... | Married. | 53 | lepublican. |
| Tracy P. Sykes. | Farnier. | Hastings........ | Adams........ | New York....... | Married. | 53 | l'eo. Ind. |
| A. R. Talbot. | Lawyer | lincoln.......... | L, ancuster... | Illinols........... | Married. | 37 | IRepublican. |
| Edward G. Wat | Physician | Friend | Saline | Wisconsin...... | Married. | 38 | Silver Rep. |
| Amos A. Weller | Merchant.................... | Syracuse........ | Otoe............. | New York....... | Married. | 55 | Democrat. |

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE-TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION-1897.

| NAME. | OCCUPATION. | POSTOFFICE. | COUNTY. | Nativity. | MARRIED OR SINGLE. | AGE. | POLITICB. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. N. Gntiln, Speaker. | Farm. \& Stock Dealer | Colon | Saunder | Illinois ...... | Married. | 44 | Peo. Ind. |
| Frank 1). Eager, Chief Clerk | Publisher.................. | Lincoln | Lancast | Nebraska .. | Single... | 24 | Peo. Ind. |
| U. F. Foster, 1st Assistant Cler | Editor | Plainview....... | Plerce......... | Wisconsin ..... | Married. | 40 |  |
| J. W. Barnhart, 2d Assistant Clerk. | Editor | Auburn | Nemaha .... | Pennsyivania. | Married. | 40 | Democrat. Democrat. |
| A. J .Webb, 3d Assistant Clerk....... | Accounta | Omaha.......... | Donglas...... | California ..... | Married. <br> Married. |  | Democrat. Silver Rep. |
| Rev. James Mailley, Chaplain.. | Minister. | David City .... Osceola | Butler Polk $\qquad$ | Scotland Maryland $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Married. Marrled. | 35 56 | Silver Rep. Peo. Ind. |
| L. A. Beitzer, Sergeant-at-Arms | Publisher | Osceola Fremont | Polk Dodge | Maryland....... <br> Kentucky | Marrled. <br> Married. | 56 |  |
| J. M. Nor, Ass't Sergt-at-Arms. | Carpente | Fremont Arlington. | Dodge $\qquad$ Washington | Kentucky Nebraska $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Married. <br> Married. | 54 27 | Democrat. Peo. Ind. |
| J. C. Hannang, Doorkeeper....... | Farmer....... | Arlington....... <br> Tecumseh....... | Washington | Nebraska | Single.... | 24 | Siver Rep. |
| C. G. Wallace, Enrolliug Clerk... | Cik. in Lanb'r Yard.. | l,exington...... | Dawson. | Illinois | Single.... | 26 | Peo. Ind. |
| John L. Cleaver, Encrossing Clerk.. | Insurance Agent........ | Falls City....... | lichardson. | New Jersey | Married. | 55 | Democrat. |
| C. A. Berry, Custodian................... | Real Estate \& Ins ..... | Wayne | Wayne....... | Switzerian | Single.... | 26 |  |
| W, F. Wright, Bookkeeper | Farmer | Bethany | Lancaster | Michigan.. | Married. | 60 |  |
| Ralph D. Parsons. Postmaster....... | Farmer | A melia | Holt .......... | Indiana |  | 70 34 | Peo. Ind. Democrat. |
| Miss Lura Lucas, Ass't Postmaster | Clerk | In | Lancaster .. | Illinois | Married. | 34 | Democrat. |


| NAME. | OCCUPATION. | Postoffice. | county. | Nativity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MARRIED } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { gINGLE. } \end{gathered}$ | AGE. | POLITICS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frank B. Alderman | Marble Cutter. | West Poiut | Cuming | Indiana. | Married. | 44 | Republican. |
| H. T. Ankeny | Farmer ......... | Laurel....... | 'edar | Illinois ........... | Widower | 50 | Peo. Ind. |
| C. W. Baldwin. | Physician | Elkhorn | Douglas.. | Michigan........ | Married. | 31 | Democrat. |
| James J. Bernard | Farmer | Pawnee City... | Pawnee ...... | P . Lid. Isiand. | Married. | 45 | Republican. |
| O. P. Billings | Farmer | Norden.......... | Keyr Palia. | Iowa ............ | Married. | 43 | Peo. Ind. |
| Palmer Blake. | Farm. \& Stock laiser | Tecumseh. | Johnson...... | Vermont | Married. | 62 | Republican. |
| Samuel Bower | Fnrm. \& Stock liaiser | St. Paul... | Howard | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 59 | Peo. Ind. |
| Frank Burma | Insurance | Omaha... | Douglas ..... | Sweden.......... | Married. | 40 | Republican. |
| F. J. Burkett. | Lawyer | Lincoin | Lancaster .. | Jowa . | Married. | 29 | Requblican. |
| John H. Butle | Builder. | Omaha | Douglas ..... | Indiana | Married. | 55 | Republican. |
| H. D. Byran. | Farm. \& Stock Raiser | Decatur. | Burt........ | Iowa ... | Married. | 42 | Republican. |
| B. W. Campbel | Farmer ................. | Clay Center ... | Clay | Illinois | Married. | 58 | Peo. Ind. |
|  | Editor. | Blue springn.. | Gage | Ohio.. | Married. | 37 | Republican. |
| W. E. Chittende Paul F. Clark... | Farmer | Cortland ....... | Gage ... | Illinois | Married. | 43 | Republican. |
|  | Lawyer ...... | Lincoln | Lancaster | Wiaconsin | Married. | 35 | Republican. |
| Wilifam Cole | Rearmer | Stella | kichardson. | Kentucky | Married. | 29 | lemocrat. |
| 1.evi Cox | Live Stock Com |  | Dougias | Illinoiols | Married. | 48 | Peo. Ind. |
| J. H. Cronk | Farmer ......... | Ord ........... ... | Valley .. | New York | Married. | 48 | Republican. |
| Joseph Crow | L.awyer | Omaha | Douslas | Indiana. | Married. | 40 | Republican. |
| C. E. Curtis. | Merchant | South Omaha | Douglas | Indiana | Married. | 32 | Peo. Ind. |
| Richard Dobso | Farmer | Grafton.......... | Fillmore...... | England......... | Married. | 50 | Peo. Ind. |
| DeWitt Eager | Merchant | BeaverCross'r | Seward......... | New York....... | Married. | 47 | Peo. Ind. |
| W. G. Eastman P. H. Eighmy | Farmer | Kingston ...... | Custer ........ | Iillnois ...... ... | Married. | 39 | Peo. Ind. |
| $\stackrel{\text { P. }}{\text { F. }}$ W. Eighm, | Minister | Long Pine...... | Brown ........ | New York....... | Married. | 58 | Republican. |
| F. W. Endo | Farmer | Tobias | Saline. | Germany ...... | Married. | 51 | Democrat. |
| W. S. Felker. Martin Feruo | lawver | Omaha. | Dougns | Maine............. | Married. | 60 | Democrat. |
| Martin Ferno | Farmer | Roseland | Adams | Iowa | Marrled. | 29 | Peo. Ind. |
| (i) R, Fouke | Merchant | Liberty ..... ... | Gage. | Maryland....... | Married. | 43 | Repnblican. |
| F. N. Gaffin... | Farm. \& Stock Dealer | Colon ............ | Saunders..... | Illinols .......... | Married. | 44 | Peo. Ind. |
| Fred Gaylord | Mgr. Gas Works.. ..... | Kearney......... | 13uffalo........ | Iowa | Single.. | 36 | Peo lnd, |
| Henry Gerdes Felix Givens. | Farmer. | Barada ......... | Richardson. | Illinois | Married. | 41 | Democrat. |
| Felix Givens. J. S. Goshor | Farmer | West Point | Cuming | Illinois | Married. | 52 | lemocrat. |
| J. S. Goshor | Farmer | Chester. | Thayer. | Pennsylvania. | Widower | 67 | Republican. |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE-LEGISLATURE 1897-Continued.

| NAME. | OCCUPAT1ON. | POSTOFFICE. | COUNTY. | NATIVITY. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARRIED } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { SINGLE. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | AGE. | POLITICB. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joseph L. Grandsta | Farm. \& Stock laiser | Bladen | Webster | Ohio. | Married. | 49 | Peo. Ind. |
| Claus Grell | Farmer ...... .... | Chalco. | Sarpy......... | Germanv........ | Married. | 47 | Dem |
| M. C. Grimes | Farmer | Chambers. | Holt............ | Illinois .......... | Single.... | 33 | Peo. Ind. |
| J. H. Grosvenor | School Tencirer . | Stark | Hamilton... | Nebraska ...... | Single.... | 23 | d. |
| D. W. Hamilton. | Farmer . | Rising Clty ..... | Butler .......... | Pennsylvania. | . | 38 45 |  |
| Robert Headerson............................... | Farmer . | Henderson .... | York ........... | W | Married. | 40 80 | leo. Ind. |
| L. L. Hile | Farmer | St. Michael..... | Clay | Pennsylvania. <br> Illinois | Married. | 64 | Vemocrat. |
| R. H. Hill | Farmer ................... | Edgrar ............ | Dodge .......... | Missouri........... | Married. | 47 | Republican. |
| W. D. Holbro | Farmer .................... | Everett ......... | Red Willow. | Tennessee........ | Married. | 66 | l'eo. Ind. |
| L. J. Holland | Farm. \& Stock Raiser | Lndiangia....... | Dawson....... | Wisconsin | Marrled. | 50 | Peo. 1nd. |
| William Horner | Farmer | Lexington...... Alma.......... | Harlan......... | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 48 | Peo. Ind. |
| O. Hull. | Farmer | President ....... | Platte ......... | New York....... | Married. | 54 | Peo. Ind. |
| N. Secor Hyatt | Farmer | Presidenty .......... | Jefferson .... | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 50 | Republican. |
| George E. Jenkins | Marmer | Wrmore........... | Gage ..... | W ales.............. | Married. | 54 | Republican. |
| George U. Jones | Farmer | Brock.............. | Nemaha ..... | Ohio... | Married. | 57 | Peo. Ind. |
| D. N. Jones. | Farmer Fowler | Wayne | Wayne ....... | Ohio | Married. | 39 | Democrat. |
| D. A. Jones... | Stock Feeder l.awyer | Butte .............. | Boyd........... | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 33 | Peo. Ind. |
| Geo. F. Kapp | lawyer | ¢t. Edwards... | Boone | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 48 | Peo. Ind. |
| H. C. Keister. | Farmer | Wahoo........... | Saunders.... | Indiana.......... | Married. | 50 | Peo. Ind. |
| C. M. Lemar | Iron Moulder............... | Omaha............ | Douglas ..... | Scotiand ....... | Married. | 35 | Democrat. |
| ohn | Farmer ....................... | Edhoim.......... | Butler ......... | Ohio. | Married. | 49 | Silver Rep. |
| R. S. McCarth | Farmer | Spaulding ..... | Greeley ........ | Ohio | Married. | 43 | ers. Ind. |
| D, McCracken | Farmer | Macon............ | Franklin .. | Indiana | M | 3 | $1 \mathrm{e}$ |
| Geo. H. McGee | Farmer | Clearwater | Antel | Eds. Island | Married. | 42 | Rapublí |
| Donald McLeod | Mechan | Schuyler..... | Coliax ......... | New York | Married. | 64 | Republic |
| W. H. Mann | Miller | Wilber... |  | Ohio. | Married. | 34 | Peo. Ind. |
| C. C. Marshall | Nurseryman.. | Aringmton....... | Lancaster .. | Indiana | Married. | 59 | iRepublican. |
| M. H. Mills. | Stock Feeder | W averly .......... | Seward..... | Ohio.... | Married. | 70 | Ieinocrat. |
| J. B. Mitchell | Pharmer . .... | Creston | Platte | West Virginia | Married. | 43 | Democrat. |
| O. S. Moran | Farmer \& Stock Raiser | Chester | Thayer......... | Ireland........... | Married. | 34 | Peo. Iud. |
| J. R. Morrison | Farm, of Stock Raiser | Tekamah ..... | lsurt ............ | Pennsylvania. | Married. | 39 | Republican. |
| J. F. Nesbit. <br> C. W Phelps | Merchant <br> Farmer . | Stratton ........ | Dundy | Penneylvania. | Married. | 48 | Peo. Ind. |


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| Cans．．．．．． <br> Madison |
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| Douglas |
| Douklas |
| Hoit． |
| Otoe |
| Hall |
| Dixon． |
| Otoe |
| Dawes |
| Nemaha |
| Douglas |
| Richardson． |
| Johnson．． |
| Sherman |
| Phelps．． |
| Lincoln |
| Otoe ．．． |
| Pawnee |
| Douglas |
| Fillmore． |
| Adams |
| Dodge |
| Lancast |
| Custer |
| Poik． |
| Furnas |
| Hall |
| Lancaster |
| Gosper |
| Hamilton |
| Merrick |
| Nuckols |
| Douglas |
| Cass |
| York |


| E．M．Pollard | Farm．\＆Fruit Raiser | Nehaw |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F．P．Prince． | Hotel Keeper．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Madison |
| Edson Rich | Lawyer ．．．．． | Omaha |
| John Fitz Roberts | Live Stck．Com．Deal＇r | South Omaha |
| John A．Robertson | Farmer ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Joy ．．．．．．．．．． |
| Patrick Roddy．． | Farmer | Nebraska City |
| G．L．Rouse． | Farmer | Alda．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| －C．W．Schra | Farmer | Newcastle． |
| O．A．Sever | Farmer | Palmyra． |
| A．E．Sheidon | Editor． | Chadron |
| J．C．Shull． | School Teacher | Auburn |
| Dudley Smith | Wholesale Groce | Omaha． |
| Jules smith | Farm．\＆Stock Raiser | Salem． |
| D．C．Snyder | Farmer． | Elk Creek |
| J．M．Snyder | Minister | Verdurette |
| E．Soderman | Farmer | Bertrand．． |
| Lucieu Stebbi | Farmer | North Pla |
| Vincent Strau | Farm．\＆Stock Ralser | Berlin．．．．．． |
| Willian Sutto | Farmer | Table Rock |
| John H．Taylor | Farmer | Waterloo． |
| William H，Tay | Merchant | Exeter．．．．． |
| Peter Uerling． | Merchant | Ayr ．．． |
| S．S．Van Hor | Farmer | Hooper |
| Charles E．We | Real Estate Deale | Iicnoln |
| E．M．Webb． | Editor．．．．． | Callaway |
| William Welc | Farmer | Osceola |
| C．F．Wheele | Farmer | Precept |
| C．E．Wlebe． | Merchant | Grand Island． |
| T．M．Wimberl | Banker | Univ Place |
| Wilson Winslo | Farmer | ISertrand．．．． |
| D．S．Woodard | Phys，and Surgeor | Hampton． |
| Charles Woos | Farmer ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Silver Cree |
| J．H．Wright | Farmer | Ruskin．．． |
| John O．Yelser | Lawyer |  |
| Thomas T．You | Farmer | Ashland |
| D．S．Zimmerma | Stock Feede | York |

## STATE GOVERNMENT.

## Governor.

Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Broken Bow, Custer County.

## Iieutenant Governor.

Hon. James E. Harris, Talmage, Nemaha connty.

## Secretary of State.

Hon. Wm. F. Porter, Clarks, Merrick county.

## Treasurer.

Hon. J. B. Meserve, McCook, Red Willow county.

## Auditor of Public Accounts.

Hon. John F. Cornell, Verdon, Richardson county.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Euildings.
Hon. Jacob V. Wolfe, Lincoln, Lancaster county.

## Attorney General.

Hon, C. J. Smyth, Omaha, Douglas county.

## Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. W. R. Jackson, O'Neil, Holt county.

## \&スECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor, Hon, Silas A. Holcomb.
Private Secretary, Hon. Benton Maret.
Stenographer, Henty Blum.
Chief Clerk, Frank L. Mary.
Stenographer, Charles Q. De France.

## Secretary of State.

Secretary, Wm. F. Porter.
Deputy, O. E. Weesner.
Boor Keeper, Theodore Mahn.
Record Clerk, S. E. Starret.
Clerk, Mise Nellie Purcell.
Stenographer, L. W. Shrader.

## State Treasurer.

Treasurer, Hon. J. B. Meserve.
Deputy, Samuel Patterson.
book Keeper, W. H. Bradbury.
Stenographer and Book Keeprer, C. J. Wegt.

## Anditor of Public Accounts.

Auditor, Hon. John F. Cornell, Verdon. Deputy, C. C. Pool, Verdon.
Insurance Deputy, Samuel Lichty, Falls City.
Book Keeper, J. A. Simpson, Auburn. Bond Clerk, June Abbott, Lincoln. Recorder, J. M. Whitaker, Falls City. Insurance Clerk, W. B. Prlce, Lincoln. Stenoqrapher, Miss Mamie Muldoon.

## Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

Commissioner, Hon. Jacob V. Wolfe, Lincoln. I)eputy, Elon W. Nelson, Hichland. Chief Clerk, J. S. Hyatt, Lincoln. Draftsmin, Alex. Schlegel, University Place. Book Keeper, D, D. Lyuch, Platte Center. Sale Contract Clerk, Myrtle Shreve, Fremont. Book Kekper, Albert Sjoberg, Omaha. Lease Contract Clebk, J. H. Graves. Assignmient Clerk, Rhoda H. Stewart, Liucoln. Assignment Clerk, Cora I3. King, Schuyler. Delinquent Clerk, Miss Clara Leese, Lincoln.

## Attorney General.

Attorney General, Hon. C. J. Smyth, Omaha. Deputy, Ed. P. Sinith, Omaha.
Stenographer, George F. Corcoran, York.

## State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent, Hon. W. R. Jackion, O'Neil. Deputy, C. F. Beck, Lyons, Stenographer, Bernice M. Jackson, Lincoln. Custodian of Supplies, Alex Bentley.

## SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon. A. M. Post, Columbus. Supreme Judge, Hon. T. O. C. Harrisun, Grand Island. Supreme Judge, Hon. T. L. Norval. Seward.
Commissioners $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hon. Rob"rt IRyan, lincoln. } \\ \text { Hon. John }\end{array}\right.$ (Hon. Frank Irvine, Ombha. Clerk and Reporter, D. A. Campbell, Lincoln, Deputy Clenk, W. B. Rose, Liucoln. Aspistant Clerk, E. J. Strelght, Lincoln. Stenographer, Miss Cora Outcalt, Lincoln, Stenographer, E. C. Brunson. Library Clerk, B. M. Howell, Lincoln. Assistant Reporter, M. E. Cullins, Lincoln. Baliff, J. H. Naden, Lincoln. Baliff, O. D. Harris, Lincoln.

## STATE BOARDS AND ASSISTANTE.

## Banking Department.

President, John F. Cornell, State Auditor.
Member, J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
Meмвек, C. J. Nmyth, Attorney General.
Secretary, P. L. Hall. Mead.
Clehk, H. Matheisen, Omaha.

## State Bank Examiners.

Reuben Lipp, Pawnee City.
John F . Coad, Jr., Omaha.
Frank A. Reynolds, Gothenburg.
Victor E, Wilson, Omaha.

## State Board of Educational 工ands and Funds.

Silas A. Holcomb, Governor, President.
W. F. Porter, Secretary of State.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
C. J. Smyth, Attorney General.
J. V. Wolfe, Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings, Secretary.

State Board Publio Lands and Buildings.
J. V. Wolfe, Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings, President.
W. F. Porter, Secretary of State, Secretary.
J. IS, Meserve, Treasurer.
C. J. Sinyth, Attorney General.

## State Board of Purchases and Supplies.

S. A. Holcomb, Governor, President.
W. F. Porter, Secretary of State.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
C. J. Smytb, Attorney General.
J. V. Wolfe, Commissioner of Public Lauds and Bulldinga, Secretary.

## State Board of Equalization.

S. A. Holcomb, Governor.
J. F. Cornell, Auditor Public Accounts.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.

## State Board of Printing.

J. F. Cornell, Auditor of Public Accounts.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
W. F. Porter, Secretary of State.

## State Board of Escheats.

S. A. Holcomb, Governor.

W, R. Jackson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## State Board of Eealth.

S. A. Holcomb, Governor, President.
C. J. Smyth, Attorney General.
W. R. Jackson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary.

## Secretaries.

F. D. Holdeman, M. D., Ord.
C. F. Stewart, M, D., Auburn.
B. F. Bally, M. D., Lincoln.
13. F. Crummer, M. D., Oinaha.

## State Board of Pharmacy.

C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, President. W. F. Porter, Secretary of State, Secretary. J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
J. F. Cornell, State Auditor.

## Examiners.

C. M. Ciark, Frlend.
A. W. Iucheit, Grand Island.
H. R. Gering, Plattsmouth.
H. H. Barth, Lincoln.

Griff. J. Evans, Hastings.

## State Board of Transportation.

John F. Cornell, State Auditor, President.
J, V. Wolfe, Commissioner Pabll: Lands and Buiidings, Secretary.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
C. J. Smyth, Attorney General.
W. F. Porter, Secretary of State.
secretaries $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { J. W. Edgerton. } \\ \text { J. C. Dahlman. }\end{array}\right.$
G. L. Laws.

Miss Nellie Holland, Stenographer.
Nebraska Fish Commission.
President, W, L. May, Fremont.
Vick-President, J. S. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln.
Secretary, R. S. Oberfelder, Sidney.
Superintendent, W. T. O'Brien, South Bend.

## State Oil Inspectors.

Chi"f Inspector, J. H. Edminsten, Eddyville.
Deputy, Wm. Dailey, Pern.
Deputy, F. B. Mibbard, Irvington.
Deputy, Warwlek Saunders, Columbus.
Deputy, Ed. F. Lyons, Fairbury.
Deputy, Nels O. Alberts, Saronville.

## Labor Commissioner.

Diputy Labor Commissioner, Sidney J. Kent.
Clerk, J. A. Edgerton.

## NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARDS.

## Roster 1597-98. <br> Department Staff.

Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Harry, Greeley. Quartermaster and Commissary General, Col. William G. Swan, Tecumseh. Surgeon General, Col. R. Emmett Giffen, Lincoln. Inspector General, Col. Nels P. Lundeen, York. Judge Advocate General, Col. Edwin W. Hale, Davld City. Chiel Clerk, Adjt. Genl's. office, Ira J. Ayers, Lincoln.

## Personal Staff.

Special Ald, Major Edmund G. Fechet, 6th Cav., U. S. $\Lambda$. Ald-de-Camp, Col. James H. Peabody, Omaha. Aid-de-Camp, Col. Fred A. Miller, Lincoln. Aid-de-Camp Col. Lewis F. Walker, Benkleman. Aid-de-Camp, Col. Herko Koster, Niobrara. Ald-de-Camp, Col. Wm. F. Cody, North Platte. Ald-de-Camp, Col. Emll Hansen, Archer. Aid-de-Camp, Col. W. H. Barnes, Fairbury. Aid-de-Camp, Col. J. M. Burress, Auburn. Ald-de-Camp, Col. Juhn G. Maher, Chadron. Ald-de-Camp, Col. Walter Moise, Onaha.

## STATE INSTLTUTIONS.

## Board of Education.

W. R. Jarkson, State Superinteudent of Public Instruction.
J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer.
B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha.
J. S. West, Benkleman.
J. E. Lamaster, Tecumseh.
J. T. Spencer, Dakota City.
D. D. Martlndale, Niobrara.

## Insane Fospital, Iincoln.

Superintendent, Dr. L. J. Abbott.
First Assibtant Physician, Dr. C. E. Coffin.
Second Assistant Physician. Dr. Minerva M. Newbecker. Matron, Mrs, Mary Thomas.
Steward, E. C. Rewick.

## Insane Asylum, Norfolk.

Superintendent, Dr. G. F. Keiper.
Physician, Dr. W. H. Barber.
Steward, C. D. Jenkins.
Matron, Mrs. L. Bowser.

## Hospital for Incurable Insane, Fastings.

SUPERintendent, Robert Damerell.
Physician, Dr. J. T. Steele.
Steward, A. J. Scott.
Matron, Miss Jenuie E. Larsen.

## State Penitentiary.

Warden, Geo. W. Leldigh.
Deputy Warden, Thos. Welch.
Physician, Dr. H. C. Demaree.
Chaplain, Rev. P. W. Howe.

## Boys' Industrial School, Kearney.

Superintendent, C. W. Hoxie.
Aseistant Superintendent, James Holland.
Matron, $\qquad$
Physician, Dr. J. L. Bennett.
Chaplain, Rev. E. Forrell.
Book Keeper and Clerg, John Brandt.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Grand Island.

Commandant, John W. Whlson.
Surgeon, Dr. S. Sadler.
Adjur ant, J. H. Powers.
Matidn, Hannah Zimmer.

## Institute for the Blind, Nebraska City.

Principal, W. A. Jones.
Physician, Dr. M. A. Carreker.
Matron, Caroline F. Jones.
Steward and Book Keeper, B. S. Littlefleld.

## Home for the Friendless, Iincoln,

Superintendent, Mrs. F. M. Williams.
Assigtant Superintendent, Miss Lizzie Baldwin.
Matron, Mrs. Mattie E. Wood.
Physician, Dr. W. M. Knapp.

## Girl's Industrial School, Geneva.

Superintendent, Hon. B. R. B. Weber.
Matron, Mrs. E. L. Philbrook.
Physician, Dr. 'T. C. Canine.
Book Keeper and Steward, J. C. Brennan.
State Normal School at Peru. officers.
B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha, President.
W. R. Jackson, Superintendent of Pablic Instruction, Secretary. J. B. Meserve, State Treasurer, Treasurer.

## Deaf and Dumb Institute, Omaha.

Principal, J. A. Gillespie, A. M.
Physiclan, Dr. J. C. Denise.
Clenk, D. Clem Deaver.
Matron, Helen J. Gillespie.

## Institute for Feeble Minded, Beatrice.

Superintendent, C. P. Fall.
Steward and Book Keeper, C. W. Phelps.
Matron, Miss Maggle Wood.

## Woman's Industrial Home, Milfurd.

Superintendent, Mrs. Clara S. Carscadden.
Phybician, Julia E. Teele. Matron, Mrs. Ellzabeth Kent. Book Keeper, Pearl Carscadden.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Milford.

Commandant, J. M. Fowler.
Suroeon, Dr. S, P. Tracy.
Matron, Mrs, Elizabeth Ferguson.

## STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers for 1897.
Presinent, Milton Doolittle, North Platte. First Vice President, J. N. Van Duyn, Wilber. Second Vice Prebident, J. B. McDowell, Fairbury. Treaburer, Edmund McIntyre, Seward. Secretary, Robert W. Furnas, Brownville.

## Board of Managers.

J. B. Dinsmore, Chairman, Sutton. S. C. Bassett, Gibbon. W. A. Poynter, Alblon. E. L. Vance, Pawnee City. E. A. Barnes, Grand Island.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers for 1897.
Preaident, G. A. Marshall, Arlington. Vice Prebident, C. A. Hodkinson, Lincoln. Second Vice President, J. W. Hesser, Plattsmouth. Secretary, C. A. Barnard, Table Rock. Treasurer, Peter Younger Jr., Geneva. Director, E. F. Stephenson, Crete. Director, J. W. Stephens, North Bend. Director, J. P. Dunlap, Dwight. annual Meetinge, January each year and Mid-Summer meeting.

## NEBRASKA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President, F. H. Vanghn, Fremont. Vice Prebident, J. W. Bush, Battle Creek. Secretary, S. C. Bassett, Gibbon.

## NEBRASKA SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Z. S. Bronson, Waverly. Vice President, L. E. Mahan, Malcomb. Vice President, E. E. Day, Weeping Water. Vice President, George E. Fenley, Geneva. Secretary, Charies Dawson, Endicott. Treasurer, J. L. Barton, Greenwood.

Annual meeting held at state fair each year.

## STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

President, E. Whitcomb, Friend.
Secretary, L. D. Stilson, York,

## STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

President, W. H. Haven, Fremont.
Vice President, Dr. A. Gaisen, Tecumseh.
Secretary, I. L. Lyman, Iincoln.
Treasurer, E. E. Greer, Beatrice.
Board of Managers.
Charles Ross, Omaha.
O. E. Gaines, Elk City.
C. A. Cook, Salem.
E. O. Spencer, Lincoln.
L. L. Fisher, Geneva.
E. A. Pegler, Superintendent, Lincoln.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, J. W. Crabtree, Beatrice.
Secretary, L. U. Stoner, Valentine.
Treasurer, C. R. Atkinson, Fairbury.

## UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. LINCOLN.

## Board of Regents.

Charles H. Morrill, Presideut, Lincoln.
E. A. Hadley, Scotia.
C. W. Kaley, Red Cloud. Charles Weston, Hay Springs. Thomas Rawlings, Wakefield. H. L. Goold, Ogalalla. J. Stuart Dales, Secretary, Lincoln.

## EACULTY BY DEPARTMENTS.

## Agriculture.

George E. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D.
T. Lyttleton, Lyon, Asslstant Professor of Agriculture.

## American History.

H. W. Caidwell, Professor.
J. A. Barrett, Instructor.

Frank Brown, Division Assistant.
Art.
Cora Parker, Instructor. Henrietta M. Brock, Instructor.

## Botany.

C. E. Bessey, Professor.
F. E. Clements, Laboratory Assistant.
F. A. Rydberg, Laboratory Assistant.
C. L. Shear, Laboratory Assistant.

Edna L. Hyatt, Botanical Artist.

## Chemistry.

H. H. Nichoison, Professor.

John White, Instructor.
S. A very, Instructor.

Rosa Bouton, Instructor.
Herman A. Senter, Instructor.
Robert S. Hiltner, Laboratory Assistant.
E. E. Nichoison, Laboratory Assistant.

Ward Hildreth, Storekeoper.

## Civil Engineering.

O. V. P. Stout, Adjunct Professor.
W. R. Browne, ír.. Instructor.
G. R. Chatburn, Instructor.

## Electrical Engineering.

R. B. Owens, Associate Professor.
W. R. Browne, Jr., Instructor.
E. Podlesak. Electrician.
C. A. Skinner, Laboratory Assistant.
E. N. Corbin, Laboratory Assistant.

## Elocution.

Mary D. Manning, Instructor.

## English.

J. W. Adams, Professor.
E. A. Thurber, Instructor.

Prosser H. Frey, Instructor.
W. O. Jones, Journalism.

Frank Brown, Divislon Assistant.
Louise Pound, Theme Reader.
Ray E. Manley, Division Assistant.

## English Literature.

L. A. Sherman, Professor.
H. C. Peterson, Instructor.

Louise Pound, Division Assistant.

## Entomology.

Lawrence Bruner, Professor. W. D. Hunter, dssistant.

## European Kistory,

F. M. Fling, Professor.
C. A. E. Holmes, Division Assistant. Jessie Law, Division Assistant.

## Geology.

E. H. Barbour, Professor.
J. P. Rowe, Laboratory Assistant.

German Ianguages.
Laurence Fossler, Professor.
P. B. Burnet, Instructor.

Amanda H. Heppner, Division Assistant.
Greek.
J. T. Lees, Professor.
W. F. Dann, Adjunct Professor.

Josephine Tremain, Instructor.

## Horticulture.

F. W. Card, Associate Professor.

## Latin.

G. E. Barber, I'rofessor.
F. M. Johnson, Adjunct Professor. Josephine Tremain, Instructor. J. 'T. House, Instructor. Alice C. Hunter, Assistant. W. I. Westermann, Division Assistant.

## Law.

M. B. Reese, Dean.
C. A. Robbins, Instiructor.
H. H. Wilson, Lectorer, Secretary of Faculty.

Samuel Maxweli, Fremont, Lecturer.
W. W. Giffen, Pawnee City, Lecturer.
W. H. Munger, Fremont, Lecturer. Frank Irvine, Omaha, Lecturer. Joseph R. Webster. Lecturer.
W. S. Suminers, Lecturer.
B. F. Good, Lecturer.
J. C. Watson, Lecturer.
J. C. Watson, Nebraska City, Lecturer. Jacob Fawcett, Omaha, Lecturer.

## Library.

Mary L. Jones, Assistant Librarian.
Mary E. Robbins, Cataloguer.
Florence S. Smith, Assistant Cataloguer.
May Hopper, Assistant.
Nellie J. Compton, Assistant.
Annie Fossler, Assistant.

## Manual Training.

C. R. Richards, Adjunct Professor. Cora Parker, Instructor. W. B. Hampsen, Instructor.

Mathematics.
E. W. Davis, Professor.
H. E. Hitchcock, Emeritus Professor.
T. M. Hodgeman, Associate Prolessor.
A. L. Candy, Instructor.
G. R. Chatburn, Instructor.
J. J. Pershing, instructor.

Juergen Albers, Division Assistant.
L. C. Walker, Division Assistant.
W. E. Brook, Division Assistant, T. W. Howie, Division Assistant.

## Military Science.

Capt. J. F. Guilioyle, Commandant.
D. F. Easterday, Band Master.

## Museum.

E. H. Barbour, Curator. Carrie A. Barbour, Assistant.

## Music.

Willard Kimball, Conservatory Director; Instructor Pipe Organ.
Martinus Sicveking, Instructor Piano.
Susie Schofield, Instractor Piano.
Emily M. Perkins, Instructor Piano.
John Randolph, Instructor Voice.
August Hagenow, Instructor Stringed Instruments, and Leader of University Orchestra.
Emma Hagenow, Instructor Stringed Instruments.
D. F. Easterday Instructor Wind Instruments, and Leader of University

Cadet Band.
Mrs. P. V. M. Raymoud, Instructor University Choruses.
F. M. Planque, Instructor Guitar and Mandolin.
E. L. Mouk, Piano Tuning.

Clara Spencer, Líbrarian.
Philosophy.
Professor.
E. L. Hinman, Instructor.
R. C. Bentley, Laboratory Assistant.

## Physical Training.

R. A. Clark, Adjunct Professor, Direetor of Gymnasium. Kate Wilder, Instructor. Anne L. Barr, Instructor.

## Physics.

DeWitt B. Brace, Professor.
Burton E. Moore, Instructor.
J. E. Almy, Laboratory Assistant. W. E. Brook, Laboratory Assistant. Rachael Corr, Laboratory Assistant. M. E. Hiltner, Laboratory Assistant.
F. S. Philbrick, Laboratory Assistant.
H. E. Reagan. Laboratory Assistant.
D. T. Moore, Demonstrator.
J. Chowins, Mechanic.

Bert Spencer, Storekeeper.
-
Political Scienoe.
W. G. L. Taylor, Adjunct Prolessor.

Romance Ianguages.
A. H. Edgren, Prolessor.

Clara Conklin, Adjunct Professor.
Sanskrit and Philology.
A. H. Edgren, Instructor.

## Zoology.

H. B. Ward, Associate Profersor
R. A. Clark, Instructor.
R. H. Wolcott, Instructor.
W. C. Hall, Laboratory Assistant.

## United States Experiment Station.

T. L. Lyons, Director.
A. T. Peters, Investigator of Animal Diseases.
G. D. Swezey, Meteoroiogist.
G. A. Loveland, Weather Observer.

And six members of the University Faculty as Working Staff.
GRADUATES OF THE BTATE UNIVERBITX.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 슨 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1873 | 2 |  |  | 1884 | 12 | 7 |  |  |
| 1874 | 0 |  | ........... | 1885 | 6 | 13 | ............... |  |
| 1875 | 3 | ......... | ... | 1886 | 11 | 11 | ............... | 1 |
| 1876 | 5 |  | .......... | 1887 | 15 | 5 | . |  |
| 1877 | 4 |  | ... | 1888 | 21 | ..... |  | 1 |
| 1878 | 7 |  | ........... | 1889 | 24 | ... |  | 1 |
| 1879 | 5 |  |  | 1890 | 30 | ........... |  | 10 |
| 1880 | 8 |  |  | 1891 | 2 - |  |  | 3 |
| 1881 | 12 |  | - | 1892 | 35 | ....... | 13 | 5 |
| 1882 | 7 |  |  | 1893 | 42 |  | 28 | 2 |
| 1883 | 13 |  |  | 1894 | 44 |  | 21 | 7 |

It is estimated that more than 5,000 young people have received instruction in this University during the twenty years since its formal opening.

## The Buildings and Grounds of the State University.

University Hall, erected in 1869-70, at a cost of about $\$ 140,000$, defrayed ont of the proceeds of the sale of lots belonging to the site of the city of Lincoln.
Chemical Laboratory, erected in 1885-86, at a cost of about $\$ 35,000$, of which sum $\$ 25,000$ were defrayed out of University funds and $\$ 10,000$ out of State funds.
Grant Memorial Hall, erected in 1888 , at a cost of $\$ 20,000$, of which $\$ 5,000$ were defrayed out of University funds and $\$ 15,000$ out of State funds.
Nebraska Hall, erected in 1888-9, at a cost of $\$ 50,000$, all defrayed from liniversity funds.

The Boiler House, erected in 1889 , at a cost of $\$ 12,000$, out of University funds.

Electrical Power House, erected in 1891 , at a cost of $\$ 5,500$, out of University funds.
library 1 uilding, the north wing erected in 1892 , at a cost of $\$ 37,000$ out of University funds. When complete will cost $\$ 100,000$,

The Campus, of twelve acres, was reserved from State iands for University purposes when the city was laid out. It is now valued at $\$ 250,000$.

The College Farm (inciuding the Experiment Station farm), was secured by the exchange of State land and the payment of about $\$ 20,000$ out of State funds. This property is now valued at about $\$ 250,000$.

## Value of University Property.

University campus, $\$ 250,000$; bnildings thereon (present value), $\$ 268,000$. Libraries, apparatus, equipment, etc., $\$ 150,500$. Steam heating plant, $\$ 25,000$. College farm, with buildings, apparatus, stock, etc., $\$ 275,000$. Total valuation, $\$ 978,500$.

## State University Tax.

On a valuation of $\$ 500$ the tax is but $183 / 4$ cents. On a valvation of $\$ 1,000$ the tax is but $371 / 2$ cents. On a va!uation of $\$ 10,000$ the tax is but $\$ 3.75$.

## Advertisement.

## THE LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK AND MANUAL OF 1893.

RECOMMENDATIONB FROM MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SEBSION.
The chapter on statutory provislons, and decisions of Speakers of House of Representatives on points of order are alone worth the price of the book. G. C. Lingenfelter.

I find It very much superior to our former blue book.

> P. B. Olson.

It is far better than the old in all respects; is is better arranged to find what you want ; it also contains a great deal more valuable information

Chas. S. Robinson.
Your Legislative Manual has been ably edited and admirably arranged. John A. Davis.

It is the best compiled work of its kind I ever saw.

> L. H. Suter.

It is just the thing. There is method in its make up, and in fact it is just the thing.
G. F. Smith.

The rules have been compiled in a perfect manner with the other vaiuable matter it contains, and all can be found without any trouble.
W. D. Haller.

I think this blue book superior to any I have seen.
J. B. Cain.

Your blue book is superior to any I have had the opportunity to examine, both in arrangement and typography.

Geo. R. Colton.
You have added to the value of the work very largely by the introduction of new features.
R. H. OAKLEY.

I like the appearance and the method of classifying the different subjects.

> R. C. Rhea.

It is out of. sight.
I think It a fine plece of work.

John C. Van Houren.

Theo. Smith.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE
NUMBER OF OFEICERS AND EMPLOYES, AND THE
SALARY AND WAGES PAID
DURING THE
20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Sessions
OF THE
NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE, Compiled From The Auditor's Bi-Annual Report.

SENATE.

| TITLE OF OFFICERS OR EMPLOYES. | $\begin{gathered} \text { NO. OF } \\ \text { EMPLOYES } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | SALARY AND |  |  |  | WAGE |  | PAID. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\infty}{x} \\ & \sim \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \cdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| Lieutenant Governor.... |  |  |  | $60960 \$$ |  | $680401 \$$ |  | $62880 \$$500 |  |  | 62800 |
| Secretary tw. Lieut Gov... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| President of Senate. |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary |  |  |  | 600 |  | 60 |  |  | 600 |  | 56800 |
| Secretary Pro tem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 |
| Assistant Secretaries.... |  |  |  | 1145 |  | 1620 |  |  | 424 |  | 1790 |
| Bookkeepers dit typewriters |  |  |  | 612 |  | 789 |  |  | 452 |  | 500 |
| Stenographers .......... |  |  |  |  |  | 261 |  |  | 321 |  | 381 |
| Sergeant-at-Arm |  |  |  | 546 |  | 53 |  |  | 855 |  | 867 |
| Chaplain...... |  |  |  | 270 |  | 265 |  |  | 306 |  | 264 |
| PostMaster and Assist'nts |  |  |  | 546 |  | 513 |  |  | 564 |  | 567 |
| Door-keepers. |  |  |  | 819 |  | 648 |  |  | 573 |  | 432 |
| Eng. \& Enrolling Clerks. |  |  |  | 6240 |  | 2913 |  |  | 404 |  | 2004 |
| Committee Clerks. |  |  |  | 4020 |  | 23 |  |  | 823 |  | 2538 |
| Senator's Clerks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk to Auditor.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk to Secretary of State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 705 |  |  |
| Copy Clerks................. |  |  |  | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bill Clerks.. |  |  |  | 819 |  | 498 |  |  | 714 |  | 411 |
| Janitors |  |  |  | 3162 |  | 1935 |  |  | 266 |  | 89031 |
| Custodians |  |  |  | 546 |  | 1053 |  |  | 266 |  | 1683 |
| Messenger |  |  |  | 1551 |  | 110 |  |  | 954 |  | 351 |
| P'ages... |  |  |  |  |  | 1740 |  |  | 510 |  | 120750 |
| Mail Carriers |  |  |  |  |  | 261 |  |  | 270 |  | 264 |
| Proof Readers |  |  |  | 306 |  | 678 |  |  | 564 |  | 35475 |
| Copy Holder |  |  |  | 378 |  | 678 |  |  | 576 |  | 33675 |
| Watchmen. |  |  |  | 52 |  | 468 |  |  | 795 |  | 40050 |
| Firemen. |  |  |  | 399 |  | 22 |  |  | 270 |  | 432 |
| Laborer. |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expert Accoun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 230 |  |  |
| Special Sergeant-at-A ms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |  |  |
| Total | 2211 | 17 |  |  | 60 |  | ; 40 | 5 | 66 | 40 | 691381 |

# COIIPARATIVE STATEIIFNT 

OF THE

## TUM13ER OE OFEICERS ANI EMPLOYES

AND THE

## SALARY AND WAGES PAID.

DURING THE
20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Sessions.
OF THE
NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE,
Compiled From The Auditor's Bi-Annual Report.
HOUSE.

| TITLE OF OFFICERS OR EMPLOYES. | NO. OF. EMPLOYES. |  |  | SALARY OR WAGES PAID. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \stackrel{8}{-} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \underset{\sim}{8} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $$ |  |
| Speaker | 1 1 1 1 |  |  | 180 | \$ | 231 |  | \$ 216 |  | 180 |
| Chief Clerk | 1.1 | 1 | 1. | 600 |  | 600 |  | 600 |  | 600 |
| Assistant Cle | 45 | 4 | 4 | 1881 |  | 2173 |  | 2356 |  | 2300 |
| Sergeant-at-Ar | $2 \quad 2$ | 3 | 3 | 630 |  | 540 |  | 690 |  | 71062 |
| Chaplain.. | 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 258 |  | 231 |  | 213 |  | 204 |
| Postmaster and Assistant. | 22 | 2 | 2 | 615 |  | 552 |  | 480 |  | 51450 |
| Door-keepers | 3 | 2 | 2 | 945 |  | 756 |  | 441 |  | 45338 |
| Engr'ng and Enr'l'g Cl'ks | 2634 |  | 11 | 5484 |  | 7561 |  | $364 \%$ |  | 246716 |
| Committee Clerks......... | 1925 |  | 6 | 4285 |  | 5178 |  | 2049 |  | 57150 |
| Bill Clerks. | 33 | 3 | 2 | 484 |  | 828 |  | 642 |  | 63899 |
| Clerk to Sec'y of | 1.1 |  |  | 249 |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk to Speaker. | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 258 |  | 243 |  | 17175 |
| Messengers.... | 1.3 | 2 | 1. | 480 |  | 748 |  | 504 |  | 204 |
| Janitors | 818 | 12 | 9 | 2229 |  | 4446 |  | 2553 |  | 182812 |
| Custodians | 214 | 4 | 3 | 474 |  | 3192 |  | 681 |  | 72993 |
| Pages. | 1330 | 14 | 15 | 1377 |  | 3018 |  | 1316 |  | 156915 |
| Proof Reader, Copy Holder | 24 | 2 | 4 | 753 |  | 1218 |  | 633 |  | 76050 |
| Mail Carriers............... | $2 \quad 2$ | 3 | 1 | 549 |  | 510 |  | 423 |  | 28200 |
| Engineer and Fireman | 23 | 1 | 2 | 476 |  |  |  | 273 |  | 45750 |
| Watehmen and Guards | 13 |  | 3 | 261 |  | 729 |  | 561 |  | 83700 |
| Book-keeper |  |  |  |  |  | 186 |  |  |  |  |
| Stenographers |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |  | 354 |  |  |
| Time-keeper |  |  | 1 |  |  | 192 |  | 216 |  | 33130 |
| Clerk Auditor's Office |  |  |  |  |  | 201 |  |  |  |  |
| Supt. of Engrossing Room |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elevator Boys............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special Sergeant-at-Arms. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 204 |  |  |
| Carpenter.............. |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189 |
| Clerk to recount ballots. |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |
| Typewriters Totals | 1 | 3 | 3 | 243 |  | 273 |  | 729 |  | 59062 |
|  | 95165 | 110 | 76 \$ | 22453 |  | 5510 | 25.\$ | \$20025 |  | 662402 |

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& \text { 4. } B_{1}^{-K^{\prime}}
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[^0]:    * [These decisions are published as found in the journals of the house of representatives. Their correctness as ruling is left to the judgment of the reader.]

[^1]:    *Previous to the election of 1804 , each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President, and the next highest Vice-President
    $\dagger$ There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the 36 th ballot, which was as follows; Jefferson-Georgia, Kentucky Maryland, New Jersey, New York North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia-10 states: Burr-Colinecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Road Island-4 states; Blank-Deleware and south Carolina-2 states.

[^2]:    *By Petitlon.

